The City of San Diego
Mayor Jerry Sanders

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: October 2, 2006

TO: Council President Peters and Honorable Councilmembers

FROM: Mayor Jerry Sanders

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2003 Draft Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)

Attached you will find the eighth **unaudited draft** of the City's Fiscal Year 2003 CAFR. I believe that this draft is substantially complete and contains all significant disclosure items.

Consistent with the remedial recommendation contained in the Kroll Report dated August 8, 2006, staff is providing the City Council with two weeks to review the draft CAFR prior to the **October 16, 2006** City Council meeting where this document will be discussed. At this meeting, the Council will be asked to review, comment and approve for use the Fiscal Year 2003 CAFR.

Currently, the Municipal Code does not require the City Council to approve the CAFR. While the Code does not require the Council to approve financial statements, it does not prohibit such action. It merely requires that management send a copy of the financial statements to the City Council once "complete"; however, given the fact that the CAFR is a part of the bond offer information, we believe it is prudent to expand the Council's role in the review and approval of the use of this document. The City Attorney's office is in the process of drafting language which will amend the Municipal Code to specifically identify a greater role for the City Council in the review and approval process. That proposed ordinance will also come before the City Council at the **October 16, 2006** Council meeting.

As all parties review this document, bear in mind that this document is subject to review and approval by the City's Disclosure Practices Working Group (DPWG). That review and action has not yet taken place, but it is anticipated within the next three weeks. In addition, KPMG, the City's independent external Audit firm has not completed field work. Therefore, I provide no assurance that additional changes, some of which may be material in nature, will not be required as part of the Audit process. Finally, the City is under investigation by the SEC and other governmental agencies and while the CAFR references these investigations, the SEC has yet to issue its consent decree. Should the consent decree be released before KPMG issues its opinion letter, further disclosure will be required.

The public release of unaudited financial data is not a common practice. My primary objective in the circulation of this document to persons other than the DPWG is to stimulate discussion and encourage comments from members of City management and City elected officials. We believe by distributing this document we are achieving an enhanced level of transparency and openness. Our goal is to create an environment that fosters collaboration and in order to fully achieve this objective, California Law requires we place the item on the docket for public consideration and comment.

Finally, please be clear in understanding that, absent an attached opinion from our independent external auditor, **this information should not be used to make assertions or determinations regarding the financial position of the City**. In addition, this draft document is not intended for investors or the financial markets, and persons should not make investment decisions regarding the City's securities on the basis of a review of this document.

Cc: Michael Aguirre
Ronne Froman
Jay Goldstone
Andrea Tevlin
Members of the Disclosure Practices Working Group

City of San Diego
auditor
& comptroller

a&c | comprehensive annual financial report

fiscal year ending june 30, 2003

[UNAUDITED]

Table of Contents

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

FINANCIAL SECTION

Table of Contents (continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

Table of Contents (continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003

City of San Diego
auditor & comptroller

cafr | introductory section

[backside of section cover/divider - left blank intentionally]

Monday, October 16, 2006

Honorable City Council members and the Citizens of the
City of San Diego, California

The City Charter requires the City Auditor and Comptroller to submit an annual report, including a proper Statement of Net Assets and requires that all of the accounts of the City be audited by an independent auditor. Pursuant to this requirement, the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report ("CAFR") of the City of San Diego ("City") for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003, is hereby submitted. The audit firm of KPMG LLC has issued an unqualified opinion on the City of San Diego's financial statements. The independent auditor's report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

The CAFR has been prepared in conformance with the principles and standards for reporting as set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the management of the City and its related agencies. Our objective is to provide you with reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements. To this extent, the City continues to construct a comprehensive internal control framework that will achieve the objectives of the public in management of taxpayer funds.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, the data as presented, is accurate in all material respects; that it is presented in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining funds of the City and its related agencies; and all disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the City's, as well as its related agencies', financial activities have been included.

A narrative introduction, overview and analysis of the financial statements can be found in Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) which immediately follows the independent auditors report. The MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

The CAFR is organized into three sections:

- **The introductory section** includes information about the organizational structure of the City, the City's economy, and selected other financial information.
- **The financial section** is prepared in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards. It includes the MD&A, the independent auditor's report, the audited basic financial statements, notes to the basic financial statements, required supplementary information, and supporting statements.
- **The statistical section** contains historical statistical data on the City's financial data and debt statistics, as well as miscellaneous physical, demographic, economic, and social operating data of the City.

PROFILE OF THE GOVERNMENT

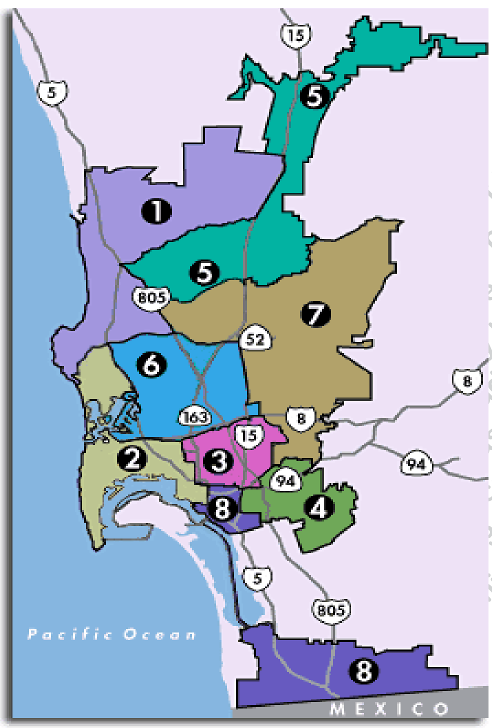
City Profile

The City of San Diego was first incorporated in 1850. The City comprises an area of 403 square miles and, as of July 1, 2005, the US Census Bureau estimates the population to be 1,255,540, making San Diego the eighth most populous city in the United States and the second largest in the State of California. The City provides a full range of services which include: police and fire protection; sanitation and health services; the construction and maintenance of streets and infrastructure; recreational activities and cultural events; and the expansion, maintenance, and operation of the water and sewer utilities.

Governing Structure

The City operates and is governed by the laws of the State of California and its own Charter which was first adopted by the electorate in 1931. During the period reported in this report, the City employed a Council-Manager form of government. Under this form of government, the City Council was comprised of eight members elected by district to serve overlapping four-year terms. The City Council, which acted as the City's legislative and policy-making body, appointed the City Manager, who was the City's chief administrator and was responsible for implementing the policies and programs adopted by the City Council. The Mayor, who presided over the City Council, was elected at large to serve a four-year term.

City of San Diego Council District Map



During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 and prior to the issuance of this CAFR, the electorate of the City of San Diego adopted the strong-mayor form of government on a trial basis. The charter amendment adopting the strong-mayor form of government is in effect for five years, and pending a voter approved extension or modification, sunsets on December 31, 2010. Under the strong-mayor form of government, the Mayor is the Chief Executive Officer of the City and has direct oversight over all City functions and services except for the Personnel, City Clerk, Independent Budget Analyst and City Attorney's departments.

Under this form of government, the Mayor does not preside over Council. The Council is composed of eight members and is presided over by the Council President, who is selected by a vote of the Council. Under this form of government the Council retains its legislative authority; however, all council resolutions are subject to a veto of the Mayor and an enactment over veto process.

Current Elected Officials

Mayor Jerry Sanders

District 1
Council President Scott Peters

District 5
Councilmember Brian Maienschein

District 2
Councilmember Kevin Faulconer

District 6
Councilmember Donna Frye

District 3
Councilmember Toni Atkins

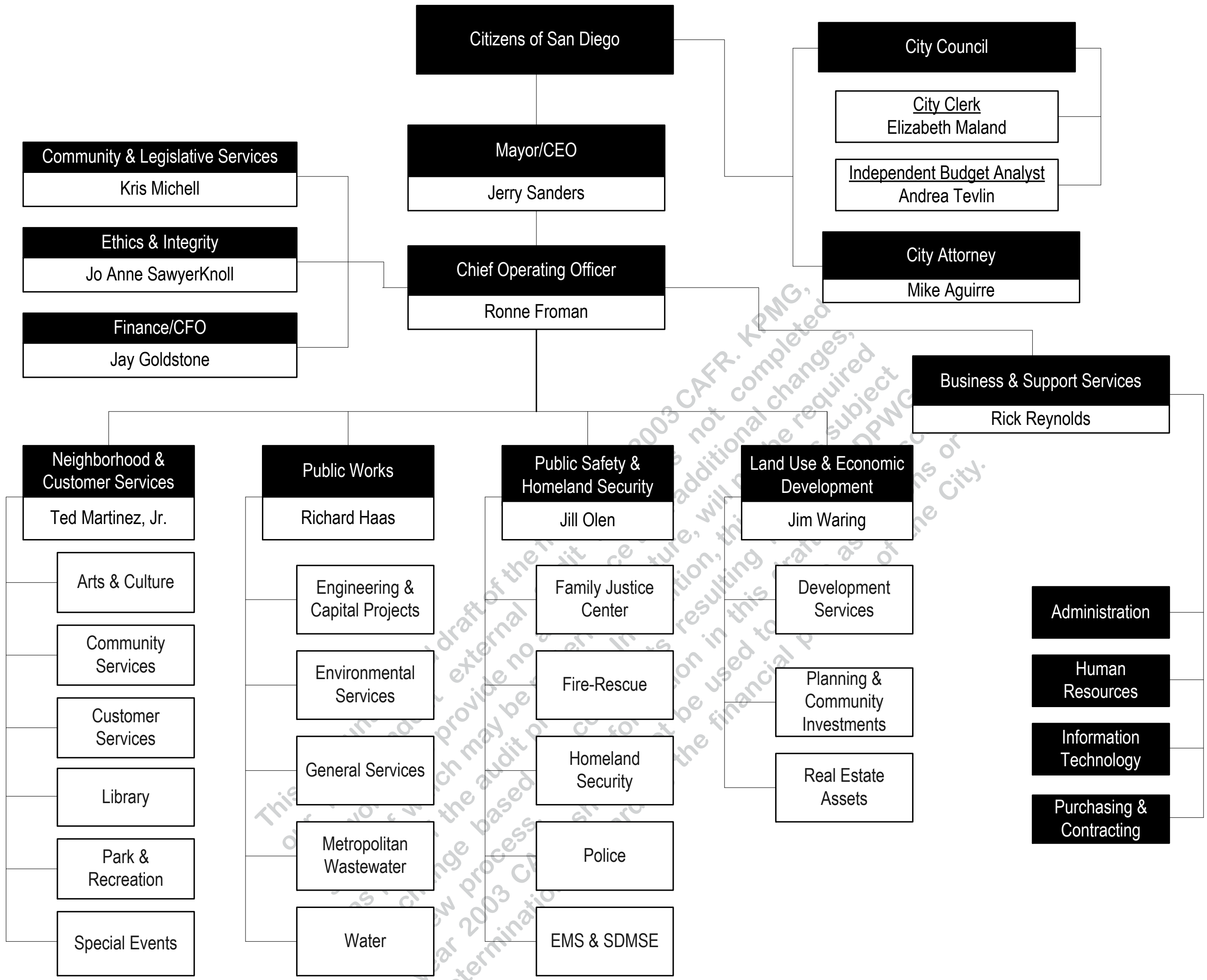
District 7
Councilmember Jim Madaffer

District 4
Council President Pro Tem
Tony Young

District 8
Councilmember Ben Hueso

City Attorney
Michael Aguirre

Current Organization Chart



Financial Reporting Entity
In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standard 14, the following component units are incorporated in the accompanying financial statements:

- Centre City Development Corporation (CCDC)
- City of San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board Authority (MTDB)
- Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Diego (RDA)
- San Diego Data Processing Corporation (SDDPC)
- San Diego Housing Commission (SDHC)
- San Diego Open Space Park Facilities District #1
- Convention Center Expansion Financing Authority (CCEFA)
- San Diego City Employees' Retirement System (SDCERS)
- Public Facilities Financing Authority (PFFA)
- San Diego Convention Center Corporation (SDCCC)
- San Diego Facilities and Equipment Leasing Corporation
- San Diego Industrial Development Authority (SDIDA)
- Southeastern Economic Development Corporation (SEDC)

Additionally, the City participates in a joint venture operation with a private company to provide for emergency medical and medical transportation services. This joint venture is a limited liability company named San Diego Medical Services Enterprise. The financial impact of the joint venture is displayed in the governmental funds balance sheet.

Budgetary Process
Pursuant to the City Charter, an annual budget is presented to the City Council for adoption. Set forth in this budget are the anticipated revenues and expenditures of the general fund, certain special revenue funds, and certain debt service funds for the ensuing fiscal year. Additionally, project-length financial plans are presented to and adopted by council for the capital projects funds. The level of budgetary control (the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) is maintained at the fund, department, and object class level. Object classes are defined as salaries and non–personnel expense (including employee benefits). A copy of the City's Fiscal Year 2007 Proposed Budget is available at:

http://www.sandiego.gov/budget/proposed/budget.shtml.

The City also maintains an encumbrance accounting system as one technique of accomplishing budgetary control. Encumbered amounts are reported as reservations of fund balances since the commitments will be honored in subsequent periods.

FACTORS AFFECTING FINANCIAL CONDITION

Unemployment
The unemployment rate is a critical indicator of the relative strength in the local economy. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the City of San Diego's unemployment rate was 4.3% for the calendar year 2005. This reflects a .9% decrease from a 10 year high of 5.2% in the calendar year 2003 and a .4% decrease from calendar year 2004. The City of San Diego's unemployment rate is .8% below the national average and 1.1% below the average for the State of California during this same period.

Income
A June 2006 report by the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) indicates that between 2000 and 2005, the median household income in the San Diego region rose by 10.2% from $47,360 to $52,192. For the City proper, SANDAG estimates the median household income is $50,415, an approximate 10% increase over the year 2000 census reports.

Housing and Construction
According to a report by the National Association of Realtors, the median residential home price in the San Diego area rose by 17% from calendar year 2002 to 2003 and 68% from calendar year 2002 to 2005. Growth in the median home price has resulted in stronger than average property tax returns for the City and has fueled increased activity in the construction sector. During the first half of calendar year 2006, the San Diego housing market has experienced a slow down, with most experts predicting a soft landing where prices remain stable and price growth returns to historical levels or remains flat. The slowing real estate market will likely impact future growth in the construction sector, as well as growth in property tax and related revenues for the City.

Pension Benefits
In fiscal year 1927, the City established the San Diego City Employees' Retirement System ("SDCERS"), a public employee retirement system. The pension plan ("Plan") is a defined benefit plan and is administered by the SDCERS' Board to provide retirement, disability, death, and survivor benefits for its members.

The SDCERS board contracts for annual actuarial valuation to be performed based on the assumptions adopted by the SDCERS Board. The actuarial valuation performed for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005 reported the following indicators of the retirement plan's fiscal health:

		6/30/05
SDCERS Membership		
Total Members (active, disabled, beneficiaries and retired)		17,429
Annual Benefits Paid	$	188,991,695
SDCERS Assets and Liabilities		
Total Actuarial Liability	$	4,377,092,948
Market Value of Assets		3,205,721,975
Actuarial Value of Assets		2,983,079,852
Unfunded Actuarial Laibility	$	1,394,013,096
Funding Ratio		68.2%

The actuarial valuation information presented above does not include information on certain liabilities that are contingent in nature, or have not been included in the actuarial valuation of assets and liabilities based on the assumptions adopted by the SDCERS Board. The following table lists those items, and a detailed explanation of the liabilities can be found in the 2005 actuarial valuation which is located on the City's website. (http://genesis.sannet.gov/infospc/templates/auditor/index.jsp)

SDCERS Other Liabilities		
Corbett Settlement	$	58,923,978
13th Check		56,686,313
Supplemental Cost of Living Adjustment		17,839,967
Employee Contribution Rate Increase Liability		8,905,418
Deferred Retirement Option Plan Liability		227,223,791
Total Other Liabilities	$	369,579,467

For the purposes of calculating the City's net pension obligation (NPO), calculated amounts do include the effects from the Corbett settlement liability and the employee contribution rate increase liability. Additional Information on the City's net pension obligation and annually required contribution are discussed in Note 12 of the notes to the financial statements contained in the financial section of the CAFR.

During calendar year 2004, the public voted on an amendment to the City's Charter that changed some of the retirement systems actuarial assumptions. Notable changes include:

- Effective fiscal year 2009, Unfunded Actuarially Accrued Liability will be amortized using a 15 year assumption; for the 2005 actuarial valuation, Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liabilities were amortized over 28 years reflecting the resetting of the amortization period pursuant to the Gleason v. City of San Diego lawsuit. (Gleason v. City of San Diego is discussed in the notes to the financial statements).
- Effective April 2005 the composition of the SDCERS Board was changed to the following:
  - 7 members appointed by the Mayor, who are not associated with the City or Retirement system as employees, union members or beneficiaries.
  - 1 member who is an active employee in the police safety group.
  - 1 member who is an active employee in the fire safety group.
  - 2 members who are active employees in the general member group.
  - 1 member who is a retired member of the system and is elected by the retired members of the system.
  - 1 member who is a City management employee and serves at the pleasure of the Mayor. This member must be the Chief Operating Officer, City Treasurer, Deputy or Assistant Chief Operating Officer or a similar position that reports to the Chief Operating Officer or Mayor.

A review of the aforementioned charter revisions concerning SDCERS is currently underway. This includes establishing the legality of changes to the City's amortization assumption made by way of revisions to the City Charter. California State Attorney General

Opinion 04-710 concludes that such revisions to the system's actuarial assumptions can not be made by way of revisions to the City Charter. Furthermore, recent legal rulings by the California Superior Court have ruled that the SDCERS Board has "plenary authority" in its fiduciary capacity. This suggests that for the revised amortization assumptions to be implemented, they would still need to be adopted by the SDCERS Board. Given the size of the City's unfunded actuarially accrued liability, changes to the amortization assumption would likely have significant impacts on future annually required contributions.

Additional information regarding the City's pension trust fund, including the City's NPO, can be found in Note 12 of the notes to the financial statements.

Other Post Employment Benefits

Retiree Health

The City provides certain healthcare insurance benefits to a variety of retired employees, as provided for in SDMC Sections 24.1201 through 24.1204 (the "Plan"). Currently, the benefits primarily are for employees who were actively employed on or after October 5, 1980 and were otherwise entitled to retirement allowances. Employees who retired or terminated prior to October 6, 1980, who were eligible for retirement allowances prior to that date, are also eligible for healthcare benefits, limited to a total of $1,200 per year.

In accordance with SDMC Sections 24.1502 and 24.1203, amounts have been transferred from annual realized earnings of SDCERS pension assets to the employer contribution reserve for the purposes of funding retiree health benefits. An equivalent amount has been paid by the City into a SDCERS reserve for post employment healthcare benefits. It is from this reserve that post employment healthcare benefits are paid. Expenses for post employment healthcare benefits are on a pay-as-you-go basis. In fiscal year 2003, approximately 3,200 retirees received either City paid insurance, or were reimbursed for other health insurance costs incurred. For the year ended June 30, 2003, expenditures of approximately $11.5 million were recognized by SDCERS and paid from the SDCERS reserve for such healthcare benefits (see additional information in Note 12). This reserve was depleted in fiscal year 2005. In October 2004, the City Council voted to have the remaining retiree health benefits expense, estimated to be $6.5 million for fiscal year 2005, directly funded from City funds and not the SDCERS pension trust fund. In fiscal year 2006 the amount budgeted to pay for the annualized cost of retiree health benefits was $16.8 million. For fiscal year 2007, the City included $21 million of appropriations in its budget for funding of current retiree health costs and also appropriated $5 million dollars to begin establishing a reserve to cover the future costs of this benefit.

The following schedule details employer payments for retirement health benefits:

Retiree Health Care Costs
(In Thousands)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
City Retiree Health Expenditures	$ 5,413	$ 7,208	$ 8,882	$ 11,450	$ 12,829	$ 14,859	$ 17,544
Amount Paid from 401(h) Reserve	5,413	7,208	8,882	11,450	12,829	7,910	-

GASB has recently issued Statement No. 45, "Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions" ("GASB 45"), which addresses how local governments should account for and report their costs and obligations related to other post employment benefits (OPEB). This statement is effective for the City for periods beginning after December 15, 2006 (i.e. beginning in fiscal year 2008). GASB 45 establishes standards for the measurement, recognition, and display of OPEB expense/expenditures and related liabilities, note disclosures, and, if applicable, required supplementary information in the financial statements. The City will implement GASB 45 in the financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008. Nevertheless, the City conducted an actuarial valuation of its postretirement welfare benefit plans for the purpose of determining its annual cost in accordance with GASB 45.

During the period reported, the City had taken a "pay as you go" approach to funding retiree health costs. Since a trust had not been set up for the express purpose of accumulating assets for the defeasance of future liabilities related to retiree health costs, the City used actuarial assumptions consistent with a "pay as you go" approach to funding retiree health benefits. Specifically, for valuation purposes, the City used a 4% earnings assumption, which approximated the average annual return of the City's investment pool, an inflation factor of 3%, and a 30 year amortization period. The following table presents the actuarial accrued liability for all retirees, deferred retirement participants, vested terminated and active members, and the annual required contribution for fiscal year 2006 had the City implemented GASB 45 early.

Retiree Healthcare Liabilities

Actuarial Accrued Liability	$ 1,382,200,953
Annual Required Contribution	160,634,217
Estimated Level Percent of Payroll	24.70%

Defined Contribution Plan

Pursuant to the City's withdrawal from the Federal Social Security System effective January 8, 1982, and to the Federal Government's mandate of a Social Security Medicare tax for all employees not covered by Social Security hired on or after April 1, 1986, the City established the Supplemental Pension Savings Plan ("SPSP"), a defined contribution plan administered by Ameriprise Trust Company, formerly American Express Trust Company, Minneapolis, MN, which provides pension benefits for eligible employees. In a defined contribution plan, benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings. Eligible employees may participate from the date of employment. State legislation requires that both the employee and the City contribute an amount at least equal to 3% of the employee's total salary each pay period.

The City also established a 401(k) Plan effective July 1, 1985. The plan is a defined contribution plan also administered by Ameriprise Trust Company, formerly American Express Trust Company, Minneapolis, MN, to provide pension benefits for all eligible employees.

Additional information on the City of San Diego's pension activity may be found in Notes 12 and 13 of the notes to the financial statements.

Deferred Compensation Plan

In addition to the defined benefit and contribution plans, the City also offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all eligible City employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, disability or an unforeseeable emergency.

OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Independent Audits

The City Charter requires an annual independent audit by independent certified public accountants. The goal of an independent audit is to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An independent audit involves examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the City; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. For the period presented, the City has originally engaged the firm of Caporicci and Larson LLC to audit its fiscal year 2003 financial statements. This firm provided an opinion on the City's financial statements, however, prior to their release, it was determined that the City's financial statements were materially incorrect. In response to the identification of material misstatements, the City engaged KPMG LLC to re-audit its fiscal year 2003 balances. The report presented contains 54 restatements to the fiscal year 2002 ending balances, the net effect of which decreased the City's net assets by $457 million, or approximately 7% of total net assets (See Note 23).

The City is required to undergo an annual Single Audit in conformity with the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, "Audits of State and Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations." As part of the City's Single Audit, tests are performed to determine the adequacy of the internal control structure, including that portion related to federal financial assistance programs, as well as to determine the City's compliance with applicable laws, regulations, contracts and grants.

The City has identified the need to re-perform its Single Audit for fiscal year 2003. To accomplish this, the City has engaged the firm Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP to perform the audit. This firm has also been engaged to perform the City's financial statement audits for fiscal years 2004, 2005 and 2006.

As reported in the Auditor and Comptroller's Annual Report on Internal Controls, presented to the City Council in January 2006, the City's internal control framework requires significant improvements in order to produce timely and accurate financial statements in a cost effective manner. The internal control weaknesses identified in that report were a primary contributor to the need for restated fiscal year 2002 ending balances. These conclusions are supported by the findings and recommendations on the internal control structure and compliance with applicable laws and regulations provided by the City's independent auditors.

Cash Management

The City Treasurer is responsible for investment of the City's cash. Eligible investments are obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies, demand deposits, negotiable certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, medium-term corporate notes, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and commercial paper in compliance with Sections 53601-53635 of the State government code. The City's cash is invested under a pooled money concept, with maturities planned to coincide with projected needs, with the primary objective of preserving principal. During fiscal year 2003, the average daily pooled portfolio balance was approximately $1.28 billion, with a weighted average maturity of 519 days. Most of these monies are held in funds that have restricted uses. The largest balances, for instance, are found in the utility funds. The average earned income yield on pooled investments was 4.462%, as compared to 5.200% in the prior year.

The City Treasurer's investment policy has an objective to minimize credit and market risks while maintaining a competitive yield on its portfolio. All non-negotiable time certificates of deposit and demand accounts in excess of the amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation are required to be fully collateralized with mortgages or eligible securities in accordance with State law. The City's investments are held by the City's custodian bank in the City's name, or the nominee name of the custodian bank, as collateral for a reverse repurchase agreement with the counterpart's custodian bank or with a third party trustee, e.g., California State Treasurer's Office.

Additional information on the City of San Diego's cash management activity may be found in Note 3 of the notes to the financial statements.

Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts: theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City has established various self-insurance programs and maintained contracts with various insurance companies to manage excessive risk.

Additional information on the City of San Diego's risk activity may be found in Note 15 of the notes to the financial statements.

Sincerely,

Ronne Froman	Jay M. Goldstone	John Torell, CPA
Chief Operating Officer	Chief Financial Officer	Auditor and Comptroller

City of San Diego Officials
As of June 30, 2003

<u>Mayor and Council Members</u>

Dick Murphy, Mayor

Scott Peters, Councilmember District 1

Michael Zucchet, Councilmember District 2

Toni Atkins, Councilmember District 3

Charles Lewis, Councilmember District 4

Brian Maienschein, Councilmember District 5

Donna Frye, Councilmember District 6

Jim Madaffer, Councilmember District 7

Ralph Inzunza, Councilmember District 8

<u>City Officials</u>

Michael T. Uberuaga, City Manager

Ed Ryan, Auditor and Comptroller

Mary Vattimo, Treasurer

Casey Gwinn, City Attorney

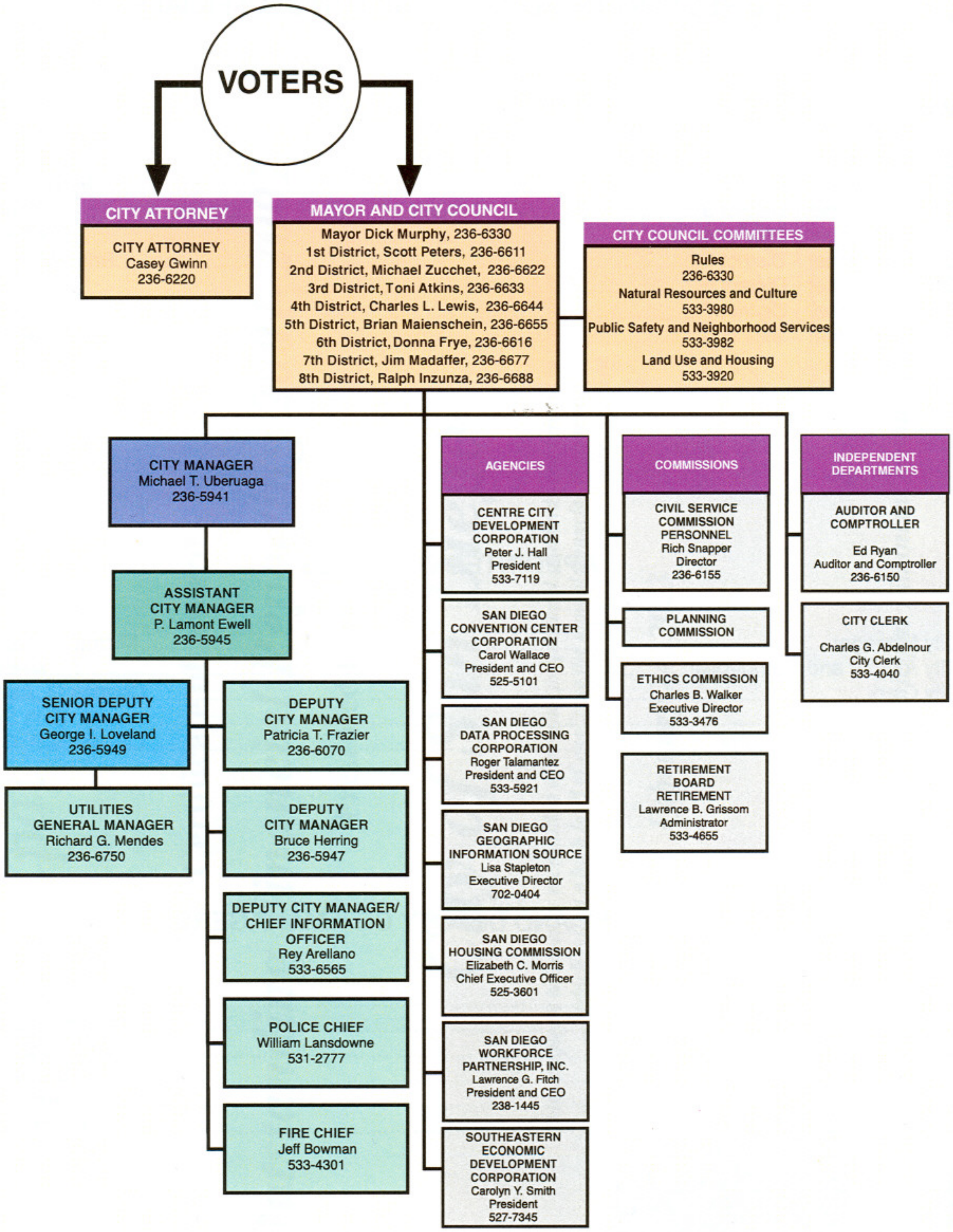
George I. Loveland, Senior Deputy City Manager

Richard Mendes, Utilities General Manager

Charles G. Abdelnour, City Clerk

Organization Chart

As of June 30, 2003



This page is intentionally left blank.

City of San Diego
auditor & comptroller

cafr | financial section

[backside of section cover/divider - left blank intentionally]

Independent Auditor's Report Here

Backside of Independent Auditor's Report Here

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(Unaudited)
(In Thousands)
June 30, 2003

As management of the City of San Diego (City), we offer readers of the City financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: (1) government-wide financial statements; (2) fund financial statements; and (3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net assets* presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as *net assets*. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing changes in the City's net assets during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported when the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. The focus is on both gross and net cost of City functions, which are supported by general revenues. This statement also distinguishes functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues *(governmental activities)* from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges *(business-type activities)*. The governmental activities of the City include: general government and support; police; fire and life safety; parks, recreation, culture and leisure; transportation; sanitation and health; and neighborhood services. The business-type activities of the City include: airports; city store; development services; environmental services; golf course; recycling; sewer utility; and water utility.

The government-wide financial statements include the City (known as the *primary government*) and the following legally separate, discretely presented component units: San Diego Convention Center Corporation (SDCCC); and San Diego Housing Commission (SDHC). Financial information for these component units is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government. Blended component units, also legally separate entities, are part of the government's operations and are combined with the primary government.

Included within the primary government as blended component units:

- Centre City Development Corporation (CCDC)
- City of San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board Authority (MTDB)
- Convention Center Expansion Financing Authority (CCEFA)
- Public Facilities Financing Authority (PFFA)
- Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Diego (RDA)
- San Diego Data Processing Corporation (SDDPC)
- San Diego Facilities and Equipment Leasing Corporation (FELC)
- San Diego Industrial Development Authority (SDIDA)

- San Diego Open Space Park Facilities District #1 (Open Space)
- Southeastern Economic Development Corporation (SEDC)
- San Diego City Employee's Retirement System (SDCERS)

The government-wide financial statements can be found beginning on page 40 of this report.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All funds of the City can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on *near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources*, as well as *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities.*

The City maintains individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, which is a major fund. Data for the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of *combining statements* elsewhere in this report.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The governmental fund financial statements can be found beginning on page 44 of this report.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

The City maintains two different types of proprietary funds, *enterprise funds* and *internal service funds*. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its various business-type activities. Internal service funds, such as central garage and machine shop, central stores, and print shop, are used to report activities that provide centralized supplies and services to the City. All internal service funds, except for the special engineering fund, have been included within *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements since they predominately benefit governmental functions. The special engineering fund, which services exclusively water and sewer activities, has been included within *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary fund statements provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for the water and sewer funds, which are considered to be major funds of the City. Data from other enterprise funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor business-type funds is provided in the form of *combining statements* elsewhere in this report. Internal service funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation in the proprietary fund financial statements. Individual fund data for the internal service funds is provided in the form of *combining statements* elsewhere in this report.

The proprietary funds financial statements can be found beginning on page 48 of this report.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are *not* available to support the City's programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

The fiduciary funds financial statements can be found beginning on page 51 of this report.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found beginning on page 53 of this report.

OTHER INFORMATION

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *required supplementary information* concerning the City's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits to its employees. This required supplementary information can be found on page 176 of this report.

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds, nonmajor business-type funds, internal service funds, and fiduciary funds are presented immediately following the required supplementary information on pensions. Combining and individual fund statements and schedules can be found beginning on page 179 of this report.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

CITY OF SAN DIEGO'S NET ASSETS

(In Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2003	2002 (Restated) *	2003	2002 (Restated) *	2003	2002 (Restated) *
Capital Assets	$ 4,062,909	$ 3,885,153	$ 4,004,537	$ 3,756,552	$ 8,067,446	$ 7,641,705
Other Assets	1,247,984	1,233,421	811,758	795,837	2,059,742	2,029,258
Total Assets	5,310,893	5,118,574	4,816,295	4,552,389	10,127,188	9,670,963
Net Long-Term Liabilities	1,525,829	1,380,038	1,723,125	1,508,774	3,248,954	2,888,812
Other Liabilities	237,303	273,727	112,554	127,624	349,857	401,351
Total Liabilities	1,763,132	1,653,765	1,835,679	1,636,398	3,598,811	3,290,163
Net Assets:						
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	3,254,652	3,014,241	2,525,380	2,264,089	5,780,032	5,278,330
Restricted	436,894	454,924	30,022	14,597	466,916	469,521
Unrestricted	(143,785)	(4,356)	425,214	637,305	281,429	632,949
Total Net Assets	$ 3,547,761	$ 3,464,809	$ 2,980,616	$ 2,915,991	$ 6,528,377	$ 6,380,800

* See Note #23

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City, assets exceeded liabilities by $6,528,377 at June 30, 2003, an increase of $147,577 over fiscal year 2002.

Of the total net assets, $5,780,032, or approximately 89%, represents the City's investment in capital assets (e.g., land, easements, rights of way, structures and improvements, equipment, distribution and collections systems, infrastructure, and construction-in-progress), less any outstanding debt used to acquire these assets. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves are generally not used to liquidate these liabilities.

Of the total net assets, $466,916, or approximately 7%, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of $281,429, or approximately 4% is available to finance ongoing services and obligations to the City's citizens and creditors.

Unrestricted net assets decreased $351,520, or approximately 56%, due to resources being utilized in the acquisition and construction of capital assets, the accrual of probable losses of pending litigation, increases in actuarial determined workers compensation liabilities, and an increase in annual pension cost (approximately $31 million).

Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt, increased $501,702, or approximately 10%, due to developer contributions of various capital assets, along with the acquisition and construction of capital assets.

CITY OF SAN DIEGO'S CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
(In Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2003	2002 (Restated) *	2003	2002 (Restated) *	2003	2002 (Restated) *
Revenues:						
Program Revenues						
Charges for Current Services	$ 203,258	$ 192,552	$ 595,137	$ 557,786	$ 798,395	$ 750,338
Operating Grants and Contributions	96,644	99,541	3,616	5,981	100,260	105,522
Capital Grants and Contributions	126,613	122,398	143,444	170,943	270,057	293,341
General Revenues						
Property Taxes	248,659	222,778	-	-	248,659	222,778
Sales Taxes	236,923	220,536	-	-	236,923	220,536
Franchise Taxes	54,547	56,239	-	-	54,547	56,239
Other Local Taxes	149,499	145,659	-	-	149,499	145,659
Grants and Contributions not Restricted to Specific Programs	92,611	93,639	-	-	92,611	93,639
Investment Income	82,794	90,073	33,414	34,918	116,208	124,991
Other	62,134	44,622	5,067	(1,036)	67,201	43,586
Total Revenues	1,353,682	1,288,037	780,678	768,592	2,134,360	2,056,629
Expenses:						
General Government and Support	205,281	182,495	-	-	205,281	182,495
Public Safety-Police	353,507	300,968	-	-	353,507	300,968
Public Safety-Fire and Life Safety	160,725	141,009	-	-	160,725	141,009
Parks, Recreation, Culture and Leisure	203,817	182,161	-	-	203,817	182,161
Transportation	153,777	153,173	-	-	153,777	153,173
Sanitation and Health	38,176	57,284	-	-	38,176	57,284
Neighborhood Services	99,768	106,080	-	-	99,768	106,080
Interest on Long-Term Debt	69,347	59,952	-	-	69,347	59,952
Airports	-	-	4,293	3,095	4,293	3,095
City Store	-	-	731	731	731	731
Development Services	-	-	47,849	47,199	47,849	47,199
Environmental Services	-	-	40,999	37,127	40,999	37,127
Golf Course	-	-	7,012	6,458	7,012	6,458
Recycling	-	-	19,652	16,217	19,652	16,217
Sewer Utility	-	-	316,581	267,584	316,581	267,584
Water Utility	-	-	272,172	264,491	272,172	264,491
Total Expenses	1,284,398	1,183,122	709,289	642,902	1,993,687	1,826,024
Change in Net Assets Before Transfers:	69,284	104,915	71,389	125,690	140,673	230,605
Transfers	7,971	47,953	(7,971)	(47,953)	-	-
Net Change in Net Assets	77,255	152,868	63,418	77,737	140,673	230,605
Net Assets - July 1, as Restated	3,470,506	3,311,941	2,917,198	2,838,254	6,387,704	6,150,195
Net Assets - June 30, as Restated	$ 3,547,761	$ 3,464,809	$ 2,980,616	$ 2,915,991	$ 6,528,377	$ 6,380,800

* See Note #23

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Governmental activities increased the City's net assets by $77,255 during fiscal year 2003.

Property tax revenue increased approximately $25,881, or approximately 12%, primarily due to the increase in assessed property valuations for both City and Redevelopment properties. The City's share of the increase was approximately $15,947, and Redevelopment's share was approximately $9,934.

Other revenue increased approximately $17,512, or approximately 39%, primarily due to an increase in the number of building permits issued to developers for the construction of single and multiple family homes in the Santaluz development of the Black Mountain Ranch and Torrey Highlands communities.

General government and support expense increased approximately $22,786, or approximately 12%, primarily due to an increase in annual pension cost, increases in negotiated salary and benefits for general fund support departments, increases in workers compensation claim liabilities, increases in public liability claims, refunds to property owners for completed Special Assessment District projects, and increases to administrative support costs for Redevelopment Agency projects.

Public safety-police expense increased approximately $52,539, or approximately 17%, primarily due to increased security at special events such as the Super Bowl, increases in workers compensation claim liabilities and an increase in annual pension cost.

Public safety-fire and life safety expense increased approximately $19,716, or approximately 14%, primarily due to increases in workers compensation claim liabilities and an increase in annual pension cost.

