



Annual Financial Report 2002-03

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City of Burbank

Stacey J. Murphy *Mayor of Burbank*

Marsha Ramos *Vice Mayor*

David P. GolonskiCouncil Member

Jef Vander Borght
Council Member

Todd Campbell *Council Member*

Mary J. Alvord
City Manager

BWP Executive Management

Ron Davis General Manager

Richard Corbi Chief Financial Officer

JoAnn Davis *Administrative Officer*

Joanne L. Fletcher
Customer Service Manager

Fredric C. Fletcher
Assistant General Mgr. - Power

John W. (Fred) Lantz Assistant General Mgr. - Water

Gregory L. SimayAssistant General Mgr. - Electric

BURBANK WATER AND POWER Board



Rear: Robert Olson, Vahe Hovanessian, Tom Jamentz, Lee Dunayer Front: Wendy James, William Barlak (Chair), Janice Slaby (Vice Chair)

BURBANK WATER AND POWER Executive Management



Rear: Fred Lantz, Richard Corbi, Fred Fletcher, Greg Simay Front: Joanne Fletcher, Ron Davis, JoAnn Davis



General Manager's Letter

As the General Manager of Burbank Water and Power (BWP), I am proud of the many accomplishments at BWP. While the utility industry in California has changed dramatically over the last few years, BWP remains committed to providing competitive and stable rates and reliable service to our customers.

Customers and community relations continue to be an important focus for BWP. BWP is committed to maintaining high customer service and reliability, while maintaining stable and competitive rates. BWP maintains very high reliability results for the past several years. Further, BWP continues to impact legislation at the state and federal levels to ensure that we respond to the challenges confronting BWP as a public power utility.

BWP continues to achieve major milestones regarding the availability and reliability of its local generation. The Olive 1 and 2 units were retrofitted with state-of-the-art emissions control technology. BWP is the developer and will operate the Magnolia Power Project, which is a 310 MW gas-fired generation facility. The City will be entitled to approximately 98 MW of capacity from the Magnolia Power Project upon its completion in May 2005.

In addition to the new Lake 1 Unit, the retrofit of Olive 1 and Olive 2, and participation in the Magnolia Power Project, BWP actively participates in the forward purchase markets for energy and natural gas in order to secure energy for its customers at known prices. We expect that future load growth in the City will be met through the acquisition of additional renewable energy to be optimized with existing capacity, such as the Magnolia Power Project.

Wholesale marketing continues to have a net positive impact on BWP's revenues. While wholesale revenues are not at the levels seen during the power crisis of 2000, wholesale revenues increased from \$46.5 million in Fiscal Year 2001-02 to \$85.6 million in Fiscal Year 2002-03. BWP adopted formal policies and procedures for the administration of its energy risk management activities. BWP's goal is to mitigate risks associated with serving its retail customers and with wholesale market activity.

BWP implemented a new financial reserve policy to help insure its future financial stability. BWP's financial reserve policy established reserves for operations, debt reduction and capital funding, and general plant replacement.

We continue to make capital improvements to the Water System to ensure reliability, public safety, water quality, business management, and system security. The City Council approved a multi-year water rate plan to address the use of BWP's stored groundwater credits. This rate plan reduces sudden one-time rate increases to BWP's customers.

During the last several years, BWP has been focused on taking the necessary actions to provide customers with competitive and stable rates. Whether it's retrofitting or constructing new local generation resources or changes in legislation affecting BWP, we intend to continue to be a highly reliable and competitive utility, ready to meet the future challenges in our industry.

Ronald E. Davis

GENERAL MANAGER

Management's Comparative Highlights

Year Ended June 30, 2003 and 2002

	Electric		Water	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
SERVICE	kWh (Millions)		CCF (Thousar	nds)
Sales	1,228	1,048	9,492	9,733
Customers	51,439	51,655	26,240	26,609
FINANCIAL	Amounts in Tho	usands	Amounts in Thou	usands
Revenues *	\$ 224,923 \$	191,469	\$18,161\$	16,056
Expenses **	195,757	183,582	14,034	13,778
Transfers to City ***	8,189	8,389	753	715
Total Expenses and Transfers	203,946	191,971	14,787	14,493
Change in Net Assets	20,977	(502)	3,374	1,563
Cash and Cash Equivalents	37,693	37,635	10,445	8,089
Restricted Cash & Investments	12,492	10,038	1,119	1,120
Capital Assets, Net	175,892	151,389	34,628	34,022
Total Liabilities	147,469	137,230	16,997	17,484
		DRevenues * DExpenses ** DChange in Net Assets	□Ex	venues * penses ** ange in Net Assets

 $[\]boldsymbol{*}$ Includes operating and non-operating revenues, capital contributions, and transfers-in.

^{**} Includes operating and non-operating expenses.

^{***} Represents payments in-lieu of taxes.



600 Anton Boulevard Suite 700 Costa Mesa, CA 92626-7651

Independent Auditors' Report

The Honorable City Council City of Burbank, California:

We have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of the Water and Electric Utility Enterprise Funds (Water and Electric Utility Funds), each an enterprise fund of the City of Burbank, California, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2003, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City of Burbank's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audits. The prior year summarized comparative information has been derived from the Water and Electric Utility Funds' 2002 financial statements and, in our report dated November 22, 2002, we expressed an unqualified opinion.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in note 1, the financial statements present only the Water and Electric Utility Funds and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the City of Burbank, California, as of June 30, 2003, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows, where applicable, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Water and Electric Utility Funds of the City of Burbank, California, as of June 30, 2003, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Management's discussion and analysis as listed in the table of contents is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements. The General Manager's letter, management's comparative highlights, and historical summary schedules are presented for additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The General Manager's letter, management's comparative highlights and the historical summary schedules presented as supplementary information have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

KPMG LLP

Los Angeles, California October 31, 2003

Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2003

The management of the Water and Electric Utility Enterprise Funds (Water & Electric Utility Funds) offers the following overview and analysis of the basic financial statements of the Water and Electric Utility Enterprise Funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003 (the fiscal year). Management encourages readers to utilize information in the Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) in conjunction with the accompanying basic financial statements. All amounts, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in thousands of dollars.

Overview of the Basic Financial Statements

MD&A is intended to serve as an introduction to the Water and Electric Utility Funds' basic financial statements. These financial statements include only activities of the Electric and Water Utility Enterprise Funds for the last two years for comparative purposes. Because the Water and Electric Utility Funds generate revenues primarily from rates, the business-type activities model and the accrual basis of accounting are used to account for the electric and water utility operations.

Management elects to provide not only highlights to the basic financial statements, but also vital statistics and other relevant data associated with the Water and Electric Utility Funds. Included as part of the financial statements are three separate statements.

The Statement of Net Assets presents information on the Water and Electric Utility Funds' assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as Net Assets.

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets presents information showing how the Water and Electric Utility Funds' net assets changed during the two most recent fiscal years. Financial results are recorded using the accrual basis of accounting. In this basis, all changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in a future fiscal period (e.g., billed but uncollected revenues and employee earned but unused vacation leave).

The Statement of Cash Flows reports cash receipts, cash payments, and net changes in cash from operations, non-capital financing, capital and related financing, and investing activities.

The notes to the basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential to fully understand the data provided in the financial statements.

Electric Utility Fund

During the year ended June 30, 2003, the following are the significant financial highlights:

- Net assets increased by \$20,977 or 22%, due primarily to higher net wholesale revenues and lower retail power supply expenses from savings gained by the expiration of long-term power contracts that were originated during the volatile electric market in prior years.
- Total assets grew by \$31,216 or 13% from prior fiscal year, largely attributed to the capitalization of the Lake One unit, Capon Switching Station, and the on-going Construction in Progress for the Olive 1 & 2 Emissions Retrofit.
- In July 2002, the Electric Utility Fund issued bonds in the amount of \$25,000. Bond proceeds were used to finance the emissions retrofitting of the existing Olive 1 & 2 steam generators.

Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2003

Financial Analysis

Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets

		2003	2002
Operating revenues:			
Retail	\$	126,418	128,108
Wholesale		85,680	46,501
Other	_	3,484	4,106
Total operating revenues		215,582	178,715
Operating expenses:			
Purchased power and fuel – wholesale		76,864	41,653
Purchased power and transmission – retail		83,242	104,041
Transmission and distribution expense		15,506	17,838
Other operating expense		10,005	11,733
Depreciation		6,608	5,697
Total operating expenses		192,225	180,962
Operating income (loss)		23,357	(2,247)
Nonoperating income (expense):			
Interest income		1,552	2,836
Intergovernmental		1,432	2,761
Other income (expense)		110	55
Interest expense	_	(3,532)	(2,620)
Total nonoperating income (expense)		(438)	3,032
Income before contributions and transfers		22,919	785
Contributions and transfers:			
Capital contributions		853	1,102
Transfers in from the City		5,394	6,000
Transfers out to the City		(8,189)	(8,389)
Change in net assets		20,977	(502)
Net assets, beginning of year		96,899	97,401
Net assets, end of year	\$	117,876	96,899

Retail revenue (residential, commercial, and other sales) continues to be the primary revenue source for the electric utility making up to 58% of total revenue. The Electric Utility Fund's retail margin had substantial growth from 11% to 28% during the current fiscal year due to lower retail power supply expenses. Retail expenses were lower, primarily driven by the expiration of long-term power contracts that were originated during the volatile electric market in prior years.

Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2003

Wholesale revenue had a significant growth of 84% due to the Electric Utility Fund's ability to utilize assets to increase sales in the wholesale market. Although wholesale power supply expenses, as a percentage of wholesale revenue, remained comparable to prior year, however, the wholesale margin in dollars was higher and continues to have a significant contribution to the Electric Utility Fund's revenues.

Interest income decreased by 45% due to lower investment rates when compared to the prior year.

