



Annual Report

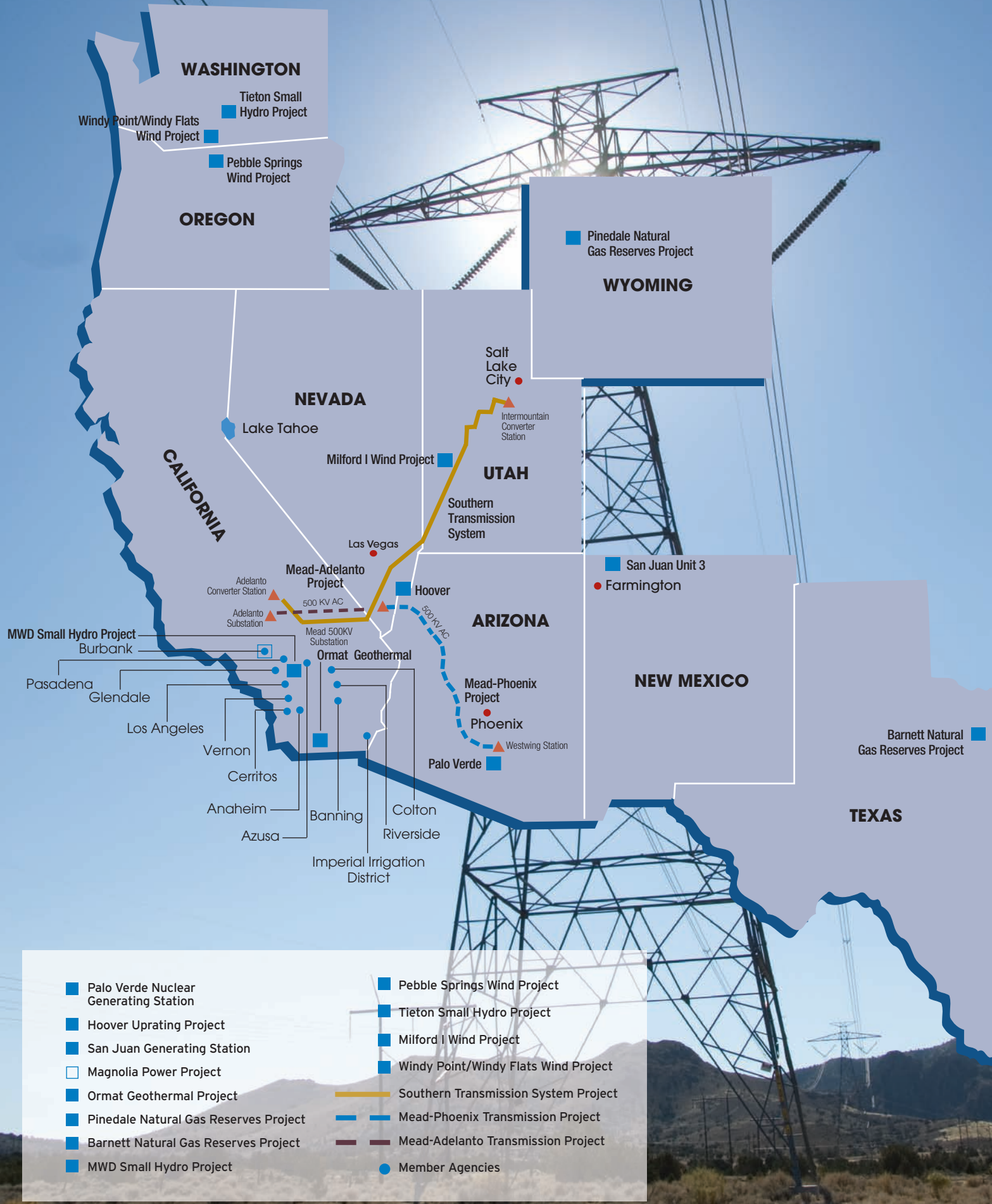
2009-2010





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WASHINGTON

- Tieton Small Hydro Project
- Windy Point/Windy Flats Wind Project
- Pebble Springs Wind Project

OREGON

WYOMING

- Pinedale Natural Gas Reserves Project

NEVADA

- Lake Tahoe
- Milford I Wind Project
- Las Vegas

UTAH

- Salt Lake City
- Intermountain Converter Station
- Southern Transmission System

CALIFORNIA

- MWD Small Hydro Project
- Burbank
- Pasadena
- Glendale
- Los Angeles
- Vernon
- Cerritos
- Anaheim
- Azusa
- Banning
- Colton
- Riverside
- Imperial Irrigation District
- Ormat Geothermal
- Mead 500KV Substation
- Hoover

ARIZONA

- 500 KV AC
- 500 KV AC
- Mead-Phoenix Project
- Phoenix
- Westwing Station
- Palo Verde

NEW MEXICO

- San Juan Unit 3
- Farmington

TEXAS

- Barnett Natural Gas Reserves Project

■ Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station	■ Pebble Springs Wind Project
■ Hoover Upgrading Project	■ Tieton Small Hydro Project
■ San Juan Generating Station	■ Milford I Wind Project
 Magnolia Power Project	■ Windy Point/Windy Flats Wind Project
■ Ormat Geothermal Project	— Southern Transmission System Project
■ Pinedale Natural Gas Reserves Project	— Mead-Phoenix Transmission Project
■ Barnett Natural Gas Reserves Project	— Mead-Adelanto Transmission Project
■ MWD Small Hydro Project	● Member Agencies

MISSION

SCPPA provides financing and oversight for large joint projects in the electric utility industry and through coordinated efforts, facilitates, implements, and communicates information relative to issues and projects of mutual interest to its members as determined by the Board of Directors.

Southern California Public Power Authority (SCPPA), with headquarters in Pasadena, California, is a joint powers agency comprising eleven municipal utilities and one irrigation district. SCPPA's members consist of the municipal utilities of Anaheim, Azusa, Banning, Burbank, Cerritos, Colton, Glendale, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Riverside, Vernon, and the Imperial Irrigation District. Together they deliver electricity to over 2 million customers in the southern California basin, spanning an area of 7,000 square miles, and with a total population that exceeds 5 million. Formed in 1980, SCPPA was created for the purpose of providing joint financing, construction and operation of transmission and generation projects. Today, SCPPA fulfills a broad range of services for its members by providing effective forums of collaboration through committees such as Customer Service, Finance, Public Benefits, Resource Planning, Transmission and Distribution, Engineering and Operations, Natural Gas, and Renewable Energy Resources.

In order to support its primary purpose, SCPPA is also involved in legislative advocacy, contracting for support services, information sharing, training, and regulatory monitoring on behalf of its members.

What is SCPPA?

SCPPA's twelve members are proud to be public power utilities, old-fashioned, customer-based, locally-controlled, and vertically-integrated, who retain the obligation to serve and plan for all the customers in their territories. In these times of change and uncertainty, it is important to realize all the things they are.

VISION

SCPPA will provide cost-effective joint action services that supplement member programs and activities, and that secure long-term physical supplies at predictable pricing levels for usage in power generation to assure continued member success.

- SCPPA members are non-profit. They are owned by their local customers.
- They are governed locally, not regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or the California Public Utilities Commission
- They are vertically integrated, responsible for power supply, transmission, distribution, and customer service.
- They are meeting their legally mandated obligation to serve by planning to meet the long-term needs of their customers.
- They are optimizing their energy supply resources. A mixed portfolio of coal, nuclear, natural gas, hydro, and emerging renewable resources gives protection from price volatility.
- They are providing aggressive, local demand-side management programs to encourage conservation and energy efficiency.
- They are in good company. The twelve SCPPA members, along with their counterparts in the northern part of the state, provide approximately one third of the electricity used in California.
- And finally, they are here to stay. Public power has a history of more than 100 years in Southern California, and continues to be viable and strong.

The Authority currently has eight generation projects and three transmission projects in operation, generating and bringing power from Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Oregon, California, and Nevada. In addition, the Authority owns natural gas reserves in Wyoming and Texas.

SCPPA's projects have been financed through the issuance of tax-exempt bonds, backed by the combined credit of the SCPPA members participating in each project. As of June 30, 2009, SCPPA had issued \$11.8 billion in bonds, notes, and refunding bonds, of which \$2.6 billion was outstanding.

Officers



MARCIE EDWARDS
President



GLENN STEIGER
Vice President



BILL CARNAHAN
Treasurer/Auditor &
Assistant Secretary



MARIO IGNACIO
Assistant Secretary

SCPPA Officers & Staff

Staff



From left to right: Vernon Oates, Finance & Accounting Manager; Kellie Ward, Intern; Dave Walden, Energy Systems Manager; Salpi Ortiz, Administrative Analyst; Bill Carnahan, Executive Director; Steve Homer, Project Administrator; Geri Mitchell, Office Manager; Richard Helgeson, General Counsel; Phyllis Brown, Government Affairs Manager.



Letter from President and Executive Director



Since its inception in 1980, SCPPA has established itself as proven collaborative resource for its member cities. The key benefits to SCPPA membership are innovative project financing, accounting, risk management, contracting for services and a cohesive voice for legislative matters. In the last decade, SCPPA has also evolved as an essential forward looking partner ushering our members into the future state of Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, and Green House Gas Reduction.

After the energy crisis and deregulation that spanned from the year 2000 to 2005, SCPPA emerged with our Magnolia Power Project: a natural gas-fired combined cycle plant within our service territory to improve System Reliability and assure Energy Delivery. SCPPA became the

first municipal power to reduce our risk of market fuel pricing by owning natural gas wells with its purchase of the Pinedale & Barnett Natural Gas Reserves. The year concluded with the initiation of the Heber Geothermal Project in Imperial Valley.