Parks, recreation, culture and leisure expense increased approximately $21,656, or approximately 12%, primarily due to increases in workers compensation claim liabilities and an increase in annual pension cost.

Sanitation and health expense decreased approximately $19,108, or approximately 33%, primarily due to Environmental Services department claims closed during the fiscal year and revised estimates of open claims.

Interest on long-term debt expense increased approximately $9,395, or approximately 16%, primarily due to the initial debt service payments of lease revenue bonds issued in fiscal year 2002 for construction of the downtown ballpark project and construction and improvements of fire and lifeguard facilities.

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

Business-type activities increased the City's net assets by $63,418 during fiscal year 2003.

Operating grants and contributions revenue decreased approximately $2,365, or approximately 40%, primarily due to sewer utility receiving approximately $3,300 in grant revenue for the South Bay Ocean Outfall in the prior fiscal year. This is offset somewhat by water utility receiving approximately $1,100 in grant revenue primarily from the Water for Industry grant.

Capital grants and contributions revenue decreased approximately $27,499, or approximately 16%, primarily due to the decrease of approximately $42,000 in sewer utility developer contributed infrastructure in fiscal year 2003. This is offset somewhat by a water utility increase of approximately $22,200 in developer contributed infrastructure and a decrease of approximately $6,400 in capacity charges.

Airports expense increased by approximately $1,198, or approximately 39%, primarily due to a one time claim payment related to Brown Field in fiscal year 2003.

Environmental services expense increased approximately $3,872, or approximately 10%, primarily due to an increase in depreciation expense from several completed capital improvement projects at the Miramar Landfill.

Fiscal year 2003 was the first full year of citywide curbside recycling resulting in an increase of approximately $3,435, or approximately 21%, in expenses for the recycling program.

Sewer utility expense increased approximately $48,997, or approximately 18%, primarily due to the following: An increase of $1,300 at the Point Loma Plant, mainly due to the cleaning of the digester, which occurs every 2 to 4 years; an increase of $2,600 due to the first full year of operation at the South Bay Reclamation Plant; cost increases for the main televising program of mains and laterals of $7,700; increased pump station maintenance expense of $4,500; an increase in the central support facility expenses of $2,300; and increased data processing expenses of $3,000.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

The focus of the City's *governmental funds* is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $891,170, a decrease of $76,328 from the prior year (See page 44). This decrease is primarily attributed to continued construction of the downtown ballpark and construction commencing on fire and lifeguard facilities. Approximately half of the combined fund equity, $483,036, constitutes unreserved fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is reserved to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been committed (1) to liquidate contracts and purchase orders of the period, (2) to pay debt service, (3) to generate income to pay for the perpetual care of the various programs, or (4) for a variety of other purposes.

The general fund is the primary operating fund of the City. At the end of fiscal year 2003, undesignated fund balance of the general fund was $34,553 while total fund balance was $57,712. This represents a $2,700 decrease from the prior year's total fund balance.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

The City's proprietary fund statements provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, unrestricted net assets of the sewer utility fund are $206,327 (See page 48). The sewer utility's unrestricted net assets decreased approximately $103,577, mainly due to continued cash expenditures on capital improvement projects. As a result, the sewer utility's investment in capital assets increased approximately $123,269.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, unrestricted net assets of the water utility fund are $189,607 (See page 48). The water utility's unrestricted net assets decreased approximately $58,052, mainly due to continued cash expenditures for the capital improvement program (CIP). As a result, the water utility's investment in capital assets increased approximately $109,062 primarily due to cash expenditures for CIP, as well as developer contributed capital.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The original budget was increased during the year by $31,927, due to increases in appropriations for expenditures and transfers primarily attributed to the following:

For general government and support, $4,436. This increase was due to Memorandums of Understanding executed by both the Attorney's and Facilities Maintenance departments to provide increased services to various City departments and agencies during the fiscal year. These increases were funded by current services revenue generated by the work provided.

For public safety–police, $9,264. The majority of this increase was due to services provided for grant programs and services for special events, funded by $7,300 of current services revenue generated by the work performed. There was also an increase in workers' compensation rates, funded by $2,000 of unanticipated property transfer tax.

For public safety–fire and life safety, $8,336. This increase was due to the following: additional services performed for the Emergency Medical Services department, funded by $4,700 of current services revenue generated by the work performed; higher than anticipated overtime costs, funded by a $2,300 transfer from the emergency medical services fund and $1,200 received from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for disaster assistance reimbursements; and an increase in workers' compensation rates, funded by unanticipated property transfer tax revenue.

For neighborhood services, $3,302. This increase was primarily due to additional services provided to the Redevelopment Agency and other city funds. The increase was funded by current services revenue generated by the work provided.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

CITY OF SAN DIEGO'S CAPITAL ASSETS
(Net of Accumulated Depreciation)
(In Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2003	2002 (Restated) *	2003	2002 (Restated) *	2003	2002 (Restated) *
Land, Easements, Rights of Way	$ 1,602,138	$ 1,556,346	$ 88,146	$ 88,564	$ 1,690,284	$ 1,644,910
Structures and Improvements	557,143	525,886	1,160,059	1,074,778	1,717,202	1,600,664
Equipment	142,231	146,959	139,233	154,540	281,464	301,499
Distribution and Collection Systems	-	-	2,241,559	2,076,982	2,241,559	2,076,982
Infrastructure	1,470,294	1,380,042	-	-	1,470,294	1,380,042
Construction-in-Progress	291,103	275,920	375,540	361,688	666,643	637,608
Total	$ 4,062,909	$ 3,885,153	$ 4,004,537	$ 3,756,552	$ 8,067,446	$ 7,641,705

* See Note #23

CAPITAL ASSETS

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, all major infrastructure assets (such as streets, signals, bridges, medians, alleys, and drains) are capitalized by the City in the government-wide financial statements. While capital assets of both governmental and proprietary funds are capitalized at the government-wide level, only proprietary assets are reported at the fund level. Governmental funds continue to be reported on a modified accrual basis at the fund level. Differences between fund level and government-wide reporting for these governmental assets will be explained in both the reconciliation and the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

The City's investment in capital assets (including infrastructure) for governmental and business-type activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003 amounts to $8,067,446 (net of accumulated depreciation). The total increase in the City's investment in Capital Assets for the current fiscal year is $425,741.

HIGHLIGHTS OF FISCAL YEAR 2003 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT ACTIVITIES

Governmental Activities

Construction continued for the James Edgar and Jean Jessop Hervey/Point Loma Branch Library. The facility includes a community room, outdoor patios, lounge areas, computer room, and seminar rooms. The City's fiscal year 2003 capital expenditures for this project were $6,300. Completion of this 26,000 square foot branch library occurred in September of 2003.

The land acquisition for the Northwestern Area Station and Community Service Center was completed in fiscal year 2003. This project acquired a four-acre site, and will construct a 22,000 square foot facility to house a police command, light vehicle maintenance facility and community service center. The project's expenditures for fiscal year 2003 were $3,100, which consisted of the cost to acquire the land. Construction of the facility is scheduled to begin in May 2005 and be completed in fiscal year 2006.

Construction of the PETCO Park Ballpark Project was completed on target and budget. The Ballpark Project consists of the Ballpark Facility, the acquisition of certain land for the facility, and other related land acquisitions, infrastructures, and improvements. The City's fiscal year 2003 expenditures for the Ballpark Project were $160,000. The Ballpark opened in April 2004.

Construction of the final section of the SR-56 Transportation Improvement project was completed in July 2004. SR-56 is the only east-west freeway in the 25-mile gap between SR-78 and SR-52 in North San Diego County. The City's fiscal year 2003 capital expenditures for the SR-56 project were $13,700.

Construction continues on the Carmel Mountain Road - Interstate 5 Interchange project. This project provides for a diamond interchange at Interstate 5 and Carmel Mountain Road. This interchange will accommodate the increase in vehicular traffic created by development in the communities of Carmel Valley and Sorrento Hills. The City's fiscal year 2003 capital expenditures for this project were $2,400. Construction began in fiscal year 2001 and will continue through fiscal year 2005. The project will be completed by CalTrans.

Construction was completed for the West Mission Bay Drive Bridge Seismic Retrofit Project, over Mission Bay Channel. This project provides for the seismic retrofit of the bridge, which consists of stabilizing the existing piers and joining the paired piers together at the waterline to increase support during seismic events. The City's fiscal year 2003 capital expenditures for this project were $6,200. The retrofit was completed in November 2003.

Land acquisition continues for the Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP). This project provides for acquiring property in support of the MSCP. The MSCP Implementing Agreement, Section 10(a), mandates a statutory responsibility on the part of the City to assemble the MSCP preserve. The City's fiscal year 2003 capital expenditures for this project were $1,600.

Business-Type Activities

During fiscal year 2003 the sewer utility spent approximately $128,500 on capital improvement projects. Metropolitan Wastewater construction costs were approximately $34,300 and included the following major projects: South Metro Downtown Tunnel Rehabilitation; South Bay Water Reclamation Plant; Otay River Pump Station; and the Environmental Monitoring & Technical Services Laboratory. Municipal construction costs were approximately $94,200 and included pump station restorations and sewer main replacements, as well as Sewer Pump Station 30 A and Pipeline Rehabilitation in the Right of Way Phase A.

During fiscal year 2003 the water utility spent approximately $94,300 on capital improvement projects. The 4.5 mile Mid-City pipeline was completed in late summer and dedicated in early fall of fiscal year 2003. This pipeline will provide needed backup supply of water, increased water capacity, and enhanced service reliability for the area's residents. Also completed in the fall of fiscal year 2003 was the 11 mile South San Diego Pipeline No. 2 project, which will help to enhance system reliability and increase the capacity for the area and its future growth.

HIGHLIGHTS OF APPROVED FISCAL YEAR 2004 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS (CIP) BUDGET

The annual approved capital improvements (CIP) budget for fiscal year 2004 is $467,600. Water and sewer projects comprise over 40% of the total CIP Budget. Funding for governmental projects includes TransNet funds, facilities benefit assessments, developer impact fees, developer contributions, and federal, state, local, and private contributions. Highlights of the key budgets by department are as follows:

Governmental Activities

Transportation: $103,200. Key projects include construction of Rancho Encantada Parkway as a two-lane collector; improvements to Carroll Canyon Road between Sorrento Valley Road and Scranton Road; and improvements to the interchange ramps between La Jolla Village Drive and Interstate 805.

Library: $90,100. Key projects include the San Diego Main Library and the Logan Heights, College Heights/Rolando, Skyline Hills, Serra Mesa/Kearny Mesa, and Ocean Beach Branch Libraries.

Engineering and capital projects: $38,300. Key projects include the undergrounding of City utilities, which provides for underground conversion projects to augment the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) Rule 20A. Funding is also allocated for conversion of City-owned street lighting, resurfacing of roadways associated with the undergrounding of utilities, and administration expenditures.

Parks and recreation: $15,600,000. Key projects include: the Ocean View Hills Community Park; Carmel Valley Neighborhood Park Number Ten; Nobel Athletic Area development; and Vista Pacifica (Robinhood Ridge) Neighborhood Park acquisition and development.

Business-Type Activities

The $68,000 fiscal year 2004 water utility CIP budget includes $48,900 for phase funded projects. Projects include the Alvarado Water Treatment Plant, including the Earl Thomas Reservoir, the upgrade and expansion of the Miramar Water Treatment Plant, the Otay Water Treatment Plant, including Clearwell Storage, the North City Reclamation System, and replacing water mains citywide. These improvements will allow the water utility to continue to supply San Diego with a reliable source of safe, clean water, meeting the requirements of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act.

The fiscal year 2004 sewer utility CIP budget of approximately $117,400 includes approximately $45,700 for phase funded projects. Projects include the Point Loma Digester S1 and S2 Upgrades, Point Loma Fourth Sludge Pump, North City Water Reclamation Permanent Demineralization Facility Pipeline Rehabilitation Phase A, La Jolla/Pacific Beach Trunk Sewer, Chollas Valley Trunk Sewer, pump station restorations and the continued replacement of sewer mains and upgrades to the sewer infrastructure.

CITY OF SAN DIEGO'S OUTSTANDING DEBT
(In Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2003	2002 (Restated) *	2003	2002 (Restated) *	2003	2002 (Restated) *
General Obligation Bonds	$ 52,165	$ 58,095	$ -	$ -	$ 52,165	$ 58,095
Revenue Bonds/ Lease Revenue Bonds/COP's	609,785	609,235	1,612,200	1,433,465	2,221,985	2,042,700
Special Assessment/ Special Tax Bonds	123,130	125,955	-	-	123,130	125,955
Tax Allocation Bonds	283,310	271,446	-	-	283,310	271,446
Capital Lease Obligations	37,701	38,345	6,465	7,612	44,166	45,957
Contracts Payable	1,882	3,714	-	-	1,882	3,714
Notes Payable	8,416	15,521	-	-	8,416	15,521
Loans Payable	2,851	1,876	69,092	59,842	71,943	61,718
Section 108 Loans	25,925	25,005	-	-	25,925	25,005
SANDAG Loans	17,341	18,805	-	-	17,341	18,805
Bank Line-of-Credit	-	3,944	-	-	-	3,944
Total	$ 1,162,506	$ 1,171,941	$ 1,687,757	$ 1,500,919	$ 2,850,263	$ 2,672,860

* See Note #23

LONG-TERM DEBT

At the end of the fiscal year 2003, the City, including blended component units, had total debt outstanding of $2,850,263. Of this amount, $52,165 is comprised of debt backed by the full faith and credit of the government. The remainder of the City's debt represents bonds secured solely by specified revenue sources (i.e., revenue bonds), special assessment bonds, tax allocation bonds, contracts payable, notes payable, loans payable, Section 108 loans, capital lease obligations, and San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) loans.

During fiscal year 2003, the City, including blended component units, issued the following bonds:

- Parking Revenue Bonds to finance the construction of parking facilities in the Centre City area, $20,515.
- Lease Revenue Bonds to refund MTDB Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 1993, $15,255.
- Water Revenue Bonds to partially advance refund the outstanding Water Certificates of Undivided Interest, Series 1998, and to finance the acquisition, construction, installation, and improvement of its water system, $286,945.
- Certificates of Participation to refund the remaining outstanding FELC Certificates of Participation, Series 1993, $17,425.
- Tax Allocation Bonds to finance various redevelopment activities in the Mount Hope project area, $3,055.
- Tax Allocation Bonds to refund the remaining outstanding Centre City Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds, Series 1992 and finance land acquisition, demolition, public improvements, and other redevelopment activities in the Centre City Redevelopment project area, $31,000.

The following are credit ratings changes that have occurred since July 1, 2003, pertaining to the City of San Diego's outstanding general obligation bonds, general fund backed lease revenue obligations, and enterprise system based revenue obligations:

Moody's Investor's Service

	July 1, 2003	Feb 2, 2004	Apr 6, 2004	Aug 12, 2004	Sept 24, 2004	Dec 3, 2004	Aug 2, 2005*
General Obligation Bonds	Aa1	Aa1	Aa1	Aa3	A1	A1	A3
General Fund backed lease revenue obligations	Aa3/A1	Aa3/A1	Aa3/A1	A2/A3	A3/Baa1	A3/Baa1	Baa2/Baa3
Outlook/Watch	Stable	Negative outlook	Watchlist for possible downgrade	Stable	Negative outlook	Negative outlook	Negative outlook
Wastewater System Obligations	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1	A3
Water System Obligations	Aa3/A1	Aa3/A1	Aa3/A1	Aa3/A1	Aa3/A1	Aa3/A1	A2/A3
Outlook/Watch	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Credit Watch Negative	Negative Outlook

** - Ratings were affirmed on February 16, 2006*

Fitch Ratings

	July 1, 2003	Feb 27, 2004	Sept 23, 2004	Feb 16, 2005	May 27, 2005
General Obligation Bonds	AAA	AA	AA	A	BBB+
General Fund backed lease revenue obligations	AA+	AA-	AA-	A-	BBB-
Outlook/Watch	Stable	Negative Outlook	Rating Watch Negative	Rating Watch Negative	Rating Watch Negative
Wastewater System Obligations	AA-	AA-	AA-	A	BBB+
Water System Obligations	AA-/A+	AA-/A+	AA-/A+	A/A-	BBB+/BBB
Outlook/Watch	Stable	Stable	Stable	Rating Watch Negative	Rating Watch Negative

Standard & Poor's

	July 1, 2003	Feb 23, 2004	Sept 20, 2004
General Obligation Bonds	AA	AA-	Suspended
General Fund backed lease revenue obligations	AA-	A+	Suspended
Outlook/Watch	Stable	Negative Credit Watch	Negative Credit Watch
Wastewater System Obligations	A	A	Suspended
Water System Obligations	AA-/A+	AA-/A+	Suspended
Outlook/Watch	Stable	Negative Credit Watch	Negative Credit Watch

Section 90 of the City Charter provides that the general obligation (GO) bonded indebtedness for the development, conservation and furnishings of water shall not exceed 15% of the last preceding assessed valuation of all real and personal property of the City subject to direct taxation, and that the bonded indebtedness for other municipal improvements shall not exceed 10% of such valuation. The City's current outstanding general obligation balances are significantly less than the current debt limitations for water and other purposes, which are $4,081,032 and $2,720,688, respectively.

It has been the City's practice, as provided for in Section 90.1 of the City Charter, to issue revenue bonds for the purpose of constructing water facilities. Per Section 90.1, revenue bonds do not constitute an indebtedness of the City, but an obligation payable from the revenues received by the utility. Section 90.2 authorizes the issuance of revenue bonds for the purpose of constructing improvements to the City's sewer system.

Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in the accompanying notes to the financial statements, beginning with Note 5.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND FISCAL YEAR 2004 BUDGETS AND RATES

The fiscal year 2004 general fund budget includes an overall increase of $20,700 for costs due to negotiated salaries and wages, average salary, and average fringe adjustments. Salary increases for San Diego City Firefighters (Local 145), American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (Local 127), and the Municipal Employee's Association (MEA) totaled $10,000, and these unions are entering the second year of a three year contract in fiscal year 2004. The annual budget also includes negotiated increases of $8,600 for the Police Officer's Association, which will enter into the first year of a two-year contract in fiscal year 2004. The remaining $2,100 reflects adjustments to average salaries, unclassified salaries and position reclassifications.

An increase of $11,000 in general fund departments for employer retirement contributions from fiscal year 2003 to fiscal year 2004 is primarily attributed to City contribution rates being lower than the required contributions since 1996, and market losses per the actuarial valuation dated June 30, 2003. In addition, over the longer term market losses, increased benefits, and demographic changes have all had an impact to the rates and increase in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL).

Workers' compensation costs have also risen sharply in recent years, due to rising medical costs, a marked increase in litigation, and extended claim duration periods. This resulted in increased workers' compensation rates in fiscal year 2004. The general fund budgeted rate increased $5,800 in fiscal year 2004.

A total of $3,700 has been included in the fiscal year 2004 budget for new facilities and annualization of fiscal year 2003 facilities. Examples of costs for new facilities include staffing, utilities, and maintenance. The opening of some new facilities have been delayed as a cost savings to the general fund. In fiscal year 2004 the Communications Division of the Information Technology and Communications department (IT&C) will begin to operate as a special revenue fund department, rather than a general fund department. For the fiscal year 2004 annual budget, $5,000 and a total of 53.4 positions were transferred into this special revenue fund.

The Parks and Recreation department will, via a Memorandum of Understanding with the Water department, assume management of City reservoir concession operations previously operated by private concessionaires. The implementation occurred in phases starting in early summer 2003.

The development services enterprise fund fiscal year 2004 budget includes a net increase of 79.0 positions and an increase of $13,700. These expenditures are offset by fees approved by the Mayor and City Council in May 2003.

The Fiscal Year 2004 State Budget affected the City in several ways. The most significant was the impact on Motor Vehicle License Fees (MVLF). In 1999, the State legislature enacted a 67 percent reduction in the MVLF, from two percent of a vehicle's value to 0.65 percent. To compensate cities and counties for the tax reduction, the State has backfilled the loss of revenue to cities and counties from the state general fund. However, a large budget deficit in fiscal year 2004 prompted Governor Davis to invoke the "insufficient monies" clause (State Revenue & Taxation Code, Section 10754(a)(3)(A)), eliminating the 67 percent MVLF reduction, and with it, the backfill payments to local governments. The backfill was eliminated on June 19, 2003, while the rate increase did not take effect until October 1, resulting in a three month "gap" in MVLF funds for local governments. However, counties could not afford to lose revenue that was allocated for program realignment, so for fiscal year 2004, the percentage of

MVLF dedicated to counties for realignment programs increased to 28 percent. As a result, local governments were hit twofold, first by the three month "gap" in funding, and second through a reduced percentage of the total statewide MVLF allocation. The City's total loss in fiscal year 2004 is estimated at $16,600. In addition to the loss of MVLF backfill revenue, other state funding was decreased in fiscal year 2004, such as Library Foundation grants, redevelopment, and support for local streets and roads.

The unappropriated general fund reserve totals approximately $23,000, or approximately 3% of fiscal year 2004's original budgeted revenues, an 8% increase over fiscal year 2003. The unappropriated reserve was established to pay for general fund emergencies. A secondary importance of strong reserves is the maintenance of a favorable bond rating.

As revised by City Council on October 15, 2002, the general fund reserve should be maintained at a minimum level of 3% of general fund revenues, with the goal of bringing the general fund reserve to 5% of general fund revenues within 10 years (by fiscal year 2014). The general fund reserve should be increased by at least 10% of the general fund revenue increase in excess of 2% in any fiscal year in which general fund revenues increase by more than 2% over the prior year budgeted revenues until the 5% goal is achieved.

Council adopted a sewer rate increase of 7.5% per year for four years, effective March 1, 2002, to finance future bond issuances.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Office of the City Auditor & Comptroller, 202 C Street, San Diego, California 92101 or e-mailed to the City Auditor and Comptroller at auditor@sandiego.gov. This financial report is also available on the City's website at www.sandiego.gov, under the Auditor and Comptroller department.

City of San Diego
auditor & comptroller

cafr | basic financial statements

[backside of section cover/divider - left blank intentionally]

This page is intentionally left blank.

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Units	
	Governmental Activities	Business - Type Activities	Total	San Diego Convention Center Corporation	San Diego Housing Commission
ASSETS					
Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	$ 795,331	$ 453,254	$ 1,248,585	$ 8,517	$ 31,958
Investment in Joint Venture	2,007	-	2,007	-	-
Receivables:					
Taxes - Net	64,925	-	64,925	-	-
Accounts (Less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts of $8,876)	29,542	70,952	100,494	1,473	1,062
Claims - Net	67	-	67	-	-
Contributions	287	-	287	-	-
Special Assessments - Net	722	-	722	-	-
Notes	27,599	-	27,599	-	88,421
Accrued Interest	2,583	2,478	5,061	-	7,791
Grants	37,896	1,055	38,951	-	-
From Primary Government	-	-	-	460	311
From Other Agencies	1,224	-	1,224	946	3,136
Advances to Fiduciary Funds	1,621	358	1,979	-	-
Advances to Other Agencies	2,781	-	2,781	-	-
Internal Balances	1,756	(1,756)	-	-	-
Inventories of Water in Storage	-	28,614	28,614	-	-
Inventories	3,327	356	3,683	-	29
Land Held for Resale	41,955	-	41,955	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	3,568	39	3,607	1,200	11
Restricted Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	215,148	242,744	457,892		
Deferred Charges	15,645	13,664	29,309	-	-
Capital Assets - Non-Depreciable	1,893,241	463,686	2,356,927	-	33,569
Capital Assets - Depreciable	2,169,668	3,540,851	5,710,519	16,156	50,730
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 5,310,893	$ 4,816,295	$ 10,127,188	$ 28,752	$ 217,018

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Units	
	Governmental Activities	Business - Type Activities	Total	San Diego Convention Center Corporation	San Diego Housing Commission
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable	$ 53,804	$ 45,742	$ 99,546	$ 1,218	$ 2,021
Accrued Wages and Benefits	105,561	28,214	133,775	1,268	1,927
Other Accrued Liabilities	3,125	13	3,138	1,150	1,502
Interest Accrued on Long-Term Debt	19,064	19,181	38,245	-	42
Long-Term Liabilities Due Within One Year	79,665	39,657	119,322	1,000	206
Due to San Diego Convention Center Corporation	460	-	460	-	-
Due to San Diego Housing Commission	311	-	311	-	-
Due to Other Agencies	543	17	560	-	597
Deferred Revenue	23,059	7,527	30,586	316	119
Contract Deposits	-	11,347	11,347	-	-
Sundry Trust Liabilities	4,963	-	4,963	-	-
Interfund Interest Payable	455	-	455	-	-
Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets:					
Customer Deposits Payable	-	5,695	5,695	-	-
Deposits/Advances from Others	-	49	49	5,750	976
Contracts and Notes Payable	95,796	-	95,796	-	-
Estimated Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care	-	11,674	11,674	-	-
Long-Term Liabilities Due After One Year:					
Liability Claims	127,954	4,915	132,869	-	-
Capital Lease Obligations	26,843	5,008	31,851	-	-
Arbitrage Liability	363	-	363	-	-
Net Pension Obligation	142,218	21,005	163,223	-	-
Contracts and Notes Payable	8,097	-	8,097	6,500	12,423
SANDAG Loans Payable	14,584	-	14,584	-	-
Loans Payable	1,852	65,396	67,248	-	-
Section 108 Loans Payable	23,810	-	23,810	-	-
Net Bonds Payable	1,030,605	1,570,239	2,600,844	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,763,132	1,835,679	3,598,811	17,202	19,813
NET ASSETS					
Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt	3,254,652	2,525,380	5,780,032	8,656	71,671
Restricted for:					
Capital Projects	247,951	-	247,951	2,894	-
Debt Service	97,774	4,747	102,521	-	-
Other	79,312	25,275	104,587	-	-
Permanent Endowments:					
Nonexpendable	11,857	-	11,857	-	-
Unrestricted	(143,785)	425,214	281,429	-	125,534
TOTAL NET ASSETS	$ 3,547,761	$ 2,980,616	$ 6,528,377	$ 11,550	$ 197,205

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

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

		Program Revenues		
Functions/Programs	**Expenses**	**Charges for Services**	**Operating Grants and Contributions**	**Capital Grants and Contributions**
Primary Government:				
Governmental Activities:				
General Government and Support	$ 205,281	$ 80,782	$ 10,069	$ 1,091
Public Safety - Police	353,507	21,498	27,498	537
Public Safety - Fire and Life Safety	160,725	21,014	3,028	36
Parks, Recreation, Culture and Leisure	203,817	9,187	20,305	31,222
Transportation	153,777	44,020	512	65,708
Sanitation and Health	38,176	9,009	1,025	290
Neighborhood Services	99,768	17,748	32,755	12,574
Interest on Long-Term Debt	69,347	-	1,452	15,155
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	1,284,398	203,258	96,644	126,613
Business-Type Activities:				
Airports	4,293	3,461	8	1,464
City Store	731	771	-	-
Development Services	47,849	46,656	-	-
Environmental Services	40,999	36,889	782	-
Golf Course	7,012	10,311	21	-
Recycling	19,652	17,640	-	-
Sewer Utility	316,581	256,947	1,172	55,604
Water Utility	272,172	222,462	1,633	86,376
TOTAL BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	709,289	595,137	3,616	143,444
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	$ 1,993,687	$ 798,395	$ 100,260	$ 270,057
Component Units:				
San Diego Convention Center Corporation	$ 30,599	$ 25,971	$ 4,515	$ -
San Diego Housing Commission	131,016	15,491	126,695	-
TOTAL COMPONENT UNITS	$ 161,615	$ 41,462	$ 131,210	$ -

General Revenues:
- Property Taxes
- Sales Taxes
- Franchise Taxes
- Other Local Taxes
- Developer Contributions and Fees
- Grants and Contributions not Restricted to Specific Programs
- Investment Income
- Gain/(Loss) on Sale of Capital Assets
- Net Income from Joint Venture
- Miscellaneous

Transfers

TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS

CHANGE IN NET ASSETS

Net Assets at Beginning of Year, as Restated (Note 23)

NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR

Net Revenues (Expenses) and Changes in Net Assets				
Primary Government			Component Units	
Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	San Diego Convention Center Corporation	San Diego Housing Commission
$ (113,339)	$ -	$ (113,339)	$ -	$ -
(303,974)	-	(303,974)	-	-
(136,647)	-	(136,647)	-	-
(143,103)	-	(143,103)	-	-
(43,537)	-	(43,537)	-	-
(27,852)	-	(27,852)	-	-
(36,691)	-	(36,691)	-	-
(52,740)	-	(52,740)	-	-
(857,883)	-	(857,883)	-	-
-	640	640	-	-
-	40	40	-	-
-	(1,193)	(1,193)	-	-
-	(3,328)	(3,328)	-	-
-	3,320	3,320	-	-
-	(2,012)	(2,012)	-	-
-	(2,858)	(2,858)	-	-
-	38,299	38,299	-	-
-	32,908	32,908	-	-
$ (857,883)	$ 32,908	$ (824,975)	$ -	$ -
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (113)	$ -
-	-	-	-	11,170
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (113)	$ 11,170
248,659	-	248,659	-	-
236,923	-	236,923	-	-
54,547	-	54,547	-	-
149,499	-	149,499	-	-
55,563	-	55,563	-	-
92,611	-	92,611	-	-
82,794	33,414	116,208	-	-
(542)	(1,990)	(2,532)	-	2,351
870	-	870	-	-
6,243	7,057	13,300	-	-
7,971	(7,971)	-	-	-
935,138	30,510	965,648	-	2,351
77,255	63,418	140,673	(113)	13,521
3,470,506	2,917,198	6,387,704	11,663	183,684
$ 3,547,761	$ 2,980,616	$ 6,528,377	$ 11,550	$ 197,205

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	$ 29,660	$ 703,895	$ 733,555
Investment in Joint Venture	2,007	-	2,007
Receivables:			
Taxes - Net	56,310	8,615	64,925
Accounts (Less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts of $7,012)	14,822	10,634	25,456
Claims - Net	25	38	63
Special Assessments - Net	-	722	722
Notes	-	27,599	27,599
Accrued Interest	477	2,094	2,571
Grants	-	37,896	37,896
From Fiduciary Funds	-	-	-
From Other Funds	9,300	66,200	75,500
From Other Agencies	857	367	1,224
Advances to Other Funds	1,790	3,081	4,871
Advances to Other Agencies	352	2,429	2,781
Land Held for Resale	-	41,955	41,955
Prepaid Expenses	585	1,398	1,983
Non-Current Assets:			
Restricted Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	96,229	118,919	215,148
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 212,414	$ 1,025,842	$ 1,238,256
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	$ 3,438	$ 20,541	$ 23,979
Accrued Wages and Benefits	29,615	1,859	31,474
Other Accrued Liabilities	-	23	23
Due to Other Funds	-	77,104	77,104
Due to Component Units	-	771	771
Due to Other Agencies	-	543	543
Deferred Revenue	28,449	78,289	106,738
Advances from Other Funds	-	3,309	3,309
Sundry Trust Liabilities	-	4,963	4,963
Interfund Interest Payable	-	2,386	2,386
Contracts and Notes Payable	93,200	2,596	95,796
TOTAL LIABILITES	154,702	192,384	347,086
FUND BALANCES:			
Reserved for Land Held for Resale	-	39,569	39,569
Reserved for Encumbrances	17,333	157,627	174,960
Reserved for Advances and Deposits	2,142	3,777	5,919
Reserved for Permanent Endowments	-	11,857	11,857
Reserved for Debt Service	-	173,822	173,822
Reserved for Minority Interest in Joint Venture	2,007	-	2,007
Unreserved, Reported in General Fund:			
Designated for Unrealized Gains	871	-	871
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures	806	-	806
Undesignated	34,553	-	34,553
Unreserved, Reported in:			
Special Revenue Funds	-	172,470	172,470
Debt Service Funds	-	864	864
Capital Projects Funds	-	273,011	273,011
Permanent Funds	-	461	461
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	57,712	833,458	891,170
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	$ 212,414	$ 1,025,842	

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore, are not reported in the funds.	3,942,951
Other assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore, are not reported in the funds.	99,324
Internal Service funds are used by management to charge the costs of activities such as Central Garage and Machine Shop, Print Shop, and Central Stores to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of Internal Service Funds are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets.	(25,214)
Certain liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(1,360,470)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	$ 3,547,761

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES			
Property Taxes	$ 184,641	$ 63,635	$ 248,276
Special Assessments	-	25,748	25,748
Sales Taxes	127,824	93,761	221,585
Other Local Taxes	109,241	94,252	203,493
Licenses and Permits	22,655	6,613	29,268
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	25,373	1,306	26,679
Revenue from Use of Money and Property	34,597	53,096	87,693
Revenue from Federal Agencies	1,706	55,145	56,851
Revenue from Other Agencies	90,355	57,210	147,565
Revenue from Private Sources	-	82,410	82,410
Charges for Current Services	97,365	26,096	123,461
Other Revenue	2,587	8,007	10,594
TOTAL REVENUES	696,344	567,279	1,263,623
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General Government and Support	138,017	55,855	193,872
Public Safety - Police	268,168	33,671	301,839
Public Safety - Fire and Life Safety	131,588	10,379	141,967
Parks, Recreation, Culture and Leisure	93,982	83,602	177,584
Transportation	20,996	68,657	89,653
Sanitation and Health	35,888	2,143	38,031
Neighborhood Services	29,196	73,719	102,915
Capital Projects	-	229,496	229,496
Debt Service:			
Principal Retirement	1,825	48,033	49,858
Interest	2,801	62,415	65,216
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	722,461	667,970	1,390,431
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	(26,117)	(100,691)	(126,808)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers from Proprietary Funds	5,001	5,933	10,934
Transfers from Other Funds	36,015	202,942	238,957
Transfers to Proprietary Funds	(7,080)	(868)	(7,948)
Transfers to Other Funds	(18,671)	(220,286)	(238,957)
Net Income from Joint Venture	870	-	870
Payment to Escrow Agent	-	(53,974)	(53,974)
Proceeds from Loans Payable	-	975	975
Proceeds from Revenue Bonds	-	53,195	53,195
Proceeds from Tax Allocation Bonds	-	34,055	34,055
Proceeds from SANDAG Loan	-	2,100	2,100
Proceeds from Capital Leases	7,282	85	7,367
Proceeds from Section 108 Loans	-	2,700	2,700
Discount on Bonds Issued	-	(124)	(124)
Premium on Bonds Issued	-	330	330
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	23,417	27,063	50,480
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(2,700)	(73,628)	(76,328)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year, as restated (Note 23)	60,412	907,086	967,498
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	$ 57,712	$ 833,458	$ 891,170

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

City of San Diego
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds (page 45)	$ (76,328)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.	158,373
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., donations, retirements, and transfers) is to increase net assets.	38,786
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are reported as deferred revenue in the funds.	29,309
The issuance of long-term debt (i.e., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.	4,917
Certain expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources (i.e., compensated absenses, net pension obligation, amortization of bond premiums and discounts), and therefore are not accrued as expenses in governmental funds.	(36,499)
Internal Service funds are used by management to charge the costs of activities such as Central Garage and Machine Shop, Print Shop, Central Stores, and others to individual funds. The net revenue of certain activities of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.	(41,303)
Change in net assets of governmental activities (page 43)	$ 77,255

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

This page is intentionally left blank.