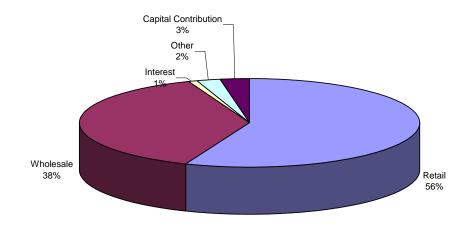
Operating expenses, excluding power supply expenses, as a percentage of total revenues, were comparable to prior fiscal year.

The Electric Utility Fund received a transfer in of \$5,394 from the City of Burbank (the City) associated with the costs incurred for building the new distributing station. The project is for the SR134 ramp, which is expected to be completed in the next fiscal year. The project costs were paid by the Community Development Department (CDD).

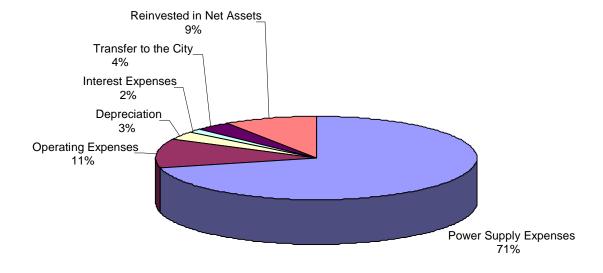
Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2003

The transfer from the Electric Utility Fund to the City's General Fund of \$8,189 includes the in-lieu transfer and street lighting transfer. The in-lieu transfer and street lighting transfer are computed based on 5% and 1.25%, respectively, of current period retail revenue.

Sources of Revenues



Uses of Revenues



Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2003

The Electric Utility Fund's net assets at June 30 2003, are as follow:

Schedule of Net Assets

	 2003	2002	Change
Assets:			
Current assets	\$ 74,785	70,362	4,423
Noncurrent assets	14,668	12,378	2,290
Capital assets, net	175,892	151,389	24,503
Total assets	 265,345	234,129	31,216
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities	33,234	41,925	(8,691)
Noncurrent liabilities	114,235	95,305	18,930
Total liabilities	 147,469	137,230	10,239
Equity (net assets):			
Invested in capital assets, net of			
related debt	49,844	44,194	5,650
Restricted net assets	10,841	8,474	2,367
Unrestricted net assets	57,191	44,231	12,960
Total equity (net assets)	\$ 117,876	96,899	20,977

Changes in net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of the Electric Utility Fund's financial position. In the case of the Electric Utility Fund, assets exceeded liabilities by \$117,876 at the close of the most recent fiscal year. This is an increase of \$20,977 from prior year due to:

Income before contributions and transfers	\$ 22,919
Capital contributions and transfers in	6,247
Transfer out to the city	 (8,189)
Total increase to net assets	\$ 20,977

Of the net asset increase, \$5,650 or 27% is invested in capital assets, \$2,367 or 11% is used as restricted assets to meet debt service obligations, and \$12,960 or 62% is unrestricted cash. Restricted net assets represent assets which have legal constraints placed on their usage. These restraints are due to restrictions imposed by financing requirements or restrictions imposed by the law. The Electric Utility Fund's restricted net assets of \$10,841 represents cash set-aside in the parity reserve fund for the outstanding bonds.

Total assets grew by \$31,216 or 13% from prior fiscal year, primarily attributable to the increase in Net Utility Plant and Equipment, which is discussed in the Capital Assets section to follow.

Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2003

Current liabilities decreased by \$8,691, primarily due to a decrease in purchased power reserves. The reserve was established to offset high forward purchased power contracts that were no longer an effective mitigation tool for the loss of power from the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and Intermountain Power Project (IPP) contracts. Noncurrent liabilities increased by \$18,930 primarily associated with the issuance of \$25,000 in 2002 Series A Bonds, however, this was offset by payment of \$6,460 for the 2001 Series A Bonds.

The unrestricted net assets of the Electric Utility Fund of \$57,191 represent funds that are available for future investment in capital assets or to minimize rate volatility. Changes in unrestricted net assets are primarily driven by revenues, expenses, and capital expenditures. The Electric Utility Fund's unrestricted net assets increased by \$12,960 or 29% from prior fiscal year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2003

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

Capitai Assets		2003	2002
Utility plant and equipment (P&E):			
Land: Beginning, July 1	\$	2,738	2,740
Retirements	<u> </u>		(2)
Ending, June 30 – land		2,738	2,738
Building and improvement:			
Beginning, July 1		183,379	175,647
Additions		61,827	7,732
Ending, June 30 – building and improvement		245,206	183,379
Machinery and equipment:			
Beginning, July 1		22,381	21,936
Additions		2,471	445
Retirements		(204)	
Ending, June 30 - machinery and equipment		24,648	22,381
Construction work in progress (CIP):			
Construction work in progress:			
Beginning, July 1		70,561	12,821
Additions		19,291	78,176
Retirements		(52,475)	(20,436)
Ending, June 30 – construction work in progress		37,377	70,561
Total capital assets:			
Beginning, July 1		279,059	213,144
Additions		83,589	86,353
Retirements		(52,679)	(20,438)
Accumulated depreciation		(134,077)	(127,670)
Ending, June 30 - total capital assets, net	\$	175,892	151,389

As of June 30, 2003, almost 66% of the Electric Utility Fund's total assets were invested in capital assets, which are divided into Utility Plant and Equipment (P&E) and Construction in Progress (CIP). During the most recent fiscal year, capital assets increased by \$83,589, offset by net decreases of \$52,679, and net depreciation of \$6,407.

The major additions in the Electric Utility Fund's capital assets were due to improvements to the Electric System for the Lake One unit for approximately \$38,899, Capon Switching Station for \$10,335, and \$19,291 for the Olive 1 & 2 Emissions Retrofit.

Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2003

Long-Term Debt

Revenue Bonds Payable

	 2003	2002
As of June 30:		
1998 Series A Bonds	\$ 45,160	45,160
2001 Series A Bonds	48,285	54,745
2002 Series A Bonds	25,000	
Unamortized bond discount	 (445)	(758)
Revenue bonds	118,000	99,147
Less current portion of revenue bond	 (6,605)	(6,460)
Long-term debt	\$ 111,395	92,687

On July 1, 2002, the Electric Utility Fund issued the 2002 bonds in the amount of \$25,000 with annual maturities from June 1, 2005 through June 1, 2022, with an interest rate of 4.65%. The majority of bond proceeds were used to finance the emissions retrofit of the existing Olive 1 and 2 steam generators.

Outstanding Debt

The Electric Utility Fund maintains an "A+" rating from Standard & Poor's and "A1" from Moody's Investors Service for its revenue bonds.

Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2003

Water Utility Fund

During the year ended June 30, 2003, the following are the significant financial highlights:

- Net assets increased by \$3,374 or 13%, due primarily to higher potable water sales associated with an average of 4.8% water rate increase approved by the City Council during the annual fiscal year 2002-03 budget.
- Total assets grew by \$2,887 or 6% from prior fiscal year, due mainly to increases in cash balances as a result of positive operating results.
- Noncurrent liabilities decreased by \$802 or 7% due to principal repayment of outstanding debt.

Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2003

Financial Analysis

Schedule of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets

	 2003	2002
Operating revenues:		
Potable water sales	\$ 14,505	13,457
Reclaimed water sales	735	553
Miscellaneous	 1,706	1,120
Total operating revenues	 16,946	15,130
Operating expenses:		
Purchased water	5,629	5,458
Operations, maintenance, and administration	6,185	6,072
Depreciation	 1,751	1,770
Total operating expenses	 13,565	13,300
Operating income	3,381	1,830
Nonoperating income (expense):		
Interest income	357	537
Intergovernmental	92	(21)
Other income (expense)	7	3
Interest expense	 (469)	(478)
Total nonoperating income (expenses)	 (13)	41
Income before contributions and transfers	3,368	1,871
Contribution and transfers:		
Capital contribution	759	221
Transfer in from the City		186
Transfer out to the City	 (753)	(715)
Change in net assets	3,374	1,563
Net assets, beginning balance	 26,957	25,394
Net assets, ending balance	\$ 30,331	26,957

Potable water sales are the primary revenue source for the Water Utility Fund making up 86% of total revenue. Potable water sales grew by 8% from prior year primarily due to annual average rate increase of 4.8%. Miscellaneous revenues increased by 52%, which were attributed to payments such as working for others, water fire flow tests, and water meter hookup fees.

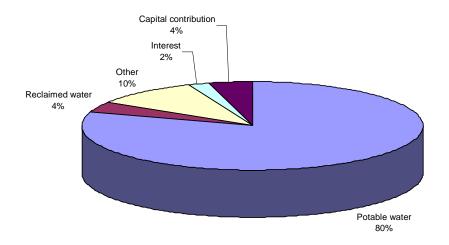
As a percentage of total water sales, purchased water expenses and operations and maintenance expenses were lower by 2.5% and 3.5%, respectively, compared to prior fiscal year.

Interest income decreased by 34% due to lower investment rates than prior year.

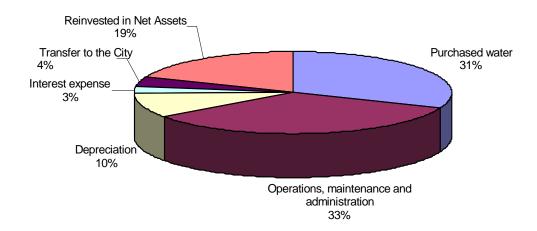
Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2003

The transfer from the Water Utility Fund of \$753 to the City's General Fund includes the in-lieu transfer, which is based on 5% of water sales.

