

AMERICAN STATES WATER CO

Form 10-K

March 12, 2010

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE

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(Mark One)

- Annual Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 or
- Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the transition period from to

Commission File Number	Registrant, State of Incorporation Address, Zip Code and Telephone Number	IRS Employer Identification No.
001-14431	American States Water Company (Incorporated in California) 630 E. Foothill Boulevard, San Dimas, CA 91773-1212 (909) 394-3600	95-4676679
001-12008	Golden State Water Company (Incorporated in California) 630 E. Foothill Boulevard, San Dimas, CA 91773-1212 (909) 394-3600	95-1243678

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
American States Water Company Common Shares	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

American States Water Company	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Golden State Water Company	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

American States Water Company	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Golden State Water Company	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Indicate by check mark whether Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

American States Water Company	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Golden State Water Company

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether Registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit and post such files).

American States Water Company

Yes No

Golden State Water Company

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definition of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

American States Water Company

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Golden State Water Company

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act)

American States Water Company

Yes No

Golden State Water Company

Yes No

The aggregate market value of the total voting common stock held by non-affiliates of American States Water Company was approximately \$640,463,000 and \$627,138,000 on June 30, 2009 and March 10, 2010, respectively. The closing price per Common Share on March 10, 2010, as quoted in the *The Wall Street Journal website*, was \$33.80. As of March 10, 2010, the number of Common Shares of American States Water Company outstanding was 18,554,364. As of that same date, American States Water Company owned all 134 outstanding Common Shares of Golden State Water Company. The aggregate market value of the total voting stock held by non-affiliates of Golden State Water Company was zero on June 30, 2009 and March 10, 2010.

Golden State Water Company meets the conditions set forth in General Instruction I(1) and (2) of Form 10-K and is therefore filing this Form, in part, with the reduced disclosure format for Golden State Water Company.

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Documents Incorporated by Reference:

Portions of the Proxy Statement of American States Water Company will be subsequently filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as to Part III, Item Nos. 10, 11, 13 and 14 and portions of Item 12, in each case as specifically referenced herein.

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**AMERICAN STATES WATER COMPANY
and**

GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY

FORM 10-K

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PART I

Item 1. Business

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This annual report on Form 10-K is a combined report being filed by two separate Registrants: American States Water Company (hereinafter "AWR"), and Golden State Water Company (hereinafter "GSWC"). References in this report to "Registrant" are to AWR and GSWC, collectively, unless otherwise specified. GSWC makes no representations as to the information contained in this report relating to AWR and its subsidiaries, other than GSWC.

AWR makes its periodic reports, Form 10-Q and Form 10-K, and current reports, Form 8-K, available free of charge through its website, www.aswater.com, as soon as material is electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Such reports are also available on the SEC's internet website at <http://www.sec.gov>. AWR also makes available free of charge its code of business conduct and ethics, its corporate governance guidelines and the charters of its Nominating and Governance Committee, its Compensation Committee, and its Audit and Finance Committee through its website or by calling (800) 999-4033. AWR and GSWC have filed the certification of officers required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act as Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 to its Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

General

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AWR is the parent company of GSWC, Chaparral City Water Company (CCWC) and American States Utility Services, Inc. (ASUS) and its subsidiaries (Fort Bliss Water Services Company (FBWS), Terrapin Utility Services, Inc. (TUS), Old Dominion Utility Services, Inc. (ODUS), Palmetto State Utility Services, Inc. (PSUS) and Old North Utility Services, Inc. (ONUS)). AWR was incorporated as a California corporation in 1998 as a holding company. AWR has three reportable segments: water, electric and contracted services. Within the segments, AWR has three principal business units: water and electric service utility operations conducted through GSWC, a water service utility operation conducted through CCWC, and contracted services conducted through ASUS and its subsidiaries. FBWS, TUS, ODUS, PSUS and ONUS may be referred to herein collectively as the Military Utility Privatization Subsidiaries.

GSWC is a California public utility company engaged principally in the purchase, production and distribution of water. GSWC also distributes electricity in one customer service area. GSWC is regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and was incorporated as a California corporation on December 31, 1929. GSWC is organized into one electric customer service area and three water service regions operating within 75 communities in 10 counties in the State of California and provides water service in 21 customer service areas. Region I consists of 7 customer service areas in northern and central California; Region II consists of 4 customer service areas located in Los Angeles County; and Region III consists of 10 customer service areas in eastern Los Angeles County, and in Orange, San Bernardino and Imperial counties. GSWC also provides electric service to the City of Big Bear Lake and surrounding areas in San Bernardino County through its Bear Valley Electric Service (BVES) division.

GSWC served 254,998 water customers and 23,234 electric customers at December 31, 2009, or a total of 278,232 customers, compared with 254,482 water customers and 23,172 electric customers, or a total of 277,654 customers at December 31, 2008. GSWC's utility operations exhibit seasonal trends. Although GSWC's water utility operations have a diversified customer base, residential and commercial customers account for the majority of GSWC's water sales and revenues. Revenues derived from commercial and residential water customers accounted for approximately 90% of total water revenues for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

GSWC has also been pursuing opportunities to provide retail water services within the service area of the Natomas Central Mutual Water Company (Natomas). Natomas is a California mutual water company which currently provides water service to its shareholders, primarily for agricultural irrigation in portions of Sacramento and Sutter counties in northern California. GSWC and Natomas have entered into various agreements including the purchase of certain water and water rights that may allow GSWC the ability to serve portions of Sutter County in the future.

CCWC is an Arizona public utility company serving 13,406 customers as of December 31, 2009, compared with 13,423 customers at December 31, 2008. Located in the town of Fountain Hills, Arizona and a portion of the City of Scottsdale, Arizona, the majority of CCWC's customers are residential. The Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) regulates CCWC.

ASUS, through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, has contracted with the U.S. government to provide water and/or wastewater services, including the operation, maintenance, renewal and replacement of the water and/or wastewater systems, pursuant to 50-year fixed price contracts. Each of the contracts with the U.S. government may be subject to termination, in whole or in part, prior to the end of the 50-year term for convenience of the U.S. government or as a result of default or nonperformance by the subsidiary performing the contract. In either event, each Military Utility Privatization Subsidiary so impacted should be entitled to recover the remaining amount of its capital investment pursuant

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to the terms of a termination settlement with the U.S. government at the time of termination as provided in the contract. The contract price for each of these contracts is subject to redetermination two years after commencement of operations and every three years thereafter under the terms of the contract. Prices are subject to equitable adjustment based upon changes in circumstances, changes in laws and/or regulations, and changes in wages and fringe benefits to the extent provided in each of the contracts. AWR guarantees performance of ASUS military privatization contracts. Pursuant to the terms of these contracts, the Military Utility Privatization Subsidiaries operate, as of the effective date of their respective contracts, the following water and wastewater systems:

- FBWS - water and wastewater systems at Fort Bliss located near El Paso, Texas and extending into southeastern New Mexico effective October 1, 2004;
- TUS - water and wastewater systems at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland effective February 1, 2006;
- ODUS - wastewater systems at Fort Lee in Virginia effective February 23, 2006 and the water and wastewater systems at Fort Eustis, Fort Monroe and Fort Story in Virginia effective April 3, 2006;
- PSUS - water and wastewater systems at Fort Jackson in South Carolina effective February 16, 2008; and
- ONUS - water and wastewater systems at Fort Bragg, Pope Air Force Base and Camp MacKall, North Carolina effective March 1, 2008.

Certain financial information for each of AWR's business segments - water distribution, electric distribution, and contracted services - is set forth in Note 16 to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of American States Water Company and its subsidiaries. AWR's water and electric distribution segments are not dependent upon a single or only a few customers. The U.S. government is the largest customer for ASUS contracted services.

The revenue from most of AWR's business segments is seasonal. The impact of seasonality on AWR's businesses is discussed in more detail in Item 1A *Risk Factors*.

Environmental matters and compliance with such laws and regulations are discussed in detail in Item 7 *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* under the section titled Environmental Matters.

Competition

The businesses of GSWC and CCWC are substantially free from direct and indirect competition with other public utilities, municipalities and other public agencies within their existing service territories. GSWC and CCWC compete with governmental agencies and other investor-owned utilities in connection with offering service to new real estate developments on the basis of financial terms, availability of water and ability to commence providing service on a timely basis. AWR's other subsidiary, ASUS, actively competes for business with other investor-owned utilities, other third party providers of water and/or wastewater services, and governmental entities on the basis of price and quality of service.

Employee Relations

GSWC had 582 employees as of December 31, 2009 as compared to 569 at December 31, 2008. Nineteen positions in GSWC's Bear Valley Electric customer service area are covered by a collective bargaining agreement with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which expired in 2009. GSWC is currently in negotiations with this union on a new agreement. Sixty-three employees in GSWC's Region II ratemaking district are covered by a collective bargaining agreement with the Utility Workers Union of America, which expires in 2011. GSWC has no other unionized employees.

AWR and its other subsidiaries had 121 employees as of December 31, 2009. Eleven of the employees of a subsidiary of ASUS are covered by a collective bargaining agreement with the International Union of Operating Engineers which expires in 2011.

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Forward-Looking Information

This Form 10-K and the documents incorporated by reference herein contain forward-looking statements intended to qualify for the safe harbor from liability established by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements include statements regarding our goals, beliefs, plans or current expectations, taking into account the information currently available to management. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical facts. For example, when we use words such as believes, anticipates, expects, plans, estimates, intends, and other words that convey uncertainty of future events or outcome, we are making forward-looking statements. Such statements address future events and conditions concerning such matters as our ability to raise capital, capital expenditures, earnings, litigation, rates, water sales, water quality and other regulatory matters, adequacy of water supplies, our ability to recover electric, natural gas and water supply costs from ratepayers, contract operations, liquidity and capital resources, and accounting matters.

We caution you that any forward-looking statements made by us are not guarantees of future performance and that actual results may differ materially from those currently anticipated in such statements, by reason of factors such as: changes in utility regulation; recovery of regulatory assets not yet included in rates; future economic conditions which affect changes in customer demand and changes in water and energy supply costs; changes in pension and post-retirement benefit plan costs; future climatic conditions; delays in customer payments or price redeterminations or equitable adjustments on contracts executed by ASUS and its subsidiaries; potential assessments for failure to meet interim targets for the purchase of renewable energy; and legislative, legal proceedings, regulatory and other circumstances affecting anticipated revenues and costs.

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Item 1A Risk Factors

You should carefully read the risks described below and other information in this Form 10-K in order to understand certain of the risks of our business.

Our business is heavily regulated and, as a result, decisions by regulatory agencies and changes in laws and regulations can significantly affect our business

Our revenues depend substantially on the rates and fees we charge our customers and the ability to recover our costs on a timely basis, including the ability to recover the costs of purchased water, groundwater assessments, electric power, natural gas, chemicals, water treatment, security at water facilities and preventative maintenance and emergency repairs. Any delays by either the CPUC or the ACC in granting rate relief to cover increased operating and capital costs at our public utilities or delays in obtaining approval of our requests for equitable adjustments or price redetermination for contracted services from the U.S. government may adversely affect our financial performance. We may file for interim rates in California in situations where there may be delays in granting final rate relief during a general rate case proceeding. If the CPUC approves lower rates, the CPUC will require us to refund to customers the difference between the interim rates and the rates approved by the CPUC. Similarly, if the CPUC approves rates that are higher than the interim rates, the CPUC may authorize us to recover the difference between the interim rates and the final rates.

Regulatory decisions may also impact prospective revenues and earnings, affect the timing of the recognition of revenues and expenses, may overturn past decisions used in determining our revenues and expenses and could result in impairment of goodwill if the decision affects CCWC or ASUS. Management continually evaluates the anticipated recovery of regulatory assets, liabilities and revenues subject to refund and provides for allowances and/or reserves as deemed necessary. In the event that our assessment of the probability of recovery through the ratemaking process is incorrect, we will adjust the associated regulatory asset or liability to reflect the change in our assessment or any regulatory disallowances.

Management also reviews goodwill for impairment at least annually. A change in our evaluation of the probability of recovery of regulatory assets, a regulatory disallowance of all or a portion of our costs or material impairment of goodwill could have a material adverse effect on our financial results. CCWC has \$3.3 million of goodwill which could be at risk for potential impairment if future requested rate increases are not granted by the ACC. ASUS also has \$1.1 million of goodwill which may be at risk for potential impairment if requested price redeterminations and equitable adjustments are not granted.

We are also, in some cases, required to estimate future expenses and in others, we are required to incur the expense before recovering costs. As a result, our revenues and earnings may fluctuate depending on the accuracy of our estimates, the timing of our investments or expenses or other factors. If expenses increase significantly over a short period of time, we may experience delays in recovery of these expenses, the inability to recover carrying costs for these expenses and increased risks of regulatory disallowances or write-offs.

Regulatory agencies may also change their rules and policies which may adversely affect our profitability and cash flows. Changes in policies of the U.S. government may also adversely affect our military base contract operations. In certain circumstances, the U.S. government may be unwilling or unable to appropriate funds to pay costs mandated by changes in rules and policies of state regulatory agencies. The U.S.

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government may disagree with the increases that we request and may delay approval of requests for equitable adjustment or redetermination of prices which could adversely affect our anticipated rates of return.

We may also be subject to fines or penalties if a regulatory agency determines that we have failed to comply with laws, regulations or orders applicable to our businesses, unless we appeal this determination or our appeal of an adverse determination is denied.

Our costs involved in maintaining water quality and complying with environmental regulation have increased and are expected to continue to increase

Our capital and operating costs have increased substantially as a result of increases in environmental regulation arising from increases in the cost of disposing of residuals from our water treatment plants, upgrading and building new water treatment plants, monitoring compliance activities and securing alternative supplies when necessary. Our public utilities may be able to recover these costs through the ratemaking process. We may also be able to recover these costs under contractual arrangements. In certain circumstances, costs may be recoverable from parties responsible or potentially responsible for contamination, either voluntarily or through specific court action.

We may also incur significant costs in connection with seeking to recover costs due to contamination of water supplies. Our ability to recover these types of costs also depends upon a variety of factors, including approval of rate increases, the willingness of potentially responsible parties to settle litigation and otherwise address the contamination and

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the extent and magnitude of the contamination. We can give no assurance regarding the adequacy of any such recovery to offset the costs associated with the contamination or the cost of recovery of these costs.

Our subsidiaries operating water and/or wastewater systems on military bases are also subject to increasingly stringent environmental regulations. The contracts provide various mechanisms for recovery of costs, including increasing revenues through change in conditions provisions and equitable adjustment procedures. Our contracts with the U.S. government are, however, subject to the Anti-Deficiency Act. As a result, our recovery of these costs may depend upon Congressional action to appropriate funds.

Additional Risks Associated with our Public Utility Operations

Our operating costs have increased and are expected to continue to increase as a result of groundwater contamination

Our operations are impacted by groundwater contamination in certain service territories. We have taken a number of steps to address contamination, including the removal of wells from service, decreasing the amount of groundwater pumped from wells in order to slow the movement of plumes of contaminated water, constructing water treatment facilities and securing alternative sources of supply from other areas not affected by the contamination.

In some cases, potentially responsible parties have reimbursed us for some or all of our costs. In other cases, we have taken legal action against parties believed to be potentially responsible for the contamination. To date, the CPUC has permitted us to establish memorandum accounts in California for potential recovery of these types of costs. We can give no assurance regarding the outcome of litigation arising out of contamination or our ability to recover these costs in the future.

Persons who are potentially responsible for causing the contamination of groundwater supplies have asserted claims against water distributors on a variety of theories and have thus far brought the water distributors (including us) within the class of potentially responsible parties in federal court actions pending in Los Angeles County. This increases the costs and risks of seeking recovery of these costs. Management believes that rate recovery, proper insurance coverage and reserves are in place to appropriately manage these types of claims. However, such claims, if ultimately resolved unfavorably to us, could, in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

The adequacy of our water supplies depends upon a variety of uncontrollable factors

The adequacy of our water supplies varies from year to year depending upon a variety of factors, including:

- Rainfall, runoff, flood control and availability of reservoir storage;

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- Availability of Colorado River water and imported water from Northern California;
- The amount of useable water stored in reservoirs and groundwater basins;
- The amount of water used by our customers and others;
- Water quality;
- Legal limitations on production, diversion, storage, conveyance and use, and
- Climate change.

Population growth and increases in the amount of water used in California and Arizona have caused increased stress on surface water supplies and groundwater basins. In addition, new court-ordered pumping restrictions on water obtained from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta have decreased the amount of water Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) is able to import from northern California. We are acting to secure additional supplies from conservation, desalination and water transfers; however, we cannot predict to what extent these efforts will be successful and sustainable.

CCWC obtains its water supply from operating wells and from the Colorado River through the Central Arizona Project, or CAP. CCWC's water supply may be subject to interruption or reduction if there is an interruption or reduction in water supplies available to CAP. In addition, CCWC's ability to provide water service to new real estate developments is dependent upon CCWC's ability to meet the requirements of the Arizona Department of Water Resources regarding the CCWC's assured water supply account.

Water shortages may:

- adversely affect our supply mix, for instance, causing increased reliance upon more expensive water sources;
- adversely affect our operating costs, for instance, by increasing the cost of producing water from more highly contaminated aquifers;

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- result in an increase in our capital expenditures, for example by requiring the construction of pipelines to connect to alternative sources of supply, new wells to replace those that are no longer in service or are otherwise inadequate to meet the needs of our customers, and reservoirs and other facilities to conserve or reclaim water, and
- adversely affect the volume of water sold as a result of mandatory or voluntary conservation efforts by customers.

We may be able to recover increased operating and capital costs through the ratemaking process. GSWC implemented a modified supply cost balancing account to track and recover costs from our supply mix changes and rate changes, as authorized by the CPUC. We may also recover costs from certain third parties that may be responsible, or potentially responsible, for groundwater contamination.

Our liquidity may be adversely affected by changes in water supply costs

We obtain our water supplies for GSWC and CCWC from a variety of sources. For example, water is pumped from aquifers within our service areas to meet a portion of the demands of our customers. When water produced from wells in those areas is insufficient to meet customer demand or when such production is interrupted, we have purchased water from other suppliers. As a result, our cost of providing, distributing and treating water for our customers use can vary significantly. Furthermore, imported water wholesalers, such as MWD and CAP may not always have an adequate supply of water to sell to us.

Our liquidity and earnings may be adversely affected by increases in maintenance costs due to our aging infrastructure

Some of our systems in California are more than 50 years old. We have experienced a number of leaks and water quality and mechanical problems in some of these older systems. In addition, well and pump maintenance expenses are affected by labor and material costs and more stringent water discharge requirements. These costs can and do increase unexpectedly and in substantial amounts.

We include increases in maintenance costs in each general rate case filed by our rate-regulated public utilities for possible recovery. However, we estimate the amount of expenses expected to be incurred during future years in California. We may not recover overages from those estimates in rates, which may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and liquidity.

Our liquidity and earnings may be adversely affected by our conservation efforts

Conservation by all customer classes at GSWC and CCWC is a top priority. However, customer conservation can result in lower volumes of water sold. We are also experiencing a decline in per residential customer water usage due to the use of more efficient household fixtures and appliances by residential consumers, and perhaps, efforts by our customers to reduce costs as a result of adverse economic conditions.

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Our public utilities businesses are heavily dependent upon revenue generated from rates charged to our residential customers for the volume of water used. The rates we charge for water are regulated by the CPUC and the ACC and may not be unilaterally adjusted to reflect changes in demand. Declining usage also negatively impacts our long-term operating revenues if we are unable to secure rate increases or if growth in the residential customer base does not occur to the extent necessary to offset the per customer residential usage decline. We implemented a water revenue adjustment mechanism at GSWC which has the effect of reducing, for the most part, the adverse impacts of our customers' conservation efforts on earnings.

Our earnings may be affected, to some extent, by weather during different seasons

The demand for water and electricity varies by season. For instance, most water consumption occurs during the third quarter of each year when weather in California and Arizona tends to be hot and dry. During unusually wet weather, our customers generally use less water. GSWC implemented a conservation rate design and a water revenue adjustment mechanism, for Regions II and III in late November 2008, and for Region I's ratemaking areas in September 2009, which should help mitigate fluctuations in revenues and earnings due to changes in water consumption in California. CCWC's revenues and profitability will, however, continue to be impacted by changes in water consumption in Arizona.

The demand for electricity in our electric customer service area is greatly affected by winter snows. An increase in winter snows reduces the use of snowmaking machines at ski resorts in the Big Bear area and, as a result, reduces our electric revenues. Likewise, unseasonably warm weather during a skiing season may result in temperatures too high for snowmaking conditions, which also reduces our electric revenues. In November 2009, GSWC implemented a new base revenue

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requirement adjustment mechanism, as approved by the CPUC, for our electric business which should help mitigate fluctuations in the revenues and earnings of our electric business due to changes in the amount of electricity used by GSWC's customers.

Our liquidity, and in certain circumstances, earnings, may be adversely affected by increases in electricity and natural gas prices in California

We purchase most of our electric energy sold to customers in our electric customer service area from others under purchased power contracts. In addition to purchased power contracts, we purchase additional energy from the spot market to meet peak demand. We may sell surplus power to the spot market during times of reduced energy demand. We also operate a natural gas-fueled 8.4 megawatt, or MW, generator in our electric service area.

The CPUC permits us to recover energy purchase costs from customers, up to an annual weighted average cost of \$77 per MWh each year through August 2011. We are required to write-off costs in excess of this cap. As a result, we are at risk for increases in spot market prices of electricity purchased and for decreases in spot market prices for electricity sold.

Unexpected generator downtime or a failure to perform by any of the counterparties to our electric and natural gas purchase contracts could further increase our exposure to fluctuating natural gas and electric prices.

Changes in electricity prices also affected the unrealized gains and losses on our block forward purchased power contracts that qualify as derivative instruments as we adjusted the asset or liability on these contracts to reflect the fair market value of the contracts at the end of each month. The CPUC has authorized us to establish a memorandum account to track the changes in the fair market value of our new power purchased contracts that became effective on January 1, 2009. As a result, unrealized gains and losses on these purchased power contracts will not impact earnings.

Our assets are subject to condemnation

Municipalities and other government subdivisions may, in certain circumstances, seek to acquire certain of our assets through eminent domain proceedings. It is generally our practice to contest these proceedings which may be costly and may divert the attention of management from the operation of our business. If a municipality or other government subdivision succeeds in acquiring our assets, there is a risk that we will not receive adequate compensation for the assets acquired or be able to recover all charges associated with divesting these assets.

Additional Risks Associated with our Contracted Services

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We derive revenues from contract operations primarily from the operation and maintenance of water and/or wastewater systems at military bases and the construction of water and wastewater improvements to the infrastructure on these bases. As a result, these operations are subject to risks that are different than those of our public utility operations.

Our operations and maintenance contracts on military bases create certain risks that are different from that of our regulated utility operations

We have entered into contracts to provide water and/or wastewater services at military bases pursuant to 50-year contracts, subject to termination, in whole or in part, for the convenience of the U.S. government. In addition, the U.S. government may stop work under the terms of the contracts, delay performance of our obligations under the contracts or modify the contracts at its convenience.

Our contract pricing was based on a number of assumptions, including assumptions about prices and availability of labor, equipment and materials. We may be unable to recover all costs if any of these assumptions are inaccurate or if all costs that we may incur in connection with performing the work were not considered. Our operations and maintenance contracts are also subject to periodic price adjustments at the time of price redetermination or in connection with requests for equitable adjustments or other changes permitted by the terms of the contracts. The contract price for each of these contracts is subject to redetermination two years after commencement of operations and every three years thereafter to the extent provided in each of the contracts. Prices are also subject to equitable adjustment based upon changes in circumstances and changes in wages and fringe benefits to the extent provided in each of the contracts.

We have experienced delays in the redetermination of prices following completion of the first two years of operation under our operation and maintenance contracts in effect for more than two years. We have also experienced delays in obtaining a final equitable adjustment of prices for the significantly higher infrastructure at certain of the bases than that described by the U.S. government in its request for proposal. These delays have negatively impacted our results of operations and cash flows. Similar delays on other contracts may impact our future earnings and cash flows.

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We are required to record all costs incurred under these types of contracts as these costs are incurred. As a result, we may record losses associated with unanticipated conditions and emergency work at the time such expenses occur. We recognize revenue for such work as, and to the extent that, our requests for equitable adjustments are approved. Delays in obtaining approval of equitable adjustments can negatively impact our results of operations and cash flows.

We are subject to audits, cost review and investigations by contracting oversight agencies. During the course of an audit, the oversight agency may disallow costs. Such cost disallowances may result in adjustments to previously reported revenues.

Payment under these contracts is subject to appropriations by Congress. We may experience delays in receiving payment or delays in redetermination of prices or other price adjustments due to cancelled or delayed appropriations specific to our projects or reductions in government spending for the military generally or military base operations specifically. Appropriations and the timing of payment may be influenced by, among other things, the state of the economy, competing political priorities, budget constraints, the timing and amount of tax receipts and the overall level of government expenditures for the military generally or military base operations specifically.

In addition, we must maintain the proper management of water and wastewater facilities, employ state-certified and other qualified employees to support the operation of these facilities and otherwise comply with contract requirements.

Risks associated with the collection of wastewater are different, in some respects, from that of our water utility operations

The wastewater collection system operations of our subsidiaries providing wastewater services on military bases are subject to substantial regulation and involve significant environmental risks. If collection or sewage systems fail, overflow or do not operate properly, untreated wastewater or other contaminants could spill onto nearby properties or into nearby streams and rivers, causing damage to persons or property, injury to aquatic life and economic damages, which may not be recoverable. This risk is most acute during periods of substantial rainfall or flooding, which are common causes of sewer overflows and system failures. Liabilities resulting from such damage could adversely and materially affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. In the event that we are deemed liable for any damage caused by overflow, our losses might not be covered by insurance policies or we may find it difficult to secure insurance for this business in the future at acceptable rates.

Our contracts for the construction of infrastructure improvements on military bases create risks that are different, in some respects, from that of our operations and maintenance contracts

We have entered into contract modifications with the U.S. government (and in some cases third parties) for the construction of new water and/or wastewater infrastructure at the military bases. Most of these contracts are firm fixed-price contracts. Under firm fixed-price contracts, we benefit from cost savings and earnings, but are generally unable to recover any cost overruns to the approved contract price. Under extenuating circumstances, the U.S. government has approved increased cost change orders.

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We recognize revenues from these types of contracts using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting. This accounting practice results in our recognizing contract revenues and earnings ratably over the contract term in proportion to our incurrence of contract costs. The earnings or losses recognized on individual contracts are based on periodic estimates of contract revenues, costs and profitability as the construction projects progress.

We establish prices for these types of firm fixed-price contracts based, in part, on cost estimates that are subject to a number of assumptions, including assumptions regarding future economic conditions. If these estimates prove inaccurate or circumstances change, cost overruns could have a material adverse effect on our contracted business operations and results of operations.

We may be adversely affected by disputes with the U.S. government regarding our performance of contract services on military bases

If there is a dispute with the U.S. government regarding performance under these contracts or the amounts owed to us, the U.S. government may delay, reject or withhold payment, or assert its right to offset damages against amounts owed to us. If we are unable to collect amounts owed to us on a timely basis or the U.S. government asserts its offset rights, profits and cash flows will be adversely affected.

If we fail to comply with the terms of one or more of our U.S. government contracts, other agreements with the U.S. government or U.S. government regulations and statutes, we could be suspended or barred from future U.S. government contracts for a period of time and be subject to possible damages, fines and penalties and damage to our reputation in the water and wastewater industry.

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We depend, to some extent, upon subcontractors to assist us in the performance of contracted services on military bases

We rely, to some extent, on subcontractors to assist us in the operation and maintenance of the water and wastewater systems at a number of military bases, subject to our existing contracts with the U.S. government. The failure of any of these subcontractors to perform services for us in accordance with the terms of our contracts with the U.S. government could result in the termination of our contracts to provide water and/or wastewater services at these bases, a loss of revenues or increases in costs to correct a subcontractor's performance failures. We are able to mitigate these risks, in part, by obtaining, and requiring our subcontractors to obtain, performance bonds.

We are also required to make a good faith effort to achieve our small business subcontracting plan goals pursuant to U.S. government regulation. If we fail to use good faith efforts to meet these goals, the U.S. government may assess damages against us at the end of the contract or, in some cases, at the end of each price redetermination period. The U.S. government has the right to offset claimed damages against any amounts owed to us.

We also rely on third-party manufacturers as well as third-party subcontractors to complete our construction projects. To the extent that we cannot engage subcontractors or acquire equipment or materials, our ability to complete a project in a timely fashion or at a profit may be impaired. If the amount of costs we incur for these projects exceeds the amount we have estimated in our bid, we could experience losses in the performance of these contracts. In addition, if a subcontractor or manufacturer is unable to deliver its services, equipment or materials according to the negotiated terms for any reason, including the deterioration of its financial condition, we may be required to purchase the services, equipment or materials from another source at a higher price. This may reduce the profit to be realized or result in a loss on a project for which the services, equipment or materials were needed.

If these subcontractors fail to perform services to be provided to us or fail to provide us with the proper equipment or materials, we may be penalized for their failure to perform.

We continue to incur costs associated with the expansion of our contract activities

We continue to incur additional costs in connection with the attempted expansion of our contract operations associated with the preparation of bids for new contracts for contract operations on military bases and compliance with regulatory requirements associated with our water marketing efforts. Our ability to recover these costs and to earn a profit on our contract operations will depend upon the extent to which we are successful in obtaining new contracts on military bases and satisfying regulatory requirements associated with our water marketing efforts and recovering these costs and other costs from new contract revenues.

Other Risks

Our business requires significant capital expenditures

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The utility business is capital intensive. On an annual basis, we spend significant sums of money for additions to, or replacement of, our property, plant and equipment at our California and Arizona utilities. We obtain funds for these capital projects from operations, contributions by developers and others and advances from developers (which are repaid over a period of time at no interest). We also periodically borrow money or issue equity for these purposes. In addition, we have a syndicated bank credit facility that is partially used for these purposes. We cannot provide assurance that these sources will continue to be adequate or that the cost of funds will remain at levels permitting us to earn a reasonable rate of return.

Our subsidiaries providing water and wastewater services on military bases also expect to incur significant capital expenditures. To the extent that the U.S. government does not reimburse us for these expenditures as the work is performed, the U.S. government will repay us over time with interest. However, if there is a dispute with the U.S. government regarding performance under these contracts or the amounts owed to us, the U.S. government may delay, reject or withhold payment, or assert its right to offset damages against amounts owed to us. If we are unable to collect amounts owed to us on a timely basis or the U.S. government asserts its offset rights, profits and cash flows will be adversely affected.

We may be adversely impacted by a financial crisis

Due to market events that occurred in 2008, our pension and post-retirement benefit plan expenses increased significantly in 2009. We include increases in pension and post-retirement cost in each general rate case filed by our public utilities for possible recovery. However, we estimate the amount of expenses expected to be incurred during future years in California. The actual cost may vary significantly from our estimates due to changes in the market value of the assets in the plans and changes in the discount rates used to estimate the amount of our pension and post-retirement plan liabilities. We

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may not recover overages from those estimates in rates, which may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and liquidity, unless authorized by the CPUC.

We obtain funds from external sources to finance our on-going capital expenditures. Access to external financing on reasonable terms depends, in part, on conditions in the debt and equity markets. When business and market conditions deteriorate, we may no longer have access to the capital markets on reasonable terms. Our ability to obtain funds is dependent upon our ability to access the capital markets by issuing debt or equity to third parties or obtaining funds from our revolving credit facility which expires in June 2010. In the event of renewed financial turmoil affecting the banking system and financial markets, additional consolidation of the financial services industry, significant financial service institution failures or our inability to renew or replace our existing revolving credit facility on attractive terms, it may become necessary for us to seek funds from other sources on unattractive terms. Moreover, we also have goodwill at CCWC and ASUS that may be adversely impacted if economic conditions worsen.

We are unable to predict at this time how we may otherwise be impacted by a financial crisis.

Our failure to comply with the restrictive covenants in our long-term debt agreements and credit facility could trigger prepayment obligations

Our failure to comply with the restrictive covenants under our long-term debt agreements could result in an event of default, which, if not cured or waived, could result in us being required to repay or refinance these borrowings before their due dates on less favorable terms. If we are forced to repay or refinance these borrowings on less favorable terms, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected by increased costs and interest rates.

We are a holding company that depends on cash flow from GSWC to meet our financial obligations and to pay dividends on our common shares

As a holding company, our subsidiaries conduct substantially all operations and our only significant assets are investments in our subsidiaries. This means that we are dependent on distributions of funds from our subsidiaries to meet our debt service obligations and to pay dividends on our common shares. More than 81% of our revenues are derived from the operations of GSWC. Moreover, none of our other subsidiaries has paid any dividends to us during the past three years. As a result, we are largely dependent on cash flow from GSWC to meet our financial obligations and to pay dividends on our common shares.

