



RECEIVED
ADA COUNTY
2004 APR 30 PM 1:03
IDAHO PUBLIC
UTILITIES COMMISSION

OPERATIONS
DEPARTMENT

200 W. Front Street
Boise, Idaho 83702

Dave Logan
Director

(208) 287-7100
Fax (208) 287-7109

April 30, 2004

Commission Secretary
Idaho Public Utilities Commission
P O Box 83720
Boise, Idaho 83720-0074

**IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF)
IDAHO POWER COMPANY FOR AUTHORITY)
TO INCREASE ITS INTERIM AND BASE RATES)
AND CHARGES FOR ELECTRIC SERVICE.)** **CASE NO. IPC-E-03-13**

Ada County would like to take this opportunity to comment on the current Idaho Power rate case. Ada County has about 20 electric accounts that combined, used over 13,000,000 kWh in 2003 with total electric costs for the year of approximately \$600,000. Our facilities are very diverse and include the Western Idaho Fairgrounds, EMS, Barber Park, Hidden Hollow Sanitary Landfill, the Public Safety Building, and detention facilities such as the Ada County Jail and Juvenile Court Services. Due to the diversity of our facilities, we are also on a wide range of rate tariffs, including Rate 15s, Rate 7s, and Rate 9s.

We have estimated that if the rate increases were adopted as proposed, our Rate 9 accounts would increase anywhere from 10% to 31%, and our Rate 7's would increase 117% to 183%. Our 2 largest accounts will potentially move to a Rate 19 in 2004, and the full impact is yet unknown. We believe time-of-use rates are a good way to send pricing signals, however, they are most beneficial for customers who have some flexibility regarding their energy consumption and can take advantage of off-peak discounts. Unfortunately, some of our largest facilities are detention centers that operate 24/7 and cannot capitalize on time-of-use rates.

In reviewing testimony submitted to-date, we found extensive comments from AARP and CAP on the increase of the residential customer service charge from \$2.51 to \$10 and the affect it will have on those who live on a fixed income. We concur with Dr. Power's direct testimony on page 5 where he states, "All businesses have fixed costs. Most businesses do not try to cover those fixed costs with fixed charges... They include those fixed costs in the charges they make to customers and those charges tend to be proportional to the purchases that the customers make." We also agree with comments made in the CAPAI and AARP Post Hearing Brief, page 11, "The uncertainty of revenue recovery for Idaho Power is primarily due to changes in weather conditions. But the Company has already been significantly insulated from the variable through the PCA. Adding to that a fixed monthly charge further locks in the Company's revenues... But, as a matter of public policy, this is not in the best interest of the Company's ratepayers."

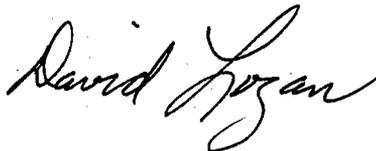
Ada County also operates on a "fixed income" and will face the same struggles to maintain our buildings in optimum condition and provide our employees and the public clean, safe facilities if more of an already restricted operating budget goes toward fixed costs over which we have no control. We would support voluntary time-of-use rates for Schedule 9, as described by Kevin Higgins on behalf of the Kroger Co, rather than increased fixed costs through higher "service charges." We also support implementing the condition described in the direct testimony of Dr Dennis Goins, on behalf of DOE, page 8, to "require IPC to prepare and file semiannual reports for the first year in which the rate is in effect concerning the implementation of the new TOU rate. At a minimum, these reports should include not only analyses of how well customers understand and respond to the new rate, but also detailed customer billing analyses that would enable to Commission to evaluate whether the rate is creating unanticipated and unacceptable hardship on some customers."

There has been much testimony regarding the cap on the rate increase for the irrigation class. United Water's Jerry Healy and other intervenors are of the opinion that rates should accurately reflect cost of service for each customer class. We strongly concur and it is our position that subsidies should be phased out over a reasonable period of time such that the parties directly affected have time to prepare and respond.

Along the same lines, if the IPUC determines that a rate increase is appropriate at this time, we would request that it be phased in over a 2 or 3-year period rather than a one-time double-digit increase. In the future, we would prefer that all rate increases be planned and announced providing customers with ample notice in order to adjust budgets and priorities. Ada County operates on a fiscal year of October through September and our budgets are set by April. Rate increases occurring after April put us in a difficult position to complete planned projects and still maintain our facilities in the best condition possible.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment and the IPUC's consideration of our comments. We look to the PUC staff and commissioners to make a fair and reasonable decision based on all the information provided.

Respectfully,



Dave Logan

Copies hand delivered to:

Idaho Power Company
Barton L Kline and John R Gale
1221 W Idaho Street
Boise, ID 83707

Board of Ada County Commissioners
Judy Peavey-Derr, Fred Tilman, Rick Yzaquirre
200 W Front Street
Boise, ID 83702



IDAHO FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

P.O. Box 167 • 500 West Washington Street
Boise, Idaho 83701-0167 • (208) 342-2688
FAX (208) 342-8585

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2004 APR 29 PM 3:31

IDAHO PUBLIC
UTILITIES COMMISSION

April 29, 2004

Idaho Public Utilities Commission
PO Box 83720
Boise ID, 83720-0074

Case No. IPC-E-03-13

Dear Commissioners:

On behalf of the more than 61,000 member families of the Idaho Farm Bureau, please accept the following comments on the proposed Idaho Power Company rate increase.

We are strongly opposed to the HUGE rate increase Idaho Power proposes that irrigators pay. They claim that there is a subsidy to farmers that needs to be phased out. We could not disagree more on this point. Many farmers and ranchers are required to pay out of their own pockets to extend lines where no previous service exists. The lines do not become the property of the farmers; they become a part of the Idaho Power system.

In addition, since irrigation pumpers are out on the fringes of the system, they do not receive the most reliable service. It is fair to say that farmers receive a lower degree of reliability along with the lower rates they pay. And quite frankly, it simply is not economically feasible for many irrigators to pay any more than they are currently paying; the margins are already razor thin because of escalating input costs and declining commodity prices. An increase of this magnitude would actually force many farmers out of business, as you heard at the public hearings.

IF there is a subsidy to irrigators in the current rate structure, it was approved by the PUC when it was implemented. In fact, rates were purposefully structured and farmers were encouraged to install pumps and develop irrigation systems to provide a stable customer base for Idaho Power. Any retreat from what has been a sound policy in providing service to ALL of rural Idaho would be a breach of faith with Idaho's farmers who were promised low rates.

Our members are appalled by many of the expense items that Idaho Power has included in their proposal, as expenses they believe should be borne by the ratepayers. We are concerned about the disingenuous way Idaho Power has tried to rationalize expense items that have no business being included as a part of the base rate. The PUC staff should be commended for their rejection of these fraudulent charges. We concur with their assessment that they be thrown out of the proposal.

Idaho Farm Bureau Federation Comments
RE: Case No. IPC-E-03-13
April 29, 2004
Page 2

We oppose the nearly 300% increase in the per meter customer charge from the current \$2.51 to \$10.00 per meter. The justification given for this proposed increase is not compelling. With new technology for reading meters remotely, with ever increasing numbers of customers paying their bills electronically, with more and more customers requesting billing and statements by e-mail, there should be a REDUCTION in the customer charge to cover meter reading and customer billing. We believe this is an example of the smoke and mirrors, bait-and-switch gimmicks throughout the proposal that seem to make sense on the surface, but make no sense at all the deeper you dig.

Furthermore, Farm Bureau members across the state are concerned about the recent trend of Idaho Power to meet their increased load demand by building gas-fired generation. Not only is natural gas extremely volatile in price, and thus costly to ratepayers, but using it for electrical generation drives up the price of natural gas, which is used extensively in agriculture. Natural gas is the primary raw material for the production of virtually all commercial nitrogen fertilizers in the United States. Current price volatility for natural gas threatens the existence of what remains of the U.S. fertilizer industry and will exacerbate America's dependence on foreign sources of energy and fertilizer.

The cost of fertilizer derived from natural gas has recently skyrocketed. During the 2000 planting season, ammonia fertilizer cost around \$100 per ton. During the 2003 growing season, farmers faced prices of \$350 or more per ton. Rather than burning natural gas, which must be imported into Idaho, we should be encouraging the utilization of the abundant, renewable natural resources we have here within our state.

Idaho is rich in wind, geothermal, biomass and dairy manure resources that can be effectively and efficiently used to produce clean, renewable energy. Rather than importing power or fuel into the state, we should be producing our own and creating jobs, rural economic development and tax base here in our state. Investment in renewable energy now will serve to stabilize rates into the future since, by definition, renewable energy has zero to very minimal fuel costs.

We urge the PUC to remove any regulations that artificially restrict the ability of locally produced clean, renewable energy to be built. We further ask that the PUC direct Idaho Power to follow in the footsteps of many surrounding IOUs and embrace clean, renewable energy as an important part of their portfolio as it adds long-term price stability and does so at extremely competitive rates. It is time for Idaho Power to come out of the dark ages and openly admit that renewable energy can be cost competitive and reliable, just as many of our surrounding states have enthusiastically determined.

Idaho Farm Bureau Federation Comments
RE: Case No. IPC-E-03-13
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Page 3

In conclusion, we urge the PUC to significantly reduce ALL rate increases that have been proposed by Idaho Power; and in particular the irrigators' rate. We believe that the PUC staff recommendation for irrigators is far too high. Currently, irrigation rates are already 34% higher than industrial rates and 5% higher than large commercial rates. Any rate increases that are granted should be equal across the board and should not penalize one rate class more than the others.

I appreciate this opportunity to comment on this important issue and look forward to an equitable resolution to this situation for all those involved.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank Priestley". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "F".

Frank Priestley, President
Idaho Farm Bureau Federation

CC: Mr. Barton Kline, Idaho Power
IFBF Officers, Board and Staff
County Presidents

To: Idaho Public Utilities Commission
472 N. Washington St.
Boise, Idaho 83720-0074
Fax: (208) 334-4045

From: William F. Ringert
P.O. Box 105
Hammett, Idaho 86327-0105
Ph: (208) 366-7993
Fax: (208) 366-7994

Re: Idaho Power Company's Application for Rate Increase

I understand Idaho Power Company ("IPCo.") is requesting a 25% increase in its Schedule 24 rate for irrigation pumping, whereas significantly smaller increases are being requested in other rate schedules. I would like to comment on the record in this proceeding.

Since 1973 my wife and I and other family members have irrigated approximately 1350 acres under the Grindstone Butte Mutual Canal Company. This is a high lift operation. Our power costs have gone from about \$25.00 per acre in 1973 to more than \$200.00 per acre in 2002.

We also irrigate 260 acres at Hammett. This operation has less lift, but the power costs, including King Hill Irrigation District and our relifts, are considerable.

I ask that you consider several points in your deliberations on the policy aspects of IPCo.'s disparate request for Schedule 24.

In the 1960's thru mid-1970's IPCo. had a large excess of generating capacity as the result of completion of the C.J. Strike and Hells Canyon projects, with the Jim Bridger plant about to come on line to add even more capacity. Demand from residential and commercial customers could not utilize the excess power and IPCo. vigorously solicited and supported new pump irrigation projects as a market for that excess power, and to justify inclusion of the new plants in the rate base.

Attached are copies of newspaper articles and a brochure covering the 1964 dedication of the Sailor Creek Project near Glens Ferry. Please note the participation of IPCo., including the large advertisement inviting the public to the ceremony.