Sources of Revenues



Uses of Revenues



Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2003

The Water Utility Fund's net assets at June 30, 2003 are as follows:

Schedule of Net Assets

	 2003	2002	Change
Assets:			
Current assets	\$ 11,528	9,244	2,284
Noncurrent assets	1,172	1,175	(3)
Capital assets, net of depreciation	 34,628	34,022	606
Total assets	 47,328	44,441	2,887
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities	6,940	6,625	315
Noncurrent liabilities	 10,057	10,859	(802)
Total liabilities	 16,997	17,484	(487)
Net assets:			
Invested in capital assets, net of			
related debt	24,252	22,636	1,616
Restricted net assets	777	778	(1)
Unrestricted net assets	 5,302	3,543	1,759
Total equity (net assets)	\$ 30,331	26,957	3,374

Changes in net assets is a useful indicator of the Water Utility Fund's financial position. The Water Utility Fund's assets exceeded liabilities by \$30,331 as of June 30, 2003. This is an increase of \$3,374 from prior year due to:

Income before contributions and transfers	\$ 3,368
Capital contributions	759
Transfer out to the city	 (753)
Total increase of net assets	\$ 3,374

Of this increase, \$1,616 or 48%, is used to fund asset growth, and \$1,759 or 52%, is used to meet the Water Utility Fund's debt obligations.

Total liabilities decreased by \$487 or 3% from prior fiscal year due to principal repayment of outstanding debt.

The largest portion of the Water Utility Fund's net assets, \$24,252 or 80% are reflected as investment in capital assets less any outstanding debt related to acquire those assets.

Approximately \$777 or 3% of the net assets are restricted and must comply with financing requirements or other restrictions imposed by law.

Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2003

The unrestricted net assets represent 17% or \$5,302 of funds that are available for future investment in the Water Utility Fund's capital assets or rate stability. Changes in unrestricted net assets are primarily driven by revenues, expenses, and capital expenditures. The Water Utility Fund's unrestricted net assets increased by \$1,759 from prior fiscal year.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

Capital Assets		2003	2002
Utility plant and equipment (P&E):			
Land:		• • • •	
Beginning, July 1	\$	309	309
Additions Retirements			
Retirements			
Ending, June 30 – land		309	309
Building and improvement:			
Beginning, July 1		52,519	50,705
Additions		1,779	2,541
Retirements		(8)	(727)
Ending, June 30 – building and improvement		54,290	52,519
Machinery and equipment:			
Beginning, July 1		4,346	4,282
Additions		194	98
Retirements		(68)	(34)
Ending, June 30 – machinery and equipment		4,472	4,346
Construction in progress (CIP):			
Construction work in progress:			
Beginning, July 1		1,671	1,138
Additions		860	6,309
Retirements	_	(445)	(5,776)
Ending, June 30 – construction work in progress		2,086	1,671
Total capital assets:			
Beginning, July 1		58,845	56,434
Additions		2,833	8,948
Retirements		(521)	(6,537)
Accumulated depreciation		(26,529)	(24,823)
Ending, June 30 – capital assets, net	\$	34,628	34,022

Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2003

At June 30, 2003, a significant portion, 73% or \$34,628 of the Water Utility Fund's total assets are invested in capital assets which are divided into Utility Plant and Equipment (P&E) and Construction in Progress (CIP). During the most recent fiscal year, capital assets increased by \$2,833, however, this was offset by capital asset retirements of \$521 and net depreciation of \$1,706.

Additions to the Water Utility Fund's capital assets were due to various Aid In Construction (AIC) projects, water system improvements, capital billable projects, and reclaimed water system improvements. Some major capitalized projects are as follows:

• Citywide meter/valve replaceme	ent \$	176
 Citywide meters/hydrants 		123
• Citywide broken valve replacen	nents	163
• Reclaimed expansion – Phase C		102
• Install 350' +/- 12" Ductile Iron	Pipe (DIP)	118
Total	\$	682

Long-Term Debt

	 2003	2002
Revenue bonds payable Unamortized discount	\$ 8,575 (88)	9,280 (93)
Revenue bonds payable, net	8,487	9,187
Loan payable Deferred revenue	2,014 9	2,167 9
Less: Current portion of revenue bonds Current portion of loans payable	 (723) (157)	(705) (153)
Long-term debt	\$ 9,630	10,505

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Water Utility Fund had revenue bonds outstanding of \$8,487, including the 1998 Series A Water Bonds, which were issued to finance additions and improvements to the water system.

The Water Utility Fund maintains an "A+" rating from Standard & Poor's and "A1" from Moody's Investors Service for its revenue bonds.

Rates

The City Council approved the second year of a water rate increase in fiscal year 2003-04, which averages 4.8% annually for water replenishment. The rate increases will bring water rates back to fiscal year 1994-95 levels by fiscal year 2006-07.

Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2003

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Water and Electric Utility Enterprise Funds. Questions concerning any information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Richard A. Corbi, the Chief Financial Officer, Burbank Water and Power, 164 W. Magnolia Blvd., Burbank, CA 91503.

Statement of Net Assets

June 30, 2003

(With comparative financial information for the year ended June 30, 2002)

(In thousands)

		Wat	er	Electric		
Assets		2003	2002	2003	2002	
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents (note 2): General operating reserves Bond funds Debt reduction and capital funding reserves	\$	9,138 — 1,307	6,782 — 1,307	22,979 9,166 5,548	5,422 26,665 5,548	
Total cash and cash						
equivalents		10,445	8,089	37,693	37,635	
Accounts receivable, net (note 3) Inventories Due from other governments Deposits and prepaid expenses Interest receivable Due from City of Burbank		724 295 — 64 —	788 255 — — 109 3	32,819 2,639 — 1,388 184 62	27,289 2,455 770 1,791 276 146	
Total current assets		11,528	9,244	74,785	70,362	
Noncurrent assets: Restricted nonpooled cash and cash equivalents (note 2) Restricted nonpooled investments (note 2) Rights to purchase power Deferred bond issuance and acquisition costs	_	87 1,032 — 53	95 1,025 — 55	350 12,142 1,162 1,014	336 9,702 877 1,463	
Total noncurrent assets	_	1,172	1,175	14,668	12,378	
Capital assets (notes 4 and 13): Utility plant and equipment Construction in progress	_	59,071 2,086	57,174 1,671	272,592 37,377	208,498 70,561	
Total utility plant and equipment		61,157	58,845	309,969	279,059	
Less accumulated depreciation		(26,529)	(24,823)	(134,077)	(127,670)	
Total capital assets, net	_	34,628	34,022	175,892	151,389	
Total assets	\$	47,328	44,441	265,345	234,129	

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

Statement of Net Assets

June 30, 2003

(With comparative financial information for the year ended June 30, 2002)

(In thousands)

		Wat	ter	Electric		
Liabilities		2003	2002	2003	2002	
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued						
expenses	\$	2,186	2,435	18,085	20,483	
Current portion of loan payable						
(note 7)		157	153	_	_	
Current portion of compensated		7	0	1.50	151	
absences (note 7)		7	8	159	151	
Accrued payroll		148	151	745	704	
Bond interest payable		32 151	34 139	178 1,427	178 941	
Due to the City of Burbank Customer deposits		3,536	3,000	1,427 2,494	4,450	
Purchased power loss reserve		3,330	3,000	2,494	4,430	
(note 12)					6,132	
Current portion of revenue bonds		_	_	_	0,132	
payable, net (notes 7 and 14)		723	705	6,605	6,460	
Deferred revenue (note 8)			—	3,541	2,426	
· ,		6.040				
Total current liabilities		6,940	6,625	33,234	41,925	
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Revenue bonds payable, net						
(note 7)		7,764	8,482	111,395	92,687	
Loan payable (note 7)		1,857	2,014	_	_	
Compensated absences (note 7)		427	354	2,840	2,618	
Deferred revenue (note 8)		9	9			
Total noncurrent liabilities		10,057	10,859	114,235	95,305	
Total liabilities	\$	16,997	17,484	147,469	137,230	
Net Assets						
Net assets:						
Invested in capital assets, net of						
related debt	\$	24,252	22,636	49,844	44,194	
Restricted for debt service		777	778	10,841	8,474	
Unrestricted		5,302	3,543	57,191	44,231	
Total net assets	\$	30,331	26,957	117,876	96,899	
	_					

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets

For the year ended June 30, 2003 (With comparative financial information for the year ended June 30, 2002)

(In thousands)

	Water		Electric		
	2003	2002	2003	2002	
Operating revenues: Sale of power and fuel – wholesale					
and transmission (note 11) Sale of power-retail	\$ _		85,680 126,418	46,501 128,108	
Sale of water Miscellaneous	 15,240 1,706	14,010 1,120	3,484	4,106	
Total operating revenues	 16,946	15,130	215,582	178,715	
Operating expenses: Purchased power and fuel – wholesale (notes 11 and 12) Purchased power – retail (note 10) Purchased water Water maintenance and operation	 5,629	 5,458	76,864 83,242 —	41,653 104,041 —	
expenses Transmission expenses Distribution expenses	 5,163 — —	4,337	8,342 7,164	10,344 7,494	
Total power supply/ purchase water expenses	10,792	9,795	175,612	163,532	
Other operating expenses Depreciation	1,022 1,751	1,735 1,770	10,005 6,608	11,733 5,697	
Total operating expenses	13,565	13,300	192,225	180,962	
Operating income (loss)	3,381	1,830	23,357	(2,247)	
Nonoperating income (expenses): Interest income Intergovernmental Interest expense Other income, net	 357 92 (469) 7	537 (21) (478) 3	1,552 1,432 (3,532) 110	2,836 2,761 (2,620) 55	
Total nonoperating income (expenses)	 (13)	41	(438)	3,032	
Income before contributions and transfers	3,368	1,871	22,919	785	
Capital contributions Transfers in from the City Transfers out of the City:	759 —	221 186	853 5,394	1,102 6,000	
Payments in lieu of taxes (note 9) Other	(753)	(715)	(8,189)	(7,903) (486)	
Change in net assets	3,374	1,563	20,977	(502)	
Net assets, July 1	 26,957	25,394	96,899	97,401	
Net assets, June 30	\$ 30,331	26,957	117,876	96,899	

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended June 30, 2003 (With comparative financial information for the year ended June 30, 2002)

(In thousands)