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds				
	Sewer Utility	Water Utility	Other Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
ASSETS					
Current Assets:					
Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	$ 215,357	$ 174,088	$ 60,287	$ 449,732	$ 65,298
Receivables:					
Accounts (Less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts of $1,864)	31,850	34,751	4,351	70,952	4,086
Claims - Net	-	-	-	-	4
Contributions	-	-	-	-	287
Accrued Interest	724	1,495	253	2,472	18
Grants	30	338	687	1,055	-
From Other Funds	-	-	1,804	1,804	-
Inventories of Water in Storage	-	28,614	-	28,614	-
Inventories	-	265	91	356	3,327
Prepaid Expenses	30	3	6	39	1,585
Total Current Assets	247,991	239,554	67,479	555,024	74,605
Non-Current Assets:					
Restricted Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	20,518	196,918	25,308	242,744	-
Advances to Other Funds	155	131	38	324	93
Deferred Charges	7,706	5,958	-	13,664	-
Interfund Receivable	-	2,386	-	2,386	-
Capital Assets - Non-Depreciable	212,527	225,346	25,813	463,686	1,984
Capital Assets - Depreciable	2,366,219	1,097,258	76,378	3,539,855	95,113
Total Non-Current Assets	2,607,125	1,527,997	127,537	4,262,659	97,190
TOTAL ASSETS	2,855,116	1,767,551	195,016	4,817,683	171,795
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	17,578	26,321	1,780	45,679	6,031
Accrued Wages and Benefits	11,082	7,028	8,176	26,286	12,312
Other Accrued Liabilities	-	-	13	13	3,102
Interest Accrued on Long-Term Debt	6,502	12,679	-	19,181	168
Long-Term Debt Due Within One Year	29,737	8,463	1,457	39,657	33,028
Due to Other Funds	-	-	200	200	-
Due to Other Agencies	-	16	1	17	-
Deferred Revenue	1,939	1,552	4,036	7,527	-
Contract Deposits	1,911	9,208	228	11,347	-
Current Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets:					
Customer Deposits Payable	-	5,695	-	5,695	-
Total Current Liabilities	68,749	70,962	15,891	155,602	54,641
Non-Current Liabilities:					
Deposits/Advances from Others	-	-	49	49	-
Estimated Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care	-	-	11,674	11,674	-
Liability Claims	2,240	2,675	-	4,915	127,954
Capital Lease Obligations	-	-	5,008	5,008	15,498
Net Pension Obligation	7,132	5,735	6,535	19,402	3,698
Loans Payable	65,396	-	-	65,396	-
Net Revenue Bonds Payable	992,703	577,536	-	1,570,239	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities	1,067,471	585,946	23,266	1,676,683	147,150
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,136,220	656,908	39,157	1,832,285	201,791
NET ASSETS					
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	1,512,427	916,431	95,526	2,524,384	74,706
Restricted for Debt Service	142	4,605	-	4,747	-
Restricted for Other	-	-	25,275	25,275	-
Unrestricted	206,327	189,607	35,058	430,992	(104,702)
TOTAL NET ASSETS	$ 1,718,896	$ 1,110,643	$ 155,859	2,985,398	$ (29,996)
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds				(4,782)	
Net assets of business-type activities				$ 2,980,616	

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

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds				
	Sewer Utility	Water Utility	Other Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
OPERATING REVENUES					
Sales of Water	$ -	$ 206,383	$ -	$ 206,383	$ -
Charges for Services	253,437	887	59,784	314,108	116,480
Contributions	-	-	-	-	46,058
Revenue from Use of Property	-	4,075	-	4,075	-
Usage Fees	-	1,239	52,834	54,073	39,007
Other	3,510	9,878	3,110	16,498	2,853
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	256,947	222,462	115,728	595,137	204,398
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Benefit and Claim Payments	-	-	-	-	101,758
Maintenance and Operations	113,996	94,301	101,110	309,407	43,388
Cost of Materials Issued	-	-	242	242	27,413
Cost of Water Purchased	-	100,094	-	100,094	-
Taxes	-	1,260	-	1,260	-
Administration	84,152	30,134	9,105	123,391	68,863
Depreciation	59,739	18,825	8,192	86,756	21,044
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	257,887	244,614	118,649	621,150	262,466
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(940)	(22,152)	(2,921)	(26,013)	(58,068)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Earnings on Investments	17,021	11,848	4,490	33,359	255
Federal Grant Assistance	864	565	29	1,458	-
Other Agency Grant Assistance	308	1,068	782	2,158	-
Gain (Loss) on Sale/Retirement of Capital Assets	(475)	(707)	(954)	(2,136)	2,194
Debt Service Interest Payments	(54,531)	(24,359)	(292)	(79,182)	(932)
Other	5,390	11	1,650	7,051	1,512
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	(31,423)	(11,574)	5,705	(37,292)	3,029
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	(32,363)	(33,726)	2,784	(63,305)	(55,039)
Capital Contributions	55,604	86,376	1,464	143,444	-
Transfers In	130	960	82	1,172	5,678
Transfers from Governmental Funds	-	-	681	681	7,267
Transfers Out	(1,856)	(422)	(252)	(2,530)	(4,320)
Transfers to Governmental Funds	(2,103)	(1,586)	(3,459)	(7,148)	(3,786)
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	19,412	51,602	1,300	72,314	(50,200)
Net Assets at Beginning of Year, as Restated (Note 23)	1,699,484	1,059,041	154,559		20,204
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	$ 1,718,896	$ 1,110,643	$ 155,859		$ (29,996)
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to enterprise funds				(8,896)	
Change in net assets of business-type activities				$ 63,418	

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

PROPRIETARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds				
	Sewer Utility	Water Utility	Other Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Receipts from Customers and Users	$ 263,591	$ 226,633	$ 117,167	$ 607,391	$ 206,562
Payments to Suppliers	(135,803)	(173,858)	(48,238)	(357,899)	(78,871)
Payments to Employees	(72,072)	(57,720)	(61,363)	(191,155)	(108,162)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	55,716	(4,945)	7,566	58,337	19,529
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Transfers In	130	960	82	1,172	5,678
Transfers from Governmental Funds	-	-	681	681	7,267
Transfers Out	(1,856)	(422)	(252)	(2,530)	(4,320)
Transfers to Governmental Funds	(2,103)	(1,586)	(3,459)	(7,148)	(3,786)
Operating Grants Received	1,679	1,347	509	3,535	-
Proceeds from Advances and Deposits	-	278	5	283	-
Payments for Advances and Deposits	-	-	126	126	1
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(2,150)	577	(2,308)	(3,881)	4,840
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from Revenue Bonds	-	215,132	-	215,132	-
Proceeds from Contracts, Notes and Loans	12,541	-	-	12,541	-
Proceeds from Contributed Capital	18,443	18,328	1,464	38,235	-
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(131,690)	(97,114)	(6,083)	(234,887)	(16,108)
Proceeds from the Sale of Capital Assets	3	190	-	193	2,116
Principal Payments on Capital Leases	-	-	(1,214)	(1,214)	(7,037)
Principal Payments on Contracts, Notes and Loans	(3,291)	-	-	(3,291)	(3,944)
Principal Payments on Revenue Bonds	(24,000)	(7,055)	-	(31,055)	-
Interest Paid on Long-Term Debt	(53,702)	(19,534)	(292)	(73,528)	(1,086)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(181,696)	109,947	(6,125)	(77,874)	(26,059)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Interest and Dividends Received on Investments	18,352	12,006	4,583	34,941	1,127
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	18,352	12,006	4,583	34,941	1,127
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(109,778)	117,585	3,716	11,523	(563)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	345,653	253,421	81,879	680,953	65,861
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	$ 235,875	$ 371,006	$ 85,595	$ 692,476	$ 65,298
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by (Used For) Operating Activities:					
Operating Income (Loss)	$ (940)	$ (22,152)	$ (2,921)	$ (26,013)	$ (58,068)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities:					
Depreciation	59,739	18,825	8,192	86,756	21,044
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:					
(Increase) Decrease in Receivables:					
Accounts - Net	1,546	3,295	169	5,010	648
Claims - Net	-	-	-	-	7
From Other Funds	-	-	(159)	(159)	-
(Increase) Decrease in Inventories	-	2,424	(56)	2,368	772
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Expenses	(30)	(3)	(1)	(34)	281
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(6,281)	(10,441)	401	(16,321)	(2,181)
Increase (Decrease) in Advances	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits	891	260	323	1,474	(203)
Increase (Decrease) in Other Accrued Liabilities	-	-	6	6	290
Increase (Decrease) in Liability Claims	(598)	2,468	-	1,870	55,639
Increase (Decrease) in Due to Other Funds	-	-	(154)	(154)	-
Increase (Decrease) in Due to Other Agencies	(3,237)	1	-	(3,236)	-
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Revenue	60	(458)	(208)	(606)	-
Increase (Decrease) in Contract Deposits	(352)	1,323	(13)	958	
Increase (Decrease) in Net Pension Obligation	(472)	(498)	(516)	(1,486)	(212)
Increase (Decrease) in Estimated Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care	-	-	853	853	-
Other Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses)	5,390	11	1,650	7,051	1,512
Total Adjustments	56,656	17,207	10,487	84,350	77,597
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ 55,716	$ (4,945)	$ 7,566	$ 58,337	$ 19,529
Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activites:					
Capital Leases	$ -	$ -	$ 66	$ 66	$ -
Developer Contributed Assets	37,161	68,048	-	105,209	-

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Pension and Employee Savings Trust	Investment Trust	Agency
ASSETS			
Cash or Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	$ 3,086	$ 12,078	$ 29,132
Cash with Custodian/Fiscal Agent	309,000	-	-
Investments at Fair Value:			
Short Term Investments	70,935	-	-
Domestic Fixed Income Securities (Bonds)	465,658	-	-
International Fixed Income Securities (Bonds)	118,326	-	-
Domestic Equity Securities (Stocks)	1,122,228	-	-
International Equity Securities (Stocks)	382,783	-	-
Mortgages	669	-	-
Real Estate Equity and Real Estate Securities	230,151	-	-
Defined Contribution Investments	375,278	-	123,622
Receivables:	-		
Accounts - Net	-	-	337
Contributions	19,478	-	-
Accrued Interest	9,398	29	2
Loans	18,635	-	5,660
Securities Sold	50,804	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	53	-	-
Securities Lending Collateral	209,549	-	-
Restricted Cash & Investments (See Note 3)	-	-	11,976
Capital Assets - Depreciable	191	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	3,386,222	12,107	170,729
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	2,947	-	9,608
Accrued Wages and Benefits	568	-	-
Employees' 401(k) Plans	-	-	129,723
Advances from Other Funds	-	-	1,979
Deposits/Advances from Others	-	-	9,215
Sundry Trust Liabilities	-	-	20,204
Net Pension Obligation	438	-	-
Securities Lending Obligations	209,549	-	-
Securities Purchased	97,540	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	311,042	-	170,729
NET ASSETS			
Held in Trust for Pension Benefits and Other Purposes	3,053,368	-	
Held in Trust for Postemployment Healthcare Benefits	21,812	-	
Held in Trust for Pooled Participants	-	12,107	
TOTAL NET ASSETS	$ 3,075,180	$ 12,107	

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

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Pension and Employee Savings Trust	Investment Trust	TOTAL
ADDITIONS			
Employer Contributions	$ 128,288	$ -	$ 128,288
Employee Contributions	84,958	-	84,958
DROP Contributions	36,521	-	36,521
Earnings on Investments	134,645	490	135,135
Contributions to pooled investments	-	16,953	16,953
TOTAL OPERATING ADDITIONS	384,412	17,443	401,855
DEDUCTIONS			
Benefit and Claim Payments	206,335	-	206,335
Administration	8,037	-	8,037
Depreciation	100	-	100
Distribution from pooled investments	-	17,769	17,769
TOTAL OPERATING DEDUCTIONS	214,472	17,769	232,241
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS (Includes $4,094 for Postemployment Health Benefits)	169,940	(326)	169,614
Net Assets at Beginning of Year, as Restated (Note 23)	2,905,240	12,433	2,917,673
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	$ 3,075,180	$ 12,107	$ 3,087,287

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The City of San Diego (the "City") adopted its current charter on April 7, 1931 and operates as a municipality in accordance with State laws. During the period reported, the City was governed by an elected nine member City Council, including the Mayor. Residents of the City are provided with a wide range of services including parks, recreation, police, fire, water and sewer services.

The accounting policies of the City conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the City's significant accounting policies:

a. <u>Financial Reporting Entity</u>

As required by GAAP, these financial statements present the government and its component units, entities for which the primary government is considered to be financially accountable.

Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the primary government's operations and so data from these units are combined with data of the primary government. Component units should be included in the reporting entity financial statements using the blending method if both of the following criteria are met:

i. The component unit's governing body is substantively the same as the governing body of the primary government (the City).

ii. The component unit provides services entirely, or almost entirely, to the primary government or otherwise exclusively, or almost exclusively, benefits the primary government even though it does not provide services directly to it.

Included within the reporting entity as blended component units are the following:

- Centre City Development Corporation
- City of San Diego/Metropolitan Transit Development Board Authority
- Convention Center Expansion Financing Authority
- Public Facilities Financing Authority
- Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Diego
- San Diego Data Processing Corporation
- San Diego Facilities and Equipment Leasing Corporation
- San Diego Industrial Development Authority
- San Diego Open Space Park Facilities District #1
- Southeastern Economic Development Corporation
- San Diego City Employees' Retirement System

A brief description of each blended component unit follows:

- Centre City Development Corporation, Inc. ("CCDC") is a not-for-profit public benefit corporation established in 1975 to administer certain redevelopment projects in downtown San Diego and to provide redevelopment advisory services to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Diego. CCDC's budget and governing board are approved by the City Council and services are provided exclusively to the primary government. CCDC is reported as a governmental fund. Complete stand-alone financial statements can be requested from the Centre City Development Corporation, 225 Broadway, Suite 1100, San Diego, California 92101.

- The City of San Diego/Metropolitan Transit Development Board Authority ("MTDB Authority") was established in 1988 and currently acquires and constructs mass transit guide ways, public transit systems, and related transportation facilities primarily benefiting the City. The City appoints two Council members to the governing board and MTDB appoints one. The MTDB Authority primarily provides services to the primary government. The MTDB Authority is reported as a governmental fund. Complete stand-alone financial statements can be requested from the Office of the City Auditor and Comptroller, 202 C Street, San Diego, California 92101.

- The Convention Center Expansion Financing Authority (The "Authority") was established in 1996 to acquire and construct the expansion to the existing convention center. During the period reported, the governing board was administered by the Mayor, the City Manager, the District Director and a member of the Board of District Commissioners. The Authority provides services which primarily benefit the primary government. The Authority is reported as a governmental fund. Complete stand-alone financial statements can be requested from the Office of the City Auditor and Comptroller, 202 C Street, San Diego, California 92101.

- The Public Facilities Financing Authority ("PFFA") was established in 1991 and currently acquires and constructs public capital improvements. PFFA is governed by a five member board appointed by the primary government. PFFA provides services exclusively to the primary government. PFFA is reported as a governmental fund. Financing for governmental funds is reported as a governmental activity and financing for business-type funds is reported as a business-type activity. Complete stand-alone financial statements can be requested from the Office of the City Auditor and Comptroller, 202 C Street, San Diego, California 92101.

- The Redevelopment Agency (The "Agency") of the City of San Diego was established in 1958 in order to provide a method for revitalizing deteriorating and blighted areas of the City and began functioning in 1969 under the authority granted by the community redevelopment law. The City Council is the governing board and the Agency provides services exclusively to the City. The Agency is reported as a governmental fund. Complete stand-alone financial statements can be requested from the Office of the City Auditor and Comptroller, 202 C Street, San Diego, California 92101.

- San Diego Data Processing Corporation ("SDDPC") was formed in 1979 as a not-for-profit public benefit corporation for the purpose of providing data processing services. SDDPC's budget and governing board are approved by the City Council. SDDPC provides services almost exclusively to the primary government. SDDPC is reported as a governmental fund. Complete stand-alone financial statements can be requested from San Diego Data Processing Corporation, 5975 Santa Fe Street, San Diego, California 92109.

- The San Diego Facilities and Equipment Leasing Corporation is a not-for-profit public benefit corporation established in 1987 for the purpose of acquiring and leasing to the City real and personal property to be used in the municipal operations of the City. The City Council appoints two of the three members of the governing board and the benefit is exclusively to the primary government. The San Diego Facilities and Equipment Leasing Corporation is reported as a governmental fund. Financing for governmental funds is reported as a governmental activity and financing for proprietary funds is reported as a business-type activity. Complete stand-alone financial statements can be requested from the Office of the City Auditor and Comptroller, 202 C Street, San Diego, California 92101.

- The San Diego Industrial Development Authority was established in 1983 by the City for the purpose of providing an alternate method of financing to participating parties for economic development purposes. The City Council is the governing board. The San Diego Industrial Development Authority is reported as a governmental fund. Complete stand-alone financial statements can be requested from the Office of the City Auditor and Comptroller, 202 C Street, San Diego, California 92101.

- The San Diego Open Space Park Facilities District #1 was established in 1978 by the City for the purpose of acquiring open space properties to implement the Open Space Element of the City's General Plan. The boundaries are contiguous with those of the City. The City Council is the governing board. The San Diego Open Space Park Facilities District #1 is reported as a governmental fund. Complete stand-alone financial statements can be requested from the Office of the City Auditor and Comptroller, 202 C Street, San Diego, California 92101.

- Southeastern Economic Development Corporation ("SEDC") is a not-for-profit public benefit corporation organized in 1980 by the City to administer certain redevelopment projects in southeast San Diego and to provide redevelopment advisory services to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Diego. SEDC's governing board is appointed by the City Council and services are provided either to the City or on behalf of the City. The SEDC is reported as a governmental fund. Complete stand-alone financial statements can be requested from the Southeastern Economic Development Corporation, 995 Gateway Center Way, Suite 300, San Diego, California 92102.

- San Diego City Employees' Retirement System (SDCERS) was established in 1927 by the City and provides retirement, health insurance, disability, and death benefits. Currently, SDCERS also administers the Unified Port District and the San Diego County Regional Airport Authority defined benefit plans. SDCERS is reported as a pension and employee savings trust fund. Complete stand-alone financial statements can be requested from San Diego City Employees Retirement System, 401 B Street, Suite 400, San Diego California 92101.

Discretely presented component units, also legally separate entities, have financial data reported in a separate column from the financial data of the primary government to demonstrate they are financially and legally separate from the primary government.

There are two entities which are discretely presented component units:

- San Diego Convention Center Corporation ("SDCCC")

  SDCCC is a not-for-profit public benefit corporation originally organized to market, operate and maintain the San Diego Convention Center. On July 1, 1993, SDCCC assumed similar responsibility for the San Diego Concourse. The City is a sole member of SDCCC and acts through the San Diego City Council in accordance with the City Charter and the City's Municipal Code. The City appoints seven voting members out of the nine-member Board of Directors of SDCCC. The City is liable for any operating deficits and would be secondarily liable for any debt issuances of SDCCC. SDCCC is discretely presented because it provides services directly to the citizenry. Complete stand-alone financial statements can be requested from San Diego Convention Center Corporation, 111 West Harbor Drive, San Diego, California 92101.

- San Diego Housing Commission ("SDHC")

  SDHC is a government agency which was formed by the City under Ordinance No. 2515 on December 5, 1978 in accordance with the Housing Authority Law of the State of California. SDHC primarily serves low-income families by providing rental assistance payments, rental housing, loans and grants to individuals and not-for-profit organizations and other services. Members of the Board of Commissioners are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. SDHC is discretely presented because it provides services directly to the citizenry. Complete stand-alone financial statements can be requested from San Diego Housing Commission, 1625 Newton Avenue, San Diego, California 92113.

Each blended and discretely presented component unit has a June 30 fiscal year-end.

b. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Direct expenses reported include administrative and overhead charges. Program revenues include (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, the latter of which are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

c. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

Government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary funds financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements have been met.

Governmental funds financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period.

Revenues which are considered susceptible to accrual include: real and personal property taxes; other local taxes; franchise fees; fines, forfeitures and penalties; motor vehicle license fees; rents and concessions; interest; and state and federal grants and sub-ventures, provided they are received within 60 days from the end of the fiscal year. In applying the susceptible to accrual concept to state and federal revenues, the legal and contractual requirements of the numerous individual programs are used as guidance.

Licenses and permits, including parking citations, charges for services, and miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenues when received in cash because they generally are not measurable until actually received.

Expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred except for (1) principal and interest of general long-term debt which are recognized when due; and (2) employee annual leave and claims and judgments from litigation which are recorded in the period due and payable since such amounts will not currently be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

The governmental funds financial statements do not present long-term debt, but the related debt is shown in the reconciliation of the governmental funds balance sheet to the government-wide statement of net assets. Bond premiums, discounts and issuance costs are recognized during the current period.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the City's proprietary funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for proprietary funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, and/or other funds, and include pension and employee savings trust, investment trust, and agency funds. Pension and Employee Savings Trust Funds are reported using the same measurement focus and basis of accounting as proprietary funds. Agency funds are reported using the accrual basis of accounting.

The following are the City's major governmental funds:

General Fund - The general fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The following are the City's major enterprise funds:

Sewer Utility Fund - The sewer utility fund is used to account for the operation, maintenance and development of the City's sewer system. The City's sewer utility fund includes activities related to the performance of services for Participating Agencies.

Water Utility Fund - The water utility fund is used to account for operating and maintenance costs, replacements, betterments, expansion of facilities, and payments necessary in obtaining water from the Colorado River.

The following are the City's other fund types:

Internal Service Funds - These funds account for vehicle and transportation, printing, engineering, and storeroom services provided to City departments on a cost-reimbursement basis. Internal service funds also account for self-insurance activities, including workers' compensation and long-term disability programs, which derive revenues from rates charged to benefiting departments. This fund type also accounts for the public liability reserve, which was established for the purpose of paying liability claims.

Pension and Employee Savings Trust Funds - These funds account for the City Employees' Retirement System and the Supplemental Pension Savings Plan.

Investment Trust Fund – This fund was established to account for equity that legally separate entities have in the City Treasurer's investment pool. ARJIS, SanGIS and AVA are all legally separate entities which have cash invested in the City Treasurer's investment pool.

Agency Funds - These funds account for assets held by the City as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments and/or funds, including federal and state income taxes withheld from employees, the City's 401(k) plan, parking citation revenues and employee benefit plans.

The government-wide and proprietary funds apply all effective pronouncements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"). In addition, these statements apply all Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Statements and Interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, except those that conflict with GASB pronouncements.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments-in-lieu of taxes and other charges between the government's water and sewer function and various other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

All internal service funds, except for the special engineering fund, have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements since they predominantly benefit governmental functions. The special engineering fund, which services exclusively water and sewer activities, has been included within business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Amounts reported as program revenues include (1) charges to customers or applications for goods, services, or privileges provided, (2) operating grants and contributions, and (3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. General revenues include all taxes and investment income.

d. Property Taxes

The County of San Diego (the "County") assesses, bills, and collects property taxes on behalf of numerous special districts and incorporated cities, including the City of San Diego. The City's collections of current year's taxes are received through periodic apportionments from the County.

The County's tax calendar is from July 1 to June 30. Property taxes attach as a lien on property on March 1. Taxes are levied on July 1 and are payable in two equal installments on November 1 and February 1, and become delinquent after December 10 and April 10, respectively. Since the passage of California's Proposition 13, beginning with fiscal year 1978-79 general property taxes are based either on a flat 1% rate applied to the 1975-76 full value of the property or on 1% of the sales price of any property sold or of the cost of any new construction after the 1975-76 valuation. Taxable values of properties (exclusive of increases related to sales and new construction) can rise a maximum of 2% per year. The Proposition 13 limitation on general property taxes does not apply to taxes levied to pay the debt service on any indebtedness approved by the voters prior to June 6, 1978 (the date of passage of Proposition 13).

For the governmental funds, property tax revenue is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes have been levied, provided the taxes are received within 60 days of year end. Property taxes received after this date are not considered available as a resource that can be used to finance the current year operations of the City and, therefore, are recorded as deferred revenue in the governmental funds. The City provides an allowance for uncollected property taxes of 3% of the outstanding balance which reflects historical collections.

e. Cash and Investments

The City's Cash and Cash equivalents for statement of cash flow purposes are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, restricted cash, and investments held by the City Treasurer in a cash management investment pool and valued at market value.

The City's cash resources are combined to form a cash and investment pool managed by the City Treasurer (the pool). The pool is not registered as an investment company with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) nor is it a 2a7–like pool. The investment activities of the Treasurer in managing the pool are governed by California Government Code § 53601 and the City's Investment Policy which is reviewed by the Investment Advisory Committee and approved annually by the City Council. Interest earned on pooled investments is allocated to participating funds and entities based upon their average daily cash balance during the allocation month. Participating funds with negative cash balances are credited with negative interest amounts during the allocation process. The value of the shares in the City Treasurer's Investment pool is equal to the fair market value of the pool.

The pool participates in the State Treasurer's Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF). Investments in LAIF are governed by State statutes and overseen by a five member Local Investment Advisory Board. The fair value of the City's position in LAIF may be greater or less than the value of the shares. Investments in LAIF are valued in these financial statements using a fair value factor provided by LAIF applied to the value of the City's shares in the investment pool. This adjustment was immaterial to the value of the City shares in LAIF.

It has been the City's past practice to allow the general fund to receive all interest earned by other funds unless expressly stated in the resolutions creating individual funds. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003, approximately $4.8 million in interest was assigned from various funds to the general fund. In addition, the water and sewer funds received interest earned by other funds amounting to approximately $.5M and $1M, respectively.

Certain fiduciary funds maintain investments outside of the City's investment pool. These funds are supervised and controlled by a five member Funds Commission which is appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. The Funds Commission engages money managers to direct the investments of these funds. Additionally, the City and its component units maintain individual accounts pursuant to bond issuances, and major construction contracts which may or may not be related to debt issuances. The investment of these funds is governed by the policies set forth in individual indenture and trustee agreements. Certain component units of the City also participate in LAIF separately from the City Treasurer's investment pool.

All City investments are stated at fair value in accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Number 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and External Investment Pools.* Note 3 of the notes to the financial statements contain additional information on permissible investments per the City Treasurer's investment policy and other policies applicable to the cash and investments reported herein.

f. Inventories

Inventories reported in the government – wide financial statements and the proprietary funds financial statements, which consist of water in storage and supplies, are valued at cost. Such inventories are expensed when consumed using primarily the first-in, first-out (FIFO) and weighted-average methods, respectively. Inventory supplies of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when purchased.

g. Land Held for Resale

Land held for resale, purchased by the Agency, is recorded in special revenue and/or capital projects funds at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Fund balances are reserved in an amount equal to the carrying value of land held for resale because such assets are not available to finance the Agency's current operations.

h. Deferred Charges

In the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, deferred charges represent the unamortized portion of bond issuance costs. These costs are amortized over the life of the related bonds.

i. Capital Assets

Non-depreciable capital assets, which include land and construction-in-progress, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements.

Depreciable capital assets, which include structures and improvements, equipment, distribution and collection systems, and infrastructure, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements net of accumulated depreciation. To meet the criteria for capitalization, an asset must have a useful life in excess of one year and in the case of equipment outlay, must equal or exceed a capitalization threshold of $5,000. This reflects a change from the previous limit of $3,000, the resulting effect of which will have no effect on the financial statements as changes will be applied prospectively. All other capital assets such as land, structures, infrastructure, and distribution and collection systems are capitalized regardless of cost. Subsequent improvements are capitalized to the extent that they extend the initial estimated useful life of the capitalized asset, or improve the efficiency or capacity of that asset. Costs for routine maintenance are expensed as incurred. Interest expenses incurred during the construction of the capital assets are deemed immaterial and are not capitalized to the carrying value of assets.

Capital assets, when purchased or constructed, are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at the estimated fair market value on the date of donation. During the preparation of the financial statements contained herein, the City identified certain assets that were not capitalized during previous reporting periods. When available, assets were capitalized using historical data. When historical data was not available, estimated carrying values were calculated using the historical cost of comparative assets and consumer price index deflators. More information on the restatements to beginning net assets for the period reported is available in Note 23. Depreciation of capital assets is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Assets	Years
Structures and Improvements	
Buildings	40 - 50
Building improvements	15 - 25
Equipment	
Automobiles and light trucks	5 - 10
Construction and Maintenance Vehicles	5 - 20
General Machinery and Office Equipment	3 - 25
Distribution and Collection Systems	
Sewer Pipes and Water Mains	15 - 150
Reservoirs	100 - 150
Infrastructure	
Pavement and Traffic Signals	12 - 50
Bridges	75
Hardscape	20 - 50
Flood Control Assets	40 - 75

j. Deferred Revenue

In the government-wide and proprietary funds financial statements, deferred revenue represents revenues which have not been earned. In the fund financial statements, deferred revenue also represents revenues which have been earned but not met the recognition criteria based on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

k. Interfund Transactions

Interfund transactions resulting from loans between the City and its blended component units are classified as “due from” and “due to” other funds when they are expected to be repaid within a reasonable time period. Those loans or any portion thereof, not expected to be repaid within a reasonable period of time are classified as “transfers.”

l. Long-Term Liabilities

In the government-wide and proprietary funds financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary funds statements of net assets. Capital appreciation bond accretion, bond premiums and discounts, bond issuance costs and bond refunding gains and losses are amortized over the life of the bonds. Net bonds payable reflects amortized bond accretion and unamortized bond discounts, premiums and unamortized refunding gains and losses.

m. Employee Annual Leave

The City provides combined annual leave to cover both vacation and sick leave. It is the City’s policy to permit employees to accumulate between 8.75 weeks and 17.5 weeks of earned but unused annual leave, depending on hire date. Accumulation of these earnings will be paid to employees upon separation from service.

In addition, sick leave earned through August 1981 by employees hired prior to July 1, 1975 is payable upon separation under the following conditions: (1) 50% of the employee’s accrued amount upon retirement or death, or (2) 25% of the employee’s accrued amount upon resignation.

All annual leave is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary funds financial statements.

In governmental funds, the costs for annual leave that are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported as an expenditure in the governmental fund that will pay it.

n. Claims and Judgments

The costs of claims and judgments are accrued when incurred and measurable in the government-wide financial statements and both proprietary and fiduciary funds. In governmental funds, the costs of claims and judgments are recorded as expenditures when payments are due and payable.

o. Non – Monetary Transactions

The City, as part of approving new development in the community planning process, requires that certain public facilities be constructed per the provisions of community financing plans. Historically, the City has agreed to pay a pro rata share of these assets. In lieu of providing direct funding for said assets, the City often provides developers with credits for future permit fees (FBA credits). These credits are earned by the developer upon successful completion of construction phases and City engineers have accepted the work. The credits are recognized as a liability upon issuance and a corresponding asset is recorded in the government – wide financial statements.

p. Net Assets

In the government-wide financial statements, net assets are categorized as follows:

- Invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced by outstanding debt attributed to the acquisition of these assets.
- Restricted net assets consist of assets, net of any related liabilities, with restrictions imposed on them by external creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments.
- Unrestricted net assets consist of net assets that do not meet the definition of invested in capital assets, net of related debt or restricted net assets.

q. Fund Balance

In the fund financial statements, portions of fund equity of governmental funds have been reserved for specific purposes. Reservations are created to either (1) satisfy legal covenants that require a portion of the fund balance to be segregated, or (2) identify the portion of the fund balance that is not appropriable for future expenditures. It is the City's policy to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

Designated fund balance indicates that portion of fund equity for which the City has made tentative plans.

Undesignated fund balance indicates that portion of fund equity which is available for appropriation in future periods.

r. Statement of Cash Flows

Cash and Cash Equivalents include cash on hand, cash or investments in U.S. Treasury money market mutual funds with a custodian/fiscal agent, and restricted cash. Additionally, each funds' equity in the City's investment pool is considered to be a cash equivalent since the funds can deposit or withdraw cash with 24 hour notice at any time without penalty.

s. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of certain assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the related amounts of revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Management believes that the estimates are reasonable.

2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Certain adjustments are necessary to reconcile governmental funds to governmental activities (which includes all internal service funds except the special engineering fund). The reconciliation of these adjustments is as follows:

	Total Governmental Funds (Page 44)	Capital Assets	Other Assets and Liabilities	Long-Term Liabilities	Internal Service Funds	Eliminations	Net Assets Totals (Page 41)
ASSETS							
Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	$ 733,555	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 61,776	$ -	$ 795,331
Investment in Joint Venture	2,007	-	-	-	-	-	2,007
Receivables:							
Taxes - Net	64,925	-	-	-	-	-	64,925
Accounts	25,456	-	-	-	4,086	-	29,542
Claims - Net	63	-	-	-	4	-	67
Contributions	-	-	-	-	287	-	287
Special Assessments - Net	722	-	-	-	-	-	722
Notes	27,599	-	-	-	-	-	27,599
Accrued Interest	2,571	-	-	-	12	-	2,583
Grants	37,896	-	-	-	-	-	37,896
From Fiduciary Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From Other Funds	75,500	-	-	-	-	(75,500)	-
From Other Agencies	1,224	-	-	-	-	-	1,224
Advances to Other Funds	4,871	-	-	-	59	(3,309)	1,621
Advances to Other Agencies	2,781	-	-	-	-	-	2,781
Internal Balances	-	-	-	-	5,746	(3,990)	1,756
Inventories	-	-	-	-	3,327	-	3,327
Land Held for Resale	41,955	-	-	-	-	-	41,955
Prepaid Expenses	1,983	-	-	-	1,585	-	3,568
Restricted Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	215,148	-	-	-	-	-	215,148
Deferred Charges	-	-	15,645	-	-	-	15,645
Capital Assets	-	3,966,808	-	-	96,101	-	4,062,909
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 1,238,256	$ 3,966,808	$ 15,645	$ -	$ 172,983	$ (82,799)	$ 5,310,893
LIABILITIES							
Accounts Payable	$ 23,979	$ 23,857	$ -	$ -	$ 5,968	$ -	$ 53,804
Accrued Wages and Benefits	31,474	-	-	63,703	10,384	-	105,561
Other Accrued Liabilities	23	-	-	-	3,102	-	3,125
Interest Accrued on Long-Term Debt	-	-	-	18,896	168	-	19,064
Long-Term Liabilities Due Within One Year	-	-	-	46,637	33,028	-	79,665
Due to Other Funds	77,104	-	-	-	-	(77,104)	-
Due to Component Units	771	-	-	-	-	-	771
Due to Other Agencies	543	-	-	-	-	-	543
Deferred Revenue	106,738	-	(83,679)	-	-	-	23,059
Advances from Other Funds	3,309	-	-	-	-	(3,309)	-
Sundry Trust Liabilities	4,963	-	-	-	-	-	4,963
Interfund Payable	2,386	-	-	455	-	(2,386)	455
Contracts and Notes Payable	95,796	-	-	-	-	-	95,796
Long-Term Liabilities:							
Liability Claims	-	-	-	-	127,954	-	127,954
Capital Lease Obligations	-	-	-	11,345	15,498	-	26,843
Arbitrage Liability	-	-	-	363	-	-	363
Net Pension Obligation	-	-	-	140,123	2,095	-	142,218
Contracts and Notes Payable	-	-	-	8,097	-	-	8,097
SANDAG Loans Payable	-	-	-	14,584	-	-	14,584
Loans Payable	-	-	-	1,852	-	-	1,852
Section 108 Loans Payable	-	-	-	23,810	-	-	23,810
Net Bonds Payable	-	-	-	1,030,605	-	-	1,030,605
TOTAL LIABILITES	347,086	23,857	(83,679)	1,360,470	198,197	(82,799)	1,763,132
FUND BALANCES/NET ASSETS:							
Total Fund Balance/Net Assets	891,170	3,942,951	99,324	(1,360,470)	(25,214)	-	3,547,761
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	$ 1,238,256	$ 3,966,808	$ 15,645	$ -	$ 172,983	$ (82,799)	$ 5,310,893

a. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental funds balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net assets:

The governmental funds balance sheet includes a reconciliation between "Total Fund Equity - Governmental Funds" and "Total Net Assets - Governmental Activities" as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. One element of that reconciliation explains, "Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore, are not reported in the funds." The details of this $3,942,951 difference are as follows (in thousands):

Capital Assets, net, July 1, 2002	$	3,745,792
Capital Outlay (Including capital projects, in-kind contributions, and equipment)		256,468
Miscellaneous Capital Outlay Transactions		38,786
Depreciation Expense		(98,095)
Net adjustment to increase Total Fund Balances-Governmental Funds to arrive at Total Net Assets of Governmental Activities	$	3,942,951

Another element of the reconciliation states, "Other assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore, are not reported in the funds." The details of this $99,324 difference are as follows (in thousands):

Deferred Charges, net, July 1, 2002	$	13,922
Issuance Costs		2,257
Amortization Expense		(534)
Accounts Receivable		32,810
Taxes Receivable		6,946
Sales Taxes Receivable		15,338
Special Assessment Receivable		1,001
Notes Receivable, July 1, 2002		22,505
Notes Issued		5,585
Note Payments Received		(506)
Net Adjustment to increase Total Fund Balances – Governmental Funds to arrive at Total Net Assets of Governmental Activities	$	99,324

Another element of the reconciliation states, "Certain liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds." The details of this ($1,360,470) difference are as follows (in thousands):

Bonds Payable	$	(1,065,205)
Contracts Payable		(1,882)
Notes Payable		(8,416)
Loans Payable		(2,851)
Section 108 Loans Payable		(25,925)
Accrued Interest Payable		(18,896)
Interfund Interest Payable		(455)
Arbitrage Liability		(363)
Capital Leases Payable		(15,310)
Compensated Absences		(63,703)
SANDAG Loans Payable		(17,341)
Employee Offset Liability		(3,750)
Net Pension Obligation		(136,373)
Net Adjustment to decrease Total Fund Balances – Governmental Funds to arrive at Total Net Assets of Governmental Activities	$	(1,360,470)

b. Explanation of certain differences between the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances and the government-wide statement of activities:

The governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances include a reconciliation between "Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds" and "Changes in Net Assets of Governmental Activities" as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation explains, "Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense." The details of this $158,373 difference are as follows (in thousands):

Capital Outlay	$	256,468
Depreciation Expense		(98,095)
Net adjustment to increase Net Changes in Fund Balances – Total Governmental Funds to arrive at Changes in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	$	158,373

Another element of the reconciliation states "The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., donations, retirements, and transfers) is to increase net assets." The details of this $38,786 are as follows (in thousands):

In the Statement of Activities, only the loss on the sale of capital assets is reported. However, in the government funds, the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. Thus, change in net assets differs from the change in fund balances by the cost of the capital assets sold.	$	(2,956)
Donations and transfers of capital assets increase net assets in the Statement of Activities, but do not appear in the governmental funds because they are not financial resources.		49,717
The Statement of Activities reports losses arising from the retirement of existing capital assets. Conversely, governmental funds do not report any gain or loss on retirements of capital assets.		(7,975)
Net adjustment to increase Net Change in Fund Balances – Total Governmental Funds to arrive at Changes in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	$	38,786

Another element of the reconciliation states that revenue earned but not meeting the City's recognition criteria of available within 60 days is deferred in the governmental funds. However, in the statement of activities these revenues only need to be earned to be recorded. The details of this $29,309 increase to net assets is as follows (in thousands):

Charges for services/Revenue from Other Agencies/Franchise Revenue	$	2,714
Sales Taxes		15,338
Taxes		383
Special Assessments		(379)
Grants		6,174
Note receivable payments		5,079
Total	$	29,309

Another element of the reconciliation states "The issuance of long-term debt (i.e., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets." The details of this $4,917 difference are as follows (in thousands):

Debt Issued or Incurred:		
Revenue Bonds	$	(53,195)
Tax Allocation Bonds		(34,055)
Loans		(975)
Section 108 Loans		(2,700)
Capital Leases		(7,367)
SANDAG Loans		(2,100)
Principal Repayments:		
General Obligation Bonds		5,930
Revenue Bonds/COP's		18,140
Special Assessment Bonds		2,825
Tax Allocation Bonds		6,295
Section 108 Loans		1,780
Capital Leases		3,955
SANDAG Loans		3,564
Notes Payable		7,105
Contracts Payable		265
Refundings:		
Revenue Bonds		34,505
Tax Allocation Bonds		17,455
Forgiven Debt:		
Contracts Payable		1,567
Issuance Costs		1,923
Net Adjustment to increase Net Changes in Fund Balances – Total Governmental Funds to arrive at Changes in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	$	4,917

Another element of the reconciliation states that "Certain expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources (i.e., compensated absences, net pension obligation, employee offset liability, amortization of bond premiums and discounts) and therefore are not accrued as expenses in governmental funds." The details of this ($36,499) difference are as follows (in thousands):

Compensated Absences	$	(2,289)
Employee Offset Liability		(2,537)
Net Pension Obligation		(30,052)
Arbitrage Liability		(363)
Accrued Interest		(744)
Amortization of Bond Premiums/Discounts and Gains/Losses on Refundings		20
Amortization of Deferred Charges		(534)
Net adjustment to decrease Net Changes in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds to arrive at Changes in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	$	(36,499)

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (in thousands)

The following is a summary of the carrying amount of cash and investments:

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Subtotal	Fiduciary Funds	Total
Cash & Cash or Equity in Pooled Cash & Investments	$ 751,772	$ 484,777	$ 1,236,549	$ 44,295	$ 1,280,844
Cash & Investments with Fiscal Agent	158,394	73,909	232,303	320,976	553,279
Investments at Fair Market Value	100,313	137,312	237,625	2,889,651	3,127,276
Securities Lending Collateral	-	-	-	209,549	209,549
TOTAL	$ 1,010,479	$ 695,998	$ 1,706,477	$ 3,464,471	$ 5,170,948

a. <u>Cash & Cash or Equity in Pooled Cash & Investments</u>

“Cash & Cash or Equity in Pooled Cash & Investments” represents petty cash and cash at the bank in demand deposit and/or savings accounts. Furthermore, it represents equity in pooled cash and investments, which is discussed in further detail below.

As provided for by California Government Code, the cash balance of substantially all funds and certain outside entities are pooled and invested by the City Treasurer for the purpose of increasing interest earnings through investment activities. The respective funds' shares of the total pooled cash and investments are included in the table above under the caption "Cash & Cash or Equity in Pooled Cash & Investments."

The following represents a summary of the items included in the “Cash & Cash or Equity in Pooled Cash & Investments” line item:

Cash on Hand	$ 216
Cash	1,200
Pooled Investments in the City Treasury	1,279,428
Total Cash & Cash or Equity in Pooled Cash & Investments	$ 1,280,844

A summary of the investments held by the City Treasurer's investment pool as of June 30, 2003 is as follows:

Investment		Fair Value		Cost	Interest Rate % Range		Maturity Range
US Treasury Bills	$	114,917	$	114,723	0.91 - 1.135	**	7/10/03 - 9/25/03
US Treasury Notes & Bonds		624,234		621,883	1.5 - 6.75		8/31/2003 - 5/15/2008
Commercial Paper		50,000		49,998	1.31	**	7/1/2003
Corporate Notes & Bonds		88,560		88,594	4.88 - 7.875		3/19/04 - 10/01/2004
Repurchas Agreements		8,501		8,501	1.2	**	7/1/2003
US Agency Notes & Bonds		368,150		366,077	.9 - 5.375		8/14/2003 - 1/29/2007
Mortgage Backed Securities		4,560		4,576	4.5		3/1/2008
LAIF - City of San Diego		20,506		20,448	1.77		N/A
Total Investments	$	1,279,428	$	1,274,800			

** Discount Rates

The City has not provided nor obtained any legally binding guarantees during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003 to support the value of shares in the Treasurer's investment pool. Fair market value adjustments to the pool are recorded annually; however the City Treasury reports fair market values on a monthly basis.