With the passage of AB32 in 2006, SCPPA members led the way in voluntarily establishing their own Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) and added the Metropolitan Water District Small Hydro, Pebble Springs Wind, and Tieton Hydro Projects in 2008 and 2009. An additional Prepaid Natural Gas Project was not only a first of its kind for a JPA, but it pioneered individual volume allotments for participants and various delivery points.

2010 was a banner year as SCPPA continued to deliver Renewable Energy projects for our members; successfully closing the Milford I, Windy Point I and Linden Wind Projects. Milford I was awarded the Bond Buyer Deal of the Year for the Far West and nominated for the National Deal of the Year due to its uniquely beneficial tax structure. Windy Point is one of the largest wind projects completed in the United States and closed with one of the lowest cost financing in recent history.

In addition to finding innovative ways to finance future power needs over the last decade, SCPPA facilitates committees to share studies, best practices, optimize costs, organize common value propositions and enable joint action. SCPPA is heavily involved in Resource Planning for our members, including Renewable Projects, WREGIS and CEC IEPR working groups. Other key committees include: Smart Grid, Electric Vehicles; Natural/Bio Gas working groups; Public Benefits and Energy Efficiency; Transmission; Engineering & Operations; Operating and Coordinating; Green House Gas and active participation in numerous external committees (RETI, CTPG, CMUA and APPA).

With superior strategic planning, project development and collaborative communication, SCPPA is poised to assist its members to reach their goals now and in the future.



SCPPA member's long-standing commitment to Energy Efficiency is an extension of fundamental principles dedicated to social and environmental responsibility, ensuring reliability, and keeping rates low for the communities that they serve. Despite being impacted by the worst economic recession to affect California in decades, our members continue to make major investments in energy efficiency. These efforts represent direct investment in local community infrastructure, supporting economic development, and helping to create a robust green job workforce.

- **Social and Environmental Responsibility:** Local elected officials govern and regulate public power to ensure direct accountability for Energy Efficiency, investments in renewable power supplies, low-income assistance programs, and economic development.
- **Supply-Side Solutions:** Energy Efficiency programs help to optimize power generation, transmission systems and ensure more optimal operation of the entire grid.
- **Demand-Side Solutions:** Customer-specific programs include appliance replacements, energy audits, lighting improvements, high-efficiency heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC), electrical consumption management, attic insulation and weatherization to meet the latest building codes and standards.
- **Cost Effective:** Energy Efficiency lowers the cost of providing electricity to our communities and benefits are realized by all customers.

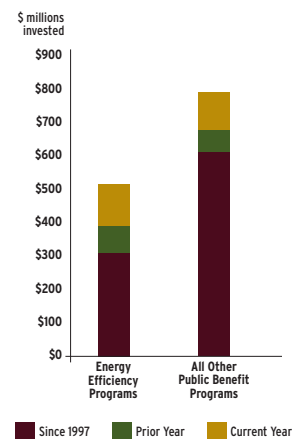
Leading The Way 2010: Energy Efficiency is Vital

SCPPA members partner with schools to actively support and promote educational activities for students to learn the basics of energy science, energy conservation, and energy efficiency. These include in-school support and web-based

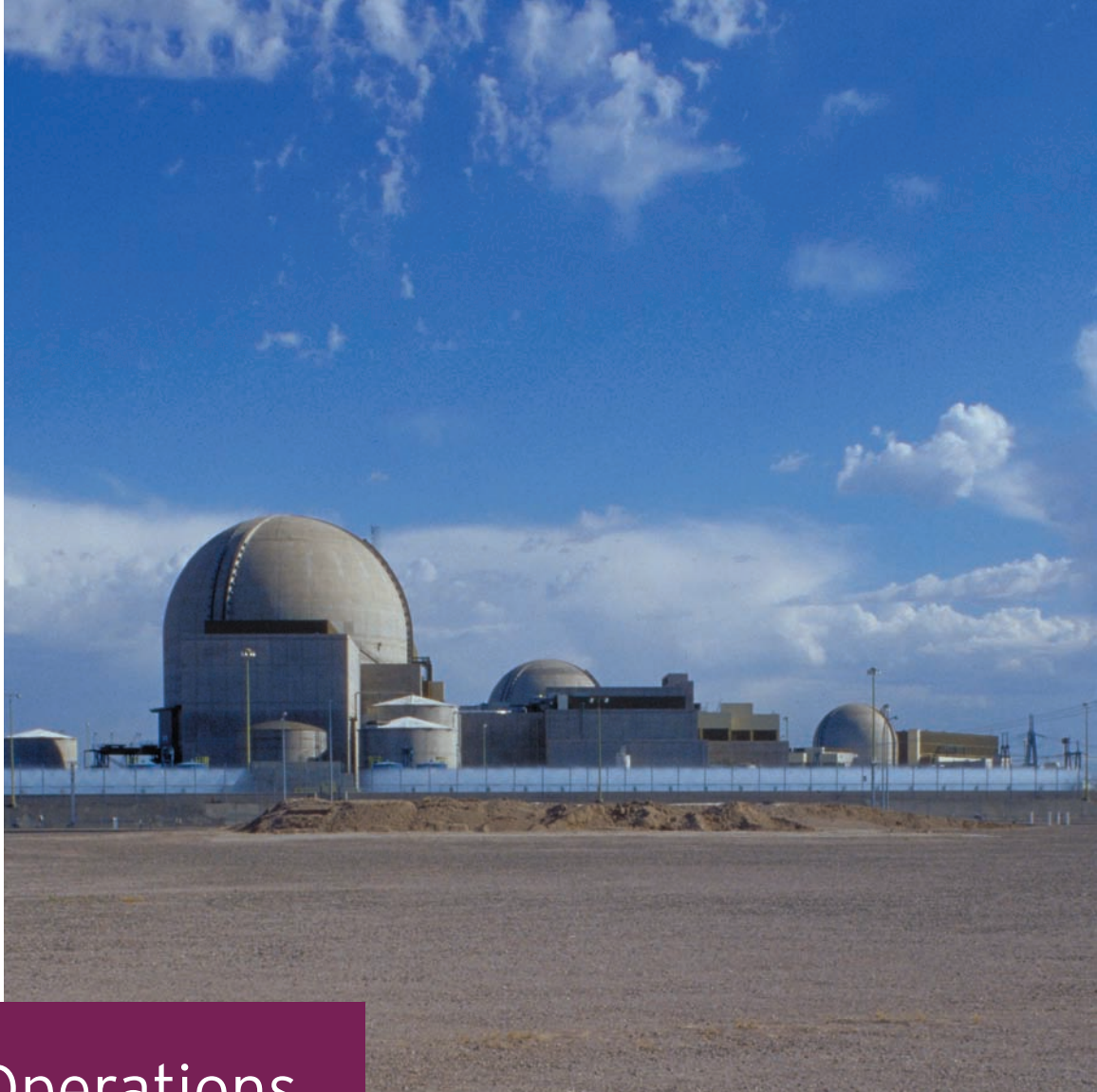
services designed to give kids the tools and motivation to champion energy conservation with practical ideas and customized assignments.

SCPPA members coordinate with universities to provide local workforce training and research projects such as solar-technology-initiatives, re-use of traditional waste products and many other innovative ideas. These will further reduce green house gas emissions, and reduce the carbon footprint of our communities.

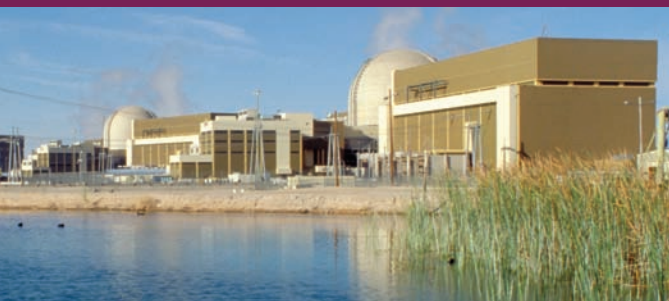
Public utilities maximize the success of energy efficiency programs and services because of their unique relationships with customers and their ability to specifically tailor programs to meet the needs of their communities.



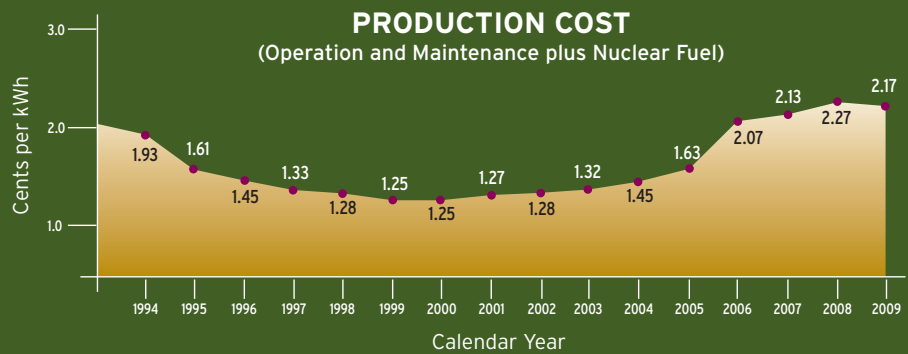
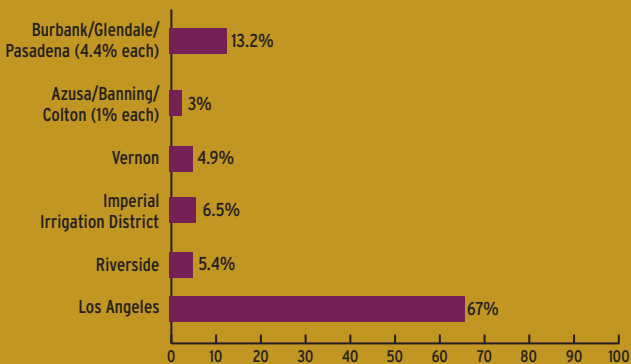
The efforts of new management at Palo Verde have restored good relations with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and led to improved performance and ratings. The license renewal process is under way and we expect Palo Verde to continue as the largest producer of power in the country for decades to come.