		Water		Electric	
	_	2003	2002	2003	2002
Cash flows from operating activities: Cash received from customers Cash paid to suppliers Cash paid to employees	\$	16,903 (7,878) (3,497)	15,571 (6,290) (3,184)	209,905 (176,359) (16,174)	186,290 (173,632) (16,666)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	_	5,528	6,097	17,372	(4,008)
Cash flow from noncapital financing activities: Intergovernmental revenue Payments in lieu of taxes Transfers in Transfers out		92 (753) —	(21) (715) 186	1,432 (8,190) 5,394	2,761 (7,903) 6,000 (486)
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities		(661)	(550)	(1,364)	372
Cash flows from capital and related activities: Proceeds from the sale of capital assets Proceeds from issuance of debt Principal payments – bond Interest expense Capital contributions Acquisition and construction of capital assets Payments on loans	_	5 (705) (471) 759 (2,357) (152)	(1,823) (498) (221 (2,674) (149)	111 22,560 (6,460) (3,532) 853 (31,111)	55 53,597 (9,242) (2,649) 1,102 (67,162)
Net cash used in capital and related activities		(2,921)	(4,920)	(17,579)	(24,299)
Cash flows from investing activities: Interest received Sales of restricted investment		402	491 923	1,643	3,274
Net cash provided by investing activities		402	1,414	1,643	3,274
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,348	2,041	72	(24,661)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		8,184	6,143	37,971	62,632
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	10,532	8,184	38,043	37,971
Current cash and cash equivalents Restricted cash and cash equivalents	\$	10,445 87	8,089 95	37,693 350	37,635 336
	\$	10,532	8,184	38,043	37,971

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended June 30, 2003 (With comparative financial information for the year ended June 30, 2002)

(In thousands)

	Wate	er	Electric		
	2003	2002	2003	2002	
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Operating income (loss)	\$ 3,381	1,830	23,357	(2,247)	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income					
(loss) to net cash provided by (used in)					
operating activities:					
Depreciation	1,751	1,770	6,608	5,697	
Changes in assets and liabilities:					
(Increase) decrease in accounts					
receivable	64	441	(5,530)	7,575	
(Increase) decrease in due from					
City of Burbank	3	(6)	84	(6)	
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(40)	26	(184)	(68)	
Decrease in due from other					
governments	_	_	770		
Decrease in deposits and prepaid					
expenses		_	404	37	
Decrease in deferred bond				•	
issuance costs	_	_	449	38	
Decrease in deferred bond			212		
discount	_	_	313		
Increase (decrease) in right to	F	~	(205)	(1.506)	
purchase power	5	5	(285)	(1,526)	
Increase (decrease) in accounts	(25.4)	2.42	(2.255)	(4.707)	
payable and accrued expenses	(254)	243	(2,355)	(4,787)	
Increase (decrease) in accrued	(2)	150	42	(269)	
payroll Decrease in accrued forward	(2)	150	43	(268)	
			(6,132)	(6,132)	
purchase agreement Increase in compensated absences	72	53	230	159	
Increase (decrease) in due to City	12	33	230	139	
of Burbank	12		486	(361)	
Increase (decrease) in deferred	12	_	400	(301)	
revenue			1,115	(1,829)	
Increase (decrease) in customer	_	_	1,113	(1,029)	
deposits	536	1,585	(2,001)	(290)	
•	 				
Total adjustments	 2,147	4,267	(5,985)	(1,761)	
Net cash provided by (used					
in) operating activities	\$ 5,528	6,097	17,372	(4,008)	

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2003
(In thousands)

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Significant Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of significant accounting polices of the City of Burbank, California (the City) as they pertain to the City's Water and Electric Utility Enterprise Funds (Water and Electric Utility Funds).

(b) Accounting Changes

Effective July 1, 2001, the Water and Electric Utility Funds adopted three new accounting statements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB):

Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments;

Statement No. 37, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments; Omnibus;

Statement No. 38, Certain Financial Statement Disclosures.

Statement No. 34 (as amended by Statement No. 37) had no monetary impact on the financial statements but required changes in the financial reporting model used by the Water and Electric Utility Funds. These changes were the presentation of a direct statement of cash flows, the classification of the Water and Electric Utility Funds' net assets, and additional footnote disclosures. Statement No. 34 also required as supplementary information Management's Discussion and Analysis, which includes an analytical overview of the Water and Electric Utility Funds' financial activities.

The reporting model includes basic financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for the Water and Electric Utility Funds' activities. This approach includes not just currents assets and liabilities, but also capital and other long-term assets as well as long-term liabilities. Accrual accounting also reports all of the revenues and costs of providing services each year, not just those received or paid in the current year or soon thereafter.

The basic financial statements include the following:

Statement of Net Assets – The statement of net assets is designed to display the financial position of the reporting entity. The net assets of the Water and Electric Utility Funds are broken down into three categories – 1) invested in capital assets, net of related debt; 2) restricted; and 3) unrestricted.

Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt, consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2003
(In thousands)

Restricted net assets represents net asset whose use is restricted through external constraints imposed by creditors (such as debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net assets consists of net assets that do not meet the definition of restricted or invested in capital assets, net of related debt.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets – The statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net assets reports revenues by major source and distinguishes between operating and non-operating revenues and expenses.

Statement No. 38 required certain disclosures to be made in the notes to the basic financial statements concurrent with the implementation of Statement No. 34. This statement established and modified disclosure requirements related to the summary of significant accounting policies, actions taken to address violations of significant finance-related legal and contractual provisions, debt and lease obligations, short-term debt, disaggregation of receivable and payable balances, and interfund balances and transfers.

(c) Basis of Presentation

The Water and Electric Utility Funds are used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises – where the intent of the City Council is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods and services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges or (b) where the City Council has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred and/or net income is appropriate for capital expenditures, public policy, management control, accountability, and other purposes.

(d) Reporting Entity

The Water and Electric Utility Funds' operations were established by the City in 1913. The Burbank Water and Power Department supervises the generation, purchase, transmission, distribution, and sale of electric energy and water. The activities of Burbank Water and Power are overseen by the City Council and the assistance of a seven-member board.

The Water and Electric Utility Enterprise Funds are used to account for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the City-owned water and electric utility. The City considers the Water and Electric Utility Funds to be Enterprise Funds (a proprietary fund type) as defined under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; accordingly, the accrual basis of accounting is followed by the Water and Electric Utility Funds. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred. Estimated earned but unbilled revenues which result from cycle utility billing practices are assumed. As an integral part of the City's overall operations, the Water and Electric Utility Funds' operations are also included in the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2003
(In thousands)

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 20; for proprietary fund accounting, the City applies all applicable GASB pronouncements as well as the following pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements: Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinions, and Accounting Research Bulletins (ARBs) of the Committee on Accounting Procedure.

(e) Self-Insurance Program

The Water and Electric Utility Funds are part of the City's self-insurance programs, which provide for general liability and workers' compensation claims. These activities are accounted for in the City's Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund, a Proprietary Fund type. Fund revenues are primarily premium charges to other funds and are planned to match estimated payments, including both reported and incurred but not reported claims, operating expenses, and reinsurance premiums. The fund expenses the estimated liability for claims in cases where such amounts are reasonably determinable and where the liability is likely.

For workers' compensation, the City is self-insured for individual claims up to \$1,000. Losses in excess of this amount are covered through a commercial insurance policy, up to statutory limits, for individual claims. See note 6, Self-Insurance Program, for additional information on the City's self-insurance programs.

(f) Statements of Cash Flows

For the purposes of the statements of cash flows, the Water and Electric Utility Funds include all pooled cash and investments and restricted investments with an original maturity of three months or less as cash equivalents. The Water and Electric Utility Funds consider the pooled cash and investments to be a demand deposit account whereby monies may be withdrawn or deposited at any time without prior notice or penalty.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2003
(In thousands)

(g) Capital Assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost or, in the case of gifts or contributed assets at fair market value at the date of donation. When items are sold or retired, related gains or losses are included in non-operating income (expense). Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Improvements to plant and equipment are capitalized. Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Estimated

	useful life
Buildings and improvements	20 years
Machinery and equipment (except vehicles)	20 years
Generation equipment	20 to 40 years
Transmission and distribution equipment	20 to 40 years
Vehicles	5 to 10 years
Office equipment	3 to 5 years

(h) Inventories

Inventories consist of materials and supplies held for future consumption and are priced at average cost using the first-in, first-out method.

(i) Compensated Absences

The costs of employees' vested vacation and sick pay benefits are accrued as they are earned by the employees.

(i) Estimates

The preparation of basic financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that effect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

(k) Revenue Recognition

Revenues are recorded in the period in which they are earned. The Water and Electric Utility Funds accrue estimated unbilled revenue for energy sold but not billed at the end of the fiscal period. All residential and commercial accounts are billed monthly. Operating revenues consist of retail and wholesale sales of electric and water, charges for electric and water related work performed for customers, such as service connection fees, and relocation fees.

Unbilled electric service charges are included in accounts receivable at year-end. Unbilled accounts receivable totaled \$7,600 and \$8,909 at June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2003

(In thousands)

(l) Operating Expenses

Purchased power includes all open market purchases of energy and fuel, firm contracts for the purchase of energy and fuel, energy productions costs, and the costs of entitlements for energy and transmission as discussed in note 10.

Other operating expenses include all costs associated with the distribution of water and power, administration, operating and maintaining the local facilities, customer service, and public benefits programs.

(m) Debt Issuance Costs

Debt issuance costs are deferred and amortized over the lives of the related bond issues on a basis which approximates the effective interest method.

(n) Bond Refunding Costs

Bond refunding costs are deferred and amortized over the lives of the related bond issues on a basis which approximates the effective interest method. Bond refunding costs are recorded as a reduction of the long-term debt obligation on the accompanying basic financial statements.

(o) Prior Year Information

The basic financial statements and required supplementary information include partial or summarized prior-year comparative information. Such information does not include all of the information required or sufficient detail to constitute a presentation in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Water and Electric Utility's basic financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2002, from which such partial and summarized information was derived.

(2) Cash and Investments

(a) Classification of Custodial Risk

Investments are categorized to provide a description of the level of risk assumed by the Funds.