The City voluntarily invests in the State of California Local Agency Investment Fund ("LAIF"), a State of California external investment pool. The City valued its investments in LAIF as of June 30, 2003 by multiplying its account balance with LAIF times a fair value factor determined by LAIF. Accordingly, as of June 30, 2003, the City's investments in LAIF at fair value amount to $20,506 using a LAIF value factor of 1.00284628. Accordingly, the book value of the City's shares was increased by $58, to present the investment at fair value.

The following represents a condensed statement of net assets and changes in net assets for the City Treasurer's investment pool as of June 30, 2003:

Statement of Net Assets		
Net Assets Held for Pool Participants:	$	1,279,428
Equity of Internal Pool Participants:	$	1,267,350
Equity of External Pool Participants (SANGIS, ARJIS & AVA):**		12,078
Total Equity:	$	1,279,428

**Voluntary Participation

Statement of Changes in Net Assets		
Net Assets Held for Pool Participants at July 1, 2002:	$	1,385,018
Net Change in Investments by Pool Participants		(105,590)
Total Net Assets Held for Pool Participants at June 30, 2003:	$	1,279,428

b. Cash & Investments with Fiscal Agents

"Cash & Investments with Fiscal Agents" represents cash and investments held by fiscal agents resulting from bond issuances. More specifically, these funds represent reserves held by fiscal agents or trustees as legally required by bond issuances and liquid investments held by fiscal agents or trustees which are used to pay debt service. The SDCERS' portion of "Cash & Investments with Fiscal Agents" represents funds held as cash collateral from market neutral portfolios (domestic fixed income investment strategy). Furthermore, it represents transaction settlements, held in each investment manager's portfolio, which is invested overnight by SDCERS custodial bank. Also included in “Cash & Investments with Fiscal Agents” are various cash and investments held for the defeasance of contract retention payables. These amounts are held in the name of the City and invested in a variety of manners and the investments are often directed by the “beneficial owner” pursuant to the California Public Contract Code § 22300. These amounts are found in the table in Section f of this note, titled, Other Investments – Contract Retention.

c. Investments at Fair Market Value

“Investments at Fair Market Value” represents investments of the City’s Supplemental Pension Savings Plan, 401(k) Plan, San Diego City Employees’ Retirement System (SDCERS), investments managed by the City Treasurer (which are not part of the pool) and investments managed by the Funds Commission (e.g. Cemetery Perpetuity, Effie Sergeant, Gladys Edna Peters, Los Penasquitos Canyon, and the Edwin A. Benjamin Library Fund).

d. Securities Lending Collateral

SDCERS has agreed with a fiscal agent, currently SDCERS’ custodial bank, to lend domestic and international equity and domestic and international fixed income securities to broker-dealers and banks in exchange for pledged collateral. A simultaneous agreement is entered into by which the fiscal agent agrees to return the collateral plus a fee to the borrower in the future for return of the same securities originally lent. All securities loans can be terminated on demand by either party, the lender or borrower. The maximum amount of a loan on any individual security is 95%. This enables SDCERS to still be notified of corporate actions such as proxy voting actions, stock splits or dividends.

The fiscal agent received cash (United States and foreign currency), securities issued or guaranteed by the United States government, sovereign debt rated A or better, Canadian provincial debt, convertible bonds, and irrevocable letters of credit as collateral. Borrowers were required to deliver collateral for each loan equal to: (i) in the case of loaned securities denominated in United States dollars or whose primary trading market was located in the United States or sovereign debt issued by foreign governments, 101.5% of the market value of the loaned securities; and (ii) in the case of loaned securities not denominated in United States dollars or whose primary trading market was not located in the United States, 104.5% of the market value of the loaned securities.

SDCERS had limited credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts provided to the fiscal agent on behalf of SDCERS, in the form of collateral plus accrued interest, exceeded the amounts broker-dealers and banks owed to the fiscal agent on behalf of SDCERS for securities borrowed. The fiscal agent will indemnify SDCERS by agreeing to purchase replacement securities or return cash collateral in the event borrower failed to return a loaned security or pay distributions thereon. Non-cash collateral (securities and letters of credit) cannot be pledged or sold without a borrower default and are therefore not reported as an asset of SDCERS for financial reporting purposes.

The SDCERS securities lending transactions collateralized by cash as of June 30, 2003 had a fair value of $199,026 and a collateral value of $209,549, which were reported in the assets and liabilities in the statement of plan net assets for the City Employees’ Retirement System in accordance with GASB 28. The securities lending transactions collateralized by securities or irrevocable letters of credit had a fair value of $7,650 and a collateral value of $7,934, which were not reported in the assets or liabilities in the accompanying statement of fiduciary net assets for the City Employees’ Retirement System per GASB 28. The total collateral pledged to SDCERS at fiscal year end for its securities lending activities was $217,483.

The cash collateral received on each loan was invested by SDCERS fiscal agent, together with the cash collateral of other qualified tax-exempt plan lenders, in a collective investment pool. Because the loans were terminable at will, their duration did not generally match the duration of the investments made with cash collateral. As of June 30, 2003, such investment pool had an average duration of 70 days and an average weighted maturity of 438 days.

SDCERS may encounter various risks related to securities lending agreements. However, the fiscal agent is required to maintain its securities lending program in compliance with applicable laws of the United States and all countries in which lending activities take place, and all rules, regulations and exemptions from time to time promulgated and issued under the authority of those laws.

e. Investment Policy

City Treasurer's Investment Policy

In accordance with the Charter of the City of San Diego and under authority annually approved by the City Council, the City Treasurer is responsible for investing the unexpended cash in the City Treasury according to the City Treasurer's Investment Policy (the "Policy"). This Policy applies to all of the investment activities of the City except for the pension trust funds, the proceeds of certain debt issues which are managed and invested at the direction of the City Treasurer or by Trustees appointed under indenture agreements or by fiscal agents, and the assets of trust funds which are placed in the custody of the Funds Commission by Council ordinance.

The Policy is reviewed annually by the Investment Advisory Committee (IAC) which makes recommendations regarding the Policy to the City Council. The IAC consists of two City representatives and three outside financial professionals with market and portfolio expertise not working for the City of San Diego. The City Council reviews the Policy and considers approval on an annual basis.

In reviewing the Policy, the IAC evaluates the horizon returns, risk parameters, security selection, and market assumptions the City's investment staff is using when explaining the City's investment returns. The IAC also meets semi-annually to review the previous two quarters' investment returns and make recommendations to the City Treasurer on proposals presented to the IAC by the Treasurer's staff.

In addition to the Policy, authorized cash deposits and investments are governed by state law. Within the context of these limitations, permissible investments include:

(1) Obligations of the U.S. government and federal agencies with a maximum maturity of five years,
(2) Commercial paper rated A-1+ by Standard & Poor's, P-1 by Moody's , or F-1 by Fitch,
(3) Banker's acceptances,
(4) Negotiable certificates of deposit issued by a nationally or state chartered bank or a state or federal savings and loan institutions or a state-licensed branch of a foreign bank,
(5) Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements,
(6) The local agency investment fund established by the State Treasurer,
(7) Financial futures transactions to hedge against changes in market conditions for the reinvestment of bond proceeds,
(8) Government agency mortgage-backed securities and other AAA rated asset-backed securities with a maximum maturity of five years,
(9) Medium-term corporate notes of a maximum of three years maturity issued by corporations operating within the United States,
(10) Shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies, as defined in Section 23701(m) of the California Revenue and Taxation Code, and
(11) Non-negotiable time deposits collateralized in accordance with California Government Code.

According to the Policy, the City may enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements only with primary dealers of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York with which the City has entered into a master repurchase agreement. Exceptions to this rule can be made only upon written authorization of the City Treasurer.

The types of investments listed below are additionally restricted as to percentage of the cost value of the portfolio in any one issuer name up to a maximum of 5%. The total cost value invested in any one issuer name will not exceed 5% of an issuer's net worth. An additional 5% or a total of 10%, of the cost value of the portfolio in any one issuer name can be authorized upon written approval of the City Treasurer.

- Bankers Acceptances
- Commercial Paper
- Medium Term Corporate Notes/Bonds
- Negotiable and Non-negotiable Certificates of Deposit

Ineligible investments not described in the Policy, including, but not limited to, common stocks and long-term corporate notes/bonds, are prohibited from use in the portfolio. A copy of the Policy can be requested from the City Treasurer, 1200 3rd Avenue, Suite 1624, San Diego, California, 92101.

San Diego City Employee Retirement System Investment Policy

Investments for the pension trust fund are authorized to be made by the Board of Administration of the SDCERS (Board) in accordance with the Charter of the City. The Board has restricted the authorized investments to those believed by independent investment counsel to be appropriate for investment by trust funds operating under the "prudent expert" rule as set forth under United States Code, Title 29, Chapter 18, Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). SDCERS investments include but are not limited to bonds, notes and other obligations, real estate investments, common stock, preferred stock and pooled vehicles. Additionally, investment policies permit the pension trust fund to invest in financial futures contracts and non-marketable real estate investments. Financial futures contracts, which are recorded at market value, are not hedges of existing assets, and changes in the market value of the contract result in recognition of a gain or loss. Non-marketable real estate investments are periodically appraised by independent third party appraisers. Investment earnings from the pension trust fund are accounted for in accordance with GASB 25.

A copy of the SDCERS investment policy and additional details on the results of the systems investment activities can be requested from the Retirement Office, 401 B Street, Suite 400, San Diego, California, 92101.

Other Investment Policies

The City currently has a Funds Commission whose role is to supervise and control all trust, perpetuity and investment funds of the City and such pension funds as shall be placed in its custody. The statutory authority for the Funds Commission is created in the City Charter Article V, section 41(a). While the duties described in the creation document form broad authority for the Funds Commission, in practice, the Funds Commission only oversees investments related to a small number of permanent endowments. The allowable investments for these funds are different than those as prescribed in the City Treasurer's investment policy. Additionally, the City and its component units have funds invested in accordance with various bond indenture and trustee agreements.

f. Risk

The City's deposits and investments at June 30, 2003 are categorized as described below, including required disclosures for securities lending:

Category 1:	Insured or registered, with securities held by the City or its agent in the City's name.
Category 2:	Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the City's name.
Category 3:	Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty, or by its trust department or agent but not in the City's name.
Non–Categorized:	Includes investments made directly with another party, real estate, direct investments in mortgages and other loans, open-end mutual funds, pools managed by other governments, annuity contracts and guaranteed investment contracts.

Deposits

At June 30, 2003, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was approximately $1,200 and the bank balance was approximately $6,233, the difference of which is substantially due to deposits in transit and outstanding checks. Of the balance in financial institutions, approximately $679 was covered by federal depository insurance and approximately $5,554 was uninsured. Pursuant to the California Government Code, California banks and savings and loan associations are required to secure the City's deposits not covered by Federal Depository Insurance by pledging government securities as collateral. As such, $4,600 of the City's deposits are pledged at 110% and held by a bank acting as the City's agent, in the City's name. Approximately $751 in deposits relating to San Diego Data Processing Corporation, $11 in deposits relating to Southeastern Economic Development Corporation, Inc. and $192 in deposits relating to Centre City Development Corporation, Inc. are uninsured and uncollateralized.

Discretely Presented Component Units

Deposits – San Diego Convention Center Corporation

On June 30, 2003, the carrying amount of SDCCC's cash, investments and restricted cash, less petty cash, change funds and clearing accounts, was $8,500 and the bank balance was $10,098. Of the bank balance, $200 was covered by federal depository insurance. The remainder, up to $500, was secured by eligible collateral as defined under state law at rates of at least 110% to 150% of the collected balances held at an eligible public depository. In the event of default or insolvency of a public depository, the collateral would be surrendered to the banking board for the benefit of SDCCC.

Deposits – San Diego Housing Commission

On June 30, 2003, the carrying amount of the SDHC unrestricted cash deposits was $374 pending bank adjustments and outstanding checks of $603, and the bank balance was $977. Of the bank balance, $500 was covered by federal depository insurance. When the balance exceeds $500, the funds are collateralized according to state statutes, which require depositories having public funds on deposit to maintain a pool of securities with the agent of depository having a market value of at least 110% of all public funds on deposit. Such collateral is considered to be held in the name of SDHC.

Investments

The following summary of investments includes not only other legally separate entities, namely the San Diego Graphic Information Source (SanGIS), the Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS), and the Abandoned Vehicle Abatement (AVA), but also SDCERS which also qualifies as a component unit.

	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Non Categorized	Carrying Value
Pooled investment in the City Treasury:					
U.S. Treasury Bills	$ 114,917	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 114,917
U.S. Treasury Notes and Bonds	624,234	-	-	-	624,234
U.S. Government Securities	368,150	-	-	-	368,150
Repurchase Agreement	8,501	-	-	-	8,501
Commercial Paper	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
Medium Term Notes	88,560	-	-	-	88,560
Mortgage Backed Securities	4,560	-	-	-	4,560
Local Agency Investment Fund	-	-	-	20,506	20,506
Total Pooled Investment in the City Treasury:	$ 1,258,922	$ -	$ -	$ 20,506	$ 1,279,428
Retirement System					
Short Term investments					
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations	$ 12,693	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 12,693
Commercial Paper	58,242	-	-	-	58,242
Domestic Fixed Income					
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations	185,906	-	-	-	185,906
U.S. Corporate Bonds	217,716	-	-	-	217,716
Domestic equity securities					
U.S. Corporate Stocks	743,029	-	-	-	743,029
International Fixed Income - Bonds	114,942	-	-	-	114,942
International Equity - Stocks	284,445	-	-	-	284,445
Real Estate Investment Trust Securities (REITs)	91,660	-	-	-	91,660
Cash and Cash Equivalents with Custodial Bank (Pooled)	-	84,912	-	-	84,912
Cash with Prime Brokers (Market Neutral Strategy)	-	224,088	-	-	224,088
Domestic Equity Mutual Funds	-	-	-	293,693	293,693
International Equity Mutual Funds	-	-	-	42,587	42,587
Securities on Loan for Cash and Securities Collateral					
Domestic Fixed Income - U.S. Government and Agency Obligations	-	-	-	44,889	44,889
Domestic Fixed Income - U.S. Corporate Bonds	-	-	-	17,147	17,147
Domestic Equity - U.S. Corporate Stocks	-	-	-	85,505	85,505
International Fixed Income - Bonds	-	-	-	3,384	3,384
International Equity - Stocks	-	-	-	55,751	55,751
Real Estate Equity Investments (Separate Properties)	-	-	-	134,633	134,633
Real Estate Commingled Funds	-	-	-	3,858	3,858
Mortgage Notes	-	-	-	669	669
Securities Lending Collateral					
Pooled Investment Vehicle with State Street Bank and Trust Co. (Cash)	-	-	-	209,549	209,549
Total Investment in Retirement Plans	$ 1,708,633	$ 309,000	$ -	$ 891,665	$ 2,909,298

(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)

	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Non Categorized	Carrying Value
Other funds:					
U.S. Treasury Bills	$ 10,630	$ 8,051	$ -	$ -	$ 18,681
U.S. Treasury Notes and Bonds	13,547	169	1,548	-	15,264
U.S. Government Securities	236,547	-	829	-	237,376
Repurchase Agreements	14,149	-	-	-	14,149
State and Local Government Securities	32,651	-	-	-	32,651
Corporate Bonds and Notes	-	-	2,660	-	2,660
Mortgage Backed Securities	-	-	658	-	658
Asset Backed Securities	-	-	237	-	237
Common Stock - Equity	-	-	2,621	-	2,621
Annuity	-	-	-	329	329
Local Agency Investment Fund	-	-	-	541	541
Guaranteed Investment Contract	-	-	-	49,104	49,104
Mutual Funds	-	-	-	594,559	594,559
Other Investments - Contract Retention	-	-	11,976	-	11,976
	$ 307,524	$ 8,220	$ 20,529	$ 644,533	$ 980,806
Total Investments	$ 3,275,079	$ 317,220	$ 20,529	$ 1,556,704	$ 5,169,532
Total Deposits					1,200
Total Cash on Hand					216
Total Deposits, Investments, and Cash on Hand					$ 5,170,948

Total Unrestricted Cash and Investments	$ 4,701,080
Total Restricted Cash and Investments	469,868
Total Cash and Cash or Equity in Pooled Cash & Investments	$ 5,170,948

Total Cash and Investments Summary:	
Total Governmental Activities	$ 1,010,479
Total Business-Type Activities	695,998
Total Fiduciary Activities	3,464,471
Total Cash and Investments	$ 5,170,948

Discretely Presented Component Units

Summary of Investments – San Diego Housing Commission

	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Fair Value
U.S. Government and Agency Securities	$ 9,719	$ -	$ -	$ 9,719
Investments Not Subject to Categorization:				
Investment with Local Agency Investment Fund				21,008
Total Investments				$ 30,727

g. Restricted Cash and Investments

Cash and investments at June 30, 2003 that are restricted by legal or contractual requirements are comprised of the following:

General Fund	
Funds set aside to repay Tax Anticipation Notes (TANS)	$ 96,229
Total General Fund	96,229
Nonmajor Govermental Funds	
Reserved for Debt Service	108,644
Permanent Endowments	10,275
Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	118,919
Environmental Services Enterprise Fund	
Funds set aside for landfill site closure and maintenance costs	25,308
Total Environmental Services Ent. Fund	25,308
Water Enterprise Fund	
Customer deposits	5,695
Interest and redemption funds	53,390
Acquisition funds	137,833
Total Water Enterprise Fund	196,918
Sewer Enterprise Fund	
Interest and redemption funds	20,518
Total Sewer Enterprise Fund	20,518
Miscellaneous Agency Funds	
Retention held in escrow	11,976
Total Miscellaneous Agency Funds	11,976
Total Restricted Cash & Investments	$ 469,868

This page is intentionally left blank.

4. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2003 was as follows (in thousands):

	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT								
	BEGINNING BALANCE, AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	RESTATEMENTS (NOTE 23)							
		#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:									
NON-DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS:									
LAND, EASEMENTS, RIGHTS OF WAY	$ 1,560,954	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (15,828)	$ -	$ -	$ 6,633
CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS	607,049	-	-	(147,164)	-	-	(45,188)	(10,805)	-
TOTAL NON-DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS	2,168,003	-	-	(147,164)	-	(15,828)	(45,188)	(10,805)	6,633
DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS:									
STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS	774,518	-	-	-	-	-	-	(147,879)	8,107
EQUIPMENT	331,965	-	-	-	-	-	-	(45,873)	-
INFRASTRUCTURE	2,330,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS	3,436,527	-	-	-	-	-	-	(193,752)	8,107
LESS ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION FOR:									
STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS	(230,834)	-	(5,652)	-	-	-	-	71,563	(203)
EQUIPMENT	(185,643)	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,256	-
INFRASTRUCTURE	(1,070,030)	-	(6,059)	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ACCUMULATED DEPRECIAITON	(1,486,507)	-	(11,711)	-	-	-	-	98,819	(203)
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	$ 4,118,023	$ -	$ (11,711)	$ (147,164)	$ -	$ (15,828)	$ (45,188)	$ (105,738)	$ 14,537
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:									
NON-DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS:									
LAND, EASEMENTS, RIGHTS OF WAY	$ 73,395	$ 12,354	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS	1,858,518	-	-	-	-	-	(126,566)	-	-
TOTAL NON-DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS	1,931,913	12,354	-	-	-	-	(126,566)	-	-
DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS:									
STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS	705,062	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUIPMENT	164,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRIBUTION AND COLLECTION SYSTEMS	1,566,241	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS	2,435,553	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESS ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION FOR:									
STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS	(131,175)	-	(51,779)	-	-	-	-	-	-
EQUIPMENT	(92,284)	-	(79,927)	-	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRIBUTION AND COLLECTION SYSTEMS	(389,663)	-	(15,430)	-	39,138	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	(613,122)	-	(147,136)	-	39,138	-	-	-	-
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	$ 3,754,344	$ 12,354	$ (147,136)	$ -	$ 39,138	$ -	$ (126,566)	$ -	$ -

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

RESTATEMENTS (NOTE 23)											TOTAL RESTATEMENTS (NOTE 23)	BEGINNING BALANCE, AS RESTATED
#9	#10a	#11	#12	#13a	#14a	#15	#16	#17	#18	#19		
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,454	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 145	$ 1,988	$ (4,608)	$ 1,556,346
-	-	3,952	-	(2,437)	3,462	-	-	-	(132,949)	-	(331,129)	275,920
-	-	3,952	2,454	(2,437)	3,462	-	-	-	(132,804)	1,988	(335,737)	1,832,266
-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	57,160	6,389	(76,210)	698,308
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,084	21,211	353,176
-	-	-	-	51,080	75	-	-	-	75,644	-	126,799	2,456,843
-	-	-	-	51,080	88	-	-	-	132,804	73,473	71,800	3,508,327
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,296)	58,412	(172,422)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(47,830)	(20,574)	(206,217)
-	-	-	-	(712)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6,771)	(1,076,801)
-	-	-	-	(712)	-	-	-	-	-	(55,126)	31,067	(1,455,440)
$ -	$ -	$ 3,952	$ 2,454	$ 47,931	$ 3,550	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 20,335	$ (232,870)	$ 3,885,153
$ -	$ (1,227)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (4,671)	$ 10,701	$ (1,988)	$ 15,169	$ 88,564
-	-	-	-	-	3,798	(14,788)	384	-	(1,359,658)	-	(1,496,830)	361,688
-	(1,227)	-	-	-	3,798	(14,788)	384	(4,671)	(1,348,957)	(1,988)	(1,481,661)	450,252
-	-	-	-	-	2,686	14,788	(10,720)	-	545,732	(6,389)	546,097	1,251,159
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,178	-	180,256	(67,084)	115,350	279,600
255,770	-	-	-	-	2,648	-	2,439	-	622,969	-	883,826	2,450,067
255,770	-	-	-	-	5,334	14,788	(6,103)	-	1,348,957	(73,473)	1,545,273	3,980,826
-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,350)	1,627	-	-	7,296	(45,206)	(176,381)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(679)	-	-	47,830	(32,776)	(125,060)
(6,734)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(396)	-	-	-	16,578	(373,085)
(6,734)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,350)	552	-	-	55,126	(61,404)	(674,526)
$ 249,036	$ (1,227)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9,132	$ (2,350)	$ (5,167)	$ (4,671)	$ -	$ (20,335)	$ 2,208	$ 3,756,552

	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT				
	BEGINNING BALANCE, AS RESTATED	INCREASES	DECREASES	TRANSFERS	ENDING BALANCE
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:					
NON-DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS:					
LAND, EASEMENTS, RIGHTS OF WAY	$ 1,556,346	$ 48,682	$ (2,956)	$ 66	$ 1,602,138
CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS	275,920	203,103	-	(187,920)	291,103
TOTAL NON-DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS	1,832,266	251,785	(2,956)	(187,854)	1,893,241
DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS:					
STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS	698,308	1,224	(837)	46,831	745,526
EQUIPMENT	353,176	30,428	(19,634)	3,126	367,096
INFRASTRUCTURE	2,456,843	18,067	-	141,019	2,615,929
TOTAL DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS	3,508,327	49,719	(20,471)	190,976	3,728,551
LESS ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION FOR:					
STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS	(172,422)	(17,819)	193	1,665	(188,383)
EQUIPMENT	(206,217)	(31,961)	17,986	(4,673)	(224,865)
INFRASTRUCTURE	(1,076,801)	(68,834)	-	-	(1,145,635)
TOTAL ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	(1,455,440)	(118,614)	18,179	(3,008)	(1,558,883)
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	$ 3,885,153	$ 182,890	$ (5,248)	$ 114	$ 4,062,909
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:					
NON-DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS:					
LAND, EASEMENTS, RIGHTS OF WAY	$ 88,564	$ -	$ (420)	$ 2	$ 88,146
CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS	361,688	230,088	(1,717)	(214,519)	375,540
TOTAL NON-DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS	450,252	230,088	(2,137)	(214,517)	463,686
DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS:					
STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS	1,251,159	2,689	-	112,012	1,365,860
EQUIPMENT	279,600	2,233	(4,218)	4,220	281,835
DISTRIBUTION AND COLLECTION SYSTEMS	2,450,067	104,385	(1,219)	95,160	2,648,393
TOTAL DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS	3,980,826	109,307	(5,437)	211,392	4,296,088
LESS ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION FOR:					
STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS	(176,381)	(29,191)	(229)	-	(205,801)
EQUIPMENT	(125,060)	(23,600)	3,047	3,011	(142,602)
DISTRIBUTION AND COLLECTION SYSTEMS	(373,085)	(34,490)	741	-	(406,834)
TOTAL ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	(674,526)	(87,281)	3,559	3,011	(755,237)
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	$ 3,756,552	$ 252,114	$ (4,015)	$ (114)	$ 4,004,537

This page is intentionally left blank.

	MAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS					
	BEGINNING BALANCE, AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	RESTATEMENTS (NOTE 23)				
		#1	#2	#4	#6	#9
SEWER UTILITY:						
NON-DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS:						
LAND, EASEMENTS, RIGHTS OF WAY	$ 19,956	$ 2,494	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS	1,254,808	-	-	-	(85,475)	-
TOTAL NON-DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS	1,274,764	2,494	-	-	(85,475)	-
DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS:						
STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS	571,563	-	-	-	-	-
EQUIPMENT	47,463	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRIBUTION AND COLLECTION SYSTEMS	938,887	-	-	-	-	103,752
TOTAL DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS	1,557,913	-	-	-	-	103,752
LESS ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION FOR:						
STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS	(75,746)	-	(20,946)	-	-	-
EQUIPMENT	(18,093)	-	(78,403)	-	-	-
DISTRIBUTION AND COLLECTION SYSTEMS	(218,952)	-	(7,735)	33,334	-	4,423
TOTAL ACCUMULATED DEPRECIAITON	(312,791)	-	(107,084)	33,334	-	4,423
SEWER UTILITY CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	$ 2,519,886	$ 2,494	$ (107,084)	$ 33,334	$ (85,475)	$ 108,175
WATER UTILITY:						
NON-DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS:						
LAND, EASEMENTS, RIGHTS OF WAY	$ 36,902	$ 9,860	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS	514,133	-	-	-	(39,425)	-
TOTAL NON-DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS	551,035	9,860	-	-	(39,425)	-
DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS:						
STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS	101,074	-	-	-	-	-
EQUIPMENT	25,802	-	-	-	-	-
DISTRIBUTION AND COLLECTION SYSTEMS	627,354	-	-	-	-	152,018
TOTAL DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS	754,230	-	-	-	-	152,018
LESS ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION FOR:						
STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS	(36,407)	-	(7,080)	-	-	-
EQUIPMENT	(17,433)	-	(1,524)	-	-	-
DISTRIBUTION AND COLLECTION SYSTEMS	(170,711)	-	(7,695)	5,804	-	(11,157)
TOTAL ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	(224,551)	-	(16,299)	5,804	-	(11,157)
WATER UTILITY CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	$ 1,080,714	$ 9,860	$ (16,299)	$ 5,804	$ (39,425)	$ 140,861

MAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

RESTATEMENTS (NOTE 23)							TOTAL RESTATEMENTS (NOTE 23)	BEGINNING BALANCE, AS RESTATED
#10a	#14a	#15	#16	#17	#18	#19		
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (1,557)	$ 9,722	$ -	$ 10,659	$ 30,615
-	2,589	(7,545)	384	-	(1,034,057)	-	(1,124,104)	130,704
-	2,589	(7,545)	384	(1,557)	(1,024,335)	-	(1,113,445)	161,319
-	2,662	7,545	(10,720)	-	426,217	-	425,704	997,267
-	-	-	2,178	-	175,542	-	177,720	225,183
-	926	-	2,439	-	422,576	-	529,693	1,468,580
-	3,588	7,545	(6,103)	-	1,024,335	-	1,133,117	2,691,030
-	-	(1,191)	1,627	-	-	-	(20,510)	(96,256)
-	-	-	(679)	-	-	-	(79,082)	(97,175)
-	-	-	(396)	-	-	-	29,626	(189,326)
-	-	(1,191)	552	-	-	-	(69,966)	(382,757)
$ -	$ 6,177	$ (1,191)	$ (5,167)	$ (1,557)	$ -	$ -	$ (50,294)	$ 2,469,592
$ (1,227)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (1,557)	$ 979	$ -	$ 8,055	$ 44,957
-	1,209	(7,243)	-	-	(250,302)	-	(295,761)	218,372
(1,227)	1,209	(7,243)	-	(1,557)	(249,323)	-	(287,706)	263,329
-	-	7,243	-	-	44,216	-	51,459	152,533
-	-	-	-	-	4,714	-	4,714	30,516
-	1,722	-	-	-	200,393	-	354,133	981,487
-	1,722	7,243	-	-	249,323	-	410,306	1,164,536
-	-	(1,159)	-	-	-	-	(8,239)	(44,646)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,524)	(18,957)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,048)	(183,759)
-	-	(1,159)	-	-	-	-	(22,811)	(247,362)
$ (1,227)	$ 2,931	$ (1,159)	$ -	$ (1,557)	$ -	$ -	$ 99,789	$ 1,180,503

	MAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS				
	BEGINNING BALANCE, AS RESTATED	INCREASES	DECREASES	TRANSFERS	ENDING BALANCE
SEWER UTILITY:					
NON-DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS:					
LAND, EASEMENTS, RIGHTS OF WAY	$ 30,615	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 30,615
CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS	130,704	128,517	(37)	(77,272)	181,912
TOTAL NON-DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS	161,319	128,517	(37)	(77,272)	212,527
DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS:					
STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS	997,267	2,064	-	24,392	1,023,723
EQUIPMENT	225,183	1,667	(418)	5,010	231,442
DISTRIBUTION AND COLLECTION SYSTEMS	1,468,580	37,220	(53)	47,038	1,552,785
TOTAL DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS	2,691,030	40,951	(471)	76,440	2,807,950
LESS ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION FOR:					
STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS	(96,256)	(20,484)	-	-	(116,740)
EQUIPMENT	(97,175)	(19,031)	99	656	(115,451)
DISTRIBUTION AND COLLECTION SYSTEMS	(189,326)	(20,224)	10	-	(209,540)
TOTAL ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	(382,757)	(59,739)	109	656	(441,731)
SEWER UTILITY CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	$ 2,469,592	$ 109,729	$ (399)	$ (176)	$ 2,578,746
WATER UTILITY:					
NON-DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS:					
LAND, EASEMENTS, RIGHTS OF WAY	$ 44,957	$ -	$ (19)	$ 2	$ 44,940
CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS	218,372	94,341	-	(132,307)	180,406
TOTAL NON-DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS	263,329	94,341	(19)	(132,305)	225,346
DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS:					
STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS	152,533	-	-	82,680	235,213
EQUIPMENT	30,516	317	(2,999)	(498)	27,336
DISTRIBUTION AND COLLECTION SYSTEMS	981,487	67,165	(1,166)	48,122	1,095,608
TOTAL DEPRECIABLE CAPITAL ASSETS	1,164,536	67,482	(4,165)	130,304	1,358,157
LESS ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION FOR:					
STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS	(44,646)	(2,643)	-	-	(47,289)
EQUIPMENT	(18,957)	(1,916)	2,573	1,984	(16,316)
DISTRIBUTION AND COLLECTION SYSTEMS	(183,759)	(14,266)	731	-	(197,294)
TOTAL ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION	(247,362)	(18,825)	3,304	1,984	(260,899)
WATER UTILITY CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	$ 1,180,503	$ 142,998	$ (880)	$ (17)	$ 1,322,604

Governmental activities capital assets net of accumulated depreciation at June 30, 2003 are comprised of the following:

General Capital Assets, Net	$	3,966,808
Internal Service Funds Capital Assets, Net		96,101
Total	$	4,062,909

Business-Type activities capital assets net of accumulated depreciation at June 30, 2003 are comprised of the following:

Enterprise Funds Capital Assets, Net	$	4,003,541
Internal Service Funds Capital Assets, Net		996
Total	$	4,004,537

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:		
General Government and Support	$	2,858
Public Safety - Police		7,820
Public Safety - Fire and Life Safety		2,398
Parks, Recreation, Culture and Leisure		19,277
Transportation		64,995
Sanitation and Health		96
Neighborhood Services		651
Subtotal		98,095
Internal Service (Except Special Engineering)		20,519
Total Depreciation Expense	$	118,614
Business-Type Activities:		
Airports	$	486
City Store		1
Development Services		498
Environmental Services		5,535
Golf Course		540
Recycling		1,132
Sewer Utility		59,739
Water Utility		18,825
Subtotal		86,756
Internal Service (Special Engineering)		525
Total Depreciation Expense	$	87,281

Impairment of Capital Assets

The City has determined that the San Pasqual Water Reclamation Plant/Treatment Facility has a temporary impairment for its structures and improvements associated with the site as of the end of fiscal year 2002 and is still impaired at the end of fiscal year 2003. The facility was taken off line in December of 2001 due to a lack of use and termination of a test program. Since that time it has been determined that the facility will be used in another capacity in the near future. The new use for this facility has yet to be fully determined. The current carrying value of the facility that could be used in the new capacity is $12,438 for the structures and improvements. Once the new use is better determined the City will make adjustments necessary to the carrying value as needed.

Discretely Presented Component Unit-
San Diego Convention Center Corp.

	Beginning Balance, as Restated	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Structures and Improvements	$ 17,363	$ 1,427	$ (1)	$ 18,789
Equipment	9,310	411	(406)	9,315
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	26,673	1,838	(407)	28,104
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Structures and Improvements	(4,532)	(1,320)	1	(5,851)
Equipment	(5,163)	(1,340)	406	(6,097)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(9,695)	(2,660)	407	(11,948)
Capital Assets, Net	$ 16,978	$ (822)	$ -	$ 16,156

Discretely Presented Component Unit-
San Diego Housing Commission

	Beginning Balance, as Restated	Increases	Transfers	Ending Balance
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Land	$ 27,097	$ -	$ -	$ 27,097
Construction-in-Progress	7,895	-	(1,423)	6,472
Total Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	34,992	-	(1,423)	33,569
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Structures and Improvements	82,219	1,360	1,423	85,002
Equipment	832	141	-	973
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	83,051	1,501	1,423	85,975
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Structures and Improvements	(31,475)	(2,895)	-	(34,370)
Equipment	(782)	(93)	-	(875)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(32,257)	(2,988)	-	(35,245)
Capital Assets, Net	$ 85,786	$ (1,487)	$ -	$ 84,299

5. GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

a. Long-Term Liabilities

Governmental activities long-term liabilities consist of general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, certificates of participation ("COP"), special assessment/special tax bonds, tax allocation bonds, contracts payable, notes payable, loans payable, Section 108 loans, capital lease obligations, San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) loans, employee offset liability, pension obligations, and liability claims (also see note 18 and note 19 for more information on contingencies and third party debt). Long-term liabilities as of June 30, 2003 are comprised of the following (in thousands):

Type of Obligation	Interest Rates	Final Fiscal Year Maturity Date	Original Amount	Balance Outstanding June 30, 2003
General Obligation Bonds:				
Public Safety Communications Project, Series 1991	5.0 - 8.0%*	2012	$ 25,500	$ 15,690
Open Space Park Refunding Bonds, Series 1994	5.0 - 6.0*	2009	64,260	36,475
Total General Obligation Bonds				52,165
Revenue Bonds / Lease Revenue Bonds / COPs:				
MTDB Authority Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1994	4.25 - 5.625*	2010	66,570	28,320
Public Facilities Financing Authority Stadium Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 1996 A	6.2 - 7.45*	2027	68,425	63,945
San Diego Facilities and Equipment Leasing Corp., Certificates of Participation, Series 1996 A	4.0 - 5.6*	2011	33,430	22,880
San Diego Facilities and Equipment Leasing Corp., Certificates of Participation, Series 1996 B	4.0 - 6.0*	2022	11,720	10,150
Convention Center Expansion Financing Authority Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 1998 A	3.8 - 5.25*	2028	205,000	196,810
Centre City Parking Revenue Bonds, Series 1999 A	4.5 - 6.4*	2026	12,105	11,625
Public Facilities Financing Authority, Reassessment District Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1999 A	2.75 - 4.75*	2018	30,515	22,490
Public Facilities Financing Authority Reassessment District Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 1999 B	3.5 - 5.10*	2018	7,630	5,615
Public Facilities Financing Authority Ballpark Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2002	7.15 - 7.7*	2032	169,685	169,685
Public Facilities Financing Authority Fire and Life Safety Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2002 B	3.55 - 7.0*	2032	25,070	25,070
Centre City Parking Revenue Bonds, Series 2003 B	3.00 - 5.30*	2027	20,515	20,515
MTDB Authority Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2003	2.00 - 4.375*	2023	15,255	15,255
San Diego Facilities Equipment Leasing Corp., Certificates of Participation, Refunding Series 2003	1.0 - 4.0*	2024	17,425	17,425
Total Revenue Bonds / Lease Revenue Bonds / COPs				609,785

(continued on next page)

Type of Obligation	Interest Rates	Final Fiscal Year Maturity Date	Original Amount	Balance Outstanding June 30, 2003
Special Assessment / Special Tax Bonds				
1915 Act De La Fuente Business Park, Phase I Improvement Bonds, Series 1989	7.0 - 7.7*	2014	$ 4,897	$ 2,800
1915 Act International Business Center Project Improvement Bonds, Series 1990	6.1 - 7.4*	2016	4,172	2,495
1915 De La Fuente Business Park Phase II Improvement Bonds, Series 1992	4.0 - 7.1*	2018	5,987	4,335
1915 Act Otay Mesa Industrial Park Improvement Bonds, Series 1992	5.5 - 7.95*	2013	2,235	505
Miramar Ranch North Special Tax Refunding Bonds, Series 1998	3.75 - 5.375*	2021	59,465	52,745
Santaluz, Special Tax Bonds, Series 2000 A	4.75 - 6.375*	2031	56,020	55,925
Santaluz, Special Tax Bonds, Series 2000 B	4.5 - 6.2*	2031	4,350	4,325
Total Special Assessment / Special Tax Bonds				123,130
Tax Allocation Bonds:				
Centre City Redevelopment Project Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 1993 A	5.5 - 6.5*	2011	27,075	15,500
Centre City Redevelopment Project Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 1993 B	4.875 - 5.4*	2017	27,275	19,655
Gateway Center West Redevelopment Project Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 1995	7.8 - 9.75*	2014	1,400	995
Mount Hope Redevelopment Project Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 1995 A	4.4 - 6.0*	2020	1,200	995
Mount Hope Redevelopment Project Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 1995 B	6.9 - 8.2*	2021	3,955	3,495
Southcrest Redevelopment Project Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 1995	4.75 - 6.592*	2020	3,750	2,755
Horton Plaza Redevelopment Project Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds, Series 1996 A	3.8 - 6.0*	2016	12,970	10,140
Horton Plaza Redevelopment Project Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds, Series 1996 B	4.3 - 7.0*	2007	9,830	1,490
Centre City Redevelopment Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 1999 A	3.0 - 5.125*	2019	25,680	25,420
Centre City Redevelopment Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 1999 B	6.25*	2014	11,360	11,360
Centre City Redevelopment Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 1999 C	3.1 - 4.75*	2025	13,610	13,040
City Heights Redevelopment Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 1999 A	4.5 - 5.8*	2029	5,690	5,690
City Heights Redevelopment Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 1999 B	Variable**	2029	10,141	13,092
Central Imperial Redevelopment Project Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 2000	4.45 - 6.6*	2031	3,395	3,305
Centre City Redevelopment Project Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 2000 A	4.0 - 5.6*	2025	6,100	5,815
Centre City Redevelopment Project Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 2000 B	3.95 - 5.35*	2025	21,390	20,985

Type of Obligation	Interest Rates	Final Fiscal Year Maturity Date	Original Amount	Balance Outstanding June 30, 2003
Horton Plaza Redevelopment Project Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 2000	4.25 - 5.8*	2022	$ 15,025	$ 14,800
North Bay Redevelopment Project Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 2000	4.25 - 5.875*	2031	13,000	12,535
North Park Redevelopment Project Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 2000	4.1 - 5.9*	2031	7,000	6,755
Southcrest Redevelopment Project Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 2000	4.45 - 6.5*	2026	1,860	1,785
Centre City Redevelopment Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 2001 A	Variable ***	2027	58,425	59,648
Mount Hope Redevelopment Project Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 2002 A	5.0*	2027	3,055	3,055
Centre City Redevelopment Project Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 2003 A	2.5 - 5.0*	2029	31,000	31,000
Total Tax Allocation Bonds				283,310
Total Bonds Payable				1,068,390
Contracts Payable:				
Contract Payable to the City of National City, Dated March 1987	7.5	2004	2,171	167
Contract Payable to San Diego State University Foundation, Dated December 1991	7.02	-	1,715	1,715
Total Contacts Payable				1,882
Notes Payable:				
Note Payable to Lorren Daro, Dated March 1995	8.0	2005	257	64
Note Payable to Wal-Mart, Dated June 1998	10.0	2017	1,308	1,037
Note Payable to Forest City West, Inc., Dated August 1998	0.0	2004	4,000	2,000
Note Payable to San Diego Revitalization Corporation, Dated April 2001	5.0	2032	5,115	5,115
Note Payable to San Diego Revitalization Corporation, Dated October 2001	7.0	2032	200	200
Total Notes Payable				8,416
Loans Payable:				
International Gateway Associates, LLC, Dated October 2001	10.0	2032	1,876	1,876
Route 252 Joint Venture - Southcrest, Dated August 2002	0.0	2005	300	300
San Diego Interfaith Housing Foundation, Dated April 2003	5.0	2004	675	675
Total Loans Payable				2,851
Compensated Absences				69,839
Liability Claims (Note 15)				154,089
Capital Lease Obligations (Note 10)				37,701
Arbitrage Liability				363
Net Pension Obligation (Note 12)				142,218
SANDAG Loans Payable				17,341
Section 108 Loans Payable				25,925
Total Governmental Activities Long - Term Liabilities				$ 1,529,015

*Interest rates are fixed, and reflect the range of rates for various maturities from the date of issuance to maturity.