Our subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities and generally have no obligation to pay any amounts due on our debt. Our subsidiaries only pay dividends if and when declared by the subsidiary board. Moreover, GSWC is obligated to give first priority to its own capital requirements and to maintain a capital structure consistent with that determined to be reasonable by the CPUC in its most recent decision on capital structure, in order that ratepayers not be adversely affected by the holding company structure. Furthermore, our right to receive cash or other assets in the unlikely event of liquidation or reorganization of GSWC is generally subject to the prior claims of creditors of that subsidiary. If we are unable to obtain funds from GSWC in a timely manner, we may be unable to meet our financial obligations, make additional investments or pay dividends.

We are increasingly dependent on the continuous and reliable operation of our information technology systems

We rely on our information technology systems in connection with the operation of our business, especially with respect to customer service and billing, accounting and, in some cases, the monitoring and operation of our treatment, storage and pumping facilities. A loss of these systems or major problems with the operation of these systems could affect our operations and have a significant material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Our operations are geographically concentrated in California

Although we operate water and wastewater facilities in a number of states, our operations are concentrated in California, particularly southern California. As a result, our financial results are largely subject to political, water supply, labor, utility cost and regulatory risks, economic conditions and other economic risks affecting California. California has been particularly hard hit by the current economic crisis. California is raising taxes in order to balance the state budget and jobs may be lost to other states which are perceived as having a more business friendly climate, thereby exacerbating the impact of the financial crisis in California.

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We operate in areas subject to natural disasters or that may be the target of terrorist activities

We operate in areas that are prone to earthquakes, fires, mudslides and other natural disasters. While we maintain insurance policies to help reduce our financial exposure, a significant seismic event in southern California, where our operations are concentrated, or other natural disasters in California could adversely impact our ability to deliver water and adversely affect our costs of operations. The CPUC has historically allowed utilities to establish a catastrophic event memorandum account as another possible mechanism to recover these costs.

Terrorists could seek to disrupt service to our customers by targeting our assets. We have invested in additional security for facilities throughout our regulated service areas to mitigate the risks of terrorist activities. We also may be prevented from providing water and/or wastewater services at the military bases we serve in times of military crisis affecting these bases.

Our electric business is subject to California law requiring procurement of renewable resources

California law requires our electric division to procure renewable resources so that 20% of our annual electricity sales are procured from renewable resources. Due to our relative size as compared to other energy utilities and the constrained renewable energy market, we have not been able to obtain sufficient resources to achieved interim target purchase levels of renewable energy resources. The CPUC considered the future timing and applicability of renewable energy resource requirements as they apply to smaller energy utilities like our BVES division and on May 30, 2008, the CPUC issued its final decision regarding the renewable responsibilities of small utilities (including BVES). The final decision affirmed the renewable obligation targets for the small utilities but also allowed the small utilities to defer compliance under the CPUC's flexible compliance rules.

We will need to continue our efforts to procure renewable resources each year going forward, and where that may prove difficult because the market for such resources is very constrained, we will describe in detail the problems that warrant further deferral, in accordance with the CPUC's flexible compliance rules. We believe that the CPUC's decision effectively forecloses any exposure to financial penalties for the year 2007 and earlier. For the 2008 and 2009 years, we have not met the interim targets and expect that the CPUC will waive any potential fines in accordance with the flexible compliance rules. It is unlikely that BVES will have 20% of its annual electricity sales procured from renewable resources for 2010, however, we believe the CPUC will waive any potential fine in accordance with the flexible compliance rules.

Item 1B Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

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GSWC's electric properties are all located in the Big Bear area of San Bernardino County, California. As of December 31, 2009, GSWC owned and operated 29 miles of overhead 34.5 kilovolt (kv) transmission lines, 1 mile of underground 34.5 kv transmission lines, 176.4 miles of 4.16 kv or 2.4 kv distribution lines, 53 miles of underground cable, 13 sub-stations and a natural gas-fueled 8.4 MW peaking generation facility. GSWC also has franchises, easements and other rights of way for the purpose of constructing and using poles, wires and other appurtenances for transmitting electricity.

Water Properties

As of December 31, 2009, GSWC's physical properties consisted of water transmission and distribution systems which included 2,753 miles of pipeline together with services, meters and fire hydrants and approximately 425 parcels of land, generally less than 1 acre each, on which are located wells, pumping plants, reservoirs and other water utility facilities, including four surface water treatment plants. GSWC also has franchises, easements and other rights of way for the purpose of constructing and using pipes and appurtenances for transmitting and distributing water.

As of December 31, 2009, GSWC owned 249 wells, of which 192 are active operable wells equipped with pumps with an aggregate production capacity of approximately 219.3 million gallons per day. GSWC has 58 connections to the water distribution facilities of the MWD, and other municipal water agencies. GSWC's storage reservoirs and tanks have an aggregate capacity of approximately 109 million gallons. GSWC owns no dams in its customer service areas. The following table provides, in greater detail, selected water utility plant of GSWC for each of its water regions:

Region	Well	Pumps		Mains*	Distribution Facilities		Tanks	Reservoirs Capacity*
		Booster			Services	Hydrants		
Region I	72	122	648	55,897	4,020	46	32,327	
Region II	52	68	905	100,657	8,690	25	21,880	
Region III	125	196	1,200	98,454	10,453	79	53,225(1)	
Total	249	386	2,753	255,008	23,163	150	107,432	

* Reservoir capacity is measured in thousands of gallons. Mains are in miles.

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(1) GSWC has additional reservoir capacity in its Claremont system, through an exclusive right to use all of one 8 million gallon reservoir, one-half of another 8 million gallon reservoir, and one-half of a treatment plant's capacity, all owned by Three Valleys Municipal Water District.

As of December 31, 2009, CCWC's physical properties consisted of water transmission and distribution systems, which included 184 miles of pipeline, together with services, meters, fire hydrants, wells, reservoirs with a combined storage capacity of 7.55 million gallons and other water utility facilities including a surface water treatment plant, which treats water from the CAP.

Adjudicated and Other Water Rights

GSWC

GSWC owns numerous water rights in California, as shown in the table below. Water rights are divided between groundwater and surface water. Groundwater rights are further subject to classification as either adjudicated or unadjudicated rights. Adjudicated rights have been subjected to comprehensive litigation in the courts, are typically quantified and are actively managed for optimization and sustainability of the resource. Unadjudicated groundwater rights have not been quantified and are not subject to predetermined limitations, but are measured by maximum historical usage. Surface water rights are quantified and managed by the State Water Resources Control Board, unless they originated prior to 1914, in which case they resemble unadjudicated groundwater rights. A total of 117,796 acre-feet per year (AFY) of water rights are owned by GSWC as follows:

Region	Groundwater		Surface Water		Totals (AFY)
	Adjudicated Rights (AFY)	Unadjudicated Rights (AFY)	Water Rights (AFY)		
Region I	10,248	20,113	10,134		40,495
Region II	23,942	1,771			25,713
Region III	27,377	23,010	1,201		51,588
Total	61,567	44,894	11,335		117,796

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CCWC

CCWC has an assured water supply designation, by decision and order of the Arizona Department of Water Resources stating that CCWC has demonstrated the physical, legal and continuous availability of CAP water and groundwater, in an aggregate volume of 11,759 acre-feet per year for a minimum of 100 years. The 11,759 acre-feet is comprised of existing CAP allocation of 8,909 acre-feet per year, 350 acre-feet per year groundwater allowance, incidental recharge credits of 500 acre-feet per year, and a Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District contract of 2,000 acre-feet per year.

Office Buildings

Registrant's general headquarters are housed in two office buildings located in San Dimas, California. The land and the building of one office are owned by GSWC. GSWC also owns and/or leases certain facilities housing regional, district and customer service offices. CCWC owns its primary office space in Fountain Hills, Arizona. ASUS leases an office facility in Costa Mesa, California. ASUS subsidiary, ONUS, leases a service center located in North Carolina.

Mortgage and Other Liens

As of December 31, 2009, GSWC had no mortgage debt outstanding, encumbrances or liens securing indebtedness.

As of December 31, 2009, substantially all of the utility plant of CCWC was pledged to secure its Industrial Development Authority Bonds, which among other things, restricts CCWC's ability to incur debt and make liens, sell, lease or dispose of assets, or merge with another corporation, and pay dividends.

As of December 31, 2009, neither AWR nor ASUS or any of its subsidiaries had any mortgage debt or liens securing indebtedness, outstanding. However, under the terms of certain debt of AWR and GSWC, AWR and GSWC are prohibited from issuing any secured debt, without providing equal and ratable security to the holders of this existing debt.

Condemnation of Properties

The laws of the State of California and the State of Arizona provide for the acquisition of public utility property by governmental agencies through their power of eminent domain, also known as condemnation, where doing so is necessary and in the public interest. In addition, however, the laws of California provide: (i) that the owner of utility property may contest whether the condemnation is actually necessary and in the public interest, and (ii) that the owner is entitled to receive the fair market value of its property if the property is ultimately taken.

Although the City of Claremont, California (the City) located in GSWC s Region III, has not initiated the formal condemnation process pursuant to California law, the City has expressed various concerns to GSWC about the rates charged by GSWC and the effectiveness of the CPUC s rate-setting procedures. In 2004, the City hired consultants to perform an appraisal of the value of Claremont water system. However, in recent meetings held in 2009, the Claremont City Council stated that it will not actively pursue activities related to a potential condemnation of the Claremont water system at this time.

The Town of Apple Valley (the Town) abandoned its activities related to a potential condemnation of GSWC s water system serving the Town in 2007. However, in April 2009, the Town announced that it will again consider a potential takeover of GSWC s Apple Valley water systems as well as those of another privately-owned utility. The Town Council has directed staff to research the costs associated with updating the previously prepared financial feasibility study for the acquisition of GSWC s water system.

The Stanton City Council recently decided to solicit proposals to identify the process, potential costs and legal issues for acquiring the water system owned by GSWC.

Except for the Cities of Claremont and Stanton and the Town of Apple Valley, Registrant has not been, within the last three years, involved in activities related to the potential condemnation of any of its water customer service areas or in its BVES customer service area. No formal condemnation proceedings have been filed against any of the Registrant s service areas during the past three years.

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Item 3 - Legal Proceedings

Water Quality-Related Litigation:

Perchlorate and/or Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) have been detected in five wells servicing GSWC's South San Gabriel System. GSWC filed suit in federal court, along with two other affected water purveyors (San Gabriel Valley Water Company and City of Monterey Park), and the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority (WQA), against some of those allegedly responsible for the contamination of two of these wells. The lawsuit was filed on August 14, 2002 in the United States District Court for the Central District of California. Some of the other potential defendants settled with GSWC, other water purveyors and the WQA (the Water Entities), on VOC related issues prior to the filing of the lawsuit. In response to the filing of the lawsuit, the Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) defendants filed motions to dismiss the suit or strike certain portions of the suit. The judge issued a ruling on April 1, 2003 granting in part and denying in part the PRP's motions. A key ruling of the court was that the water purveyors, including GSWC, by virtue of their ownership of wells contaminated with hazardous chemicals are themselves PRPs under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

GSWC has, pursuant to permission of the court, amended its suit to claim certain affirmative defenses as an innocent party under CERCLA. Registrant is presently unable to predict the outcome of this ruling on its ability to fully recover from the PRPs future costs associated with the treatment of these wells. In this same suit, the PRPs have filed cross-complaints against the Water Entities, the MWD, the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster and others on the theory that they arranged for and did transport contaminated water into the Main San Gabriel Basin for use by GSWC and the other two affected water purveyors and for other related claims.

On August 29, 2003, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued Unilateral Administrative Orders (UAO) against 41 parties deemed responsible for polluting the groundwater in that portion of the San Gabriel Valley from which these two impacted wells draw water. GSWC was not named as a party to the UAO. The UAO requires that these parties remediate the contamination. The judge in the lawsuit has appointed a special master to oversee mandatory settlement discussions between the PRPs and the Water Entities. EPA is also conducting settlement discussions with several PRPs regarding the UAO. The Water Entities and EPA are working to coordinate their settlement discussions under the special master in order to arrive at a complete resolution of all issues affecting the lawsuit and the UAO. Settlements have been reached between WQA and some PRP's. Settlements with a number of other PRPs are being finalized; however, Registrant is presently unable to predict the ultimate outcome of these settlement discussions.

Santa Maria Groundwater Basin Adjudication:

In 1997, the Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District (plaintiff) filed a lawsuit against multiple defendants, including GSWC, the City of Santa Maria, and several other public water purveyors. The lawsuit was filed on July 14, 1997 in the Santa Clara County Superior Court: *Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District v. City of Santa Maria, et al* (Lead Case No. CV 770214; consolidated with Case Nos.: CV 784900, 784921, 784926, 785509, 785511, 785515, 785522, 785936, 786791, 787150, 787151, 787152).

The plaintiff's lawsuit sought an adjudication of the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin (the Basin). A stipulated settlement of the lawsuit has been reached, subject to CPUC approval. The settlement, among other things, if approved by the CPUC, would preserve GSWC's historical pumping rights and secure supplemental water rights for use in case of drought or other reductions in the natural yield of the Basin.

On February 11, 2008, the court issued its final judgment, which approves and incorporates the stipulation. The judgment awards GSWC prescriptive rights to groundwater against the non-stipulating parties. In addition, the judgment grants GSWC the right to use the Basin for temporary storage and to recapture 45 percent of the return flows that are generated from its importation of State Water Project water. Pursuant to this judgment, the court retains jurisdiction over all of the parties to make supplemental orders or to amend the judgment as necessary. On March 20, 2008, the non-stipulating parties filed notices of appeal. Registrant is unable to predict the outcome of the appeal.

Other Litigation:

Two former officers of GSWC filed a lawsuit against both AWR and GSWC alleging among other things, wrongful termination and retaliation against the former officers. GSWC filed a cross-complaint against the former officers. The lawsuits were filed on November 15, 2007 in the Los Angeles Superior Court (*Conway, et. al. v. Golden State Water Company, et. al.*, Case No. BC380721). On February 15, 2010, the parties agreed to mutually settle the matter and a Settlement Agreement was executed. Among other things, the Settlement Agreement releases Registrant from claims of the former officers. The Settlement Agreement further provides that there was no admission of liability by any of the parties and that each party denies any liability to the other. As a result of this matter, Registrant recorded a pre-tax charge of \$3.8

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million during the fourth quarter of 2009 for legal and settlement costs. This charge has been reflected in administrative and general expenses in the Statement of Income.

Registrant is also subject to ordinary routine litigation incidental to its business. Management believes that rate recovery, proper insurance coverage and reserves are in place to insure against property, general liability and workers compensation claims incurred in the ordinary course of business. Management is unable to predict an estimate of the loss, if any, resulting from any pending suits or administrative proceedings.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year covered by this report.

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PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Stock Performance Graph

The graph below compares American States Water Company's cumulative five-year total shareholder return on Common Shares with the cumulative total returns of the S&P 500 index and a customized peer group of six companies that includes: Artesian Resources Corp., California Water Service, Connecticut Water, Middlesex Water Company, SJW Corp. and Southwest Water Company. The graph tracks the performance of a \$100 investment in our Common Shares, in the index and in the peer group (with the reinvestment of all dividends) from December 31, 2004 to December 31, 2009.

*\$100 invested on 12/31/04 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends. Fiscal year ending December 31.

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	12/04	12/05	12/06	12/07	12/08	12/09
American States Water						
Company	\$ 100.00	\$ 122.35	\$ 157.31	\$ 157.20	\$ 141.58	\$ 156.49
S&P 500	100.00	104.91	121.48	128.16	80.74	102.11
Peer Group	100.00	108.30	129.76	123.80	118.71	109.05

The stock price performance included in this graph is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

Table of Contents**Market Information Relating to Common Shares**

Common Shares of American States Water Company are traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol AWR. The intra-day high and low NYSE prices on the Common Shares for each quarter during the past two years, as reported by the Wall Street Journal's website, were:

	Stock Prices	
	High	Low
2009		
First Quarter	\$ 38.79	\$ 29.76
Second Quarter	36.40	30.82
Third Quarter	37.42	32.10
Fourth Quarter	36.92	31.58
2008		
First Quarter	\$ 40.25	\$ 31.78
Second Quarter	38.77	33.09
Third Quarter	42.00	33.03
Fourth Quarter	39.50	27.00

The closing price of the Common Shares of American States Water Company on the NYSE as reported on the Wall Street Journal's website on March 10, 2010 was \$33.80.

Approximate Number of Holders of Common Shares

As of March 10, 2010, there were 2,897 holders of record of the 18,554,364 outstanding Common Shares of American States Water Company. AWR owns all of the authorized and outstanding Common Shares of GSWC, CCWC and ASUS. ASUS owns all of the outstanding stock of the Military Utility Privatization Subsidiaries.

Frequency and Amount of Any Dividends Declared and Dividend Restrictions

For the last two years, AWR has paid dividends on its Common Shares on or about March 1, June 1, September 1 and December 1. The following table lists the amount of dividends paid on Common Shares of American States Water Company:

	2009		2008	
First Quarter	\$	0.25	\$	0.25
Second Quarter	\$	0.25	\$	0.25
Third Quarter	\$	0.25	\$	0.25

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Fourth Quarter	\$	0.26	\$	0.25
Total	\$	1.01	\$	1.00

AWR's ability to pay dividends is subject to the requirement in the Company's \$115 million revolving credit facility for AWR to maintain compliance with all covenants described in footnote (15) to the table in the section entitled *Contractual Obligations, Commitments and Off Balance Sheet Arrangements* included in Part II, Item 7 in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation. GSWC's maximum ability to pay dividends is restricted by certain Note Agreements to the sum of \$21 million plus 100% of consolidated net income from certain dates plus the aggregate net cash proceeds received from capital stock offerings or other instruments convertible into capital stock from various dates. Under the most restrictive of the Note Agreements, \$273.3 million was available from GSWC to pay dividends to AWR as of December 31, 2009. GSWC is also prohibited under the terms of senior notes from paying dividends if, after giving effect to the dividend, its total indebtedness to capitalization ratio (as defined) would be more than 0.6667 to 1. GSWC would have to issue additional debt of \$344.1 million to invoke this covenant as of December 31, 2009.

The ability of AWR, ASUS and GSWC to pay dividends is also restricted by California law. Under restrictions of the California tests, approximately \$136.4 million of AWR's retained earnings was available to pay dividends to common shareholders at December 31, 2009. Approximately \$135.7 million was available from the retained earnings of GSWC at December 31, 2009 to pay dividends to AWR. At December 31, 2009, ASUS was unable to pay dividends to AWR under the California tests due to cumulative losses.

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CCWC is subject to contractual restrictions on its ability to pay dividends. CCWC's maximum ability to distribute dividends is limited to maintenance of no more than 55% debt in its capital structure for the quarter immediately preceding the distribution. The ability of CCWC to pay dividends is also restricted under Arizona law. Under restrictions of the Arizona tests, approximately \$2.2 million was available to pay dividends to AWR at December 31, 2009. See footnote (6) to the table in the section entitled *Contractual Obligations and Other Commitments* included in Part II, Item 7 in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operation for additional information regarding CCWC's debt.

AWR paid \$18.1 million in common dividends to shareholders for the year ended December 31, 2009, as compared to \$17.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. GSWC paid dividends of \$19.4 million and \$13.2 million to AWR in 2009 and 2008, respectively. CCWC and ASUS did not pay any dividends to AWR in 2009 or 2008.

Other Information

The shareholders of AWR have approved the material features of all equity compensation plans under which AWR directly issues equity securities. AWR did not directly issue any unregistered equity securities during 2009.

The following table provides information about Company repurchases of its Common Shares during the fourth quarter of 2009:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (1)	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased under the Plans or Programs (3)
October 1 - 31, 2009		\$		NA
November 1 - 30, 2009	218	\$ 32.84		NA
December 1 - 31, 2009	28	\$ 35.00		NA
TOTAL	246(2)	\$ 33.09		NA

(1) None of the Common Shares were purchased pursuant to any publicly announced stock repurchase program.

(2) All of the Common Shares were acquired on the open market for participants in the Company's Common Share Purchase and Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

(3) None of these plans contain a maximum number of Common Shares that may be purchased in the open market under the plans.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data****AMERICAN STATES WATER COMPANY (AWR):**

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Income Statement Information					
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 360,973	\$ 318,718	\$ 301,370	\$ 268,629	\$ 238,128
Total Operating Expenses (2)	291,479	263,912	233,638	212,023	176,068
Operating Income (2)	69,494	54,806	67,732	56,606	62,060
Interest Expense	22,306	21,330	21,582	21,121	14,657
Interest Income	947	1,837	2,371	2,818	1,103
Net Income (2)	\$ 29,531	\$ 22,005	\$ 28,030	\$ 23,081	\$ 26,766
Basic Earnings per Common Share (1)	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.34	\$ 1.58
Dividends Declared per Common Share	\$ 1.010	\$ 1.000	\$ 0.955	\$ 0.910	\$ 0.900
Average Shares Outstanding	18,052	17,262	17,121	16,934	16,778
Average Number of Diluted Shares Outstanding	18,188	17,394	17,177	17,101	16,809
Fully Diluted Earnings per Common Share	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.26	\$ 1.61	\$ 1.33	\$ 1.57
Balance Sheet Information					
Total Assets	\$ 1,113,293	\$ 1,061,287	\$ 963,898	\$ 936,955	\$ 873,135
Common Shareholders' Equity	359,430	310,503	302,129	283,734	264,094
Long-Term Debt	305,866	266,536	267,226	267,833	268,405
Total Capitalization	\$ 665,296	\$ 577,039	\$ 569,355	\$ 551,567	\$ 532,499

(1) In accordance with authoritative guidance for the effect of participating securities on earnings per share (EPS) calculations, AWR uses the two-class method of computing EPS for the effects of participating securities. The two-class method is an earnings allocation formula that determines EPS for each class of common stock and participating security. AWR has participating securities related to stock options and stock units that earn dividend equivalents on an equal basis with Common Shares. Net income available for common shareholders excluding earnings available and allocated to participating securities, was \$29,399,000, \$21,890,000, \$27,723,000 and \$22,623,000 for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

(2) In 2008, results include a \$7.7 million goodwill impairment charge related to CCWC, in accordance with accounting guidance for goodwill and other intangible assets.

GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY (GSWC):

(in thousands)	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Income Statement Information					
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 294,119	\$ 268,888	\$ 258,752	\$ 244,425	\$ 225,872
Total Operating Expenses	230,633	205,970	194,046	189,123	163,230

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Operating Income	63,486	62,918	64,706	55,302	62,642
Interest Expense	21,398	19,651	20,063	19,186	13,288
Interest Income	898	1,774	2,111	2,670	1,047
Net Income	\$ 25,373	\$ 27,819	\$ 26,900	\$ 23,258	\$ 27,828

Balance Sheet Information

Total Assets	\$ 1,021,845	\$ 970,150	\$ 889,973	\$ 867,661	\$ 807,249
Common Shareholder s Equity	331,530	324,533	278,441	266,965	255,518
Long-Term Debt	300,221	260,561	260,941	261,248	261,540
Total Capitalization	\$ 631,751	\$ 585,094	\$ 539,382	\$ 528,213	\$ 517,058

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation

The following discussion and analysis provides information on AWR's consolidated operations and assets and where necessary, includes specific references to AWR's individual segments and/or other subsidiaries: GSWC, CCWC, ASUS and its subsidiaries. Included in the following analysis is a discussion of water and electric margins. Water and electric margins are computed by taking total revenues, less total supply costs. Registrant uses these margins and related percentages as an important measure in evaluating its operating results. Registrant believes this measure is a useful internal benchmark in evaluating the utility business performance within its water and electric segments. Registrant reviews these measurements regularly and compares them to historical periods and to our operating budget as approved. However, this measure, which is not presented in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other entities and should not be considered as an alternative to operating income, which is determined in accordance with GAAP, as an indicator of operating performance. A reconciliation of water and electric margins to the most directly comparable GAAP measures are included in the table on page 30.

Overview

Registrant's revenues, operating income and cash flows are earned primarily through delivering potable water to homes and businesses through approximately 2,900 miles of water distribution pipelines and the delivery of electricity in the Big Bear area of San Bernardino County. Rates charged to customers of GSWC and CCWC are determined by the CPUC and ACC, respectively. These rates are intended to allow recovery of operating costs and a reasonable rate of return on capital. Factors affecting financial performance of our regulated utilities include the process and timing of setting rates charged to customers; the ability to recover, and the process for recovering in rates the costs of distributing water and electricity and our overhead costs; weather; the impact of increased water quality standards and environmental regulations on the cost of operations and capital expenditures; water supply shortages caused by a variety of factors; capital expenditures needed to upgrade water systems; and risks associated with litigation relating to water quality and water supply, including suits initiated by Registrant to protect its water supply.

Operating revenues and income from contracted services at ASUS and its subsidiaries are earned from the operation, maintenance, renewal and replacement of water and/or wastewater systems at various military bases. All of these contracts with the U.S. government are 50-year firm, fixed-price contracts with prospective price redeterminations. ASUS also may generate revenues from the construction of infrastructure improvements at these bases pursuant to the terms of these 50-year contracts or new infrastructure contracts pursuant to contract modifications. Additional revenues generated by contract operations are primarily dependent on these additional construction activities. As a result, ASUS is subject to risks that are different than those of Registrant's regulated water and electric utilities. ASUS plans to continue seeking contracts for the operation, maintenance, renewal and replacement of water and/or wastewater services at military bases. Factors affecting the financial performance of our Military Utility Privatization Subsidiaries include delays in receiving payments from the U.S. government and the timing of implementation by the U.S. government of redeterminations and/or equitable adjustments of prices under contracts with the U.S. government.

Registrant plans to continue to seek additional rate increases in future years to recover operating and supply costs and receive reasonable returns on invested capital. Capital expenditures in future years are expected to remain at much higher levels than depreciation expense. When necessary, Registrant obtains funds from external sources in the capital markets and through bank borrowings. In May 2009, AWR completed a public offering of 1,150,000 shares of its Common Shares, including 150,000 shares issued upon exercise of an option granted to the underwriters to cover over-allotments, at a price to the public of \$31 per share. The net proceeds from the offering were \$34.0 million, after deductions for underwriting commissions and discounts, and direct legal and accounting fees. The Company used the proceeds of the offering to repay short-term debt. In addition, a senior note was issued by GSWC on March 10, 2009, to CoBank, ACB (CoBank). Under the terms of this senior note, CoBank purchased a 6.7% Senior Note due March 10, 2019 in the aggregate principal amount of \$40.0 million from GSWC. The proceeds from the sale of the note to CoBank have been used to pay down short-term borrowings and to fund capital expenditures.

For 2009, net income was \$29.5 million compared to \$22.0 million in 2008, an increase of 34.2%. Diluted earnings per share for 2009 were \$1.62 compared to \$1.26 in 2008, an increase of \$0.36 per share. Factors that increased diluted earnings per share were the following items, all of which are more fully discussed below: (i) an increase in the water and electric dollar water margin of \$13.1 million, or \$0.43 per share, during the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the same period of 2008; (ii) a settlement agreement reached with Mirant Energy Trading, LLC and the recording of \$1.0 million in proceeds, or \$0.03 per share, as a reduction in legal expenses; (iii) the improved financial performance of the Military Utility Privatization Subsidiaries resulting in an increase in ASUS's pretax operating income of \$7.3 million, or \$0.24 per share; (iv) a goodwill impairment charge in 2008 of \$7.7 million, or \$0.27 per share related to CCWC, with no similar charge

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in 2009, and (v) a tax benefit of \$918,000 recorded in the first quarter of 2009 resulting from new California apportionment laws as well as the refinement of certain related estimates, which favorably impacted earnings by \$0.05 per share.

These increases to diluted earnings per share were partially offset by: (i) a \$1.6 million pretax unrealized gain on purchased power contracts in 2008, or \$0.05 per share, with no corresponding gain in 2009; (ii) an increase in operating expenses, other than supply costs, at the Company's water and electric utilities of \$12.2 million, or \$0.40 per share (excluding the Mirant Energy Trading settlement discussed above); (iii) the recording of a \$760,000 loss on settlement for the removal of wells at CCWC, or \$0.02 per share, as a result of a decision issued by the ACC in October 2009; (iv) an increase in interest expense net of interest income of \$1.9 million, or \$0.06 per share; (v) an increase in the effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period in 2008, negatively impacting earnings by \$0.07 per share, and (vi) a decrease of \$0.06 per share due to an increase in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding resulting from the issuance of 1.1 million shares of AWR's Common Shares in a public offering completed in May 2009.

During 2008, a charge of \$7.7 million, or \$0.27 per share, was recorded to reflect the impairment of goodwill at CCWC in accordance with accounting guidance for goodwill and other intangible assets. During impairment testing in 2008, Registrant determined that revenue growth for its Arizona utility, CCWC, was likely to be slower than originally projected due to downturns in overall economic conditions and new housing construction, as well as the current regulatory environment in Arizona resulting in regulatory lags and lower than anticipated rate increases. During the recent impairment testing in 2009, it was determined that no further impairment of CCWC's goodwill had occurred. At December 31, 2009, goodwill associated with the acquisition of CCWC was \$3.3 million.

The accounting treatment for unrealized gains and losses on purchased power contracts that qualified as derivative instruments under the accounting guidance for derivatives changed between periods. In May 2009, the CPUC authorized GSWC to establish a memorandum account to track unrealized gains and losses on a new contract, which the CPUC also approved, throughout the term of the contract. At December 31, 2009 there was a \$7.3 million cumulative unrealized loss which has been included in the memorandum account. As a result of CPUC approval of the memorandum account, this unrealized loss did not impact GSWC's earnings. GSWC recognized unrealized gains and losses in earnings under its previous power purchase contracts. There was a \$1.6 million pretax unrealized gain on purchased power contracts included in earnings for 2008. Diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2008 were \$1.26 per share. Eliminating the effects of the unrealized derivative gain, diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2008 would decrease by \$0.05 per share to \$1.21 per share.

Subsequent Events

In March 2009, ONUS filed a request for equitable adjustment (REA) following a joint inventory of the infrastructure at Fort Bragg in North Carolina. On the basis of this joint inventory, it was determined that the size of the ONUS infrastructure to be greater than what was assumed under the original 50-year contract. In January 2010, the U.S. government issued a contract modification approving the REA. As a result of this contract modification, ASUS will record \$3.1 million of revenues and operating income (approximately \$2.8 million of which is retroactive for the period from the commencement of the contract in March 2008 to December 31, 2009) during the first quarter of 2010. The U.S. government is also expected to issue a further contract modification to continue the payment of this increased amount prospectively.

In March 2008, FBWS filed an REA as a claim with the U.S. government, seeking an adjustment in the contract basis after it was determined that the infrastructure at Fort Bliss was substantially more than originally estimated by the U.S. government as part of its solicitation for this contract. In January 2010, FBWS and the U.S. government entered into a settlement agreement pursuant to which the U.S. government agreed to pay FBWS retroactive operation and maintenance management fees and retroactive renewal and replacement fees from the contract

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commencement date, October 1, 2004. The payment of these funds is subject to availability of funding by the U.S. government. As such, no amounts will be recorded until an executed contract modification is received from the U.S. government, which is expected during the second quarter of 2010. In addition, the settlement agreement provides that the first and second price redeterminations for FBWS required by the contract be waived.

In January 2010, the City of Big Bear and surrounding areas of San Bernardino County experienced a series of snow storms, which damaged many BVES power lines, poles, transformers, and other facilities and caused temporary interruption of service to many BVES customers. As a result of these storms, BVES has incurred additional operating costs to repair equipment and restore electric service to its customers. While service has been restored to BVES customers, costs are still being incurred to repair equipment affected by the storms. In February 2010, GSWC informed the CPUC it will track these costs in a catastrophic event memorandum account. Once all work resulting from these storms is completed, GSWC intends to file an advice letter with the CPUC for recovery of these costs through a surcharge. At this time, BVES estimates that these

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costs will be approximately \$650,000. This estimate includes BVES labor, outside services assistance, equipment, materials, facilities damages and related snow removal services. Management believes that these incremental costs will be approved by the CPUC for recovery.

Two former officers of GSWC filed a lawsuit against both AWR and GSWC alleging among other things, wrongful termination and retaliation against the former officers. On February 15, 2010, the parties agreed to mutually settle the matter and a Settlement Agreement was executed. Among other things, the Settlement Agreement releases Registrant from claims of the former officers. As a result of this matter, Registrant recorded a pre-tax charge of \$3.8 million during the fourth quarter of 2009 for legal and settlement costs. This charge has been reflected in administrative and general expenses in the Statement of Income.