Category 1 investments are insured or registered, or securities are held by the Water and Electric Utility Funds or its agent in the Water and Electric Utility Funds' name.

Category 2 investments are uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the Water and Electric Utility Funds' names.

Category 3 investments are uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty, or by its trust department or agency, but not in the Water and Electric Utility Funds' names.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2003
(In thousands)

The Water and Electric Utility Funds' investments pooled with the City Treasurer held in guaranteed investment contracts or mutual funds are not subject to categorization because they are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

Cash of the Water and Electric Utility Funds is maintained on deposit with the City Treasurer. The amounts are invested in pooled funds and specific investment securities for the purpose of increasing income through investment activities. Investment income is allocated to the Water and Electric Utility Funds based upon a proportionate share of total pooled investment earnings.

The following is a summary of the Water and Electric Utility Funds' cash, cash equivalents, and investments with fiscal agents as of June 30, 2003 and June 30, 2002:

		Wa	ter	Elec	Electric		
		2003	2002	2003	2002		
Pooled cash and cash equivalents Restricted nonpooled cash	\$	10,445	8,089	37,693	37,635		
and cash equivalents		87	95	350	336		
Restricted nonpooled investments	_	1,032	1,025	12,142	9,702		
Total	\$_	11,564	9,209	50,185	47,673		

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2003

(In thousands)

Cash and investments are categorized as follows:

Water Utility Fund		Category	Not required to be		
June 30, 2003	1	2	3	categorized	Fair value
Pooled investments:					
U.S. government agencies \$	3,147	_		_	3,147
Commercial paper	1,606	_	_	_	1,606
State Pool (LAIF)				5,692	5,692
Total investments controlled by					
City	4,753			5,692	10,445
With fiscal agents: Corporate Trust Investment Fund				87	87
Guaranteed Investment	_	_	_	87	0/
Contracts				1,032	1,032
Total invested by fiscal					
agents				1,119	1,119
Total					
investments \$	4,753			6,811	11,564

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2003

(In thousands)

Water Utility Fund		Category		Not required to be	
June 30, 2002	1	2	3	categorized	Fair value
Pooled investments:					
U.S. government agencies \$	4,150	_	_	_	4,150
Commercial paper	2,224	_	_	_	2,224
State Pool (LAIF)		<u> </u>		1,715	1,715
Total investments controlled by					
City	6,374	<u> </u>		1,715	8,089
With fiscal agents: Corporate Trust Investment					
Fund		_		95	95
Guaranteed Investment				,,,	,,
Contracts				1,025	1,025
Total invested by fiscal					
agents	_	_	_	1,120	1,120
Total					
investments \$	6,374	<u> </u>		2,835	9,209

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2003

(In thousands)

Electric Utility Fund		Category	Not required to be		
June 30, 2003	1	2	3	categorized	Fair value
Pooled investments:					
U.S. government agencies \$	8,596	_	_	_	8,596
Commercial paper	4,387	_	_	_	4,387
State Pool (LAIF)				24,710	24,710
Total investments controlled by City	12,983			24,710	37,693
W. 1 C 1					
With fiscal agents:					
Corporate Trust Investment Fund	_			350	350
Guaranteed Investment				330	330
Contracts				12,142	12,142
Total invested by fiscal					
agents	_	_	_	12,492	12,492
Total					
investments \$	12,983			37,202	50,185
πιν Cotificities ψ	12,703			37,202	50,105

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2003

(In thousands)

Electric Utility Fund		Cotogowy		Not required to be	
June 30, 2002	1	Category 2	3	categorized	Fair value
June 30, 2002				categorized	Fair value
Pooled investments:					
U.S. government agencies \$	6,441	_	_	_	6,441
Commercial paper	3,453	_	_	_	3,453
State Pool (LAIF)				27,741	27,741
Total investments					
controlled by	0.004			07.741	27.625
City	9,894			27,741	37,635
With fiscal agents:					
Corporate Trust Investment					
Fund	_	_	_	336	336
Guaranteed Investment					
Contracts				9,702	9,702
Total invested					
by fiscal					
agents			_	10,038	10,038
agents				10,030	10,030
Total					
investments \$	9,894		_	37,779	47,673

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Available cash balances consist primarily of deposits in State Treasurers Local Agency Investment Fund, federal agency investments, and commercial paper. All the City's investments are authorized by state statute. In accordance with GASB 31, investments are stated at fair value, except for interest earnings investment contracts which are stated at cost. Fair value information is based on quoted market prices. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are reported as interest income in the accompanying Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund net assets.

Cash and investments restricted for a specific purpose by either bond resolution, funding agency, or an outside third party are classified as restricted assets. Restricted cash and investments are held with fiscal agents except for the aid to construction cash, which is held in the City's investment pool.

Further information concerning the City's investment pool can be found in the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2003
(In thousands)

(3) Accounts Receivable

	Wate	er	Electric		
	2003 2002		2003	2002	
Accounts receivable Allowance	\$ 781 (57)	852 (64)	34,385 (1,566)	28,823 (1,534)	
Total	\$ 724	788	32,819	27,289	

Allowances for uncollectible accounts (excluding allowances of \$1,500 for California Independent System Operator (Cal ISO) receivables) increased by \$32 to \$66 from 2002 to 2003 in the Electric Utility Enterprise Fund; and decreased by \$7 to \$57 from 2002 to 2003 in the Water Utility Enterprise Fund.

California Independent System Operator (Cal ISO) Receivables

Until recently, the Electric Utility Fund has experienced increased power supply expenses due to increased prices in the short-term market and other factors. These increases, until recently, have been offset by the increase in wholesale sales. During the period from October 2000 to February 2001, the Electric Utility Fund sold energy to the CAL ISO as a result of a Federal Order from the United States Department of Energy requiring utilities sell to the CAL ISO. The amount owed to the Electric Utility Fund by the CAL ISO and the CAL PX is approximately \$6 million without interest, which BWP expects ultimately to collect. However, because of the ultimate uncertainty of payment, the Electric Utility Fund has established an allowance of \$1,500. (See also note 15 Contingencies).

(4) Capital Assets

Capital assets include the following at June 30, 2003 and 2002:

Water	Balance as of July 1, 2001	Additions	Deletions	Balance as of June 30, 2002	Additions	Deletions	Balance as of June 30, 2003
Capital assets not being depreciated:	\$ 309			309			309
Construction in progress	1,138	6,309	(5,776)	1,671	860	(445)	2,086
Total capital assets not being depreciated	1,447	6,309	(5,776)	1,980	860	(445)	2,395
Capital assets being depreciated:							
Buildings and improvements	50,705	2,541	(727)	52,519	1,779	(8)	54,290
Machinery and equipment	4,282	98	(34)	4,346	194	(68)	4,472
Accumulated depreciation	(23,124)	(1,770)	71	(24,823)	(1,751)	45	(26,529)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	31,863	869	(690)	32,042	222	(31)	32,233
Total net capital assets	\$ 33,310	7,178	(6,466)	34,022	1,082	(476)	34,628

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2003
(In thousands)

Electric	Balance as of July 1, 2001	Additions	Deletions	Balance as of June 30, 2002	Additions	Deletions	Balance as of June 30, 2003
Capital assets not being depreciated: Land Construction in progress	\$ 2,740 12,821		(2) (20,436)	2,738 70,561	19,291	(52,475)	2,738 37,377
Total capital assets not being depreciated	15,561	78,176	(20,438)	73,299	19,291	(52,475)	40,115
Capital assets being depreciated: Buildings and improvements Machinery and equipment Accumulated depreciation	175,647 21,936 (121,973)	7,732 445 (5,697)		183,379 22,381 (127,670)	61,827 2,471 (6,608)	(204) 201	245,206 24,648 (134,077)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	75,610	2,480		78,090	57,690	(3)	135,777
Total net capital assets	\$ 91,171	80,656	(20,438)	151,389	76,981	(52,478)	175,892

(5) Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Post-Retirement Health Care Benefits

Full-time Water and Electric Utility Fund employees participate with other City employees in the California Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), an agent multiple-employer public employee defined benefit pension plan. PERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. PERS acts as a common investment and administrative agent for participating public entities within the state of California. Benefit provisions and all other requirements are established by state statute and city ordinance. Copies of PERS' annual financial report may be obtained from their executive office: 400 P Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

Participants are required to contribute 7% of their annual covered salary. The Funds makes the contributions required of City employees on their behalf and for their account. The City is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. For Water and Electric Utility Fund employees the rate is zero. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by PERS.

Expenses allocated to the Water and Electric Utility Funds by the City for 2003 and 2002 were as follows:

	 2003	2002
Electric Utility Fund Water Utility Fund	\$ 1,149 242	1,106 227
•	\$ 1,391	1,333

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2003
(In thousands)

PERS does not provide data to participating organizations in such a manner as to facilitate separate disclosure for the Water and Electric Utility Funds of the actuarially computed pension benefit obligation and the plans' net assets available for benefits.