IPCo.'s present application demonstrates an accelerating loss of institutional memory as to how and why the company got where it is. Most of the high-lift pumping systems were "locked in" to IPCo.'s service agreements by the late 1970's. Virtually all the tremendous increase in demand on IPCo.'s system has taken place since 1980 in the areas of residential, commercial and industrial use. Now IPCo. wants to penalize the irrigators

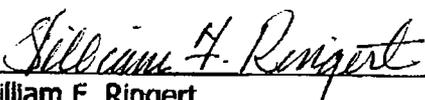
out of business in order to appease the new growth that has vastly superior voting power. IPCo. should be held to the same commitment that the irrigators have made and the new growth should pay its own way. Landowners in urban areas whose property values have increased by the hundred fold will not be forced out of business by being required to share in the cost of IPCo.'s system expansion, but irrigators will.

There is another disturbing feature of IPCo.'s proposal. The 2001 "buy-back" program demonstrated the value to IPCo. of shutting down irrigation pumps and leaving more water in the river system. IPCo. stands to benefit greatly from forcing the pumpers out of business. It avoids the immediate need for new capacity and it gets the use of water that the defunct pumpers would have used. And this at the expense of the people who saved IPCo.'s bacon (and to some degree the public's bacon) in the 1960's and 1970's.

Please investigate thoroughly the peaking demands of the several rate schedules. It seems to me that the use for irrigation is relatively constant throughout any 24 hour period, whereas both residential and commercial uses have one or more peaks that put higher short term demand on the system at the cost of economic efficiency.

Finally, a plea for rural Idaho and the state's agricultural base. Many communities and some counties are largely dependent upon local farms for tax base and business support. Those communities, counties and farms are part of Idaho's "way of life." Are we willing to sacrifice that to facilitate rapid growth in urban areas, with the attendant loss of prime farmland and profit to land speculators? I hope not!

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.



William F. Ringert
April 29, 2004

THE IDAHO DAILY ST

Boise, Idaho, Wednesday Morning, April 22, 1964

**GRAND
OPENING
FRIDAY**

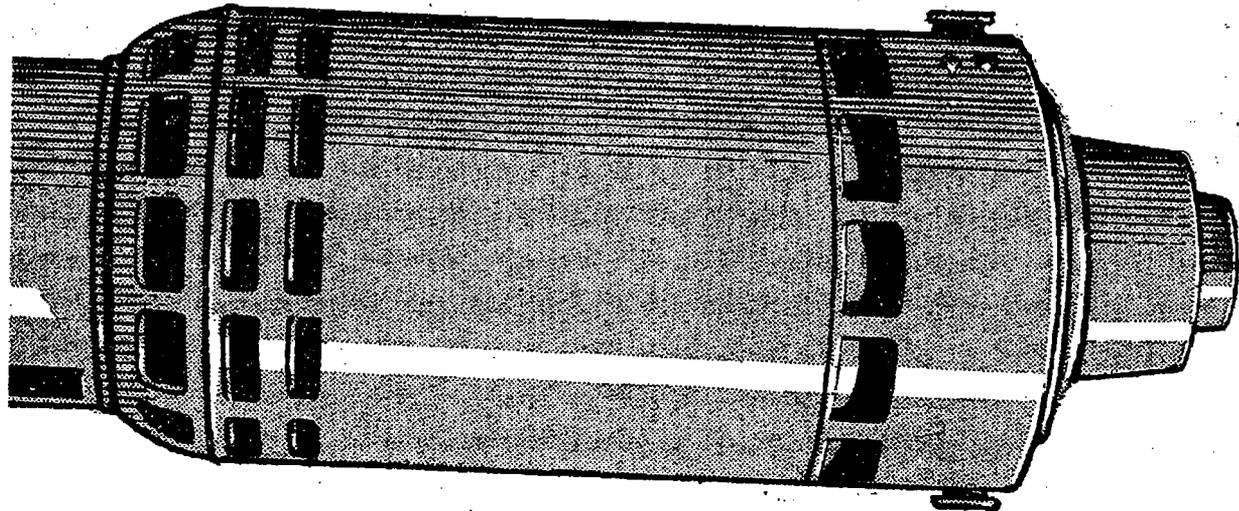


**DEDICATION
CEREMONIES
AT 1:00 P.M.**



**YOU ARE
CORDIALLY
INVITED**

TO GET THERE: Look for signs on highway 30 six miles East of Hammett (two miles West of Glenns Ferry), cross Diesel Ranch bridge and follow signs another two miles to Sailor Creek.



SAILOR CREEK

IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT

Another Great Project of Individual Enterprise

You are invited to attend the grand opening and dedication of the Sailor Creek Water Company development, located southwest of Glenns Ferry, this Friday, April 24th at 1:00 P.M. A complete tour of the project will be conducted following opening ceremonies.

See the huge pumps and towering electric motors on the south bank of the Snake river — the largest motors in the area. See the impressive and expansive development which is being put into production this year.

THIS PROJECT IS RECLAIMING 3,750 ACRES

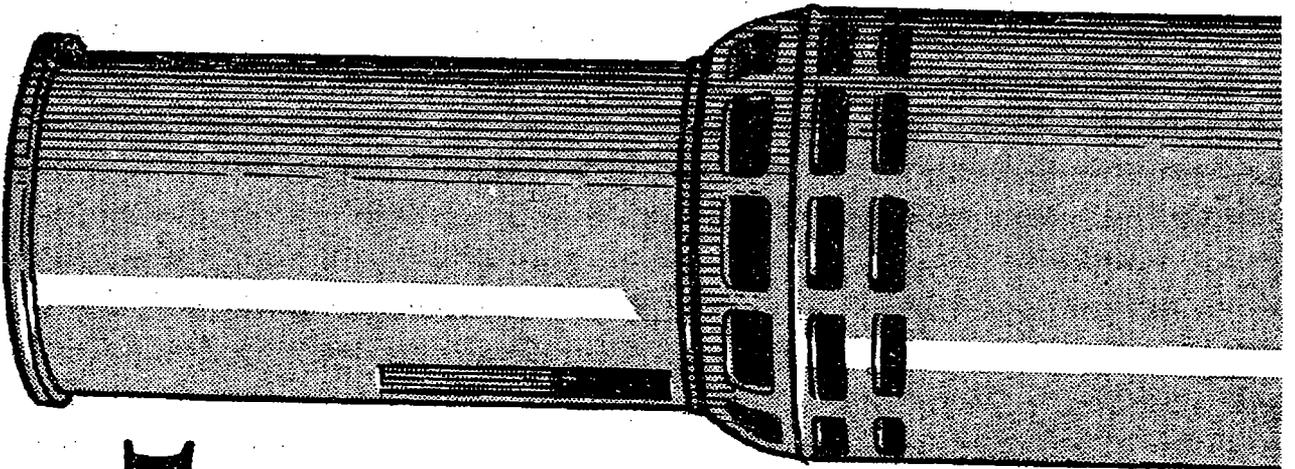
The project will bring new business to surrounding communities broadening the base of the summit and new

AT 1:00 P.M.



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THIS PROJECT IS RECLAIMING 3,750 ACRES

The project will bring new business to surrounding communities, broaden the base of tax support and provide new employment.

In support of Sailor Creek Water Company's substantial investment, Idaho Power Company has erected new power lines across the desert and completed a new substation to serve the project, a utility investment of a quarter million dollars.

We are proud to supply the low-cost electric power which helps make this project possible.

IDAHO POWER

Free refreshments for all . . . Be sure to come!



Such is the Sailor Creek project, now starting its first year of operation with the golden promise of transforming the parched, sage-dotted desert of yesterday into tomorrow's green, crop-rich garden extending mile upon mile to the far horizon.

This pace-setting project, raising the Snake's water into a unique pressurized pipeline system high atop a plateau overlooking the river west of Glens Ferry, swings wide the door to a vast future development of new cropland. It also establishes the feasibility of high-lift pumping to heights never before tried in this area, pointing the way to entirely new concepts in this type of irrigation. From the project's water-blessed acres will come burgeoning harvests of the field, further stimulating the valley's agricultural economy. It is bringing the vigor of new business to the Glens Ferry-Hammatt-Mountain Home complex of neighboring communities, broadening the base of tax support for state and local governments, and providing new payrolls and employment opportunities.

In addition, the project is dramatically reaffirming the ability of individual enterprise to get the job done. For into this broad development now approaching fruition with great hope for the future have been poured the initiative, resources and know-how of the Sailor Creek Water Company, supported by the determination and readiness of Idaho Power Company to meet its responsibilities to the public it serves.

AREA'S HIGHEST IRRIGATION LIFT

The Sailor Creek project is lifting water to the amazing height of 625 feet from its pumping plant at the river level. This is the highest single lift for irrigation purposes of any plant in the Snake River Valley area. Performing the prodigious feat in this first year of operation are six huge 1,250-horsepower electric pumping units whose size and capability staggers the imagination. Towering 11 feet, 3 inches from base to crown, just these first six units alone will use as much energy as 1,400 homes. The Worthington pumps, developing a maximum of 450 pounds of pressure, are capable of lifting some 30,700 gallons of water per minute into the all-enclosed distribution system atop the plateau. Driving them are giant General Electric motors that are the largest served by Idaho Power.

Not open ditches but a custom-built network of pressurized pipelines carries the water throughout the far-flung development from the 36-inch penstock to the sprinklers that will rain it on the thirsty acres. Completely underground, the system of welded and coupled pipe consists of nearly 65 miles of main, main lateral and sprinkler lateral lines, from 36 inches to 3 inches in diameter. Pressure in the unique network is maintained automatically by what is reputed to be the most sophisticated control system ever

installed anywhere. Itself a singular tribute to the technological ingenuity of the electrical industry, the Westinghouse-designed system anticipates water requirements on the project by pressure-sensing devices to increase or decrease the flow to the sprinkler heads.

Sailor Creek Water Company initially is cultivating approximately 2,580 football fields. Of this scale opening of new cropland, the lion's share is being planted to barley.

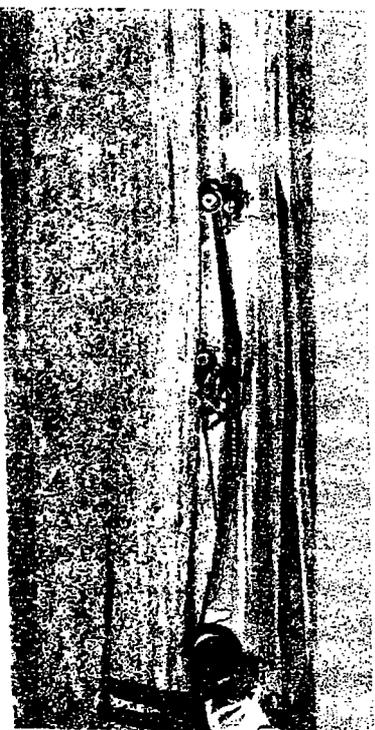
AREA BENEFITS FROM ADDED FACILITIES

To operate and maintain its ambitious development, the water company is making a sizeable additional investment in satellite facilities. It has spent some \$35,000 alone for construction of modern access roads on the plateau, looking far down to the historic Three Island camp on the Oregon Trail, it has built a comfortable farm foreman residence, a 386 x 80-foot potato storage cellar that is the largest such above-ground facility in this area. Here, too, is a well-equipped shop, as well as a 40-unit apartment building for 20 full-time and 40 seasonal workers who will be initially needed to operate the project.

In support of the water company's own substantial investment, Idaho Power has constructed some \$250,000 worth of service facilities for its first year's operation. These taxpayer facilities include more than 100 miles of 138,000-volt customer service line that reaches in a graceful arc of glistening wires across the Snake to the pumping plant. At the utility built a new substation costing some \$154,000 and equipped with a transformer equal in capacity to transformers supplying the nearby city of Mountain Home.

FUTURE SEES 50,000 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION

As seen in this first year of its operation, the Sailor Creek project is only in its infancy. The water company itself is looking ahead to a future when it may well be operating more than 30 giant pumps to lift water to the river to irrigate an estimated 28,000 acres on the plateau. Included in its plans for the future are two 48-inch penstocks supplying water to an open reservoir for relief by other pumps. Ultimately, it is believed, 50,000 acres may be opened to cultivation on the plateau under the auspices of this beginning by the Sailor Creek Water Company. Hand-in-hand with such a development will go the construction by Idaho Power of many additional customer service lines and substations.