Palo Verde Operations



Percentage of SCPPA member participation in Palo Verde Project



2009-2010 OPERATIONS

	Generation Millions of MWhs)	Capacity Utilization %
Unit 1	9.4	81.4%
Unit 2	9.5	82.5%
Unit 3	11.4	98.8%
Aggregate	30.3	87.6%

Five SCPPA participants own 41.8% of Unit 3 at the San Juan Generating Station, a coal-fired plant in New Mexico. A series of Interim Invoicing Agreements for fuel has led to high capacity factors and lower per unit fuel costs.

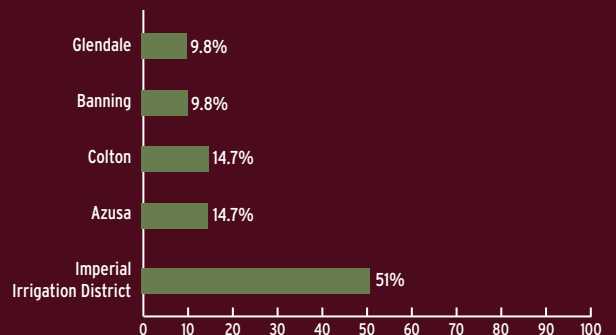
The underground mine is performing well, and the plant completed a major environmental upgrade project. San Juan meets all environmental standards.



San Juan Unit 3 Operations



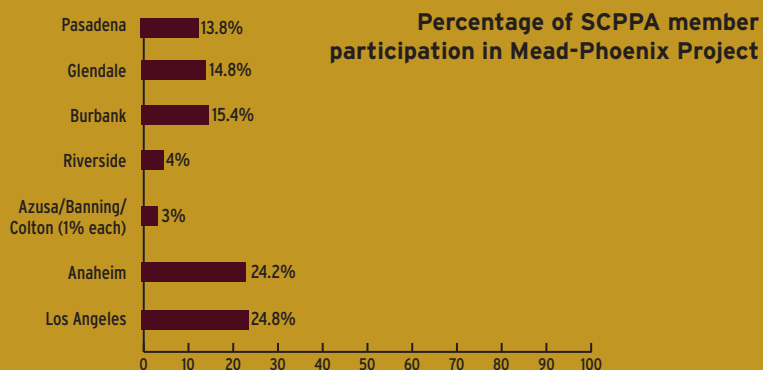
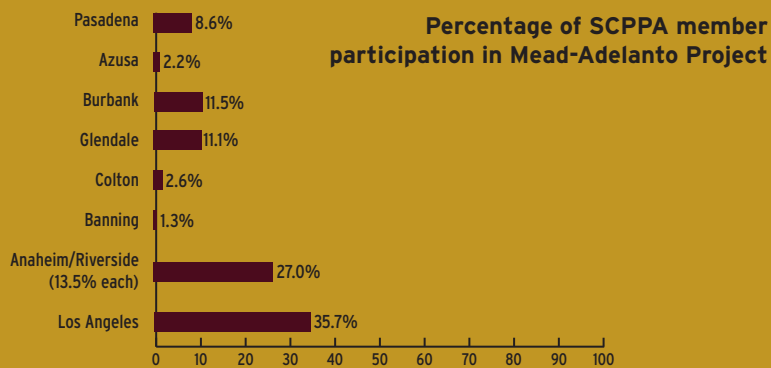
Percentage of SCPPA member participation in San Juan Project



The two 500-kV transmission lines, which connect Phoenix to Las Vegas, and Las Vegas to Southern California, completed their fourteenth year of dependable operation for the nine SPPA members who participate in the projects.

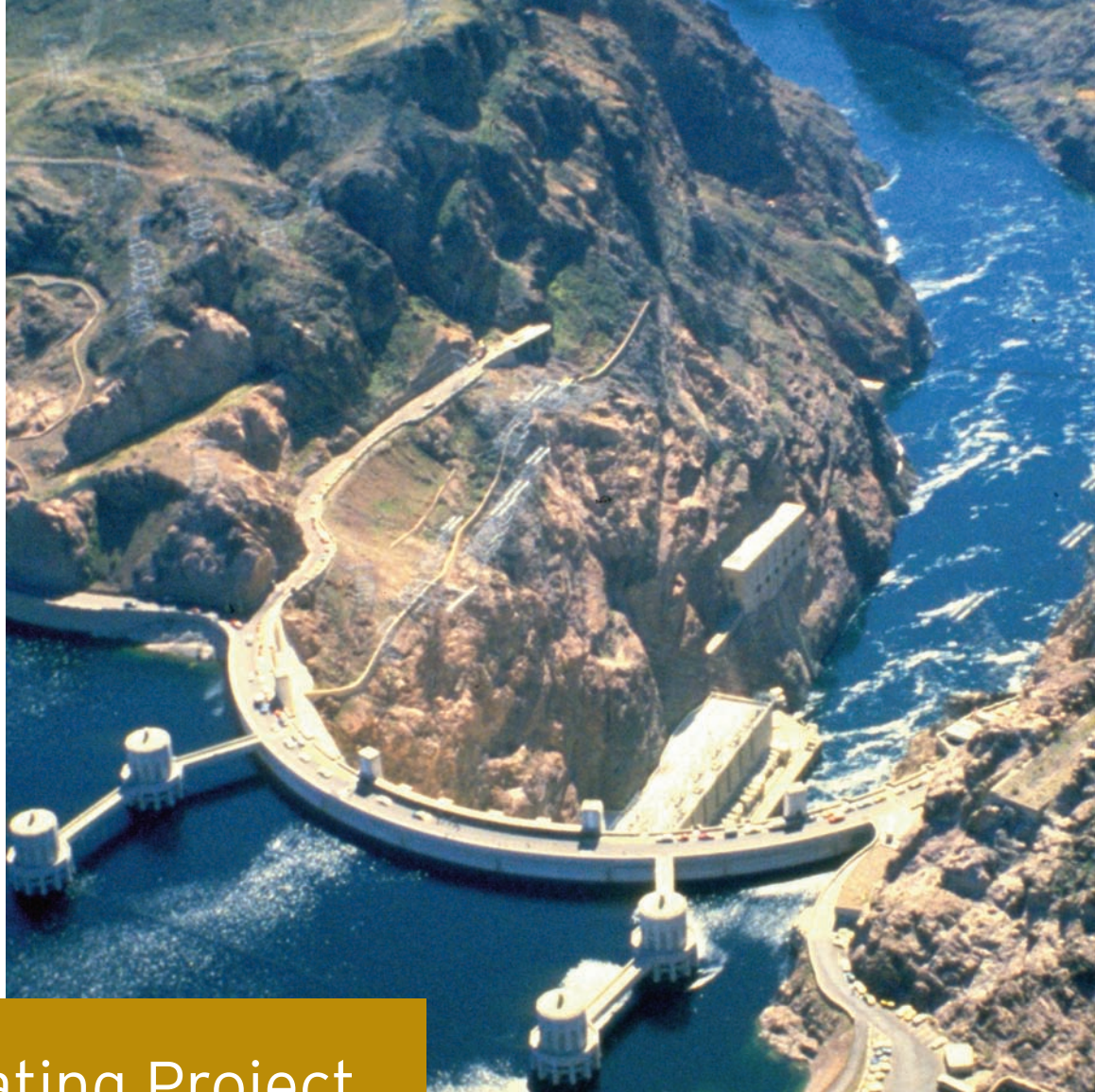


Mead-Phoenix/Mead-Adelanto Transmission Projects



The Hoover Uprating Project continues to provide six SCPPA members with low-cost, renewable energy (hydro). A SCPPA representative is active in the implementation of the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program.

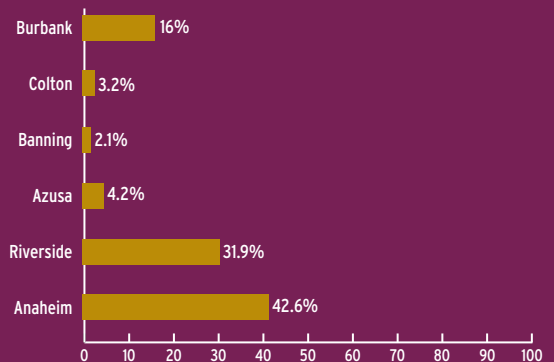
SCPPA and the other Hoover Contractors worked together to propose legislation which would extend the availability of Hoover power beyond the contracts' expiration in 2017.



Hoover Uprating Project



Percentage of SCPPA member participation in Hoover Uprating Project



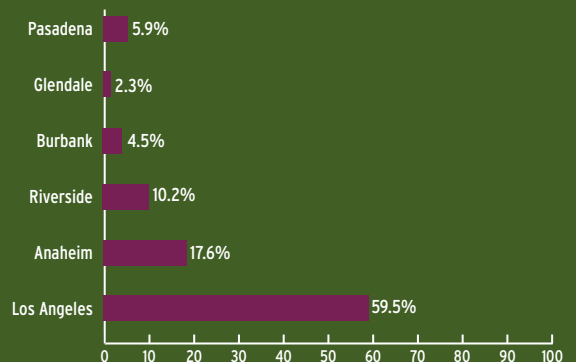
As usual, the STS operated with near-perfect availability (99.96%), delivering 13.8 million MWHs to the six SCPPA members who are participants. The power comes 488 miles from the Intermountain Power Project, in Utah, over the ± 500-kv DC line. The participants are funding the STS Upgrade Project, which will increase the capacity of the line by 480 MW. The new capacity will be used to bring power from renewable resources to Southern California and is scheduled to be complete at the end of calendar 2010.