In addition to providing pension benefits, the City provides certain health care benefits for retired employees. All full-time employees who retire from the City on or after attaining the age of 50 with at least 5 years of service are eligible. Expenditures for these benefits are paid by the City and are not significant to the Funds. Additional information regarding the City's participation in PERS and the post-retirement health care benefits can be found in the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

(6) Self-Insurance Program

The funds in the City's self-insurance program are there as part of the City's policy to self-insure certain levels of risk within separate lines of coverage to maximize cost savings. The self-insured retention on individual general liability cases is \$1,000. The City then purchases a separate policy for coverage up to \$10,000 through the California Association of Municipalities Excess Liability (CAMEL) program. An additional excess policy is purchased for a total of \$20,000 coverage. A separate policy is purchased to cover all individual workers' compensation costs over \$2,000 per claim. This is also done to maximize cost savings to the City's insurance program. The City charges the Water and Power funds a premium for workers' compensation and unemployment insurance based upon a percentage of payroll cost. Such percentages are based upon employee classification and claims experience. Additional information regarding the City's self-insurance program can be found in the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

(7) Loan and Revenue Bonds Payable

(a) Loan Payable

	Water			
	2003	2002		
This State Water Resources Control Loan was issued for the purpose of construction improvements to the Reclaimed Water Distribution System. Funds are disbursed on either a reimbursement basis, or at such time, as they are due and payable by the City. The interest rate is 2.7%, with the principal to be repaid no later than April 2014, 20 years from the loan date.	\$ 2,014	2,167		
Less current portion	 (157)	(153)		
Long-term portion of loan payable	\$ 1,857	2,014		

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2003

(In thousands)

A schedule of aggregate maturities, including interest, on the loan payable subsequent to June 30, 2003 is as follows:

	Water				
	Principal	Interest	Total		
2004 \$	157	54	211		
2005	161	50	211		
2006	165	46	211		
2007	170	41	211		
2008	174	37	211		
2009 - 2013	945	110	1,055		
2014 - 2019	242	7	249		
\$	2,014	345	2,359		

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2003
(In thousands)

(b) Revenue Bonds Payable

All the revenue bonds issued by the Water and Electric Utility Funds are secured by a pledge of a lien upon the net revenues of the Electric or Water Utility Funds, depending on the purpose of the debt, as well as all amounts on deposit in the funds and accounts established under the indenture, including the reserve account. Net reserves include all revenues received by the Water and Electric Utility Funds, less amounts required for payment of operating expenses.

	Wat	ter	Electric	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
1998 Series A Bonds: \$45,160 Public Service Department Electric Revenue Bonds, 1998 Series A, and \$10,585 Public Service Department Water Revenue Bonds, 1998 Series A were issued to partially advance refund the 1992 Series A Public Service Department Water and Electric Revenue Bonds and to provide funds for additions and improvements, payable in installments ranging from \$750 to \$3,700. Interest rates range from 2.90% to 4.75%. Payments are made semiannually on June 1 and December 1, with the final payment to be made on June 1, 2023.	\$ 8,575	9,280	45,160	45,160
Less: Current portion	(723)	(705)	_	_
Original issue (discount)/premium	(88)	(93)	(475)	(494)
Long-term portion of 1998 Series A Bonds	 7,764	8,482	44,685	44,666

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2003

(In thousands)

	Water		Electric	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
2001 Series Bonds:				
\$54,745 Burbank Water and				
Power Electric Revenue				
Bonds, Series of 2001,				
were issued to fund the				
acquisition and installation				
of a 47 MW gas-fired				
turbine, other electric				
improvements and refund				
outstanding senior lien				
revenue bonds. Payments				
are in installments ranging				
from \$5,360 to \$6,770.				
Interest rates range from 2.25% to 4.00%. Payments				
are made semiannually on				
June 1 and December 1, with				
the final payment to be				
made on June 1, 2011.	\$ _	_	48,285	54,745
Less:				
Current portion	_	_	(6,605)	(6,460)
Original issue				
(discount)/premium			(235)	(264)
Long-term portion				
of 2001 Series				
Bonds			41,445	48,021

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2003

(In thousands)

	Wa	ter	Electric		
	2003	2002	2003	2002	
2002 Series Bonds: \$25,000 Burbank Water and Power Electric Revenue Bonds, Series of 2002, were issued for retrofitting Olive 1 and Olive 2 steam generators to meet new air quality emission limits, other electric improvements and refund certain electric revenue bonds. Payments are in installments ranging from \$990 to \$2,000. Interest rates range from 3.00% to 5.375%. Payments are made semiannually on June 1 and December 1, with the final payment to be made on June 1, 2022.	\$		25,000		
Less: Current portion	_	_	_	_	
Original issue	_	_	_	_	
discount/premium	 		265		
Long-term portion of 2002 Series Bonds	 		25,265		
Total long-term revenue bonds payable	\$ 7,764	8,482	111,395	92,687	

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2003
(In thousands)

A schedule of aggregate maturities on bonds payable subsequent to June 30, 2003 is as follows:

		Water		Elect	ric	
		Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Total
2004	\$	723	387	6,605	4,818	12,533
2005		750	353	7,760	4,652	13,515
2006		770	323	7,980	4,437	13,510
2007		805	293	8,230	4,184	13,512
2008		840	262	8,505	3,908	13,515
2009 - 2013		3,810	706	34,285	14,754	53,555
2014 - 2018		385	174	20,765	9,107	30,431
2019 - 2023		492	245	24,315	3,453	28,505
Total	\$_	8,575	2,743	118,445	49,313	179,076

The following is a summary of changes in the Water Utility Fund's long-term liabilities as of June 30, 2003:

June 30, 2003		July 1, 2002	Additions	Retirements	June 30, 2003	Due within one year
Loan payable Revenue bond payable:	\$	2,167	_	(153)	2,014	157
1998 Series A Bonds		9,280	_	(705)	8,575	723
Compensated absences		362	80	(8)	434	7
Deferred revenue	_	9			9	
		11,818	80	(866)	11,032	887
Less current portion Less unamortized bond		(866)			(896)	
premium (discounts)	_	(93)			(88)	
Total	\$_	10,859		\$	10,048	

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2003
(In thousands)

June 30, 2002	Ju	ıly 1, 2001	Additions	Retirements	June 30, 2002	Due within one year
Loan payable Revenue bonds payable:	\$	2,316	_	(149)	2,167	153
1993 Series A Bonds		1,142	_	(1,142)	_	_
1998 Series A Bonds		9,970	_	(690)	9,280	705
Compensated absences		302	60	· —	362	8
Deferred revenue		9			9	
		13,739	60	(1,981)	11,818	866
Less current portion Less unamortized bond		(1,105)			(866)	
premium (discounts)		(102)			(93)	
Total	\$	12,532			10,859	

The following is a summary of changes in the Electric Utility Fund's long-term liabilities as of June 30, 2003:

June 30, 2003	<u>J</u>	Tuly 1, 2002	Additions	Retirements	June 30, 2003	Due within one year
Revenue bond payable:						
1998 Series A Bonds	\$	45,160	_	_	45,160	_
2001 Series A Bonds		54,745		(6,460)	48,285	6,605
2002 Series A Bonds		_	25,000		25,000	
Compensated absences		2,769	381	(151)	2,999	159
		102,674	25,381	(6,611)	121,444	6,764
Less current portion Less unamortized bond		(6,611)			(6,764)	
premium (discounts)		(758)			(445)	
Total	\$	95,305			114,235	

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2003

(In thousands)

June 30, 2002	Jı	ıly 1, 2001	Additions	Retirements	June 30, 2002	Due within one year
Revenue bond payable:						
1993 Series A Bonds	\$	9,243		(9,243)	_	
1998 Series A Bonds		45,160	_	_	45,160	_
2001 Series A Bonds		_	54,745	_	54,745	6,460
Compensated absences		2,475	294	_	2,769	151
Deferred revenue		575	_	(575)		
Purchase power loss						
reserve		6,132		(6,132)		
		63,585	55,039	(15,950)	102,674	6,611
Less current portion Less unamortized bond		(2,149)			(6,611)	
premium (discounts)		(570)			(758)	
Total	\$	60,866			95,305	

(8) Deferred Revenue

		Wa	ter	Electric		
		2003	2002	2003	2002	
Pursuant to the 1998 Electric and Water Bond Indenture, amounts were established to fund any potential arbitrage rebate that may occur.	\$	9	9	_	_	
AB 1890 requires the electric utility to expend 2.85% of revenues for Public Benefit (PB) purposes. The entire unspent portion of the Public Benefits obligation for the City and the Utility has been recorded as an Electric Fund				2 5 4 1	2.426	
liability.	_			3,541	2,426	
	\$	9	9	3,541	2,426	

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2003
(In thousands)

(9) Related Party Transactions

The City allocates certain administrative and overhead costs and in lieu of property taxes to the Water and Electric Utility Funds. These charges are reflected in the accompanying statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net assets for the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 as follows:

		To	tal	Wa	ter	Electric		
	_	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	
Administrative and overhead costs In-lieu of property taxes	\$	3,213 8,942	3,118 8,618	569 753	848 715	2,644 8,189	2,270 7,903	
Total	\$	12,155	11,736	1,322	1,563	10,833	10,173	

(10) Take or Pay Contracts

The City of Burbank, through its Water and Electric Utility Funds, has entered into "Take or Pay" contracts to provide for the electric generating and transmission requirements for Burbank electric utility customers. The City is obligated to pay its share of the amortized cost of indebtedness regardless of the ability of the contracting agency to provide electricity or the City's need for the electricity. However, in the opinion of management, the City does not have a financial responsibility for purposes of GASB Statement No. 14 because the Southern California Public Power Authority (SCPPA) and the Intermountain Power Agency (IPA) do not depend on revenue from the City to continue in existence. Obligation for this indebtedness is through participation in two joint power agencies, SCPPA and IPA.

These contracts constitute an obligation of the Electric Utility Fund to make debt service payments from its operating revenues. The Electric Utility Fund's share of debt service is not recorded as an obligation on the accompanying basic financial statements; however, it is included as a component of its power supply expenses.

(a) Southern California Public Power Authority (SCPPA)

SCPPA membership consists of twelve Southern California cities and one public district of the state of California, which serves the electric power needs of their Southern California electricity customers. SCPPA, a public entity organized under the laws of the state of California, was formed by a joint powers agreement dated November 1, 1980, pursuant to the joint exercise of powers act of the state of California. SCPPA was created for the purpose of planning, financing, developing, acquiring, constructing, operating, and maintaining projects for the generation and transmission of electric energy for sale to its participants. The joint power agreement has a term of 50 years.

Hoover Uprating Project (HU)

On March 1, 1986, the Authority and six participants entered into an agreement pursuant to which each participant assigned its entitlement to capacity and associated firm energy to the Authority in return for the Authority's agreement to make advance payments to the United States Bureau of

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2003
(In thousands)

Reclamation (USBR) on behalf of such participants. The Authority has an 18.68% interest in the contingent capacity of the Hoover uprating project. All 17 "uprated" generators of the HU have commenced commercial operations. The City has a 16% (15MW) ownership interest in this project.