The October 15, 2009 decision in the general rate case for BVES allows for an update to BVES rates in 2010 for the corporate headquarters costs based on the CPUC's adoption of new rates for GSWC's current Regions II and III general rate case including the recovery of expenses associated with its corporate headquarters. The general rate case for Regions II, III and the general office has been delayed. In addition, in June 2009, the CPUC had authorized BVES to track the difference between the 2007 adopted general office cost allocation to BVES and the 1996 adopted general office cost allocation to BVES, effective and retroactive from June 4, 2009 to October 31, 2009. The amount in this memorandum account totals approximately \$958,000 as of December 31, 2009. However, the decision issued on October 15, 2009 did not address the disposition of this memorandum account. In November 2009, GSWC filed a petition for modification to seek clarification from the CPUC on the treatment and recovery of this memorandum account. In March 2010, the CPUC approved for recovery this memorandum account through a surcharge over a 24-month period. Accordingly, during the first quarter of 2010, GSWC will record a regulatory asset and a corresponding increase to earnings for amounts included in this memorandum account.

Summary Results by Segment

AWR has three reportable segments: water, electric and contracted services. Within the segments, AWR has three principal business units: water and electric service utility operations conducted through GSWC, a water-service utility operation conducted through CCWC, and contracted services conducted through ASUS and its subsidiaries. The tables below set forth summaries of the results by segment (in thousands) for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008:

	Operating Revenues				Pretax Operating Income			
	Year Ended 12/31/2009	Year Ended 12/31/2008	\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE	Year Ended 12/31/2009	Year Ended 12/31/2008	\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
Water	\$ 272,919	\$ 247,936	\$ 24,983	10.1%	\$ 63,776	\$ 54,609	\$ 9,167	16.8%
Electric	28,922	28,424	498	1.8%	(553)	1,334	(1,887)	-141.5%
Contracted services	59,132	42,358	16,774	39.6%	6,358	(988)	7,346	-743.5%
AWR parent					(87)	(149)	62	-41.6%
Totals from operation	\$ 360,973	\$ 318,718	\$ 42,255	13.3%	\$ 69,494	\$ 54,806	\$ 14,688	26.8%

Water - For the year ended December 31, 2009, pretax operating income for water increased by \$9.2 million, or 16.8%, primarily due to a \$12.6 million increase in the water dollar margin as compared to 2008, and the goodwill impairment charge of \$7.7 million, or \$0.27 per share, recorded in 2008 at CCWC in accordance with accounting guidance on goodwill and other intangible assets as more fully described below. This increase was partially offset by an increase in operating expenses of \$11.1 million, including higher pension costs. The dollar water margin

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increased due to higher water rates approved by the CPUC subsequent to December 31, 2008. These higher water rates increased water revenues by \$8.3 million, partially offset by lower actual consumption. In addition, as a result of a full year of applying the Water Revenue Adjustment Mechanism (WRAM) in Regions II and III and implementation of the WRAM in Region I s ratemaking areas in September 2009, GSWC recorded \$22.5 million of additional revenues in 2009 as compared to \$1.3 million for 2008. The revenue requirement and volumetric revenues are adopted as part of a General Rate Case (GRC) every three years. A GRC was filed for Region I in January 2010, with rates effective January 2011 and 2012. GSWC expects to file a GRC for all three water regions in July of 2011 with rates effective January 2013. As part of future GRCs, the CPUC is expected to adopt new volumetric revenues based on historical usage patterns and the revenue requirement adopted in these GRCs.

Although the recording of the WRAM added \$22.5 million of water revenues in 2009, this favorable impact to earnings was reduced by \$2.2 million of water supply over-collection costs tracked in the Modified Cost Balancing Account (MCBA). The MCBA was also in place for all of 2009 for Regions II and III and beginning in September 2009 for Region I s ratemaking areas. The over-collection in the MCBA account is due to: (i) lower consumption in 2009 as compared to the consumption level adopted by the CPUC, and (ii) a lower percentage of purchased water in the supply mix during 2009 when compared to the supply mix included in customer rates, partially offset by increases in rates charged by GSWC s suppliers. The total increase in the WRAM, net of the MCBA, was \$19.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period of 2008. The implementation of the WRAM and MCBA help mitigate fluctuations in GSWC s earnings caused by changes in the volume of water sold and supply costs.

In addition, GSWC recorded \$3.1 million of additional water revenues included in the Water Conservation Memorandum Account (WCMA) for all of its water regions in 2009. The CPUC approved an advice letter filing in a separate proceeding to allow GSWC to create and implement a WCMA to track the extraordinary expenses and revenue shortfall associated with conservation measures in conjunction with the declared drought in California. The WCMA was effective August 18, 2008 and was used to track the revenue shortfall until the WRAM was implemented for Regions II and III on November 25, 2008 and for Region I s rate-making areas on September 1, 2009. At November 24, 2008, approximately \$2.0 million of net under-collections was included in the WCMA for Regions II and III prior to the

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implementation of the WRAM. On April 16, 2009, the CPUC approved the advice letter filed by GSWC to recover the \$2.0 million included in the WCMA for Regions II and III and authorized GSWC to establish a 12-month surcharge to customers' bills. The surcharge went into effect on April 21, 2009. Accordingly, GSWC established a \$2.0 million regulatory asset, which was recorded as additional water revenues during the second quarter of 2009. In addition, GSWC has established a \$1.1 million regulatory asset for Region I's WCMA balance incurred during the period of August 18, 2008 through August 31, 2009 which is also now probable of recovery. In October 2009, GSWC filed an advice letter for recovery of Region I's WCMA, through a 12-month surcharge, for amounts incurred during this period.

Electric For the year ended December 31, 2009, pretax operating income from electric operations decreased by \$1.9 million due in large part to a \$1.6 million pretax unrealized gain on purchased power contracts included in earnings for the year ended December 31, 2008 with no corresponding gain in 2009. As previously mentioned, the purchased power contracts that impacted GSWC's earnings expired on December 31, 2008. GSWC began taking delivery of power under a new contract effective January 1, 2009. Unrealized gains and losses on this contract do not impact earnings. There was also an increase in operating expenses, including higher pension costs and higher outside consulting and legal costs related to the general rate case and the new purchased power contract. However, these increases in operating costs were partially offset by the recording of \$1.0 million in proceeds received in a settlement agreement with Mirant Energy Trading, LLC in May 2009, which reduced previously incurred legal costs.

In October 2009, the CPUC approved BVES's general rate case. The CPUC authorized BVES to establish and implement a Base Revenue Requirement Adjustment Mechanism (BRRAM). The BRRAM decouples customer usage from revenue, which should help mitigate fluctuations in the revenues and earnings of the electric business due to changes in the amount of electricity used by our electric customers. In accordance with the CPUC's decision, GSWC implemented tiered rates in its BVES service area on November 2, 2009 and began recording the difference between what is billed to customers and that which is authorized by the CPUC. For the year ended December 31, 2009, an additional \$106,000 in electric revenues was recorded in the BRRAM account.

Contracted Services - For the year ended December 31, 2009, pretax operating income for contracted services increased by \$7.3 million, or \$0.24 per share. This was primarily due to an increase in construction revenues at FBWS and ODUS, an interim increase in operations and maintenance revenues at FBWS, improved performance at PSUS and ONUS, and lower overall operating expenses. In addition, on September 30, 2009, the U.S. government approved \$1.1 million in revenues for an REA filed by PSUS for emergency construction costs mostly incurred in 2008. As a result of the approved REA, ASUS recorded \$1.1 million in additional construction revenues and operating income for 2009.

The timely receipt of price redeterminations continues to be critical in order for ASUS to recover increasing costs for operating and maintaining the water and wastewater systems at the military bases. In addition, higher expenses from the General Office and ASUS headquarters allocated to the Military Utility Privatization Subsidiaries were not contemplated at the time the contracts with the U.S. government were negotiated and may be addressed in future price redeterminations. Under the terms of these contracts, the contract price is subject to price redetermination two years after commencement of operations and every three years thereafter.

Redeterminations have been submitted and are under review by the U.S. government for operations of ODUS and TUS in Virginia and Maryland, respectively. The price redeterminations for ODUS is expected to be completed in 2010. Pending redetermination of prices, ODUS has received interim inflation adjustments to the management fees for operating and maintaining the water and wastewater systems for military bases in Virginia, and the wastewater system at Fort Lee, also in Virginia, effective on the second anniversary of the date when ASUS began operating these bases (February 23, 2008 for Fort Lee and April 3, 2008 for the other three bases). ASUS is in discussions with the U.S. government regarding the status of the redetermination filing for TUS as well as an interim inflation adjustment to the management fees under that contract. Management is unable to predict the ultimate outcome of these discussions with the U.S. government or the timing of the

finalization of the price redetermination at TUS.

The first price redeterminations for PSUS and ONUS are expected to be filed during the first quarter of 2010.

Management fees for operation and maintenance of the water and wastewater systems at Fort Bliss are based on cost levels prevailing in 2003 when the contract with the U.S. government was bid. Further, the contract pricing was also based on assumptions about the size and age of the infrastructure to be operated and maintained over the 50-year contract. In December 2008, the U.S. government approved an interim adjustment for FBWS which increased the monthly water and wastewater fees by 50% and 59%, respectively, related to operating and maintaining the Fort Bliss systems. The increase was retroactive to October 1, 2008. As previously discussed, in January 2010, FBWS and the U.S. government entered into a settlement agreement regarding the size and age of the Fort Bliss infrastructure.

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These price redeterminations and equitable adjustments, which include adjustments to reflect changes in operating conditions and infrastructure levels from that assumed at the time of the execution of the contracts, are expected to provide added revenues prospectively to help offset increased costs and provide Registrant the opportunity to continue or generate positive operating income at its Military Utility Privatization Subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2009, ASUS has \$1.1 million of goodwill, which may be at risk for potential impairment if requested price redeterminations and equitable adjustments that have not yet been approved, are not received.

In September 2009, the U.S. government issued contract modifications to subsidiaries of ASUS. The modifications provided funding for \$7.3 million in new construction projects at FBWS, ODUS, TUS and ONUS. The majority of this work will be performed during calendar year 2010. Earnings and cash flows from amendments and modifications to the original 50-year contracts with the U.S. government for additional construction projects may or may not continue in future periods.

The following discussion and analysis for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 provides information on AWR's consolidated operations and assets and where necessary, includes specific references to AWR's individual segments and/or other subsidiaries: GSWC, CCWC, and ASUS and its subsidiaries.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Results of Operations Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 (amounts in thousands):**

	Year Ended 12/31/2009	Year Ended 12/31/2008	\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
OPERATING REVENUES				
Water	\$ 272,919	\$ 247,936	\$ 24,983	10.1%
Electric	28,922	28,424	498	1.8%
Contracted services	59,132	42,358	16,774	39.6%
Total operating revenues	360,973	318,718	42,255	13.3%
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Water purchased	46,113	46,617	(504)	-1.1%
Power purchased for pumping	10,279	10,428	(149)	-1.4%
Groundwater production assessment	11,563	10,623	940	8.8%
Power purchased for resale	12,853	13,616	(763)	-5.6%
Unrealized gain on purchased power contracts		(1,554)	1,554	-100.0%
Supply cost balancing accounts	12,434	(387)	12,821	-3312.9%
Other operation expenses	29,476	30,076	(600)	-2.0%
Administrative and general expenses	70,145	62,716	7,429	11.8%
Depreciation and amortization	33,557	31,562	1,995	6.3%
Maintenance	17,529	16,331	1,198	7.3%
Property and other taxes	13,068	12,312	756	6.1%
ASUS construction expenses	33,717	23,872	9,845	41.2%
Goodwill impairment charge		7,700	(7,700)	-100.0%
Loss on settlement for removal of wells	760		760	100.0%
Net gain on sale of property	(15)		(15)	-100.0%
Total operating expenses	291,479	263,912	27,567	10.4%
OPERATING INCOME	69,494	54,806	14,688	26.8%
OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Interest expense	(22,306)	(21,330)	(976)	4.6%
Interest income	947	1,837	(890)	-48.4%
Other	221	71	150	211.3%
	(21,138)	(19,422)	(1,716)	8.8%
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE				
	48,356	35,384	12,972	36.7%
Income tax expense	18,825	13,379	5,446	40.7%
NET INCOME	\$ 29,531	\$ 22,005	\$ 7,526	34.2%

Net income for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$29.5 million, equivalent to \$1.63 and \$1.62 per common share on a basic and fully diluted basis, respectively, compared to \$22.0 million or \$1.27 and \$1.26 per common share on a basic and fully diluted basis, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2008. Impacting the comparability in the results of the two periods are the following items which increased diluted earnings per share by \$0.36:

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- An unrealized gain on purchased power contracts in 2008 which increased pretax income by \$1.6 million, or \$0.05 per share. As previously mentioned, these purchased power contracts that impacted GSWC's earnings expired on December 31, 2008. GSWC began taking delivery of power under a new contract effective January 1, 2009. Unrealized gains and losses on this contract do not impact earnings.
- A goodwill impairment charge of \$7.7 million, or \$0.27 per share, during the year ended December 31, 2008 related to CCWC. There was no similar impairment charge in 2009.

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- An increase in the water and electric margin of \$13.1 million, or \$0.43 per share, during the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the same period of 2008 due primarily to: (i) higher water rates approved by the CPUC effective January 1, 2009; (ii) the water margin impact from an increase in the WRAM, net of the MCBA of approximately \$19.5 million as compared to the same period of 2008; and (iii) the recording of \$3.1 million of additional revenues due to the CPUC's approval in April 2009 of the Water Conservation Memorandum Accounts (WCMA). These increases were partially offset by lower water consumption of approximately 8% when compared to the same period in 2008.
- A settlement agreement between GSWC and Mirant Energy Trading, LLC, which resulted in the recording of \$1.0 million, or \$0.03 per share, as a reduction to legal costs during the second quarter of 2009. There was no similar gain in 2008.
- An increase of \$12.2 million, or \$0.40 per share in operating expenses, other than supply costs and excluding the Mirant settlement discussed above, at the Company's water and electric utility businesses for the year ended December 31, 2009. This was due to an increase in pension expenses, labor and other related benefits, an increase in outside services costs, maintenance expense, and higher depreciation and amortization expense. In addition, on February 15, 2010 a settlement was reached between Registrant and two former officers. As a result of the settlement, a pre-tax charge of \$3.8 million for legal and settlement costs was recorded to administrative and general expenses in the fourth quarter of 2009.
- An increase in pretax operating income for contracted services of \$7.3 million, or \$0.24 per share, during the year ended December 31, 2009 due primarily to: (i) an increase in special construction projects at FBWS and ODUS, (ii) improved performance at PSUS and ONUS as compared to the prior year, and (iii) an additional \$1.1 million in construction revenues recorded at PSUS in the third quarter of 2009 as a result of the approval by the U.S. government of a request for an equitable adjustment relating to previously incurred emergency construction costs.
- The recording of a loss by CCWC on the settlement for removal of wells of \$760,000, or \$0.02 per share, as a result of a decision issued by the ACC on October 8, 2009.
- An increase in interest expense net of interest income of \$1.9 million, or \$0.06 per share, due primarily to: (i) an increase in long-term debt from the issuance of \$40.0 million of notes in March 2009; (ii) GSWC's recording of \$480,000 interest income, during the second quarter of 2008 in connection with revisions to AWR's 2002 income tax return, with no similar gain in 2009; (iii) the recording of \$412,000 of interest expense in the interest rate balancing account approved by the CPUC in July 2009 in the cost of capital proceeding; and (iv) lower interest income in 2009 of \$392,000 accrued in the Aerojet litigation memorandum account balance.
- A decrease of \$0.06 per share due to an increase in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding resulting from the issuance of 1.1 million shares of AWR's Common Shares in a public offering completed in May 2009.
- An increase in the effective tax rate (ETR) during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period in 2008 negatively impacted earnings by \$0.07 per share due primarily to changes between book and taxable income that are treated as flow-through adjustments in accordance with regulatory requirements. This increase in the ETR was partially offset by a tax benefit of \$918,000 recorded in

the first quarter of 2009 resulting from new California apportionment laws as well as the refinement of certain related estimates. This increase favorably impacted earnings by \$0.05 per share.

Operating Revenues

Water

For the year ended December 31, 2009, revenues from water operations increased by 10.1% to \$272.9 million, compared to \$247.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. Contributing to this increase were rate increases approved by the CPUC effective January 1, 2009, which added approximately \$8.3 million to water revenues in 2009. In addition, as a result of the implementation of the WRAM accounts for Regions II and III in late November of 2008 and in Region I's ratemaking areas in September 2009, GSWC recorded an increase of \$21.2 million of additional revenues for the year ended 2009 as compared to the same period in 2008. Furthermore, GSWC recorded a total of \$3.1 million in the WCMA accounts for GSWC's water regions. There also was an increase in water revenues of \$6.4 million due to surcharges approved by the CPUC in effect to recover under-collections in supply costs. These increases were primarily offset by approximately \$13.0

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million resulting from a decrease in actual consumption of approximately 8% when compared to the year ended December 31, 2008. Although precipitation was overall lower in 2009 compared to the same period in 2008, water consumption was down due to the continued effects of state-wide customer conservation efforts. In addition, 2008 included approximately \$764,000 of additional revenues approved by the CPUC, which did not recur in 2009.

GSWC's revenue requirement and volumetric revenues will be adopted as part of a GRC every three years. GSWC filed its Region I GRC in January 2010 for new rates in 2011 and 2012. GSWC will file a GRC for all three water regions in July of 2011 with rates effective January 2013. As part of future GRCs, the CPUC is expected to adopt new volumetric revenues based on historical usage patterns and the revenue requirement adopted in these GRCs.

Electric

For the year ended December 31, 2009, revenues from electric operations increased by 1.8% to \$28.9 million compared to \$28.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 due primarily to rate increases approved by the CPUC and the implementation of the Base Revenue Requirement Adjustment Mechanism, in November 2009.

Contracted Services

Revenues from contracted services are comprised of construction revenues (including renewals and replacements) and management fees for operating and maintaining the water and/or wastewater systems at military bases. For the year ended December 31, 2009, revenues from contracted services increased by \$16.8 million, or 39.6%, to \$59.1 million compared to \$42.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 primarily due to higher construction revenues. Construction revenues increased by \$16.1 million primarily related to new construction projects at FBWS and ODUS, which increased construction revenues by \$6.6 million and \$7.8 million, respectively. Construction revenues for the year ended December 31, 2009 at PSUS and ONUS increased \$3.8 million, including the government approved request for equitable adjustment of \$1.1 million recorded in 2009 for PSUS as previously discussed. Increased construction revenues at these four bases were partially offset by lower construction revenues of \$2.1 million at TUS. Earnings and cash flows from new construction projects may or may not continue in future periods.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, management fees for operating and maintaining the various systems totaled \$13.4 million as compared to \$12.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. In December 2008, the U.S. government authorized an interim adjustment at FBWS retroactive to October 2008, which increased the monthly water and wastewater fees by 50% and 59%, respectively, pending resolution of FBWS's request for an equitable adjustment due to higher inventory at FBWS than described in the request for proposal. This resulted in an increase of approximately \$877,000 to FBWS's management fees for operating and maintaining the water and wastewater systems for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period of 2008. An additional \$933,000 in revenue was generated from management fees for operating and maintaining the water and wastewater systems under the contracts for Fort Jackson and Fort Bragg which commenced during the first quarter of 2008, as a result of a full year of operations in 2009. These increases were partially offset by \$1.3 million in one-time transition revenues for the start up of operations for Fort Jackson and Fort Bragg in 2008.

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Registrant relies upon rate approvals by state regulatory agencies in California and Arizona to provide for a return on invested and borrowed capital used to fund utility plant, and price redeterminations and equitable adjustments by the U.S. government in order to recover operating expenses and profit margin. If adequate rate relief and price redeterminations and adjustments are not granted in a timely manner, operating revenues and earnings can be negatively impacted.

Operating Expenses:

Supply Costs

Supply costs for the water segment consist of purchased water, purchased power for pumping, groundwater production assessments and water supply cost balancing accounts. Supply costs for the electric segment consist of purchased power for resale (including the cost of natural gas) and the electric supply cost balancing account. Water and electric margins are computed by taking total revenues, less total supply costs. Registrant uses these margins and related percentages as an important measure in evaluating its operating results. Registrant believes this measure is a useful internal benchmark in evaluating the utility business performance within its water and electric segments. Registrant reviews these measurements regularly and compares them to historical periods and to our operating budget as approved. However, this measure, which is not presented in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other entities and should not be considered as an alternative to operating income, which is determined in accordance with GAAP, as an indicator of operating performance.

Total supply costs comprise the largest segment of total operating expenses. Supply costs accounted for approximately 32.0% and 30.7% of total operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

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The table below provides the amount of increases (decreases), percent changes in supply costs, and margins during the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 (amounts in thousands):

	Year Ended 12/31/2009	Year Ended 12/31/2008	\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
WATER OPERATING REVENUES (1)	\$ 272,919	\$ 247,936	\$ 24,983	10.1%
WATER SUPPLY COSTS:				
Water purchased (1)	\$ 46,113	\$ 46,617	\$ (504)	-1.1%
Power purchased for pumping (1)	10,279	10,428	(149)	-1.4%
Groundwater production assessment (1)	11,563	10,623	940	8.8%
Water supply cost balancing accounts (1)	9,296	(2,784)	12,080	-433.9%
TOTAL WATER SUPPLY COSTS	\$ 77,251	\$ 64,884	\$ 12,367	19.1%
WATER MARGIN (2)	\$ 195,668	\$ 183,052	\$ 12,616	6.9%
PERCENT MARGIN - WATER	71.7%	73.8%		
<hr/>				
ELECTRIC OPERATING REVENUES (1)	\$ 28,922	\$ 28,424	\$ 498	1.8%
ELECTRIC SUPPLY COSTS:				
Power purchased for resale (1)	\$ 12,853	\$ 13,616	\$ (763)	-5.6%
Electric supply cost balancing accounts (1)	3,138	2,397	741	30.9%
TOTAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY COSTS	\$ 15,991	\$ 16,013	\$ (22)	-0.1%
ELECTRIC MARGIN (2)	\$ 12,931	\$ 12,411	\$ 520	4.2%
PERCENT MARGIN - ELECTRIC	44.7%	43.7%		

(1) As reported on AWR's Consolidated Statements of Income, except for supply cost balancing accounts. The sum of water and electric supply cost balancing accounts in the table above is shown on AWR's Consolidated Statements of Income and totaled \$12,434,000 and (\$387,000) for the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

(2) Water and electric margins do not include any depreciation and amortization, maintenance expense, unrealized gains and losses on purchased power contracts, or other operating expenses.

Two of the principal factors affecting water supply costs and gross margin are the amount of water produced and the source of the water. Generally, the variable cost of producing water from wells is less than the cost of water purchased from wholesale suppliers. In addition, GSWC is authorized to establish water and electric supply cost balancing accounts for increases and/or decreases in costs due to changes in rates charged by its suppliers which provide purchased water and purchased power, and by agencies assessing groundwater related pump taxes for water service areas in California. Higher or lower actual costs as compared to costs authorized by the CPUC will either be recovered from or refunded to customers in the future.

Prior to November 2008, changes in the water resource mix between water supplied from purchased sources and that supplied from Registrant's wells would increase/decrease actual supply-related costs relative to the mix approved for recovery through rates, thereby impacting earnings either negatively or positively. On August 21, 2008, the CPUC issued a final decision which approved the establishment of a modified cost balancing account or MCBA that allows recovery of supply costs for changes in water supply mix. GSWC implemented the MCBA in late November 2008 for Regions II and III and in September 2009 for Region I's rate-making areas prospectively in connection with the new conservation rate design and the implementation of a WRAM. Under the MCBA, GSWC began tracking adopted expense levels for purchased water, purchased power and pump taxes, as established by the CPUC. Variances (which include the effects of changes in both rate and volume) between adopted and actual purchased water, purchased power, and pump tax expenses are recorded as a component of the supply cost

balancing account provision. The amount of such variances will be recovered from or refunded to GSWC's customers at a later date. This is reflected with an offsetting entry to a regulatory asset or liability balancing account (tracked individually for each water ratemaking area).

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For the year ended December 31, 2009, 38.9% of the Company's water supply mix was purchased as compared to 42.0% purchased for the year ended December 31, 2008. However, as noted previously, GSWC implemented the MCBA which eliminates the effects on earnings of changes in the water supply mix prospectively. The adopted percentages of purchased water for the year ended December 31, 2009 at Regions I, II and III were 24.6%, 61.7% and 43.7%, respectively, as compared to actual purchased water of 24.0%, 41.0% and 41.5%, respectively, for 2009. Region I's supply mix consists primarily of pumped water. The variance in Regions II's actual mix compared to the mix approved by the CPUC resulted in an over-collection in the MCBA account. This caused an overall decrease in the water margin percentage to 71.7% for 2009 compared to 73.8% in 2008 since GSWC no longer receives any benefit from a more favorable supply mix than that approved by the CPUC.

Purchased water costs for the year ended December 31, 2009 decreased by 1.1% to \$46.1 million as compared to \$46.6 million in 2008. The decrease in purchased water costs was due to lower customer usage, partially offset by higher water rates charged from wholesale suppliers.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, power purchased for pumping decreased to \$10.3 million, compared to \$10.4 million for 2008. This was due to lower customer demand, partially offset by increases in supplier rates. There were also changes in the actual supply mix, as discussed above. Groundwater production assessments were higher by 8.8% due primarily to increases in assessment rates (pump tax rates) levied against groundwater production, effective July 2009. In particular, Region II's average pump tax rates increased by approximately 19% or \$1.1 million between the two periods. These increases in groundwater production assessments were partially offset by lower customer demand. The MCBA tracks the increases in pump tax rates for future recovery in water rates.

An increase of \$12.1 million in the water supply cost balancing account provision during the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period in 2008 was primarily caused by: (i) a \$6.4 million increase in the amortization of the water supply cost balancing accounts for surcharges currently in effect; (ii) the recording of \$1.7 million in the MCBA accounts; (iii) a net decrease of \$3.7 million of under-collections in 2009 (only related to Region I prior to its implementation of the MCBA on September 1, 2009) compared to 2008, and (iv) the recording of a \$181,000 net under-collection adjustment relating to Region III's pre-2001 supply costs which were approved by the CPUC in May of 2008. Upon approval by the CPUC, a regulatory asset was established for these previously incurred supply costs.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the cost of power purchased for resale to customers in GSWC's BVES division decreased by 5.6% to \$12.9 million compared to \$13.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 reflecting lower customer demand. In addition, GSWC began receiving power under a new purchased power contract on January 1, 2009. The main product under the new contract provides for 13 MWs of electric energy at a fixed price of \$63.75 per MWh during 2009 as compared to \$74.65 during 2008. The decrease in the price of purchased power is reflected in the electric supply cost balancing account resulting in no change to the dollar margin for electric services.

Unrealized Gain on Purchased Power Contracts

Pursuant to the accounting guidance for derivatives, the unrealized gain on purchased power contracts during 2008 represented gains recorded for GSWC's purchased power agreements. There was a \$1.6 million pretax unrealized gain on purchased power contracts for the year ended December 31, 2008. These contracts terminated on December 31, 2008 and GSWC began taking delivery under a new purchased power contract in January 2009. In May 2009, the CPUC issued a final decision approving the contract and authorizing a memorandum account to track unrealized gains and losses. Accordingly, a cumulative unrealized loss of \$7.3 million as of December 31, 2009 has been included in the memorandum account. This unrealized loss did not impact earnings.

Other Operation Expenses

The primary components of other operation expenses include payroll, materials and supplies, chemicals and water treatment, and outside service costs of operating the regulated water systems, including the costs associated with water transmission and distribution, pumping, water quality, meter reading, billing, and operations of district offices. Registrant's electric and contracted services operations incur many of the same types of costs as well. For the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, other operation expenses by segment consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

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	Year Ended		Year Ended		\$	%
	12/31/2009		12/31/2008		CHANGE	CHANGE
Water Services	\$	23,735	\$	23,232	\$ 503	2.2%
Electric Services		2,324		2,230	94	4.2%
Contracted Services		3,417		4,614	(1,197)	-25.9%
Total other operation expenses	\$	29,476	\$	30,076	\$ (600)	-2.0%

For the year ended December 31, 2009, other operation expenses for water and electric services increased by \$597,000, or 2.3%, primarily due to higher operation labor and related benefits of \$543,000, and an increase of \$54,000 in other operation expenses.

Contracted services experienced decreases in other operation expenses of \$1.2 million primarily due to transition costs (some of which exceeded non-recurring transition revenues recovered pursuant to the terms of contracts executed by ASUS) of \$1.0 million incurred during the year ended December 31, 2008 as a result of the commencement of the operation of water and wastewater systems at Fort Jackson and Fort Bragg. There was also a decrease of approximately \$593,000 in outside services costs partly attributable to payments to a subcontractor that provided wastewater services to certain of ASUS subsidiaries in 2008. On January 31, 2008, ASUS and its subsidiaries agreed to buy out all current and future rights which this subcontractor had to provide wastewater services at any bases operated by ASUS and any of its present and/or future subsidiaries. For the year ended December 31, 2009, many of these services were performed internally, some of which are recorded in labor costs within maintenance expense. These decreases were partially offset by an increase of \$370,000 relating to operation labor and benefits, and an increase of \$26,000 in other miscellaneous operation expenses.

Administrative and General Expenses

Administrative and general expenses include payroll related to administrative and general functions, the related employee benefits charged to expense accounts, insurance expenses, outside legal and consulting fees, regulatory utility commission expenses, expenses associated with being a public company, and general corporate expenses. For the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, administrative and general expenses by segment, including AWR (parent), consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

	Year Ended		Year Ended		\$	%
	12/31/2009		12/31/2008		CHANGE	CHANGE
Water Services	\$	51,720	\$	45,036	\$ 6,684	14.8%
Electric Services		7,312		6,857	455	6.6%
Contracted Services		11,028		10,675	353	3.3%
AWR (parent)		85		148	(63)	-42.6%
Total administrative and general expenses	\$	70,145	\$	62,716	\$ 7,429	11.8%

For the year ended December 31, 2009, administrative and general expenses increased by \$6.7 million in water services compared to the year ended December 31, 2008 due primarily to: (i) an increase of \$3.1 million in pension expenses resulting from a reduction in the fair value of plan assets in 2008 caused by market conditions at the time; (ii) a settlement agreement reached with two former officers of GSWC which resulted in a charge of \$3.8 million during the fourth quarter of 2009 for legal and settlement costs; and (iii) an increase of \$898,000 in labor and other employee benefits. These increases were partially offset by \$590,000 of additional compensation expense incurred in 2008 relating to an agreement executed by the Company with respect to the resignation of a GSWC officer effective September 26, 2008. This expense did not recur in 2009. There was also a decrease in travel costs of \$289,000 and a decrease of \$235,000 in other miscellaneous administrative

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and general expenses.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, administrative and general expenses increased by \$455,000 in electric services compared to the year ended December 31, 2008 due primarily to: (i) a \$382,000 increase in labor costs and pension costs; (ii) a \$347,000 increase in outside consulting, legal and other services resulting from the current general rate case and the new purchased power contract; (iii) an increase in general rate case costs of \$363,000 not being recovered in customer rates related to BVES's rate case; (iv) an increase of \$336,000 in allocation of costs from the corporate headquarters to BVES; and (v) an increase of \$27,000 in other administrative expenses. These increases were partially offset by the recording of \$1.0 million as a reduction to previously incurred legal costs in connection with a settlement agreement reached with Mirant Energy Trading, LLC, as previously discussed.

There was an increase of \$353,000 in administrative and general expenses for contracted services due primarily to an increase of \$1.2 million in labor costs and related employee benefits. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in legal and consulting services of \$823,000 resulting from reduced need for such services relating to filings with the U.S. government and costs incurred in 2008 related to the liquidated damages claim at FBWS, which was settled in February 2009. There was also a decrease of \$24,000 in other miscellaneous expenses.

Depreciation and Amortization

For the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, depreciation and amortization by segment consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

	Year Ended 12/31/2009	Year Ended 12/31/2008	\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
Water Services	\$ 30,635	\$ 28,840	\$ 1,795	6.2%
Electric Services	2,258	2,209	49	2.2%
Contracted Services	664	513	151	29.4%
Total depreciation and amortization	\$ 33,557	\$ 31,562	\$ 1,995	6.3%

For the year ended December 31, 2009, depreciation and amortization expense for water and electric services increased by \$1.8 million to \$32.9 million compared to \$31.0 million for year ended December 31, 2008 reflecting, among other things, \$73.6 million of additions to utility plant during 2008, depreciation on which began in January 2009. Registrant anticipates that depreciation expense will continue to increase due to ongoing construction at its regulated subsidiaries. Registrant believes that depreciation expense related to property additions approved by the appropriate regulatory agency will be recovered through water and electric rates.

There was an increase in depreciation and amortization expense for contracted services due primarily to the addition of fixed assets associated with taking over the assets of ASUS former subcontractor for wastewater services at FBWS, ODUS, and TUS and the purchase of wastewater cleaning vehicles at four of ASUS military base operations.