Southern Transmission System (STS)



Percentage of SCPPA member participation in Southern Transmission System Project



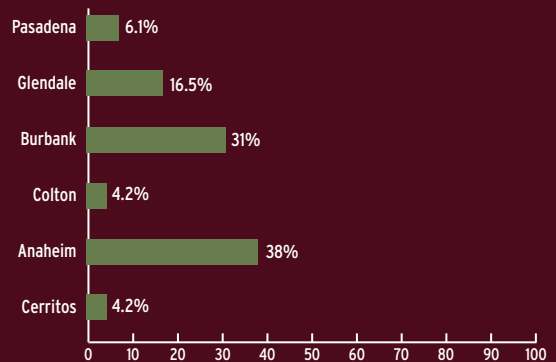
The Magnolia Power Project is a 240 megawatt natural gas-fired, combined cycle plant, located on the site of an existing plant in the City of Burbank. The plant reached commercial operation in September, 2005, and is the first project to be wholly-owned and operated by SCPPA members. The Participants are Anaheim, Burbank, Cerritos, Colton, Glendale, and Pasadena.



Magnolia Power Project



Percentage of SCPPA member participation in Magnolia Power Project

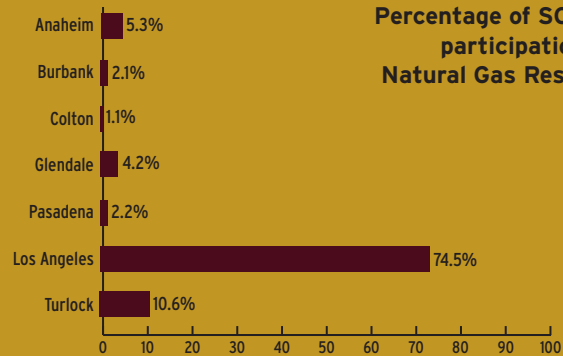


SCPPA negotiated its first purchase of gas in the ground, with the deal closing July 1, 2005. SCPPA members Los Angeles, Anaheim, Burbank, Colton, Glendale, and Pasadena joined together with the Turlock Irrigation District to purchase shares of existing natural gas wells in the Pinedale area of Wyoming. This purchase, along with similar future purchases, will provide a secure source of gas for the participants, and hedge against volatile prices in the market.

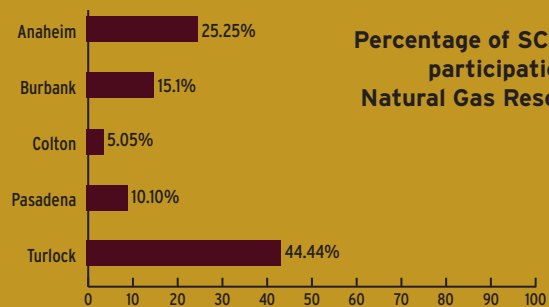
In 2006, SCPPA members purchased a share of natural gas leases in the Barnett Shale area of Texas.



Natural Gas Reserves Projects



* Los Angeles and Turlock hold their interests individually. Anaheim, Burbank, Colton, Glendale and Pasadena have ownership through SCPPA. Los Angeles serves as Project Manager for the overall project, and SCPPA provides services for Los Angeles and Turlock under agency agreements.



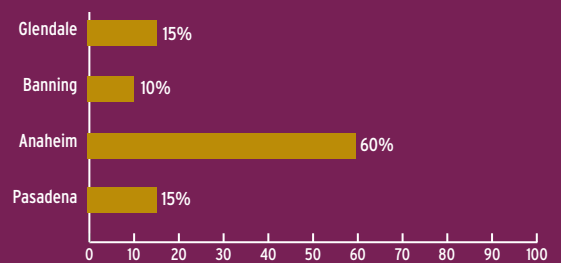
SCPPA Members Anaheim, Banning, Glendale, and Pasadena receive up to 16 MWs of geothermal energy from plants in Heber, California, on a long-term purchase contract with Ormat.



Ormat Geothermal Project



Percentage of SPPA member participation in Ormat Geothermal Project



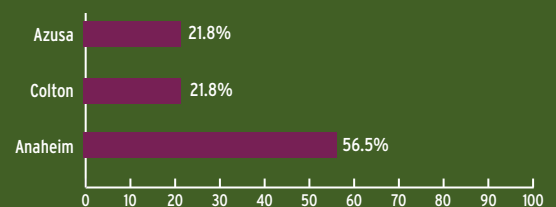
SCPPA Members Anaheim, Azusa, and Colton receive up to 17 MWs of renewable energy from four small hydroelectric plants on the MWD distribution system, through a purchase contract with MWD.



Metropolitan Water District (MWD) Small Hydro Project



Percentage of SCPPA member participation in MWD Small Hydro Project



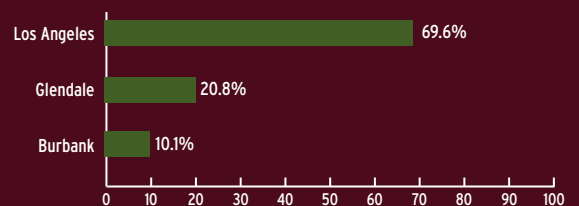
Los Angeles, Glendale and Burbank participate in the Pebble Springs Wind Project, receiving 98.7 MW of wind power from Oregon.



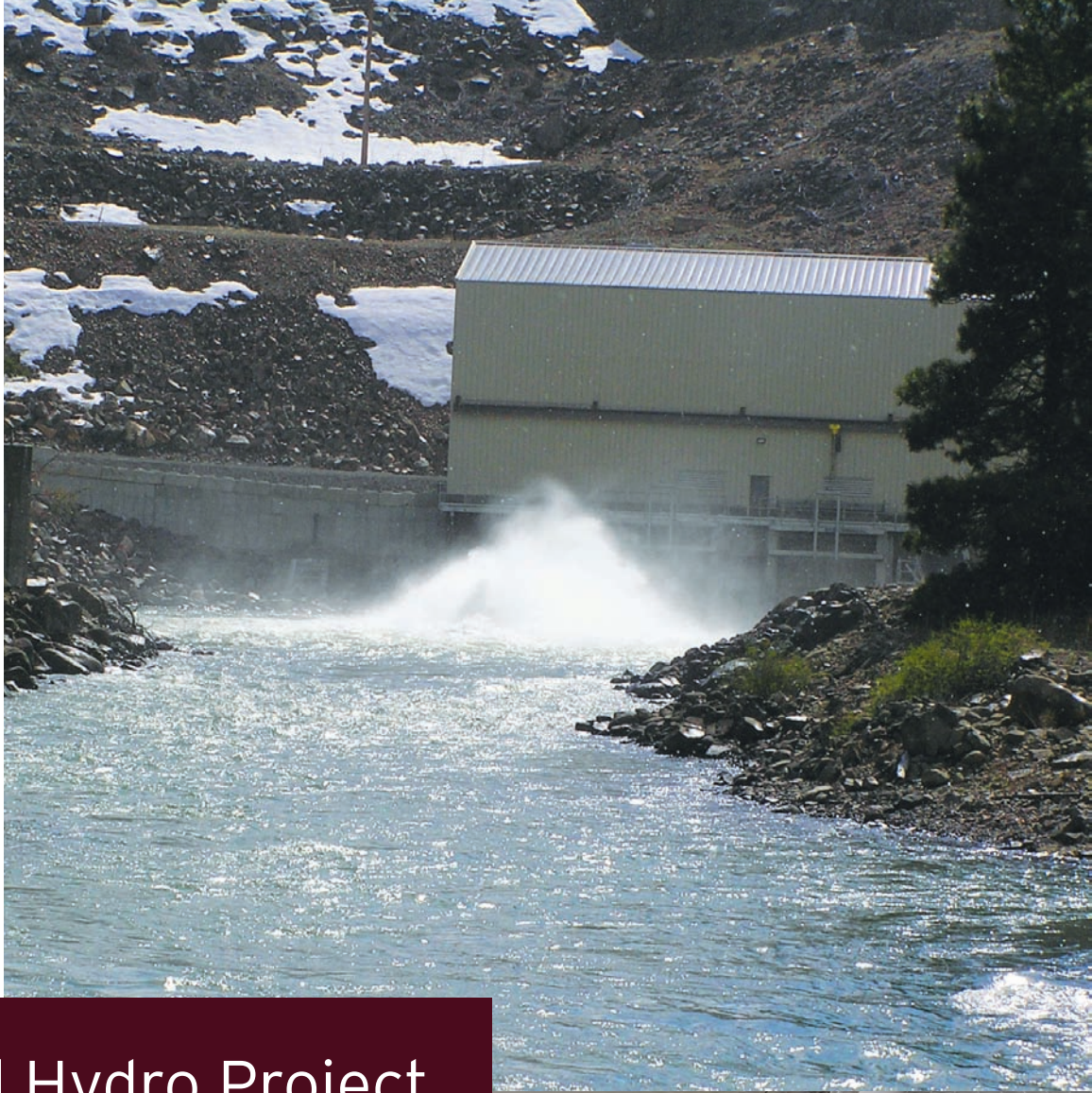
Pebble Springs Wind Project



Percentage of SPCPA member participation in Pebble Springs Wind Project



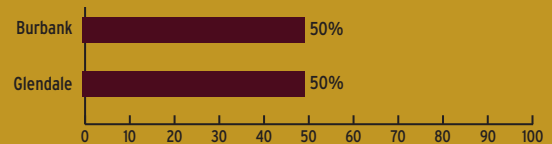
Burbank and Glendale receive up to 17 MW of power from the Tieton Small Hydro Project, in Washington.