Southern Transmission System Project (STS)

Pursuant to an agreement dated as of May 1, 1983 with the IPA, the Authority made payments-in-aid of construction to IPA to defray all costs of acquisition and construction of the Southern Transmission System project (STS), which provides for the transmission of energy from the Intermountain Generating Station in Utah to Southern California. STS commenced commercial operations in July 1986. The Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles (LADWP), a member of the Authority, serves as project manager and operating agent of the Intermountain Power Project (IPP). The STS delivers over 13.2 million MWh to the SCPPA members annually and is currently rated at 1,920 megawatts. The City's ownership share of this project is 4.5%.

Mead-Phoenix (MP)

The Authority entered into an agreement dated as of December 17, 1991 to acquire an interest in the Mead-Phoenix Project, a transmission line extending between the Westwing substation in Arizona and the Marketplace substation in Nevada. The agreement provides the Authority with an 18.31% interest in the Westwing-Mead project, a 17.76% interest in the Mead substation project component and a 22.41% interest in the Mead-Marketplace component. The project is a 256 mile, 500 kV AC transmission line with a rating of 1,300 megawatts. The City's ownership share of Mead-Phoenix is 15.4%.

Mead-Adelanto (MA)

The Authority also entered into an agreement dated as of December 17, 1991 to acquire a 67.92% interest in the Mead-Adelanto Project, a transmission line extending between the Adelanto substation in Southern California and the marketplace substation in Nevada. Funding for these projects was provided by a transfer of funds from the multiple projects fund and commercial operations commenced in April 1996. LADWP serves as the operations manager of Mead-Adelanto. The project is a 202 mile, 500 kV AC transmission line with a rating of 1,200 megawatts. The City's ownership share of Mead-Adelanto is 11.5%.

Palo Verde (PV)

Pursuant to an assignment agreement dated as of August 14, 1981 with the Salt River project, the Authority purchased a 5.91% interest in the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station, a 3,810 megawatt nuclear-fueled generating station near Phoenix, Arizona and a 6.55% share of the right to use certain portions of the Arizona nuclear power project valley transmission system (collectively, the Palo Verde Project). Units 1, 2, and 3 of the Palo Verde Project began commercial operations in January 1986, September 1986, and January 1988, respectively. The City's ownership share of this project is 4.4% (9.7 MW).

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2003
(In thousands)

Magnolia Power Project (MPP)

In 1999, the City of Burbank began exploring ways to replace its aging power plants. The City decided that it would be more economical to build a large plant, and include other SCPPA participants to buy the power that would be produced by the larger plant. MPP is a SCPPA generation project and is comprised of five members, which are the cities of Anaheim, Burbank, Colton, Glendale, and Pasadena (the Project A Participants). The City of Cerritos (the Project B Participant), who became a member of the Authority in July 2001, is also a participant in the MPP.

In March 2003, the California Energy Commission gave the approval for construction of the MPP. MPP is a natural gas-fired generator and is designed to generate 242 megawatts to meet base load capacity but will be able to generate more than 300 megawatts during peak demand periods. MPP is the first plant to be owned by the Authority. The City of Burbank will manage the construction and operation of the Project. To finance the Project, the Authority, in April 2003, issued \$299,975 of Magnolia Power Project A Revenue Bonds and \$14,105 of Magnolia Power Project B Lease Revenue Bonds (City of Cerritos, California). The City's ownership share of Magnolia Power Project is 30.992%.

Multiple Project Fund (MPF)

During fiscal year 1990, the Authority issued Multiple Project Revenue Bonds for net proceeds of approximately \$600,000 to provide funds to finance costs of construction and acquisition of ownership interests or capacity rights in one or more then unspecified projects for the generation or transmission of electric energy. Certain of these funds were used to finance the Authority's interest in Mead-Phoenix and Mead-Adelanto. Currently, SCPPA's investment earnings are sufficient for debt service without any payment obligations from the City.

(b) Intermountain Power Agency (IPA)

In 1980, the City of Burbank, along with the cities of Los Angeles, Anaheim, Glendale, Pasadena, and Riverside, entered into a power sales contract with IPA, which obligates each California purchaser to purchase, on a "take-or-pay" basis, a percentage share of capacity and energy generated by the IPP. The City, along with Los Angeles, Glendale, and Pasadena, also entered into an Excess Power Sales Agreement, also on a "take or pay" contract, with Utah municipal and cooperative IPP purchasers, which is surplus to such Utah purchasers' needs, and will be made available to the City, Los Angeles, Glendale, and Pasadena. The project was completed on May 1, 1987 and is currently generating power. The City's participation interest in the power generated by IPP is 3.371% (69MW).

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2003
(In thousands)

A summary of the City of Burbank's "take or pay" contracts and related projects and its contingent liability at June 30, 2003 is as follows:

	•	Bonds and notes outstanding	City of Burbank portion*	City of Burbank share of bonds	City of Burbank obligation relating to total debt service
Southern California Public					
Power Authority:					
Hoover uprating	\$	23,780	16.000% \$	3,805	5,271
Southern Transmission					
system		998,075	4.500	44,913	65,282
Mead-Adelanto		229,175	11.500	26,355	41,624
Mead-Phoenix		71,915	15.400	11,075	17,489
Palo Verde		761,455	4.400	33,504	50,811
Magnolia Power Project		314,080	30.992	97,339	208,349
Intermountain Power Project		3,804,341	3.371	128,244	188,988
Total	\$	6,202,821	5.566 \$	345,235	577,814

^{*} Burbank share % and amounts estimated based on weighted average.

The City has the following required debt service payments of principal and interest per the agreements discussed above:

		2003	3/04	2004	/05	2005/06		
	-	Principal	Interest	Principal Interest		Principal	Interest	
SCPPA:								
Hoover Uprating	\$	190	165	197	158	204	151	
IPP STS		1,337	1,710	1,284	1,682	1,416	1,658	
Mead-Adelanto		_	1,407	_	1,407	_	1,407	
Mead-Phoenix		_	599	_	599	_	599	
Palo Verde		2,164	1,355	2,279	1,251	_	1,251	
Magnolia Power Project		_	4,701	_	4,701	_	4,701	
Intermountain Power		17,313	5,325	4,277	5,279	4,563	5,120	
Total	\$	21,004	15,262	8,037	15,077	6,183	14,887	

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2003

(In thousands)

		2006/	'07	2007/	/08	2008/13		
	_	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
SCPPA:								
Hoover Uprating	\$	210	143	219	134	1,234	525	
IPP STS		1,540	1,633	1,393	1,560	8,352	6,526	
Mead-Adelanto		1,166	1,353	1,219	1,295	7,205	5,311	
Mead-Phoenix		468	577	489	554	3,286	2,251	
Palo Verde		_	1,251	_	1,251	4,757	6,155	
Magnolia Power Project		1,158	4,679	1,401	4,650	7,627	22,482	
Intermountain Power	_	4,564	4,923	4,950	4,705	29,520	19,299	
Total	\$	9,106	14,559	9,671	14,149	61,981	62,549	

		2013/	/18	2018/	/23	2023/28		
		Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
SCPPA:								
Hoover Uprating	\$	1,551	190	_	_	_	_	
IPP STS		11,437	4,305	15,025	1,295	3,129	_	
Mead-Adelanto		9,706	2,734	7,059	355	_	_	
Mead-Phoenix		4,005	1,093	2,827	142	_	_	
Palo Verde		24,304	4,793	_	_	_	_	
Magnolia Power Project		9,448	20,472	12,118	17,664	15,468	14,152	
Intermountain Power	_	29,181	12,188	33,167	3,892	709	13	
Total	\$_	89,632	45,775	70,196	23,348	19,306	14,165	

		2028	/33	2033/38			
		Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest		
SCPPA:							
Hoover Uprating	\$	_	_		_		
IPP STS		_	_	_	_		
Mead-Adelanto		_	_	_	_		
Mead-Phoenix		_	_		_		
Palo Verde		_	_	_	_		
Magnolia Power Project		19,740	9,665	30,379	3,143		
Intermountain Power	_						
Total	\$_	19,740	9,665	30,379	3,143		

In addition to debt service, the Electric Utility Fund is required to pay for operating and maintenance expenses (O&M) associated with the generation and transmission facilities discussed above. The fiscal year 2002-03 actual and the fiscal year 2003-04 budget for operating and maintenance expenses for these projects is as follows:

	 HU	STS	MA	MP	PV	MPP	IPA	Total
Fiscal year: 2002-03 2003-04	\$ 207 292	376 782	134 180	180 182	2,288 2,751	N/A N/A	13,675 13,276	16,860 17,463

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2003
(In thousands)

(11) Wholesale Energy Trading Operations

The Electric Utility Fund has been involved in the wholesale market for many years. Since 2000, the Electric Utility Fund's strategy has been to develop wholesale net margins through its wholesale trading operations in order to reduce its power supply expenses. Fiscal year 2002-03 and 2001-02, wholesale revenues were \$85,680 and \$46,501, while wholesale expenses were \$76,864 and \$41,653, respectively. As a result of reduced electric demand due to mild weather and conservation efforts coupled with a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) order effectively created spot power price caps, wholesale revenues in fiscal year 2001-02 were reduced.