LIFTING PRESS

with far-reaching significance of the Snake River Valley irrigation pumping....

In its first year of operation, the sage-dotted desert of an extending mile upon mile of water into a unique pressure development of new lift pumping to heights to entirely new concepts of irrigated acres will come to the valley's agriculture. To the Glens Ferry communities, broadening new developments, and providing new

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LIFT

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Sailor Creek Water Company initially is cultivating approximately 3,750 acres -- an area roughly equal in size to 2,580 football fields. Of this broad-scale opening of new cropland, the lion's share is being planted to potatoes and the remainder to barley.

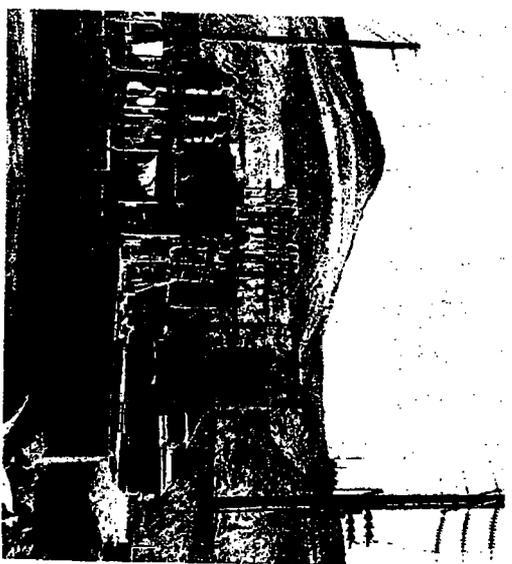
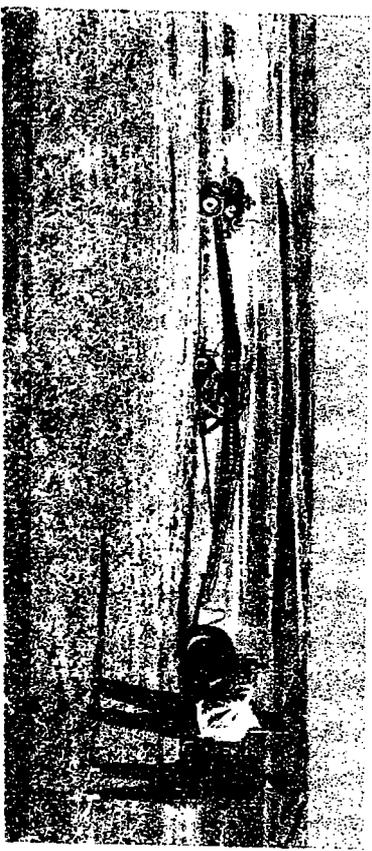
AREA BENEFITS FROM ADDED FACILITIES

To operate and maintain its ambitious development, the water company is making a sizable additional investment in satellite facilities. It has spent some \$35,000 alone for construction of modern access roads. On the rim of the plateau, looking far down to the historic Three Island crossing on the Oregon Trail, it has built a comfortable farm foreman residence and a 386 x 80-foot potato storage cellar that is the largest such above-ground facility in this area. Here, too, is a well-equipped shop, as well as a modern trailer park and 10-unit apartment building for 20 full-time and another 40 seasonal workers who will be initially needed to operate the project.

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ABOVE, mammoth pumping units and transformer dwarf workers readying plant to lift water 725 ft. from Snake to project atop plateau in background.

SAILOR CREEK PROJECT CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

- G. T. Newcomb and Guy O. Woodward, Farmland-Idaho, Inc., Twin Falls, project engineering.
- Gene Clancy, Nampa, general contractor, pumping plant installation.
- Cook Electric Co., Nampa, electrical contractor, pumping plant.
- W. J. Collins, Boise, pipeline installation.
- Wright Const. Co., Nampa, trenching.
- Lyle Olmstead, Nampa, general contractor, manager's residence building.
- Robert Lzicar, Timber-Lam Distributors, Ontario, general contractor, shop and storage cellar.
- Valley View Builders, Caldwell, general contractor, apartment building.
- Johnson Electric Co., Nampa, electrical contractor, buildings and trailer park areas.
- Woods Plumbing, Melba, plumbing.
- Hall Plumbing Co., Glens Ferry, plumbing.
- Mountain Home Redi-Mix, Mountain Home, concrete

LEFT, portion of some 3,750 acres to be developed initially is prepared by tractor-drawn equipment for planting to potatoes and grains.

Public Tour, Dedication Of Sailor Creek Project Planned at Glens Ferry

GLENN'S FERRY — Dedication ceremonies and a public tour will be held Friday to inaugurate the new Sailor Creek irrigation project, where giant electric pumps are lifting water higher than ever attempted in this area to develop thousands of acres on the

Owyhee desert south of here. The ceremonies, jointly sponsored by the Sailor Creek Water Company and Idaho Power Company, will begin at 1 p. m. at the project's pumping plant.

Robert S. Overstreet, Idaho Power's central division manager, said a program lasting about an hour is planned at the plant located across the Snake River from U. S. 30 some two miles west of Glens Ferry.

Inspection Planned

Following the dedication, the public is invited to inspect the plant and the project farm on a high plateau overlooking the historic Three Island crossing of the Oregon Trail.

Climax of the ceremonies will be the energizing of the project's initial six 1,250-horsepower pumping units, which use as much electricity as 1,400 homes.

The pumping units, each of which is nearly 12 feet tall, lift water 725 feet through a steel penstock from the Snake to a sprinkler system on the desert plateau.

"This is the highest single lift for irrigation purposes in the Snake River Valley today," Overstreet reported.

Make Lift Possible

"Without the big electric pumps that are making this record lift possible, development of the Sailor Creek area would be virtually out of the question," he said.

Among this area's highest previous lifts was one of about 500 feet on the Dry Lake project south of Nampa, opened up two years ago by some of the same irrigators who now are developing the Sailor Creek area.

Overstreet, calling the Sailor Creek project a "milestone" in the growth of electric pump irrigation in the Snake River Valley, said it represents a "tremendous investment in money, ingenuity and initiative by its developers."

"This investment is having a far-reaching impact on the entire economy of our area," the utility official said.

Made Investment

To supply the new project, according to Overstreet, Idaho Power also made a "substantial" investment in a new customer-service line and a substation at the pumping plant.

He said the utility's investment in the new facilities was "about \$250,000."

Among those expected to take part in the dedication ceremonies Friday are officials of



Welcome

to the new

SAILOR CREEK



Welcome
to the new

SAILOR CREEK

IRRIGATION PROJECT

NEAR GLENN'S FERRY, IDAHO

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Among those expected to take part in the dedication ceremonies Friday are officials of the Sailor Creek Water Company, including B. G. Miller, San Francisco, and Allan Noble, project operating manager. Several Idaho Power representatives also will participate.

Others on the program will be Mayor Herman Johnson of Glenn's Ferry, Herbert Edwards, Elmore County agent, and Darrel Larsen, irrigation specialist for the University of Idaho extension service.

THE IDAHO DAILY STATES

and Section

BOISE, IDAHO, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1964



WATER was lifted Friday from the Snake River and applied to the new Sailor Creek irrigation project near Glenns Ferry. Visitors are shown near the electric pumps at the pumping plant following the dedication exercises.

Irrigation Water Boosted 625 Feet As Sailor Creek Project Dedicated

GLENN'S FERRY — Water lifted a record height of 625 feet from the Snake River by giant electric pumps was applied for the first time Friday to the new Sailor Creek irrigation project.

The first water's application by sprinklers to the project, located on a high plateau south of Glenns Ferry, climaxed dedication ceremonies jointly sponsored by the Sailor Creek Water Company and Idaho Power Company.

As some 250 visitors looked on, the water was raised to the project's underground pressurized sprinkler system on the plateau when a button was pushed energizing the first of an initial six electric pumping units totaling 7,500 horsepower.

Official Pushes Button

Pushing the button was Victor Lasuen, Mountain Home, chairman of the Elmore County board of commissioners.

A public tour of the develop-

ment followed the dedication held at the project's pumping plant situated across the Snake from U.S. 30, some two miles west of here.

Some 3,750 acres are being irrigated by the water company this season, but it is expected that as many as 50,000 once-arid acres in the desert area ultimately will be reclaimed by electric high-lift pumping.

This future development would require more than 30 big pumps similar to the project's initial six units, which alone use as much energy as 1,400 homes.

Speakers at the brief ceremonies inaugurating the project Friday included representatives of Sailor Creek Water Company, Idaho Power Company and local and county officials.

E. G. Miller, board chairman of Farmland-Idaho, Inc., Twin Falls, praised the many individuals who helped get the proj-

ect started, saying "it's people who have made this a success."

Miller remarked that he was "amazed" to see "so much water" available when he first came to Idaho from California.

"We decided then that before (Interior) Secretary (Stewart L.) Udall got it all, we'd put the water on Idaho land," he said.

Donald S. Bailey, Idaho Power vice president for division operations, paid tribute to the project's developers as "men of initiative, ingenuity and sound engineering know-how," working with private capital, "instead of the taxpayers' money."

Labels Fallacies

Calling the project an "encouraging example of individual enterprise at work," he labeled as "fallacies" the arguments that such undertakings are too large and too costly for private enterprise to undertake.

"There are those among us who say free enterprise is dead and only government can do the job," Bailey said.

"Private development of our natural resources is still the best way, and is in keeping with

acres by the federal govern-
ment.

Reporting that Sailor Creek's developers already have invested more than \$1,000,000 in the project, he called them "modern-day pioneers" and said they should be "complimented, helped and encouraged."

The utility spokesman said another \$250,000 had been invested by Idaho Power in new facilities to supply the project, including more than five miles of 138,000 customer service line and a new substation at the pumping plant.

Highest in Valley

Allan Noble, project operating manager, said in describing the new development that its pumping lift of 625 feet is the highest for irrigation purposes in the Snake River Valley.

Noble also was instrumental in opening up the Dry Lake development that lifts water about 500 feet from the Snake south of Nampa.

Explaining that water is distributed throughout the project's land by pressurized pipelines instead of open ditches, the manager said the "unique" underground system initially consists of nearly 65 miles of main, main lateral and sprinkler lateral lines ranging from 36 inches to three inches in diameter.

Pressure in the welded and coupled pipelines is maintained automatically by what has been called the "most sophisticated" control system ever installed anywhere.

Devices Explained

The system anticipates water requirements on the project by pressure-sensing devices to increase the flow to the sprinkler heads.

Each of the project's initial six pumping units is nearly 12 feet high and together they are capable of lifting some 30,700 gallons of water per minute from the river-edge pumping plant to the sprinkler system. The units' motors are the largest served by Idaho Power.

Sailor Creek Water Company's initial development of about 3,750 acres is roughly equal in size to 2,580 football fields and is largely being planted to potatoes, with the remainder in barley.

Other Speakers Listed

Other speakers on the program were Mayor Herman Johnson of Glenns Ferry, Herbert Edwards, Elmore County agent, and Dorrell Larsen, irrigation specialist for the University of Idaho Extension Service. Robert J. O'Connor, Idaho Power's central division sales manager, was master of ceremonies.

Larsen discussed the "numerous" contributions the project is making to the local economy.

The project is credited with introducing new business to surrounding communities, broadening the base of tax support for state and local governments, and providing new payrolls.

Larsen said the new development represented a \$750,000 industry "that Idaho never had before."