** The City Heights Redevelopment Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 1999 B, are capital appreciation bonds, which mature from fiscal year 2011 through 2029. The balance outstanding at June 30, 2003 includes an accreted amount of $2,951. The principal amount at full maturity will be $34,080.

*** The Centre City Redevelopment Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 2001 A, partially include capital appreciation bonds, which mature from fiscal year 2015 through 2027. The balance outstanding at June 30, 2003 includes an accreted amount of $1,223. The principal amount at full maturity will be $85,545.

Liability claims are primarily liquidated by the self insurance fund and general fund, respectively. Compensated absences are paid out of the General Fund and budgeted Special Revenue funds. Pension Liabilities are paid out of the operating funds based on a percentage of payroll.

General obligation bonds are secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the City or by a pledge of the City to levy ad valorem property taxes without limitation.

Revenue bonds are secured by a pledge of specific revenue generally derived from fees or service charges related to the operation of the project being financed. Certificates of participation (COPs) and lease revenue bonds provide long-term financing through a lease agreement, installment sales agreement, or loan agreement that does not constitute indebtedness under the state constitutional debt limitation and is not subject to other statutory requirements applicable to bonds.

Special assessment/special tax bonds are issued by the City to provide funds for public improvements in and/or serving special assessment and Mello-Roos districts created by the City. The bonds are secured by assessments and special taxes levied on the properties located within the assessment districts and the Community Facilities Districts, and are payable solely from the assessments and special taxes collected. The assessments and the special taxes, and any bonds that are payable from them, are secured by a lien on the properties upon which the assessments and the special taxes are levied. Neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the City is pledged to the payment of the bonds.

Section 108 loans are the loan guarantee provisions of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. Section 108 loans provide the community with a source of financing for economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, and large-scale physical development projects.

SANDAG loans are comprised of two components: Repayment of debt service on bonds, and repayment of proceeds from commercial paper. The City received distributions of SANDAG bond proceeds, based on the City's agreement with SANDAG. The annual debt service payments related to these bond issuances are recovered by SANDAG through reductions in TransNet allocations that would otherwise be available for payment to the City. The city recognizes repayment of the principal and interest on these bonds as an increase in TransNet revenues and an offsetting debt service expenditure. In addition to financing from bond issuances, financing for TransNet related projects is made available through the issuance of commercial paper notes by SANDAG, at the request of the City. Repayment of proceeds related to the commercial paper is collected in future periods through reductions in TransNet allocations, similar to the repayment of the debt service on bonds. The interest rates used are based on a floating rate that changes daily, averaging 3.5 percent during fiscal year 2003.

b. Amortization Requirements

The annual requirements to amortize such long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2003, including interest payments to maturity, are as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	General Obligation Bonds		Revenue Bonds Lease Revenue Bonds / COPs		Special Assessment/ Special Tax Bonds	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2004	$ 6,390	$ 3,135	$ 17,895	$ 35,233	$ 2,640	$ 6,906
2005	6,885	2,761	20,275	34,272	3,035	6,771
2006	7,440	2,337	21,450	33,391	3,265	6,614
2007	8,045	1,878	19,895	32,429	3,515	6,444
2008	8,225	1,388	20,885	31,450	3,785	6,258
2009-13	15,180	1,544	96,750	141,830	23,650	27,797
2014-18	-	-	97,280	116,081	29,110	20,281
2019-23	-	-	120,770	85,242	24,480	12,365
2024-28	-	-	138,555	45,942	16,805	6,887
2029-33	-	-	56,030	10,765	12,845	1,260
Total	$ 52,165	$ 13,043	$ 609,785	$ 566,635	$ 123,130	$ 101,583

Year Ending June 30	Tax Allocation Bonds Principal	Tax Allocation Bonds Interest	Contracts Payable Principal	Contracts Payable Interest	Notes Payable Principal	Notes Payable Interest	Loans Payable Principal	Loans Payable Interest
2004	$ 7,675	$ 13,113	$ 167	$ 18	$ 2,034	$ 892	$ 999	$ 397
2005	7,931	12,631	-	-	30	375	14	188
2006	8,316	12,285	-	-	33	373	15	188
2007	8,744	11,919	-	-	56	373	17	188
2008	9,179	11,531	-	-	62	373	18	188
2009-13	56,651	50,100	-	-	413	1,867	123	938
2014-18	73,773	34,639	-	-	473	1,764	199	938
2019-23	78,560	19,353	-	-	-	1,349	320	938
2024-28	70,235	6,420	-	-	-	1,349	515	938
2029-33	7,980	443	-	-	5,315	1,079	631	750
Unscheduled*	-	-	1,715	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 329,044	$ 172,434	$ 1,882	$ 18	$ 8,416	$ 9,794	$ 2,851	$ 5,651

** The contract payable to San Diego State University Foundation in the amount of $1,715,000 does not have an annual repayment schedule. Annual payments on this debt are based on the availability of tax increment net of the low-moderate and taxing agency set-asides as well as project area administration costs.*

Year Ending June 30	Section 108 Loans Payable Principal	Section 108 Loans Payable Interest	Capital Lease Obligations Principal	Capital Lease Obligations Interest	SANDAG Loans Payable Principal	SANDAG Loans Payable Interest
2004	$ 2,115	$ 1,641	$ 10,858	$ 1,385	$ 2,757	$ 873
2005	1,505	1,525	9,357	952	4,556	746
2006	1,740	1,425	7,830	595	2,702	526
2007	2,000	1,308	4,850	318	5,091	315
2008	2,436	1,167	2,531	161	2,235	109
2009-13	6,905	4,388	2,275	84	-	-
2014-18	7,665	1,758	-	-	-	-
2019-23	1,559	169	-	-	-	-
2024-28	-	-	-	-	-	-
2029-33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 25,925	$ 13,381	$ 37,701	$ 3,495	$ 17,341	$ 2,569

c. Change in Long-Term Liabilities

Additions to governmental activities long-term debt for contracts, notes and loans payable may differ from proceeds reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances due to funding received in prior fiscal years being converted to long-term debt through contingent contractual terms.

The following is a summary of changes in governmental activities long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2003 (in thousands). The effect of bond accretion, bond premium, discounts and deferred amounts on bond refunds are amortized as adjustments to long-term liabilities.

	Beginning Balance, as Previously Reported	Restatements (Note 23) #7*	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6
General Obligation Bonds	$ 58,095	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Revenue Bonds/Lease Revenue Bonds/COPs	609,235	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unamortized Bond Premiums, Discounts and Deferred Amounts on Refunding	-	-	(1,976)	-	-	-	-
Net Revenue Bonds/Lease Revenue Bonds/COPs	609,235	-	(1,976)	-	-	-	-
Special Assessment / Special Tax Bonds	125,955	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Allocation Bonds	275,471	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accretion	-	-	2,615	-	-	-	-
Balance with Accretion	275,471	-	2,615	-	-	-	-
Unamortized Bond Premiums, Discounts and Deferred Amounts on Refunding	-	-	371	-	-	-	-
Net Tax Allocation Bonds	275,471	-	2,986	-	-	-	-
Compensated Absences	63,131	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability Claims	98,061	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Lease Obligations	38,345	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arbitrage Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Pension Obligation	33,048	-	-	75,601	-	1,239	-
Contracts Payable	3,597	-	-	-	-	-	-
Notes Payable	15,521	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans Payable	3,250	-	-	-	-	-	(3,250)
Section 108 Payable	25,005	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANDAG Loans	-	-	-	-	18,805	-	-
Bank Line of Credit	-	3,944	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 1,348,714	$ 3,944	$ 1,010	$ 75,601	$ 18,805	$ 1,239	$ (3,250)

* General Restatement #7 long-term debt portion of total net asset restatement for San Diego Data Processing (See Note 23)

Restatements (Note 23)								
#7	#8	#9	#10	Beginning Balance, as Restated	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 58,095	$ -	$ (5,930)	$ 52,165	$ 6,390
-	-	-	-	609,235	53,195	(52,645)	609,785	17,895
-	-	-	-	(1,976)	(1,172)	94	(3,054)	-
-	-	-	-	607,259	52,023	(52,551)	606,731	17,895
-	-	-	-	125,955	-	(2,825)	123,130	2,640
-	-	(6,640)	-	268,831	34,055	(23,750)	279,136	7,675
-	-	-	-	2,615	1,559	-	4,174	-
-	-	(6,640)	-	271,446	35,614	(23,750)	283,310	7,675
-	-	-	-	371	(543)	40	(132)	-
-	-	(6,640)	-	271,817	35,071	(23,710)	283,178	7,675
-	-	-	4,887	68,018	47,235	(45,414)	69,839	27,519
-	-	-	-	98,061	90,138	(34,110)	154,089	26,135
-	-	-	-	38,345	10,348	(10,992)	37,701	10,858
-	-	-	-	-	363	-	363	-
-	-	-	-	109,888	33,298	(968)	142,218	-
-	117	-	-	3,714	-	(1,832)	1,882	167
-	-	-	-	15,521	-	(7,105)	8,416	2,034
1,876	-	-	-	1,876	975	-	2,851	999
-	-	-	-	25,005	2,700	(1,780)	25,925	2,115
-	-	-	-	18,805	2,100	(3,564)	17,341	2,757
-	-	-	-	3,944	-	(3,944)	-	-
$ 1,876	$ 117	$ (6,640)	$ 4,887	$ 1,446,303	$ 274,251	$ (194,725)	$ 1,525,829	$ 107,184

d. Defeasance of Debt

The Redevelopment Agency issued $31,000 of Centre City Subordinate Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 2003A. A portion of the bond proceeds was used to advance refund the remaining outstanding Centre City Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds, Series 1992. The refunded bonds are defeased and the corresponding liability has been removed from the statement of net assets. The refunding transaction resulted in a total economic gain of approximately $639. In addition, the refunding resulted in a cash flow savings of approximately $700. The refunded bonds were redeemed at a call date prior to the end of the fiscal year and, accordingly, there was no balance outstanding as of June 30, 2003.

The San Diego Facilities and Equipment Leasing Corporation issued $17,425 in 2003 Certificates of Participation Refunding Bonds. The bond proceeds were used to refund the remaining outstanding Certificates of Participation (Balboa Park and Mission Bay Park Capital Improvements Program), Series 1993. The refunded bonds are defeased and the corresponding liability has been removed from the statement of net assets. The refunding transaction resulted in a total economic gain of approximately $3,976. In addition, the refunding resulted in a cash flow savings of approximately $4,953.

As of 6/30/03, principal amounts payable from escrow funds established for defeased bonds are as follows:

Defeased Bonds (In Thousands)		Amount
Centre City Redevelopment Project Tax Allocation Bonds, Series 1993 B	$	7,620
Certificates of Participation (Balboa Park and Mission Bay Park Capital Improvements Program), Series 1993		18,500
Horton Plaza Redevelopment Project Subordinate Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds, Series 1996 B		6,640
Miramar Ranch North Special Tax Bonds, Series 1995 B		20,155
Total Defeased Bonds Outstanding	$	52,915

6. Business-Type Activities Long-Term Liabilities

a. Long-Term Liabilities

Business-type activities long-term liabilities as of June 30, 2003 are comprised of the following (in thousands):

Type of Obligation	Interest Rates	Fiscal Year Maturity Date	Original Amount	Balance Outstanding June 30, 2003
Revenue Bonds Payable:				
Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 1993	2.8 – 5.25%*	2023	$ 250,000	$ 201,655
Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 1995	3.9 – 6.0*	2025	350,000	309,225
Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 1997 A	3.7 – 5.375*	2027	183,000	164,065
Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 1997 B	3.7 – 5.375*	2027	67,000	60,065
Water Certificates of Undivided Interest, Series 1998	4.0 – 5.375*	2029	385,000	294,010
Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 1999 A	3.5 – 5.125*	2029	203,350	190,885
Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 1999 B	3.5 – 5.125*	2029	112,060	105,350
Subordinated Water Revenue Bonds, Series 2002	2.0 – 5.0*	2033	286,945	286,945
Total Bonds Payable				1,612,200
Loans Payable:				
Loans Payable to San Diego County Water Authority	-	-	100	100
Loans Payable to State Water Resources Control Board, issued February 9, 2000	2.42**	2020	10,606	9,020
Loans Payable to State Water Resources Control Board, issued February 9, 2000	2.42**	2022	6,684	6,352
Loans Payable to State Water Resources Control Board, issued March 30, 2001	2.42**	2022	33,254	31,592
Loans Payable to State Water Resources Control Board, issued May 17, 2001	2.42**	2022	7,742	7,355
Loans Payable to State Water Resources Control Board, issued May 17, 2001	2.42**	2021	860	774
Loans Payable to State Water Resources Control Board, issued June 11, 2001	2.42**	2021	2,525	2,274
Loans Payable to State Water Resources Control Board, issued October 3, 2002	2.42**	2020	3,767	3,558
Loans Payable to State Water Resources Control Board, issued October 3, 2002	2.42**	2023	8,068	8,068
Total Loans Payable				69,093
Compensated Absences				16,905
Liability Claims				7,043
Capital Lease Obligations				6,465
Net Pension Obligation				21,005
Total Business-Type Activities Long-Term Liabilities				$ 1,732,711

** Interest rates are fixed, and reflect the range of rates for various maturities from the date of issuance to maturity.*

*** Effective rate*

b. Amortization Requirements

Annual requirements to amortize long-term debt as of June 30, 2003, including interest payments to maturity, are as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending	Revenue Bonds		Loans Payable		Capital Lease Obligations	
June 30	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2004	$ 32,375	$ 79,537	$ 3,697	$ 739	$ 1,457	$ 235
2005	33,765	78,151	3,697	739	1,514	178
2006	35,355	76,558	3,697	739	1,454	120
2007	41,645	74,789	3,697	739	1,046	69
2008	43,615	72,825	3,697	739	841	30
2009-13	250,270	331,914	18,483	3,698	153	3
2014-18	319,755	262,368	18,484	3,698	-	-
2019-23	408,335	172,431	13,541	2,708	-	-
2024-28	341,990	69,803	-	-	-	-
2029-33	105,095	9,466	-	-	-	-
Unscheduled*	-	-	100	-	-	-
Total	$ 1,612,200	$ 1,227,842	$ 69,093	$ 13,799	$ 6,465	$ 635

** The loan payable to the San Diego County Water Authority in the amount of $100,000 does not have an annual repayment schedule. The payment is due if funding for the projects for which the loan was received becomes available from other sources.*

c. Defeasance of Debt

The Water Utility issued $286,945 in Subordinated Water Revenue Bonds, Series 2002, of which $77,155 of the proceeds were used to partially advance refund the outstanding Water Certificates of Undivided Interest, Series 1998. The refunded bonds are defeased and the corresponding liability has been removed from the Water Utility statement of net assets. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the refunded debt by approximately $10,171. This amount is being netted against the new debt and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded debt, which was shorter than the life of the new bonds. This transaction resulted in an economic gain of $2,613. In addition, the refunding resulted in a cash flow savings (difference in cash flows between the refunded bonds and the new bonds) of $2,873 in future debt service payments. At June 30, 2003, $77,155 of defeased Water Certificates of Undivided Interest, Series 1998 remains outstanding.

d. Change in Long-Term Liabilities

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2003 (in thousands). The effect of bond premiums, discounts and deferred amounts on refunding are reflected as adjustments to long-term liabilities.

This page is intentionally left blank.

	Business-Type Activities			
		Restatements (Note 23)		
	Beginning Balance, As Previously Reported	#7 *	#3	#5
Revenue Bonds Payable	$ 1,433,465	$ -	$ -	$ -
Unamortized Bond Premiums, Discounts and Deferred Amounts on Refunding	(19,232)	-	-	-
Net Revenue Bonds Payable	1,414,233	-	-	-
Compensated Absences	15,277	-	-	-
Liability Claims	5,173	-	-	-
Capital Lease Obligations	7,612	-	-	-
Net Pension Obligation	6,082	-	16,100	263
Bank Line of Credit	3,944	(3,944)	-	-
Loans Payable	59,842	-	-	-
Total	$ 1,512,163	$ (3,944)	$ 16,100	$ 263

* General Restatement #7 long-term debt portion of total net asset restatement for San Diego Data Processing (See Note 23)

Business_Type Activities

Restatements #10	Beginning Balance, As Restated	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
$ -	$ 1,433,465	$ 286,945	$ (108,210)	$ 1,612,200	$ 32,375
-	(19,232)	8,067	1,579	(9,586)	-
-	1,414,233	295,012	(106,631)	1,602,614	32,375
1,151	16,428	14,290	(13,813)	16,905	7,602
-	5,173	6,776	(4,906)	7,043	2,128
-	7,612	65	(1,212)	6,465	1,457
-	22,445	7,363	(8,803)	21,005	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	59,842	12,542	(3,291)	69,093	3,697
$ 1,151	$ 1,525,733	$ 336,048	$ (138,656)	$ 1,723,125	$ 47,259

	Major Enterprise Funds		
		Restatement Note 23	
	Beginning Balance, As Previously Reported	#3	#5
Sewer Utility:			
Revenue Bonds Payable	$ 1,055,245	$ -	$ -
Unamortized Bond Premiums, Discounts and Deferred Amounts on Refunding	(14,146)	-	-
Net Revenue Bonds Payable	1,041,099	-	-
Liability Claims	3,848	-	-
Net Pension Obligation	2,117	5,399	88
Loans Payable	59,842	-	-
Total	$ 1,106,906	$ 5,399	$ 88

	Major Enterprise Funds		
		Restatement Note 23	
	Beginning Balance, As Previously Reported	#3	#5
Water Utility:			
Revenue Bonds Payable	$ 378,220	$ -	$ -
Unamortized Bond Premiums, Discounts and Deferred Amounts on Refunding	(5,086)	-	-
Net Revenue Bonds Payable	373,134	-	-
Liability Claims	1,325	-	-
Net Pension Obligation	1,705	4,455	73
Total	$ 376,164	$ 4,455	$ 73

Major Enterprise Funds

Beginning Balance, As Restated	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
$ 1,055,245	$ -	$ (24,000)	$ 1,031,245	$ 25,030
(14,146)	-	634	(13,512)	-
1,041,099	-	(23,366)	1,017,733	25,030
3,848	2,000	(2,598)	3,250	1,010
7,604	2,555	(3,027)	7,132	-
59,842	12,542	(3,291)	69,093	3,697
$ 1,112,393	$ 17,097	$ (32,282)	$ 1,097,208	$ 29,737

Major Enterprise Funds

Beginning Balance, As Restated	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
$ 378,220	$ 286,945	$ (84,210)	$ 580,955	$ 7,345
(5,086)	8,067	945	3,926	-
373,134	295,012	(83,265)	584,881	7,345
1,325	4,776	(2,308)	3,793	1,118
6,233	1,962	(2,460)	5,735	-
$ 380,692	$ 301,750	$ (88,033)	$ 594,409	$ 8,463

7. DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS LONG-TERM DEBT

Discretely presented component units long-term debt as of June 30, 2003 is comprised as follows (in thousands):

San Diego Convention Center Corporation

Type of Obligation	Interest Rate	Fiscal Year Maturity Date	Original Amount	Balance Outstanding June 30, 2003	Due Within One Year
Note Payable to San Diego Unified Port District, dated 1999	0.00%	2010	$ 10,000	$ 7,500	$ 1,000

SDCCC will repay the note at the rate of zero percent (0.0%) per annum with principal payable as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Amount
2004	$ 1,000
2005	1,000
2006	1,000
2007	1,000
2008	1,000
2009-2013	2,500
Total	$ 7,500

San Diego Housing Commission

Type of Obligation	Interest Rate	Fiscal Year Maturity Date	Original Amount	Balance Outstanding June 30, 2003	Due Within One Year
Note Payable to Bank of America, dated February 1985	5.0 – 10.2%	2025	$ 3,789	$ 3,308	$ 44
Note Payable to Ciy of San Diego Redevelopment Agency, dated March 1992	0.0	2022	696	696	-
Note Payable to Washington Mutual, dated June 1995	Variable*	2011	4,725	4,071	162
Total Notes Payable				$ 8,075	$ 206

* The interest rate as of June 30, 2003 was 4.08%

Annual requirements to amortize such long-term debt as of June 30, 2003 to maturity are as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest
2004	$ 206	$ 502
2005	265	318
2006	260	306
2007	271	294
2008	283	282
2009-2013	1,463	1,288
2014-2018	1,808	943
2019-2023	2,237	514
2024-2028	1,282	32
Total	$ 8,075	$ 4,479

8. SHORT-TERM NOTES PAYABLE

The City issues tax anticipation notes in advance of property tax collections, depositing the proceeds in its general fund. These notes are necessary to meet the cash requirements of the City prior to the receipt of property taxes.

Short-term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2003, was as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
Tax Anticipation Notes	$ 73,000	$ 93,200	$ (73,000)	$ 93,200

The $73.0M TANS issue had an interest rate of 3.25% and was repaid on August 1, 2002.
The $93.2M TANS issue had an interest rate of 3.0% and was repaid on August 1, 2003

The Redevelopment Agency issues short-term promissory notes to finance various redevelopment activities. These promissory notes may be repaid with set-aside housing funds, in-lieu and land payment funds, and/or discretionary tax increment funds.

Short-term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2003 was as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
Notes Payable to San Diego Revitalization Corporation, dated February 2003	$ -	$ 2,595	$ -	$ 2,595

9. JOINT VENTURE

San Diego Medical Services Enterprise, LLC

A joint venture is a legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual arrangement and that is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control. San Diego Medical Services Enterprise, LLC (SDMSE) is a joint venture that is reported within the general fund.

SDMSE was organized on May 2, 1997 to provide emergency medical services and medical transportation services to the citizens of San Diego. Operations began July 1, 1997 under an initial 5 year agreement that was extended on June 30, 2002 for an additional three year period. The SDMSE partners are the City of San Diego and Rural Metro of San Diego, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Rural Metro Corporation (a private corporation). The SDMSE governing board is comprised of five members, three of whom are appointed by the City. The City had reported SDMSE as discretely presented component unit in previous fiscal year. A subsequent update of the City's financial reporting entity analysis identified that while SDMSE has a majority of its board appointed by the City, it is not fiscally dependent on the City and the City can not impose its will on SDMSE. Based on these facts and the substance of the operating agreement, SDMSE was reclassified to a Joint Venture. In accordance with GASB 14, the financial impacts of the joint venture are reported in the general fund.

The maximum funds which the City is required to contribute to the costs of SDMSE operations are limited to an aggregate of $8,450,000. This aggregate includes a $650,000 annual subsidy and any other amounts to be paid to the City since 1997 under the original contract, and any losses the City is required to cover under the extended contract, excluding any amount the City contributes for Medicare fee reimbursements. Cumulatively, the City has paid annual subsidies totaling $4,400,000 as of June 30, 2003. Net Assets of SDMSE are pro-rated to each partner based on a 50/50 split. In accordance with the operating agreement, profit and loss for each fiscal year is allocated equally to the members, subject to an aggregate limitation on loss to the City of 8,450,000 (equal to the amount of subsidies discussed above). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003, SDMSE reported operating income of $3,023,362, a distribution to partners of $1,282,790 and ending net assets of $4,013,650. This resulted in an increase to net assets of $1,740,572.

Under the terms of an operating agreement between Rural/Metro of San Diego, Inc. and SDMSE, Rural/Metro of San Diego, Inc. has made available a line-of-credit in the initial amount of $3.5 million bearing an interest rate of 9.5%. SDMSE did not have an outstanding balance, nor did it borrow on the line-of-credit at June 30, 2003.

Complete financial statements can be requested from San Diego Medical Services Enterprise, LLC, 8401 East Indian School Rd., Scottsdale, Arizona, 85251.

10. LEASE COMMITMENTS

The City leases various properties and equipment. Leased property having elements of ownership are recorded as capital leases and reported as capital assets in the government – wide financial statements, a corresponding capital lease obligation is also reported. Leased property that does not have elements of ownership is reported as operating leases and is expensed when paid.

Operating Leases

The City's operating leases consist primarily of rental property occupied by City departments. The following is a schedule of future minimum rental payments required under operating leases entered into by the City for property that has initial or remaining non-cancelable lease terms in excess of one year as of June 30, 2003 (in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Amount
2004	$ 12,406
2005	11,937
2006	11,405
2007	11,199
2008	10,293
2009-2013	52,916
2014-2018	6,089
2019-2023	37
2024-2028	7
Total	$ 116,289

Rent expense as related to operating leases was $12,851,487 for the year ended June 30, 2003 (whole dollars).

Capital Leases

The City has entered into various capital leases for equipment, vehicles and property. These capital leases have maturity dates ranging from April 1, 2004 through April 1, 2010, and interest rates ranging from 1.7649% to 7.9400%. A schedule of future minimum lease payments under capital leases as of June 30, 2003 is provided in Notes 5 and 6.

Lease Revenues

The City has operating leases for certain land, buildings and facilities with tenants and concessionaires. Leased capital asset carrying values and depreciation are reported in Note 4: Capital Assets and are consolidated with non-leased assets. Minimum annual lease revenues are reported in the following schedule (in thousands):

Year Ending June 30		Amount
2004	$	25,276
2005		24,030
2006		23,522
2007		22,943
2008		22,671
2009-2013		109,279
2014-2018		101,077
2019-2023		92,663
2024-2028		87,816
2029-2033		81,773
2034-2038		74,162
2039-2043		61,691
2044-2048		44,879
2049-2053		7,771
2054-2058		2,500
2059-2063		1,500
Total	$	783,553

This amount does not include contingent rentals which may be received under certain leases of property on the basis of percentage returns. Contingent rentals amounted to $35,367,736 for the year ended June 30, 2003.

11. DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN

City of San Diego

The City offers its employees a deferred compensation plan, created in accordance with Internal Revenue Service Code Section 457, State and Local Government Deferred Compensation Plans. The plan, available to eligible City employees, permits them to defer, in pre-tax dollars, a portion of their salary until future years. Deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, disability or an unforeseeable emergency. All assets and income of the deferred compensation plan are held in trust for the exclusive benefit of plan participants and their beneficiaries.

Fair value of the plan assets at June 30, 2003 was approximately $100,098,000.

SDCCC

SDCCC offers its employees a deferred compensation plan, created in accordance with Internal Revenue Service Code Section 457, State and Local Government Deferred Compensation Plans. The plan, available to eligible employees, permits them to defer, in pre-tax dollars, a portion of their salary until future years. Deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, disability or an unforeseeable emergency.

SDDPC

SDDPC offers its employees a deferred compensation plan, created in accordance with Internal Revenue Service Code Section 457, State and Local Government Deferred Compensation Plans. The plan, available to all employees, permits them to defer, in pre-tax dollars, a portion of their salary until future years. Deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, disability or an unforeseeable emergency.

SDHC

SDHC offers its employees a deferred compensation plan, created in accordance with Internal Revenue Service Code Section 457, State and Local Government Deferred Compensation Plans. The plan, available to all full-time employees, permits them to defer, in pre-tax dollars, a portion of their salary until future years. Deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, disability or an unforeseeable emergency.

12. PENSION PLANS

The City has a defined benefit pension plan and various defined contribution pension plans covering substantially all of its employees.

DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN

a. **Plan Description**

San Diego City Employees' Retirement System ("SDCERS"), as authorized by Article IX of the City Charter, is a public employee retirement system established in fiscal year 1927 by the City. SDCERS is an agent multiple-employer defined benefit public pension plan and acts as a common investment and administrative agent for the City, the Unified Port District (the "Port"), and the San Diego County Regional Airport Authority (the "Airport"). It is administered by the SDCERS Board (the "Board") to provide retirement, disability, death and survivor benefits for its members. Adoption and amendment of the City's benefit provisions requires City Council approval and a majority vote by members and are codified in the City's Municipal Code.

The defined benefit plan covers all eligible employees of the City, the Port, and the Airport. All City employees working half-time or greater and full-time employees of the Port and the Airport are eligible for membership and are required to join SDCERS. City employment classes participating in the plan are General (including legislative members) and Safety (including police, fire and lifeguard members). These classes are represented by various unions depending on the type and nature of work performed.

	General	Safety	Total by Classification
Active Members	7,416	2,684	10,100
Terminated Vested Members	1,513	210	1,723
Retirees, disabled and Beneficiaries	3,223	2,244	5,467
Total Members	12,152	5,138	17,290

As a defined benefit plan, retirement benefits are determined primarily by a member's class, age at retirement, number of years of service credit earned, and the member's final compensation based on the highest salary earned over a consecutive one-year period. The City occasionally awards ad hoc cost of living adjustments. The City requires ten years of service at age 60, or 20 years of service at age 55, which could include certain service purchased or service earned at a reciprocating government entity, to vest for a benefit. Typically, retirement benefits are awarded at a rate of 2.5% of the employee's one-year high annual salary per year of service at age 55 for general members, and 3% for Safety members starting at the age of 50. The actual percentage of final average salary per year served component of the calculation rises as the employee's retirement age increases and depending on the retirement option selected by the employee, general plan percentage of final average salary per year served is a maximum of 2.8% for general members and 3% for safety members.

The City has a Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP). DROP is a retirement program that allows members to continue to be employed after retirement and have their pension checks put in an annuity that can be accessed subsequent to separation from the City. Members can participate in DROP for a maximum of five years.

Additional details of retirement benefits can be obtained from SDCERS. SDCERS is considered part of the City of San Diego's financial reporting entity and is reported as a pension trust fund. SDCERS issues a stand-alone financial report which is available at its office located at 401 B Street, Suite 400, San Diego, California 92101.

b. **<u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Pension</u>**

Basis of Accounting - The pension trust fund uses the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Contributions are recognized as additions in the period in which the contributions are due and a formal commitment to provide the contributions has been made. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the plan.

Method Used to Value Investments- SDCERS investments are stated at fair value. The SDCERS custodial agent provides market values of invested assets with the exception of the fair value of directly owned real estate assets which are provided by the responsible investment manager and independent third party appraisal firms. Investment income is recognized in accordance with GASB 25 and is stated net of investment management fees and related expenses.

c. **<u>Contributions and Reserves - Disclosure Related to Long - Term Contracts and Other Agreements</u>**

Funding Contracts: MP-1 and MP-2

The City employer contributions for fiscal years 1996 - 2003 were not based on the full actuarial rates as reported in the 2001 Actuarial Valuation Report. Instead, employer contributions were less than the full actuarial rates and were in accordance with a corresponding agreement between the City and SDCERS; the agreement subsequently became known as Manager's Proposal 1 (MP-1). The MP-1 agreement provided that the City would make annual payments according to a contractually fixed formula of slowly increasing percentages of total payroll instead of payments computed using the annually required contribution (ARC) rates determined by the actuary. This agreement was subject to an actuarially determined funding ratio ("the trigger") of 82.3%. In the event the trigger was not reached, the City would be required to make a lump sum payment to return the system to the funding ratio of 82.3%. The funding provision established by MP-1 was to occur until fiscal year 2007, at which time, the City's contribution would return to the full ARC rate as determined by the actuary. In the opinion of the

City's Audit Committee and the City Attorney, MP-1 has been determined to be illegal (See Contingencies Note 18 for additional background on MP-1).

In 2002, a second agreement between the City and SDCERS was ratified; this agreement subsequently became known as Manager's Proposal 2 (MP-2). MP-2 modified MP-1 allowing the City to avoid a balloon payment if the trigger was reached, allowing instead that the City increase its funding until the full ARC was reached. This provision of MP-2 required that funding be increased over a period of five years. In the opinion of the City's Audit Committee and the City Attorney, MP-2 has been determined to be illegal (See Contingencies Note 18 for additional background on MP-2).

The actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2002, received in January 2003, which applies to contributions made in fiscal year 2004, stated the funded ratio to be 77.3%, thus the trigger had been breached. As a result, the City paid the increased contribution rates (which were less than the full actuarial rates) as required by MP-2 in the next fiscal year (fiscal year ended June 30, 2004). MP-1 and MP -2 are no longer in effect and as such, amounts outstanding are not disclosed.

A discussion of funding levels can be found in the Funding Policy and Annual Pension Cost section of this note.

Funding Contracts: Union Agreements

The City has historically made payments to offset some of the employee's portion of retirement costs. Subsequent to June 30, 2003, the City engaged in meet and confer with its employee unions. The result of this process (agreements with the police union was not reached) was to reduce the amount of individual employees' pension costs which are paid for by the City. The agreements with labor unions resulted in the reduction of City "pick-up" of the employee pension contribution by 3% for the Municipal Employees' Association (MEA), the International Association of Fire Fighters Local 145, and the Deputy City Attorney Association (DCAA) and a unilaterally imposed reduction of 3.2% for the San Diego Police Officers Association (POA). In addition, AFSCME Local 127 negotiated a 1.9% salary reduction in lieu of additional employee pension contribution and a benefit freeze. The agreements with the bargaining units explicitly indicate that savings to the City must be used to address the UAAL within the timeframe of the respective contracts. The labor contract with Local 127 states that "By June 30, 2008, if the City has not dedicated a total of $600 million or more to the UAAL reduction, including the amount received by leveraging employee salary reduction and pension contribution monies, the AFSCME salary reduction monies with interest will revert to SDCERS Employee Contribution Rate Reserve for benefit of Local 127 unit members to defray employee pension contributions. The City will be excused from meeting the above obligation if the funded ratio reaches 100% by June 30, 2008. In fiscal year 2006, the City leveraged a portion of the employee pick up savings by contributing $90.8 million from securitization of future tobacco settlement revenues, $9.2 million of current tobacco settlement revenues, and $7 million from the remaining balance in the employee "pick-up" amount as part of meeting its negotiated commitment. (These agreements are also discussed in the Subsequent Events Note 22)

Funding Commitments Related to Legal Settlements

Subsequent to MP-2, the City entered into the Gleason Settlement Agreement, which governs contributions made in fiscal years 2006 through 2008. Pursuant to this settlement the City agreed that it would:

1. Pay its full ARC beginning fiscal year 2006.
2. Repeal Municipal Code Sections that legitimized the City's contribution obligations related to MP-2.

3. Provided a total of $375 million of real property as collateral for payments required via the Gleason Settlement Agreement.

The settlement agreement also stipulated that certain actuarial assumptions be fixed in place, notably, that the amortization period was reset to a 29 year closed commencing with the June 30, 2004 Annual Actuarial Valuation. These assumptions were to remain in place for the duration of the settlement. On July 1, 2004 the City made the Gleason Settlement required contribution of $130 million for fiscal year 2005. On July 1, 2005 the City made the annually required contribution of $163 million for fiscal year 2006. On July 1, 2006 the City made its full annually required contribution of $162 million. The ultimate amount outstanding as required by the settlement cannot be determined in advance of actuarial analysis for the period in question and is therefore not disclosed.

In September 2006, the City entered into a tentative settlement of McGuigan v. City of San Diego. This agreement stipulated that the City pay $173 million plus interest on amounts outstanding, into the San Diego City Employees Retirement System (SDCERS) over a period of 5 years. An additional requirement of the tentative settlement is that the City provides SDCERS real property collateral totaling $100 million. These amounts are in addition to those required by the Gleason settlement and are to be returned upon the full payment of the settlement.

The City has also reached a settlement on a separate civil action: Newsome v. City of San Diego Retirement System, City of San Diego. As part of this settlement, the plaintiff has agreed to dismiss the lawsuit if the City provides an additional $100 million in funding over five years to SDCERS or, the funding ratio of the City's retirement plan returns to 82.3 %. The amounts stipulated in the Newsome settlement are in addition to the amount stipulated in the settlement of the McGuigan v. City of San Diego. Per the Newsome settlement, should the City not provide the additional funding, the plaintiff then has the right to re-file the lawsuit after giving the City 60 days notice.

The City has already contributed $107 million pursuant to the McGuigan settlement agreement through the securitization of future tobacco revenue, transfers of actual tobacco revenue receipts and additional employee "pick up" savings. This contribution is the same as that discussed in the Funding Contracts: Union Agreements section above.

d. **Funding Policy and Contribution Rates**

City Charter Article IX Section 143 requires employees and employers to contribute to the Plan. The Charter section, which was amended in fiscal year 2005, subsequent to the period reported on but prior to the issuance of these financial statements, stipulates that funding obligations of the City shall be determined by the Board of SDCERS and are not subject to modification by the City. The section also stipulates that under no circumstances, may the City and Board enter into any multi-year funding agreements that delay full funding of the retirement plan. Prior to the amendment in 2005, the Charter required that employer contributions simply match that of employee contributions. Pursuant to the Charter, City employer contribution rates, adjusted for payment at the beginning of the year, are actuarially determined rates and are expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll.