Tieton Small Hydro Project



Percentage of SCPPA member participation in Tieton Small Hydro Project



The Milford I Wind Project is located in Beaver and Millard Counties in Utah, and includes 97 wind turbine generators: 58 Clipper C99 wind turbines (2.5 MW each) and 39 GE XLE wind turbines (1.5 MW each).

The rest of the plant includes concrete foundations, permanent access roads and turbine pads, wind turbine generators and towers, an underground collection system, SCADA system, four permanent meteorological towers, an operation and maintenance building and a facility substation.

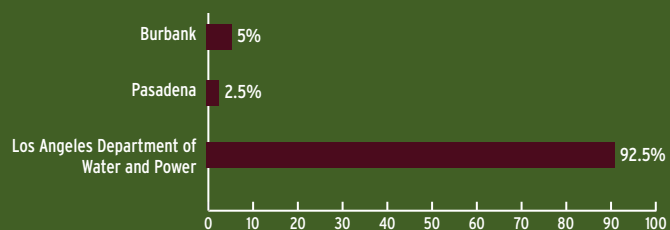


Milford I Wind Project

Power will be delivered by way of an 88-mile-long, 345-kV transmission line with a switching station at the connection between the transmission line and the Intermountain Power Project (IPP) Substation north of Delta, Utah.

Milford Wind Corridor Phase I will have the capacity to generate enough electricity to power more than 60,000 home and offset over 366,000 tons per year of carbon dioxide that would otherwise be emitted from a coal-powered plant.

Percentage of SCPA member participation in Milford I Wind Project



Located in Goldendale, Washington, the Windy Point/Windy Flats Project represents one of the largest wind energy projects in the United States. The 90 square-mile wind farm spans 26 miles along the Columbia River ridgeline and affords a very high availability of year-round wind energy - enough clean electricity for hundreds of thousands of households.

The benefits to California make the Windy Point/Windy Flats Project unique and innovative. California directly benefits from the Windy Point/Windy Flats Project which will help the state meet its renewable energy goals since two of SCPPA's members, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power and the City of Glendale have purchased 262 MW of wind energy.

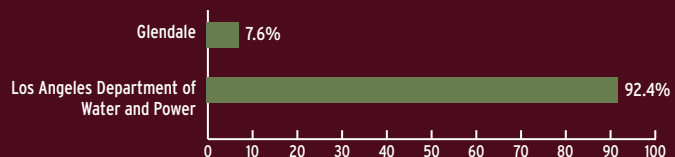


Windy Point/Windy Flats Wind Project

The Windy Point/Windy Flats Project financing which was concluded in 2009 is one of the most significant pre-pay power purchase agreement transactions in the United States. The capital costs associated with the Windy Point/Windy Flats Project were handled through a novel approach using a combination of federal stimulus funding and the pre-payment by SCPPA of a 20-year block of power from the project. The combination of the treasury grants (over \$170 million) and the energy pre-payment (over \$500 million) will pay off the Project's construction costs.



Percentage of SCPPA member participation in Windy Point/Windy Flats Wind Project



At fiscal year-end, the Authority was poised to complete agreements on:

- **Linden Wind Project**, a 50 MW wind farm in Klickitat County, Washington
- **Ameresco/Chiquita Landfill Gas Project**, a 10 MW landfill gas project in Valencia, California
- **Canyon Power Project**, a 200 MW natural gas-fired peaking plant, under construction in Anaheim, California



Linden Wind Project

Upcoming Projects



Ameresco/Chiquita Landfill Gas Project



Canyon Power Project



SCPPA continued to engage in significant financing activities throughout the past fiscal year. Financing activity focused primarily on new generation projects, but SCPPA also took advantage of unique market opportunities to generate cost savings. SCPPA also spent a significant amount of time on the development of financing structures for renewable energy projects, including wind and geothermal and solar resources which reached commercial operation in this fiscal year or which are expected to reach commercial operation in subsequent fiscal years.

Financing Activities

Throughout this fiscal year, amidst periodically turbulent municipal bond markets, SCPPA maintained its focus on finding cost savings, on obtaining the lowest funding costs in the market, and on managing SCPPA's overall risk profile.

In October 2009, SCPPA renewed a liquidity facility provided by JP Morgan in association with the Mead-Adelanto and Mead-Phoenix 2008 Series A and B Bonds in the aggregate principal amount of \$145,730,000, consisting of \$104,815,000 of Mead-Adelanto 2008 Series A Bonds, \$7,085,000 of Mead-Adelanto 2008 Series B Bonds, \$31,325,000 of Mead-Phoenix 2008 Series A Bonds, and \$2,505,000 of Mead-Phoenix 2008 Series B Bonds (in aggregate "the Mead-Adelanto and Mead-Phoenix 2008 A and B Bonds").

In October 2009, SCPPA accelerated a portion of the savings of its existing Gas Prepayment Project #1. The Gas Prepayment Project #1 was financed in September 2007 using an aggregate principal amount of \$504,445,000 of Gas Prepayment 2007 Series A and B Bonds consisting of \$302,995,000 of fixed rate 2007 A Gas Prepayment Bonds and \$201,450,000 of LIBOR Index 2007 B Gas Prepayment Bonds. In October 2009 defeased \$165,450,000 of the 2007 B Gas Prepayment Bonds and partially terminated an investment agreement in return for an upfront payment as well as increased savings on volumes of gas to be delivered in years 2009 through 2012. The transaction had the effect of accelerating approximately \$16,100,000 in savings from the Gas Prepayment #1 Project into earlier years to deliver significant upfront value to SCPPA and materially lower SCPPA's risk profile.

In November 2009, SCPPA issued the Canyon Power Project 2009 Series A Notes ("the 2009 A Canyon Notes") in an aggregate principal amount of \$170,435,000. The 2009 A Canyon Notes were issued to refinance a prior series of Notes, the Canyon Power Project 2008 A Series Notes ("the 2008 A Canyon Notes") and to provide new money interim financing to be used in the construction of a four unit, 200.0 megawatt ("MW") natural gas-fired power plant that will be sited in Anaheim. The 2009 A Canyon Notes were issued with a maturity of August 3, 2010 and were expected to be refinanced with long-term bonds once final project licensing had been achieved. Other than the 2009 A Canyon Notes, the Canyon Power Project had no other bonds outstanding. The 2009 A Canyon Notes were assigned the highest possible short-term ratings of MIG1 by Moody's Investors Service, SP-1+ by Standard & Poor's and F1+ by Fitch Ratings.

In November 2009, SCPPA issued the Linden Wind Project 2009 Series A Notes ("the 2009 A Linden Notes") in an aggregate principal amount of \$139,680,000. The 2009 A Linden Notes were issued to provide new money interim financing for installment payments to be made for the purchase a 50.0 MW nameplate capacity wind farm comprised of 25 wind turbines located in Klickitat County, Washington. The 2009 A Linden Notes were issued with a maturity of October 10, 2010 and were

Financing Activities

expected to be refinanced with long-term bonds once the project has been fully constructed and commercial operation has been achieved. As of June 30, 2010, other than the 2009 A Linden Notes, the Linden Wind Project had no other bonds outstanding. The Linden Wind Project was a new SCPPA project with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (90%) and the City of Glendale (10%) as project participants. The 2009 A Linden Notes were assigned the highest possible short-term ratings of MIG1 by Moody's Investors Service and SP-1+ by Standard & Poor's.

In November 2009, SCPPA issued the Tieton Hydroelectric 2009 Series A and B Notes in an aggregate principal amount of \$47,665,000 of which \$33,360,000 are the Tieton Hydroelectric 2009 A Tax-Exempt Notes and \$14,295,000 are the Tieton Hydroelectric 2009 B Taxable Notes (in aggregate "the 2009 A and B Tieton Notes"). The 2009 A and B Tieton Notes were issued to provide interim financing for the purchase of a 13.6 MW hydroelectric plant located on the Tieton River near Rimrock Lake in Yakima County, Washington. The 2009 A and B Tieton Notes were issued with a maturity of August 16, 2010 and were expected to be refinanced with long-term bonds once the final licenses had been fully transferred. As of June 30, 2010, other than the 2009 A and B Tieton Notes, the Tieton Hydroelectric Project had no other bonds outstanding. The Tieton Hydroelectric Project was a new SCPPA project with the City of Burbank (50%) and the City of Glendale (50%) as project participants. The 2009 A and B Tieton Notes were assigned the highest possible short-term ratings of MIG1 by Moody's Investors Service and SP-1+ by Standard & Poor's.

In February 2010, SCPPA issued the Milford Wind 2010 Series A Bonds ("the 2010 A Milford Bonds") in an aggregate principal amount of \$237,235,000. The 2010 A Milford Bonds were issued to prepay for the purchase of 6,764,301 megawatt hours ("MWh") of energy to be delivered to SCPPA over a 20-year delivery term from a 203.5 MW nameplate capacity wind farm comprised of 97 wind turbines located near Milford, Utah. This municipal electric prepayment structure, using tax-exempt bonds, was the first of its kind. In addition to payments of debt service SCPPA also makes monthly payments for any energy from the Milford Wind Project that exceeds the guaranteed annual quantity. As of June 30, 2010, other than

the 2010 A Milford Bonds, the Milford Wind Project had no other bonds outstanding. The Milford Wind Project was a new SCPPA project with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (92.5%), the City of Burbank (5.0%), and City of Pasadena (2.5%) as project participants. The 2010 A Milford Bonds were assigned long-term ratings of A1 by Moody's Investors Service and AA- by Standard & Poor's.