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ALLEN FARMS

APR 30 AM 8:29

Sid E. Allen
2799 Vollmer Loop
American Falls, ID 83211

IDAHO PUBLIC
UTILITIES COMMISSION

April 28, 2004

Commission Secretary
Idaho Public Utilities Commission
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0074

To Whom It May Concern:

We are opposed to any power rate increase for irrigators this year due to the fact that there have not been any new irrigation demands. Therefore, we feel irrigation customers should not have to pay for the proposed increases since the real increase in use is coming from residential and commercial customers.

Farming is in a depressed state. Over the last several years, we are either receiving the same amount of revenue from our crops or less, and we are facing increasing costs every year, which we don't have any way to pass on. Some of our costs like fuel, fertilizer, health insurance (34% increase for our group coverage in 2004), and parts (because of the increased cost of steel) have increased dramatically this year.

Any increase in power rates, along with all of the other cost increases, could put us out of business.

Sincerely,



Sid E. Allen
ALLEN FARMS

4/27/04

To the Idaho Public Utilities Comm.

I would like to make a comment regarding Idaho Power's request for a rate increase. I reviewed my rates for the last 3 years, and found the power company has adjusted rates annually. I have been on their so called preferred rate plan for several years now, and like it. Also I have no animosity for the company I feel they do quite a fine job. But I do feel they are a bit greedy. Ask for a big increase, knowing they'll not get it all anyway.

I was paying \$129.00 per month on March, 2001

It was \$181.00 March, 2002

It was \$148.00 March, 2003

It is \$101.00 thru March, 2004

However for the cold months of 2003/04, I decided to take the company up on some of their ideas. I had my old electric furnace replaced with, supposedly, a more efficient one. Not true, never has worked right, in spite of my complaints. So we more or less stopped using the furnace. Installed a baseboard heater in the back portion of the house, and continued use of our woodburning fireplace insert in our living areas. Tried to maintain the Co's recommended 68 degrees. Have enclosed copy of my last bill showing the results.....they owe me \$423.11...Guess maybe I'm part of their problem. cutting down their revenue? At any rate, mabe they do need a little raise, but not what they have asked for. Especially on the back's of farmers. They have it tough enough. And it really makes me nervous, importing so much of our food supply, etc. Our national debt/deficit is unsurmountable, and unforgiveable. Will trust in your better judgement as to their increase, just make it fair especially to we old "coots" on a fixed low (almost no) income. Thanks for your time.

George Williams
24018 Red Top Rd.
Wilder, Id. 83676-5208



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2004 APR 29 PM 2:46
IDAHO PUBLIC
UTILITIES COMMISSION



www.idahopower.com

Questions? Contact us at:
 P.O. Box 30, Boise, ID 83721
 Or call us at 388-2323 (Treasure Valley)
 or (800) 488-6151 Se habla español
 For faster service please call
 Tuesday through Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Customer Name: GEORGE G & DOLORES M WILLIAM
 Account Number: 9252869240
 Billing Date: 03/26/2004
 Print Date: 03/27/2004

Service Agreement No: 4923345368
 Service Location: 24018 RED TOP RD/WILDER, ID

Next Read Date: 04/22/2004

Meter Number	Service Period		Number of Days	Reading Type	Meter Readings		Meter Constant	kWh Used
	From	To			Previous	Current		
002197866949	02/23/04	03/24/04	30	Regular	96273	97837	1	1564

Residential Rate Schedule I01

02/23/2004 - 03/24/2004 30 days \$0.00
 Customer Charge, per meter per month \$2.51
 Energy Charge 1,564 kWh @ \$0.055342 per kWh \$86.55
 Conservation Program Funding Charge \$0.30
 Federal Columbia River Benefits Supplied by BPA \$5.18 CR

Current Charges - Electric Service..... \$84.18
 Budget Pay \$101.00

Average Daily Use Comparison

<u>This Month This Year:</u>	<u>This Month Last Year: *</u>
30 days	31 days
kWh 1564	kWh 2073

CR = Credit	BLU = Basic Load Capacity
kWh = Kilowatt-hour	G = Generation
kW = Kilowatt	
* Available after 12 months of service at this location.	



www.idahopower.com

Questions? Contact us at:
P.O. Box 30, Boise, ID 83721
Or call us at 388-2323 (Treasure Valley)
or (800) 488-6151 Se habla español
For faster service please call
Tuesday through Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Customer Name: GEORGE G & DOLORES M WILLIAMS
Account Number: 9252869240
Billing Date: 03/26/2004
Print Date: 03/27/2004

Due Date:

04/12/2004

Please Pay:

\$101.00

**Account
Activity**

Previous Balance.....	\$305.29CR
Payments - Thank You....	\$101.00CR
Balance Forward.....	\$406.29CR
Current Charges.....	.. \$84.18
Account Balance.....	\$322.11CR
Budget Balance.....	\$101.00

Please Note: Any unpaid balances will be assessed a monthly charge of one percent (1%) for Idaho customers. Returned checks may be resubmitted electronically for payment. Checks remaining unpaid will be charged a \$20 fee.

423.11
[Signature]



Consider joining Idaho Power in supporting Project Share, a valuable community service that uses voluntary contributions to assist individuals and families who need help paying their energy bills during the winter heating season. To make a pledge, visit our Web site (www.idahopower.com) or mark the appropriate box on the back of the pay stub.

Thank you for using our PreferredPay Program. The amount of \$101.00 will be deducted from your financial institution on 04/12/2004.

Idaho Green Party
1810 W State Street
PMB #325
Boise ID 83702
(208) 342-2184



April 29, 2004

Idaho Public Utilities Commission
472 W. Washington St.
Boise, ID 83702

Re: Case No. IPC-E-03-13

Dear Commissioners,

The Idaho Green Party is concerned about energy production and allocation issues in Idaho. Circumstances surrounding Idaho Power's recent request for a considerable rate increase strikes at the heart of a few areas where we strongly disagree with the direction they have taken electricity production and how they charge for it.

It is our contention that Idaho Power plans and builds new production, transmission, and distribution facilities to serve new users and projected growth *without* utilizing a sensible hookup fee that other utilities use. Moreover, they allow the proverbial cart to get far ahead of the horse before seeking remuneration from customers utilizing huge rate increases. These charges are spread out over the several categories of users.

There does not seem to be a logical fairness in the division of user charges throughout the customer bases. For instance, existing customers bear a disproportionate amount of expansion costs. The 18 percent increase in residential use is mostly accountable to real estate growth and sprawl. Therefore, the proposed hike means long-term customers are subsidizing the expansion of Idaho Power's client base rather than improvements to their own delivery system. Furthermore, Micron has increased its usage by 130 percent and yet large commercial users will only be getting a 15 percent increase on average. The respective hikes for the various categories are all highly skewed to spread over all users in such a way that seems very unfair to those who strive to conserve electricity. Where is the incentive to conserve if a customer goes to great pains to be frugal and efficient, yet he/she gets hit with the same percentage rate hike as the most wasteful users?

There should be a reward system for those who use clean and renewable electricity and penalties for those who carelessly consume energy, but that is not reflected in Idaho Power's world of shareholder pandering. This is because Idaho Power is beholden to its parent overseer, IdaCorp. Allowing IdaCorp to write the rules for a company that should be interested in nothing more than providing reasonably priced clean and renewable energy to its customers is not a healthy

concept.

The Idaho Green Party shares in the concerns of all ratepayers who testified in the recent public hearings and expressed their collective outrage at the prospects of having to pay for more urban sprawl that eats up farmland and yields more profits to real estate developers without taking into account the unwanted traffic congestion and declining air quality due to the increased emissions.

Subsidizing urban sprawl without levying appropriate fees also enables further despoiling of vital wetlands, native desert, and treasured foothills. The preservation of these delicate ecosystems are not only paramount to the valley's quality of life features that people seek to enjoy in solitude, but also to buffering environmental conditions that directly influence energy usage.

While we recognize that a 1996 Idaho Supreme Court ruling mandates that hook-up fees must not place the cost of growth solely on new customers, we know that the IPUC commissioners can deny these proposed hikes and help chart a more progressive course of the utility companies under their charge.

The Idaho Green Party urges that these charges be rejected and that Idaho Power be encouraged to alter its fee structure to incorporate fairness and that Idaho Power concentrate much more on developing clean and renewable energy technologies that do not have environment costs, as all contemporary methods do.

Sincerely,

Kevin Bayhouse
Secretary
secretary@idahogreenparty.org

LYLE SODERQUIST FARMS
494 N 1200 W
Blackfoot, ID 83221
208-684-9300
208-680-9300

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2004 APR 29 AM 8:55
IDAHO PUBLIC
UTILITIES COMMISSION

Dear Public Utility Commissioners,

In 2001, Idaho Power thought there may be a power shortage. They held meetings and asked the farmers to enter into a 'Power Buyback Program'. I was one of the many farmers who participated in this program. By the end of the irrigation season, Idaho Power claimed it was losing a lot of money. This set in motion the steps it needed to reclaim its so called 'losses'. Yet at the same time, every Idaho Power employee received bonuses. Some of the upper management gave themselves huge bonuses. Although they claimed to have incurred those huge losses.

In 2002 and 2003, they set their rates artificially high to recover those huge losses. As one of the people who participated in this program, I can tell you that Idaho Power has recovered all of the money it paid me in 2001 due to the high prices.

Idaho Power is doing what many large utilities have learned so well. It is called "money dumping" by paying those huge bonuses and lavish salaries, which they call business expenses. In return, they claim that they need higher rates to recover increased expenses.

In 2002 and also in 2003, I have had to sell part of my farm because of these inflated rates. If their rates had not been artificially high, I would have been able to operate without a loss. It is not right to reward a business for sloppy business practices and at the same time, penalize the hard working public.

Idaho Power management has lined their pockets while at the same time claiming to have lost money.

Idaho Power also claims that irrigators need the largest rate increase because they are using more power. The fact is, Idaho Power records show, the same amount of usage as in the very early 70's. According to those records, it is residential usage that is causing the increase demand for power.

As a farmer, I respectfully request that Idaho Power be denied their rate increase. As a farmer, we have no way to recover the increased costs. It will put eventually put us out of business.

Sincerely,



Lyle Soderquist

April 28, 2004

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2004 APR 29 AM 9: 39

IDAHO PUBLIC
UTILITIES COMMISSION

Idaho Public Utilities Commission
472 West Washington Street
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, Idaho 83720-0074

Re: Idaho Power Rate Increase Case #IPC-E-03-13

Attention: Paul Kjellander, PUC Commissioner/Chairperson
Marsha Smith, PUC Commissioner
Dennis Hansen, PUC Commissioner

We are adamantly opposed to any agricultural rate increase proposed by Idaho Power Company. The current state of the economy and especially the continued decline of earning power by the agricultural business sector cannot tolerate further power rate increases.

The Magic Water Company, Inc. project was developed in 1954-55 when a major pumping station was placed in Salmon Falls creek canyon and water was pumped 365 feet up the canyon wall to farm the plateau above. It was the first major high lift pumping plant in the Pacific Northwest and was well courted by Idaho Power Company. The original developer's family members are stockholders of Magic Water Company, Inc., and have been continuously involved in this farming project for fifty (50) years.

There are several family farming corporations involved with and which receive water from the Magic Water Company, Inc. They are Maurice H. Eckert & Son's, Inc., Magic Irrigators, Inc., M & R Farms, Inc. and Magic Larsen Farms, Inc. The first three corporations consist of family members of the original developer.

Also, for the record, Magic Water Company's sole source of revenue comes from the four farming operations. They essentially pay for all of the costs of their own operations as well as for all of the costs of Magic Water Company, including electrical costs.

The family members of the four corporations involved above write this letter jointly to give the Commissioners the full effect of the proposed Idaho Power rate increase. For purpose of reference, we will refer to the four corporations as "Magic Water et al". Also, for the purpose of the proposed rate increase effect, only agricultural rates and consumptions have been used. No commercial or residential information has been used for the purpose of this memo and schedules.