Maintenance**Other Information**

For the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, maintenance expense by segment consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

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	Year Ended 12/31/2009	Year Ended 12/31/2008	\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
Water Services	\$ 13,957	\$ 12,993	\$ 964	7.4%
Electric Services	878	805	73	9.1%
Contracted Services	2,694	2,533	161	6.4%
Total maintenance	\$ 17,529	\$ 16,331	\$ 1,198	7.3%

For the year ended December 31, 2009, maintenance expense for water services increased by \$964,000 to \$14.0 million compared to \$13.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 due primarily to maintenance on GSWC s wells, water supply and distribution facilities at Regions II and III. GSWC s maintenance expense at its three water regions increased by \$806,000 during 2009 compared to 2008. In addition, there was an increase of \$150,000 in maintenance costs at CCWC.

There was an increase of \$73,000 in maintenance expenses for electric services related to the 8.4 MW natural gas-fueled generation plant.

An increase of \$161,000 in contracted services maintenance expense was due primarily to increased maintenance costs of \$236,000 at FBWS and ODUS, resulting from higher internal labor costs associated with wastewater services performed by employees that were provided by a subcontractor prior to February 2008. These increases were partially offset by decreased maintenance costs at PSUS, which incurred higher emergency maintenance costs in 2008 as a result of the age and condition of the infrastructure upon commencement of operations at Fort Jackson in South Carolina. These costs were a portion of the REA for PSUS previously discussed and for which some recovery has been received from the U.S. government. Further recovery of such costs is pending a final determination by the U.S. government.

Property and Other Taxes

For the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, property and other taxes by segment, consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

	Year Ended 12/31/2009	Year Ended 12/31/2008	\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
Water Services	\$ 11,101	\$ 10,641	\$ 460	4.3%
Electric Services	713	530	183	34.5%
Contracted Services	1,254	1,141	113	9.9%
Total property and other taxes	\$ 13,068	\$ 12,312	\$ 756	6.1%

For the year ended December 31, 2009, property and other taxes for water and electric services increased by \$643,000, due to higher payroll taxes and franchise fees, partially offset by lower property taxes as a result of a tax refund of \$488,000 due to lower reassessed property values.

Property and other taxes were higher in contracted services due to an increase in payroll taxes resulting from an increase in the number of employees.

ASUS Construction Expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2009, ASUS's construction expenses were \$33.7 million, increasing \$9.8 million compared to the same period in 2008 due primarily to new construction projects at FBWS and ODUS, which had increases of \$5.2 million and \$5.7 million, respectively, as compared to 2008. These increases were partially offset by a \$1.6 million decrease in construction expense at TUS and a \$688,000 decrease at PSUS. For the year ended December 31, 2008, PSUS

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incurred expenses of \$935,000 in emergency construction and \$379,000 in anticipated losses associated with certain construction projects at Fort Jackson. In 2009, such emergency costs were lower and additional anticipated losses were not incurred. Construction costs at ONUS increased by \$1.2 million as compared to the same period in 2008.

Goodwill Impairment Charge

During 2008, a charge of \$7.7 million was recorded to reflect the impairment of goodwill in accordance with accounting guidance related to goodwill and other intangible assets. As required by this accounting guidance, Registrant tests goodwill annually for impairment at the reporting unit level, or when events or circumstances indicate the carrying values may not be recoverable. Registrant evaluates goodwill for impairment using discounted cash flow methodologies, transaction values for comparable companies, and other valuation techniques for reporting units with goodwill balances. The realization of goodwill is dependent on expected future cash flows from the underlying operations. Forecasted revenues and capital expenditures, which include forecasted customer connection growth and the timing and amount of regulated rate increases, are key components of the discounted cash flow projections.

During the 2008 impairment analysis, Registrant determined that revenue growth for its Arizona utility, CCWC, was likely to be slower than originally projected due to downturns in overall economic conditions and lower than anticipated rate increases. Based on this goodwill impairment analysis, \$7.7 million of goodwill associated with CCWC was found to be impaired and was charged to expense during the fourth quarter of 2008. The current impairment analysis performed for 2009 did not indicate impairment for the current amount of \$3.3 million in goodwill for CCWC or the \$1.1 million in goodwill for ASUS.

Loss on Settlement for Removal of Wells

In 2005, in an agreement with the Fountain Hills Sanitary District (FHSD), CCWC agreed to permanently cease using one of its wells in order for the FHSD to secure an Aquifer Protection Permit for its recharge system. Based on previous decisions ruled by the ACC on similar gains, CCWC recognized a net gain of \$760,000 (50% of the proceeds) in 2005 related to the settlement agreement and established a regulatory liability for the remaining \$760,000 pending the ACC's review of this matter. On October 8, 2009, the ACC ordered CCWC to treat the entire settlement proceeds of \$1,520,000 as a reduction to rate base. As a result, CCWC recognized a loss of \$760,000 during the third quarter of 2009. This effectively reverses the original gain recorded in 2005. In November 2009, CCWC filed an application for rehearing on several issues including the sharing of this gain from the settlement proceeds. The ACC granted CCWC's request to hold a rehearing on the issues. On January 27, 2010, a procedural conference was held with the judge and the staff of the ACC involved in the rate case to address a schedule for the rehearing. The rehearing is now scheduled for April 9, 2010.

Net Gain on Sale of Property

For the year ended December 31, 2009, Registrant recorded a pre-tax gain of \$15,000 on the sale of property in the water services segment. There was no similar gain in the same period of 2008.

Interest Expense

For the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, interest expense by segment, including AWR (parent) consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

	Year Ended 12/31/2009	Year Ended 12/31/2008	\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
Water and Electric Services	\$ 21,805	\$ 20,105	\$ 1,700	8.5%
Contracted Services	358	893	(535)	-59.9%
AWR (parent)	143	332	(189)	-56.9%
Total interest expense	\$ 22,306	\$ 21,330	\$ 976	4.6%

Overall, interest expense increased in 2009 reflecting an increase in long-term debt, partially offset by lower interest rates and lower short-term borrowings. On March 10, 2009, GSWC issued a senior note in the amount of \$40.0 million to CoBank due March 10, 2019 with an interest rate of 6.7%. In addition, a decision issued in July 2009 in the GSWC cost of

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capital proceeding authorized an interest rate balancing account to track interest costs of new debt. This balancing account tracks any difference between the incremental cost of debt included in the cost of capital decision and the actual cost of debt for any long-term debt issued by GSWC from the effective date of the final decision. This difference totaled \$412,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009 and was included in the balancing account, increasing interest expense. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in short-term cash borrowings. Average bank loan balances outstanding under the AWR credit facility for the year ended December 31, 2009 were approximately \$34 million, as compared to an average of \$57 million during the same period of 2008. The average interest rate on short-term borrowings for the year ended December 31, 2009 was 1.18% as compared to an average of 3.32% during 2008.

Interest Income

For the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, interest income by segment, including AWR (parent) consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

	Year Ended 12/31/2009		Year Ended 12/31/2008		\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
Water and Electric Services	\$ 934	\$	1,780	\$	(846)	-47.5%
Contracted Services	7		5		2	40.0%
AWR (parent)	6		52		(46)	-88.5%
Total interest income	\$ 947	\$	1,837	\$	(890)	-48.4%

Interest income decreased by approximately \$890,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009 due to the recording in 2008 of \$480,000 in interest income in connection with the IRS's examination of the 2002 income tax return, with no similar income in 2009. In addition, lower interest rates for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to the same period of 2008 resulted in a decrease in interest income, including a decrease of \$392,000 in interest accrued on the uncollected balance of the Aerojet litigation memorandum account authorized by the CPUC.

Other

For the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, Registrant recorded other income of \$112,000 and \$71,000, respectively, as a result of Registrant's equity interest in an investment. In 2009, Registrant established a Rabbi Trust for the SERP Plan. Investment income earned in this Trust of \$109,000 was also included in other income during 2009.

Income Tax Expense

For the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, income tax expense by segment, including AWR (parent), consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

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	Year Ended 12/31/2009		Year Ended 12/31/2008		\$ CHANGE		% CHANGE	
Water and Electric Services	\$	17,561	\$	14,343	\$	3,218		22.4%
Contracted Services		2,226		(726)		2,952		-406.6%
AWR (parent)		(962)		(238)		(724)		304.2%
Total income tax expense	\$	18,825	\$	13,379	\$	5,446		40.7%

For the year ended December 31, 2009, income tax expense for water and electric services increased by 22.4% to \$17.6 million compared to \$14.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 due primarily to an increase in pretax income. In addition, the effective tax rate (ETR) for water and electric services for the year ended December 31, 2009 increased to approximately 41.3% as compared to a 38.1% ETR applicable for the year ended December 31, 2008. The ETR deviates from the combined federal and state statutory rate primarily due to state taxes and changes between book and taxable

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income that are treated as flow-through adjustments in accordance with regulatory requirements (principally plant, rate case and compensation-related items). Flow-through adjustments increase or decrease tax expense in one period, with an offsetting increase or decrease occurring in another period.

Income tax expense for contracted services increased to \$2.2 million compared to a tax benefit of \$726,000 for the year ended December 31, 2008 due primarily to an increase in pretax income. The ETR for contracted services for the year ended December 31, 2009 was 37.1% as compared to a 38.6% ETR applicable to the year ended December 31, 2008.

AWR (parent) receives a tax benefit for expenses incurred at the parent-company level. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the taxes recorded at AWR (parent) also include the effect of a change in California law during the first quarter of 2009. On February 20, 2009, California's governor signed two bills into law that amended and added several new provisions to California's Revenue and Taxation Code. One of the provisions in these bills changed the manner by which most taxpayers may compute the portion of their income derived from multiple jurisdictions that is subject to California taxation. During the first quarter of 2009, AWR applied the change in tax law resulting from enactment of the bills based on its understanding of the legislature's intent, which is to permit taxpayers to apply an alternative apportionment method commencing with the 2011 tax year. On October 11, 2009, California's governor signed a bill into law that conformed the new provision's language to the legislature's intent, consistent with AWR's understanding of that intent. As a result of management's intention to apply the alternative method, AWR adjusted its deferred tax balances in the first quarter of 2009 to reflect the expected amount at which it will realize its California deferred taxes consistent with the change in tax law, and refined certain related estimates. This resulted in the recording of a benefit of approximately \$918,000, or \$0.05 per share, during the first quarter of 2009, without a material change through the end of 2009. While the effect of the tax law change will continue to affect AWR's state taxes, the future effects may be beneficial or detrimental depending on a combination of the profitability of AWR's non-California activities as well as the relative proportion of the factor(s) applied by its apportionment method. Periodically, management will assess its intention to apply the alternative method and will adjust its deferred tax balances accordingly. Absent this tax benefit, the consolidated ETR for the year ended December 31, 2009 would have been 40.8%.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Results of Operations – Years Ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 (amounts in thousands):**

	Year Ended 12/31/2008	Year Ended 12/31/2007	\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
OPERATING REVENUES				
Water	\$ 247,936	\$ 237,882	\$ 10,054	4.2%
Electric	28,424	28,574	(150)	-0.5%
Contracted services	42,358	34,914	7,444	21.3%
Total operating revenues	318,718	301,370	17,348	5.8%
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Water purchased	46,617	45,439	1,178	2.6%
Power purchased for pumping	10,428	10,591	(163)	-1.5%
Groundwater production assessment	10,623	9,944	679	6.8%
Power purchased for resale	13,616	14,199	(583)	-4.1%
Unrealized gain on purchased power contracts	(1,554)	(2,100)	546	-26.0%
Supply cost balancing accounts	(387)	(1,962)	1,575	-80.3%
Other operation expenses	30,076	27,375	2,701	9.9%
Administrative and general expenses	62,716	52,637	10,079	19.1%
Depreciation and amortization	31,562	28,941	2,621	9.1%
Maintenance	16,331	15,779	552	3.5%
Property and other taxes	12,312	11,254	1,058	9.4%
ASUS construction expenses	23,872	22,125	1,747	7.9%
Goodwill impairment charge	7,700		7,700	100.0%
Net gain on sale of property		(584)	584	-100.0%
Total operating expenses	263,912	233,638	30,274	13.0%
OPERATING INCOME	54,806	67,732	(12,926)	-19.1%
OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Interest expense	(21,330)	(21,582)	252	-1.2%
Interest income	1,837	2,371	(534)	-22.5%
Other	71	299	(228)	-76.3%
	(19,422)	(18,912)	(510)	2.7%
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE	35,384	48,820	(13,436)	-27.5%
Income tax expense	13,379	20,790	(7,411)	-35.6%
NET INCOME	\$ 22,005	\$ 28,030	\$ (6,025)	-21.5%

Net income for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$22.0 million, equivalent to \$1.27 and \$1.26 per common share on a basic and fully diluted basis, respectively, compared to \$28.0 million or \$1.62 and \$1.61 per common share on a basic and fully diluted basis, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2007. Impacting the comparability in the results of the two periods on a fully diluted per share basis are the following significant items:

- A goodwill impairment charge of \$7.7 million, or \$0.27 per share, during the year ended December 31, 2008 related to CCWC.

- An unrealized gain on purchased power contracts which increased pretax income during the year ended December 31, 2008 by \$1.6 million, or \$0.05 per share, as compared to \$2.1 million, or \$0.07 per share, for the same period in 2007, a net decrease of \$0.02 per share.

- Increased water rates partially offset by higher water supply costs contributed \$0.41 per share to earnings while an approximate 5% decrease in water usage during the year ended December 31, 2008 resulted in a \$7.5 million decrease in water revenues, or \$0.18 per share. The 2008 water revenues appear to have been impacted by the effects of state-wide customer conservation efforts. With the implementation of the WRAM and MCBA for

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Regions II and III in late November 2008, earnings were favorably impacted by approximately \$0.03 per share in the fourth quarter of 2008 that would have previously been lost due to conservation. Therefore, the net impact due to lower sales in 2008 was \$0.15 per share. As a result of these individual factors, the overall dollar water margin increased by \$7.5 million, or \$0.26 per share, during the year ended December 31, 2008.

- Pretax operating income for contracted services declined by \$3.0 million, or \$0.10 per share, during the year ended December 31, 2008 due primarily to losses incurred at Fort Bragg in North Carolina and Fort Jackson in South Carolina. ASUS commenced operation of water and wastewater systems at these military bases during the first quarter of 2008 and incurred higher than anticipated transition, maintenance and emergency construction costs as well as projected losses on certain construction contracts. Current estimates of construction costs compared to contract revenues indicate losses on certain initial capital upgrade projects. Modifications or change orders had not yet been approved by the U.S. government, and therefore, the anticipated losses on these projects and pre-contract costs were recorded in construction expenses during 2008. As discussed previously, on September 30, 2009, the U.S. government approved an REA filed by PSUS in 2008 for \$1.1 million in revenues and operating income, which addresses a portion of these pre-contract costs. The remaining amounts are currently being negotiated with the U.S. government.
- Registrant recorded a net gain on sale of property of \$584,000, or \$0.02 per share, during the year ended December 31, 2007. There was no similar gain in the same period of 2008.
- GSWC recorded \$480,000 in interest income, or \$0.02 per share, during the second quarter of 2008 in connection with the IRS's examination of the 2002 income tax return.
- A significant decrease in the effective income tax rate during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period in 2007 favorably impacted earnings by \$0.10 per share during 2008. These decreases were due primarily to changes between book and taxable income that are treated as flow-through adjustments in accordance with regulatory requirements.
- Higher other expenses at GSWC in 2008 primarily consisting of administrative, general, depreciation and other operating expenses as described below, contributed to an overall decrease of \$0.32 per diluted share to the results of operations.

Operating Revenues

Water

For the year ended December 31, 2008, revenues from water operations increased by 4.2% to \$247.9 million, compared to \$237.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. Primarily contributing to this increase were the following: (i) rate increases in all three GSWC water regions approved by the CPUC effective January 1, 2008, which added approximately \$13.2 million to water revenues during the year ended December 31, 2008; (ii) an increase in water revenues of \$2.1 million due to the surcharge approved by the CPUC effective in May 2008 to recover Region III's under-collection in supply costs; this increase in revenues was offset by a corresponding amount in the supply cost balancing accounts

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discussed below, resulting in no impact to pretax operating income; (iii) the adoption of the WRAM effective November 25, 2008 at which time GSWC began recording the difference between what is billed to its metered customers in Regions II and III and that which is authorized by the CPUC; GSWC recorded \$1.3 million of additional revenues caused by the under-collection in the WRAM accounts during the month of December 2008, and (iv) the recording of \$541,000 in July 2008 of additional revenues in connection with corrections to the rate calculation for Region III.

These increases in water revenues were partially offset by a decrease of approximately 5% in water consumption due to conservation during 2008, which caused water revenues to be lower by approximately \$7.5 million. The implementation of the WRAM should help mitigate fluctuations in Registrant's future revenues due to changes in water consumption. The decline in the number of customers did not result in a significant decrease in water revenues.

Electric

For the year ended December 31, 2008, revenues from electric operations decreased by 0.5% to \$28.4 million compared to \$28.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 due to a decrease of 2.2% in electric usage and lower connection and reconnection fees. The effects of lower electric usage were partially offset by an adjustment of \$437,000 in December 2007 resulting from BVES' low income program balancing account which reduced electric revenues during 2007. There was no similar adjustment made during 2008.

Table of ContentsContracted Services

Revenues from contracted services are composed of construction revenues and management fees for operating and maintaining the water and/or wastewater systems at military bases. For the year ended December 31, 2008, revenues from contracted services increased by \$7.4 million, or 21.3%, to \$42.4 million compared to \$34.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. Approximately \$5.0 million in new revenue was generated from management fees for operating and maintaining the water and wastewater systems at Fort Bragg in North Carolina and Fort Jackson in South Carolina, both of which began during the first quarter of 2008. There was also approximately \$4.9 million in construction and transition revenues at these two bases.

At the other bases under existing contracts in 2008 and 2007, there was an increase of \$666,000 in management fees due primarily to interim increases at FBWS and ODUS. This was offset by a net decrease of \$3.1 million in construction revenues at these existing bases during 2008 when compared to 2007. In 2007, a wastewater expansion project at Fort Bliss generated \$20.6 million of construction revenues out of a total of \$29.0 million for all ASUS subsidiaries during the year ended December 31, 2007. The project was completed in August 2007 and did not recur in 2008. Although there was no similar singularly significant project during 2008, ASUS subsidiaries did undertake similar construction activities in 2008 that were on a smaller scale and collectively helped replace construction revenues generated from the wastewater expansion project in 2007. Earnings and cash flows from amendments and modifications to the original 50-year contracts with the U.S. government for construction projects may or may not continue in future periods.

Operating Expenses:**Supply Costs**

Supply costs accounted for approximately 30.7% and 33.5% of total operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The table below provides the amount of increases (decreases), percent changes in supply costs, and margins during the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 (amounts in thousands):

	Year Ended 12/31/2008	Year Ended 12/31/2007	\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
WATER OPERATING REVENUES (1)	\$ 247,936	\$ 237,882	\$ 10,054	4.2%
WATER SUPPLY COSTS:				
Water purchased (1)	\$ 46,617	\$ 45,439	\$ 1,178	2.6%
Power purchased for pumping (1)	10,428	10,591	(163)	-1.5%
Groundwater production assessment (1)	10,623	9,944	679	6.8%
Water supply cost balancing accounts (1)	(2,784)	(3,648)	864	-23.7%
TOTAL WATER SUPPLY COSTS	\$ 64,884	\$ 62,326	\$ 2,558	4.1%
WATER MARGIN (2)	\$ 183,052	\$ 175,556	\$ 7,496	4.3%
PERCENT MARGIN - WATER	73.8%	73.8%		
ELECTRIC OPERATING REVENUES (1)	\$ 28,424	\$ 28,574	\$ (150)	-0.5%
ELECTRIC SUPPLY COSTS:				

Other Information

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Power purchased for resale (1)	\$	13,616	\$	14,199	\$	(583)	-4.1%
Electric supply cost balancing accounts (1)		2,397		1,686		711	42.2%
TOTAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY COSTS	\$	16,013	\$	15,885	\$	128	0.8%
ELECTRIC MARGIN (2)	\$	12,411	\$	12,689	\$	(278)	-2.2%
PERCENT MARGIN - ELECTRIC		43.7%		44.4%			

(1) As reported on AWR's Consolidated Statements of Income, except for supply cost balancing accounts. The sum of water and electric supply cost balancing accounts in the table above is shown on AWR's Consolidated Statements of Income and totaled (\$387,000) and (\$1,962,000) for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

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(2) Water and electric margins do not include any depreciation and amortization, maintenance expense, unrealized gains and losses on purchased power contracts or other operating expenses.

Prior to November 2008, changes in the water resource mix between water supplied from purchased sources and that supplied from Registrant's wells would increase/decrease actual supply-related costs relative to the mix approved for recovery through rates, thereby impacting earnings either negatively or positively. On August 21, 2008, the CPUC issued a final decision which approved the establishment of a modified cost balancing account that allows recovery of supply costs for changes in water supply mix. GSWC implemented the MCBA in November 2008 prospectively in connection with the new conservation rate design and the implementation of a WRAM to decouple sales from revenues. Under the MCBA, GSWC began tracking adopted expense levels for purchased water, purchased power and pump taxes, as established by the CPUC. Variances (which include the effects of changes in both rate and volume) between adopted and actual purchased water, purchased power, and pump tax expenses are recorded as a component of the supply cost balancing account provision, as the amount of such variances will be recovered from or refunded to GSWC's customers at a later date. This is reflected with an offsetting entry to a current asset or liability balancing account (tracked individually for Regions II and III).

For the year ended December 31, 2008, 40.1% of GSWC's water supply mix was purchased as compared to 40.5% purchased for the year ended December 31, 2007. Because the cost of water purchased is generally higher than pumped water from GSWC's wells, this change in mix resulted in a slight improvement in water's percent margin prior to November 2008 compared to the same period in 2007. As noted above, in November 2008 GSWC implemented the MCBA for Regions II and III which eliminates the effects of changes in the water supply mix prospectively.

Purchased water costs for the year ended December 31, 2008 increased by 2.6% to \$46.6 million as compared to \$45.4 million in 2007. The increase in purchased water due to higher water rates charged from wholesale suppliers was offset by lower customer usage and the slight favorable change in the supply mix discussed above. In general, the supply cost balancing account as discussed above allows GSWC to track incremental rate changes from suppliers for future recovery in water rates. The favorable change in the supply mix allowed GSWC to serve a portion of the customer demand from groundwater production rather than wholesale purchases, primarily because of the return to service or replacement of wells which had been removed from service in 2007 as a result of water quality issues and mechanical problems.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, the decrease of 1.5% in power purchased for pumping was principally due to lower customer demand, partially offset by a favorable change in the supply mix, as discussed above. Groundwater production assessments were higher by 6.8% due to a favorable change in supply mix and increases in assessment rates (pump tax rates) levied against groundwater production, effective July 2007 and 2008. Average pump tax rates increased in Regions II and III by approximately 3% and 6%, respectively, between the two periods. These increases in groundwater production assessments were partially offset by lower customer demand. The supply cost balancing account and MCBA tracks the increases in pump tax rates for future recovery in water rates.

The supply cost balancing account tracks differences between the current cost for supply items (water, power, and pump taxes) charged by GSWC's suppliers and the cost for those items incorporated into GSWC's rates. Over-collections occur when the current cost of these items is less than the amount in rates which has the effect of increasing the supply cost balancing account in the Statements of Income. Under-collections occur when the current cost exceeds the amount in rates for these items and, conversely, will have the effect of decreasing the supply cost balancing account in the Statements of Income. Typically, over-collections or under-collections, when they occur, are tracked in the supply cost balancing accounts for future refund or recovery through a surcredit (in the event of an over-collection) or surcharge (in the event of an under-collection) on customers' bills. Once in rates, the amortization of surcharges that are in place to recover under-collections from customers have the effect of increasing the supply cost balancing account and increasing revenues in the Statements of Income, resulting in no earnings impact. Conversely, the amortization of surcredits that are in rates to refund over-collections to customers have the effect of decreasing the supply cost balancing account and decreasing revenues, also resulting in no earnings impact.

An increase of \$864,000 in the water supply cost balancing account provision during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period in 2007 was primarily caused by: (i) a \$2.8 million increase in the amortization of the water supply cost balancing accounts for surcharges currently in effect; (ii) the recording of \$497,000 in the MCBA accounts effective November 25, 2008, and (iii) a \$310,000 decrease in interest earned on the supply cost balancing accounts due to lower interest rates, offset by: (i) a net increase totaling \$2.5 million of under-collections in 2008 compared to the same period in 2007, and (ii) the recording of a \$181,000 net under-collection adjustment relating to Region III's pre-2001 supply costs which were approved by the CPUC in May of 2008; upon approval by the CPUC, a regulatory asset was established for these previously incurred supply costs.

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For the year ended December 31, 2008, the cost of power purchased for resale to customers in GSWC's BVES division decreased by 4.1% to \$13.6 million compared to \$14.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 reflecting primarily lower customer demand and kilowatt-hour usage. Overall, electric's dollar margin decreased by \$278,000 due to lower demand and a \$579,000 decrease in interest earned on the electric supply cost balancing account due to lower interest rates, partially offset by an adjustment of \$437,000 in 2007 resulting from BVES' low income program which reduced electric revenues.

Unrealized (Gain) Loss on Purchased Power Contracts

Unrealized (gain) and loss on purchased power contracts represent gains and losses recorded for GSWC's purchased power agreements. There was a \$1.6 million pretax unrealized gain on purchased power contracts for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to \$2.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The contract requiring the recording of unrealized gains and losses on the income statement at BVES terminated at December 31, 2008. GSWC began taking delivery under a new purchased power contract in January 2009. In May 2009, the CPUC issued a final decision approving the contract and authorizing a memorandum account to track unrealized gains and losses. As a result, unrealized gains and losses on the new power contract do not impact earnings.

Other Operation Expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, other operation expenses by segment consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

	Year Ended 12/31/2008	Year Ended 12/31/2007	\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
Water Services	\$ 23,232	\$ 21,721	\$ 1,511	7.0%
Electric Services	2,230	1,927	303	15.7%
Contracted Services	4,614	3,727	887	23.8%
Total other operation expenses	\$ 30,076	\$ 27,375	\$ 2,701	9.9%

For the year ended December 31, 2008, other operation expenses for water services increased by \$1.5 million, or 7.0%, due primarily to an increase: (i) in labor costs of \$755,000 due to higher wages and related benefits, and an overall increase in the number of employees; (ii) of \$497,000 in bad debt expense due to the economic conditions which affected customers across all water service areas; (iii) of \$359,000 in outside legal and consulting services, and (iv) of \$101,000 in GSWC's water education program costs in connection with conservation, partially offset by a decrease of \$162,000 due to lower water treatment and chemical costs, including the removal of nitrate and perchlorate at various groundwater treatment plants that occurred in 2007. There was a decrease of \$39,000 in other expenses.

There was an increase of \$303,000 in other operation expenses for electric services primarily due to higher wages and related benefits of \$177,000, an increase of \$113,000 in bad debt expense and an increase of \$13,000 in other expenses.

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Contracted services experienced increases in other operation expenses of \$887,000 primarily due to the commencement of the operation of water and wastewater systems at Fort Bragg in North Carolina and Fort Jackson in South Carolina that began during the first quarter of 2008. As a result of these new bases, other operating expenses increased by \$3.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, including \$1.0 million in transition costs. These increases were partially offset by decreases at the other military bases during 2008 resulting from lower outside services costs of \$1.4 million primarily paid to the subcontractor that provided wastewater services to certain of ASUS subsidiaries. On January 31, 2008, ASUS and its subsidiaries agreed to buy out all current and future rights which this subcontractor had to provide wastewater services at any bases operated by ASUS and any of its present and/or future subsidiaries. For the year ended December 31, 2008, most of these services were performed internally at lower cost, some of which is recorded in labor costs within maintenance expense. There was also a decrease of \$791,000 in bad debt expense due to the reversal of previously recorded reserves resulting from collections of past due receivables from the U.S. government, partially offset by an increase of \$78,000 in other expenses.

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For the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, administrative and general expenses by segment, including AWR (parent) consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

	Year Ended		Year Ended		\$	%
	12/31/2008	12/31/2007	12/31/2008	12/31/2007	CHANGE	CHANGE
Water Services	\$ 45,036	\$ 40,527	\$ 45,036	\$ 40,527	\$ 4,509	11.1%
Electric Services	6,857	5,744	6,857	5,744	1,113	19.4%
Contracted Services	10,675	6,158	10,675	6,158	4,517	73.4%
AWR (parent)	148	208	148	208	(60)	-28.8%
Total administrative and general expenses	\$ 62,716	\$ 52,637	\$ 62,716	\$ 52,637	\$ 10,079	19.1%

For the year ended December 31, 2008, administrative and general expenses increased by \$4.5 million in water services compared to the year ended December 31, 2007 due primarily to: (i) an increase of \$3.1 million in labor costs and other miscellaneous employee benefits due to higher wages largely related to Registrant's annual performance-based salary review program and an increase in overall number of employees; (ii) additional compensation expenses of \$590,000 relating to payments made to a former executive officer under a severance and release agreement; (iii) an increase of \$699,000 in outside services including legal, tax and consulting costs, and (iv) an increase of \$118,000 in other expenses.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, administrative and general expenses increased by \$1.1 million in electric services compared to the year ended December 31, 2007 due primarily to: (i) an increase of \$802,000 in allocation of costs from the corporate headquarters to BVES; (ii) a \$151,000 increase in labor costs and employee related benefits, and (iii) a \$160,000 increase in outside consulting, legal and other services.

There was an increase of \$4.5 million in contracted services administrative and general expenses due primarily to an increase of \$3.9 million associated with the commencement of the operation of water and wastewater systems at Fort Bragg in North Carolina and Fort Jackson in South Carolina that began during the first quarter of 2008, including allocations from ASUS headquarters and the General Office headquarters. There were also increases at the other bases including: (i) an increase of approximately \$217,000 in outside services for legal and consulting work, including costs incurred in connection with a business acquisition, previously discussed; (ii) an approximate \$239,000 increase in labor and employee benefit costs, and (iii) a charge of \$213,000 relating to the acquisition of the assets of a wastewater subcontractor and the related settlement of the preexisting relationship between ASUS and the wastewater subcontractor used by the Military Utility Privatization Subsidiaries in 2007. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of \$62,000 in other expenses.

Depreciation and Amortization

For the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, depreciation and amortization by segment consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

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	Year Ended 12/31/2008		Year Ended 12/31/2007		\$ CHANGE		% CHANGE
Water Services	\$ 28,840	\$	26,561	\$	2,279	\$	8.6%
Electric Services	2,209		2,175		34		1.6%
Contracted Services	513		205		308		150.2%
Total depreciation and amortization	\$ 31,562	\$	28,941	\$	2,621	\$	9.1%

For the year ended December 31, 2008, depreciation and amortization expense for water and electric services increased by \$2.3 million to \$31.0 million compared to \$28.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 reflecting, among other things, approximately \$55.0 million of additions to utility plant during 2007, depreciation on which began in

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January 2008. There were also changes to the composite depreciation rates approved by the CPUC. Registrant anticipates that depreciation expense will continue to increase due to ongoing construction at its regulated subsidiaries. Registrant believes that depreciation expense related to property additions approved by the appropriate regulatory agency will be recovered through water and electric rates.

There was also an increase in depreciation and amortization expense for contracted services due to the commencement of the operation of water and wastewater systems at Fort Bragg in North Carolina and Fort Jackson in South Carolina that began during the first quarter of 2008. As a result of these two bases, depreciation and amortization expense increased by \$137,000 during the year ended December 31, 2008. There were also increases of approximately \$171,000 at the other military bases and at ASUS corporate office due to the addition of fixed assets.

Maintenance

For the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, maintenance expense by segment consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

	Year Ended 12/31/2008	Year Ended 12/31/2007	\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
Water Services	\$ 12,993	\$ 14,471	\$ (1,478)	-10.2%
Electric Services	805	787	18	2.3%
Contracted Services	2,533	521	2,012	386.2%
Total maintenance	\$ 16,331	\$ 15,779	\$ 552	3.5%

For the year ended December 31, 2008, maintenance expense for water services decreased by \$1.5 million to \$13.0 million compared to \$14.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 due principally to a decrease in emergency maintenance on GSWC's wells and water supply sources in its Region II and III service areas. Region II and III's maintenance expense decreased by \$1.3 million and \$268,000, respectively. This decrease was partially offset by an increase of \$302,000 in maintenance expense at Region I. There was also a decrease of \$170,000 at CCWC.

There was an increase of \$18,000 in maintenance for electric services related to the 8.4 MW natural gas-fueled generation plant.

There was an increase of \$2.0 million in contracted services maintenance expense due primarily to the commencement of the operation of water and wastewater systems at Fort Bragg in North Carolina and Fort Jackson in South Carolina that began during the first quarter of 2008, which added \$1.8 million in maintenance expense for the year ended December 31, 2008. The level of maintenance costs reflects the age and condition of the infrastructure at these bases. There was also increased maintenance expense of \$247,000 at the other bases due primarily to higher internal labor costs as a result of the Military Utility Privatization Subsidiaries performing services directly that were formerly performed by a wastewater subcontractor. As previously mentioned, in January 2008, ASUS and its subsidiaries agreed to buy out all current and future rights which this subcontractor had to provide wastewater services at any bases operated by ASUS.