In May 2010, SCPPA executed two basis swaps to be associated with the Magnolia Power Project Series 2009-1 and 2009-2 Bonds ("The 2009-1 and 2009-2 Magnolia Bonds"). Under the terms of the two \$100,000,000 swaps, SCPPA pays SIFMA and receives 80.4% and 81.0% of LIBOR from Barclay's and RBC respectively. The swaps are expected to produce, on average, positive cash flows for SCPPA during their term which expires in July 2037.

In June 2010, SCPPA suspended the Mead Adelanto 2004 constant maturity basis swap with JP Morgan for an additional five years beginning in June 2013. The swap will become effective again in June 2018. SCPPA received a payment of \$5,060,000 for the suspension and the proceeds were or will be used to pay debt service costs on other bonds or for other purposes as needed at the discretion of the Mead Adelanto Project participants.

In June 2010, SCPPA issued the Canyon Power Project 2010 Series A and B Bonds (“the 2010 A and B Canyon Bonds”) in an aggregate principal amount of \$301,470,000. The 2010 A and B Canyon Bonds were issued to refinance a prior series of notes, the Canyon Power Project 2009 A Series Notes (“the 2009 A Canyon Notes”) and to provide new money financing to be used in the construction of a four unit, 200.0 MW natural gas-fired power plant that will be sited in Anaheim. The Canyon Power Project 2010 A Bonds were tax-exempt bonds. The Canyon Power Project 2010 B Bonds were taxable “Build America Bonds” for which SCPPA expects to receive a subsidy from the Federal Government amounting to 35% of the interest costs on those bonds. The Canyon Power Project 2010 B Series was SCPPA’s first Build America Bond transaction. As of June 30, 2010, other than the 2010 A and B Canyon Bonds, the Canyon Power Project had no other bonds outstanding. The 2010 A Canyon Bonds were assigned the long-term ratings of Aa3 by Moody’s Investors Service, AA- by Standard & Poor’s and AA- by Fitch Ratings.

In addition to the generation projects financed during this past fiscal year, SCPPA spent much of the year developing financing options for a number of other renewable projects to help SCPPA members meet renewable energy goals. SCPPA expects to complete financings for several renewable energy projects in coming fiscal years. SCPPA continues to aggressively pursue competitively priced renewable energy projects for its members and is actively engaged in a number of projects that utilize innovative financing structures to achieve low cost, efficient financing.

SCPPA also continuously evaluates other financing opportunities and the existing portfolio of financings to provide the lowest possible costs for its members.

Financing Activities

In the second session of the 111th Congress, Democrats in the House and Senate, along with the White House, continued to push for passage of their top energy and environmental priority: a comprehensive climate change and energy bill, which featured a cap-and-trade mechanism to force mandatory reductions in greenhouse gases. Although the House easily passed the comprehensive Waxman-Markey climate and energy bill (H.R. 2454) in June 2009, the wheels “fell off the bus” in 2010 in the Senate.

During 2010, SCPPA continued to advocate a national approach to climate change, rather than a state-by-state approach that could result in conflicting or duplicative requirements for utilities and higher costs to consumers, at no additional environmental benefit. SCPPA also advocated allocating emissions allowances exclusively to Local Distribution Companies, to ensure that the benefits of the allowances would go to consumers.

Federal Legislative Summary

Despite the best efforts of Senators Barbara Boxer (D-CA), John Kerry, Joe Lieberman (I-CT) and others that supported a Waxman-Markey type approach, the united opposition of Senate Republicans and resistance from

several Democratic senators from the Midwest and Southeast doomed the effort. In late July, with mid-term elections looming, Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-NV) abandoned the comprehensive approach to climate and energy policy and tried to advance a smaller package with provisions designed to address the BP oil spill as its centerpiece. That effort failed as well. Although some Democrats continued to urge consideration of a federal Renewable Energy Standard (RES) during the lame duck, it appears the votes are not there to pass a an RES either.

Support for Federal Incentives Grows

In 2010, SCPPA continued to champion federal incentives for public power systems comparable to those available to private utilities and developers. Providing incentives directly to SCPPA members would ensure that the full benefit of the federal incentive flows to electric consumers - resulting in lower costs to consumers and creating green jobs. Over the course of the year, congressional support grew, as bills to provide short-term and long-term incentives for public power were introduced.

On the short term front, Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) and Rep. Doris Matsui (D-Sacramento) introduced S. 2899/H.R. 5931, the Renewable Energy Incentive Act, to expand the 1603 Treasury Grant Program (TGP) to public power and extend the program for two more years. The TGP, enacted as part of the 2009 Recovery Act to jump start “green” development and increase jobs, provides private developers and utilities with a 30 percent grant to reduce the cost of renewable generation. The TGP expires on Dec 31, 2010.

SCPPA and others also worked with Sen. Maria Cantwell (D-WA) and Rep. Jim McDermott (D-WA), both members of the tax writing committees, to create a longer term federal incentive program for public power, as well. Cantwell and McDermott introduced S. 3855/H.R. 6116, the Clean Renewable Energy Incentives Act, which would lift the current CREBs cap and change the sunset date to January 1, 2014, consistent with the expiration date of the current section 45 Production Tax Credit (PTC) for investor-owned utilities.

While it is unclear if any energy incentives will pass in the lame duck session, the work that SCPPA and others did in 2010 will provide a sound foundation upon which to continue the effort in the 112th Congress.

Mid-term Elections Change the Game

With Republicans gaining control of the House and making significant gains in the Senate, the dynamics for the 112th Congress and a federal energy agenda have significantly shifted. Clearly, the concept of a cap-and-trade climate bill is dead in both chambers. Further, the new House majority has declared that it will conduct vigorous oversight of government agencies and their energy and climate policies, particularly the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) efforts to regulate greenhouse gasses (GHGs) under the Clean Air Act (CAA) and numerous other CAA regulations affecting fossil-fueled power plants.

While there was bi-partisan support in the Senate in the 111th Congress to enact a federal RES, energy efficiency measures and electric vehicle transportation legislation, among other things, it is too soon to say whether that consensus or a newly formed consensus on energy policy will advance in the 112th Congress.

Federal Legislative Summary



The 2009-10 Session of the California State Legislature ended as it began, the nation struggling with the highest unemployment rate and deepest economic recession since the Great Depression. The cities comprising the Southern California Public Power Authority (SCPPA), many with a century of experience, adhere to core principles of public power. Local control and environmental stewardship remain the solid center piece SCPPA members' investment policy.

Generating electricity from renewable resources is the keystone in meeting California's groundbreaking greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) reduction mandate in Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32), known as the Global Warm Solutions Act of 2006. AB 32 requires Publicly-Owned Utilities (POU) and other utilities in California to reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, achieved most effectively and efficiently with renewable resources. Senate Bill 722 (SB 722) became the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) vehicle for 2010, containing the same provision as prior bills: meeting a 33% target by giving preference to in-state renewables. The preference remained in SB 722, despite Governor Schwarzenegger's concerns that it poses a barrier to meeting the 33% target by limiting the importation of out-of-state renewable as did a concern for SCPPA members, namely a provision authorizing penalties for POU

Continuing the focus on renewables, Assembly Bill 1947 (AB 1947), by Assemblymember Paul Fong (D-Mountain View) and supported by SCPPA, authorizes a POU to implement a solar program, allowing customers to offset their electricity demand with a solar system not located on the customer's premises and becomes law on January 1st. Assembly Bill 45, introduced by then- Assemblymember now Senator Sam Blakeslee (R-San Luis Obispo), also becomes law on January 1st and provides local government the authority to enact an ordinance to install small wind systems of 50 megawatts or less.

Energy efficiency legislation included Assembly Bill 1809 (AB 1809), introduced by Assemblymember Cameron Smyth (R-Santa Clarita) and signed by the Governor. AB 1809 authorizes a home inspection to include, if requested by a client including during escrow, a Home Energy Rating System (HERS) California home energy audit. The HERS report prepared in conjunction with any home inspection report must comply with the standards and requirements established by the California Energy Commission. AB 2014 would have provided a tax credit, the lesser of 50% of qualified costs or \$1,500, for taxpayers whose residence has been repaired, rehabilitated or improved as recommended by an efficiency audit. The failed bill, by Assemblymember Alberto Torrico (D-Fremont),

would also have allowed the excess above \$1,500 to carry forward into subsequent tax years.

Legislation seeking to protect the privacy of smart grid customers'

electricity usage is addressed in SB 1476 (SB 1476), authored by Senator Alex Padilla (D-LA). A smart meter provides the customer more detailed information about electricity usage, thus affording the opportunity to manage energy costs. SB 1476, signed by the Governor, requires POU and other utilities to protect customers' energy usage from unauthorized access and prohibits conditioning a customer's access to their usage based on an incentive or payment of a discount.

Thanks to local control and local officials' wise decision-making, SCPPA members look forward with confidence and knowledge that steps taken and strides made to produce electricity in an environmentally responsible manner both preserve and carry forward into the future those values essential to public power.

California Legislative Summary

failing to meet renewable targets. SCPPA voiced to its delegation support for the 33% RPS target and the Governor's and SCPPA's concerns, while working cooperatively with allies to amend the bill. August 31st tolled the last day to pass legislation. SB 722's supporters knew time and votes were beyond their reach. SB 722 died at midnight.

Known for consistently identifying and early adopting of reliable and innovative trends, SCPPA members led the way early this decade, recognizing the valuable role of energy storage during hot summers, uniquely adaptable for SCPPA cities. California's lead in GHG emission reduction hinges on generating electricity from renewables depends in large part on solar and wind. Energy storage systems represent a technology, converting electricity from intermittent technologies into another form of energy, storing it, and then converting it back to electricity for use at a later time. Consequently SCPPA and CMUA supported Assembly Bill 2514 (Skinner-San Francisco) in its final version, preserving local decision-making by requiring local governing boards to have a process to determine energy storage goals, if any, for energy storage systems.