We have enclosed for your review and for the Idaho Public Utility Commission (PUC) records, the actual effect of the proposed Idaho Power rate increase, and the actual effect of the proposed Idaho Public Utility Commission rate increase on our farming operations. These are shown on Schedule A and Schedule B and are attached to this letter.

The schedules simply compare the separate and combined entities' 2003 rates and consumption to the two proposed rate increases using the combined entities' 2003 consumption. For the record, we are enclosing Schedule A that shows the effect of the proposed Idaho Power Company rate increase and Schedule B that shows the effect of the proposed Idaho Public Utility Commission rate increase.

Also, for the record on both Schedule A and Schedule B, we have separated out the Power Cost Adjustment (PCA) from the proposed rate increase. Otherwise, the 2003 actual rates do not include last year's one time PCA, as the proposed rate increases don't include them. That is the only way to get a true comparison and dollar effect of the proposed increases compared to 2003. We have, however, computed the one-time effect of the PCA for 2003. We cannot compute what the one-time effect of the PCA will be for year 2004 as the Idaho Public Utility Commission has not announced what, if any, that might be.

We would also like to comment briefly on the PCA. From what information that has been disseminated by Idaho Power employees and/or announcements, there seems to be an impression that the PCA should become part of the agricultural power base rate. We say this, because when they explain the proposed rate increase, they have gone to great lengths to explain that the proposed rate increase effect is really not that much when you compute the PCA with them. This, frankly, is grossly misleading and should never be used to explain the effect of proposed power rate increases. The PCA is a one-time charge for those short water years to cover the extra cost to generate power, or for those other extraordinary issues that may arise from time to time. It is not part of the agricultural power rate base. But Idaho Power Company has gone to great lengths to try to get us to believe that it is.

Now, having stated that, the PCA charge for last year cost Magic Water et al \$216,571. That is an astronomical effect considering it is just for electricity and that only four farming operations are paying the bill.

It would also appear that the PCA was put in effect for 2001 and 2002. Assuming electrical consumption was near the 2003 level that would mean the total economic effect of the PCA alone has been somewhere around \$650,000 for the past three years. If a similar PCA is placed in effect for 2004, that brings the total economic effect to \$867,000. I have to believe you now understand why we are opposed to any rate increases.

As for the proposed rate increases, we have calculated on Schedule A that the proposed Idaho Power rate increase will cost Magic Water et al for the 2004 water year, \$132,769 or a 22.73% increase in total power bills. This is absolutely ludicrous.

We have calculated on Schedule B that the proposed PUC rate increase will cost Magic Water et al for the 2004 water year, \$65,615 or a 11.23% increase. This is also a substantial increase in these incredibly tough economic times.

We have always been able to maintain profit margins by increasing efficiency each year. But, the hard fact is, you still have to water, fertilize and work your fields at an efficient level to achieve the production results needed to survive. When costs escalate to the point that you can't cover variable costs on all crops, then agriculture and especially high lift pumpers are in significant trouble.

We are opposed to the rate increases because for the last two years, we have not been able to overcome the electrical rates (primarily caused by the PCA rate effect) that have been passed on to us. These rate increases alone have caused the four entities to lose money on their operations the past two years. And I can honestly tell you that for fifty years, this has been a rarity.

Now comes a proposal to add another \$132,769 of rate increases to our bottom line. This will be added to another one-time charge for the PCA of probably something over \$200,000. Our four corporations cannot stand another \$300,000 plus hit.

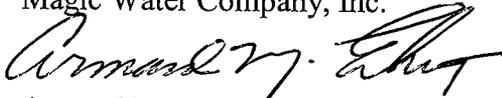
As you know, all of our other costs have greatly escalated, including the price for gas and diesel. The future effect of those increases has yet to worked itself into the economic latter. When they do, all operating costs will greatly increase again.

What the proposed electrical rates will insure is the factual demise of all high lift irrigation pumpers. We ask the Commission not allow for those requested increases.

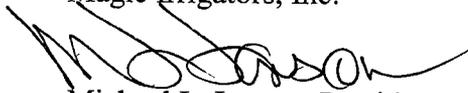
Sincerely


Kenneth P. Elkin, President
Magic Water Company, Inc.


Granville Eckert, President
Maurice H. Eckert & Son's, Inc.

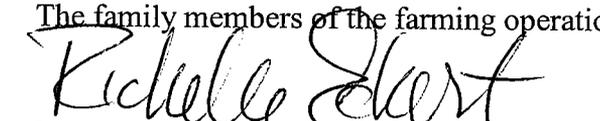

Armand M. Eckert, Secretary
Magic Irrigators, Inc.


Michael B. Eckert, President
M & R Farms, Inc.


Michael L. Larson, President
Magic Larsen Farms

Enclosures: Schedules A and B (six additional pages)

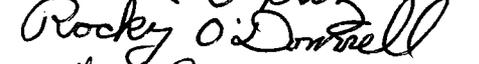
The family members of the farming operations noted above:










ID. Pwr Proposed Rate Increase

Schedule A 1/3

MAGIC WATER CO.(ID.PWR> Demand/Kilowatt	2003 Consumption	2003 Rates	2004 Proposed Rates	2003 Actual \$	2004 Proposed Est. \$	
Demand - out season	3,152.00	-	-	0	0	
Demand - out season	3,844.00	-	-	0	0	
Demand - in season	689.50	3.580000	5.400000	2,468	3,723	
Demand - in season	<u>11,558.50</u>	3.580000	5.400000	<u>41,379</u>	<u>62,416</u>	
Subtotal	<u>19,244.00</u>			<u>43,848</u>	<u>66,139</u>	
Kilowatt - out season	630,559.00	0.036428	0.045731	22,970	28,836	
Kilowatt - out season	1,466,409.00	0.036172	0.045731	53,043	67,060	
Kilowatt - in season	351,868.56	0.028672	0.032634	10,089	11,483	
Kilowatt - in season	<u>7,100,889.44</u>	0.028416	0.032634	<u>201,779</u>	<u>231,730</u>	
Subtotal	<u>9,549,726.00</u>			<u>287,881</u>	<u>339,110</u>	
Customer Charge				61	120	
Conservation Reserve				105	105	
Subtotal				331,894	405,474	73,580
Effect of Rate Increase						22.17%
Power Cost Adjustment	<u>9,549,726.00</u>	0.013159	0.013159	<u>125,665</u>	<u>125,665</u>	
Total Cost				<u>457,559</u>	<u>531,139</u>	

MAURICE H. ECKERT & SON'S, INC.(ID PWR RATE) Demand/Kilowatt	2003 Consumption	2003 Rates	2004 Proposed Rates	2003 Actual \$	2004 Proposed Est. \$	
Demand - out season	609.25	-	-	0	0	
Demand - out season	627.00	-	-	0	0	
Demand - in season	0.00	3.580000	5.400000	0	0	
Demand - in season	<u>2,257.75</u>	3.580000	5.400000	<u>8,083</u>	<u>12,192</u>	
Subtotal	<u>3,494.00</u>			<u>8,083</u>	<u>12,192</u>	
Kilowatt - out season	146,298.19	0.036428	0.045731	5,329	6,690	
Kilowatt - out season	150,655.00	0.036172	0.045731	5,449	6,890	
Kilowatt - in season	0.00	0.028672	0.032634	0	0	
Kilowatt - in season	<u>1,166,914.81</u>	0.028416	0.032634	<u>33,159</u>	<u>38,081</u>	
Subtotal	<u>1,463,868.00</u>			<u>43,938</u>	<u>51,661</u>	
Customer Charge				242	480	
Conservation Reserve				250	250	
Subtotal				52,513	64,583	12,070
Effect of Rate Increase						22.99%
Power Cost Adjustment	<u>1,463,868.00</u>	0.013159	0.013159	<u>19,263</u>	<u>19,263</u>	
Total Cost				<u>71,776</u>	<u>83,846</u>	

Source: 2003 Power Bills for each applicable entity
PUC Case No. IPC-E-03-13

Id. Pwr. Proposed Rate Increase

Schedule A 2/3

MAGIC IRRIGATORS, INC. (ID. PWR.) Demand/Kilowatt	2003 Consumption	2003 Rates	2004 Proposed Rates	2003 Actual \$	2004 Proposed Est. \$	
Demand - out season	1,144.78	-	-	0	0	
Demand - out season	676.00	-	-	0	0	
Demand - in season	0.00	3.580000	5.400000	0	0	
Demand - in season	<u>4,067.22</u>	3.580000	5.400000	<u>14,561</u>	<u>21,963</u>	
Subtotal	<u>5,888.00</u>			<u>14,561</u>	<u>21,963</u>	
Kilowatt - out season	227,456.06	0.036428	0.045731	8,286	10,402	
Kilowatt - out season	110,406.00	0.036172	0.045731	3,994	5,049	
Kilowatt - in season	0.00	0.028672	0.032634	0	0	
Kilowatt - in season	<u>2,052,977.94</u>	0.028416	0.032634	<u>58,337</u>	<u>66,997</u>	
Subtotal	<u>2,390,840.00</u>			<u>70,617</u>	<u>82,448</u>	
Customer Charge				<u>475</u>	<u>960</u>	
Conservation Reserve				<u>333</u>	<u>333</u>	
Subtotal				85,985	105,704	19,718
Effect of Rate Increase						22.93%
Power Cost Adjustment	<u>2,390,840.00</u>	0.013159	0.013159	<u>31,461</u>	<u>31,461</u>	
Total Cost				<u>117,447</u>	<u>137,165</u>	
M & R INC. (ID.PWR> Demand/Kilowatt	2003 Consumption	2003 Rates	2004 Proposed Rates	2003 Actual \$	2004 Proposed Est. \$	
Demand - out season	139.00	-	-	0	0	
Demand - out season	175.00	-	-	0	0	
Demand - in season	27.13	3.580000	5.400000	97	147	
Demand - in season	<u>599.87</u>	3.580000	5.400000	<u>2,148</u>	<u>3,239</u>	
Subtotal	<u>941.00</u>			<u>2,245</u>	<u>3,386</u>	
Kilowatt - out season	14,080.00	0.036428	0.045731	513	644	
Kilowatt - out season	45,840.00	0.036172	0.045731	1,658	2,096	
Kilowatt - in season	12,302.50	0.028672	0.032634	353	401	
Kilowatt - in season	<u>292,097.50</u>	0.028416	0.032634	<u>8,300</u>	<u>9,532</u>	
Subtotal	<u>364,320.00</u>			<u>10,824</u>	<u>12,674</u>	
Customer Charge				<u>60</u>	<u>120</u>	
Conservation Reserve				<u>71</u>	<u>71</u>	
Subtotal				13,200	16,251	3,051
Effect of Rate Increase						23.12%
Power Cost Adjustment	<u>364,320.00</u>	0.013159	0.013159	<u>4,794</u>	<u>4,794</u>	
Total Cost				<u>17,994</u>	<u>21,045</u>	

Source: 2003 Power Bills for each applicable entity

PUC Case No: IPC - E-03 - 13

ID. Pwr. Proposed Rate Increase

Schedule A 3/3

**MAGIC LARSEN FARMS
(ID. POWER RATE)**

Demand/Kilowatt	2003 Consumption	2003 Rates	2004 Proposed Rates	2003 Actual \$	2004 Proposed Est. \$	
Demand - out season	795.00	-	-	0	0	
Demand - out season	1,398.00	-	-	0	0	
Demand - in season	1,221.00	3.580000	5.400000	4,371	6,593	
Demand - in season	<u>3,745.00</u>	3.580000	5.400000	<u>13,407</u>	<u>20,223</u>	
Subtotal	<u>7,159.00</u>			<u>17,778</u>	<u>26,816</u>	
Kilowatt - out season	191,953.00	0.036428	0.045731	6,992	8,778	
Kilowatt - out season	497,127.00	0.036172	0.045731	17,982	22,734	
Kilowatt - in season	313,921.00	0.028672	0.032634	9,001	10,244	
Kilowatt - in season	<u>1,686,222.00</u>	0.028416	0.032634	<u>47,916</u>	<u>55,028</u>	
Subtotal	<u>2,689,223.00</u>			<u>81,891</u>	<u>96,785</u>	
Customer Charge				<u>422</u>	<u>840</u>	
Conservation Reserve				<u>402</u>	<u>402</u>	
Subtotal				100,493	124,843	24,350
Effect of Rate Increase						24.23%
Power Cost Adjustment	<u>2,689,223.00</u>	0.013159	0.013159	<u>35,387</u>	<u>35,387</u>	
Total Cost				<u>135,881</u>	<u>160,231</u>	