Property and Other Taxes

Other Information

For the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, property and other taxes by segment consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

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	Year Ended 12/31/2008	Year Ended 12/31/2007	\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
Water Services	\$ 10,641	\$ 10,247	\$ 394	3.8%
Electric Services	530	882	(352)	-39.9%
Contracted Services	1,141	125	1,016	812.8%
Total property and other taxes	\$ 12,312	\$ 11,254	\$ 1,058	9.4%

For the year ended December 31, 2008, overall property and other taxes for water and electric services increased by \$42,000. Additional property taxes resulting from higher assessed values and increases in payroll taxes based on increased labor costs, were partially offset by lower franchise fees at BVES.

Property and other taxes were higher in contracted services due to the commencement of the operation of water and wastewater systems at Fort Bragg in North Carolina and Fort Jackson in South Carolina that began during the first quarter of 2008. As a result of these new bases, property and other taxes increased by \$370,000 during the year ended December 31, 2008. There was also an increase of \$646,000 primarily in gross receipt taxes at the other military bases mostly related to the ODUS military bases in Virginia. In the third quarter of 2008, such taxes were determined to be owed and amounts related to activity going back to contract inception, making up the majority of this increase, were recorded.

Construction Expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2008, ASUS construction expenses increased to \$23.9 million compared to \$22.1 million for the same period in 2007. The commencement of the operation of water and wastewater systems at Fort Bragg in North Carolina and Fort Jackson in South Carolina that began during the first quarter of 2008 added construction expenses of \$4.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, including \$935,000 for emergency construction at PSUS to address pre-existing conditions not anticipated in the contract and \$379,000 in anticipated losses associated with certain initial capital upgrade projects. As discussed previously, on September 30, 2009, the U.S. government approved an REA filed by PSUS in 2008 for \$1.1 million in revenues and operating income, which addresses a portion of these pre-contract costs. The remaining amounts are currently being negotiated with the U.S. government. Additional construction expenses of \$13.3 million at ASUS other subsidiaries during 2008 were offset by the 2007 wastewater expansion project at Fort Bliss, previously discussed. For the year ended December 31, 2007, this project generated \$15.7 million in construction expenses. The project was completed in August 2007 and did not recur in 2008.

Goodwill Impairment Charge

During 2008, a charge of \$7.7 million was recorded to reflect the impairment of goodwill in accordance with authoritative guidance for goodwill and other intangible assets. As required by this guidance, Registrant tests goodwill annually for impairment at the reporting unit level, or when events or circumstances indicate the carrying values may not be recoverable. Registrant evaluates goodwill for impairment using discounted cash flow methodologies, transaction values for comparable companies, and other valuation techniques for reporting units with goodwill balances. The realization of goodwill is dependent on expected future cash flows from the underlying operations. Forecasted revenues and capital expenditures, which include forecasted customer connection growth and the timing and amount of regulated rate increases, are key components of the discounted cash flow projections.

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During the impairment analysis, Registrant determined that revenue growth for its Arizona utility, CCWC, was likely to be slower than originally projected due to downturns in overall economic conditions and new housing construction, as well as the current regulatory environment in Arizona resulting in regulatory lags and lower than anticipated rate increases. Based on the goodwill impairment analysis, \$7.7 million of goodwill associated with CCWC was found to be impaired and was charged to expense during the fourth quarter of 2008.

Net Gain on Sale of Property

For the year ended December 31, 2007, water services recorded a net pretax gain of \$584,000 on the sale of property primarily related to a gain of \$325,000 relating to GSWC's sale of a parcel of land to the Los Angeles Unified School District for the purpose of constructing a high school. There was also a pretax gain of \$238,000 on the sale of property it owned in

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the City of Claremont. There were no similar gains in the same period of 2008. Earnings and cash flows from these transactions are sporadic and may or may not continue in future periods.

Interest Expense

For the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, interest expense by segment, including AWR (parent) consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

	Year Ended 12/31/2008	Year Ended 12/31/2007	\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
Water and Electric Services	\$ 20,105	\$ 20,487	\$ (382)	-1.9%
Contracted Services	893	1,067	(174)	-16.3%
AWR (parent)	332	28	304	1085.7%
Total interest expense	\$ 21,330	\$ 21,582	\$ (252)	-1.2%

For the year ended December 31, 2008, overall interest expense decreased by 1.2% to \$21.3 million compared to \$21.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 despite an increase in short term borrowings due to lower short-term interest rates. The average interest rate on short-term borrowings for the year ended December 31, 2008 was 3.32%, as compared to an average of 5.95% during the same period of 2007. Average bank loan balances outstanding under an AWR credit facility for the year ended December 31, 2008 were approximately \$57 million, as compared to an average of \$32 million during the same period of 2007.

Interest Income

For the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, interest income by segment, including AWR (parent) consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

	Year Ended 12/31/2008	Year Ended 12/31/2007	\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
Water and Electric Services	\$ 1,780	\$ 2,160	\$ (380)	-17.6%
Contracted Services	5	31	(26)	-83.9%
AWR (parent)	52	180	(128)	-71.1%
Total interest income	\$ 1,837	\$ 2,371	\$ (534)	-22.5%

Interest income for water and electric services decreased by 17.6% due to less interest earned on short-term cash surpluses of \$402,000 and a decrease of \$617,000 in interest accrued on the uncollected balance of the Aerojet litigation memorandum account authorized by the CPUC due to lower interest rates. These decreases were partially offset by the recording of \$480,000 in interest income during the second quarter of 2008 in connection with the IRS's examination of the 2002 income tax return.

Other

For the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, water services recorded other income of \$71,000 and \$299,000, respectively, as a result of Registrant's equity interest in an investment.

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For the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, income tax expense by segment, including AWR (parent), consisted of the following (amounts in thousands):

	Year Ended		Year Ended		\$	%
	12/31/2008	12/31/2007	12/31/2008	12/31/2007	CHANGE	CHANGE
Water and Electric Services	\$ 14,343	\$ 20,374	\$ (6,031)			-29.6%
Contracted Services	(726)	340	(1,066)			-313.5%
AWR (parent)	(238)	76	(314)			-413.2%
Total income tax expense	\$ 13,379	\$ 20,790	\$ (7,411)			-35.6%

For the year ended December 31, 2008, income tax expense for water and electric services decreased by 29.6% to \$14.3 million compared to \$20.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 due primarily to a decrease in pretax income and a lower effective tax rate (ETR). The ETR for water and electric services for the year ended December 31, 2008 was 38.1% as compared to a 42.7% ETR applicable to the year ended December 31, 2007. The ETR deviates from the federal statutory rate primarily due to state taxes and the changes between book and taxable income that are treated as flow-through adjustments in accordance with regulatory requirements (principally plant, rate case and compensation, including expected contributions to Registrant s pension plans in 2009). Flow-through adjustments increase or decrease tax expense in one period, with an offsetting increase or decrease occurring in another period.

Income tax expense for contracted services decreased to a tax benefit of \$726,000 compared to a tax expense of \$340,000 for the year ended December 31, 2007 due primarily to a decrease in pretax income. The ETR for contracted services for the year ended December 31, 2008 was 38.6% as compared to a 33.7% ETR applicable to the year ended December 31, 2007. The 2008 ETR is higher than the 2007 ETR primarily as a result of the impact of differing state tax rates among the stand-alone state taxing jurisdictions within which ASUS and its subsidiaries operate.

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Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Critical accounting policies and estimates are those that are important to the portrayal of AWR's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, and require the most difficult, subjective or complex judgments of AWR's management. The need to make estimates about the effect of items that are uncertain is what makes these judgments difficult, subjective and/or complex. Management makes subjective judgments about the accounting and regulatory treatment of many items. The following are accounting policies that are critical to the financial statements of AWR. For more information regarding the significant accounting policies of Registrant, see Note 1 of *Notes to Financial Statements* included in Part II, Item 8 in Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Accounting for Rate Regulation Because the Registrant operates extensively in a regulated business, it is subject to the authoritative guidance for accounting for the effects of certain types of regulation. Application of this guidance requires accounting for certain transactions in accordance with regulations defined by the respective regulatory commissions of the state in which operations are conducted. Utility companies defer costs and credits on the balance sheet as regulatory assets and liabilities when it is probable that those costs and credits will be recognized in the ratemaking process in a period different from the period in which they would have been reflected in income by an unregulated company. These deferred regulatory assets and liabilities are then reflected in the income statement in the period in which the same amounts are reflected in the rates charged for service. Regulation and the effects of regulatory accounting have the most significant impact on the financial statements. When either GSWC or CCWC file for adjustments to rates, the capital assets, operating costs and other matters are subject to review, and disallowances could occur. In the event that a portion of the Registrant's operations is no longer subject to the accounting guidance for the effects of certain types of regulation, Registrant would be required to write-off related regulatory assets and liabilities that are not specifically recoverable and determine if other assets might be impaired. If a regulatory commission determined that a portion of the Registrant's assets are not recoverable in customer rates, Registrant would be required to determine if it had suffered an asset impairment that would require a write-down in the assets' valuation. At December 31, 2009, the consolidated balance sheet included regulatory assets, less regulatory liabilities, of approximately \$121.4 million. Management continually evaluates the anticipated recovery of regulatory assets, liabilities, and revenues subject to refund and will provide for allowances and/or reserves as deemed necessary. In the event that Registrant's assessment as to the probability of the inclusion in the ratemaking process is incorrect, the associated regulatory asset or liability would be adjusted to reflect the change in our assessment or the impact of regulatory approval of rates.

As permitted by the CPUC, GSWC maintains water and electric supply cost balancing accounts to track under and over collections of revenues designed to recover such costs. These under-collections and over-collections are included in AWR's regulatory assets, net of regulatory liabilities and totaled approximately \$17.8 million as of December 31, 2009. Costs are recorded as expenses and charged to balancing accounts when such costs are incurred. The balancing accounts are reversed when such costs are recovered through rate adjustments or through refunds of previously incurred costs. The amounts included in these accounts primarily relate to increases in amounts charged to GSWC for purchased water, purchased power, and pump taxes that are different from amounts incorporated into the rates approved by the CPUC. GSWC accrues interest on its supply cost balancing accounts at the prevailing rate for 90-day commercial paper. The under-collections and over-collections are recorded as regulatory assets and liabilities in accordance with accounting guidance for the effects of certain types of regulation on a monthly basis. Reviews by the CPUC occur at the time of the filing of a rate case or an advice letter. Management continually evaluates the anticipated recovery of these under-collections and will provide for allowances and/or reserves as deemed necessary. In the event that Registrant's assessment as to the probability of the inclusion in the ratemaking process is incorrect, the associated regulatory asset would be adjusted to reflect the change in our assessment or change as a result of regulatory approval. Recent adjustments to the regulatory assets based on amounts approved by the CPUC have not been material.

With the adoption of the WRAM, GSWC also implemented the MCBA and began tracking adopted expense levels for purchased water, purchased power and pump taxes, as established by the CPUC. Variances (which include the effects of changes in both rate and volume) between adopted and actual purchased water, purchased power, and pump tax expenses are recorded as a component of the supply cost balancing account provision, as the amount of such variances will be recovered from or refunded to GSWC's customers at a later date. The balances in the WRAM and MCBA assets and liabilities accounts will fluctuate on a monthly basis depending upon the variance between

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adopted and actual results. The recovery or refund of the WRAM is netted against the MCBA over- or under-recovery for the corresponding ratemaking area and is also interest bearing at the current 90 day commercial paper rate. When the net amount achieves a pre-determined level for the respective rate-making area (i.e., at least 2.5 percent over- or under-recovery of the approved revenue requirement), GSWC may seek approval from the CPUC to refund or collect the balance in the accounts. In March 2010, GSWC filed an application for recovery of the Region II and III WRAM under-collection, net of the MCBA over-collection. As of December 31, 2009, GSWC has a net aggregated regulatory asset of \$21.2 million which is comprised of a \$23.9 million under-collection in the WRAM accounts and a \$2.7 million over-collection in the MCBA accounts. Management will evaluate the anticipated recovery of this under-collection and will provide for allowances and/or reserves as deemed necessary.

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Effective November 2, 2009, with the adoption of the Base Revenue Requirement Adjustment Mechanism (BRRAM) account GSWC began recording the difference between what is billed to its electric customers and that which is authorized by the CPUC. The variance between adopted electric revenue and actual billed revenue will be recorded as a component of electric revenue with an offsetting entry to a current asset or liability balancing account. The variance amount may be positive or negative and represents amounts that will be billed or refunded to electric customers in the future and is interest bearing at the current 90-day commercial paper rate. When the amount of the under or over collection is equal to or greater than 5 percent of the revenue requirement established for the previous twelve months, GSWC intends to seek approval from the CPUC to refund or collect the balance in the account. As of December 31, 2009, GSWC has a regulatory asset of \$106,000 related to the BRRAM. Management will evaluate the anticipated recovery of this under-collection and will provide for allowances and/or reserves as deemed necessary.

Revenue Recognition GSWC and CCWC record water and electric utility operating revenues when the service is provided to customers. Operating revenues include unbilled revenues that are earned (service has been provided) but not billed by the end of each accounting period. The historical actual unbilled revenues are calculated, from each customer billing record that was billed after the end of the accounting period, based on the number of days that the service had been provided. Unbilled revenues are recorded for both monthly and bi-monthly customers. The unbilled revenues are based on customer billings subsequent to year end which are used to compile the actual unbilled consumption as of the year end reporting period. In addition, with the adoption of the WRAM and BRRAM, GSWC records the difference between what is billed to its regulated customers and that which is authorized by the CPUC.

Revenues from non-regulated operations and maintenance agreements are recognized when services have been rendered to companies, municipalities or the U.S. government under such agreements. Revenues from firm, fixed-price construction contracts pursuant to 50-year contracts with the U.S. government are recognized on the percentage-of-completion method of accounting and, therefore, take into account the cost, estimated earnings, and revenue to date on contracts not yet completed. The amount of revenue recognized is largely based on costs expended to date and is measured by the percentage of the actual cost to-date to the estimated total cost for each contract. This method is used because management considers it to be the best available measure of progress on these contracts. Revenues from cost-plus-profit contracts are recognized on the basis of costs incurred during the period plus the profit earned, measured by the cost-to-cost method. Construction costs include all direct material and labor costs charged by subcontractors and those indirect costs related to contract performance, such as indirect labor, supplies, and tools. The factors considered in including such costs in revenues and expenses are that ASUS and/or its subsidiaries: i) are the primary obligor in these arrangements with the U.S. government; ii) have latitude in establishing pricing; and iii) bear credit risk in the collection of receivables from the U.S. government. Administrative and general costs are charged to expense as incurred. Precontract costs are generally expensed unless it is probable that we will be awarded the specific anticipated contract, in which case ASUS capitalizes such costs. Capitalized precontract costs have been immaterial to date. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined. Changes in job performance, job conditions, change orders and estimated profitability, including those arising from contract penalty provisions, and final contract settlements may result in revisions to costs and income and are recognized in the period in which the revisions are determined.

Income Taxes Registrant's income tax calculations require estimates due principally to the regulated nature of the operations of GSWC and CCWC, the multiple states in which Registrant operates, and potential future tax rate changes. Registrant uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Changes in regulatory treatment, or significant changes in tax-related estimates, assumptions or law, could have a material impact on the financial position and results of operations of Registrant. As a regulated utility, GSWC treats certain temporary differences as flow-through adjustments in computing its income tax expense consistent with the income tax approach approved by the CPUC for ratemaking purposes. Flow-through adjustments increase or decrease tax expense in one period, with an offsetting increase or decrease occurring in another period. Giving effect to these temporary differences as flow-through adjustments typically results in a greater variance between the effective tax rate and the statutory federal income tax rate in any given period than would otherwise exist if GSWC were not required to account for its income taxes as a regulated enterprise.

Effective January 1, 2007, Registrant and GSWC adopted accounting guidance regarding accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. As of December 31, 2009, Registrant's total amount of unrecognized tax benefits was \$4.1 million of which none, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate. See Note 10 (Income Taxes) of *Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*.

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Impairment of Goodwill and Other Long-Lived Assets In accordance with accounting guidance on goodwill and other intangible assets, goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually on December 31 and more frequently if circumstances indicate that it may be impaired. At December 31, 2009, Registrant has \$4.4 million of goodwill. Goodwill impairment testing is performed at the operating segment (or reporting unit) level. The goodwill impairment model is a two-step process. First, it requires a comparison of the book value of net assets to the fair value of the related operations that have goodwill assigned to them. Registrant uses the terminal multiple valuation method in estimating fair value which assumes a business will be sold at the end of the projection period at a specific terminal multiple. Earnings and discounted cash flows were developed from Registrant's internal forecasts. Additionally, management must make an estimate of a weighted average cost of capital to be used as a discount rate, which takes into account certain risk and size premiums, long-term bond yields, and the capital structure of the industry. Changes in these projections or estimates could result in a reporting unit either passing or failing the first step in the guidance on goodwill and other intangible assets impairment model, which could significantly change the amount of any impairment ultimately recorded.

Registrant also considers other qualitative and quantitative factors, including terminal multiples used in the water industry, the regulatory environment in which the reporting unit operates that can significantly impact future earnings and cash flows, and the effects of the volatile current economic environment. If the fair value is determined to be less than book value, a second step is performed to compute the amount of the impairment. In this process, a fair value for goodwill is estimated, based in part on the fair value of the applicable reporting unit's assets and liabilities used in the first step, and are compared to its carrying value. The fair values for the majority of such assets and liabilities are equal to their carrying values; however, the fair values of the applicable debt are highly dependent upon market conditions surrounding the measurement date. The amount by which carrying value exceeds fair value represents the amount of goodwill impairment.

As a result of its impairment testing as of December 31, 2008, Registrant determined that CCWC's goodwill had been impaired resulting in a \$7.7 million charge during the fourth quarter of 2008. If changes in circumstances or events occur, or estimates and assumptions which were used in the impairment test change, Registrant might be required to record additional impairment charges for goodwill. As of December 31, 2009, ASUS has \$1.1 million of goodwill which may also be at risk for potential impairment if future price redeterminations and equitable adjustments are not granted by the U.S. government. As of December 31, 2009, CCWC has \$3.3 million of goodwill remaining which may be at risk for potential impairment if future rate increases are not granted by the ACC. The impairment analysis performed for 2009 did not indicate any additional impairment for goodwill of CCWC or ASUS.

Periodically, Registrant also reviews for possible impairment of its utility plant in service in accordance with accounting guidance for regulated entities accounting for abandonments and disallowances of plant costs. During 2007 approximately \$53,000 was written-off due to disallowances by the regulator. Registrant determined that there were no impairment losses for 2009 or 2008. Registrant also reviews regulatory assets for the continued application of accounting for the effects of certain types of regulation.

Derivative Instruments In 2001 and 2002, GSWC entered into various block-forward purchase power contracts. Certain of these contracts did not qualify for the normal purchases and normal sales exceptions allowed under amended accounting guidance for derivative instruments and hedging activities and have been recognized at fair market value on the balance sheet as an asset or liability and an unrealized gain or loss against earnings. On a monthly basis, the related asset or liability was adjusted to reflect the fair market value at the end of the month. As these contracts settled, the realized gains or losses were recorded in power purchased for resale, and the unrealized gains or losses were reversed. As a result, GSWC recognized pretax unrealized gains of \$1,554,000 and \$2,100,000 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The increases and decreases in energy prices throughout the terms of these contracts resulted in significant fluctuations to GSWC's results of operations. The market prices for energy used to determine the fair value for this derivative instrument were estimated based on independent sources such as broker quotes and publications. The contracts entered into in 2001 and 2002 all expired as of December 31, 2008.

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In October 2008 GSWC executed a new purchased power contract. GSWC began receiving power under this contract on January 1, 2009 at a fixed cost over three and five-year terms depending on the amount of power and period during which the power will be purchased under the contract. The new contract is also subject to the accounting guidance on derivatives, and requires mark-to-market derivative accounting. In May 2009, the CPUC issued a final decision approving the new purchased power contract. In the decision, the CPUC also authorized the establishment of a regulatory asset and liability memorandum account to offset the entries required by the accounting guidance on derivatives. Accordingly, all unrealized gains and losses generated from the new purchased power contract will be deferred on a monthly basis into a non-interest bearing regulatory memorandum account that will track the changes in fair value of the derivative throughout the term of the contract. As of December 31, 2009, \$7.3 million of cumulative unrealized losses have been included in this memorandum account. Unrealized gains and losses do not impact earnings.

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Pension and Post-Retirement Medical Benefits - Registrant's pension and post-retirement medical benefit obligations and related costs are calculated using actuarial concepts within the framework of accounting guidance for employer's accounting for pensions and post-retirement benefits other than pensions. Two critical assumptions, the discount rate and the expected return on plan assets, are important elements of expense and/or liability measurement. We evaluate these critical assumptions annually. Other assumptions include the healthcare cost trend rate and employee demographic factors such as retirement patterns, mortality, turnover and rate of compensation increase. The discount rate enables Registrant to state expected future cash payments for benefits as a present value on the measurement date. The guideline for setting this rate is a high-quality, long-term corporate bond rate. Registrant's discount rates were determined by considering the average of pension yield curves constructed using a large population of high quality corporate bonds. The resulting discount rates reflect the matching of plan liability cash flows to the yield curves. A lower discount rate increases the present value of benefit obligations and increases periodic pension expense. Conversely, a higher discount rate decreases the present value of benefit obligations and decreases periodic pension expense. To determine the expected long-term rate of return on the plan assets, Registrant considers the current and expected asset allocation, as well as historical and expected returns on each plan asset class. A lower expected rate of return on plan assets will increase pension and post-retirement expense. The long-term expected return on plan assets was 7.0% in both 2009 and 2008, for both the pension and post-retirement medical plans.

Pension Plan - For the pension plan obligation, Registrant decreased the discount rate to 6.05% as of December 31, 2009 from 6.15% as of December 31, 2008 to reflect market interest rate conditions at December 31, 2009. At December 31, 2009, Registrant's pension plan included a \$103.1 million projected benefit obligation (PBO), an \$86.0 million accumulated benefit obligation (ABO) and \$74.0 million in plan assets stated at fair value. Total net period pension cost for 2009 was \$8.6 million. A 25 basis point decrease in the assumed discount rate would have increased total net periodic pension expense for 2009 by approximately \$439,000 or 5.1%, and would have increased the PBO and ABO at December 31, 2009 by \$3.9 million, or approximately 3.7%. A 25 basis point decrease in the long-term return on pension plan asset assumption would have increased 2009 pension cost by approximately \$139,000.

In addition, changes in the fair value of plan assets will impact future pension cost and the Plan's funded status. Volatile market conditions have affected the value of AWR's trust established to fund its future long-term pension benefits. The market value of the investments within the plan trust declined by approximately 25% during the year ended December 31, 2008. However, during the year ended December 31, 2009, the fair value of the pension plan assets increased by approximately 26.4%. If the market does not continue to recover, reductions in the value of plan assets will result in increased future expense, an increase in the underfunded position and increased future contributions.

In March 2009, GSWC filed an advice letter with the CPUC requesting authorization to establish a Pension Costs Memorandum Account to track the difference between the pension costs authorized by the CPUC and included in customer rates, and actual pension costs in 2009. The CPUC denied this request indicating that amounts established in the previous general rate case will remain in effect. GSWC also amended its current rate case application to request a two-way balancing account to track fluctuations in the forecasted annual pension expense adopted in rates and the actual annual expense to be recorded by GSWC in 2010, 2011 and 2012 in accordance with the accounting guidance for pension costs. If approved as filed, GSWC will establish a regulatory asset or liability in those years, for any shortfalls or excesses in this account. Until then, Registrant expects that its earnings will be negatively affected by increasing pension costs.

Funding requirements for qualified defined benefit pension plans are determined by government regulations and not by accounting pronouncements. However, in 2007 Registrant began contributing the pension cost determined by authoritative guidance for employers accounting for pensions, which exceeded the minimum required contribution. In accordance with this funding policy, during 2010 the pension contribution is expected to be approximately \$8.6 million which is in line with the pension cost levels of 2009. However, the 2010 pension cost is estimated to be \$6.9 million. The Pension Protection Act of 2006 was signed into law in August 2006. In establishing the contribution amount, Registrant has considered the potential impact of funding rule changes under this Act.

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Post-Retirement Plan - The discount rate for the post-retirement medical benefit obligation was decreased to 5.85% as of December 31, 2009 from 6.40% as of December 31, 2008. At December 31, 2009, Registrant's post-retirement medical benefit plan reflected an \$11.2 million PBO and \$6.1 million in plan assets stated at fair value. Total expense for this plan was \$968,000 for 2009. A 25 basis point decrease in the assumed discount rate would have increased the net periodic cost for 2009 by a nominal amount and would increase the PBO and ABO at December 31, 2009 by approximately \$283,000 or approximately 2.5%. A 25 basis point decrease in the long-term return on post-retirement plan asset assumption would have increased 2009 post-retirement medical expense by approximately \$10,000. Furthermore, increasing the health care cost trend rate by one percentage point would increase the PBO and ABO as of December 31, 2009 by \$1.3 million and annual service and interest costs by \$125,000. Decreasing the health care cost trend rate by one percentage point would decrease the PBO and ABO as of December 31, 2009 by \$1.1 million and annual service and interest costs by \$92,000.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

AWR

Registrant's regulated business (primarily that of GSWC), is capital intensive and requires considerable capital resources. A portion of these capital resources are provided by internally generated cash flows from operations. When necessary, Registrant obtains funds from external sources in the capital markets and through bank borrowings. Access to external financing on reasonable terms depends on Registrant's credit ratings and current business conditions, including that of the water utility industry in general as well as conditions in the debt or equity capital markets. If these business and market conditions deteriorate to the extent that AWR no longer has access to the capital markets at reasonable terms, Registrant has access to a \$115 million revolving credit facility that is currently utilized to support operations. Up to \$20 million of this facility may be used for letters of credit. As of December 31, 2009, an aggregate of \$17.4 million in cash borrowings were included in current liabilities and \$11.1 million of letters of credit were outstanding under this facility. As of December 31, 2009, AWR had \$86.5 million available to borrow under the credit facility.

In May 2009, AWR completed a public offering of 1,150,000 shares of its Common Shares, including 150,000 shares issued upon exercise of an option granted to the underwriters to cover over-allotments, at a price to the public of \$31 per share. The net proceeds from the offering were \$34.0 million, after deductions of underwriting commissions and discounts, and direct legal and accounting fees. The Company used the proceeds of the offering to repay short-term debt.

AWR filed a new Registration Statement on August 10, 2009 with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for the sale from time to time of debt and equity securities. As of December 31, 2009, \$115.0 million was available for issuance under this Registration Statement.

In July 2009, Standard & Poor's (S&P) Ratings Services improved its outlook on AWR and GSWC to positive from stable. At the same time, S&P affirmed the A corporate credit rating on AWR and GSWC. S&P debt ratings range from AAA (highest rating possible) to D (obligation in default). Securities ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell or hold a security and are subject to change or withdrawal at any time by the rating agency. Registrant believes that AWR's sound capital structure and A Stable credit rating, combined with its financial discipline, will enable AWR to access the debt and/or equity markets. However, unpredictable financial market conditions in the future may limit its access or impact the timing of when to access the market, in which case Registrant may choose to temporarily reduce its capital spending. Capital expenditures were approximately \$77.5 million during 2009, a slight increase of \$441,000 over the same period last year which were used for infrastructure replacements and improvements. Capital expenditures during 2009 were funded primarily by internally generated cash, short-term borrowings, long-term debt, equity issuances, and advances and contributions from developers. Registrant's capital expenditures for 2010 is estimated at approximately \$80 - \$85 million.

AWR funds its operating expenses and pays dividends on its outstanding common shares primarily through dividends from GSWC and through proceeds from equity issuances not invested in subsidiaries. The ability of GSWC to pay dividends to AWR is restricted by California law. Under restrictions of the California tests, at December 31, 2009, approximately \$135.7 million was available from the retained earnings of GSWC to pay dividends to AWR. GSWC is also subject to contractual restrictions on its ability to pay dividends. GSWC's maximum ability to pay dividends is restricted by certain Note Agreements to the sum of \$21 million plus 100% of consolidated net income from various dates plus the aggregate net cash proceeds received from capital stock offerings or other instruments convertible into capital stock from various dates. Under the most restrictive of the Note Agreements, \$273.3 million was available to pay dividends to AWR as of December 31, 2009. GSWC is also prohibited from paying dividends if, after giving effect to the dividend, its total indebtedness to capitalization ratio (as defined) would be more than 0.6667 to 1. Dividends in the amount of \$19.4 million, \$13.2 million, and \$17.2 million were paid to AWR by GSWC during the

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years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

AWR has paid common dividends for over 75 consecutive years. On February 1, 2010, AWR declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$0.260 per Common Share. The dividend, totaling approximately \$4.8 million, was paid on March 1, 2010 to common shareholders of record at the close of business on February 12, 2009. In 2009, 2008 and 2007, AWR paid quarterly dividends to shareholders, totaling approximately \$18.1 million or \$1.010 per share, \$17.3 million or \$1.000 per share, and \$16.3 million or \$0.955 per share, respectively. AWR's ability to pay cash dividends on its Common Shares outstanding depends primarily upon cash flows from GSWC. AWR presently intends to continue paying quarterly cash dividends in the future, on or about March 1, June 1, September 1 and December 1, subject to earnings and financial condition, regulatory requirements and such other factors as the Board of Directors may deem relevant.

AWR anticipates that interest costs will increase in future periods due to the need for additional external capital to fund its construction program, and potential market interest rate increases. AWR believes that costs associated with capital used to fund construction at its regulated subsidiaries will continue to be recovered in water and electric rates charged to customers. However, in July 2009 the CPUC issued a decision in the GSWC cost of capital proceeding authorizing an

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interest rate balancing account to track interest costs of new debt. This balancing account tracks any difference between the incremental cost of debt included in the cost of capital decision and the actual cost of debt for any long-term debt issued by GSWC from the effective date of the final decision.

There was an increase in the underfunded status of the pension plan during 2008 which has resulted in higher pension costs and cash contributions during 2009. However, during the year ended December 31, 2009, the fair value of the pension plan assets have increased by approximately 26.4% since December 31, 2008. Higher plan asset values may result in a decrease to pension costs and required cash contributions in 2010, and in subsequent years, to the extent the effects are not offset by the effects of a change in the discount rate.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities:

Registrant's future cash flows from operating activities will be affected by utility regulation; infrastructure investment; maintenance expenses; inflation; compliance with environmental, health and safety standards; production costs; customer growth; per customer usage of water and electricity; weather and seasonality; and required cash contributions to pension and post-retirement plans. In addition, future cash flows from non-regulated subsidiaries will depend on new business activities, including military base operations and the construction of new and/or replacement infrastructure at the different military bases, timely redetermination of prices and requests for equitable adjustments of prices and timely collection of payments from the U.S. government.

Cash flows from operating activities have generally been sufficient to meet operating requirements and a portion of capital expenditure requirements. As previously discussed, AWR has access to a \$115 million revolving credit facility that is currently utilized to support operations. This revolving credit facility expires in June 2010. Registrant may continue to seek access to debt and equity capital markets to meet future operating requirements and capital expenditure requirements. There can be no assurance that Registrant will be able to successfully access such markets on favorable terms or at all. Operating cash flows can be negatively affected by changes in the regulatory environments and changes in economic conditions.

Taking into account the factors noted above, Registrant also obtains cash from non-operating sources such as the proceeds from debt issuances, customer advances for and contributions in aid of construction and equity offerings, discussed below in financing activities.

Cash flow from operating activities is primarily generated by net income, non-cash expenses for depreciation and amortization, and deferred income taxes. Cash generated by operating activities varies during the year. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$72.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to \$62.1 million for the same period ended December 31, 2008.

The overall increase of \$10.5 million was primarily attributable to the improved performance of the Military Utility Privatization Subsidiaries resulting in an increase in ASUS's cash flows from operating activities. In particular, there was an increase in construction activities at ASUS primarily for new projects at FBWS and ODUS that have been billed and collected from the U.S. government. In addition, there was an overall decrease in receivables from the U.S. government due to the collection in 2009 of long-outstanding amounts and collection of receivables related to large construction projects in 2008 at FBWS and ODUS.

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Cash flows from operating activities at GSWC in 2009 remained at similar levels compared to 2008. The increase in deferred income taxes and higher water revenues due to increased rates charged to customers and surcharges in place to recover previously incurred under-collections in supply costs were offset by lower water consumption of 8%. The reduction in water usage reduces cash flow from operating activities and increases the need for short-term bank borrowings. As a result, the increase in other regulatory assets includes the WRAM which represents the revenue difference between what is billed to GSWC's water customers and that which is authorized by the CPUC. A surcharge is expected to be in place in 2010 and 2011 to recover the revenue shortfall tracked in the WRAM. Finally, there was an increase of \$4.4 million in the amount contributed to the pension plan. The timing of cash receipts and disbursements related to other working capital items also affected the changes in net cash provided by operating activities.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities:

Net cash used in investing activities, which consists primarily of capital expenditures at GSWC, decreased to \$77.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to \$79.3 million for the same period in 2008. This decrease was primarily due to the 2008 ASUS acquisition of substantially all assets of a subcontractor that provided wastewater services for the Military Utility Privatization Subsidiaries for an aggregate purchase price of \$2.3 million.