The following table shows the City's contribution rates for fiscal year 2003, provided by the actuary as of June 30, 2001, expressed as percentages of active payroll:

	Employer Contribution Rates				
	General Members		Safety Members		
	General	Legislative	Police	Fire	Lifeguard
Normal Cost*	9.12%	21.65%	17.06%	19.17%	16.40%
Amortization Payment*	2.25%	44.95%	7.83%	7.83%	7.83%
Normal Cost Adjusted for Amortization Payment*	11.37%	66.60%	24.89%	27.00%	24.23%
City Contribution Rates Adjusted for Payment at the Beginning of the Year	10.94%	64.09%	23.94%	25.98%	23.32%

** Rates assume that contributions are made uniformly during the Plan year.*

Normal Cost = The actuarial present value of pension plan benefits allocated to the current year by the actuarial cost method.

Amortization Payment = That portion of the pension plan contribution which is designed to pay interest on and to amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

Members are required to contribute a percentage of their annual salary to the Plan on a biweekly basis. Contributions vary according to age at entry into the defined Plan and salary. For fiscal year 2003, the City employee contribution rates as a percentage of annual covered payroll, average 10.01% for General Members. A portion of the employee's share, depending on the employee's member class, is paid by the City. The amount paid by the City ranges from 7% to 8% of covered payroll for General Members. During the period reported, these were funded out of a SDCERS plan assets reserved for employee contributions (discussed in detail below) which has subsequently been exhausted. The amount paid on behalf of employees has been renegotiated through the meet and confer process and reduced the amount of the employee contribution paid for by the City. Any and all savings realized by these agreements must be set aside and ultimately leveraged to reduce the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of the pension fund.

Annually a cash basis calculation is required by SDMC Sections 24.1501 and 24.1502 to determine the Annual Realized Investment Earnings ("Realized Earnings") of SDCERS' pension assets. In accordance with these SDMC sections an annual distribution of these Realized Earnings, in priority order, takes place. The Realized Earnings are distributed to various SDCERS system reserves, SDCERS budget, and contingent benefits. The order of distribution and a more detailed discussion of each distribution follows: First, realized earnings are used to credit interest, at a rate determined by the SDCERS Board, which is currently 8%, to the Employer and Employee Contribution Reserves (these reserves increase plan assets to fund the plan liabilities for defined benefits), and Deferred Retirement Option Plan ("DROP") member accounts as well as funded the SDCERS Annual Budget (DROP and Budget disbursements decrease plan assets). If earnings still remain, they are distributed for supplemental or contingent payments or transfers to reserves. These items include in a priority order: 1) A transfer to the Employer Contribution Reserve for funded retiree health in accordance with SDMC Section 24.1203. When a transfer of realized earnings to the Employer Contribution Reserve occurs under SDMC Section 24.1203, the City allocates an equivalent amount of its' annual contribution to the 401 (h) Fund for healthcare benefits. 2) Annual Supplement Benefit Payment ("13th Check") paid to retirees generally equal to approximately $30 times the number of years of employment and paid only when there are sufficient annual realized earnings. 3) Corbett Settlement Payment paid to retirees who retired prior to July 1, 2000 (Corbett Settlement payments not paid in any one year accrue to the next year and remain an obligation of SDCERS until paid). 4) Crediting interest to the Reserve for Employee Contribution Rate Increases and the Reserve for Supplemental Cost of Living Adjustment ("COLA").

After the above noted distribution, any remaining realized earnings are transferred to the Employer Contribution Reserve which increases system assets.

The impact of paying supplemental or contingent payments out of realized earnings is to decrease system assets which increases the UAAL and decreases the funded ratio. This negative impact to the UAAL and funded ratio results from diverting earnings that would otherwise be retained. Another related impact is on the net rate of interest earned on system assets which is negatively impacted when earnings are diverted from system assets. The actuarial assumed rate of interest is 8%. As an example, if the system earned 10%, the difference between the 10% and the 8% was diverted and not used to increase system assets. The City recognizes SDMC Section 24.1502's negative impact to the UAAL and funded ratio and beginning in February 2006 when the reserve fund is depleted, the City will pay retiree health insurance benefits directly. In November 2004 voters changed the City Charter and the mix of Board members requiring that a majority of the Board be independent of the City. Also, the Charter now requires that a 15 year amortization period be used for the UAAL beginning in fiscal year 2009.

e. **Annual Pension Cost and Net Pension Obligation**

As reported in the table below, the City's annual pension cost includes amounts different from those reported in the notes to previously issued financial statements. Errors that resulted in the recalculation of historical annual pension cost are discussed in Restatement Note 23.

Annual Pension Costs

The normal cost and UAAL amortization cost were determined using the PUC actuarial funding method. The actuarial assumptions included:

(a) An 8.0% investment rate of return.**
(b) Projected salary increases of at least 4.75% per year**
(c) An assumed annual cost-of-living adjustment that is generally 2% per annum and compounded. In addition, there is a closed group of special safety officers whose annual adjustment is equal to inflation (4.25% per year).

**Both (a) and (b) included an inflation rate of 4.25%.

The actuarial value of assets was determined using techniques that smooth the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of investments over a five-year period. The UAAL for funding purposes, as approved by SDCERS, was being amortized over a fixed 30-year period on a closed basis and the resulting annual amount is herein called the full actuary rate. As of June 30, 2001, the valuation year used to compute the annually required contribution, there were 20 years remaining in the amortization period. As discussed above, the 30 year closed amortization period was restarted in fiscal year 2005 pursuant to the settlement of Gleason v. City of San Diego. Beginning in valuation year 2007, the normal cost and UAAL amortization cost will be determined using the Entry Age Normal actuarial method.

The following table shows the City's annual pension cost ("APC") and the percentage of APC contributed for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003 and two preceding years (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	APC	Percentage Contributed	Net Pension Obligation*
2001	$ 59,805	53.59%	$ 106,204
2002	70,186	62.16%	132,760
2003	92,320	66.53%	163,661

** Net Pension Obligation has been recalculated in all fiscal years shown. See Restatement Note 23 for additional information.*

Net Pension Obligation

Net Pension Obligation (NPO) is the cumulative difference, since the effective date of GASB 27 (fiscal year 1998), between the annual pension cost and the employer's contributions to the plan, this includes the pension liability at transition (beginning pension liability), and excludes short term differences and unpaid contributions that have been converted to pension-related debt. As of June 30, 2003, the City's NPO is approximately $163.7 million in accordance with GASB 27.

NPO Components related to Retiree Health

The City's annual contribution to SDCERS pension trust fund, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2001, 2002, and 2003, included amounts that were contributed to the 401(h) Fund for healthcare benefits and are reported net of this contribution. Annual realized earnings, as determined by the SDMC Sections 24.1501 and 24.1502, in the pension trust fund were withdrawn and used to offset the portion of the City's contribution that went to healthcare benefits instead of being retained in the pension trust fund. This funding mechanism is a violation of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 401(a). SDCERS hired the law firm of Ice Miller to make several filings to the IRS to voluntarily correct this operational failure and IRC violation. (See Contingencies Note 18 for additional disclosures). The amounts taken from the pension trust fund for healthcare benefits were approximately $11.5 million in fiscal year 2003, $8.9 million in fiscal year 2002, and $7.2 million in fiscal year 2001. These payments have been removed from the City contribution amounts and resulted in an increase to the City's NPO. The cumulative increase to the City's NPO related to retiree health is approximately $81 million. (See Other Post Employment Benefits Note 13 for further details.)

NPO Components related to Employee Offset Liabilities

In fiscal year 1998, the City set aside $35 million in funds from the pension trust fund's undistributed earnings to fund the Employee Contribution Rate Reserve, and annually added 8% interest earnings to this reserve. This employee contribution reserve was to pay for the City's share (pick up) of the employee's retirement contribution. The amount of NPO related to the Employee Offset as of June 30, 2003 is $4.7 million.

NPO Components related to Corbett Settlement

In 1998 a lawsuit was filed by retired employees who alleged that the City's method of calculating retiree pension benefits improperly excluded the value of certain benefits such as vacation and sick leave when computing the employees' pensionable salaries. The City settled in May of 2000, known as the Corbett Settlement. This settlement provided for a flat increase of 7% in benefits payable to eligible retirees from annual realized earnings of SDCERS pension assets, if sufficient. To the extent earnings are insufficient; the unpaid amount is carried forward. The NPO is derived by first amortizing the UAAL, as reported by the actuary, over a closed 30 – year period, which results in an annual Actuarial Required Contribution ("ARC"). The City interpreted GASB 27 to require that the amortization methods used in calculating funding for the plan to be consistent with the method used to calculate plan expense. Thus, the previous amortization method of 40 years open was found to be incorrect. The impact on the NPO related to Corbett as of June 30, 2003 is approximately $10 million.

The NPO is derived from the ARC as set forth in the following table. The following shows the calculation for NPO based on the actuarial information provided to the City: (in thousands):

ARC [Fiscal Year 2003]	$	91,023
Contributions Adjusted for Health Expenses [Fiscal Year 2003]		(61,423)
Interest on NPO		10,391
ARC Adjustment		(9,090)
Change in NPO		30,901
NPO Beginning of Year [Fiscal Year 2002, as restated]		132,760
NPO End of Year [Fiscal Year 2003]	$	163,661

Although the amount of the City's contribution in fiscal year 2003 was less than the full actuarial amount, due to the impacts of the Corbett Litigation and retiree healthcare payments mentioned above, the Sewer Utility and the Water Utility paid the amount initially thought to be the amount required by the actuarial valuation. These additional payments were calculated, before the impacts of Corbett and retiree health, and the payments made by the Metropolitan Wastewater Utility was $3.0 million and the Water Utility paid $2.5 million in fiscal year 2003 to the SDCERS pension trust fund in partial payment of their respective pro-rata share of the City-wide Net Pension Obligation ("NPO"). The City-wide NPO amount for fiscal year 2003 was $163.7 million, and the Metropolitan Wastewater Utility's remaining pro-rata share, after the additional $3.0 million payment, was $7.5 million; the Water Utility's remaining pro-rata share, after the $2.5 million additional payment, was $6.1 million.

f. **Actions taken on behalf of the City to address Pension Liability**

As part of the agreements with the labor unions, several benefits were eliminated for all employees hired on or after July 1, 2005. These changes include the elimination of the following benefits: the Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP), the 13th Check, the option to purchase years of service credits ("air-time"), and the elimination of retiree health care benefits; however, the retirement formula remains 2.5% at 55 for General Members and 3.0% at 50 for Safety Members. Also for employees hired on or after July 1, 2005, it was agreed to establish a trust vehicle for a defined contribution plan to fund and determine retiree medical benefits. The employer/employee contributions for such a plan were not discussed during the labor negotiations and a joint study between the City and each labor union that was expected to be completed in fiscal year 2006 will determine the contribution amounts. The City is exploring the consolidation of health care options to help manage the cost of health care for both current and retired employees and, as part of the agreements with the labor unions, the new definition of "health-eligible retiree" states that employees must have 10 years of service with the City of San Diego to receive 100% of the retiree health benefit and five years of service to receive 50% of the retiree health benefit.

The economic benefits from the labor agreements have created an opportunity for the City to begin addressing the unfunded liability issue of the Retirement System. In June 2006, the projected amount from labor concessions that is committed to address the pension's unfunded liability is approximately $17.3 million (general fund and non-general fund) in fiscal year 2006.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

a. **<u>Supplemental Pension Savings Plan - City</u>**

Pursuant to the City's withdrawal from the Federal Social Security System effective January 8, 1982, the City established the Supplemental Pension Savings Plan ("SPSP"). Pursuant to the Federal Government's mandate of a Social Security Medicare tax for all employees not covered by Social Security hired on or after April 1, 1986, the City established the Supplemental Pension Savings Plan-Medicare ("SPSP-M"). Pursuant to the requirements of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 ("OBRA-90") requiring employee coverage under a retirement system in lieu of coverage under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act ("FICA") effective July 1, 1991, the City established the Supplemental Pension Savings Plan-Hourly ("SPSP-H"). These Plans are defined contribution plans administered by Ameriprise Trust Company, formerly American Express Trust Company, Minneapolis, MN, which provide pension benefits for eligible employees. There are no plan members who belong to an entity other than the City of San Diego. In a defined contribution plan, benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings, less investment losses. The City's general retirement members and lifeguard members of the City's safety retirement members participate in the plan. Eligible employees may participate from the date of employment.

The following table details plan participation:

Plan	Participants
SPSP	2,081
SPSP – M	7,591
SPSP – H	4,559

The SPSP and SPSP-M plans require that both the employee and the City contribute an amount equal to 3% of the employee's total salary each pay period. Participants in the two Plans hired before July 1, 1986 may voluntarily contribute up to an additional 4.5% and participants hired on or after July 1, 1986 may voluntarily contribute up to an additional 3.05% of total salary, with the City matching each. Hourly employees contribute 3.75% on a mandatory basis which is also matched by City contributions.

Under these Plans, the City's contributions for each employee (and interest allocated to the employee's account) are fully vested after five years of continuous service at a rate of 20% for each year of service. Hourly employees are immediately 100% vested. The unvested portion of City contributions and interest forfeited by employees who leave employment before five years of service are used to reduce the City's cost.

The City and the covered employees contributed approximately $48,146,000 in fiscal year 2003. As of June 30, 2003, the fair value of plan assets totaled approximately $396,341,000. SPSP is considered part of the City of San Diego's financial reporting entity and is reported as a pension trust fund. The SPSP and SPSP-M Plans were merged into a single plan ("SPSP") on November 12, 2004 for administrative simplification, without a change in the benefit.

b. **<u>401(k) Plan - City</u>**

The City established a 401(k) Plan effective July 1, 1985. The Plan is a defined contribution plan administered by Ameriprise Trust Company, formerly American Express Trust Company, Minneapolis, MN, to provide pension benefits for all employees. Employees are eligible to participate from date of employment. Employees make contributions to their 401(k) accounts through payroll deductions, and may also elect to contribute to their 401(k) account through the City's Employees' Flexible Benefits Program.

The employees' 401(k) contributions are based on IRS calendar year limits. Employees contributed approximately $24,929,000 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003. There is no City contribution towards the 401(k) Plan.

As of June 30, 2003, the fair value of plan assets totaled approximately $129,723,000. The 401(k) Plan is considered part of the City of San Diego's financial reporting entity and is reported as an agency fund.

c. **<u>Pension Plan – CCDC</u>**

CCDC has a Money Purchase Pension Plan covering all full-time permanent employees. The plan is a defined contribution plan under which benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings. Employees are eligible to participate on the first day of the month following 90 days after their date of employment. During each year, CCDC contributes quarterly an amount equal to 8% of the total quarterly compensation for all employees. CCDC's contributions for each employee are fully vested after six years of continuous service.

CCDC's total payroll in fiscal year 2003 was approximately $2,843,359. CCDC contributions were calculated using the base salary amount of approximately $2,672,261. CCDC made the required 8% contribution amounting to approximately $213,780 (net of forfeitures) for fiscal year 2003.

CCDC's total payroll in fiscal year 2002 was approximately $2,614,401. CCDC contributions were calculated using the base salary amount of approximately $2,533,958. CCDC made the required 8% contribution amounting to approximately $202,716 (net of forfeitures) for fiscal year 2002.

In addition, CCDC has a Tax Deferred Annuity Plan covering current and previous eligible employees. The plan is a defined contribution plan under which benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan by the employer and the employees, plus investment earnings.

Employees are eligible to participate on the first day of the month following 90 days after their date of employment.

During each plan year, CCDC contributes semi-monthly an amount equal to 13% of the total semi-monthly compensation for eligible employees. This amount includes a 3% increase from the prior year as approved by the Board of Directors on September 18, 2002. CCDC's contributions for each employee are fully vested at time of contribution. The Tax Deferred Annuity Plan includes amounts deposited by employees prior to CCDC becoming a contributor to the Plan.

CCDC's total payroll in fiscal year 2003 was approximately $2,843,359. CCDC contributions were calculated using the base salary amount of approximately $2,672,261. CCDC made the required 13% contribution amounting to approximately $347,394 for fiscal year 2003.

CCDC's total payroll in fiscal year 2002 was approximately $2,614,401. CCDC contributions were calculated using the base salary amount of approximately $2,533,958. CCDC made the required 10% contribution amounting to approximately $253,396 for fiscal year 2002.

The fiduciary responsibilities of CCDC consist of making contributions and remitting deposits collected.

The fair value of the plan assets totaled $5,955,605 at June 30, 2003.

d. **Pension Plan – SDCCC**

SDCCC's Money Purchase Pension Plan (the "Plan") became effective January 1, 1986. The Plan is a qualified defined contribution plan and as such, benefits depend on amounts contributed to the Plan plus investment earnings less allowable plan expenses. The Plan covers employees not otherwise entitled to a retirement/pension plan provided through a collective bargaining unit agreement. Employees are eligible at the earlier of the date on which they complete six months of continuous full-time service, or the twelve-month period beginning on the hire date (or any subsequent Plan year) during which they complete 1,000 hours of service.

A plan year is defined as a calendar year. SDCCC's balance for each eligible employee is vested gradually over five years of continuing service with an eligible employee becoming fully vested after five years. Forfeitures and Plan expenses are allocated in accordance with Plan provisions. A trustee bank holds the Plan assets.

For the year ended June 30, 2003, pension expenditures for the Plan amounted to $1,076,552. SDCCC records pension expenditures during the fiscal year based upon estimated covered compensation.

e. **Pension Plan – SDDPC**

SDDPC has accrued and set aside funds in a money market account to provide employees who transferred from the City to SDDPC with retirement benefits approximately equal to those under the City's retirement plan. As of June 30, 2003, the balance in the account was $125,437.

The balance at June 30, 2003 consisted of the total estimated liability plus interest earned on the account since its establishment in fiscal year 1991.

In addition, SDDPC has in effect a Money Purchase Pension Plan (the "Plan") covering substantially all employees. The Plan is a defined contribution plan, wherein benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings. Employees are eligible to participate from the date of employment. During each plan year, SDDPC contributes monthly an amount equal to 20% of the total monthly compensation for all employees. SDDPC contributions for each employee are fully vested after four years of continuing service.

SDDPC's total payroll in fiscal years 2003 and 2002 was $25,000,093 and $25,830,029, respectively. As all employees are substantially covered, SDDPC contributions were calculated using this base salary amount. SDDPC made the required 20% contribution, amounting to approximately $4,734,821 and $4,817,292 for fiscal years 2003 and 2002, respectively.

f. **Pension Plan – SDHC**

SDHC provides pension benefits for all its full-time employees through a defined contribution plan. In a defined contribution plan, benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings. Employees are eligible to participate on the first day of their employment. SDHC's contributions for each employee (and interest allocated to the employee's account) are fully vested after four years of continuous service. SDHC's contributions for, and interest forfeited by, employees who leave employment before four years of service are used to reduce the SDHC's current-period contribution requirement.

The SDHC's covered payroll in fiscal year 2003 was $11,153,657. SDHC made the required 14% contribution, amounting to approximately $1,561,512 for fiscal year 2003.

g. **Pension Plan – SEDC**

SEDC has an optional Simplified Employee Pension Plan covering all full-time permanent employees. The plan is a defined contribution plan administered by Morgan Stanley Dean Witter. Per provision 212 of the SEDC Employee Handbook, employees are eligible to participate six months after their date of employment, and SEDC contributes a monthly amount equal to 12% of the employees' base salary, or 15% of management employees' base salary. Such contributions are fully vested upon contribution.

SEDC's total payroll in fiscal year 2003 was approximately $803,248. SEDC contributions were calculated using the base salary amount of approximately $712,700. SEDC made the required contributions, amounting to approximately $98,035 for fiscal year 2003. Plan members contributed an additional $1,200.

13. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The City provides certain healthcare insurance benefits to a variety of retired employees, as provided for in SDMC Sections 24.1201 through 24.1204. Currently, the benefits primarily are for employees who were actively employed on or after October 5, 1980 and were otherwise entitled to retirement allowances. Employees who retired or terminated prior to October 6, 1980, who were eligible for retirement allowances prior to that date, are also eligible for healthcare benefits, limited to a total of $1,200 per year.

In accordance with SDMC Sections 24.1502 and 24.1203, amounts have been transferred from annual realized earnings of SDCERS' pension assets to the Employer Contribution Reserve for the purposes of funding the retiree health benefits. An equivalent amount has been paid by the City into a SDCERS reserve for post employment healthcare benefits that would have otherwise have been paid by the City. It is from this reserve that post employment healthcare benefits are paid. This was found to be in violation of IRC Section 401(a) and SDCERS hired the law firm of Ice Miller to make several filings to the IRS to voluntarily correct this operational failure and IRC violation. (See Contingencies Note 18 for additional disclosures)

Expenses for post employment healthcare benefits are on a pay-as-you-go basis. In fiscal year 2003 approximately 3,200 retirees received either City paid insurance, or were reimbursed for other health insurance costs incurred. For the year ended June 30, 2003, expenditures of approximately $11.5 million were recognized by SDCERS, and paid from the SDCERS reserve for such healthcare benefits (see additional information in Pension Plans Note 12 section d and e). The book value of the remaining balance in the reserve at June 30, 2003 was approximately $20.7 million, as compared to the fair market value of $21.8 million reported in the fiduciary funds statement of net assets. Payments for fiscal year 2004 of approximately $12.8 million were also paid from this reserve; the reserve was depleted in January 2005.

In October 2004, the City Council voted to have the remaining retiree health benefits expense, estimated to be $6.5 million for fiscal year 2005, directly funded from City funds and not the SDCERS pension trust fund. In February 2005 the City Council adopted O-19354 which requires retiree healthcare premiums to be paid out of the general fund and non-general funds of the City.

GASB has recently issued GASB 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* (OPEB), which establishes standards for the measurement, recognition, and display of OPEB expense/expenditures and related liabilities, note disclosures, and, if applicable, required supplementary information in the financial statements. The City will implement GASB 45 in the financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008. Post-employment health care actuarial accrued liability and any unfunded actuarial accrued liability will be reported in the Required Supplemental Information in a manner similar to pension obligations, and not reported in the financial statements themselves.

14. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS

Interfund working capital advances (WCA) balances at June 30, 2003 are as follows (in thousands):

	Benefitting Fund		
Contributing Fund	Nonmajor Governmental	WCA From Fiduciary	Total
General Fund	$ 300	$ 1,490	$ 1,790
Nonmajor Governmental	3,009	72	3,081
Sewer Utility	-	155	155
Water Utility	-	131	131
Nonmajor Enterprise	-	38	38
Internal Service	-	93	93
Total	$ 3,309	$ 1,979	$ 5,288

Interfund receivables, payables and transfers balances at June 30, 2003 are as follows (in thousands):

	Benefitting Fund		
Contributing Fund	NonMajor Governmental	Nonmajor Enterprise	Total
General Fund	$ 9,300	$ -	$ 9,300
Nonmajor Governmental	66,200	-	66,200
Nonmajor Enterprise	1,604	200	1,804
Total	$ 77,104	$ 200	$ 77,304

The Water Utility Major Fund has an interfund receivable of $2,386, and the Capital Outlay Nonmajor Governmental Fund has a corresponding interfund payable of $2,386 for a loan agreement in which the Water Utility financed a land acquisition for the government. This land held for resale in the capital outlay fund is expected to be sold in fiscal year 2006. The purchase price of the land plus accrued interest, expected to be $2,840, will be repaid to the Water Utility fund at that time.

Transfers due to discretely presented component units at June 30, 2003 are as follows (in thousands):

Primary Government and Discretely Presented Component Units	
	Benefitting Fund
Contributing Fund	Nonmajor Governmental
San Diego Convention Center Corporation	$ 460
San Diego Housing Commission	311
Total	$ 771

Interfund transfers at June 30, 2003 are as follows (in thousands):

	Benefitting Fund						
Contributing Fund	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental	Sewer Utility	Water Utility	Nonmajor Enterprise	Internal Service	Total
General Fund	$ -	$ 18,671	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 7,080	$ 25,751
Nonmajor Governmental	36,015	184,271	-	-	681	187	221,154
Sewer Utility	512	1,591	-	-	-	1,856	3,959
Water Utility	654	932	-	-	-	422	2,008
Nonmajor Enterprise	2,887	572	-	-	-	252	3,711
Internal Service	948	2,838	130	960	82	3,148	8,106
Total	$ 41,016	$ 208,875	$ 130	$ 960	$ 763	$ 12,945	$ 264,689

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund in which it is legally required to collect them into the fund which is legally required to expend them, and (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

15. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City has established various self-insurance programs and maintains contracts with various insurance companies to manage excessive risks.

In addition, the City maintains an excess liability insurance policy in collaboration with a statewide joint powers authority risk pool, the California State Association of Counties-Excess Insurance Authority (CSAC-EIA) whereby the City pays the first $1,000,000 per occurrence. For fiscal year 2003, amounts in excess of $1,000,000 up to $54,000,000 per occurrence were covered by the excess insurers. Any amounts over $54,000,000 per occurrence would be the responsibility of the City. Effective July 2003, the City's excess liability insurance coverage was obtained through a sister joint powers risk pool, California Public Entity Insurance Authority (CPEIA) for amounts up to $50,000,000 per occurrence in excess of a $2,000,000 self-insured retention.

The City is self-insured for public liability, workers' compensation and long-term disability (LTD). Workers' compensation and LTD are both fully self-insured, and public liability is self-insured up to $2 million per occurrence. For workers' compensation and LTD, each participating fund contributes an amount equal to a specified rate multiplied by the gross salaries of the fund. These payments are treated as operating expenditures in the contributing funds and operating revenues in the receiving funds. All operating funds of the City participate in the program and make payments to the self-insurance fund. Public liability is funded by transfers from the general fund.

Public liability, workers' compensation, and long-term disability estimated liabilities as of June 30, 2003 are determined based on results of independent actuarial evaluations and include amounts for claims incurred but not reported and adjustment expenses. Claims liabilities are calculated considering the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends including frequency and amount of payouts, and other economic and social factors. Estimated liabilities for public liability claims have been recorded in the self-insurance fund, sewer utility fund, and water utility fund.

A reconciliation of total liability claims showing current and prior year activity is presented below (in thousands):

	Public Liability	Workers' Comp & Long-Term Disability	Total
Balance, July 1, 2001	$ 52,008	$ 37,366	$ 89,374
Claims and Changes in Estimates	21,714	30,144	51,858
Claim Payments	(13,088)	(24,910)	(37,998)
Balance, June 30, 2002	60,634	42,600	103,234
Claims and Changes in Estimates	(4,269)	101,003	96,734
Claim Payments	(11,292)	(27,544)	(38,836)
Balance, June 30, 2003	$ 45,073	$ 116,059	$ 161,132

During the current year, there were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year. For each of the past three fiscal years, the settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage.

The City also participates in the joint purchase of its first party property insurance including all-risk, flood, boiler and machinery and business interruption coverages through the CSAC-EIA pool. Earthquake coverage is purchased separately through the pool. The joint purchase of the City's "all risk" property insurance, insuring approximately $2 billion in value of City property and assets, provides coverage for losses to City property up to approximately $400 million per occurrence, subject to a $25,000 deductible. This limit includes coverage for business interruption losses for designated lease-financed locations. There is no sharing of limits among the City and member counties of the CSAC-EIA pool, unless the City and member counties are mutually subject to the same loss. Limits and coverages may be adjusted periodically in response to requirements of bond financed projects, acquisitions, and in response to changes in the insurance marketplace.

Earthquake coverage is provided for designated buildings/structures and certain designated City lease financed locations in the amount of $75 million, including coverage for business interruption caused by earthquake at certain designated locations. Earthquake coverage is subject to a deductible of 5% of total values per unit per occurrence, subject to a $500,000 minimum, effective March 31, 2004. The City's earthquake coverage is purchased jointly and shared with the member counties in the CSAC-EIA pool. Due to the potential for geographically concentrated earthquake losses, the CSAC-EIA pool is geographically diverse to minimize any potential sharing of coverage in the case of an individual earthquake occurrence. Depending upon the availability and affordability of such earthquake insurance, the City may elect not to purchase such coverage in the future, or the City may elect to increase the deductible or reduce the coverage from present levels.

The City is a public agency subject to liability for the dishonest acts and negligent acts or omissions of its officers and employees acting within the scope of their duty ("employee dishonesty" and "faithful performance"). The City participates in the joint purchase of insurance covering employee dishonesty and faithful performance through the CSAC-EIA pool. Coverage is provided in the amount of $10 million per occurrence subject to a $25,000 deductible.

See Contingencies, Note 18, for additional information.

16. FUND DEFICIT

The self insurance fund has a net deficit of approximately ($138,620,000) at June 30, 2003, which represents unfunded estimated claims and claim settlements related to public liability, workers' compensation, and long-term disability. It is anticipated that individual claim settlements will be funded through future user charges subsequent to the filing of a claim and prior to its settlement.

17. COMMITMENTS

As of June 30, 2003, the City's business-type activities contractual commitments are as follows (in thousands):

Airports	$	1,416
Environmental Services		9,334
Sewer Utility		105,532
Water Utility		68,862
Other		1,501
Total Contractual Commitments	$	186,645

The contractual commitments are to be financed with existing reserves and future service charges. In addition, the sewer and water utility funds intend to finance the contractual commitments with existing reserves, future service charges, and revenue bonds secured by system revenues.

Proposed Consent Decree

The adequacy of the City's municipal sewage collection system is the subject of an Administrative Order issued on April 5, 2002 (the "Administrative Order") by the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"). The Administrative Order, a non-judicial enforcement tool under the Clean Water Act, enables the EPA to require specified remedial actions without court involvement, require studies, system cleaning, system inspection, and rehabilitation or replacement of sewer pipe annually for ten years, beginning in 2004.

On April 2, 2001, two environmental groups filed suit against the City alleging that the Municipal System's collection system was deficient as a result of sewer spills from December 1996 to the time of the filing. The complaint seeks injunctive relief to prevent illegal discharges, a compliance schedule to upgrade the Municipal System's collection system, and civil penalties of $27,500 per day for each day of a violation. The City contests the plaintiffs' claims.

The EPA and the State also filed suits against the City alleging the same collection system violations, seeking unspecified penalties and injunctive relief for collection system improvements. All three cases were consolidated.

The EPA, the City and these plaintiffs have reached agreement on the additional requirements to reduce sewer spills, which will be set forth in a Proposed Consent Decree (the "Proposed Consent Decree"). The Proposed Consent Decree will supersede the requirements of the Administrative Order and the existing Final Order and settle the litigation. The Proposed Consent Decree will require increased sewer spill response and tracking, increased root control, replacement or rehabilitation of 45 miles of pipeline per year for a minimum of 450 miles, a canyon economic and environmental analysis, pump station and force main upgrades, and entails court supervision of these upgrades at least through July 2012. The estimated annual cost of this commitment is $163 million per year in capital projects and $50 million per year in operational maintenance to the sewer system through the term of the settlement. No civil penalty payment will be required. The Proposed Consent Decree language has been agreed to in principle by all parties and that agreement has been conveyed to the court in the latest court status conference on October 28, 2004.

The compliance elements present substantial financial commitments for improved wastewater capital improvement projects as outlined above. Due to the present lack of an independently audited financial statement for fiscal year 2003, the City has been prevented from obtaining public financing for these projects. Consequently, the City Manager on December 1, 2004 suspended the awarding of any new wastewater capital improvement projects until funding is awarded.

The parties to the Proposed Consent Decree have mutually stayed all legal proceedings until January 10, 2005. All parties have been notified of the City Manager's December 1, 2004 action and are currently cooperatively working on an interim agreement to both memorialize the existing wastewater projects that will be completed and to preserve the work accomplished in negotiating the Proposed Consent Decree. It is unknown what form, if any, such an interim agreement will take.

If an interim agreement is reached, it will include a stay of all enforcement action for the period of the agreement; if an interim agreement is not reached, the City will seek appropriate relief in court to stay the litigation. Should both of the foregoing not stay the litigation, the City will then pursue its defenses in court.

On February 22, 2004, the City of San Diego experienced a significant sewer spill of approximately 4.6 million gallons in the Florida Canyon area of Balboa Park. The spill was properly reported to the regulatory agencies, including the Regional Water Quality Control Board ("the Board"), and appropriate warnings were posted. Since the Board already had pending litigation involving the City's collection system, the Executive Director of the Board was given all the information on the spill and it was decided to include the Florida Canyon spill as part of the overall resolution of the then pending case. To that end, the City and the Executive Director have tentatively reached a satisfactory resolution of the pending litigation, including the Florida Canyon spill, amounting to approximately $1.2 million that would involve a cash payment from the Sewer Revenue Fund to the Board and the commitment to complete three separate supplemental environmental projects ("SEP's") to benefit the local environment. The tentative agreement has been approved by the City Council and a settlement document has been prepared by the Board's attorney for presentation to the Board as described above. The Florida Canyon spill of February 22, therefore, has been incorporated into an integrated settlement of litigation that involved sewer collection issues, has been agreed to by the City, and is awaiting ratification by the Regional Board.

18. CONTINGENCIES

FEDERAL AND STATE GRANTS

The City recognizes as revenue grant monies received as reimbursement for costs incurred in certain Federal and State programs it administers. Although the County's Federal grant programs are audited in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Single Audit Act of 1997 and the related U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, these programs may be subject to financial and compliance audits by the reimbursing agencies. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO POTENTIAL ILLEGAL ACTS

Timeline and description of Events - Pension

The City of San Diego is currently subject to numerous federal and state investigations regarding alleged illegal acts by current and former City officials. The following timeline outlines significant events regarding the occurrence, disclosure and investigation of illegal acts.

In June 1996, the SDCERS board approved a pension funding proposal entitled Manager's Proposal 1 (MP-1). This proposal had the effect of reducing the City's annual pension costs but protected the pension fund by imposing a minimum funding ratio of 82.3%. If the funding ratio fell below 82.3%, the City was required to make payments sufficient to bring the funding ratio back to 82.3%.

In July 1996, the City adopted an ordinance to authorize the placement of a ballot measure to amend the San Diego City Charter to authorize the City Council to pay health insurance benefits through SDCERS. The amendment was approved by the voters the following November.

In November 2002, the SDCERS board and City Council approved a proposal to modify MP-1. This agreement was entitled Manager's Proposal 2 (MP-2). MP-2 allowed the City to make contractually determined contributions to SDCERS and provided a ramp-up period to meet its full actuarially required contribution. Most notably, MP-2 removed the minimum funding ratio of 82.3% established by MP-1.

In January 2004 the City filed a Voluntary Disclosure with the Nationally Recognized Municipal Securities Information Repositories concerning omissions in a number of Official Statements delivered by the City in connection with City public bond offerings.

In February 2004, as a result of the January 2004 Voluntary Disclosure, the Securities and Exchange Commission initiated an investigation into the City's disclosure practices, particularly regarding the under funding of the San Diego City Employee's Retirement System (SDCERS).

In April 2004, prior to the release of the City's already completed and audited fiscal year 2003 financial statements, the City determined that the statements contained numerous errors and omissions of material fact. As a result, the City terminated its original independent auditor and engaged KPMG to conduct a full-scope re-audit its 2003 CAFR. The restatements identified in this re-audit are detailed in Note 23 to the basic financial statements.

In December 2004, the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of California issued subpoenas for its own investigation into the City's and SDCERS disclosure practices. The investigations were later expanded to include the City's sewer rate schedule.

In May 2005, the San Diego District Attorney charged six former City and SDCERS officials with violations of California conflict of interest laws stemming from agreements to under fund the City's pension plan.

In January of 2006 a federal grand jury indicted five former City and SDCERS officials on various criminal charges. The federal investigations are ongoing. None of the illegal acts discussed below have lead to the conviction of any individuals; those individuals who have been charged are currently awaiting trial.

In April 2006, a San Diego County grand jury concluded that the City was improperly charging General Fund expenses to the City's Water and Wastewater Enterprise Funds.

In June 2006, SDCERS filed a voluntary disclosure with the IRS regarding violations of the plan qualification provisions of Internal Revenue Code Sections 401(a) and 401(h). The voluntary disclosure related to the use of pension plan assets in funding retiree health benefits.

Timeline and description of Events - Wastewater

In September 1994 the City is instructed by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to modify agreements with participating agencies to include the incremental cost of associated with removing organics from the wastewater.

In May 1998, the City was made aware through a Cost of Service Study (COS) performed by independent consultants that its current sewer rate structure did not comply with standards set by the SWRCB.

In October 1999 a Deputy City Manager informed a Councilmember that the COS did not warrant changing the rate structure.

In November 1999 a Deputy City Attorney informed a Councilmember that the COS did in fact indicate that the rate structure should be revised.

In January 2002, the City Council was notified in closed session that the City's Sewer Rate structure was not in compliance with the noticing and proportionate billing requirements set forth in State Proposition 218. The City Council took no affirmative action to remediate non-compliance and requested further review by the City Attorney's office.

In March 2002, the City files a continuing disclosure that does not discuss any facts related to non-compliance with SWRCB guidelines and that non – compliance may result in potential liabilities to the City.

In November 2002, Senior City Officials are provided a memorandum detailing the nature of and potential impacts of Sewer Rate non – compliance. This memorandum indicates that the City had not experienced any regulatory action from the SWRCB because of the Boards confusion over the true nature of the City's rate structure. It also detailed city staff member's beliefs as to why the rate structure was not brought into conformance with SWRCB guidelines.

In February 2003, the City is granted a 12 million dollar loan for sewer improvements. This loan includes covenants that require compliance with the clean water act and applicable state guidelines including those set by the SWRCB.

In June 2003 bond rating agencies are led to believe by the City that the City is compliance with state and federal regulations concerning its sewer rate structure.

In November 2003, the SWRCB gives the City a 90 day deadline to implement a compliant rate structure.

In March 2004, the City issues a voluntary disclosure indicating that its sewer rates are not in compliance.

In June 2004, a lawsuit against the city is filed alleging residential users were overcharged for sewer services.

In June 2004, SWRCB notifies the City that its rate structure is now compliant with state guidelines.

In October 2004 the City's new compliant rate structure takes effect.

Independent Investigations into Pension and Wastewater matters

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is currently investigating alleged violations of securities laws by the City and its officers. Following the standard set in previous SEC investigations, the City voluntarily hired a number of firms to review the City's disclosure practices and to investigate potential illegal acts. In February 2004, the law firm of Vinson & Elkins LLP (V&E) was engaged to conduct a review of the adequacy of the City's financial disclosure relating to the pension fund in bond offerings from 1996 to 2002 and to prepare a report on its findings. In September 2004, V&E released a report that identified a number of disclosure deficiencies and made recommendations on how to remediate their causes. The report did not offer conclusions on the culpability of individual members of the City's government.

Many of the recommendations contained in the first V&E report were adopted by the City in October 2004. However, this report was deemed inadequate. In response, the City engaged a professional consulting firm, Kroll inc., to act in the capacity of an Audit Committee. The process employed by V&E to draft the memorandum produced evidentiary matter insufficient to satisfy certain audit standards. As a result, the Audit Committee took over the investigatory process. The independent investigations concluded when the Audit Committee report was presented to the City on August 8, 2006. Copies of the V&E, City Attorney and Audit Committee reports are all available at: www.sandiego.gov.