TOTAL ALL ENTITIES

Demand/Kilowatt	2003 Consumption	2003 Rates	2004 Proposed Rates	2003 Actual \$	2004 Proposed Est. \$	
Demand - out season	5,840.03	-	-	0	0	
Demand - out season	6,720.00	-	-	0	0	
Demand - in season	1,937.63	3.580000	5.400000	6,937	10,463	
Demand - in season	<u>22,228.34</u>	3.580000	5.400000	<u>79,577</u>	<u>120,033</u>	
Subtotal	<u>36,726.00</u>			<u>86,514</u>	<u>130,496</u>	
Kilowatt - out season	1,210,346.25	0.036428	0.045731	44,090	55,350	
Kilowatt - out season	2,270,437.00	0.036172	0.045731	82,126	103,829	
Kilowatt - in season	678,092.06	0.028672	0.032634	19,442	22,129	
Kilowatt - in season	<u>12,299,101.69</u>	0.028416	0.032634	<u>349,491</u>	<u>401,369</u>	
Subtotal	<u>16,457,977.00</u>			<u>495,150</u>	<u>582,677</u>	
Customer Charge				<u>1,260</u>	<u>2,520</u>	
Conservation Reserve				<u>1,161</u>	<u>1,161</u>	
Subtotal				584,085	716,855	132,769
Effect of Rate Increase						22.73%
Power Cost Adjustment	<u>16,457,977.00</u>	0.013159	0.013159	<u>216,571</u>	<u>216,571</u>	
Total Cost				<u>800,656</u>	<u>933,425</u>	

Source: 2003 Power Bills for each applicable entity

PUC Case No. IPC - E - 03 - 13

PUC Proposed Rate Increase

Schedule B 4/3

MAGIC WATER CO.(PUC) Demand/Kilowatt	2003 Consumption	2003 Rates	2004 Proposed Rates	2003 Actual \$	2004 Proposed Est. \$	
Demand - out season	3,152.00	-	0.800000	0	2,522	
Demand - out season	3,844.00	-	0.800000	0	3,075	
Demand - in season	689.50	3.580000	4.000000	2,468	2,758	
Demand - in season	<u>11,558.50</u>	3.580000	4.000000	<u>41,379</u>	<u>46,234</u>	
Subtotal	<u>19,244.00</u>			<u>43,848</u>	<u>54,589</u>	
Kilowatt - out season	630,559.00	0.036428	0.032830	22,970	20,701	
Kilowatt - out season	1,466,409.00	0.036172	0.032830	53,043	48,142	
Kilowatt - in season	351,868.56	0.028672	0.032830	10,089	11,552	
Kilowatt - in season	<u>7,100,889.44</u>	0.028416	0.032830	<u>201,779</u>	<u>233,122</u>	
Subtotal	<u>9,549,726.00</u>			<u>287,881</u>	<u>313,518</u>	
Customer Charge				61	72	
Conservation Reserve				105	105	
Subtotal				331,894	368,283	36,389
Effect of Rate Increase						10.96%
Power Cost Adjustment	<u>9,549,726.00</u>	0.013159	0.013159	<u>125,665</u>	<u>125,665</u>	
Total Cost				<u>457,559</u>	<u>493,948</u>	

MAURICE H. ECKERT & SON'S, INC.(PUC) Demand/Kilowatt	2003 Consumption	2003 Rates	2004 Proposed Rates	2003 Actual \$	2004 Proposed Est. \$	
Demand - out season	609.25	-	0.800000	0	487	
Demand - out season	627.00	-	0.800000	0	502	
Demand - in season	0.00	3.580000	4.000000	0	0	
Demand - in season	<u>2,257.75</u>	3.580000	4.000000	<u>8,083</u>	<u>9,031</u>	
Subtotal	<u>3,494.00</u>			<u>8,083</u>	<u>10,020</u>	
Kilowatt - out season	146,298.19	0.036428	0.032830	5,329	4,803	
Kilowatt - out season	150,655.00	0.036172	0.032830	5,449	4,946	
Kilowatt - in season	0.00	0.028672	0.032830	0	0	
Kilowatt - in season	<u>1,166,914.81</u>	0.028416	0.032830	<u>33,159</u>	<u>38,310</u>	
Subtotal	<u>1,463,868.00</u>			<u>43,938</u>	<u>48,059</u>	
Customer Charge				242	288	
Conservation Reserve				250	250	
Subtotal				52,513	58,617	6,104
Effect of Rate Increase						11.62%
Power Cost Adjustment	<u>1,463,868.00</u>	0.013159	0.013159	<u>19,263</u>	<u>19,263</u>	
Total Cost				<u>71,776</u>	<u>77,880</u>	

Source: 2003 Power Bills for each applicable entity
PUC Case No. IPC-E-03-13

PUC Proposed Rate Increase

Schedule B 2/3

MAGIC IRRIGATORS, INC. (PUC) Demand/Kilowatt	2003 Consumption	2003 Rates	2004 Proposed Rates	2003 Actual \$	2004 Proposed Est. \$	
Demand - out season	1,144.78	-	0.800000	0	916	
Demand - out season	676.00	-	0.800000	0	541	
Demand - in season	0.00	3.580000	4.000000	0	0	
Demand - in season	<u>4,067.22</u>	3.580000	4.000000	<u>14,561</u>	<u>16,269</u>	
Subtotal	<u>5,888.00</u>			<u>14,561</u>	<u>17,726</u>	
Kilowatt - out season	227,456.06	0.036428	0.032830	8,286	7,467	
Kilowatt - out season	110,406.00	0.036172	0.032830	3,994	3,625	
Kilowatt - in season	0.00	0.028672	0.032830	0	0	
Kilowatt - in season	<u>2,052,977.94</u>	0.028416	0.032830	<u>58,337</u>	<u>67,399</u>	
Subtotal	<u>2,390,840.00</u>			<u>70,617</u>	<u>78,491</u>	
Customer Charge				<u>475</u>	<u>576</u>	
Conservation Reserve				<u>333</u>	<u>333</u>	
Subtotal				85,985	97,126	11,140
Effect of Rate Increase						12.96%
Power Cost Adjustment	<u>2,390,840.00</u>	0.013159	0.013159	<u>31,461</u>	<u>31,461</u>	
Total Cost				<u>117,447</u>	<u>128,587</u>	
M & R, INC. (PUC) Demand/Kilowatt	2003 Consumption	2003 Rates	2004 Proposed Rates	2003 Actual \$	2004 Proposed Est. \$	
Demand - out season	139.00	-	0.800000	0	111	
Demand - out season	175.00	-	0.800000	0	140	
Demand - in season	27.13	3.580000	4.000000	97	109	
Demand - in season	<u>599.87</u>	3.580000	4.000000	<u>2,148</u>	<u>2,399</u>	
Subtotal	<u>941.00</u>			<u>2,245</u>	<u>2,759</u>	
Kilowatt - out season	14,080.00	0.036428	0.032830	513	462	
Kilowatt - out season	45,840.00	0.036172	0.032830	1,658	1,505	
Kilowatt - in season	12,302.50	0.028672	0.032830	353	404	
Kilowatt - in season	<u>292,097.50</u>	0.028416	0.032830	<u>8,300</u>	<u>9,590</u>	
Subtotal	<u>364,320.00</u>			<u>10,824</u>	<u>11,961</u>	
Customer Charge				<u>60</u>	<u>72</u>	
Conservation Reserve				<u>71</u>	<u>71</u>	
Subtotal				13,200	14,863	1,663
Effect of Rate Increase						12.60%
Power Cost Adjustment	<u>364,320.00</u>	0.013159	0.013159	<u>4,794</u>	<u>4,794</u>	
Total Cost				<u>17,994</u>	<u>19,657</u>	

Source: 2003 Power Bills for each applicable entity
PUC Case No. IPC-E-03-13

PUC Proposed Rate Increase

Schedule B 3/3

MAGIC LARSEN FARMS(PUC) Demand/Kilowatt	2003 Consumption	2003 Rates	2004 Proposed Rates	2003 Actual \$	2004 Proposed Est. \$	
Demand - out season	795.00	-	0.800000	0	636	
Demand - out season	1,398.00	-	0.800000	0	1,118	
Demand - in season	1,221.00	3.580000	4.000000	4,371	4,884	
Demand - in season	<u>3,745.00</u>	3.580000	4.000000	<u>13,407</u>	<u>14,980</u>	
Subtotal	<u>7,159.00</u>			<u>17,778</u>	<u>21,618</u>	
Kilowatt - out season	191,953.00	0.036428	0.032830	6,992	6,302	
Kilowatt - out season	497,127.00	0.036172	0.032830	17,982	16,321	
Kilowatt - in season	313,921.00	0.028672	0.032830	9,001	10,306	
Kilowatt - in season	<u>1,686,222.00</u>	0.028416	0.032830	<u>47,916</u>	<u>55,359</u>	
Subtotal	<u>2,689,223.00</u>			<u>81,891</u>	<u>88,287</u>	
Customer Charge				<u>422</u>	<u>504</u>	
Conservation Reserve				<u>402</u>	<u>402</u>	
Subtotal				100,493	110,812	10,318
Effect of Rate Increase						10.27%
Power Cost Adjustment	<u>2,689,223.00</u>	0.013159	0.013159	<u>35,387</u>	<u>35,387</u>	
Total Cost				<u>135,881</u>	<u>146,199</u>	

TOTAL ALL ENTITIES (PUC) Demand/Kilowatt	2003 Consumption	2003 Rates	2004 Proposed Rates	2003 Actual \$	2004 Proposed Est. \$	
Demand - out season	5,840.03	-	0.800000	0	4,672	
Demand - out season	6,720.00	-	0.800000	0	5,376	
Demand - in season	1,937.63	3.580000	4.000000	6,937	7,751	
Demand - in season	<u>22,228.34</u>	3.580000	4.000000	<u>79,577</u>	<u>88,913</u>	
Subtotal	<u>36,726.00</u>			<u>86,514</u>	<u>106,712</u>	
Kilowatt - out season	1,210,346.25	0.036428	0.032830	44,090	39,736	
Kilowatt - out season	2,270,437.00	0.036172	0.032830	82,126	74,538	
Kilowatt - in season	678,092.06	0.028672	0.032830	19,442	22,262	
Kilowatt - in season	<u>12,299,101.69</u>	0.028416	0.032830	<u>349,491</u>	<u>403,780</u>	
Subtotal	<u>16,457,977.00</u>			<u>495,150</u>	<u>540,315</u>	
Customer Charge				<u>1,260</u>	<u>1,512</u>	
Conservation Reserve				<u>1,161</u>	<u>1,161</u>	
Subtotal				584,085	649,700	65,615
Effect of Rate Increase						11.23%
Power Cost Adjustment	<u>16,457,977.00</u>	0.013159	0.013159	<u>216,571</u>	<u>216,571</u>	
Total Cost				<u>800,656</u>	<u>866,271</u>	

Source: 2003 Power Bills for each applicable entity
PUC Case No. IPC-E-03-13

Jean Jewell

From: Ed Howell
Sent: Friday, April 30, 2004 1:25 PM
To: Jean Jewell; Ed Howell; Gene Fadness; Tonya Clark
Subject: Comment acknowledgement

WWW Form Submission:

Friday, April 30, 2004
12:25:02 PM

Case: IPC-E-03-13
Name: R.C. Harris
Street Address: 7470 Grande Vallejo Dr.
City: Fruitland
State: Idaho
ZIP: 83619
Home Telephone: 208-452-5232
E-Mail:

Company: Idaho power

Comment_description: I would like to comment on Idaho powers request for a rate increase. They are currently charging two dollars and fifty cents a month for the meter on their customers homes. This fee nets them approximately twelve million dollars per year. Idaho power is requesting that this fee be increased to ten dollars per month which would subquently net them approxmetly forty-eight million dollars per year. I would recommend that this request be denied as they are also requesting that the rates be increased for electrical usage. I also beleive their request to pay farmers for not using electricy should be denied as this was done in 2001 and the bill for this was passed on to their customers.