Registrant intends to invest capital prudently to provide essential services to its regulated customer base, while working with its regulators to have the opportunity to earn a fair rate of return on investment. Registrant's infrastructure investment plan consists of both infrastructure renewal programs, where infrastructure is replaced, as needed, and major capital investment projects, where new water treatment and delivery facilities will be constructed. Capital expenditures are expected to be approximately \$80 - \$85 million during 2010. Projected capital expenditures and other investments are subject to periodic review and revision to reflect changes in economic conditions and other factors.

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Cash Flows from Financing Activities:

Registrant's financing activities include the issuance and repayments of long-term debt and notes payable to banks, primarily through its wholly owned subsidiary, GSWC, the issuance of common shares, proceeds from stock option exercises, and the payment of dividends on common shares. In order to finance new infrastructure, Registrant also receives customer advances for and contributions in aid of construction (net of refunds). Short-term borrowings are used to fund capital expenditures until long-term financing is arranged.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$749,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to net cash provided of \$22.8 million for the same period in 2008. In 2009, Registrant received net proceeds of \$35.8 million from the issuance of common shares and \$39.8 million from the issuance of long-term debt. The proceeds were used to pay down short-term borrowings (notes payable to banks), which decreased cash flows from financing activities by \$57.3 million, and fund capital expenditures. In 2008, Registrant's short-term borrowings increased cash flows from financing activities by \$37.5 million, which were used primarily to fund capital expenditures.

GSWC

GSWC funds the majority of its operating expenses, payments on its debt, and dividends on its outstanding common shares and a portion of its construction expenditures through internal sources. Internal sources of cash flow are provided primarily by retention of a portion of earnings from operating activities. Internal cash generation is influenced by factors such as weather patterns, environmental regulation, litigation, changes in supply costs and regulatory decisions affecting GSWC's ability to recover these supply costs, timing of rate relief, increases in maintenance expenses and capital expenditures. As of December 31, 2009, GSWC had \$100 million available for issuance of debt or equity securities under a Registration Statement filed with the SEC.

GSWC relies on external sources, including equity investments and short-term borrowings from AWR, and long-term debt to help fund a portion of its construction expenditures. A senior note was issued by GSWC on March 10, 2009, to CoBank, ACB (CoBank). Under the terms of this senior note, CoBank purchased a 6.7% Senior Note due March 10, 2019 in the aggregate principal amount of \$40.0 million from GSWC. This note bears interest at the rate of 6.7%. Under the terms of the note, GSWC shares in the profits of CoBank under a patronage arrangement. If CoBank continues to pay the current amount of patronage, the annual cost of the note will be at or below 6.0%. The proceeds from the sale of the note to CoBank have been used to pay down short-term borrowings and to fund capital expenditures. In addition, GSWC receives advances and contributions from customers, home builders and real estate developers to fund construction necessary to extend service to new areas. Advances for construction are refundable generally at rates ranging from 10% to 22% of the revenues received from the installation for which funds were advanced or in equal annual installments, generally over 40 years. Amounts which are no longer refundable are reclassified to contributions in aid of construction. Utility plant funded by advances and contributions is excluded from rate base. Generally, GSWC depreciates contributed property and amortizes contributions in aid of construction at the composite rate of the related property.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities:

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$62.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to \$63.1 million for the same period in 2008. The increase in deferred income taxes and higher water revenues due to increased rates charged to customers and surcharges in place to recover previously incurred under-collections in supply costs were offset by lower water consumption of 8%. The reduction in water

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usage reduces cash flow from operating activities and increases the need for short-term bank borrowings. As a result, the increase in other regulatory assets includes the WRAM which represents the revenue difference between what is billed to GSWC's water customers and that which is authorized by the CPUC. A surcharge is expected to be in place in 2010 and 2011 to recover the revenue shortfall tracked in the WRAM. Finally, there was an increase of \$4.4 million in the amount contributed to the pension plan. The timing of cash receipts and disbursements related to other working capital items also affected the changes in net cash provided by operating activities.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities:

Net cash used in investing activities increased to \$74.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to \$73.1 million for the same period in 2008. This increase was due to higher capital expenditures consistent with GSWC's 2009 capital improvement plan. GSWC is expected to incur capital expenditures in 2010 of approximately \$80 - \$85 million primarily for upgrades to its water supply and distribution facilities as well as costs for computer software and implementation.

Table of ContentsCash Flows from Financing Activities:

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$9.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to net cash provided of \$12.4 million for the same period in 2008. In 2009, GSWC received net proceeds of \$39.8 million from the issuance of long-term debt. The proceeds were used to pay down inter-company borrowings which decreased cash flows from financing activities by \$10.6 million, and fund capital expenditures. In 2008, GSWC received proceeds of \$30 million from the issuance of common stock to AWR, which were used primarily to fund capital expenditures.

CCWC and ASUS

CCWC funds the majority of its operating expenses, payments on its debt and dividends, if any, through internal operating sources or short-term borrowings from AWR. CCWC also relies on external sources, including long-term debt, contributions-in-aid-of-construction, advances for construction and install-and-convey advances, to fund the majority of its construction expenditures. ASUS funds its operating expenses primarily through internal operating sources and investments by or loans from AWR. ASUS, in turn, provides funding to its subsidiaries.

Contractual Obligations, Commitments and Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

Registrant has various contractual obligations which are recorded as liabilities in the consolidated financial statements. Other items, such as certain purchase commitments and operating leases are not recognized as liabilities in the consolidated financial statements, but are required to be disclosed.

In addition to contractual maturities, Registrant has certain debt instruments that contain annual sinking fund or other principal payments. Registrant believes that it will be able to refinance debt instruments at their maturity through public issuance, or private placement, of debt or equity. Annual payments to service debt are generally made from cash flow from operations.

The following table reflects Registrant's contractual obligations and commitments to make future payments pursuant to contracts as of December 31, 2009. All obligations and commitments are obligations and commitments of AWR unless otherwise noted.

(\$ in thousands)	Payments/Commitments Due by Period (1)				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
Notes/Debentures (2)	\$ 173,100	\$	\$	\$ 3,100	\$ 170,000
Private Placement Notes (3)	108,000				108,000
Tax-Exempt Obligations (4)	18,520	111	215	6,242	11,952
Other Debt Instruments (5)	966	254	465	122	125

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Total GSWC Long-Term Debt	300,586	365	680	9,464	290,077
Chaparral City Water Co. Debt (6)	5,975	330	710	795	4,140
Total AWR Long-Term Debt	\$ 306,561	\$ 695	\$ 1,390	\$ 10,259	\$ 294,217
Interest on Long-Term Debt (7)	\$ 374,673	\$ 21,178	\$ 42,260	\$ 41,939	\$ 269,296
Advances for Construction (8)	84,653	3,223	6,396	6,360	68,674
Purchased Power Contracts (9)	32,865	9,002	16,725	7,138	
Capital Expenditure Commitments (10)	22,620	22,620			
Water Purchase Agreements (11)	69,190	16,933	32,561	15,964	3,732
Operating Leases (12)	10,417	3,235	5,043	2,139	
Employer Contributions (13)	23,200	4,136	12,680	6,384	
Chaparral City Water Co. (14)	240	133	107		
SUB-TOTAL	\$ 617,858	\$ 80,460	\$ 115,772	\$ 79,924	\$ 341,702
Other Commitments (15)	26,467				
TOTAL	\$ 950,886				

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(1) Excludes dividends and facility fees.

(2) The Notes and Debentures are issued under an Indenture dated as of September 1, 1993, as amended in December 2008. The Notes and Debentures do not contain any financial covenants that Registrant believes to be material or cross default provisions.

(3) Private Placement Notes in the amount of \$28 million were issued pursuant to the terms of note purchase agreements with substantially similar terms. These agreements contain restrictions on the payment of dividends, minimum interest coverage

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requirements, a maximum debt to capitalization ratio and a negative pledge. Pursuant to the terms of these agreements, GSWC must maintain a minimum interest coverage ratio of two times interest expense. In addition, senior notes in the amount of \$40 million were issued in October 2005, and again in March 2009 for \$40 million to CoBank. Under the terms of these senior notes, the Company may not incur any additional debt or pay any distributions to its shareholders if, after giving effect thereto, it would have a debt to capitalization ratio in excess of 0.6667 to 1 or a debt to Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA) ratio of more than 8 to 1. GSWC does not currently have any outstanding mortgages or other encumbrances on its properties.

(4) Consists of obligations under a loan agreement supporting \$7.8 million in outstanding debt issued by the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, \$6.0 million in obligations supporting \$6.0 million in certificates of participation issued by the Three Valleys Municipal Water District and \$4.7 million of obligations incurred by GSWC with respect to its 500 acre-foot entitlement to water from the State Water Project (SWP). These obligations do not contain any financial covenants believed to be material to Registrant or any cross default provisions. GSWC's obligations with respect to the certificates of participation issued by the Three Valleys Municipal Water District are supported by a letter of credit issued by Wells Fargo Bank. In regards to its SWP entitlement, GSWC has entered into agreements with various developers for 422 acre-feet, in the aggregate, of its 500 acre-foot entitlement to water from the SWP.

(5) Consists of \$541,000 outstanding under a fixed rate obligation incurred to fund construction of water storage and delivery facilities with the Three Valleys Municipal Water District, \$303,000 outstanding under a variable rate obligation incurred to fund construction of water delivery facilities with the Three Valleys Municipal Water District and an aggregate of \$122,000 outstanding under capital lease obligations. These obligations do not contain any financial covenants believed to be material to Registrant or any cross default provisions.

(6) Consists of \$6.0 million of outstanding obligations under a loan agreement supporting Industrial Development Revenue Bonds. The loan agreement contains provisions that establish a maximum of 65% debt in the capital structure of CCWC, limits cash distributions when the percentage of debt in the capital structure of CCWC exceeds 55% and requires a debt service coverage ratio of two times interest expense for CCWC.

(7) Consists of expected interest expense payments assuming Registrant's long-term debt remains outstanding until maturity. Current interest rates were used to estimate expected interest expense payments on variable rate long-term debt.

(8) Advances for construction represent annual contract refunds to developers for the cost of water systems paid for by the developers. The advances are generally refundable in equal annual installments over periods of time ranging from 10 to 40-year periods, or at rates ranging from 10% to 22% of the revenue received from the installation for which funds were advanced.

(9) Consists of a purchased power contract executed in October 2008 with Shell Energy North America (US), LP (Shell) that began providing power to BVES effective January 1, 2009 at a fixed cost over three and five year terms depending on the amount of power and period during which the power will be purchased under the contract.

(10) Consists of noncancelable commitments primarily for capital projects under signed contracts.

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(11) Water purchase agreements consist of: (i) contracts with various governmental entities to purchase imported water for an aggregate remaining commitment of \$62.9 million, which expire on an agreement by agreement basis commencing in 2011 through 2013; (ii) a remaining amount of \$2.4 million under an agreement with the City of Claremont to lease water rights that were ascribed to the City as part of the Six Basins adjudication (the initial term expires in 2028 with an option to renew this agreement for 10 more years), and (iii) an aggregate amount of \$3.9 million of other water purchase commitments with other third parties. In some cases, the amount of the commitment is estimated based on current rates per acre-foot of water purchased. These rates may be changed annually.

(12) Reflects Registrant's future minimum payments under noncancelable operating leases.

(13) Consists of Registrant's minimum required contribution under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) to its pension plan for years 2010 through 2014. These amounts are estimates and are subject to change based on, among other things, the limits established for federal tax deductibility (pension plan), and the significant impact that returns on plan assets and changes in discount rates might have on such amounts.

(14) CCWC has a long-term water supply contract with the Central Arizona Conservation District (the District) through September 2033, and is entitled to take 8,909 acre-feet of water per year from CAP. There is an annual charge based on the amount of CCWC's entitlement. This charge does not depend upon the amount of water delivered. The rate for such charge is set by the District and is subject to annual increases. The estimated remaining commitment under this contract is \$240,000 as of December 31, 2009.

(15) Other commitments consist of: (i) a \$115 million syndicated revolving credit facility, of which \$17.4 million was outstanding as of December 31, 2009; (ii) a \$4.0 million asset retirement obligation that reflects principally the retirement of wells, which by law need to be properly capped at the time of removal; (iii) \$296,000 with respect to a \$6,296,000

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irrevocable letter of credit issued by Wells Fargo Bank to support the certificates of participation of Three Valleys Municipal Water District (the other \$6,000,000 is reflected under tax-exempt obligations); (iv) irrevocable letters of credit in an aggregate amount of \$600,000 for the deductible in Registrant's business automobile insurance policy; (v) an irrevocable letter of credit in the amount of \$585,000 that expires in October 2010 for its energy scheduling agreement with Automated Power Exchange as security for the purchase of power, and (vi) an irrevocable letter of credit in the amount of \$3,600,000 pursuant to a settlement agreement with Edison to cover Registrant's commitment to pay the settlement amount. All of the letters of credit are issued pursuant to the syndicated revolving credit facility. The syndicated revolving credit facility contains restrictions on prepayments, disposition of property, mergers, liens and negative pledges, indebtedness and guaranty obligations, transactions with affiliates, minimum interest coverage requirements, a maximum debt to capitalization ratio, and a minimum debt rating. Pursuant to the Credit Agreement, AWR must maintain a minimum interest coverage ratio of 3.25 times interest expense, a maximum total funded debt ratio of 0.65 to 1.00 and a minimum debt rating of Baa3 or BBB-.

In January 2006, ASUS, entered into a water purchase agreement to acquire 5,000 acre-feet of water rights from Natomas for a base price of \$2,500 per acre-foot of water payable in payments contingent on achievement of specific milestones and events. Because of the contingencies which have not been met, this agreement has not been included in the table above.

In October 2009, GSWC entered into an agreement with the California Department of Health (CDPH) whereby CDPH will loan GSWC up to \$9.0 million. Proceeds of the loan will be used to reimburse GSWC for the costs to convert customers in GSWC's Cordova water system from non-metered service to metered service by retrofitting approximately 7,400 water meters. The loan bears interest at a rate of 2.5% and is payable over 20 years following completion of the conversion project. The principal amount of the loans will be reduced by 5.38% of the outstanding loan balance annually over the 20-year payment term, resulting in an aggregate reduction in the principal amount of the loan of \$4.5 million. Work on the meter project is scheduled to begin in mid 2010 and is estimated to be completed in 2011.

Pursuant to the agreement, as reimbursements are filed, GSWC will issue letters of credit to CDPH equal to 80% of the amount loaned to GSWC (up to an aggregate of \$7.2 million). The amount of the letters of credit will be reduced periodically by 80% of the sum of the amount of principal payments made on the loan and the amount of principal forgiven on the loans. As of December 31, 2009, GSWC had not incurred any costs related to the meter project and, as a result, has not filed for reimbursement with CDPH. As such, this agreement has not been included in the table above or recorded as debt on the Registrant's statement of financial position.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As noted above, Registrant has various contractual obligations which are recorded as liabilities in the consolidated financial statements. Other items, such as certain purchase commitments and operating leases are not recognized as liabilities in the consolidated financial statements, but are required to be disclosed. Except for those disclosed above in the table, Registrant does not have any other off-balance sheet arrangements.

Effects of Inflation

The rates of our regulated utilities are established to provide recovery of costs and a fair return on our shareholders' investment. Recovery of the effects of inflation through higher water rates is dependent upon receiving adequate and timely rate increases. However, authorized rates charged to customers are usually based on a forecast of expenses and capital costs for GSWC and on historical expenses and capital costs for

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CCWC. Rates may lag increases in costs caused by inflation. During periods of moderate to low inflation, as has been experienced for the past several years, the effects of inflation on our operating results have not been significant. Furthermore, in California the CPUC allows the use of projections for a future test year in general rate cases.

For the Military Utility Privatization Subsidiaries, under the terms of the contracts with the U.S. government, the contract price is subject to price redetermination two years after commencement of operations and every three years thereafter to the extent provided in each of the contracts. These price redeterminations include adjustments to reflect changes in operating conditions, as well as inflation in costs. Like our regulated utilities, recovery of the effects of inflation is dependent upon receiving adequate and timely price redeterminations. ASUS has experienced delays in the redetermination of prices at the various bases.

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Climate Change

Water:

Based on our historical data for Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions generated from GSWC 's water operations, we have developed a baseline carbon footprint. We intend to compare this baseline to the GHG emissions generated by our water operations annually as part of monitoring our carbon footprint and making efforts to reduce it. We will begin voluntary reporting of our 2009 emissions to the California Climate Action Registry in 2010. Our efforts to reduce our carbon footprint will focus on our power used for pumping water and our vehicle fleet.

In addition, as part of our planning process, we will continue to assess the possible impact climate change may have on our water supply and operations.

Electric:

As part of the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) has promulgated the Mandatory Reporting of GHG Emissions Regulation and the Climate Change Scoping Plan to reduce GHG 's. These rules apply to certain sectors, including electric generating facilities and retail providers. BVES is required to report its emissions of GHG 's in 2010 for 2009 emissions. We anticipate that CARB will adopt regulations applicable to the energy sector starting in 2012 based on measures set forth in CARB 's Change Scoping Plan.

We are also required to comply with the CPUC 's Emission Performance Standards regarding GHG emissions, which requires annual reporting attesting that all new long-term commitments for base load generation to serve California customers are with power plants that have emissions no greater than a combined cycle gas turbine plant, or 1,100 pounds of carbon dioxide per megawatt-hour. The terms of BVES 's purchased power contract with Shell is less than 5 years, so it is not subject to CPUC GHG emission standards. However, the CPUC 's Emission Performance Standards only allow a one-time extension of existing contracts. As a result, we anticipate that BVES will need to enter into a new contract meeting emission limitations to replace the Shell Energy North America (US), LP base load contract (further discussed below) in 2012.

Bear Valley Electric Service of GSWC

As of December 31, 2009, GSWC has accrued \$13.1 million in under-collected power costs. GSWC is authorized to include up to a weighted annual energy purchase cost of \$77 per MWh each year through August 2011 in its electric supply cost balancing account. To the extent that actual weighted average annual costs for power purchased exceeds the \$77 per MWh amount, GSWC will not be able to include these amounts in its balancing account and such amounts will be expensed. BVES began receiving power under a new purchased power contract on January 1, 2009. The main product under the new contract provides for 13 MWs of electric energy at a fixed price of \$63.75 per MWh during 2009 as compared to \$74.65 per MWh during 2008. The reduction in the actual price of purchased power helps decrease the under-collection balance in the electric supply cost balancing account.

Power Supply Arrangements at GSWC's Bear Valley Electric Service Area

Most of the electric energy sold by GSWC to customers in its BVES area is purchased from others.

During the California energy crisis, GSWC entered into a five-year and nine-month, block forward purchase contract with Mirant Marketing for 15 MWs of electric energy at a price of \$95 per MWh beginning April 1, 2001 through December 31, 2006 to stabilize our purchased energy costs for the electric division. The contract with Mirant Marketing had physical delivery requirements and hence did not require derivative accounting treatment. However, in an attempt to take advantage of the lower energy prices in 2002, GSWC entered into blended and extended purchased power contracts effective November 2002, which expired on December 31, 2008. As required by the accounting guidance on derivatives, gains and losses on these contracts affected GSWC's earnings.

In October 2008 GSWC executed a new purchased power contract with Shell Energy North America (US), LP (Shell) for different amounts of power over different time periods. Shell began providing power to BVES on January 1, 2009. The main product under the new contract provides for 13 MWs of electric energy at a fixed price of \$63.75 per MWh during 2009 as compared to \$74.65 per MWh during 2008 under the former contracts. The new contract is also subject to the accounting guidance on derivatives, and requires mark-to-market derivative accounting. In May 2009, the CPUC issued a final decision approving the new purchased power contract. In the decision, the CPUC also authorized the establishment of a regulatory asset and liability memorandum account to offset the entries required by the accounting guidance on derivatives. Accordingly, all unrealized gains and losses generated from the new purchased power contract will be deferred on a monthly basis into a non-interest bearing regulatory memorandum account that will track the changes in fair value of the derivative throughout the term of the contract. Gains and losses on this contract do not impact earnings.

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GSWC previously filed a complaint with the FERC seeking to reduce the \$95 per MWh rate in the Mirant Marketing contract to a just and reasonable price. In May 2009, GSWC reached a settlement agreement with Mirant Energy Trading, LLC, which acquired the power contract from Mirant Marketing. Pursuant to that settlement agreement, GSWC filed with the FERC a notice of the withdrawal of its complaint. The settlement agreement required Mirant Energy Trading to pay \$1.0 million as a cash settlement to GSWC and GSWC withdrew the complaint at the FERC. Upon receipt of the settlement payment in May 2009, GSWC recorded a corresponding reduction to previously incurred legal costs.

The average summer load in BVES' customer service area has been approximately 16 MWs. The average winter load has been 21 MWs with a winter peak of approximately 39 MWs when the snowmaking machines at the ski resorts are operating. In addition to the power purchase contracts, GSWC buys additional energy from the spot market to meet peak demand and sells surplus power to the spot market sporadically. The average cost of power purchased, including the transactions in the spot market, was approximately \$60.21 per MWh for the year ended December 31, 2009 as compared to \$74.86 per MWh for the same period of 2008. GSWC's average energy costs are impacted by pricing fluctuations on the spot market.

Generation Facility

As a means of meeting the increasing demands for energy, GSWC has constructed a natural gas-fueled 8.4 MW generation facility. The generator went on-line during the third quarter of 2004. GSWC filed for increased rates in the third quarter of 2004. In April 2005, new customer rates went into effect related to this generation plant, which has resulted in an increase of approximately \$2.3 million in annual revenue based on an estimated total capital-related cost of \$13 million. The rates were subject to refund pending CPUC's final cost review. The CPUC also ordered GSWC to establish a memorandum account to track the capital-related costs of the generation plant. If actual recorded costs in the memorandum account are less than the costs authorized by the CPUC of \$13 million, the revenue requirement for the difference is to be refunded to customers. During the third quarter of 2007, GSWC received vendor credits of approximately \$851,000, which reduced the actual recorded costs of the generation plant below \$13 million. As part of the 2009 settlement agreement reached by the Division of Ratepayer Advocates and GSWC in the recent BVES general rate case, it was agreed that the \$436,000 revenue requirement for the difference in construction costs be refunded to customers via a surcredit over a four-month period from December 1, 2009 through March 31, 2010. As stipulated in the agreement, the balance remaining at the end of this period, positive or negative, will be transferred to the Base Revenue Requirement Adjustment Mechanism account. Refunds of approximately \$60,000 were provided to customers for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Contracted Services

On March 4, 2008, ASUS received a letter from the U.S. Army demanding payment of approximately \$7.5 million in liquidated damages for alleged failure at FBWS to make a good faith effort to achieve its small business subcontracting goals. FBWS had filed a Notice of Appeal stating its disagreement with the position taken by the U.S. Army. The U.S. Army responded to the appeal and had disagreed with all of FBWS' assertions. On February 2, 2009, FBWS and the U.S. government entered into a Settlement Agreement whereby the U.S. government agreed not to pursue the liquidated damages and released FBWS from any and all claims arising from this matter. FBWS agreed to pay the U.S. government a nominal amount for administrative expenses associated with the U.S. government's response to ASUS' appeal of the liquidated damages claim.

Construction Program

Registrant's businesses require significant annual capital expenditures. GSWC maintains an ongoing water distribution main replacement program throughout its customer service areas based on the priority of leaks detected, fire protection enhancement and an underlying replacement schedule. In addition, GSWC upgrades its electric and water supply facilities in accordance with industry standards, local requirements and CPUC requirements. As of December 31, 2009, GSWC has unconditional purchase obligations for capital projects of approximately \$22.6 million. In addition, GSWC is expected to incur capital expenditures in 2010 of approximately \$80 - \$85 million primarily for upgrades to its water supply and distribution facilities as well as costs for computer software and implementation. During the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, GSWC spent \$74.6 million, \$73.1 million, and \$46.7 million, respectively, for these purposes. A portion of these capital expenditures is funded by developers through either advances, which must be repaid, or contributions in aid of construction, which are not required to be repaid.

CCWC is expected to incur capital expenditures in 2010 of approximately \$600,000, compared to capital expenditures of \$1.5 million, \$2.6 million, and \$2.9 million in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

ASUS is expected to incur capital expenditures in 2010 of approximately \$47.0 million, most of which will be funded by the U.S. government. In certain circumstances, the U.S. government may request that ASUS finance the cost of

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selected construction projects. ASUS will consider financing such projects. The terms of any such financing, including the interest rate, will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

AWR has no material capital expenditure commitments.

Regulatory Matters

Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity

GSWC holds Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity granted by the CPUC in each of the ratemaking areas it serves. CCWC holds Certificates of Public Convenience and Necessity granted by the ACC for the areas in which it serves. In addition, FBWS holds a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; the Virginia State Corporation Commission exercises jurisdiction over ODUS as a public service company; the Maryland Public Service Commission conditionally approved the right of TUS to operate as a water and wastewater utility at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland; the South Carolina Public Service Commission exercises jurisdiction over PSUS as a public service company, and ONUS is regulated by the North Carolina Public Service Commission.

Rate Regulation

GSWC is subject to regulation by the CPUC, which has broad powers with respect to service and facilities, rates, classification of accounts, valuation of properties, the purchase, disposition and mortgaging of properties necessary or useful in rendering public utility service, the issuance of securities, the granting of certificates of public convenience and necessity as to the extension of services and facilities and various other matters. CCWC is subject to comparable regulation by the ACC.

Rates that GSWC and CCWC are authorized to charge are determined by the CPUC and the ACC, respectively, in general rate cases and are derived using rate base, cost of service and cost of capital, as projected for a future test year in California and using a historical test year, as adjusted, in Arizona. Rates charged to customers vary according to customer class and rate jurisdiction and are generally set at levels allowing for recovery of prudently incurred costs, including a fair return on rate base. In California, rate base generally consists of the original cost of utility plant in service, plus certain other assets, such as working capital and inventory, less accumulated depreciation on utility plant in service, deferred income tax liabilities and certain other deductions. In Arizona, rate base consists of the same components; however, it is based on fair value rather than original cost.

GSWC is required to file a general rate case (GRC) application every three years for each of its water rate-making areas according to a schedule established by the CPUC. GRC s typically include an increase in the first test year with inflation rate adjustments for the second and third years of the GRC cycle for expenses. For capital projects, there are two test years. Rates are based on a forecast of expenses and capital costs for the test year. According to the CPUC s new water rate case plan adopted in May 2007, GSWC will migrate to a rate case schedule that brings all three Regions of GSWC within a single triennial rate case. Starting with the filing made on July 1, 2008, GSWC s Regions II and III plus the general office were filed as a single case. Region I s most recent rate case was filed in January 2010 for rates in years 2011 and 2012. GSWC

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will then file for all three regions plus the general office in July 2011 for years 2013, 2014, and 2015. According to the new rate case schedule, all Regions will then be reviewed in a single case for the ensuing three-year cycle. The new consolidated GRC is expected to have an 18-month processing schedule.

BVES does not currently have a rate case plan in effect with the CPUC. GSWC has requested that the CPUC establish a four-year rate case cycle and proposed that its next general rate case application for BVES be for test year 2013. GSWC also proposed that the next BVES GRC be filed by January 31, 2012.

In California, rates may also be increased by offsets for certain expense increases, including but not limited to supply cost offset and balancing account amortization, advice letter filings related to certain plant additions and other operating cost increases. Offset rate increases and advice letter filings typically have a two- to four- month regulatory processing lag.

Under the new rate case plan adopted by the CPUC in May 2007, GSWC is required to file a separate application to review the rate of return authorized by the CPUC. In prior years, the rate of return was determined as part of the general rate case process along with all other operating costs. This new procedure to separate the rate of return from the general rate case is the same process that the CPUC utilizes to determine the rate of return for energy companies under CPUC jurisdiction.

GSWC filed its first cost of capital application under the new rate case plan on May 1, 2008. In May 2009, the CPUC issued a final decision in the Phase I cost of capital proceeding, authorizing a Return on Equity (ROE) of 10.2%. In January 2009, the CPUC issued a revised scoping memo for Phase II of the proceeding which directed the parties to submit

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testimony addressing the effect of the current financial market crisis on the utilities' ability to attract and retain capital. On July 30, 2009, the CPUC approved Phase II of the cost of capital application which adopts an automatic adjustment mechanism called the Water Cost of Capital Mechanism to adjust ROE and rate of return on rate base between the every three year cost of capital proceedings. Rates to customers will be adjusted only if there is a positive or negative change of more than 100 basis points in the average of the Moody's Aa utility bond rate as measured over the period October 1 through September 30. If the average interest rate of the Moody's Aa utility bond for October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010 changes by over 100 basis points from the benchmark, the ROE will be adjusted by one half of the difference.

Neither the operations nor rates of AWR and ASUS are directly regulated by the CPUC or the ACC. The CPUC and the ACC do, however, regulate certain transactions between GSWC and its affiliates. In addition, the Military Utility Privatization Subsidiaries are regulated by their respective commissions in the states in which they operate. However, the amounts charged by the Military Utility Privatization Subsidiaries for water and/or wastewater services at military bases are based upon the terms of 50-year contracts with the U.S. government and supplemental firm fixed price construction contracts. The operations and maintenance contracts provide that prices will be redetermined at the end of two years after commencement of operations at each military base and every three years thereafter. In addition, prices may be equitably adjusted for changes in law, wage and benefit increases and other circumstances. ASUS has, however, experienced delays in the redetermination of rates and the processing of equitable adjustment requests. For construction activity under contract modifications with the U.S. government, prices may be changed through the change order process if significant unforeseen issues arise during the construction process.

Changes in Rates

The following table lists information on estimated annual rate changes for GSWC as approved by the CPUC during 2009, 2008, and 2007.

(in thousands)	Supply Cost Offset	Balancing Account Amortization	General and Step Increases	Advice Letters	Total
2009	\$ 5,477	\$ 673	\$ 13,482	\$ 608	\$ 20,240
2008		7,165	12,951	3,264	23,380
2007	1,749	716	12,155	2,353	16,973

Recent Changes in Rates*Rate increases in 2010:*

In December 2009, the CPUC approved escalation rate increases for GSWC's Region I water ratemaking area effective January 1, 2010. The authorized rate increases are expected to provide GSWC with additional annual revenues of approximately \$76,000 for Region I.

Rate increases in 2009:

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In January 2009, the CPUC approved escalation/attrition year rate increases for all three GSWC water ratemaking areas effective January 1, 2009. The authorized rate increases are expected to provide GSWC with additional annual revenues of approximately \$256,000 for Region I, approximately \$5.1 million for Region II, representing the third year of a three-year rate case increase approved by the CPUC in 2007, and approximately \$4.0 million for Region III in 2009. These estimates of additional revenues are based upon normalized sales levels approved by the CPUC, effective January 1, 2009.

The CPUC also issued its final decision in the cost of capital proceeding in June 2009. In that decision, the CPUC authorized a 10.2% ROE and a corresponding Return on Rate Base of 8.90% to be implemented into rates for all GSWC water ratemaking areas. Implementation of the cost of capital decision is expected to result in a net annual increase in revenues of approximately \$670,000.

During the third quarter of 2008, BVES filed an amended application to request CPUC approval of a new purchased power contract and regulatory accounting treatment for all unrealized gains and losses on the new contract due to derivative accounting. A final decision on this application was issued in May 2009 approving the contract and authorizing the memorandum account to track derivative gains and losses.

In June 2008, GSWC's BVES division filed its general rate case with the CPUC's electric division. The filing was the first full general rate case for BVES since 1996. Costs incurred in connection with the construction of BVES's 8.4 megawatt generating facility were reviewed by the CPUC as part of the 2008 general rate case. On October 15, 2009, the CPUC issued a final decision regarding the BVES general rate case. The decision authorizes an ROE of 10.5% with a corresponding Return on Rate Base of 9.15%. The incremental annual revenue increases approved in the decision

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are \$4.8 million for 2009, \$1.2 million for 2010, \$0.2 million for 2011 and \$0.2 million in 2012. All increases are prospective. Based on the decision, BVES is also allowed to establish a Base Revenue Requirement Adjustment Mechanism to decouple usage from revenue.

Among other things, the decision allows for an update to BVES rates in 2010 for the corporate headquarters costs based on the CPUC's adoption of new rates for GSWC's current general rate case including the recovery of expenses associated with its corporate headquarters. However, as discussed in the pending rate requests below, the general rate case for Regions II, III and the general office have been delayed. In addition, in June 2009, the CPUC had authorized BVES to track the difference between the 2007 adopted general office cost allocation to BVES and the 1996 adopted general office cost allocation to BVES, effective and retroactive from June 4, 2009 to October 31, 2009. The amount in this memorandum account totals approximately \$958,000 as of December 31, 2009. However, the decision issued on October 15, 2009 did not address the disposition of this memorandum account. In November 2009, GSWC filed a petition for modification to seek clarification from the CPUC on the treatment and recovery of this memorandum account. In March 2010, the CPUC approved for recovery this memorandum account through a surcharge over a 24-month period. Accordingly, during the first quarter of 2010, GSWC will record a regulatory asset and a corresponding increase to earnings for amounts included in this memorandum account.