MARCIE L. EDWARDS
GENERAL MANAGER
Anaheim Public Utilities Dept.



GEORGE F. MORROW
DIRECTOR OF UTILITIES
City of Azusa Light & Water



FRED H. MASON
ELECTRIC UTILITY DIRECTOR
City of Banning

SCPPA Municipalities



RONALD E. DAVIS
GENERAL MANAGER
Burbank Water and Power



ART GALLUCI
CITY MANAGER
City of Cerritos



JIM EARHART
UTILITY DIRECTOR
City of Colton

CITY OF ANAHEIM Since 1894, Anaheim Public Utilities' vision for serving customers has extended well beyond a responsibility to provide reliable, cost-effective electricity and water. Whether we are planning a new substation; building a renewable energy resource; replacing overhead electrical facilities with underground transmission, distribution and service cables; or offering new efficiency incentives, we seek long-term solutions to issues that will strengthen Anaheim's neighborhoods, schools and businesses far into the future. Anaheim is also building a 200 MW Peaking Plant Canyon Power Project (CPP) is scheduled to come online in the summer of 2011, providing local capacity and local energy to Anaheim. CPP final plans include four 50MW gas fired LM 6000 combustion turbines and will be located in the Canyon Park Business Center, adjacent to industrial property, the business decisions we make are about providing multiple benefits that are in the best interests of our entire community. We find that outreach is a contagious philosophy as well the more people we involve in the process, the greater our capability for turning obstacles into opportunities. We reach out to businesses to produce partnerships that create energy savings, reduce demand and save money. We team up with other City departments to increase efficiency and improve operations. Our residential electric rates average more than 25 percent less than in surrounding cities while our Electric System revenue bond rating has stayed at AA-

CITY OF AZUSA Azusa's electric utility was established in 1898 after the City purchased a private power company. Foresight in planning and system maintenance have resulted in a reliable supply of low cost electricity to the incorporated area of Azusa for over 100 years. Azusa's water utility service area was significantly expanded in 1993 and includes portions of Covina, Glendora, Irwindale, West Covina, and county unincorporated areas. Azusa is committed to increasing the amount of "renewable" energy sold to retail customers and to meeting all state and federal requirements to reduce green house gas emissions associated with global warming. Azusa Light & Water remains customer-focused and strives for excellence in providing personal service to all types of customers, from residential to large industrial customers and developers.

CITY OF BANNING The City of Banning Electric Utility provides electric service to approximately 11,800 accounts covering an area of over 25 square miles. Originally established in 1913 as a private utility, the City of Banning purchased the Utility in 1922 and has been providing quality electric service to its residents since that time. Banning's energy resource base includes portions of coal, nuclear and hydro generating plants, which provide the majority of electricity required to meet its summer peak demand of 48 MW. The City supports clean energy and is committed to adding additional renewable energy resources to its already diverse portfolio. The Utility currently serves more than 20 percent of its customer load from two geothermal generating facilities located in the Imperial Valley, and has an RPS goal of 33 percent by

2020. The Utility is dedicated to continue providing quality service to its customers in a safe and reliable manner, at reasonable rates.

CITY OF BURBANK Burbank Water and Power (BWP) began serving water and electric customers in 1913, and developed on-site power generation in the 1940s. BWP is committed to providing reliable electric services to its customers while keeping rates stable and competitive. Over the past ten years, BWP has been modernizing Burbank's Electric Distribution System to improve the reliability and efficiency of its seventeen square mile system. In 2008 BWP earned a Reliable Public Power Provider (RP3) designation from the American Public Power Association (APPA). Since 2005, BWP has managed and operated the Magnolia Power Project, a clean, high-efficiency, combined-cycle urban unit located in Burbank, for several SCPPA member agencies. BWP's power supply resource portfolio is diversified and includes hydro, natural gas, coal, nuclear, wind, solar and other renewable resources. Burbank is working toward reducing its carbon footprint and being an integral part of creating a more sustainable community in Burbank. The City of Burbank was the first city in the nation to adopt a 33% Renewable Portfolio Standard goal by 2020.

CITY OF CERRITOS The first new member to join Southern California Public Power Authority in over 20 years, the City of Cerritos is serving the electricity demands of a select group in the business community. Currently, all of the power requirements come from Cerritos' participation in the Magnolia Power Project. With the goal of providing a stable and affordable supply of electricity, Cerritos intends on developing a portfolio of power that includes renewable (green) resources to be delivered as competitively and economically as possible.

CITY OF COLTON The largest municipally owned electric utility in San Bernardino County, Colton Electric Utility has been providing service to the City of Colton for over 100 years. The Board of Trustees of the City of Colton passed an ordinance in 1895 with the intent to acquire, construct, own, operate, and maintain an electric system to supply light, power, and heat to the city. By 1897, 1,140 domestic lights, 30 incandescent street lights, and 11 arc lights had been installed. Today, we serve a population of over 50,000 and are looking to the future by securing a diverse portfolio of energy consisting of wind, solar, geothermal, biomass and hydro resources. Our employees are proud to continue the tradition of providing reliable service through efficient and economical operations and a strong relationship with our customers.



GLENN O. STEIGER
GENERAL MANAGER
Glendale Water and Power



BRIAN J. BRADY
GENERAL MANAGER
Imperial Irrigation District



RAMAN RAJ
CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER
LADWP

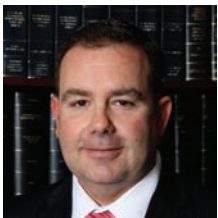
SCPPA Municipalities



PHYLLIS E. CURRIE
GENERAL MANAGER
Pasadena Water and Power



DAVID H. WRIGHT
PUBLIC UTILITIES DIRECTOR
City of Riverside



CARLOS FANDINO, JR.
DIRECTOR - LIGHT & POWER
City of Vernon

CITY OF GLENDALE Incorporated in 1906, Glendale purchased its electric utility in 1909, obtaining power from outside suppliers. In 1937, it began receiving power from the Hoover Dam and inaugurated the first unit of its own steam generating plant units with 258 MW of gas-fired steam and combustion generating capacity. Glendale Water & Power (GWP) has a diversified portfolio that also includes coal, nuclear, and hydro generating resources, as well as a comprehensive renewables resource program in landfill gas, wind, and geothermal projects. Today, GWP provides reliable electric services to over 84,800 residential, commercial and industrial customers within a 33 square mile area. GWP continues to invest in improving the system infrastructure to ensure its long-term reliability.

IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT The Imperial Irrigation District (IID) was established in 1911 and entered the power business in 1936. Proudly serving Imperial and Coachella Valleys and a portion of San Diego County, IID's 6,471-square mile service area is one of the fastest growing regions in California. IID controls over 1,100 MW of energy derived from a diverse resource portfolio that includes native generation, SCPPA partnerships, and long- and short-term power purchases. A valuable public resource, IID is regarded as an affordable and reliable service provider serving over 145,000 customers.

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER Providing service for more than a century, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power began delivering water to the city in 1902, and with the water came power. In 1916, LADWP first delivered electricity to the city purchased from the Pasadena Municipal Plant. A year later, LADWP began generating its own hydroelectric power at the San Francisquito Power Plant No. 1. After purchasing the remaining distribution system of Southern California Edison within the city limits in 1922, LADWP became the sole water and electricity provider for the City of Los Angeles. It is now the largest municipally owned electric utility in the nation, serving a population of 4.1 million residents over a 465 square mile area. LADWP remains on firm financial footing and serves as a valuable asset to the City of Los Angeles.

CITY OF PASADENA PWP has been providing electricity since 1906 and began delivering water to customers in 1912. The city built its first electric generating steam plant in 1907 and took over operation of its municipal street lighting from Edison Electric. In 1909, Pasadena began the extension of its operations to commercial and residential customers that resulted in the replacement of all Edison Electric service in the city by 1920. While much has changed over the years, PWP's strong connection to its customer/owner base remains constant. Today, PWP provides electric service to more than 63,000 metered accounts over a 23 square-mile service area at competitive rates. Pasadena adopted in March 2009 an Integrated Resource Plan for energy that includes a Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) calling for

the addition of cost-effective renewable resources through a combination of long-term and short-term power purchases. The Integrated Resource Plan includes a commitment to provide 40% of the City's retail electric energy requirements with renewable resources by 2020. PWP's success is a result of its commitment to remain a valued community asset, an exceptional employer, and a partner in Pasadena's prosperous future.

CITY OF RIVERSIDE Riverside Public Utilities began serving both electric and water customers in 1883. Today, Riverside serves 106,000 metered electric customers and 64,000 metered water customers over an 82 square mile area. The Utility is committed to the highest quality water and electric services at the lowest possible rates to benefit its customer/owners. To maintain its commitment, Riverside has a diverse resource portfolio mix, including a 1.79% (38 MW) ownership interest in the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station; 240 MW of internal, simple-cycle, natural gas, 240 MW peaking generation, 28 MW combined-cycle natural gas generation; participation in joint SCPPA (42 MW) and IPA (137 MW) generation projects; and short, mid and long-term contracts from various power suppliers. Riverside has acquired resources to achieve its renewable portfolio standard goal of serving 20% of retail energy needs by 2010, and as the State of California's first "Emerald City" remains committed to becoming a municipal leader in the use of renewable energy resources to promote sustainability. Riverside will continue to invest significant resources in its infrastructure to provide high quality, reliable service to its customer/owners.

CITY OF VERNON City of Vernon's Utilities Department began serving industrial customers in 1933, with completion of its diesel generating plant. In addition to its own power from diesel units and gas turbines, Vernon also receives power from the Malburg Generating Station, Palo Verde, Hoover, and various suppliers. The Malburg Generating Station resides within city limits. Vernon is part of the California Independent System Operator (CAISO) Control Area and is a Participating Transmission Owner.