The Audit Committee concluded the following with regard to illegal acts:

VIOLATIONS OF LAW: PENSION

The "Waterfall"

As discussed above, we believe the Waterfall – the City's practice of tapping Surplus Earnings to pay a growing list of retirement-related benefits – rested on a potentially dangerous conceptual error. However, it was not, standing alone, necessarily illegal or improper. The conceptual error is that Surplus Earnings are not truly "surplus." If the SDCERS actuary bases his actuarial calculations on an assumed average rate of investment return, then so-called "Surplus Earnings" (returns exceeding this assumed average in any particular year) are necessary to offset returns in below-average years. In this way, the desired average can be achieved over the long term. To illustrate, if SDCERS's investment returns consistently alternate between years with 9% returns and years with 7% returns, and if the assumed average return is 8%, then there are no truly "surplus" earnings at all, since the 9% years are needed to offset the 7% years. The City, however, treated the entire amount above 8% as Surplus Earnings in all years, for example, when there were 9% returns.

On the other hand, SDCERS could experience consistent, long-term returns in excess of the 8% target. In that case, it would be accurate to describe these as "surplus" earnings, because it had selected an assumption for investment returns that was too conservative. This would occur, for example, if the SDCERS returns consistently alternated between 7% and 11%. Some of its earnings, in this case, would be "surplus," but the amount of surplus would be different from (and smaller than) all returns in excess of 8%.

In 1980, when the City first began to tap Surplus Earnings to pay specific, pension-related expenses, it may (or may not) have had earnings that were truly "surplus," that is, accumulated earnings that consistently exceeded the 8% target over the long term. To the extent it had such "surplus" earnings, commitment of these earnings to pay, initially the 13th Check, then a series of additional benefits, may not have been imprudent. The problem is that neither the City nor SDCERS ever made a determination of whether SDCERS had truly "surplus" earnings to begin with, never calculated what portion, if any, of returns in excess of 8% in any given year after 1980 were truly "surplus," and acted in the mistaken belief that all earnings in excess of 8% were "surplus."

Until 1996, SDCERS had built-in protection against the consequences of this kind of miscalculation. To the extent that it was depleting earnings needed to maintain the long-term stability of the retirement system by using them to pay current benefits, the effect of this profligacy would show up in a growing pension funding gap. Although this situation was not ideal, it at least required City payments to increase in direct response to any depletion of SDCERS assets. This automatic rebalancing mechanism was eliminated in 1996.

Manager's Proposal 1

By mid-2002, two years of weak and even negative investment returns, combined with significant new unfunded pension benefit obligations, had pushed SDCERS and the City to a crisis. The temporary, badly-flawed "fix" for the crisis – MP-2 – won grudging approval only at the cost of a lot of short tempers and frayed nerves, and the "fix" itself quickly came undone under the pressure of litigation, a wave of disclosures of alarming financial information, and increasingly strident criticism of the City's management of its pension obligations. It is tempting to look at 2002 and 2003 as a period in which a "perfect storm" of unpredictable events came together to create a crisis, to which different parties then responded with different degrees of candor, professionalism, and regard for the public interest.

In fact, what brought SDCERS and the City to a crisis in 2002 and 2003 was not a "perfect storm" of unpredictable catastrophes, but a number of completely foreseeable financial challenges to a system debilitated by years of reckless mismanagement. The bear market of 2000 to 2003 was no more unusual in its intensity and duration than the eight-year long bull market that preceded it, and San Diego's package of employee retirement benefits does not appear to be unusually generous or expensive. Moreover, the whole point of financial planning is to be able to weather hard economic times. External events beyond the City Manager's control do not explain the crisis of 2002. Deliberate illegal and imprudent actions taken years before do.

The starting point is MP-1. We conclude that, for any one of a number of independent reasons, the SDCERS Board and the City acted illegally and improperly in enacting MP-1, which allowed the City, with the full knowledge and acquiescence of all participants in the approval process, to avoid financial obligations imposed by state and local law and the fiduciary duties of the SDCERS Board.

The California Constitution, which trumps all other state and local legislation, guarantees to public employees an "actuarially sound retirement system." Although whether or not a retirement system is actuarially sound is a question of fact to be determined under the circumstances of each case, the Wilson court struck down as unconstitutional a proposed change in the State's method of funding the retirement system for State employees that bears strong similarities to MP-1. In Wilson, the State, because of budgetary constraints, sought to reduce its annual contributions to the retirement system by switching from a level contribution system, like that employed by San Diego before MP-1, under which retirement obligations were fully funded on a current basis, to one in which retirement obligations were funded one year in arrears. The California Supreme Court held that it could not constitutionally do so.

In reaching this conclusion, the Wilson court relied expressly on a declaration by Richard Roeder, the father of the SDCERS actuary. Richard Roeder maintained in Wilson that a change in funding that deferred the employer's payment obligation by one year undermined the actuarial soundness of the system because, in light of the deferral, "greater contributions would be required from future taxpayers." In short, what Wilson found decisive was that the State's funding proposal had the effect of shifting present retirement costs onto future taxpayers. This feature made the proposal actuarially unsound and, as a result, unconstitutional.

Wilson did not purport to announce a universal standard of actuarial soundness, and there is no single, settled definition of the term in either the law or the actuarial literature. Actuarial soundness requires funding the current costs of future obligations fully in the present, rather than leaving them to be absorbed by future contributors. The Navigant Report quotes with approval one working definition:

> The financial objective of the pension plan shall be to establish and receive contributions which will remain approximately level from year to year and will not have to be increased for future generations of citizens. The objective is achieved when contributions received each year by the pension fund are sufficient both, (1) to fully cover the costs of benefit commitments being made to employees for their service being rendered in such year and, (2) to make a level payment which, if paid annually over a reasonable period of future years, will fully cover the unfunded costs of benefit commitments for service previously rendered.

This definition echoes the standard employed in Wilson. By this standard, SDCERS became actuarially unsound with the adoption of MP-1, and this unsoundness rendered MP-1 unconstitutional.

In Wilson, the State legislature acted to reduce (through delay) its annual pension contributions without approval of, or actuarial input from, the retirement board, which challenged the legislation on the ground that it would undermine the system's actuarial soundness. With MP-1, the SDCERS Board, by contrast, agreed to the City's proposal, and its actuary expressly found that the system continued to be actuarially sound. Nonetheless, there are significant similarities between MP-1 and the proposal found to be unconstitutional in Wilson, and we conclude the SDCERS actuary was wrong in finding that the system remained actuarially sound.

SDCERS and the City both understood that, under MP-1, greater contributions would be "borne by the future generation" of taxpayers to make up for the rate relief granted to the City for the term of MP-1. Under the logic of Richard Roeder's Wilson declaration, adopted by the Wilson court, this feature would render SDCERS actuarially unsound and MP-1 unconstitutional. While SDCERS actuary Rick Roeder expressly concluded, as of June 30, 1997, through June 30, 2001, that SDCERS was actuarially sound, for reasons stated below, we conclude he was either mistaken or was pressured into declaring a belief that he did not in fact have.

Even if MP-1 were permitted by the California Constitution, however, it would still need to be lawful under the San Diego City Charter, and the argument is quite strong that it was not. The City Charter provides in relevant part:

> The retirement system herein provided for shall be conducted on the contributory plan, the City contributing jointly with employees affected thereunder. Employees shall contribute according to the actuarial tables adopted by the Board of Administration for normal retirement allowances . . . The City shall contribute annually an amount substantially equal to that required of the employees for normal retirement allowances, as certified by the actuary . . . The mortality, service experience or other table calculated by the actuary and the valuation determined by him and approved by the board shall be conclusive and final, and any retirement system established under this article shall be based thereon.

The Charter sets out two requirements: (1) the City's contributions must be "substantially equal" to employee contributions; and (2) the employee contributions, that the City must match, must be calculated "according to the actuarial tables adopted by the Board." And, the Charter concludes, the entire system must be "based" on conclusive and final tables and valuations determined by the actuary and approved by the Board.

The requirement that the City's contributions be "substantially equal," rather than "identical," to employee contributions arguably gives the City some flexibility to "smooth" its payments by agreement with the Board, provided that these payments approximate the actuarial calculation used to set employee rates. The payment rates under MP-1, however, involved more than "smoothing." They were intended to be, and were, consistently and substantially below actuarially determined rates. Although the precise issue has not been tested in court, it is difficult to square MP-1 with the requirements of the City Charter.

It is even more difficult to square MP-1 with the requirements of the Municipal Code. The Municipal Code in effect prior to November 18, 2002 provided:

> [T]he City shall contribute to the Retirement Fund in respect to members a percentage of earnable compensation as determined by the System's Actuary pursuant to the annual actuarial evaluation required by Section 24.0901.

MP-1 cannot be made consistent with this legal requirement. The negotiated rates the City paid under MP-1 were not "determined by the System's actuary," and they certainly were not calculated "pursuant to the annual actuarial evaluation." The whole point of MP-1 was to avoid a payment calculated according to an "annual actuarial evaluation."

In November 2002, the City amended Section 24.0801 of the Municipal Code to provide:

> The City will contribute to the Retirement Fund, on behalf of Members employed by the City, the amount agreed to in the governing Memorandum of Understanding between the City and the Board.

This Code amendment, enacted as part of MP-2, cannot salvage MP-1. Moreover, the amendment itself is legal only if it is consistent with the City Charter and the California Constitution. It is inconsistent with both.

In summary, MP-1 was illegal under the Municipal Code, the City Charter, and California Constitution. Remarkably, no one at either the City or SDCERS appears even to have considered the question of MP-1's legality under the Municipal Code, City Charter, or California Constitution, much less to have come up with a plausible affirmative answer to the question. While this remarkable oversight may be relevant to the question of whether anyone acted deliberately in violation of law, it does not alter the conclusion that MP-1 was illegal.

To state that MP-1 was illegal is not to state that the retirement benefits granted by the City in connection with MP-1 are illegal and unenforceable. While it is undeniable that the circumstances under which the 1996 "meet and confer" was conducted carried the taint of MP-1's illegality, it cannot be said that the benefit agreements themselves were invalid.

Though the conferral of enhanced benefits was conditioned upon the approval of the "rate stabilization plan" component of MP-1, the new pension benefits granted in 1996 were nonetheless authorized through the ordinary course of the labor negotiation process. The approval of the Manager's Proposal by the SDCERS Board did not in and of itself authorize the benefit enhancements, as the proposal noted that "[t]he following benefit changes do not require any action by the CERS Board, but rather are presented as part of the overall proposal." The City Council approved by resolution the tentative agreements reached between the City and the labor unions. Subsequently, the City Council adopted ordinances approving the Memoranda of Understanding ("MOUs") between the City and labor unions and amending the Municipal Code with the new benefit provisions contained in those MOUs. Pursuant to the San Diego City Charter, these retirement benefit amendments did not become effective until SDCERS approved them in April 1997. Despite the illegality of the City's arrangement to underfund the pension fund through MP-1, the benefit enhancements granted in connection with this scheme were implemented through valid MOUs and approved by both the City and SDCERS in accordance with the City Charter and Municipal Code.

Moreover, many City employees likely relied to their detriment (if the extensive benefit enhancements were to be considered void) in either choosing to retire (to start collecting their pensions) or maintaining positions with the City (because of the handsome pension benefits available). A court is likely to place great weight on this detrimental reliance before sweeping aside benefits that had been on the books for years, particularly considering the effect on City employees and retirees who had no part in crafting or approving the illegal components of the proposals.

Most importantly, the benefit enhancements conferred through the MOUs (and corresponding Municipal Code amendments) became vested in SDCERS members as contractual rights protected by both the California and United States Constitutions. As the California Supreme Court has stated, "[a]n employee's contractual pension expectations are measured by benefits which are in effect not only when employment commences, but which are thereafter conferred during the employee's subsequent tenure." Moreover, an employee's "pension right may not be destroyed, once vested, without impairing a contractual obligation of the employing public entity." In other words, there are constitutional limits placed on the City's ability to eliminate retirement benefits after they have been granted. The City must provide comparable new advantages to members of the pension system if it seeks to modify or terminate the new benefits conferred in 1997 or thereafter. Thus, the City cannot unilaterally terminate vested pension benefits without granting concessions to plan members in return. It is likely a court engaging in a careful analysis of the competing interests would inevitably conclude the City's contractual pension obligations to its public employees is an impediment to, if indeed, it does not preclude, voiding benefits that SDCERS members have been relying upon for almost a decade.

Further, regardless of what employees are legally entitled to, the City is, of course, free to agree to provide its employees with whatever salary and benefits, including retirement benefits, it chooses.

SDCERS Board members, City officials, the City Council and the then-Mayor may claim that they did not know they were violating specific statutory and Constitutional requirements when they enacted MP-1. Separate and apart from these requirements, however, fiduciary principles rooted in the California Constitution, common law, and common sense also place strict limitations on how the SDCERS Board may act. Unlike the specific statutory and constitutional restrictions discussed above, SDCERS Board members cannot credibly claim to have been unaware of these fiduciary principles. We conclude the SDCERS Board also violated its fiduciary duty in enacting MP-1, that City officials encouraged it to do so, and that decision-makers in both camps (including those with a foot in each) knew what they were doing, as discussed further below.

The California Constitution, article XVI, section 17, provides:

> [T]he retirement board of a public pension or retirement system shall have plenary authority and fiduciary responsibility for investment of moneys and administration of the system . . .
>
> The retirement board of a public pension or retirement system shall have the sole and exclusive fiduciary responsibility over the assets of the public pension or retirement system. The retirement board shall also have sole and exclusive responsibility to administer the system in a manner that will assure prompt delivery of benefits and selected services to the participants and their beneficiaries. The assets of a public pension or retirement system are trust funds and shall be held for the exclusive purposes of providing benefits to participants in the pension or retirement system and their beneficiaries and defraying reasonable expenses of administering the system . . .
>
> A retirement board's duty to its participants and their beneficiaries shall take precedence over any other duty. . . .

The Constitutional provisions giving retirement boards "plenary" authority over, and "sole and exclusive fiduciary responsibility" for, the assets and administration of the retirement system and declaring that the Board's duty to its participants and their beneficiaries "shall take precedence over any other duty" were added by Constitutional amendment in 1992. The "Findings and Declarations" accompanying the proposed (and later adopted) amendment include the following:

- Politicians have undermined the dignity and security of all citizens who depend on pension benefits for their retirement by repeatedly raiding their pension funds.
- . . . To protect the financial security of retired Californians, politicians must be prevented from meddling in or looting pension funds.
- Raids by politicians on public pension funds will burden taxpayers with massive tax increases in the future.
- To protect pension systems, retirement board trustees must be free from political meddling and intimidation.

It is difficult to imagine a clearer declaration of Constitutional intent that retirement boards function independently of the political process and act solely in the interests of their members. In approving MP-1, the SDCERS Board failed to satisfy this standard.

The SDCERS Board has no proper role in setting retirement benefits. That job belongs to the City. The SDCERS Board's job is to ensure the payment of benefits determined by others by determining annual contribution requirements for the City and its employees and by managing the assets under its control. Although the California Constitution also obligates the SDCERS Board to keep employer (City) contributions to a minimum, this obligation may not conflict with the Board's primary obligation to provide secure funding for members' benefits. If two possible courses of action provide the same financial security for members' benefits, the Board should choose the one that requires the lower City contribution, but the Board may not impair the financial security of members' benefits in order to reduce the City's payment obligations.

MP-1 did just that: it reduced the flow of funds to the retirement system, an obvious negative for SDCERS, in order to benefit the City, which had its payment obligations reduced, while creating no compensating benefit whatsoever for SDCERS. This was a violation of the Board's duty. Neither of the supposed benefits of MP-1 – rate relief for the City, and benefit increases made possible by the rate relief – was a benefit the SDCERS Board was entitled to consider. It could press for lower contribution rates for the City, but not if, as in the case of MP-1, these lower rates came at the direct expense of funds available to SDCERS. And SDCERS is not in the business of promoting increases in retirement benefits: it is in the business of funding whatever level of benefits the City, through the political process, elects to confer on its employees.

Both the SDCERS actuary, Rick Roeder, of Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company, and its fiduciary counsel, Dwight Hamilton, of Hamilton and Faatz, "approved" MP-1. Mr. Roeder was reported to have said that MP-1 was a sound proposal. Mr. Hamilton said: "[T]he Board [is] acting within the discretion granted to [it] and discharging its fiduciary duties set forth in Article XVI, Sec. 17, of the California Constitution." For a variety of reasons, we think that neither the SDCERS Board nor the City officials who pressed the adoption of MP-1 can take any comfort in this "approval."

Neither Mr. Roeder nor Mr. Hamilton identified a specific benefit that SDCERS received from MP-1 that would have allowed the Board to approve it. One can imagine circumstances in which there might have been such a benefit. If the City had been on the verge of a general default on its obligations, for example, the SDCERS Board might reasonably have traded a lower payment amount for a greater certainty that payment would actually be made: half a loaf is better than none. In other words, payments below actuarial rates in early years might reasonably have been traded for payments above actuarial rates – perhaps funded by anticipated future increases in City revenues – in later years. But neither of these possible situations was in fact the case, and neither Mr. Roeder nor Mr. Hamilton addressed any other specific benefit to SDCERS from MP-1.

Moreover, neither Mr. Roeder nor Mr. Hamilton concluded that MP-1 was in the interests of retirement system members. Instead, they indicated the SDCERS Board could find that MP-1 was in the interests of retirement system members. We could not find evidence demonstrating the SDCERS Board actually made such a finding, or could have done so in good faith. Certainly the Board was no more successful than Mr. Roeder or Mr. Hamilton in identifying a benefit to SDCERS that offset the detriment of reduced funding and permitted the Board to approve MP-1.

Put another way, the conclusion SDCERS's counsel reached, after the fact, about MP-2 – that the Board violated its fiduciary duty in approving it – applies with the same force, for the same reasons, to MP-1. In each case, the SDCERS Board gave up something of significant value to its members and got nothing in return. Similarly, Morrison & Foerster concluded in 1995 that approval of a much more limited predecessor of MP-1 was not within the Board's fiduciary discretion. The opinions of the professionals who approved MP-1 cannot be squared with, and have no satisfactory answer for, the arguments advanced by Morrison & Foerster in 1995 and Seltzer Caplan in 2003.

In summary, we conclude the SDCERS Board violated its fiduciary duties in approving MP-1. But the SDCERS Board is not the only party that bears responsibility for MP-1. The City officials who proposed, advocated, and helped approve MP-1 in their dual capacity as SDCERS Board members, knew the sole purpose of MP-1 was to provide short-term financial relief for the City and created no benefit whatsoever for retirement system members. These City officials caused a funding scheme to be adopted which, whether they knew it or not, was in violation of the California Constitution, the City Charter, the Municipal Code, and a breach of the SDCERS Board's fiduciary duty.

Manager's Proposal 2

Although much of the prior examination of San Diego's pension crisis has focused on events leading up to, and culminating in, MP-2, our discussion of MP-2 will be much briefer. We conclude the SDCERS Board, at the instigation of the City, first abandoned its obligations to retirement system members not in 2002, but in 1996. We have concluded MP-1 was illegal and a violation of the Board's fiduciary duties. MP-2 did nothing to correct these illegalities. Some City Council and SDCERS Board members may have believed that, under at least some possible circumstances, MP-2 would have provided increased City funding of pension obligations than was required under MP-1. As we discuss throughout this report, this belief, if anyone held it, was false. The only circumstance under which MP-2 might have benefited SDCERS, compared with what it was entitled to receive under MP-1, was if the funding ratio floor of 82.3% was not hit as of June 30, 2002, and this did not turn out to be the case. Even if MP-2 had provided, or was expected to provide, benefits to SDCERS, it would not have corrected fully the illegality of the MP-1 funding mechanism, and the SDCERS Board members who approved or acquiesced in the continuation of City funding at rates below the Annual Required Contribution would have violated the California Constitution, the City Charter, and their fiduciary duties for all of the reasons discussed in detail above in connection with MP-1.

Moreover, to the extent MP-2 was in fact expected to have an impact on the City's payments to SDCERS, the expected impact was to reduce those payments compared with what was required under MP-1, not increase them. MP-2 removed one of the primary protections for SDCERS contained in MP-1, and to this extent it not only perpetuated a funding mechanism that was already illegal and improper, but also aggravated it. MP-2, thus, also represented a new and independent illegal act by the SDCERS Board, at the instigation of the City.

As with MP-1, MP-2 did not benefit SDCERS at all. By the time MP-2 was formally approved by the City Council in November 2002, the fiscal year ending June 30, 2002 was already over. Although the result was not yet "official," it was obvious to everyone that the funded ratio floor of 82.3% – the MP-1 trigger – would be breached as of the fiscal year ending on June 30, 2002. Mr. Grissom and Ms. Webster knew no later than April 2002 that the funded ratio was likely to be 80%. Since that time, nothing had happened to shrink SDCERS's liabilities or increase the City's funding, and the financial markets had continued their slide. The fact that the MP-1 trigger was in fact hit as of June 30, 2002, and that this was obvious to everyone in November 2002, made a mockery of the only argument that SDCERS received some benefit from MP-2, namely, increased payments from the City if the trigger was not hit. In light of the fact that the trigger had in fact been hit, MP-2 served solely to give the City relief from its obligations under MP-1, which in turn had served solely to give it relief from its obligation to make a full ARC each year. In consequence, for the reasons discussed under our analysis of MP-1, MP-2 violated the applicable provisions of the California Constitution, the San Diego City Charter, and the fiduciary duties of the SDCERS Board members who voted to approve it. Our conclusion about MP-2 is confirmed by the public disclosure in late 2005 that SDCERS's own counsel concluded, in evaluating possible responses to the Gleason litigation in early 2003, that MP-2 was a violation of the Board's fiduciary duties, violations which were instigated by the City.

Violations of the Internal Revenue Code

SDCERS operates as a retirement system trust fund under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("IRC"). As a plan qualified under Section 401(a), SDCERS receives a tax exemption, pursuant to IRC Section 501(a), on monies accruing within the pension trust fund. The City has demonstrated a history of noncompliance with the IRC in the manner in which it funds and administers healthcare benefits for employees. Between 1982 and 2005, the use of SDCERS Surplus Earnings to fund retiree healthcare benefits and the administration of the retirement healthcare program through SDCERS contravened the qualification requirements of IRC Section 401(a) and IRC Section 401(h). The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") may disqualify a retirement plan for failure to comply with the requirements of Section 401(a) and other provisions of federal laws.

Most prominently, the City's direct use of SDCERS Surplus Earnings to fund retiree healthcare benefits starting in fiscal year 1983 through fiscal year 1992 violated IRC Section 401(a)(2), or the "exclusive benefit rule." In particular, this provision provides that, in order for a pension plan to be considered a qualified plan, it must be impossible "for any part of the corpus or income to be (within the taxable year or thereafter) used for, or diverted to, purposes other than for the exclusive benefit of [the employer's] employees or their beneficiaries." U.S. Treasury Department regulations specify that, pursuant to this requirement, assets of a retirement plan must only be used for traditional retirement type benefits, a category which does not include payments for medical expenses. Plainly, the City's direct reliance on SDCERS to pay for retiree healthcare benefits between 1982 and 1993 violated IRC Section 401(a). The IRS could disqualify the SDCERS Plan for this egregious violation of the "exclusive benefit rule."

The City's creation of a 401(h) account was, in theory, a valid exercise of its powers. However, as implemented, the use of this trust to circumvent the "exclusive benefit rule" arguably violated the requirements of IRC Section 401(h) and, in turn, continued the violation of IRC Section 401(a). The City was supposed to fund the 401(h) account independently to meet the required yearly premium payments for retirees' insurance policies (plus additional reserve amounts) in order to prevent the use of SDCERS assets for non-pension-related purposes. However, the credit the City received from SDCERS toward its pension contribution – in the amount of the City's contribution to the Section 401(h) fund – arguably resulted in an indirect diversion of pension funds to cover retiree healthcare premiums. Thus, the System's Surplus Earnings, which were otherwise earmarked as pension assets, continued to bear the cost of the City's healthcare "contribution." While the IRC does permit transfers of "excess pension assets" in the pension fund to a 401(h) account under IRC Section 420, the Surplus Earnings were not sufficient to qualify as "excess" for purposes of an IRC Section 420 transfer exception. The funding scheme arguably violated the Section 401(h) exception and the Section 401(a) requirements. Thus, the entire plan is subject to disqualification as a qualified defined benefit pension plan.

The City will likely argue that, as a technical matter, its bifurcated payment scheme implemented and developed between fiscal years 1993 and 2005 precluded the direct diversion of System assets to fund retiree healthcare, and thus avoided violating IRC Section 401(a)(2). However, even if the IRS were to agree, the City and SDCERS would necessarily have been violating the SDCERS "Plan Documents" during the relevant time period, which would be considered an "Operational Failure" pursuant to IRS Rev. Proc. 2006-27. In particular, both the City Charter and the Municipal Code require the City to contribute to the System at rates calculated by the SDCERS actuary. By entering into MP-1 and MP-2, through which the City was able to avoid making contributions to SDCERS at actuarially calculated rates, the City caused its pension contribution to be deficient, violating the funding requirements of the Plan Documents. The City exacerbated this Operational Failure through the bifurcated payment plan – by allocating a portion of its annual pension contribution toward the retiree healthcare cost and relying on Surplus Earnings to make up the shortfall, the City fell even further below the ARC, based on the SDCERS actuary's annual valuations. Given the knowledge and intent with which City officials implemented this scheme over an extended period of time to reduce the City's annual pension contribution – or, put otherwise, to avoid paying for retiree healthcare – it is likely the IRS would view this Operational Failure as both significant and egregious. Under whichever theory the IRS were to proceed, the SDCERS Plan could be disqualified and its tax-exempt status revoked.

The IRS's Employee Plans Compliance Resolution System ("EPCRS") enables a plan sponsor to communicate with the IRS as to the validity of any aspect of a plan or the effectiveness of a correction made by the sponsor on account of a past violation. Two components of EPCRS facilitate this type of voluntary compliance monitoring: the Self-Correction Program ("SCP") and the Voluntary Correction Program ("VCP"). The third component, the Audit Closing Agreement Program ("Audit CAP"), arises after an audit has already begun.

Notably, SDCERS has already submitted several compliance requests pursuant to VCP regarding, among other things, an Operational Failure related to the Presidential Leave benefit. However, the components of EPCRS are "not available to correct failures relating to the diversion or misuse of plan assets." Considering the willfulness of the City's use of SDCERS Surplus Earnings in the past to fund the "pay-as-you-go" retiree healthcare benefit – not to mention the contrivances of the City to skirt the requirements of the IRC by amending the Municipal Code and, later, the City Charter, upon the misgivings of tax counsel – it is unlikely the IRS would decline to pursue a full investigation of the City's breach of the most important requirement of IRC Section 401(a): the preservation and protection of System assets.

Moreover, the IRS could proceed against SDCERS and, in turn, the City on the basis of several "prohibited transactions" implicated by the MP-1, MP-2, and healthcare funding schemes. A qualified plan may lose its tax exemption if it "lends any part of its income or corpus, without the receipt of adequate security and a reasonable rate of interest" to the creator of the trust. More broadly, the plan may lose its exemption if it "engages in any other transaction which results in a substantial diversion of its income or corpus" to the creator of the trust. The IRS could find that, by allowing the City (the creator of the SDCERS Trust) to reduce its contributions to SDCERS (the plan) through MP-1 and MP-2 below the legally-required rates, SDCERS provided the City with an unsecured loan and pushed this liability off into the future. At the very least, the use of SDCERS Surplus Earnings to fund retiree healthcare benefits resulted in a "substantial diversion" of System assets from their intended purpose, the funding of pension obligations. Thus, the IRS has several grounds on which it could disqualify SDCERS from tax-exempt status.

However, it is unlikely the IRS would disqualify SDCERS from the tax exemption it has taken advantage of since inception. Because the City is a governmental, not-for-profit entity, it has no taxable income from which to deduct its contributions to the System, one of the advantages of tax-exempt status. Rather, the primary tax advantage SDCERS has received is the deferral of taxes on the benefits accruing to its participants. Thus, the disqualification of the Plan would primarily hurt the beneficiaries of the system while not adversely affecting the City in any direct manner.

The IRS has a considerable amount of discretion in regard to actions it may take against the City for violations of the IRC. In a recent IRS investigation into the operations of several pension funds of the City of New York ("New York"), the IRS entered into a Closing Agreement with New York that waived monetary sanctions against the municipality for similar violations of the IRC's governmental retirement plan qualification requirements and maintained the qualified status of the pension funds. In particular, New York had amended three separate pension trust funds (serving police officers, firefighters, and general employees, respectively) to allow for the transfer of trust assets to a Variable Supplement Fund ("VSF") established within each pension fund. Since the VSFs provided non-pension-related supplemental benefits to retirees in addition to regular pension benefits, the IRS concluded that the diversion of pension trust assets – in excess of $176 million – into the VSFs and to New York violated IRC Section 401(a)(2), the "exclusive benefit rule." The IRS did not contend that the trust arrangements constituted prohibited transaction violations, which would have implicated the disqualification provision of IRC Section 503(a)(1)(B). In lieu of disqualifying the pension trusts from tax-exempt status, the IRS mandated that New York repay the amount of the transferred assets. The IRS also required that New York timely submit legislation to the New York State Legislature to amend the statutes governing the City pension trusts at issue to ensure future compliance with the qualification requirements of IRC Section 401(a)(2).

Although it is unlikely the IRS would disqualify SDCERS and punish its beneficiaries, the fact that it could do so provides considerable leverage to the IRS in shaping a remedy. Similar to its resolution of New York's pension fund violations, the IRS will likely exercise its authority to negotiate a closing agreement with the City pursuant to IRC Section 7121. At the very least, it is likely that, like New York, the City will have to repay to SDCERS the assets (plus accrued interest) that it used directly from SDCERS Surplus Earnings to fund retiree healthcare benefits between fiscal years 1983 and 1992. Moreover, the IRS may well contend that the City must repay to SDCERS the monies (plus accrued interest) that were transferred out of Surplus Earnings as a credit to the City's pension contribution against the retiree healthcare cost between fiscal years 1993 and 2005. The IRS may also hold the City accountable – based on both Operational Failures and prohibited transactions – for the repayment of monies withheld from SDCERS below the actuarially calculated rates through the implementation of MP-1 and MP-2. The IRS will likely require that the City amend the Municipal Code and, if necessary, the City Charter, to ensure that SDCERS remains in compliance with the requirements of IRC Section 401(a) and IRC Section 401(h) in the future. It is unclear whether the IRS would pursue obtaining a large, non-statutory penalty against the City, in excess of the total amount of funds diverted and withheld from SDCERS. As mentioned above, however, SDCERS has already manifested a willingness to cooperate with the IRS in order to correct past failures.

VIOLATIONS OF LAW: WASTEWATER

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act requires municipalities to structure their rates in a proportionate manner, to ensure that each user pays his fair share. Although the Clean Water Act does not define proportionality, the SWRCB, which promulgates regulations interpreting the Act, does, and it explicitly requires that COD be included in the sewer rate structure. Because the City's rate structure for the ten-year period from 1995 to 2004 did not fairly allocate the significantly higher cost of treating wastewater discharged by certain industrial users, resulting in residential users subsidizing the rates of industrial ones by millions of dollars per year, the City's rates were not proportionate and thus violated the Clean Water Act's proportionality requirement.

Enforcement authority for such violations is generally limited to the EPA and, through express delegation to the State, the SWRCB. The agencies have broad authority and discretion to impose wide-ranging sanctions on a city, as extreme as terminating its grants and loans, suspending a city's work on a project, or rendering a city ineligible to receive future federal assistance. The SWRCB's standard practice, however, is to pursue violations through less formal means like sending a notice of violation letter, as it did here. The SWRCB typically escalates its enforcement action only when it deems it necessary to correct a violation. Here, the EPA, and the SWRCB as its delegate, had the authority to take more aggressive action against the City than it did, in order to enforce the Clean Water Act and to remedy the violation. The agencies exercised their discretion not to do so. Nevertheless, the City was still liable for breaching the Clean Water Act, and the parties who caused the violation were also responsible for knowingly causing the City to persist in its violation of federal law and placing the City in jeopardy of being made the subject of a federal enforcement action.

Proposition 218

Similar to the Clean Water Act, Prop 218 also contains a proportionality component, requiring that fees imposed upon "any parcel or person as an incident of property ownership shall not exceed the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel." Although the issue is not settled, there is authority suggesting that Prop 218's proportionality requirement applies to sewer charges, and, if so, the evidence shows the City violated this requirement.

Criminal Liability

If the City or any employees made false statements regarding the City's compliance with proportionality requirements in order to obtain federal funds, those false statements could also constitute violations of certain criminal statutes, if made with intent to mislead the SWRCB, the federal government's agent in administering the EPA's grant and loan program. The relevant statutes are as follows:

- 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a) provides that it is unlawful to "knowingly and willfully" falsify or conceal a material fact, make any materially false, fictitious or fraudulent statement, or make a false writing knowing it to contain a materially false statement.

- 33 U.S.C. §1319(c)(4) is the Clean Water Act's own specific false statement provision, making it a crime to knowingly make "any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under this chapter or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this chapter. . ." Section 13387(e) of the California Water Code mirrors the Clean Water Act with respect to false statements to the regional and state water boards.

- 18 U.S.C. § 287 provides that it is unlawful to "make or present" to any person of the United States or any department or agency thereof "any claim" against the United States or any of its departments or agencies, "knowing such claim to be false, fictitious, or fraudulent."

- 18 U.S.C. § 666(a)(1)(A) provides that it is unlawful for any agent of a local government to "obtain[] by fraud" or "intentionally misappl[y]" for property that "is valued at $5,000 or more." It applies in circumstances where a government "receives, in any one year period, benefits in excess of $10,000 under a Federal program involving" a grant or loan.

DISCLOSURE-RELATED DEFICIENCIES AND VIOLATIONS OF LAW: PENSION AND WASTEWATER

The City and SDCERS provided public disclosures about pension obligations and wastewater compliance that were incomplete, inaccurate, and misleading from 1996 through 2003. The following describes those deficiencies.

The City's Disclosure Process

The City of San Diego, as an issuer of securities to the public, provided information to the marketplace and to its citizens concerning the financial health of the City and the City's ability to fulfill its obligations to bondholders in three principal ways: (a) the Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports for the City and SDCERS; (b) offering statements and other disclosure documents in connection with City bond offerings; and (c) presentations to rating agencies that analyzed the City's creditworthiness and provided reports to investors.

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

The City CAFR, which was usually released toward the end of the calendar year, consisted of financial and statistical information for the City's prior fiscal year, ending June 30th. The audited "Financial Section" contained both an overview of the City's general-purpose financial statements for all City funds combined – including balance sheet information, revenues and expenses, and cash flow position – and similar information for each individual City fund. The financial section also contained a "Notes" section, consisting of supplemental information about the financial condition of certain City programs, accounting methods underlying the City's finances, and other matters not reflected in the numerical financial statements. The non-audited "Statistical Section" contained data showing ten-year trends in the City's expenditures, revenues, and bonded debt, among other items. From fiscal year 1997 to 2002, the Pension Plan note of the City CAFR contained the following reference to SDCERS financial reports: "SDCERS is considered part of the City of San Diego's financial reporting entity and is included in the City's financial reports as a pension trust fund. SDCERS issues a stand-alone financial report which is available at its office."

The City Auditor and Comptroller's Office was principally responsible for compiling and updating the information in the CAFR. Throughout the time period covered by this Report, the City Auditor and Comptroller was Ed Ryan, and the Assistant City Auditor and Comptroller was Terri Webster. Within this Office, the Accounting Division managed the flow of information among the City's individual funds, rolling up the information provided by each fund into a central database from which the CAFR was created. The City delegated the drafting of the Notes to the financial statements to the City's outside auditor, which also audited the financial statements. The outside auditor relied on the Auditor and Comptroller's Office and other City offices to provide it with relevant, accurate, and current information to update the Notes on an annual basis.

The retirement system issued its own Comprehensive Annual Financial Report ("SDCERS CAFR") in about November or December of each year. This document contained introductory information about SDCERS, audited financial statements of the trust, investment allocation data, actuarial assumptions and valuations, and statistical data. This document was published for the purpose of providing the public with material, accurate information about the status of the retirement system. Responsibility for the accuracy and fairness of the SDCERS CAFR rested with SDCERS management.

Bond Offering Disclosures

When the City sought to raise money from the public markets through a bond offering, it was required to release a series of disclosure documents in connection with the bond issuance. The principal disclosure documents associated with municipal bond offerings were the Preliminary Official Statement ("POS") and the Official Statement ("OS"). The POS was distributed to potential investors before the bonds were issued, so that the issuer and underwriter could gauge the market's level of interest in the bonds. The POS contained, among other things, a description of the bonds, a statement of the source of revenue with which the City would repay the bonds, and information concerning the financial health of the City, including the general-purpose financial statement portion of the City's most recent CAFR. The OS contained substantially the same information as the POS, but also contained pricing information. The OS was published when the issuance was finalized and was distributed to both the purchasers of the bonds and to Nationally Recognized Municipal Securities Information Repositories ("NRMSIR"), which functioned as information clearinghouses for municipal securities. As part of the City's continuing disclosure agreements with bond holders, it would periodically issue an Annual Report for each outstanding bond issue. The City often issued its Annual Reports in April of each year. The Annual Reports generally contained the most recent City CAFR as an attachment.

Financing Services – a division of the City Treasurer's Office – was primarily responsible for coordinating the issuance of bond offerings and overseeing the preparation of the disclosure statements. Financing Services worked with the City Attorney's Office and several outside professionals in discharging these obligations. An outside financial advisor provided guidance about different financing options available to the City in connection with particular financings. Bond counsel assisted in the preparation of the bond offering documents and with the analysis of pertinent tax-related issues. The City often engaged separate disclosure counsel to review the disclosure documents and help the City satisfy applicable securities law obligations.

The POS and the OS for each bond offering contained detailed information about the purpose(s) for which funding was being sought and the terms of the securities being offered. Relevant financial information about the City appeared in two places: Appendix A to each POS and OS presented financial information about the City prepared by the Financing Services department of the City Treasurer's Office, assisted by the City Attorney's Office; and Appendix B to each POS and OS contained excerpts from the City's most recent CAFR, prepared by the City Auditor's Office.

During the process of approving a bond offering resolution or ordinance, City Council members were generally provided with the applicable Preliminary Official Statement and back-up information about the offering under cover of a "Form 1472" (Request for Council Action). The Council members voted on the issuance in an open session, after the bond ordinance or resolution had been discussed at least once and a representative of Financing Services had briefed the City Council about the background of and issues relating to the bond issuance.

Presentations to Debt Rating Agencies

Municipal bonds are analyzed by three major rating agencies: Fitch Ratings, Standard & Poor's, and Moody's Investors Service. Municipalities, such as the City of San Diego, are not required to provide information directly to rating agencies, but often do so in an attempt to explain and supplement the information contained in CAFRs and bond offering documents. The rating agencies make this information available to the investing public, and the City understands that they will do so. The agencies also use this information to rate specific offerings. The City of San Diego had annual meetings with rating agencies, and also met with them periodically to discuss particular offerings. In advance of these meetings, the rating agencies provided the City with a list of questions regarding the City's finances, which the City responded to at the meetings. These presentations covered the City's financial condition, general economic and demographic trends, and current and proposed financings.

Relevant Legal Standards

While the majority of federal securities laws do not apply to municipal issuers, municipal actors – including the City's employees, its elected officials and the City itself – are subject to the anti-fraud provisions of the securities laws, in particular Section 17(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 related thereto. These sections generally cover fraudulent acts committed in connection with the purchase or sale of a security, which would include any acts committed in connection with the offering or sale of municipal bonds issued by the City of San Diego. More particularly, Section 10(b) and Rule 10b-5 broadly "prohibit any person, including municipal issuers and brokers, dealers and municipal securities dealers, from making a false or misleading statement of material fact, or omitting any material facts necessary to make statements made by that person not misleading, in connection with the offer, purchase or sale of any security." This provision applies to a primary violator – a person or entity "who employs a manipulative device or makes a material misstatement (or omission) on which a purchaser or seller of securities relies . . . assuming all of the requirements for primary liability under Rule 10b-5 are met" – and to one who aids and abets such a violation.