CCWC

CCWC filed a rate case with the ACC in August 2004 for its water system in Fountain Hills, Arizona. In September 2005, the ACC approved a rate increase for CCWC. The rate increase was effective on October 1, 2005 and was expected to generate additional annual revenues of approximately \$1.1 million, an 18% increase over 2004 revenues. During this GRC, CCWC sought to have its rates determined using a fair value rate base. The ACC elected not to use fair value in setting the rates. CCWC appealed the ACC's use of only original cost less depreciation rate base to determine the revenue requirement with the Arizona Court of Appeals. Because CCWC's fair value rate base was higher, the use of original cost exclusively to determine the revenue requirement deprived CCWC of a substantial amount of operating income.

On February 13, 2007, the Arizona Court of Appeals upheld CCWC's challenge to the ACC's failure to use fair value rate base in the determination of operating income. The process the ACC utilized was found to be in violation of the Arizona Constitution. However, the Court also held that the ACC's determination of the return on equity, while not well-explained, was made based on the evidence, was a matter within the agency's substantial discretion and was lawful. The ACC decided not to seek review, and the matter was returned to the ACC on remand for modification of the original ACC decision consistent with the decision of the Court of Appeals. Testimony was filed by ACC staff and the Residential Utility Consumer Office.

The ACC conducted evidentiary hearings on the remanded case in January 2008. The ACC rendered its final decision on July 17, 2008. The decision reduced the ROE from the 9.3% in the original decision by 200 basis points resulting in a return on fair value rate base of only 6.4%. Under this decision, CCWC's annual revenues would only be expected to increase by \$12,000. CCWC has filed an appeal of this decision. In October 2009, the Arizona Court of Appeals notified CCWC that it would hear oral arguments on the CCWC Appeal. Oral arguments were held in January 2010. At this time, management is unable to predict the outcome of this matter.

CCWC filed a rate case during the fourth quarter of 2007, requesting rate increases of approximately \$2.9 million. On October 8, 2009, the ACC issued a final decision approving a rate increase for CCWC, which was effective on October 15, 2009 and is expected to generate additional annual revenues of approximately \$1.7 million, a 23% increase over current revenues. In addition, despite its previous rulings, the ACC also ordered CCWC to treat the entire gain of \$1,520,000 from a settlement agreement with the Fountain Hills Sanitary District (FHSD) as a reduction to rate base. In 2005, in an agreement with the FHSD, CCWC agreed to permanently cease using one of its wells in order for the FHSD to secure an Aquifer Protection Permit for its recharge system. Based on previous decisions ruled by the ACC on similar gains, CCWC

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recognized a net gain of \$760,000 (50% of the proceeds) in 2005 related to the settlement agreement and established a regulatory liability for the remaining \$760,000 pending the ACC's review of this matter. However, the final decision issued on October 8, 2009, ordered CCWC to treat the entire settlement proceeds of \$1,520,000 as a reduction to rate base. As a result, CCWC recognized a loss of \$760,000, or \$0.02 per share, during the third quarter of 2009. This effectively reverses the original gain recorded in 2005. In November 2009, CCWC filed an application for rehearing on several issues including the sharing of this gain from the settlement proceeds. The ACC granted CCWC's request to hold a rehearing on the issues. On January 27, 2010, a procedural conference was held with the judge and the staff of the ACC involved in the rate case to address a schedule for the rehearing. The rehearing is now scheduled for April 9, 2010.

As of December 31, 2009, CCWC has \$3.3 million of goodwill which may be at risk for potential impairment if future requested rate increases are not granted or further delayed by the ACC.

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Rate increases in 2008:

In January 2008, the CPUC approved rate increases of \$6.4 million for the seven ratemaking areas in GSWC's Region I customer service area based on an authorized return on equity of 10.2%.

In January 2008, the CPUC also approved attrition year rate increases for Region II and Region III effective January 1, 2008 designed to generate annual revenues of approximately \$3.6 million and \$3.0 million based on an authorized return on equity of 10.1% and 9.8%, respectively.

The combined rate increases for Regions I, II and III discussed above are designed to generate approximately \$13.0 million annually, based upon normalized sales levels approved by the CPUC, effective January 1, 2008.

Pending Rate Requests

GSWC

GSWC filed its general rate case for Region I on January 4, 2010. The new rates are to be effective for 2011 and 2012. GSWC filed for revenue increases and, if approved as filed, are expected to generate approximately \$57.1 million in annual revenues in 2011 and \$58.3 million in 2012.

GSWC filed for recovery of its Region II and Region III WRAM balances, net of MCBA in March 2010. In the filing, GSWC requested recovery of approximately \$18.3 million. Management believes that this amount is probable of recovery.

In January 2008, the CPUC approved Region I's GRC effective for years 2008, 2009, and 2010. On March 3, 2008, the CPUC's Division of Ratepayer Advocates (DRA) filed an application for rehearing of this decision on various legal grounds. As permitted by the CPUC, GSWC filed a response to DRA's application. In September 2008, the CPUC granted a limited rehearing in order to consider whether it is reasonable to include in Region I's rate base approximately \$3.5 million of costs incurred in connection with the La Serena Plant Improvement Project. The project is currently in rate base and the earnings have been included in rates since January 1, 2008. At this time, management believes it is probable that the costs of this project will be allowed to remain in rate base. The final resolution of this issue is expected in September 2010 as part of the CPUC's final decision in the Region II and III general rate case, further discussed below.

GSWC filed its general rate case for Regions II and III plus the general office on July 1, 2008 for rates effective for years 2010, 2011 and 2012. In January 2010, the CPUC approved interim rates for GSWC's Region II and Region III water ratemaking areas effective January 1, 2010, pending a final decision on the general rate case. While the increase for interim rates was zero percent, it is important to establish the effective date so that new rates, once approved by the CPUC, will be retroactive to January 1, 2010. On January 29, 2010, the CPUC issued a ruling

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revising the scoping memo and reopening the general rate case proceeding to receive supplemental information and testimony on a number of issues including cost allocation, pension and benefit calculations, general office rent expense, equity adjustments, costs regarding the La Serena Plant Improvement Project, and deferred rate case costs (further discussed below). GSWC has provided additional information and testimony regarding these issues to the CPUC. Evidentiary hearings are scheduled for April 2010, with a final decision expected in September 2010. At this time, management cannot predict the outcome of the final decision.

Included in GSWC's other regulatory assets are deferred rate case costs totaling \$3.6 million. These are direct costs consisting primarily of outside consulting services, which are incurred in connection with the preparation and processing of a GRC. Historically, GSWC has deferred these costs as a regulatory asset which are then recovered in rates and amortized over the term of a rate case cycle once the new rates go into effect. In the current GRC for Regions II and III and the general office, DRA has challenged GSWC's historical practice of deferring these costs with subsequent recovery upon the effective date of the new rates. Instead, DRA believes that rate case costs should be projected for future periods and recovered prospectively. Management believes that DRA's rationale and recommendations are inconsistent with GSWC's historical practice of deferring and recovering rate case expenses associated with the current GRC. These practices have not been challenged by the CPUC in prior rate cases. If DRA prevails, GSWC may be required to write-off approximately \$2.4 million as of December 31, 2009 related to the current rate case. Resolution of this matter is expected in September 2010 as part of the final decision on the Region II and III rate case.

In August 2009, GSWC filed an application with the CPUC requesting authorization to implement corrective measures to address water quality problems in its Bay Point water system. These corrective measures include: (i) retiring an existing water treatment plant and purchasing total system demand from Contra Costa Water District (CCWD); (ii) entering into an asset lease agreement with CCWD for 4.4 million gallons per day of treated water for a one-time lease price of \$4.7 million; (iii) recovering costs associated with the purchase of additional treated water to replace purchased raw water due to contamination; and (iv) amending tariffs to appropriately charge GSWC's Bay Point customers for the cost of the asset.

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lease agreement with CCWD. This application has been settled with the DRA, with hearings before the CPUC set to begin in March 2010.

Other Regulatory Matters

New Service Territory Application, Sutter County

GSWC has entered into a water transfer agreement with Natomas under which Natomas has agreed to sell up to 30,000 acre-feet per year of water to be used exclusively by GSWC to serve customers in Sutter County, California. GSWC filed for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN) with the CPUC on May 31, 2006 to provide retail water service in a portion of Sutter County, California within the Natomas service area. CPUC review of the application was deferred pending completion of an environmental assessment for the proposed new water service territory. On September 29, 2008, GSWC filed an amended application which included the Proponent s environmental assessment. On October 3, 2008 the County of Sutter and the CPUC s DRA protested the application. On October 14, 2008, GSWC submitted comments on the protests. The CPUC Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) held two prehearing conferences on January 15, 2009 and May 27, 2009. The ALJ issued a scoping memo on July 9, 2009, outlining the issues to be decided in this proceeding and setting the schedule for the case, including an evidentiary hearing for October 20-21, 2009. Following limited briefing on the first phase of the proceeding, the parties (including the Sutter Pointe Developers, who were granted party status on October 22, 2009) entered into settlement discussions, and stipulated to continue the hearing dates to facilitate these settlement discussions. The hearing dates are currently scheduled for April 5-6, 2010. Settlement discussions are ongoing.

New Service Territory Application, Westborough Development, Sacramento County

On April 7, 2006, GSWC filed an advice letter with the CPUC to incorporate the Westborough development in Sacramento County into the Rancho Cordova service area and to provide water service to that new development. The City of Folsom filed a protest of GSWC s advice letter on April 27, 2006. On January 30, 2007, the CPUC rejected the advice letter without prejudice, and invited GSWC to re-file the advice letter once the City of Folsom protest was resolved, or file an application for CPUC approval of the service territory expansion.

In June 2007, GSWC signed an agreement with the City of Folsom and the City agreed not to contest GSWC s providing water service to Westborough and relinquished all claims concerning GSWC s providing water service to the area. As compensation to the City of Folsom to resolve its claim, GSWC agreed to pay the City of Folsom \$550,000. Aerojet agreed to reimburse GSWC for 50%, or \$275,000, of the settlement payment. As of December 31, 2009, GSWC has recorded an obligation of \$550,000 to the City of Folsom and an additional receivable of \$275,000 from Aerojet for the amount to be reimbursed.

During the third quarter of 2007, GSWC filed a second advice letter after resolving the issue with the City of Folsom. That advice letter was subsequently protested by the Sacramento County Water Agency (SCWA). During the second quarter of 2008, the objections raised by SCWA in their protest were removed. GSWC intends to file again with the CPUC to incorporate the Westborough development in Sacramento County into the Rancho Cordova service area and to provide water service to that new development following completion of the development of a regional water supply solution for the area.

Conservation Rate Design and Revenue Adjustment Mechanisms

In February 2007, the CPUC opened an Order Instituting Investigation (OII) to Consider Policies to Achieve Conservation Objectives (known as the Conservation OII). The Conservation OII s primary considerations were: (i) the establishment of a WRAM to decouple sales from revenues; (ii) a tiered rate design as a means to encourage water conservation; (iii) the establishment of the MCBA; and (iv) whether the adoption of a revenue adjustment mechanism should affect the authorized ROE. The WRAM and the MCBA are intended to negate any impact on the Company s earnings from customers conservation efforts. On August 21, 2008, the CPUC issued a final decision which authorized GSWC to implement an increasing block rate design in GSWC s Regions II and III as a means to encourage water conservation. In addition, GSWC was authorized to establish a WRAM to track revenue shortfalls for subsequent recovery from customers, and an MCBA that would include recovery for changes in water supply mix. The decision further defers to the cost of capital proceeding, the issue of whether the adoption of the WRAM should affect GSWC s ROE.

In accordance with the CPUC s administrative processing rules, GSWC implemented tiered increasing block rates in late November 2008 and began recording in the WRAM accounts the difference between what is billed to its regulated customers in Regions II and III and that which is authorized by the CPUC. GSWC provided customers with conservation rate notices as a bill insert and explained to them the impact of conservation rates on customers bills. In March 2010, GSWC filed for recovery of the Region II and III WRAM balances, net of the MCBA and supply cost balancing accounts. As of December 31, 2009, GSWC has a net aggregated regulatory asset of \$18.3 million in Regions II and III, comprised of a \$21.4 million under-collection in the

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WRAM accounts and \$3.1 million over-collection in the MCBA accounts. Management believes that this amount is probable of recovery.

The CPUC also approved an advice letter filing in a separate proceeding to allow GSWC to create and implement a Water Conservation Memorandum Account (WCMA) to track the extraordinary expenses and revenue shortfall associated with the conservation measures in conjunction with the declared drought in California. The WCMA was effective August 18, 2008 and was used to track the revenue shortfall until the WRAM was implemented on November 25, 2008. At November 24, 2008, approximately \$2.0 million of net under-collection had been included in the WCMA for Regions II and III prior to the implementation of the WRAM. On April 16, 2009, the CPUC approved the WCMA and authorized GSWC to establish a 12-month surcharge to customers' bills. The surcharge went into effect on April 21, 2009. Accordingly, GSWC established a \$2.0 million regulatory asset with a corresponding increase to income during the second quarter of 2009.

On May 7, 2009, the CPUC approved a three-tiered rate structure and the establishment of a WRAM and MCBA for Region I's ratemaking areas which went into effect on September 1, 2009. As of December 31, 2009, GSWC has a \$2.8 million regulatory asset in Region I, comprised of a \$2.5 million under-collection in the WRAM account and a \$294,000 under-collection in the MCBA account. In addition, as of December 31, 2009, GSWC has a \$1.1 million regulatory asset for Region I's WCMA balance incurred during the period of August 18, 2008 through August 31, 2009. In October 2009, GSWC filed for recovery of the Region I WCMA balance. Management believes that this amount is probable of recovery.

Supply Cost Memorandum/Balancing Accounts

As permitted by the CPUC, Registrant maintains water supply cost balancing accounts for GSWC to account for under-collections and over-collections of revenues designed to recover such costs. The supply cost balancing accounts track differences between the current cost for supply items (water, power, and pump taxes) charged by GSWC's suppliers and the cost for those items incorporated into GSWC's rates. Under-collections (recorded as regulatory assets) occur when the current cost exceeds the amount in rates for these items and, conversely, over-collections (recorded as regulatory liabilities) occur when the current cost of these items is less than the amount in rates. As of December 31, 2009, there is approximately \$4.7 million net under-collection in the water supply cost balancing accounts. Of this amount, approximately \$2.2 million relates to GSWC's Region III customer service area. The remaining \$2.5 million net under-collections in the water supply cost balancing accounts relates primarily to GSWC's Region I's ratemaking areas. Currently, there are surcharges in place at each of the three regions to recover these under-collections over a 12 month period. Management believes that it is probable that the CPUC will permit GSWC to continue recovering in rates the net under-collections in supply costs.

The CPUC has authorized GSWC to implement the MCBA to recover supply costs related to changes in water supply mix. GSWC implemented this MCBA for Regions II and III in late November 2008 and for Region I's ratemaking areas in September 2009. This account replaced the water supply cost balancing account procedure for costs incurred after the modified supply cost balancing account was implemented. As of December 31, 2009, there is an aggregate \$2.7 million over-collection in the MCBA for all GSWC water regions.

Low Income Balancing Accounts

GSWC has a regulatory asset that reflects the costs of implementing and administering the California Alternate Rates for Water program in GSWC's Region II and Region III and the California Alternate Rate for Energy program in GSWC's BVES division. These programs mandated

by the CPUC provide a 15% discount for qualified low-income water customers and 20% for qualified low-income electric customers. The low income balancing account was established in May 2002 to track all the discounts and costs related to these programs for future recovery in rates. The Company anticipates the discounts for low income families will eventually be incorporated in GSWC's base rates to customers. GSWC accrues interest on its low income balancing accounts at the prevailing rate for 90-day commercial paper. As part of the respective general rate case proceedings, GSWC filed for recovery of Region II's and III's low income balancing accounts. In August 2008, the CPUC approved the recovery of \$2.7 million in Region II's low income balancing account over a 12-month period effective August 28, 2008. During 2008, GSWC also implemented a low income rate program in Region I in connection with its January 2008 GRC decision. As of December 31, 2009, there is an aggregate \$4.8 million under-collection in the low income balancing accounts. GSWC intends to file for recovery of the remaining uncollected low income balances.

Santa Maria Groundwater Basin Adjudication

GSWC has incurred costs of approximately \$7.2 million as of December 31, 2009, including legal and expert witness fees, in defending its groundwater supply in the Santa Maria Groundwater Basin. Such costs had been recorded in utility plant for future rate recovery. In February 2006, GSWC filed an application with the CPUC for recovery of \$5.5 million of these costs, representing the amount of the costs that had been incurred as of December 31, 2005. In February 2007, GSWC reached a settlement with the DRA authorizing recovery of the \$5.5 million requested in GSWC's application. The settlement deferred review of the remaining legal costs pending final resolution of the lawsuit. In May 2007,

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the CPUC issued a decision that approved the settlement with the DRA. Pursuant to the decision, GSWC was authorized to place in rate base \$2.7 million of the \$5.5 million of previously incurred litigation costs. GSWC was also authorized to amortize, with interest, the remaining \$2.8 million of the \$5.5 million in rates over a ten-year period. This amount has been transferred into a separate memorandum account included within regulatory assets and a surcharge was implemented in the third quarter of 2007 for recovery of these costs.

All litigation costs, including interest that have been incurred since December 31, 2005 totaling approximately \$1.7 million, have also been transferred from rate base to a separate new memorandum account, subject to a reasonableness review by the CPUC in a subsequent phase of this proceeding or in a new proceeding. In April 2008, the Administrative Law Judge closed the proceeding without ruling on the stipulation or authorizing recovery of the remaining costs. The ruling directed GSWC to file a new application. In accordance with this ruling, GSWC intends to file a new application. Management believes that these additional costs will be approved and the recovery of these costs through rates is probable.

CPUC Subpoena

On February 15, 2007, the CPUC issued a subpoena to GSWC in connection with an investigation of certain work orders and charges paid to a specific contractor used by GSWC for numerous construction projects totaling approximately \$24.0 million. The CPUC's investigation focuses on whether GSWC was overcharged for these construction projects and whether these overcharges were approved in customer rates. The construction projects completed by this specific contractor related primarily to work on water treatment and pumping plants which have been placed in service and are used and useful. In June 2007, GSWC received notification from the CPUC that it was instituting an audit. The purpose of the audit was to examine for the period 1994 to the present, GSWC's policies, procedures, and practices throughout all of its Regions regarding the granting or awarding of construction contracts or jobs. GSWC is currently responding to data requests submitted by the CPUC including recent data requests which asked for information prior to 1994. Should the CPUC investigation result in a proposed disallowance of certain previously capitalized costs, such costs, and potentially any return earned on such costs, may be required to be refunded to the customers upon settlement of the proposed disallowance, if any, resulting in a charge to operating income. GSWC believes that the costs incurred related to the aforementioned construction projects were prudent and appropriately capitalized. Management cannot predict the outcome of the investigation or audit at this time and is unable to reasonably estimate a potential loss related to items under the aforementioned investigation, as no formal claim has been made against GSWC to date.

In January 2009, the ACC staff requested information regarding the CPUC subpoena and on-going audit. GSWC has been working with the ACC staff to provide responsive materials that are relevant to CCWC. Management cannot predict the outcome of the ACC's request. Although the ACC has issued a decision in the CCWC general rate case, they have held the proceeding open pending resolution of the staff review of the CPUC subpoena documents.

Bear Valley Electric Service

GSWC's BVES division has been filing compliance reports with the CPUC regarding its purchases of energy from renewable energy resources. The filings indicated that BVES had not achieved interim target purchase levels of renewable energy resources and thus, on its face, might be subject to a potential penalty. GSWC formally contested the potential penalty reflected in the compliance report. The CPUC considered the future timing and applicability of renewable energy resource requirements as they apply to smaller energy utilities like BVES and on May 30, 2008, the CPUC issued its final decision regarding the renewable responsibilities of small utilities (including BVES). The final decision affirmed the renewable obligation targets for the small utilities but also allowed the small utilities to defer compliance under the CPUC's flexible compliance rules. BVES will need to continue its efforts to procure renewable resources each year going forward, and where that may prove

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difficult because the market for such resources is very constrained, then BVES will be required to describe in detail the problems that warrant further deferral, in accordance with the CPUC's flexible compliance rules. Because the final decision deferred BVES' interim target purchase levels for the years 2004 through 2007, management believes that the CPUC's decision effectively forecloses any exposure to financial penalties for the year 2007 and earlier. For the 2008 and 2009 years, BVES has not met the interim targets and expects that the CPUC will waive any potential fines in accordance with the flexible compliance rules. Accordingly, no provision for loss has been recorded in the financial statements as of December 31, 2009 or 2008.

In November 2009, GSWC entered into a ten-year contract to purchase renewable energy created from landfill gas. The contract is subject to CPUC approval. If approved, the contract will provide up to 3 megawatts at a fixed price of \$110.0 per MWh. In November 2009, GSWC also entered into a ten-year contract to purchase biogas to power BVES's gas-fueled 8.4 MW generation facility. This contract is also subject to CPUC approval. If both contracts are approved, GSWC expects to meet the CPUC's renewable energy resources guidelines by 2013.

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Customer Information/Customer Relationship Management System (CIS/CRM)

In October 2008, GSWC filed an advice letter with the CPUC requesting authorization to enter into a contract with a vendor to provide implementation services for a new Customer Information/Customer Relationship Management System (CIS/CRM) and to expend funds in excess of the amount authorized previously by the CPUC in 2007. The total costs of the project under the contract are estimated at \$11.6 million, before overhead, of which \$3.0 million are currently in rates. In January 2009, the CPUC issued a resolution authorizing GSWC to move forward with the CIS/CRM system. The resolution grants the request of GSWC to enter into a contract for the new CIS/CRM system. The CPUC authorized GSWC to spend an additional \$6.0 million above the \$3.0 million currently in rates. The CPUC also authorized GSWC to track the remaining \$2.6 million in a memorandum account. GSWC is authorized to request the recovery of these memorandum account costs in rates by filing an advice letter. These costs currently are estimates and as of December 31, 2009, GSWC has incurred \$7.0 million in costs related to the CIS/CRM project.

Pension Costs Memorandum Account

There was an increase in the underfunded status of the pension plan during 2008 which resulted in higher pension costs during 2009. The amount included in rates for recovery of pension costs for 2009 was previously established in the last GRC and did not include this higher level of costs. In March 2009, GSWC filed an advice letter with the CPUC requesting authorization to establish a Pension Costs Memorandum Account to track the difference between the pension costs authorized by the CPUC and included in customer rates, and actual pension costs in 2009. The CPUC has rejected this request indicating that amounts established in the previous GRC will remain in effect.

GSWC also amended its current rate case application to request a two-way balancing account to track fluctuations in the forecasted annual pension expense adopted in rates and the actual annual expense to be recorded by GSWC in 2010, 2011 and 2012 in accordance with the accounting guidance on pension costs. If approved as filed, GSWC will establish a regulatory asset or liability in those years, for any shortfalls or excesses in this account.

Catastrophic Event Memorandum Account

In January 2010, the City of Big Bear and surrounding areas of San Bernardino County experienced a series of snow storms, which damaged many BVES power lines, poles, transformers, and other facilities and caused temporary interruption of service to many BVES customers. As a result of these storms, BVES has incurred additional operating costs to repair equipment and restore electric service to its customers. While service has been restored to BVES customers, costs are still being incurred to repair equipment affected by the storms. In February 2010, GSWC informed the CPUC it will track these costs in a catastrophic event memorandum account. Once all work resulting from these storms is completed, GSWC intends to file an advice letter with the CPUC for recovery of these costs through a surcharge. At this time, BVES estimates that the storm damage costs will be approximately \$650,000. This estimate includes BVES labor, outside services assistance, equipment, materials, facilities damages and related snow removal services. We believe these incremental costs will be approved by the CPUC for recovery.

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Environmental Matters

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates contaminants that may have adverse health effects, are known or likely to occur at levels of public health concern, and the regulation of which will provide a meaningful opportunity for health risk reduction. The California Department of Public Health (CDPH), acting on behalf of the EPA, administers the EPA's program in California. Similar state agencies administer these rules in the other states in which we operate.

GSWC and CCWC currently test their water supplies and water systems according to, among other things, requirements listed in the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). In compliance with the SDWA and to assure a safe drinking water supply to its customers, GSWC and CCWC have incurred increased operating costs for testing to determine the levels, if any, of the constituents in their sources of supply and additional expense to treat contaminants in order to meet the maximum contaminant limits (MCL) standards and also to meet state and local standards and consumer demands. GSWC and CCWC expect to incur additional capital costs as well as increased operating costs to maintain or improve the quality of water delivered to their customers in light of anticipated stress on water resources associated with watershed and aquifer pollution as well as to meet future water quality standards. The CPUC and ACC ratemaking processes provide GSWC and CCWC with the opportunity to recover prudently incurred capital and operating costs in future filings associated with achieving water quality standards. Management believes that such incurred and expected future costs should be authorized for recovery by the CPUC and ACC, as applicable.

Pursuant to their respective contracts, the Military Utility Privatization Subsidiaries of ASUS test their water and wastewater systems according to applicable regulations and intend to seek recovery of unanticipated capital costs required to comply with future changes in law or regulation or to meet water quality challenges based on changes in circumstances on the bases' water supplies, if necessary. Under the contracts, the U. S. government may approve recovery of such costs as an equitable adjustment to the management fee for providing services at each of the bases served by these subsidiaries.

Matters Relating to GSWC's Bay Point Water Systems

During the first quarter of 2008, GSWC's Bay Point water systems located in northern California violated a drinking water standard. GSWC routinely monitors for the presence of drinking water contaminants including total trihalomethanes (TTHM). The TTHM samples taken in the first quarter of 2008 indicated that this water system exceeded the MCL for TTHM. Studies conducted by GSWC indicate that source water quality is the predominate factor in this situation. Water imported from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta experienced salt water intrusion and had high levels of organic compounds from agricultural drainage during the first quarter. These compounds form TTHM during the treatment process. To remedy the situation, GSWC increased the purchase of chloraminated water from the Contra Costa Water District beginning in March 2008 and throughout 2008. Chloramination is an accepted and widely used method to mitigate TTHM. Based on the results of compliance samples collected in the second quarter of 2008, GSWC is now in compliance of the TTHM MCL. GSWC has filed an advice letter with the CPUC to allow the establishment of a memorandum account to recover future additional costs associated with the purchase of chloraminated water for its Bay Point Water Systems. As previously discussed, in August 2009, GSWC filed an application with the CPUC requesting authorization to implement corrective measures to address water quality problems in its Bay Point Water System. This application has been settled with the DRA, with hearings before the CPUC set to begin in March 2010.

Matters Relating to GSWC's Arden-Cordova Water System

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In GSWC's Arden-Cordova system, five wells prior to 2006 had previously been removed from service and destroyed due to contamination from perchlorate or trichloroethylene. During 2006, another three wells were destroyed that had been previously impacted from either perchlorate and/or nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA) contamination. The supply has been replaced for these wells. Five additional wells are currently out of service due to either perchlorate levels above the CDPH MCL of 6 parts per billion (ppb) or NDMA levels over the notification level of 10 parts per trillion (ppt). GSWC continues to monitor all of its active groundwater wells in the Arden-Cordova system for perchlorate and NDMA, along with other constituents.

Aerojet has, in the past, used ammonium perchlorate in oxidizing rocket fuels. NDMA is an additional by-product from the production of rocket fuels and it is believed that contamination in GSWC's Arden-Cordova service area is also related to the activities of Aerojet. In 2000, GSWC filed suit against Aerojet for contamination of GSWC's groundwater supply in its Arden-Cordova system. On October 12, 2004, Registrant and Aerojet reached a final settlement, relating to this contamination. Under the terms of the settlement, Aerojet paid GSWC \$8.7 million in the first quarter of 2004 and agreed to pay GSWC an additional \$8 million over a period of five years commencing in December 2009, plus interest accruing from January 1, 2004. These payments, if made, will offset GSWC's costs of utility plant and purchased water by \$16 million and \$735,000, respectively. On December 23, 2009, GSWC received from Aerojet \$2.6 million including interest as payment of the first annual installment under the terms of the 2004 settlement agreement.

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Aerojet has previously reimbursed GSWC \$4.3 million in capital costs and \$171,000 for additional water supply. In addition, Aerojet has agreed to reimburse GSWC \$17.5 million, plus interest accruing from January 1, 2004, for its past legal and expert costs. The source of these later reimbursements is solely from connection fees anticipated to be received by Aerojet in a new development area owned by Aerojet adjacent to the GSWC's Arden-Cordova system, known as the Westborough development.

In January 2009, Moody's Investors Service downgraded the corporate family ratings of GenCorp Inc., Aerojet's parent, to B3 from B2 and its probability of default rating to Caa1 from B2. Obligations rated 'B' by Moody's are considered speculative by Moody's and are, in Moody's view, subject to high credit risk and have generally poor credit quality. Obligations rated Caa1 are judged by Moody's to be of poor credit standing and are, in Moody's view, subject to very high credit risk and have extremely poor credit quality. In January 2010, Standard & Poor's (S&P) upgraded Gen Corp.'s credit rating to B- from CCC+ with a stable outlook. This is a non-investment grade rating assigned by S&P to companies whose financial situation varies. At this time, management believes that Aerojet will be able to fulfill its contractual obligations and has not provided a reserve for uncollectible amounts as of December 31, 2009.

Aerojet, Sacramento County Water Agency, the City of Folsom and GSWC are currently negotiating the best alternatives to meet the water supply needs of each agency and to ensure a continued reliable and safe water supply for GSWC's Rancho Cordova customers within the Arden-Cordova service area as well as supply for the new Westborough development area owned by Aerojet.

Matters Relating to GSWC's Florence Graham Water System

Perchlorate has been detected in five wells servicing GSWC's Florence-Graham System. Two of these wells have been removed from service due to exceedance of the perchlorate drinking water standard. Continued monitoring shows that perchlorate levels are increasing in the three wells that remain in service. The Water Replenishment District of Southern California is partnering with the Department of Toxic Substances Control to examine the perchlorate contamination in this area and are trying to determine the source(s) of the plume. GSWC will follow this process closely in an effort to identify potential funding sources for addressing the issue. Concurrently, GSWC is developing an internal action plan to maintain reliable water supply within the Florence-Graham system.

Matters Relating to GSWC's Norwalk Water System

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) have been detected in eight wells in GSWC's Norwalk Water System. Seven of these wells are equipped with granular activated carbon filter treatment for VOC removal. These wells are located within a Superfund site that the EPA has designated as the Omega Operable Unit 2. EPA is currently working on a remediation project to clean up the VOC plume. Recent modeling data have shown that at least three GSWC wells, and potentially more, are impacted by the Omega plume. EPA has requested to perform additional sampling from four GSWC wells in order to refine their model. If it is determined that the Omega plume has impacted GSWC wells, GSWC will working closely with the EPA to ensure that their proposed remediation remedy will not negatively affect GSWC's well production capabilities.

Matters Relating to GSWC's San Gabriel Water Systems

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Perchlorate and/or VOCs have been detected in five wells servicing GSWC's San Gabriel System. As previously discussed, GSWC filed suit in federal court, along with two other affected water purveyors and the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority against some of those responsible for the contamination. For more details see *Item 3 - Legal Proceedings*.

Matters Relating to Military Privatization Contracts

Under the terms of contracts executed by the Military Utility Privatization Subsidiaries with the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force, the U.S. government continues to be responsible for environmental contamination caused by its fault or negligence and for environmental contamination that occurred prior to execution of the contracts. In addition, each of the Military Utility Privatization Subsidiaries has the right to seek an equitable adjustment to its contract in the event that there are changes in environmental laws, a change in the quality of water used in providing water service or wastewater discharged by the U.S. government or contamination of the air or soil not caused by the fault or negligence of the Military Utility Privatization Subsidiary.

Matters Relating to Environmental Clean-Up

Chadron Plant:

GSWC has been involved in the environmental remediation and clean-up at its Chadron Plant site that contained an underground storage tank which was used to store gasoline. This tank was removed from the ground in July 1990 along with the dispenser and ancillary piping. As required at the time, a tank removal report was submitted to the Los Angeles

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Department of Public Works (DPW). At the request of DPW, soil samples were collected beneath the tank and the results indicated gasoline impacted soil in the northern portion of the former tank pit. Quarterly monitoring began in July 1994. Between July 1994 and November 1995, additional monitoring wells were installed and pilot remediation tests were conducted. A site assessment report was completed in April 1996.