Thank you for taking this under consideration.

R.C. Harris

Transaction ID: 4301225.2
Referred by: <http://www.puc.state.id.us/scripts/polyform.dll/ipuc>
User Address: 208.187.168.184
User Hostname: 208.187.168.184

Jean Jewell

From: Ed Howell
Sent: Thursday, April 29, 2004 8:15 PM
To: Jean Jewell; Ed Howell; Gene Fadness; Tonya Clark
Subject: Comment acknowledgement

WWW Form Submission:

Thursday, April 29, 2004
7:14:44 PM

Case:

Name: LORENE SCHMIDT
Street_Address: 791 DOGWOOD
City: POCATELLO
State: IDAHO
ZIP: 83201
Home_Telephone: 2082321427
E-Mail:

Company: IDAHO POWER COMPANY
mailing_list_yes_no: no

Comment_description: WE ARE RETIRED AND THE RATES FOR EVERYTING WE NEED ARE GOING UP SO FAST THAT WE HAVE NOT GOT THE MONEY TO PAY FOR THEM ALL. PLEASE, FOR ALL THE RETIREES OUT THERE, HOLD THE INCREASE FOR IDAHO POWER TO 3 PERCENT OR LESS.

Transaction ID: 4291914.44

Referred by: <http://www.puc.state.id.us/scripts/polyform.dll/ipuc>

User Address: 65.103.219.232

User Hostname: 65.103.219.232

Jean Jewell

From: Ed Howell
Sent: Friday, April 30, 2004 9:46 AM
To: Jean Jewell; Ed Howell; Gene Fadness; Tonya Clark
Subject: Comment acknowledgement

WWW Form Submission:

Friday, April 30, 2004
8:46:01 AM

Case: IPC-E-04-9
Name: Brian Huey
Street Address: 4903 Umatilla Ave
City: Boise
State: ID
ZIP: 83709
Home Telephone:
E-Mail:

Company: ID Power

mailing_list_yes_no: (yes)

Comment_description: This does not appear to be a rate increase but a customer service tack on to pay for new facilities to accomidate growth. The smallest customers carry the greatist amount of the burden. I have lived in the same 30 year old home for 15 years and have not contributed to the growth, why should I have to help new home buyers pay for additional facilities?

Transaction ID: 430846.1

Referred by: <http://www.puc.state.id.us/scripts/polyform.dll/ipuc>

User Address: 65.178.73.236

User Hostname: 65.178.73.236

I P U C
Box 83720
Boise, Id. 83720-0074

RECEIVED
FILED



2004 APR 30 AM 8:27

IDAHO PUBLIC
UTILITIES COMMISSION

To Whom it May Concern:

Do not allow Idaho Power to increase their rates i.e. 25% for irrigators. Our income does not increase by 25% or even enough to cover a 25% increase from Idaho Power.

If there is an increase in demand for electricity, let those who are causing the increase pay for it. New subdivisions - new poles - new lines - new customers - they should be paying the bill.

We are unable to cover these costs by increasing how much we charge for our product. People think anything that comes off of a farm should be cheap.

Our taxes keep going up, our fertilizer bill goes up, our irrigation (water) taxes go up and now Idaho Power

wants more. People who say they want to conserve the farm land are speaking with a forked tongue - not at their expense!

The rate increase is way out of line. Idaho Power needs to have old buildings, old trucks, etc. instead of all the fancy stuff they have - or charge the people who are causing the increase in demand in electricity to pay the bill.

Oh - and air conditioning - that costs big bucks and most of the buildings businesses have have it - we don't.

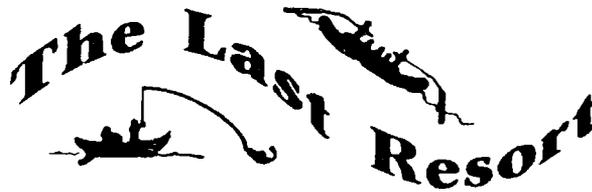
I don't hear any message coming across about cutting power usage. Turn off air conditioner - use a fan!

Residential, industrial and commercial growth should pay the bill.

Sincerely,

Beverly Wain

Idaho Power Customer.



RECEIVED
FILED



2004 APR 30 AM 8:29

OUTFITTERS & GUIDES

IDAHO PUBLIC
UTILITIES COMMISSION

28 Apr 2004

IPUC
Boise, Id. 83654

Dear IPUC,

I wish to protest the Idaho Power request for a 17.7% rate increase that is earmarked to hurt rural customers, rural businesses, and those who are on fixed incomes.

We in rural Idaho do not share the monetary rewards that growth has brought to the Treasure Valley and other population centers in Idaho. We continue to survive in a poverty laced economy that makes it difficult and sometimes impossible to reside here. We lose more than we gain each year to the more populated areas that provide better paying jobs. With cost of living increases greater than income increases, or in most cases a lack of income increases, we do with less each year.

Now Idaho Power wants us to pay for their increased cost in providing service to new customers. Why should those persons who are wanting new service pay their own cost to hook up. They are the ones who have the spendable income or they would not be buying new property that requires new electrical service.

I have not raised my prices in 12 years as I would price myself out of business. However, all my cost have gone up dramatically and I strive to make ends meet and a living without being on public assistance.

We in rural Idaho cannot bear this burden and to grant Idaho Power this will add to the demise of rural economies in Idaho.

Sincerely, Jim Blair

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jim Blair', is written over a horizontal line.

Owner, THE LAST RESORT

RECEIVED
FILED



1710 No. Vista
Fruitland Id. 83619
April 27, 2004

2004 APR 28 PM 3:04

IDAHO PUBLIC
UTILITIES COMMISSION

Idaho P.U.C
Statehouse Mail
Boise, Id. 83720

In regard the raise Idaho Power is requesting; the questions should be:

(1) Why aren't profits being dispersed, not only to stockholders but CEO's of Idaho Power and umbrella which is Ida Corp?

(2) Why weren't plant upgrades and new facilities being pursued to accommodate the increase in the anticipated customer base? (With profits already generated).

(a) Small farms or businesses must first buy the seed or merchandise to create the product which then must be sold and if there is any profit he or she then should get paid.

(b) Further, acquisitions should be purchased with the existing or accumulative profits.

cc:

Gov. Kempthorne
Rep. Lawrence Denney
Sen. Larry Craig

Sincerely
Patrick J. Edens

SAILOR CREEK WATER COMPANY

P.O. Box 849, Glens Ferry, Idaho 83623

RECEIVED
FILED



2004 APR 30 PM 2:52

UTIL IDAHO PUBLIC
UTILITIES COMMISSION

April 30, 2004

Idaho Public Utilities Commission
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, Idaho 83720-0074

Dear Commissioners,

Sailor Creek Water Company first delivered water through a completely closed system in the spring of 1964 near Glens Ferry, Idaho. Water is diverted from the Snake River and pumped up the canyon wall to the dry desert plateaus above. Over 3,900 acres of land is farmed with various crops like potatoes, mint, small grains, alfalfa, beans, etc.

When the Sailor Creek project went in, large irrigation developments like ours were being sought after by Idaho Power as a means to utilize the excess power that they had in their system during the summer months as there was very few air conditioners in Idaho. We made it work as did numerous other irrigation projects up and down the river throughout Idaho. Our investment in southern Idaho was historic, and the same holds true for Idaho Power. We provided the pump station, pipe, hand lines and wheel lines and all the farming expertise to make our project a success while Idaho Power ran miles of high voltage wire, installed transformers and built a substation. This was a win-win situation for all involved. Farmland was made available and jobs were created in a rural area as well as other areas where produce was delivered. Local and state tax base was increased and the large power supply that Idaho Power had available found a home during the summer months.

Our system is basically the same as it was 40 years ago at Sailor Creek. The high voltage wires spanning the Snake River canyon are still delivering power as is the substation next to the pumping station. The pumps still pressurize the penstock pipe and mainlines which still deliver the water to the same 3,900 acres. The only things we've changed are the pipe from steel to plastic, and we lined our 36" penstock with grout to increase our pumping/power efficiency. During the mid 1980s we quit using our pressure booster station in the center of the project because of the increased efficiency of the grouted penstock and plastic pipe being installed and the lower pressure sprinklers.

Idaho Power's cost to deliver power to the Sailor Creek project has basically stayed the same for the past 40 years. We continually look for ways to save power and

be more efficient. We use our resources wisely and that is why we are still operating today. Sailor Creek's power needs have not changed since 1964. We are not the problem for increased power demands as the Idaho Statesman reported following comments by the Idaho Power and the PUC Staff report.

We feel that rural Idaho is being faced with paying for urban expansion.

Sincerely,

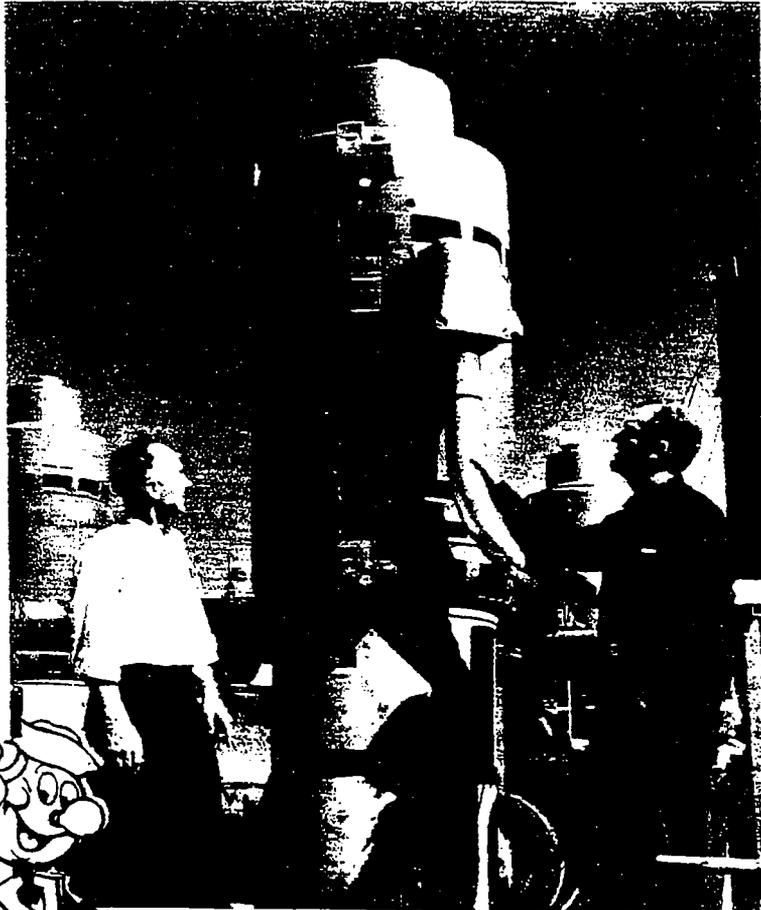
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mark Noble". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "M".