Participant Ownership Interests

The Authority's participants may elect to participate in the projects. As of June 30, 2010, the members have the following participation percentages in the Authority's financed operating projects:

Participants	GENERATION				TRANSMISSION			GREEN POWER			NATURAL GAS		
	Palo Verde Project	San Juan Project	Magnolia Power Project	Canyon Power Project	Southern Transmission System Project	Mead-Phoenix Project	Mead-Adelanto Project	Hoover Uprating Project	Tieton Hydro-power	Milford I Wind	Linden Wind Energy	Pinedale Project	Barnett Project
City of Los Angeles	67.0%	-	-	-	59.5%	24.8%	35.7%	-	-	92.5%	90.0%	-	-
City of Anaheim	-	-	38.0%	100.0%	17.6%	24.2%	13.5%	42.6%	-	-	-	35.7%	45.4%
City of Riverside	5.4%	-	-	-	10.2%	4.0%	13.5%	31.9%	-	-	-	-	-
Imperial Irrigation District	6.5%	51.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Vernon	4.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Azusa	1.0%	14.7%	-	-	-	1.0%	2.2%	4.2%	-	-	-	-	-
City of Banning	1.0%	9.8%	-	-	-	1.0%	1.3%	2.1%	-	-	-	-	-
City of Colton	1.0%	14.7%	4.2%	-	-	1.0%	2.6%	3.2%	-	-	-	7.1%	9.1%
City of Burbank	4.4%	-	31.0%	-	4.5%	15.4%	11.5%	16.0%	50.0%	5.0%	-	14.3%	27.3%
City of Glendale	4.4%	9.8%	16.5%	-	2.3%	14.8%	11.1%	-	50.0%	-	10.0%	28.6%	-
City of Cerritos	-	-	4.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of Pasadena	4.4%	-	6.1%	-	5.9%	13.8%	8.6%	-	-	2.5%	-	14.3%	18.2%
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Selected Financial Data & Statements

The Authority has entered into power sales, natural gas sales, and transmission service agreements with the above project participants. Under the terms of the contracts, the participants are entitled to power output, natural gas, or transmission service, as applicable. The participants are obligated to make payments on a "take or pay" basis for their proportionate share of operating and maintenance expenses and debt service. The contracts cannot be terminated or amended in any manner that will impair or adversely affect the rights of the bondholders as long as any bonds issued by the specific project remain outstanding.

Participants	POWER PURCHASE AGREEMENTS			
	Ormat Geothermal Energy Project	Pebble Springs Wind Project	MWD Small Hydro Project	Windy Point Project
Capacity	17 MW	98.7 MW	17.04 MW	262.2 MW
City of Los Angeles	-	69.6%	-	92.4%
City of Anaheim	60.0%	-	56.4%	-
City of Azusa	-	-	21.8%	-
City of Banning	10.0%	-	-	-
City of Colton	-	-	21.8%	-
City of Burbank	-	10.1%	-	-
City of Glendale	15.0%	20.3%	-	7.6%
City of Pasadena	15.0%	-	-	-
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Contract Expires	2031	2025	2023	2030

The contracts expire as follows:

Palo Verde Project	2030	Linden Wind Energy Project	2035
San Juan Project	2030	Southern Transmission System Project	2027
Magnolia Power Project	2036	Mead-Phoenix Project	2030
Canyon Power Project	2040	Mead-Adelanto Project	2030
Hoover Uprating Project	2018	Natural Gas Project - Pinedale	2032
Tieton Hydropower Project	2040	Natural Gas Project - Barnett	2032
Milford I Wind Project	2030		

Summary of Financial Condition and Changes in Net Assets COMBINED ALL PROJECTS

(\$ In Thousands)

	JUNE 30,		
	2010	2009 As Restated	2008 As Restated
Assets			
Net utility plant	\$ 1,364,717	\$ 1,070,203	\$ 1,009,331
Investments	870,322	828,151	558,619
Cash and cash equivalents	245,390	143,671	230,000
Prepaid and other	783,001	732,168	682,405
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,263,430</u>	<u>\$ 2,774,193</u>	<u>\$ 2,480,355</u>
Liabilities			
Noncurrent liabilities	\$ 3,073,274	\$ 2,669,451	\$ 2,410,519
Current liabilities	322,662	273,947	220,748
Total liabilities	<u>3,395,936</u>	<u>2,943,398</u>	<u>2,631,267</u>
Net Assets (Deficit)			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	(746,931)	(768,276)	(1,236,053)
Restricted net assets	606,563	547,675	996,901
Unrestricted net assets	7,862	51,396	88,240
Total net deficit	<u>(132,506)</u>	<u>(169,205)</u>	<u>(150,912)</u>
Total liabilities and net assets (deficit)	<u>\$ 3,263,430</u>	<u>\$ 2,774,193</u>	<u>\$ 2,480,355</u>
Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets (Deficit) for the year ended June 30			
Operating revenues	\$ 516,088	\$ 464,286	\$ 476,865
Operating expenses	(388,129)	(347,709)	(327,249)
Operating income	<u>127,959</u>	<u>116,577</u>	<u>149,616</u>
Investment and other income	36,212	27,741	32,956
Derivative gain (loss)	(8,720)	(16,457)	(10,303)
Debt expense	(128,545)	(145,965)	(108,062)
Change in net assets	<u>26,906</u>	<u>(18,104)</u>	<u>64,207</u>
Net Deficit - beginning of year	(169,205)	(150,912)	(217,083)
Net Contributions (Withdrawals) By Participants	9,793	(189)	1,964
Net Deficit - end of year	<u>\$ (132,506)</u>	<u>\$ (169,205)</u>	<u>\$ (150,912)</u>

Combined Summary of Financial Conditions



SCPPA Accounting & Investment Group

From left to right:

Adrian Chung, Utility Accountant
Margarita Estrella, Lead Utility Accountant
Joan Ilagan, Investment Manager
Jocelyn Mariano, Senior Utility Accountant
Atif Haji Dattoo, Utility Accountant
Yolanda Pantig, Assistant Accounting Manager
Therese Savery, Manager SCPPA Accounting & Investments
Nina Sanchez, Assistant Investment Manager
Sharon Moore, Administrative Assistant

CITY OF ANAHEIM

Customers - Retail 113,434
Power Generated and Purchased
(in Megawatt-Hours)
 Self-Generated..... 410,784
 Purchased 3,085,358
Total 3,496,142
Total Revenues (000s)..... \$384,173
Operating Costs (000s)..... \$330,961

CITY OF AZUSA

Customers Served..... 15,276
Power Generated and Purchased
(in Megawatt-Hours)
 Self-Generated..... 0
 Purchased 258,266
Sales
 Retail 245,616
Total Revenues (000s)..... \$36,500
Operating Costs (000s) \$35,000

CITY OF BANNING

Customers - Retail..... 11,800
Power Generated and Purchased
(in Megawatt-Hours)
 Self-Generated..... 0
 Purchased 143,540
Total 143,540
Sales
 Retail..... 135,545
Total Revenues (000s) \$27,939*
Operating Costs (000s) \$28,741*

*Unaudited

CITY OF BURBANK

Customers - Retail 51,818
Power Generated and Purchased
(in Megawatt-Hours)
 Self-Generated..... 16,500
 Purchased 1,205,900
Total 1,222,400
Total Revenues (000s)..... \$159,074*
Operating Costs (000s) \$140,913*

*Unaudited and excludes wholesale transactions.

CITY OF CERRITOS

Customers - Retail 215
Power Generated and Purchased
(in Megawatt-Hours)
 Self-Generated 73,446
 Purchased 0
Total 73,446
Total Revenues (000s) \$5,304*
Operating Costs (000s) \$5,339*

*Unaudited

CITY OF COLTON

Customers - Retail 18,715
Power Generated and Purchased
(in Megawatt-Hours)
 Self-Generated 30,031
 Purchased 340,287
Total 370,318
Total Revenues (000s) \$58,102*
Operating Costs (000s) \$55,123*

*Unaudited

CITY OF GLENDALE

Customers - Retail 84,800
Power Generated and Purchased
(in Megawatt-Hours)
 Self-Generated 194,680
 Purchased 1,216,926
Total 1,411,606
Total Revenues (000s) \$188,397
Operating Costs (000s) \$165,388

IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT

Customers Served 145,626
Power Generated and Purchased
(in Megawatt-Hours)
 Self-Generated 1,144,654
 Purchased 2,510,725
Total 3,655,379
Total Revenues (000s) \$387,526
Operating Costs (000s)..... \$379,770

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER

Customers Served 1,446,811
Power Generated and Purchased
(in Megawatt-Hours)
 Self-Generated 17,059,049
 Purchased 10,662,623
Total 27,721,672
Total Revenues (000s) \$3,260,232*
Operating Costs (000s)..... \$2,636,757*

*Unaudited

CITY OF PASADENA

Customers Served..... 63,843
Power Generated and Purchased
(in Megawatt-Hours)
 Self-Generated 123,757
 Purchased 1,295,905
Total 1,419,662
Total Revenues (000s)..... \$205,348
Operating Costs (000s) \$151,525

CITY OF RIVERSIDE

Customers Served 106,335
Power Generated and Purchased
(in Megawatt-Hours)
 Self-Generated 253,200
 Purchased 1,949,800
Total 2,203,000
Total Revenues (000s) \$309,000
Operating Costs (000s) \$270,000

CITY OF VERNON

Customers Served 1,888
Power Generated and Purchased
(in Megawatt-Hours)
 Self-Generated 770,540
 Purchased 411,609
Total 1,182,149
Total Revenues (000s) \$118,590
Operating Costs (000s) \$89,037