(12) Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and Intermountain Power Project (IPP) Power Supply Losses

On March 23, 2001, due to severe drought conditions resulting in inadequate snow runoff and rain to keep hydroelectric plants running, leaving little capacity to meet California's summer energy demands, the Electric Utility Fund received notice from BPA that effective June 30, 2001, BPA would convert its longterm contract from sale to exchange mode. Under the exchange mode, the Electric Utility Fund loses 22 MW of summer capacity and 11 MW of winter capacity. In addition to the loss of BPA energy, Utah utilities that are participants in IPP withdrew a portion of power they sell under the IPP Excess Power Sales Agreement. To replace this loss of power, the Electric Utility Fund entered into forward purchase agreements for 274,225 MWhrs through December 31, 2002. Subsequent to these agreements, in June 2001 the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) order effectively created price caps. As a result, the forward purchase agreements are no longer an effective mitigation tool for the loss of power. The agreements were designed to mitigate the Electric Utility Fund's future price risk due to regional price differences. Due to the FERC order, the regional price difference was reduced nearly to zero. The difference between the forward purchase agreement price and the estimated current market price was \$17,787 and this estimated loss was recorded in the financial statements during the year ended June 30, 2001. In fiscal year 2001-02, the Electric Utility Fund's Rate Stabilization Fund (RSF) was drawn down by \$13.5 million to mitigate short-term power supply expenses.

(13) North South DC Intertie

The City is a participant in an agreement with the City of Los Angeles, Southern California Edison, the City of Glendale, and the City of Pasadena for an unrestricted 3.846% interest in the North South DC Intertie. As of June 30, 2003, the Electric Enterprise Fund has recorded its share of the Intertie of approximately \$14,634 within its plant and equipment assets, less accumulated depreciation approximating \$7,130 for a net asset value of \$7,504. Such asset is being depreciated using the straight line method over a useful life of 40 years.

The City's voting right in the project is directly in proportion to its percentage interest.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2003
(In thousands)

(14) Burbank Operable Unit

Pursuant to a consent decree of March 25, 1992, Lockheed Martin Corporation (Lockheed) constructed a groundwater treatment system, now known as the Burbank Operable Unit (BOU), on property within and owned by the City, to mitigate the damage of certain toxic and hazardous substances contaminating groundwater in parts of the San Fernando Groundwater Basin.

A second consent decree, dated May 28, 1997, provides that Lockheed is responsible for the cost of operation and maintenance of the BOU, through at least December 11, 2018. On December 12, 2000, the commencement date, the City became responsible for the oversight of the BOU.

The BOU represents an ongoing obligation of Lockheed to mitigate damages to the aforementioned basin groundwater. In the fiscal year 2018-19, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will determine the disposition of the BOU. Based on the EPA's decision, the City will make appropriate adjustments, if necessary, to its financial statements.

(15) Contingencies

Recovery of Alleged Overcharges for the Sale of Power

The City was compelled by federal order to sell power to the Cal ISO when prices were high. The City believes that under the Federal Power Act it is exempt from FERC jurisdiction, however, the Electric Utility Fund's management has participated in the proceedings to investigate the energy crisis in California and the entire western United States. The Electric Utility Fund's management believes that the ultimate outcome of the refund matter will not have a material impact on the financial condition of the utility. However, because of the ultimate uncertainty of payment, the Electric Utility Fund has established an allowance of \$1,500 against these receivables. (See also Note 3 Accounts Receivables.)

Litigation

The City is presently involved in certain matters of litigation that have arisen in the normal course of conducting its water and electric operations. City management believes, based upon consultation with the City attorney, that these cases, in the aggregate, are not expected to result in a material adverse financial impact to the City over and above the amounts recorded as claims liability. Additionally, City management believes that the claims liability recorded within the self-insurance internal service fund is sufficient to cover any potential losses, should an unfavorable outcome result.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION – HISTORICAL SUMMARY SCHEDULES

Historical Net Revenues and Debt Service Coverage Electric System

	Year ending June 30									
	_	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999				
Operating revenue: Retail Wholesale	\$	126,418 85,680	128,108 46,501	110,874 203,526	106,811 2,511	100,782				
Other	_	3,484	4,106	3,648	952	5,460				
Total operating revenue		215,582	178,715	318,048	110,274	106,242				
Total operating expenses		192,225	180,962	307,441	102,698	105,570				
Operating income/(loss) Other nonoperating		23,357	(2,247)	10,607	7,576	672				
income/(exp.) Add back depreciation (a) Add back in lieu (b) Add back interest expense (c) Less capital contributions (d)		(7,776) 6,608 6,553 3,532 (853)	(3,769) 5,697 6,323 2,620 (1,102)	(3,799) 5,643 5,581 2,541 (513)	657 5,548 5,544 2,806	2,497 5,081 5,246 3,034				
Electric net revenues (e)	_	31,421	7,522	20,060	22,131	16,530				
Add transfers in/(out) (monetary)	_		5,514	192						
Adjusted net revenues (f)		31,421	13,036	20,252	22,131	16,530				
Parity debt service – includes in lieu transfer (g)		10,085	2,620	10,469	10,604	10,729				
Debt service (h)		3,532	2,620	4,888	5,060	5,483				
Adjusted rate covenant revenue requirement (i) = 1.2 x (h)		4,238	3,144	5,866	6,072	6,580				
Coverage based on electric net revenues (e)/(g) 1.0x min		3.12x	2.87x	1.92x	2.09x	1.54x				
Coverage based on adjusted net revenues (f)/(i)		7.41x	4.15x	3.45x	3.64x	2.51x				
Excess revenues (f)-(g)	\$	21,336	10,416	9,783	11,527	5,801				

⁽a) Noncash expense(b) Paid after debt service (excludes street lighting)

⁽c) Interest expense is part of debt service
(d) Capital contributions are not part of revenues available for debt service

Annual Electric Supply

Year ended June 30, 2003

Resource	MWh	Percentage	
IPP	543,000	44.3%	
Firm Contracts (1)	419,000	34.1%	
On-Site Generation	76,000	6.2%	
Hoover	24,000	1.9%	
PVNGS	79,000	6.4%	
Non-Firm Contracts	87,000	7.1%	
Total	1,228,000	100.0%	

⁽¹⁾ Bonneville Power Administration, Portland General Electric, and other term purchases

Customers, Sales, Electric Revenues, and Demand (Dollars in thousands)

Year ending June 30

			1,	ai chaing banc co		
		2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Number of customers:						
Residential		44,460	44,726	44,502	44,730	44,704
Commercial		6,396	6,333	6,252	6,251	6,221
Industrial		253	246	233	237	240
Other		330	350	347	494	524
Total		51,439	51,655	51,334	51,712	51,689
Kilowatt-hour sales (million	ns)					
Residential	,	242	238	255	247	249
Commercial		235	238	241	241	240
Industrial		522	532	527	531	503
Other		37	40	42	36	35
Total		1,036	1,048	1,065	1,055	1,027
Electric revenues (\$000s):	·					
Retail	\$	126,418	128,108	110,874	106,811	100,782
Wholesale		85,680	46,501	203,526	2,511	
Other		3,484	4,106	3,648	8,082	10,077
Total	\$	215,582	178,715	318,048	117,404	110,859
Peak Demand (MW)		264	246	271	270	284

Average Billing Price – Electric (Cents per Kilowatt-Hour)

Year ending June 30

		2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Residential	\$	12.8	12.5	10.6	10.6	10.2
Commercial		13.3	12.3	10.9	10.8	10.6
Industrial		12.3	11.7	10.2	10.3	9.9
Average electric rate		12.7	12.2	10.5	10.5	10.2

Historical Net Revenues and Debt Service Coverage

Water System

Year ending June 30 2003 2002 2000 1999 2001 Operating revenue: 15,240 15,022 11,480 Retail \$ 14,010 13,763 Other 1,706 1,120 1,015 195 3,061 Total operating 13,958 16,946 15,130 16,037 14,541 revenue 13,565 13,300 12,366 13,426 Total operating expenses 13,645 Total operating income 3,381 1.830 2,392 1.592 1.115 Other nonoperating income (454)(596)112 286 (7) Add back depreciation (a) 1,770 1,751 1,665 1,520 1,323 Add back in lieu (b) 753 715 756 714 635 Add back interest expense (c) 469 478 600 621 711 Less capital contributions (d) (759)(221)(123)Water net revenues (e) 4,070 5,588 4,118 4,694 4,559 Add transfers in/(out) (monetary) 186 Adjusted net revenues (f) 5,588 4,304 4,694 4,559 4,070 Parity debt service - includes in lieu transfer (g) 2,082 2,346 2,104 2,118 2,593 Debt service (h) 1,329 1,631 1,348 1,404 1,958 Adjusted rate covenant revenue requirement (i) = 1.2 x (h)1,594 1,957 1,618 1,685 2,350 Coverage based on electric 2.69x 2.23x net revenues (e)/(g) 1.0x min 1.76x2.15x 1.57x Coverage based on adjusted net revenues (f)/(i) 3.51x 2.20x 2.90x 2.71x1.73x

1,958

2,590

2,441

1,477

3,506

\$

Excess revenues (f)-(g)
(a) Noncash expense

⁽b) Paid after debt service

⁽c) Interest expense is part of debt service

⁽d) Capital contributions are not part of revenues available for debt service

Customers, Water Sales, Water Revenues

Year ending June 30

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Number of customers:					
Residential	21,9	47 22,419	22,373	22,373	22,379
Commercial	3,1	20 3,049	3,028	3,035	3,022
Industrial	1	55 145	144	145	151
Other	1,0	18 996	902	883	909
Total	26,2	40 26,609	26,447	26,436	26,461
CCF sales per year (x1,000):					
Residential	6,9	7,064	6,835	6,949	6,380
Commercial	1,7	18 1,770	1,828	1,884	1,786
Industrial	3	37 355	366	363	359
Other	4	94 544	528	591	545
Total	9,4	92 9,733	9,557	9,787	9,070
Revenues from sale of water:				_	_
Retail	\$ 15,2	40 14,010	15,022	13,763	11,480
Other	1,7	06 1,120	1,015	195	3,061
Total	\$ 16,9	46 15,130	16,037	13,958	14,541
Maximum day (million gallons)	33.3	32 31.318	32.784	34.343	32.087

Average Billing Price – Electric (Cents per CCF)

Year ending June 30

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
Residential	\$ 155.30	148.11	148.17	152.87	138.62
Commercial	147.15	127.66	134.18	138.55	123.07
Industrial	140.40	131.80	133.76	145.88	122.01
Average water rate	153.19	135.86	138.70	149.66	134.66