Mark Noble
Vice President

MN/jm

Public Tour, Dedication Of Sailor Creek Project Planned at Glenns Ferry

GLENN'S FERRY — Dedication ceremonies and a public tour will be held Friday to inaugurate the new Sailor Creek irrigation project, where giant electric pumps are lifting water higher than ever attempted in this area to develop thousands of acres on the



Welcome
to the new

SAILOR CREEK

IRRIGATION PROJECT

NEAR GLENN'S FERRY, IDAHO

Owyhee desert south of here. The ceremonies, jointly sponsored by the Sailor Creek Water Company and Idaho Power Company, will begin at 1 p. m. at the project's pumping plant.

Robert S. Overstreet, Idaho Power's central division manager, said a program lasting about an hour is planned at the plant located across the Snake River from U. S. 30 some two miles west of Glenns Ferry.

Inspection Planned

Following the dedication, the public is invited to inspect the plant and the project farm on a high plateau overlooking the historic Three Island crossing of the Oregon Trail.

Climax of the ceremonies will be the energizing of the project's initial six 1,250-horsepower pumping units, which use as much electricity as 1,400 homes.

The pumping units, each of which is nearly 12 feet tall, lift water 725 feet through a steel penstock from the Snake to a sprinkler system on the desert plateau.

"This is the highest single lift for irrigation purposes in the Snake River Valley today," Overstreet reported.

Make Lift Possible

"Without the big electric pumps that are making this record lift possible, development of the Sailor Creek area would be virtually out of the question," he said.

Among this area's highest previous lifts was one of about 500 feet on the Dry Lake project south of Nampa, opened up two years ago by some of the same irrigators who now are developing the Sailor Creek area.

Overstreet, calling the Sailor Creek project a "milestone" in the growth of electric pump irrigation in the Snake River Valley, said it represents a "tremendous investment in money, ingenuity and initiative by its developers."

"This investment is having a far-reaching impact on the entire economy of our area," the utility official said.

Made Investment

To supply the new project, according to Overstreet, Idaho Power also made a "substantial" investment in a new customer-service line and a substation at the pumping plant.

He said the utility's investment in the new facilities was "about \$250,000."

Among those expected to take part in the dedication ceremonies Friday are officials of the Sailor Creek Water Company, including B. G. Miller, San Francisco, and Allan Noble, project operating manager. Several Idaho Power representatives also will participate.

Others on the program will be Mayor Herman Johnson of Glenns Ferry, Herbert Edwards, Elmore County agent, and Dorell Larsen, irrigation specialist for the University of Idaho extension service.

BOISE, IDAHO, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1964

WATER was lifted Friday from the Snake River and applied to the new Sailor Creek irrigation project near Glenns Ferry. Visitors are shown near the electric pumps at the pumping plant following the dedication exercises.



Irrigation Water Boosted 625 Feet As Sailor Creek Project Dedicated

GLENN'S FERRY — Water ment followed the dedication, lifted a record height of 625 feet at the project's pumping plant situated across the Snake River from U.S. 30, some two miles west of here.

Some 3,750 acres are being irrigated by the water company this season, but it is expected that as many as 50,000 once-aid acres in the desert area ultimately will be reclaimed by electric high-lift pumping.

This future development would require more than 30 big pumps similar to the project's initial six units, which alone use as much energy as 1,400 homes.

Speakers at the brief ceremonies inaugurating the project Friday included representatives of Sailor Creek Water Company, Idaho Power Company, and Idaho Power.

As some 250 visitors looked on, the water was raised to the project's underground pressurized sprinkler system on the plateau when a button was pushed energizing the first of an initial six electric pumping units totaling 7,500 horsepower.

Donald S. Bailey, Idaho Power vice president for division operations, paid tribute to the project's developers as "men of initiative, ingenuity and sound engineering know-how," working with private capital, "instead of the taxpayers' money."

Labels Fallacies
Calling the project an "encouraging example of individual

"There are those among us who say free enterprise is dead and only government can do the job," Bailey said.

"Private development of our natural resources is still the best way, and is in keeping with the American way of doing things."

Bailey said the greatest development in Southern Idaho has been in the "private sector," pointing out that since the Reclamation Act's passage in 1902 individual enterprise has developed more than 1,600,000 acres compared with 476,000 acres by the federal government.

Reporting that Sailor Creek's developers already have invested more than \$1,000,000 in the project, he called them "modern-day pioneers" and said they should be "complimented, helped and encouraged."

The utility spokesman said another \$250,000 had been invested by Idaho Power in new facilities to supply the project, including more than five miles of 138,000 customer service line and a new substation at the pumping plant.

Highest in Valley
Allan Noble, project operating manager, said in describing the new development that its pumping lift of 625 feet is the highest for irrigation purposes in the Snake River Valley.

Noble also was instrumental in opening up the Dry Lake development that lifts water about 500 feet from the Snake south of Nampa.

Explaining that water is distributed throughout the project's land by pressurized pipelines instead of open ditches, the manager said the "unique" underground system initially consists of nearly 65 miles of main, lateral and sprinkler lines ranging from 36 inches to three inches in diameter.

Pressure in the welded and coupled pipelines is maintained automatically by what has been called the "most sophisticated" control system ever installed anywhere.

Devices Explained
The system anticipates water requirements on the project by pressure-sensing devices to increase the flow to the sprinkler heads.

THE IDAHO DAILY ST

Boise, Idaho, Wednesday Morning, April 22, 1964

**GRAND
OPENING
FRIDAY**



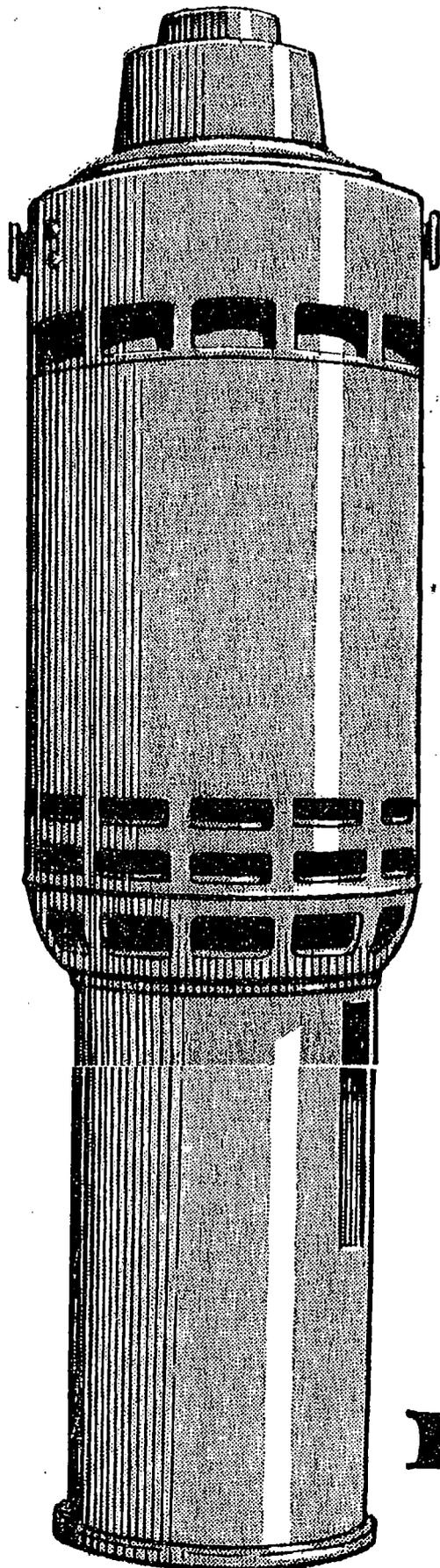
**DEDICATION
CEREMONIES**

AT 1:00 P.M.



**YOU ARE
CORDIALLY
INVITED**

TO GET THERE: Look for signs on highway 30 six miles East of Hammett (two miles West of Glenns Ferry), cross Diesel Ranch bridge and follow signs another two miles to Sailor Creek.



SAILOR CREEK

IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT

Another Great Project of Individual Enterprise

You are invited to attend the grand opening and dedication of the Sailor Creek Water Company development, located southwest of Glenns Ferry, this Friday, April 24th at 1:00 P.M. A complete tour of the project will be conducted following opening ceremonies.

See the huge pumps and towering electric motors on the south bank of the Snake river — the largest motors in the area. See the impressive and expansive development which is being put into production this year.

THIS PROJECT IS RECLAIMING 3,750 ACRES

The project will bring new business to surrounding communities, broaden the base of tax support and provide new employment.

In support of Sailor Creek Water Company's substantial investment, Idaho Power Company has erected new power lines across the desert and completed a new substation to serve the project, a utility investment of a quarter million dollars.

We are proud to supply the low-cost electric power which helps make this project possible.

IDAHO POWER

Free refreshments for all . . . Be sure to come!



GRINDSTONE BUTTE MUTUAL CANAL CO.

P.O. Box 2673 • Boise, Idaho 83701

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IDAHO PUBLIC
UTILITIES COMMISSION

April 29, 2004

Idaho Public Utilities Commission
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, Idaho 83720-0074

Dear Commissioners,

Grindstone Butte Mutual Canal Co. delivers water to over 13,000 acres southwest of Glens Ferry, Idaho. Water is pumped from large river stations on the Snake River and delivered to a canal system with pumping stations along it.

Idaho Power was extremely involved in encouraging us to develop this high-lift farming enterprise. These river stations provide Idaho Power with a large single point of delivery which is very easy and inexpensive for them to service.

I'm including a copy of a letter from Idaho Power which states their "long established policy of subordinating the need of water for power to that of water for irrigation." I'm also sending along a copy of "Water on the Land" by Idaho Power which was published in 1964/1965. These are examples of how eager Idaho Power was at that time to sell power. Air conditioning was just in its infancy at the time and has since become a huge factor in Idaho Power's need for energy.

We as farmers feel strongly that the huge costs associated with urban growth should not be put upon the backs of rural Idaho. Glens Ferry is a small but very active community but doesn't have the resources to recover from the devastation that would follow if a large number of its farming enterprises were to shut down. Power cost increases of the sort being proposed by Idaho Power and the PUC Staff Report head us right in that direction.

Farmers on high-lift pumping projects are not the ones who have generated the need for all the extra energy. There needs to be a plan that somehow has this growth being paid for in a large degree by those who cause it.

Our 13,000 acres of sandy loam soil produce an unbelievable amount of potatoes, mint, wheat, alfalfa, sugar beets and beans which provide a livelihood for us as well as for many many others.

Please do not make Idaho farmers pay for the cost of urban growth. We've always been willing to pay our fair share, but the proposals presently before the commission are for much more than our fair share.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lynn Johnson". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Lynn Johnson
Grindstone Butte Mutual Canal Company

SNAKE RIVER



HYDRO POWER

IDAHO POWER COMPANY

BOX 770 • BOISE, IDAHO 83701
April 6, 1967

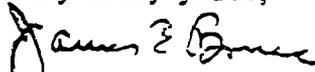
Grindstone Butte Mutual Canal Company
c/o David Toothman
Tudor Engineering Company
1802 North 33rd
Boise, Idaho

Gentlemen:

In response to your oral request, this is to advise you that Idaho Power Company will have no objection to Grindstone Butte Mutual Canal Company's installation of a pumping station to divert up to 180 cfs of water from the Snake River for the irrigation of certain lands proposed to be developed by Grindstone Butte Mutual Canal Company lying South of the Snake River in Township 6 and 7 South, Range 9 and 10 East, Boise Meridian. Our position with respect to this permission is in conformity with the Company's long established policy of subordinating the need of water for power to that of water for irrigation.

This consent is conditioned upon the premise that the installation of the pumping plant will avoid interference with any of the hydro-electric or other facilities of the Company, and that the pumping plant would be powered by electricity.

Very truly yours,


James E. Bruce
Secretary

JEB/bc