In January 1998, a plan for the underground storage tank site remediation and closure was prepared. The remediation system plan was installed and became fully operational in 1998 with an estimated two years thereafter to get site closure. This plan was approved by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board of the California Environmental Protection Agency (LARWQCB). In November 2002, the LARWQCB commented on the methodology selected for cleanup of dissolved contaminants in the groundwater. Data from operation of the technology implemented at the subject site for the past several years indicated that the technology did not work well. With the technology implemented no longer performing as expected, in 2006 an evaluation of the current remedial system was conducted to look for potential alternatives. This engineering evaluation was completed in April 2006 and was made based on currently available information from quarterly reports.

In February 2007, additional site assessment work was conducted. The site assessment showed that there was more gasoline at higher concentrations spread over a larger area than previously measured. In October 2007, LARWQCB approved an interim remedial action plan. In March 2008, a Phase I multi-phase extraction remediation system started operation. The second phase, which includes the cleanup of the groundwater, is expected to begin as soon as the extraction phase is completed. GSWC expects remediation to take at least two more years, followed by two years of monitoring and reporting.

As of December 31, 2009, the total spent to clean-up and remediate GSWC's plant facility is approximately \$2.4 million, of which \$1.5 million has been paid by the State of California Underground Storage Tank Fund and \$900,000 has been included in rate-base and approved by the CPUC for recovery. As of December 31, 2009, GSWC has an accrued liability for the estimated additional cost of \$1.2 million to complete the clean-up at the site. The ultimate cost may vary as there are many unknowns in remediation of underground gasoline spills and this is an estimate based on currently available information. Management also believes it is probable that the additional costs of remediation will be approved in rate-base by the CPUC.

Ballona Plant:

During the first quarter of 2008, hydrocarbon contaminated soil was found at a plant site (Ballona Plant) located in GSWC's Southwest customer service area where an abandoned water tank was demolished. The contamination appears to be shallow and likely the result of past corrosion control practices. An initial investigation and characterization of the contaminated area has been conducted. The investigation report indicates that contamination levels are below normal cleanup goals. GSWC submitted a clean-up action plan to the local Certified Unified Program Agency, which approved the clean-up plan. GSWC has contracted the clean-up work to be performed, which is currently estimated to be approximately \$110,000. Historically, the cost for this type of cleanup has been included in rates as approved by the CPUC.

Security Issues

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In response to the events of September 11, 2001 and the ongoing war on terror in the United States and abroad, water utilities, including Registrant, have been advised to increase security at key facilities in order to avoid contamination of water supplies and other disruptions of service. In compliance with *The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness Act of 2002 (HR 3448)*, Registrant has implemented measures to increase security in accordance with a vulnerability assessment of its large systems and system assessments completed on all systems operated by Registrant. GSWC has upgraded its facilities to enhance the safety of water system operations. Capital improvements provided by Registrant have been included in rate-base and approved by the CPUC for recovery.

Registrant continues to improve its facilities based upon advances in security technology and to monitor relevant industry developments. Registrant has also continued to refine its Emergency Response Plan and to periodically conduct operational security exercises for all of its water systems. Registrant will seek recovery of any additional costs that it incurs in enhancing the security of its water systems from the CPUC.

ASUS Military Utility Privatization Subsidiaries are implementing measures to increase security as identified in the vulnerability assessments conducted for each system served. Upgrades to facilities are being completed at various military bases through contract modifications funded by the U.S. government.

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Water Supply

GSWC's Water Supply

During 2009, GSWC delivered over 178,000 acre-feet 77,800,000 hundred cubic feet (ccf) of water to its customers, which is about 488 acre-feet per average day. (An acre-foot is about 326,000 gallons.) Approximately 55% came from groundwater production wells situated throughout GSWC's service areas. GSWC supplemented groundwater production with wholesale purchases from regional water suppliers (roughly 40% of total demand) and with authorized diversions from rivers (roughly 5%) under contracts with the United States Bureau of Reclamation (Bureau) and the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD). During 2008, GSWC supplied 84,100,000 ccf of water, approximately 55% of which was produced from groundwater sources, 40% was purchased from regional wholesalers, and the remainder was obtained from surface water diversions under contracts with the Bureau and SMUD.

Approximately 55% of GSWC's water supply comes from its own groundwater production wells situated throughout its service areas. GSWC purchases from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) member agencies about 45% of its total demand. In light of restrictions on imported water supplies and drought conditions in southern California more fully described below, GSWC has been engaging in a comprehensive and on-going assessment of its water rights and groundwater storage assets. In addition, GSWC has begun to aggressively pursue voluntary conservation measures among its customers and implementing customer education initiatives to help to deal with supply variability and the general scarcity of water supplies.

Groundwater

Over the years, population growth in GSWC's service areas and increases in the amount of groundwater used have resulted in both cooperative and judicially-enforced regimes for owning water rights and managing groundwater basins for long-term sustainability. GSWC management actively participates in efforts to protect groundwater basins from over-use and from contamination and to protect its water rights. In some periods, these efforts require reductions in groundwater pumping and increased reliance on alternative water resources.

GSWC owns approximately 117,800 acre-feet of water rights, mostly groundwater, to help meet supply requirements. The productivity of GSWC's groundwater resources varies from year to year depending upon a variety of factors, including the amount and location of rainfall, the availability of imported replenishment water, the amount of water previously stored in groundwater basins, the amount and seasonality of water use by our customers and others, evolving challenges to water quality, and a variety of legal limitations on use, if a groundwater basin is in an over-drafted condition.

Imported Water

GSWC also manages a portfolio of water supply arrangements with water wholesalers to insure the reliability, quality and affordability of water. For example, GSWC has contracts with various governmental entities (principally MWD's member agencies) and other parties to purchase water for distribution to customers. The MWD is a public agency organized and managed to provide a supplemental, imported supply

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to its member public agencies. There are 26 such member agencies, consisting of 14 cities, 11 municipal water districts, and one county water authority. GSWC has 58 connections to MWD's water distribution facilities and those of member agencies. The Company purchases MWD water through six separate member agencies aggregating more than 75,000 acre-feet annually. MWD's principal sources of water are the Colorado River and the State Water Project (SWP) which conveys water from northern California.

To meet its water supply needs, GSWC has contracts with MWD member agencies, various governmental entities and other parties to purchase water or water rights for an aggregate amount of \$69.2 million as of December 31, 2009. Included in this amount as of December 31, 2009, is \$62.9 million for minimum purchases under take or pay contracts, based on current wholesale rates, over the next five years. The wholesale rates are expected to increase over the terms of the agreements. The current contracts expire on an agreement-by-agreement basis between 2011 through 2013. The terms and conditions vary under each contract. GSWC plans to purchase for its customers' use at least the minimum water requirement under each of the respective contracts in order to supplement its own groundwater resources. GSWC is also committed to purchase \$2.4 million of groundwater production rights from the City of Claremont pursuant to a long-term lease which expires in 2028 with an option to renew for an additional ten years. GSWC also has an aggregate of \$3.9 million of other water purchase commitments with other third parties.

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State Water Project

Water supplies available to MWD through the SWP have historically varied from year to year based on weather. However, MWD has generally been able to provide sufficient quantities of water to satisfy the needs of its constituents.

A key link in the SWP is the Sacramento/San Joaquin River Delta adjacent to the San Francisco Bay (Delta). The fresh water pathway through the Delta is supported by earthen levees, and the reliability of those levees has been called into question based on post hurricane Katrina assessments by various federal, state and local agencies. A significant failure of the Delta levee system would substantially interfere with water exports, thus potentially disrupting the water supply available to GSWC from northern California via MWD. In light of these risks, the state Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the Governor have convened a series of interdisciplinary task forces to develop proposals to preserve the environmental viability of the Delta and safeguard the water supply. A series of legislative actions were approved in 2009 to address the overall needs of the Delta. A key component of the legislation includes a bond package which must be approved by voters in California. GSWC is unable to predict the outcome or success of the bond package to implement the legislative initiatives. GSWC continues to participate in and monitor developments related to the Delta and efforts to craft a workable solution to the risks presented by reliance on the Delta for water supply conveyance to southern California.

Every year, DWR establishes the SWP allocation for water deliveries to the state water contractors. DWR generally establishes a percentage allocation of delivery requests based on a number of factors, including weather patterns, snow pack levels and reservoir levels. The percent allocation given to state contractors can vary throughout the year as weather and other factors change. DWR initially established an estimate of delivery of 5% of delivery requests for 2010. In February 2010, DWR announced an increase in this allocation to 15% of delivery requests. DWR has stated there is a high likelihood that the allocation will increase in late spring, and may be in the range of 35 40% of requested amounts. In 2009, the SWP delivered 40% of contractor requests.

Colorado River

On October 17, 2003, the Federal government, acting through the Bureau in its capacity as Colorado River watermaster, the State of California, and four Southern California water agencies, including MWD, reached an agreement, known as the Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA). The QSA allocates California s annual 4.4 million acre-feet (MAF) share of the Colorado River among those agencies and provides the framework for accounting and transfers among them. Under the QSA, MWD will continue to have access to its base allotment of Colorado River water each year, as well as excess Colorado River water until October 2016, and up to 1.6 MAF of additional water that the Imperial Irrigation District proposes to conserve and sell to the state for use by MWD members. The QSA has been subject to ongoing litigation. A trial court has ruled that the QSA is invalid to the extent that it relies upon an unconditional appropriation from the State of California to fund environmental mitigation. MWD and the other Southern California water agencies intend to appeal. There is no expected disruption in water supplies while the case awaits resolution of the appeal.

Wholesale Water Supplier Responses

Under its Integrated Resources Plan, MWD estimates that it can meet its member agencies demands over at least the next 20 years. However, in light of pressure on all of its sources of imported water, MWD adopted a Water Supply Allocation Plan (the Plan) on February 12, 2008. MWD

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implemented the Plan effective July 1, 2009, at a Level 3, requiring a regional reduction in delivery of 10%. GSWC has implemented mandatory and voluntary actions in areas relying on MWD as a supply, and expects to meet the 10% allocation reduction and has declared restrictions on water availability for groundwater replenishment and other supply programs. MWD has also announced planned increases to its water rates beginning in 2010. Increases in prices from wholesalers such as MWD flow through the modified cost balancing account for GSWC.

The Contra Costa Water District (CCWD), which also relies on water flow through the Delta, also announced plans for mandatory water allocations and restrictions in 2009. GSWC purchases water from the CCWD for use in its Bay Point service territory. GSWC is working closely with CCWD to ensure continued supply to customers in its Bay Point service territory through implementation of mandatory water conservation activities.

GSWC is closely monitoring developments and working with its water suppliers to safeguard the supply and evaluate potential emergency responses to prolonged reduction in imported supplies.

CCWC s Water Supply

CCWC has been given a Municipal and Industrial (M&I) designation for purposes of determining priority for allocations of water from the Central Arizona Project (CAP). The first curtailment of CAP deliveries in the event of shortage would occur to non-Indian agricultural users. Such users accounted for a third of CAP deliveries in 2004, creating a

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buffer for M&I users such as CCWC. The priority for M&I users of CAP, such as CCWC, provides an improved outlook for CCWC supplies. In addition to its supplies from the CAP, CCWC produces water from two operating wells. The majority of CCWC's water supply is obtained from its CAP allocation. Well water is used for peaking capacity in excess of treatment plant capability, during treatment plant shutdown, and to keep the wells in optimal operating condition.

CCWC obtains its water supply from two operating wells and from Colorado River water delivered by the Central Arizona Project (CAP). The majority of CCWC's water supply is obtained from its CAP allocation and well water is used for peaking capacity in excess of treatment plant capability, during treatment plant shutdown, and to keep the well system in optimal operating condition.

CCWC has an assured water supply designation, by decision and order of the Arizona Department of Water Resources stating that CCWC has demonstrated the physical, legal and continuous availability of CAP water and groundwater, in an aggregate volume of 11,759 acre-feet per year for a minimum of 100 years. The 11,759 acre-feet is comprised of existing CAP allocation of 8,909 acre-feet per year, 350 acre-feet per year groundwater allowance, incidental recharge credits of 500 acre-feet per year, and a Central Arizona Groundwater Replenishment District contract of 2,000 acre-feet per year.

CCWC has a long-term water supply contract with the Central Arizona Conservation District (the District) through September 2033, and is entitled to take 8,909 acre-feet of water per year from CAP. In connection with this long-term water supply contract, CCWC pays an annual charge based on its full allocation regardless of the amount of water delivered. The rate for such charge is set by the District and is subject to annual increases. Based on the District's published new rate schedules, the estimated remaining commitment under this contract is \$240,000 as of December 31, 2009.

The quantity of water CCWC supplies to some or all of its customers may be interrupted or curtailed, pursuant to the provisions of its tariffs.

Military Utility Privatization Subsidiaries

The U.S. government is responsible for providing the source of supply for all water on each of the bases served by the Military Utility Privatization Subsidiaries at no cost to the Military Utility Privatization Subsidiaries.

New Accounting Pronouncements

Registrant is subject to newly issued requirements as well as changes in existing requirements issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board. Differences in financial reporting between periods could occur unless and until the CPUC and the ACC approve such changes for conformity through regulatory proceedings. See *Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements*.

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Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Registrant is exposed to certain market risks, including fluctuations in interest rates, and commodity price risk primarily relating to changes in the market price of electricity. Market risk is the potential loss arising from adverse changes in prevailing market rates and prices.

Interest Rate Risk

A significant portion of Registrant's capital structure is comprised of fixed-rate debt and some long-term variable rate debt. Market risk related to our fixed-rate debt is deemed to be the potential increase in fair value resulting from a decrease in interest rates. At December 31, 2009, the fair value of Registrant's long-term debt was \$340.8 million. A hypothetical ten percent decrease in market interest rates would have resulted in a \$55.6 million increase in the fair value of Registrant's long-term debt.

Market risk related to Registrant's variable-rate debt is estimated as the potential decrease in pretax earnings resulting from an increase in interest rates. The interest rates applicable to variable-rate debt are based on weekly market rates. At December 31, 2009, the weekly market rate was approximately 0.3%. Based on \$6.3 million of variable-rate debt outstanding as of December 31, 2009, a hypothetical one percent rise in interest rates would not result in a material impact to earnings.

At December 31, 2009, Registrant did not believe that its short-term debt was subject to interest rate risk, due to the fair market value being approximately equal to the carrying value.

The proposed decision in the GSWC cost of capital proceeding authorized an interest rate balancing account to track interest costs of new debt. This balancing account would track any difference between the forecast incremental cost of debt included in the cost of capital adopted and the actual cost of debt for any long-term debt issued by GSWC from the effective date of the final decision.

Commodity/Derivative Risk

Registrant is exposed to commodity price risk primarily relating to changes in the market price of electricity for BVES. To manage its exposure to energy price risk, during 2001 and 2002 Registrant entered into certain block-forward purchase power contracts that qualified as derivative instruments under the accounting guidance for derivatives. A derivative financial instrument or other contract derives its value from another investment or designated benchmark. The power purchased under these contracts was only used to service electric customers' demand and Registrant did not and does not engage in trading of purchased power. Certain of these contracts did qualify as an exception provided under the accounting guidance for derivatives for activities that were considered normal purchases and normal sales. These contracts have been reflected in the statements of income at the time of contract settlement. Contracts that did not qualify for the normal purchases and normal sales exception have been recognized at fair market value on the balance sheet as an asset or liability and an unrealized gain or loss against earnings. On a monthly basis, the related asset or liability was adjusted to reflect the fair market value at the end of the month. As these contracts settled, the realized gains or losses were recorded in power purchased for resale, and the unrealized losses were reversed. As a result, GSWC recognized pretax unrealized gains of \$1,554,000 and \$2,100,000 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The increases and

decreases in energy prices throughout the terms of the contracts have resulted in significant fluctuations to GSWC's results of operations. The market prices for energy used to determine the fair value for this derivative instrument were estimated based on independent sources such as broker quotes and publications. The contracts entered into in 2001 and 2002 have all expired as of December 31, 2008.

In October 2008, GSWC executed a new purchased power contract that permits GSWC to purchase power at a fixed cost over three and five year terms depending on the amount of power and period during which the power will be purchased under the contract. The new contract is also subject to the accounting guidance for derivatives and requires mark-to-market derivative accounting. GSWC began receiving power under this contract on January 1, 2009. In May 2009, the CPUC issued a final decision approving the contract and authorized GSWC to establish a regulatory asset and liability memorandum account to offset the entries required by the accounting guidance. Accordingly, all unrealized gains and losses generated from the new purchased power contract are deferred on a monthly basis into the non-interest bearing regulatory memorandum account that will track the changes in fair value of the derivative throughout the term of the contract. As of December 31, 2009, \$7.3 million of cumulative unrealized losses have been included in this memorandum account. Unrealized gains and losses on this account do not impact earnings.

Except as discussed above, Registrant has no other derivative financial instruments, financial instruments with significant off-balance sheet risks or financial instruments with concentrations of credit risk.

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Impact of the Financial Crisis

Due to a downturn in the economy in 2008, there was a decline in the fair value of the assets in Registrant's pension and post-retirement benefit plans during 2008. This decline in market value significantly increased Registrant's pension and post-retirement benefit plan expenses in 2009 by \$3.6 million. To the extent that the decline in market value is not reversed and is not offset by changes in the discount rate, pension and post-retirement benefit plan expenses may also increase in subsequent years, negatively impacting earnings. During 2009 the fair value of the pension plan assets increased by approximately 26.4% since December 31, 2008. As a result, for the year ended December 31, 2009, Registrant's underfunded positions in these plans decreased by \$12.4 million to \$34.2 million as compared to \$46.6 million. However, in the event of renewed adverse market conditions, we may need to increase our cash contributions to these plans in subsequent years.

Registrant includes increases in pension and post-retirement cost in each general rate case filed by GSWC for possible recovery. However, Registrant estimates the amount of expenses expected to be incurred during future years in California. Registrant may not recover overages from those estimates in rates, which may adversely affect its financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and liquidity, unless authorized by the CPUC. Registrant is currently unable to predict if these higher costs will be recovered in future rates. In March 2009, GSWC filed an advice letter with the CPUC requesting authorization to establish a Pension Costs Memorandum Account to track the difference between the pension costs authorized by the CPUC and included in customer rates, and actual pension costs in 2009. The CPUC denied this request indicating that amounts established in the previous general rate case will remain in effect. GSWC also amended its current rate case application to request a two-way balancing account to track fluctuations in the forecasted annual pension expense adopted in rates and the actual annual expense to be recorded by GSWC in 2010, 2011 and 2012 in accordance with the accounting guidance for pension costs. If approved as filed, GSWC will establish a regulatory asset or liability in those years, for any shortfalls or excesses in this account. Pension expense historically is included in rates based on an actuarial estimate.

Registrant obtains funds from external sources to finance its on-going capital expenditures. Access to external financing on reasonable terms depends, in part, on conditions in the debt and equity markets. When business and market conditions deteriorate Registrant may no longer have access to the capital markets on reasonable terms. Registrant's ability to obtain funds is dependent upon the ability of Registrant to access the capital markets by issuing debt or equity to third parties or obtaining funds from its revolving credit facility. During 2009, Registrant was successful in completing the issuance of \$40 million of new debt and an equity offering that raised \$34 million.

Registrant's ability to collect amounts owed by customers and other third parties could also be adversely impacted by a downturn in the economy. An increased incidence of customers' inability to pay or delays in paying their utility bills, or an increase in customer bankruptcies, may lead to higher bad debt expense and reduced cash flow or in a loss in customers.

Registrant is unable to predict at this time how it may otherwise be impacted by the financial crisis.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

American States Water Company

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Golden State Water Company

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**AMERICAN STATES WATER COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(in thousands)	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Assets		
Utility Plant, at cost		
Water	\$ 1,129,253	\$ 1,051,838
Electric	67,248	66,513
	1,196,501	1,118,351
Less accumulated depreciation	(373,301)	(346,022)
	823,200	772,329
Construction work in progress	43,218	52,933
Net utility plant	866,418	825,262
Other Property and Investments		
Goodwill	4,437	4,610
Other property and investments	11,720	10,689
Total other property and investments	16,157	15,299
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,685	7,283
Accounts receivable-customers, less allowance for doubtful accounts	16,611	14,315
Unbilled revenue	18,199	17,958
Receivable from U.S. government, less allowance for doubtful accounts	4,245	8,094
Other accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts	8,424	6,341
Income taxes receivable	4,190	1,526
Materials and supplies	1,900	2,109
Regulatory assets - current	12,286	16,071
Prepayments and other current assets	3,355	2,950
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	19,766	11,836
Deferred income taxes - current	5,354	2,131
Total current assets	96,015	90,614
Regulatory and Other Assets		
Regulatory assets	110,420	104,521
Other accounts receivable	5,717	8,167
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	7,933	6,897
Deferred income taxes	313	254
Other	10,320	10,273
Total regulatory and other assets	134,703	130,112
Total Assets	\$ 1,113,293	\$ 1,061,287

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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**AMERICAN STATES WATER COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(in thousands)	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Capitalization and Liabilities		
Capitalization		
Common shareholders' equity	\$ 359,430	\$ 310,503
Long-term debt	305,866	266,536
Total capitalization	665,296	577,039
Current Liabilities		
Notes payable to banks	17,400	74,700
Long-term debt - current	695	636
Accounts payable	33,903	36,582
Income taxes payable	72	974
Accrued employee expenses	7,326	5,625
Accrued interest	3,290	2,463
Regulatory liabilities - current	113	
Deferred income taxes - current		2
Unrealized loss on purchased power contracts	7,338	
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	6,315	2,094
Other	23,254	14,321
Total current liabilities	99,706	137,397
Other Credits		
Advances for construction	84,653	86,816
Contributions in aid of construction - net	104,344	101,593
Deferred income taxes	95,235	84,750
Unamortized investment tax credits	2,154	2,245
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefits	40,158	52,235
Regulatory liabilities	1,173	425
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	11,580	9,866
Other	8,994	8,921
Total other credits	348,291	346,851
Commitments and Contingencies (Notes 13 and 14)		
Total Capitalization and Liabilities	\$ 1,113,293	\$ 1,061,287

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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AMERICAN STATES WATER COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CAPITALIZATION

(in thousands, except share data)	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Common Shareholders Equity:		
Common Shares, no par value, no stated value:		
Authorized: 30,000,000 shares		
Outstanding: 18,532,321 shares in 2009 and 17,301,047 shares in 2008	\$ 223,066	\$ 185,499
Earnings reinvested in the business	136,364	125,004
	359,430	310,503
Long-Term Debt (All are of GSWC unless otherwise noted)		
Notes/Debentures:		
6.64% notes due 2013	1,100	1,100
6.80% notes due 2013	2,000	2,000
6.87% notes due 2023	5,000	5,000
7.00% notes due 2023	10,000	10,000
7.55% notes due 2025	8,000	8,000
7.65% notes due 2025	22,000	22,000
6.81% notes due 2028	15,000	15,000
6.59% notes due 2029	40,000	40,000
7.875% notes due 2030	20,000	20,000
7.23% notes due 2031	50,000	50,000
Private Placement Notes:		
9.56% notes due 2031	28,000	28,000
5.87% notes due 2028	40,000	40,000
6.70% notes due 2019	40,000	
Tax-Exempt Obligations:		
5.50% notes due 2026	7,835	7,865
Variable Rate Obligation due 2014	6,000	6,000
State Water Project due 2035	4,685	4,719
Other Debt Instruments:		
8.50% fixed rate obligation due 2012	541	721
Variable Rate Obligation due 2018	303	339
Capital lease obligations	122	143
Chaparral City Water Company:		
5.20% term bonds due 2011	480	745
5.40% term bonds due 2022	4,610	4,610
5.30% term bonds due 2022	885	930
	306,561	267,172
Less: Current maturities	(695)	(636)
Total Capitalization	\$ 665,296	\$ 577,039

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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AMERICAN STATES WATER COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	For the years ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Operating Revenues			
Water	\$ 272,919	\$ 247,936	\$ 237,882
Electric	28,922	28,424	28,574
Contracted services	59,132	42,358	34,914
Total operating revenues	360,973	318,718	301,370
Operating Expenses			
Water purchased	46,113	46,617	45,439
Power purchased for pumping	10,279	10,428	10,591
Groundwater production assessment	11,563	10,623	9,944
Power purchased for resale	12,853	13,616	14,199
Unrealized gain on purchased power contracts		(1,554)	(2,100)
Supply cost balancing accounts	12,434	(387)	(1,962)
Other operation expenses	29,476	30,076	27,375
Administrative and general expenses	70,145	62,716	52,637
Depreciation and amortization	33,557	31,562	28,941
Maintenance	17,529	16,331	15,779
Property and other taxes	13,068	12,312	11,254
Construction expenses	33,717	23,872	22,125
Goodwill impairment charge		7,700	
Loss on settlement for removal of wells	760		
Net gain on sale of property	(15)		(584)
Total operating expenses	291,479	263,912	233,638
Operating Income	69,494	54,806	67,732
Other Income and Expenses			
Interest expense	(22,306)	(21,330)	(21,582)
Interest income	947	1,837	2,371
Other	221	71	299
Total other income and expenses	(21,138)	(19,422)	(18,912)
Income from operations before income tax expense	48,356	35,384	48,820
Income tax expense	18,825	13,379	20,790
Net Income	\$ 29,531	\$ 22,005	\$ 28,030
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding	18,052	17,262	17,121
Basic Earnings Per Common Share	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.62
Weighted Average Number of Diluted Shares Outstanding	18,188	17,394	17,177
Fully Diluted Earnings Per Common Share	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.26	\$ 1.61
Dividends Declared Per Common Share	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.955

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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AMERICAN STATES WATER COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES
IN COMMON SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

(in thousands)	Common Shares		Earnings Reinvested in the Business	Total
	Number of Shares	Amount		
Balances at December 31, 2006	17,049	\$ 175,135	\$ 108,599	\$ 283,734
Cumulative effect of adopting accounting guidance on tax uncertainties			181	181
Add:				
Net income			28,030	28,030
Issuance of Common Shares	26	876		876
Exercise of stock options	156	3,911		3,911
Tax benefit from employee stock options		835		835
Compensation on stock-based awards		968		968
Dividend equivalent rights on stock-based awards not paid in cash		71		71
Deduct:				
Dividends on Common Shares			16,339	16,339
Dividend equivalent rights on stock based awards, net of tax effect			138	138
Balances at December 31, 2007	17,231	181,796	120,333	302,129
Add:				
Net income			22,005	22,005
Issuance of Common Shares	42	1,173		1,173
Exercise of stock options	28	690		690
Tax benefit from employee stock options		150		150
Compensation on stock-based awards		1,613		1,613
Dividend equivalent rights on stock-based awards not paid in cash		77		77
Deduct:				
Dividends on Common Shares			17,257	17,257
Dividend equivalent rights on stock based awards, net of tax effect			77	77
Balances at December 31, 2008	17,301	185,499	125,004	310,503
Add:				
Net income			29,531	29,531
Issuance of Common Shares	1,218	35,797		35,797
Exercise of stock options	13	309		309
Tax benefit from employee stock options		80		80
Compensation on stock-based awards		1,308		1,308
Dividend equivalent rights on stock-based awards not paid in cash		73		73
Deduct:				
Dividends on Common Shares			18,098	18,098
Dividend equivalent rights on stock based awards, net of tax effect			73	73
Balances at December 31, 2009	18,532	\$ 223,066	\$ 136,364	\$ 359,430

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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AMERICAN STATES WATER COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)	For the years ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net income	\$ 29,531	\$ 22,005	\$ 28,030
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation and amortization	33,557	31,562	28,941
Net gain on sale of property	(15)		(584)
Provision for doubtful accounts	1,012	885	1,109
Deferred income taxes and investment tax credits	7,583	1,957	1,462
Unrealized gain on purchased power contracts		(1,554)	(2,100)
Equity earnings from investment	(111)	(71)	(299)
Stock-based compensation expense	1,333	1,499	857
Loss on settlement for removal of wells	760		
Goodwill impairment charge		7,700	
Other net	1,237	522	1,034
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable - customers	(3,308)	884	(1,572)
Unbilled revenue	(241)	(1,923)	(339)
Other accounts receivable	367	(786)	137
Receivables from the U.S. government	3,849	(372)	(1,295)
Materials and supplies	209	(533)	(11)
Prepayments and other current assets	(405)	(185)	2,122
Regulatory assets - supply cost balancing accounts	12,434	(387)	(1,962)
Other assets (including other regulatory assets)	(19,684)	(737)	(4,152)
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	(8,966)	(12,607)	(1,631)
Accounts payable	(529)	7,532	833
Income taxes receivable/payable	(3,566)	(890)	1,527
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	5,935	7,282	635
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefits	1,029	687	70
Other liabilities	10,583	(324)	(1,790)
Net cash provided	72,594	62,146	51,022
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Capital expenditures	(77,459)	(77,018)	(49,867)
Business acquisition		(2,298)	
Proceeds from sale of property	16		609
Net cash used	(77,443)	(79,316)	(49,258)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of Common Shares, net of issuance costs	35,797	1,173	876
Proceeds from stock option exercises	309	690	3,911
Tax benefits from exercise of stock-based awards	80	150	835
Receipt of advances for and contributions in aid of construction	3,450	4,892	7,073
Refunds on advances for construction	(3,876)	(3,603)	(4,179)
Retirement or repayments of long-term debt	(611)	(663)	(601)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt, net of issuance costs	39,750		
Net change in notes payable to banks	(57,300)	37,500	5,200
Dividends paid	(18,098)	(17,257)	(16,339)

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Other	(250)	(127)	(65)
Net cash provided (used)	(749)	22,755	(3,289)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(5,598)	5,585	(1,525)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	7,283	1,698	3,223
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 1,685	\$ 7,283	\$ 1,698

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY****BALANCE SHEETS**

(in thousands)	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Assets		
Utility Plant, at cost		
Water	\$ 1,061,345	\$ 985,641
Electric	67,248	66,513
	1,128,593	1,052,154
Less accumulated depreciation	(352,574)	(326,089)
	776,019	726,065
Construction work in progress	43,025	51,778
Net utility plant	819,044	777,843
Other Property and Investments	8,738	7,719
	8,738	7,719
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,096	3,812
Accounts receivable-customers, less allowance for doubtful accounts	16,193	13,969
Unbilled revenue	17,835	17,641
Inter-company receivable	372	309
Other accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts	8,044	4,348
Income taxes receivable from Parent	2,496	
Materials and supplies	1,679	1,543
Regulatory assets current	12,267	16,018
Prepayments and other current assets	3,144	2,714
Deferred income taxes current	5,146	2,144
Total current assets	68,272	62,498
Regulatory and Other Assets		
Regulatory assets	110,420	104,521
Other accounts receivable	5,717	8,167
Other	9,654	9,402
Total regulatory and other assets	125,791	122,090
Total Assets	\$ 1,021,845	\$ 970,150

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY****BALANCE SHEETS**

(in thousands)	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Capitalization and Liabilities		
Capitalization		
Common shareholder s equity	\$ 331,530	\$ 324,533
Long-term debt	300,221	260,561
Total capitalization	631,751	585,094
Current Liabilities		
Long-term debt current	365	326
Accounts payable	26,829	25,897
Inter-company payable	7,551	18,392
Income taxes payable to Parent		2,794
Accrued employee expenses	6,338	4,940
Accrued interest	3,256	2,391
Regulatory liabilities current	113	
Unrealized loss on purchased power contracts	7,338	
Deferred income taxes current		39
Other	22,136	13,245
Total current liabilities	73,926	68,024
Other Credits		
Advances for construction	79,443	80,977
Contributions in aid of construction net	91,519	89,519
Deferred income taxes	94,418	83,765
Unamortized investment tax credits	2,154	2,245
Accrued pension and other post-retirement benefits	40,158	52,235
Other	8,476	8,291
Total other credits	316,168	317,032
Commitments and Contingencies (Notes 13 and 14)		
Total Capitalization and Liabilities	\$ 1,021,845	\$ 970,150

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**GOLDEN STATE WATER COMPANY****STATEMENTS OF CAPITALIZATION**

(in thousands, except share data)	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Common Shareholder s Equity:		
Common shares, no par value, Outstanding: 134 shares in 2009 and 2008	\$ 195,821	\$ 194,728
Earnings reinvested in the business	135,709	129,805
	331,530	324,533
Long-Term Debt		
Notes/Debentures:		
6.64% notes due 2013	1,100	1,100
6.80% notes due 2013	2,000	2,000
6.87% notes due 2023	5,000	5,000
7.00% notes due 2023	10,000	10,000
7.55% notes due 2025	8,000	8,000
7.65% notes due 2025	22,000	22,000
6.81% notes due 2028	15,000	15,000
6.59% notes due 2029	40,000	40,000
7.875% notes due 2030	20,000	20,000
7.23% notes due 2031	50,000	50,000
Private Placement Notes:		
9.56% notes due 2031	28,000	28,000
5.87% notes due 2028	40,000	40,000
6.70% notes due 2019	40,000	
Tax-Exempt Obligations:		
5.50% notes due 2026	7,835	7,865
Variable Rate Obligation due 2014	6,000	