In order to establish a violation of Section 10(b) and Rule 10b-5, there must be proof: (a) of a false or misleading statement or omission; (b) of the materiality of the statement or omission; (c) that the statement or omission was made in connection with the purchase or sale of a security; and (d) that the statement or omission was made with "scienter," or intent, which in the securities context means "a mental state embracing intent to deceive, manipulate or defraud." Scienter can also include reckless, and not just intentional, conduct, as long as it is "highly unreasonable . . . , involving not merely simple, or even inexcusable negligence, but an extreme departure from the standards of ordinary care, and which presents a danger of misleading buyers or sellers that is either known to the defendant or is so obvious that the actor must have been aware of it." In addition, a statement or omission is material "if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable shareholder would consider it important" or that "the disclosure of the omitted fact would have been viewed by the reasonable investor as having significantly altered the 'total mix' of information made available." Materiality "depends on the significance the reasonable investor would place on the withheld or misrepresented information."

Section 17(a) has the same elements as Section 10(b) and Rule 10b-5 for establishing a securities law violation, except for the final element of intent. Sections 17(a)(2) and 17(a)(3) require only proof of negligence for statements made in connection with the issuance of securities.

The SEC has sought and entered cease-and-desist orders and, on occasion, injunctions, against both municipal issuers and municipal officials on the basis of Section 10(b), Rule 10b-5, and Section 17(a). One such enforcement action involved Orange County, California, which had not disclosed in several bond offering disclosure statements that most of the County's assets were invested in high-risk investment pools upon which the County relied significantly for balancing its budget and repaying bond debt. The SEC charged Orange County with securities fraud and entered a cease-and-desist order against it for violations of Section 10(b), Rule 10b-5, and Section 17(a). The SEC also sought and obtained permanent injunctions against Orange County's Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer based on a finding that these high-level officials understood the overall danger involved with tying a high-risk investment strategy to the ability of the County to meet its current and future financial obligations.

In a similar case several years later, the SEC entered a cease-and-desist order against the City of Miami for issuing misleading disclosure statements in connection with three bond offerings and Miami's 1994 financial statement. Like San Diego, Miami failed adequately to disclose information about a looming financial crisis about which it had been warned and downplayed concerns about its practice of informally shifting money between various City funds to pay off a growing budget deficit. The SEC also entered cease-and-desist orders under Section 10(b), Rule 10b-5, and Section 17(a) against Miami's City Manager and Assistant City Manager for their substantial roles in issuing the misleading disclosure statements.

While the Orange County and Miami enforcement actions involved findings that City officials acted with scienter in violating the antifraud provisions of the federal securities laws, the SEC has also proceeded against municipal issuers on the basis of the negligence standard of Section 17(a)(2) and (3) of the Securities Act. Most recently, the SEC entered a cease-and-desist order against the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority ("MTA") and its chairman for failing to disclose projected cost increases in a tunnel construction project to those officials preparing and approving three bond offerings. The SEC concluded that the MTA and its chairman acted negligently in connection with the bond offerings in that they should have appreciated the significance to investors of the almost-certain budget increase, thus committing and causing violations of Section 17(a)(2) and (3).

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements and Other Applicable Accounting Standards

While the federal securities law anti-fraud provisions serve as the foundation for potential liability, municipal issuers are also regulated on a more continuing basis by financial statement disclosure standards set by both the federal government and accounting standards organizations. As the SEC has emphasized:

> Sound financial statements are critical to the integrity of the primary and secondary markets for municipal securities, just as they are for corporate securities. The key to the reliability and relevancy of the information contained in the financial statements of a municipal issuer is the use of a comprehensive body of accounting principles consistently applied by the issuer.

The City represents in its CAFRs that it conforms its financial accounting policies to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP"). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board – as recognized by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("AICPA") and the Government Finance Officers Association ("GFOA") – is the ultimate authority in setting the standards for GAAP for state and local governments.

Further, as a recipient of federal grants, the City must undergo a yearly audit, pursuant to the Single Audit Act, through which it must satisfy, among other things, the standards prescribed by the United States Office of Management and Budget for state and local governments. To comply with federal requirements, the City's outside auditor conducts an annual audit and prepares a Single Audit Report, in addition to and separate from the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. The Single Audit Report – circulated to agencies overseeing the City's compliance with its receipt of federal grants – must be prepared pursuant to generally accepted government auditing standards, including those embodied in "circulars" set forth by the Office of Management and Budget and in Government Auditing Standards (also known as the "Yellowbook") issued by the United States Government Accountability Office.

These accounting principles and financial reporting requirements, in addition to other SEC pronouncements, provide a relevant baseline for understanding the disclosure required for a state or local governmental entity. A brief analysis of these standards is relevant to the ultimate determination of whether a misrepresentation or omission of fact is material and, thus, whether a municipality has satisfied its legal disclosure obligations.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements

The GASB establishes standards for accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments, including specific guidance for public employee retirement systems. Statements and interpretations put forth by the GASB serve as the most authoritative source of GAAP standards, though other bulletins and information put forth by the GASB and the AICPA also provide relevant guidance for municipalities.

A brief description of some of the GASB Statements applicable to the City and SDCERS is provided below.

- GASB 10. Under GASB 10, disclosure of a contingency should be made when there is a reasonable possibility that a loss may have been incurred. The disclosure should identify the nature of the contingency and provide an estimate or range of the possible loss (or state that such an estimate cannot be made). If an asset is impaired or a liability is incurred subsequent to the effective date of the entity's financial statements (but before their issuance) this also must be disclosed to prevent the financial statement from being misleading.

- GASB 12. GASB 12 addresses disclosure of information regarding post-employment, non-pension benefits, also known as "other post-employment benefits." Post-retirement healthcare benefits are an example of such a benefit. An employer that provides such benefits must disclose a description of the benefit provided, eligibility requirements, and a quantification of both the employer and participant contribution obligations. Additionally, the employer must provide a description of the accounting and financing or funding policies followed, and any additional information that the employer believes will help users assess the nature and magnitude of the costs of the employer's financial commitment to the other post-employment benefits.

- GASB 25. GASB 25 provides standards to enhance the understandability and usefulness of pension information included in the financial statements of state and local government pension plans. For defined benefit pension plans, the financial statements should provide information about (a) plan assets, plan liabilities, and plan net assets; (b) the year-to-year changes in plan net assets; (c) the funded status of the plan over the long term and the progress made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due; and (d) the contribution requirements of plan members, employers, and other contributors and the extent of compliance with those requirements.

- GASB 26. GASB 26 applies to post-employment healthcare plans administered by state and local governmental defined benefit pension plans. When post-employment healthcare is administered by a defined benefit pension plan, the plan's financial report must include:

  (a) a statement of postemployment healthcare plan net assets,

  (b) a statement of changes in postemployment healthcare plan net assets, and

  (c) notes to the financial statements, all prepared in accordance with the pension plan reporting standards. The notes also should include a brief description of the eligibility requirements for postemployment healthcare benefits and the required contribution rate(s) of the employer(s).

- GASB 27. GASB 27 sets out standards for the measurement of pension expenditures and related liabilities, assets, note disclosures, and required supplementary information in the financial reports of state and local governmental employers. In the notes to its financial statements, an employer should include a brief description of the types of benefits and the authority establishing each benefit for its plan.

- GASB 34. GASB 34 addresses basic financial statements and the section of financial reports directed to management's discussion and analysis for state and local governments. A governmental entity should describe "currently known facts, decisions, or conditions that are expected to have a significant effect on financial position (net assets) or results of operations (revenues, expenses, and other changes in net assets)."

SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 99: Materiality

The materiality of misstatements in financial statements is discussed in SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 99 ("SAB 99"). According to SAB 99, "[t]he omission or misstatement of an item in a financial report is material if, in the light of the surrounding circumstances, the magnitude of the item is such that it is probable that the judgment of a reasonable person relying upon the report would have been changed or influenced by the inclusion or correction of the item." Misstatements are not immaterial simply because they fall beneath a quantitative threshold. A misstatement of even a relatively small amount could have a material effect on a financial statement.

Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-133

Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-133 addresses the obligation of a recipient of federal grant funds to comply with laws, regulations, and contractual or grant agreements, since failure to comply with such requirements could have a material effect on the federal program. An entity that receives federal funds must have those funds audited annually, and the audit must be filed in most cases within 9 months. If the audit results in a finding of a material noncompliance, a statement to that effect must be made. The City has not completed an audit of its federal grant funds since 2002.

Pension Disclosure Deficiencies

From the time that MP-1 was adopted in June 1996, through January 2004, when the City made a corrective voluntary disclosure, the City's various disclosure documents omitted or presented in an inaccurate or misleading fashion material information concerning the City's pension funding arrangement and its potential impact on the City's financial health. The disclosure deficiencies, ranging in importance from critical to mundane, are detailed in Appendix L to this Report. What follows is a brief summary of the more significant deficiencies affecting the City's pension disclosure.'

In the discussion that follows, we consider each category of disclosure document previously described for the six major disclosure deficiencies we have identified: (1) MP-1; (2) the Corbett litigation and settlement; (3) the MP-1 funding trigger and the City's financial crisis; (4) MP-2; (5) post-retirement healthcare liability, and (6) the City's net pension obligation.

Disclosure Failures Related to the Terms of MP-1

As noted above, MP-1 was adopted on June 21, 1996. Despite the significance of MP-1, both in terms of the risks inherent in underfunding the City's pension system and the City's decision to abandon accepted actuarial principles in calculating its pension contribution obligations, the City did not disclose anything about MP-1 in either its CAFR or any other publicly-filed financial document until its 1998 CAFR (filed on November 25, 1998). In the interim, the City's 1997 CAFR, which was issued in late 1997 and was the first CAFR that should have incorporated the changes implemented with MP-1, contained the following disclosure with respect to the City's pension obligations:

> SDCERS' funding policy provides for periodic employer contributions at actuarially determined rates that, expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll, are designed to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. The normal cost and actuarial accrued liability are determined using the projected unit credit actuarial funding method. Unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities are being amortized as a level percent of payroll over a period of 30 years (25 years remaining) . . . The City and the District contribute a portion of the employees' share and the remaining amount necessary to fund the system based on an actuarial valuation at the end of the preceding year under the projected unit credit method of actuarial valuation . . ..

This disclosure was inaccurate because MP-1 changed the City's pension funding policy. Under MP-1, the City and the SDCERS Board agreed the City would be permitted to contribute to SDCERS in an amount less than what would have been required had actuarially determined rates been used. The City, however, falsely claimed that it continued to contribute to SDCERS at actuarially determined rates when, in fact, it did not. This statement remained substantially unchanged in the City's CAFRs for fiscal years 1997 through 2002.

It was not until late 1998 – more than two years after the adoption of MP-1 – that the City first disclosed the existence of MP-1 in a footnote to its CAFR for fiscal year 1998. Even then, the disclosure was insufficient in numerous respects:

> In 1996 the City Council approved proposed changes to [SDCERS] which included changes to retiree health insurance, plan benefits, employer contribution rates and system reserves. The proposal included a provision to assure the funding level of the system would not drop below a level the Board's actuary deems reasonable in order to protect the financial integrity of the SDCERS. . . . The San Diego Municipal Code was then amended to reflect the changes. The changes provide the employer contribution rates be "ramped up" to the actuarially recommended rate in .50 percent increments over a ten year period at such time it was projected that the Projected Unit Credit (PUC) and Entry Age Normal (EAN) rates would be equal and the SDCERS would convert to EAN. The actuary calculated the present value of the difference between the employer contribution rate and actuarial rates over the ten-year period and this amount was funded in a reserve. This "Corridor" funding method is unique to the SDCERS and therefore is not one of the six funding methods formally sanctioned by the [GASB] for expending purposes. As a result for June 30, 1998, the actuary rates are reported to be $5,975,000 more than paid by the City which, technically per GASB 27 . . . is to be reported as a [NPO] even though the shortfall is funded in a reserve. The actuary believes the Corridor funding method is an excellent method for the City and that it will be superior to the PUC funding method. The actuary is in the process of requesting the GASB to adopt the Corridor funding method as an approved expending method which would then eliminate any reported NPO.

The City's disclosure omitted several key components of the MP-1 agreement. The disclosure noted that the agreement implemented changes in benefits and employer contributions, but it did not disclose that employer contribution rates were set at rates lower than actuarially required, in violation of a condition required by the City Charter, nor did it disclose what additional benefits were granted. It also failed to disclose that the benefit enhancements granted in MP-1 were contingent upon the SDCERS Board approving contribution relief for the City, estimated at the time to be a reduction in funding payments of approximately $110 million through the end of the agreement.

Moreover, the disclosure failed to discuss the effect of the trigger and the fact that, if the SDCERS funded ratio declined below the trigger, the City would have to make a large lump-sum payment to SDCERS – or begin contributing at a substantially higher rate – and that either outcome posed a potential risk to the City's future financial health. The indirect reference to the trigger ("a provision to assure the funding level would not drop below a level the Board's actuary deems reasonable") was insufficient to describe the risk to the City if the funded level fell below the trigger.

The description of the funding method was likewise misleading. It stated, "the Corridor funding method is an excellent method . . . it will be superior to the PUC funding method. The actuary is in the process of requesting the GASB to adopt the Corridor funding method as an approved expending method which would then eliminate any reported NPO." The City's disclosure suggested that its funding method was no more than a technical accounting matter that would be resolved as soon as the GASB adopted "Corridor" funding as an approved method. In fact, there was no certainty that such a thing would ever happen and, as it turned out, it never did.

The City also failed to disclose the possibility that MP-1 could be found to be illegal if challenged in court. Although the City stated that "the San Diego Municipal Code was then amended to reflect the changes" initiated by MP-1, this statement was inaccurate: the City never amended the Municipal Code to accommodate MP-1. Moreover, the City did not disclose that because of MP-1 its contributions to the pension system were not in compliance with either the City Charter or the Municipal Code, which required contributions at actuarially determined rates, and that the City's failure to contribute to SDCERS at actuarially determined rates could subject it to future liability to SDCERS or cause the entire MP-1 arrangement to be voided – another potential risk to the City's future financial health.

Finally, the City failed to disclose the conflicts of interest of SDCERS Board members, most of whom were, at that time, also City employees, voting on a proposal that provided contribution relief to the City in exchange for enhanced benefits that would accrue to them personally.

The City's disclosure in its 1998 CAFR about MP-1 generally remained the same from year to year after 1998. It violated the specific disclosure standards in GASB 27, Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Government Employers, which governed the City's disclosures in 1997 and subsequent years, because it failed to disclose (i) the changes in retirement benefits, (ii) that City contribution rates were less than actuarially required, (iii) the trigger threshold of 82.3%, and (iv) the potential financial implications to the City of breaching the trigger threshold, among other things. Despite the specific requirements of GASB 27, these matters were either inaccurately disclosed or only partially disclosed in the City CAFRs from 1997 through 2002.

None of the disclosure deficiencies in the City's CAFR were corrected in the corresponding SDCERS CAFR, if anyone had thought to look there for more detailed or accurate information. For fiscal years 1997 through 2002, the SDCERS CAFR repeated the following false and misleading statements about the system's pension funding mechanism:

> SDCERS' funding policy provides for periodic employer contributions at actuarially determined rates that, expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll, are designed to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. . . .
>
> The City and the District contribute a portion of the employees' share and the remaining amount necessary to fund the system based on an actuarial valuation at the end of the preceding year under the projected unit credit method of actuarial valuation. . .

The statements in the SDCERS CAFR throughout this period that the City's payments were "actuarially determined" or "based on an actuarial valuation" were simply false.

Finally, the City's disclosures in connection with bond offerings during the relevant time period were similarly deficient with respect to MP-1. From 1996 through 2003, while MP-1 came and went and MP-2 was adopted, the City's discussion of SDCERS in the Pension Plan note to the bond offering remained essentially unchanged. It said (in 1996):

> **Pension Plan**
>
> All City full-time employees participate with the full-time employees of the San Diego Unified Port District in the City Employees' Retirement System ("CERS"). CERS is a multiple-employer public employee retirement system that acts as a common investment and administrative agent for the City and the District. Through various benefit plans, CERS provides retirement benefits to all general and safety (police and fire) members.
>
> The CERS plans are structured as defined benefit plans in which benefits are based on salary, length of service and age. City employees are required to contribute a percentage of their annual salary to CERS. State legislation requires the City to contribute to CERS at rates determined by actuarial valuations.
>
> The City's last annual valuation dated June 30, 1995 stated that the funding ratio (Net Assets available for Benefits to Pension Benefit Obligation) of the SDCERS fund to be 86.8%. However, as there are some on-going meet and confer items being discussed, the Actuarial Report has not been ratified by the Retirement Board but is expected to be ratified in the near future. The CERS fund has an Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) of $96.3 million as of June 30, 1995. The UAAL is the difference

> between total actuarial accrued liabilities of $1.477 billion and assets allocated to funding of $1.380 billion. The UAAL is amortized over a 30 year period which started July 1, 1991, with each year's amortization payment reflected as a portion of the percentage of payroll representing the employer's contribution rate. As of June 30, 1995, there were 26 years remaining in the amortization period.

With the exception of certain financial information, such as the funded ratio and UAAL which changed over time, the above statement remained essentially the same from 1996 through the last bond offering by the City in 2003.

Throughout this time, the City's description of its pension plan in its Preliminary Official Statements and Official Statements was misleading. The statement that "State legislation requires the City to contribute to CERS at rates determined by actuarial valuation," while literally true, failed to disclose that the City was not, in fact, contributing to SDCERS at actuarially calculated rates due to the contribution relief afforded by MP-1 and, later, MP-2.

The fact that the City and SDCERS had entered into MP-1, the nature of this agreement, and its potential implications for the funded level of SDCERS, were material information that should have been disclosed. This funding mechanism implicated the primary concern of a bondholder – the ability of the issuer to pay its debts as they come due. Although SDCERS's funded ratio was more than 90% when MP-1 was adopted, by fixing the City's contributions, MP-1 virtually ensured an eroded funded ratio and a higher UAAL in the future. A higher UAAL would require the City, once it returned to actuarially-driven contributions, to make significantly increased payments to the pension system in future years. If the City were ultimately unable to make all of its legally-required payments, it may have had no choice but to default on its bond obligations. The City's intentional underfunding of its pension system would therefore have been an important factor to a reasonable investor considering whether to purchase the City's bonds.

In summary, neither the City nor SDCERS properly disclosed MP-1 in any of their financial disclosure documents. Specifically, and most importantly, the SDCERS CAFR and the City's bond offering disclosures falsely stated or implied that the City was continuing to fund SDCERS at actuarially determined rates when in fact contributions were far below these rates. The City CAFR alluded to a difference between City contribution rates and actuarially determined rates but obscured and downplayed the nature and amount of the difference. As a result of these deficiencies, neither citizens nor investors were alerted properly to the fact that the City was not funding its pension system at actuarially required rates.

Disclosure Failures Related to the Corbett Litigation and Settlement

The Corbett action was filed on July 16, 1998. City officials knew that a virtually identical claim had been successfully asserted in another California jurisdiction and that if the Corbett litigation were successful, it could result in a significant increase to the City's pension obligations. Nonetheless, the City failed to disclose the existence of this litigation in its 1998 and 1999 CAFRs.

By March 2000, the City had quantified the financial impact of the Corbett litigation and knew that it could be well over seven hundred million dollars. The Corbett settlement was approved by the court on May 17, 2000. Nonetheless, the City continued to fail to disclose properly either the litigation, its settlement, or its potential financial impact in any of its CAFRs or its Preliminary Official Statements and Official Statements for all bond offerings after the Corbett settlement. The SDCERS CAFRs in fiscal years 2000 and 2001 contained a description of the terms of the Corbett settlement in the Subsequent Events section that was incomplete and misleading. This disclosure was wholly inadequate because it failed to disclose the changes to the calculation of retirement benefits, the resulting additional liability created at SDCERS, and the overall financial impact the settlement would have on the City.

While the City's CAFRs were mostly silent about Corbett, the City did discuss Corbett in a Continuing Disclosure Annual Report ("Annual Report") issued on April 5, 2000, but in a misleading way. The Annual Report stated that a tentative settlement of Corbett had been reached, pursuant to which:

[A]dditional benefits to be paid to retired employees will be paid from sources other than [the] City's General Fund (or its enterprise funds). Active City employees will receive increased benefit payments to CERS commencing in the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2001, which will represent an increase of 0.5% in the cost of benefits payable by the City from the General Fund and other funds of the City, in accordance with the current funding mechanism.

By stating that the cost of the settlement related to retired employees would not be borne by the City's "General Fund," the City implied that the Corbett settlement would have no financial impact on the City. In fact, because a portion of the cost of the Corbett benefits would be borne by SDCERS Surplus Earnings, these costs would reduce SDCERS assets by an equivalent amount, thereby increasing the System's UAAL and the City's Annual Required Contribution, which includes an amortized portion of the UAAL.

The biggest failing in all of the disclosures by the City and SDCERS about Corbett concerned the Corbett "contingent" liabilities. As discussed above, the City and SDCERS decided that the City's new obligations under the Corbett settlement to employees who had already retired could be treated as "contingent" because they were to be paid out of Surplus Earnings, with payment deferred if Surplus Earnings were inadequate. The City and SDCERS then concluded that these "contingent" liabilities could be ignored in calculating the SDCERS UAAL. As we have seen, this treatment of Corbett "contingent" liabilities was completely improper. No one reading the City's or SDCERS's disclosure documents would have been alerted to the fact that the Corbett settlement created a huge new unrecorded and unfunded liability.

Disclosure Failures Related to the MP-1 Trigger

The descriptions of MP-1 in the City CAFRs, the SDCERS CAFRs, and the City's bond offering documents did not adequately disclose the significance of the funded ratio floor (the "trigger") contained in MP-1. If that floor was breached, the City would have had to make a large balloon payment and/or significantly increase its annual contribution to SDCERS. The likelihood of this breach would have been of particular significance to purchasers of the City's debt because it could have impaired the City's ability to make its debt payments.

City and SDCERS officials became aware of sharply diminishing investment earnings as early as October 2001, and they were sensitive by this time, if not earlier, of the need to take steps to "ride through the next few years and keep a fiscally sound funding ratio." In February 2002, the June 30, 2001 actuarial valuation was officially released, and City and SDCERS officials learned that the funded ratio had dropped from 97.3% to 89.9%. City and SDCERS officials explicitly acknowledged the risk of hitting the trigger, especially in light of a continued slump in investment earnings – "The 82% trigger point is looking WAY too close" – and considered ways to obtain a more current estimate of the funded ratio. The actuarial valuation in February 2002 alerted City and SDCERS officials to a significant risk that a further decline in the funded ratio could cause the MP-1 trigger to be breached and created a duty to disclose the financial impact on the City if this should occur.

Three bond offerings occurred during the first half of 2002, including the Ballpark Bond offering. The Ballpark Bond offering was particularly significant. In August and September 2004, Terri Webster had explicitly expressed her concern about this offering, noting that the BRC Report should not "mess w/ballpark bonds," i.e., the BRC Report, which would negatively describe the City's pension funding, should be delayed so it would not harm the Ballpark Bond offering. She was well aware that the disclosure of a potential large drop in the funded ratio would negatively impact the City's credit rating, and chose not to disclose this negative information.

In the period leading up to MP-2, the sharp decline in SDCERS's investment earnings and the imminent risk of blowing through the trigger were material facts that should have been disclosed. As discussed above, the risks to the City's fiscal health, inherent in MP-1, would have taken on additional significance as the funded ratio dropped toward the floor. The risk that the City would have to make a large balloon payment within a short period of time posed a threat to the City's ability to generate enough revenue in the year the balloon payment was due to satisfy all of its obligations for that year. That risk would have been material to an investor contemplating a purchase of the City's bonds.

The City issued two additional bond offerings in June 2002. By this time, City and SDCERS officials had obtained additional information that projected the trigger would be breached as of June 30, 2002, and began discussing alternative funding proposals to either change or remove the trigger. By not disclosing the risk of the MP-1 trigger or even its existence in these bond offerings, City officials concealed material information from the investing public and violated the requirements to disclose factors that significantly affect the identification of trends in amounts reported under GASB 27.

Disclosure Failures Related to MP-2 and Its Aftermath

The SDCERS Board and the City approved MP-2 in November 2002, prior to the issuance of the City's 2002 CAFR. MP-2 and its consequences for the financial condition of the City should have been disclosed in the City's 2002 CAFR. Moreover, by the time the City filed its 2002 CAFR, some of the risks to the City's financial health posed by MP-1 were no longer potential – they had, in fact, been realized. Among these risks was the significant decline in SDCERS's funded ratio, which was widely believed to have already breached MP-1's trigger of 82.3% for the June 30, 2002 actuarial valuation. Nevertheless, the City's 2002 CAFR pension disclosure was essentially unchanged from that of prior years. MP-2 was not mentioned at all, and the discussion of MP-1, which continued to be misleading and incomplete, was now also obsolete. The City's 2002 CAFR was materially deficient under GASB 27's standard for describing pension information because the City failed to disclose the MP-2 agreement and its key components.

The City's 2002 CAFR pension disclosure differed from prior years in only one significant respect – the statement referring to GASB's consideration of whether to add the "corridor funding" method to the list of approved expending methods was deleted. This statement was removed because the City, in late 2002, for the first time decided to confirm with the SDCERS actuary that this statement was correct, and was told by the actuary to remove the statement. However, the City did not ask Mr. Roeder to verify the accuracy of any other statements in the pension footnote and it was not until September 2003 that Mr. Roeder became aware of other false statements in the City's disclosures. Mr. Roeder wrote Mr. Grissom and Mr. Barnett an e-mail to inform them of the errors, and stated he would no longer agree that the "corridor funding" method is "excellent," because the City modified the trigger by implementing MP-2.

The City bond offering documents from mid-2002 through 2003 were also completely silent about MP-2. Appendix A of the bond offering documents continued to describe the funding of SDCERS in the same manner as it had even prior to MP-1. Depending upon the bond offering, Appendix B contained excerpts from the City's 2001 or 2002 CAFR, which, as described above, were similarly deficient. Notwithstanding its significance, there was no relevant disclosure of MP-2 at all in the City's disclosure documents.

SDCERS reported MP-2 as a subsequent event in its 2002 CAFR, and described the terms of MP-2 in detail in its 2003 CAFR. These descriptions, however, were silent as to the reasons for the MP-2 agreement. By June 30, 2003, it was known by SDCERS and the City that the SDCERS funded ratio had fallen below the 82.3% trigger, but the SDCERS CAFR for fiscal year 2003 failed to report this fact and the resulting impact on the City's contribution rate as required under GASB 25.

As with the City's other disclosure deficiencies discussed above, the adoption and nature of MP-2 would have been material information for a reasonable investor. That the City's adoption of MP-2 was designed to avoid the impending balloon payment required by MP-1 demonstrates the severe fiscal strain increased pension contributions would have presented to the City at that time. Under the ramp-up funding provided for by MP-2, the UAAL would take longer to be paid off than under the balloon payment contemplated by MP-1, burdening the City's fiscal health for years to come. While City officials at the time of MP-2 were concerned only with short-term budget relief, the City's bondholders would have taken a long-term view of the City's ability to pay its debts. Pushing pension contributions onto future taxpayers would have been seen by investors as a material risk to the City's ability to repay its bonds in future years.

Disclosure Failures Related to Post-Retirement Healthcare

The City's disclosure related to its post-retirement healthcare liabilities was misleading in that it did not disclose that this benefit was paid, in part, using Surplus Earnings of SDCERS, and that the City's General Fund would bear the financial burden of financing the benefit in the event SDCERS Surplus Earnings were insufficient. The footnote for the 1996 CAFR included the following statement:

Currently, expenses for post-employment healthcare benefits are recognized as they are paid. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1996, expenditures of approximately $4,949,000 were recognized for such health care benefits.

This statement was included in all City CAFRs from fiscal years 1996 through 2002, with appropriate updates to the current year cost. This disclosure is incomplete because it fails to provide important details about the funding mechanism used to pay for this benefit. Additionally, it failed to describe the potential impact on the General Fund in the event SDCERS Surplus Earnings were insufficient. Since this benefit was first established, a significant portion of the cost was paid for either out of SDCERS's Surplus Earnings or from the City's regular pension contributions.

The City chose to ignore the recommendations of the 1989 Buck Report, the Blue Ribbon Committee, and its disclosure counsel that it should do an actuarial valuation of the retiree healthcare benefit. Terri Webster in particular appears to have persistently resisted the notion of analyzing future retiree healthcare costs. As outside disclosure counsel, Paul Webber pointed out in a December 10, 2003 e-mail to Lakshmi Kommi, "[i]t seems somewhat unusual that the City wouldn't have some idea what the general fund exposure might be for such an enormous amount of exposure, notwithstanding that there is not yet a requirement for actuarially determining the exposure." Terri Webster, in response to Mr. Webber's concerns, informed him that the City Auditor's Office knows it will be "a big number" but neither SDCERS nor the City has conducted an actuarial valuation to determine the actual liability because it was not yet required to do so by GASB.

Today, retiree healthcare benefits are no longer paid out of Surplus Earnings. In February 2005, the City Council adopted a recommendation of the Pension Reform Committee when it passed an ordinance requiring the use of the City's General Fund to pay for retiree healthcare costs.

GASB did not require the City to disclose its post-retirement healthcare liability. Still, as discussed among the remediation measures, disclosure of this amount was and continues to be a preferable practice.

Accounting Failures Related to Reporting the Net Pension Obligation

A Net Pension Obligation is created when an employer fails to fully fund the Annual Required Contribution for its pension plan. Under MP-1, the City contributed toward its pension obligations at predetermined, negotiated rates which were less than a GASB-approved ARC. GASB guidance directed the City to disclose this divergence and report the cumulative difference between actual payments and payments determined under a GASB-approved actuarial funding method – the NPO – in its financial statements. In the CAFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1997, the City falsely stated: "There is no Net Pension Obligation at year end as Annual Required Contributions and Contributions Made have always been identical during the three year period [fiscal years 1995 through 1997]." In fact, the City should have recorded an NPO of at least $6 million at this date because the City's contribution to SDCERS for that fiscal year was less than the ARC. In all subsequent years, the NPO figures reported by the City were out of date by a full year, which understated the NPO in those years.

Although the City included an NPO in its CAFRs for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1998, through June 30, 2002, its disclosure remained misleading. The CAFR pension footnote suggested that the NPO resulted from an accounting technicality that would be eliminated after the GASB adopted "Corridor" funding as an approved funding method. In fact, the GASB never adopted "Corridor" funding as an acceptable actuarial cost method. By the June 30, 2002 CAFR, this statement was misleading and should have been removed.

When the City initially reported an NPO at the end of 1998, more than two years after MP-1 was adopted, it attempted to minimize its significance. The City CAFR stated the NPO was "funded in a reserve," a misleading statement repeated in all subsequent City CAFRs. The "reserve" was simply an amount equal to the City's annual NPO which was carved out of SDCERS Surplus Earnings and placed in a separate account at SDCERS (and included in actuarial assets). The reserve account was increased each year in an amount equal to the increase in the City's reportable NPO. In 2003, the funds sitting in the NPO reserve account were transferred into the Employer Contribution reserve account. This transfer had no effect on the funded status of SDCERS because both the NPO reserve account and the Employer Contribution Reserve account were included in actuarial assets. In fact, had the NPO reserve account not been created, the funds would have gone into the Employer Contribution Reserve instead. This "reserve" also did not reduce the gap, which continued to grow year by year, between what the City actually paid for retirement benefits and what it would have paid under a GASB-approved actuarial funding method. Furthermore, it is not clear how, even in theory, a reserve account at SDCERS could have offset a City liability.

In addition to the misleading disclosure of the existence of an NPO and whether it was funded in a "reserve," several factors also resulted in a questionable calculation of the City's NPO when an NPO was disclosed at all:

- The characterization of a portion of the Corbett settlement as "contingent" for purposes of the actuarial valuation also understated the City's NPO. If the "contingent" liabilities had been accounted for properly, they would have significantly increased the SDCERS UAAL, which, in turn, would have increased the City's Annual Required Contribution each year. Because the City's actual contribution was fixed by MP-1, any increase in the ARC would have increased its NPO. The improper treatment of Corbett "contingent" liabilities thus caused a systematic understatement of the NPO, reduced the City's reported NPO, and artificially delayed the point at which the City would hit the 82.3% funded ratio trigger.

- To reduce the ARC and the reported NPO, the City used a 40-year UAAL amortization period to determine the NPO. The effect of utilizing the longer amortization period decreased the calculated ARC, and, in turn, reduced the reported NPO. However, the SDCERS actuary continued to use and report a 30-year amortization period for preparing actuarial valuations and reporting required contribution levels for SDCERS but used a 40-year amortization period for the City to calculate the NPO. The effect of utilizing the longer amortization period decreased the NPO reported by the City in 1998 by approximately $1.3 million. Although not violative of any GASB rule, the use of different amortization periods to calculate essentially the same thing for the sole purpose of making the City's NPO appear less dramatic was certainly not good practice.

- Since the mid-1980s, the City used a variety of methods to apply a portion of its annual contribution to SDCERS to post-retirement healthcare benefits. This effectively reduced the City's net contribution for pension benefits each year and decreased total plan assets. The NPO calculation should have included, but did not, annual amounts diverted for post-retirement healthcare payments. As a result, the NPO was further understated by an amount equivalent to payments for retiree healthcare.

The materiality of the City's false and misleading statements and omissions regarding the NPO, as well as other important facts about the pension system, is amply demonstrated by the City's deliberate efforts to conceal this information from the rating agencies. Indeed, prior to 2003, no information whatsoever regarding SDCERS was provided to any of the four rating agencies. Because the pension system was not discussed at all during presentations to the rating agencies, the agencies were unaware of (i) SDCERS's declining funded ratio; (ii) the City's concern over the MP-1 trigger being breached and the likely financial consequences to the City if it were; and (iii) the City's proposal that SDCERS agree to amend the MP-1 trigger in order to avoid those financial consequences. By failing to inform the rating agencies of the magnitude of the financial problems plaguing the SDCERS system, the City avoided the credit downgrade it feared, and the rating agencies left the City's high credit rating unchanged. The evidence suggests these omissions were not inadvertent, but rather were motivated by a concern that such disclosure could affect the City's credit rating and cause the cost of its borrowing to increase. As City Auditor Ed Ryan put it in 1998:

. . . [W]hen we book the NPO [showing the shortfall between the actuarially calculated contribution and what the City paid under MP-1] the rating agencies won't like it. It will be a negative for the City. As we market a large amount of bonds it might cost us a lot of money. Not quantifiable at the moment.

As the SDCERS funding problems grew, so did concern on the part of City officials over the rating agencies' reaction to disclosure of the magnitude of the problem. Assistant City Auditor and Comptroller and SDCERS Board member Terri Webster underscored this concern in a July 2002 e-mail to Mr. Ryan:

Regarding cathy [Lexin's] letter my biggest suggestion to her is to eliminate any reference to fitch and rating agencies . . . . This letter will be seen by press and the city does not need to telegraph its pension problems to the rating agencies who don't research the topic to any great level now.

Ms. Webster was even more explicit in an e-mail sent earlier in 2002 to fellow SDCERS Board member Ray Garnica, in which she attempted to explain the significance of the funded ratio trigger contained in MP-1:

Rating Agency Impacts:

The Funding Ratio is a fiscal indicator of the health of the SDCERS fund which is a major fund of the City. A large drop in funding ratio or dropping below certain benchmarks could result in a negative impact to the City's credit rating. The City has a high credit rating which is vital to keep borrowing costs down for future issuances on the horizon such as for fire stations, main library, and branch libraries, etc.

Misrepresentations of material fact made to rating agencies themselves constitute violations of the federal securities laws. Mr. Ryan's and Ms. Webster's e-mails demonstrate their intent to conceal patently material information about the City's NPO from the City's rating agencies, and therefore the City's bondholders, information they understood was critical to analyzing the City's fiscal health.

Comparison to FASB Standards

In addressing the City's repeated failure to comply with accounting principles promulgated by the GASB, we do not contend that compliance with GASB, in comparative terms, would have afforded investors in municipal securities the transparency, comparability, and correspondingly, the protection enjoyed by purchasers of public company securities. Unfortunately, that is not the case today for the municipal bond market, one of the world's largest markets with $1.7 trillion in invested capital, more than 50,000 state and local entities issuing over 2 million separate outstanding bonds, and an estimated daily trading volume of $11 billion. The lack of transparency under the GASB's standards puts investors at risk, particularly as compared to the accounting and financial standards promulgated for non-governmental entities (including public companies) by its predecessor, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB").

Several deficiencies in the GASB's accounting standards illustrate the GASB's relatively relaxed approach to governmental accounting:

- The GASB permits state and local governments to choose from six different actuarial methods to determine the amount of their pension liability. This flexibility results in a lack of comparability for investors who are trying to compare the risk of investing in the municipal securities of governments that utilize different actuarial methods. The GASB's standards are considerably more flexible than its private sector counterpart. The FASB requires private companies to all use the same method. This would have prevented the City of San Diego from changing from the EAN method to the PUC method to reduce its pension contributions in the short-term.

- The GASB standards permit long amortization periods for the recognition of unfunded liabilities – up to 40 years in the past, and, after 2007, up to 30 years. This has permitted governments to avoid recognizing expenses for services rendered in the past. It also permits governmental issuers to pass current or past costs for services on to future generations for funding. In some instances, municipalities have used much longer periods for amortizing unfunded costs, while amortizing unrecognized gains over a much shorter period of time. The GASB permits amortization as a level percentage of payroll – this usually results in negative amortization in the early years and further stretches out the amortization period. In addition, comparability amongst government issuers is reduced since each can select a different amortization period.

- The GASB only requires a governmental entity to conduct an actuarial valuation report on a biennial basis. To the contrary, the FASB requires public companies accessing the capital markets to have an actuarial valuation performed on an annual basis. Given that significant events can (and do) have a material impact on these actuarial valuations – such as the effect of a decline in the stock market, the granting of additional benefits, or even changes in interest rates – updating these reports on an annual basis is essential to the provision of timely and relevant disclosure about the accuracy of the assumptions underpinning a pension plan.

- The GASB has only recently indicated that it will require governmental entities to actuarially fund and disclose non-pension-related liabilities, such as post-retirement healthcare costs, a requirement which will become effective beginning Fiscal Year 2008 through the implementation of GASB Statement

Number 45. The FASB has long required public companies to account for and report the annual cost of Other Postretirement Benefits ("OPEB") in essentially the same manner as they do for pensions. The GASB's belatedness in implementing such a requirement further demonstrates the lack of transparency underlying its disclosure requirements.

Overall, as compared to the FASB's approach to accounting and financial standards, the GASB has been slow to address certain disclosure and financial reporting issues, and its standards are considerably more lenient. The FASB has issued an exposure draft that would result in investors receiving balance sheets from companies in which they invest. The balance sheets would be required to reflect the net liability of the company's pension and retiree healthcare obligations. The GASB has yet to undertake a similar project. The GASB standard on pension disclosure (GASB 27) was issued nine years after the FASB issued its comparable standard. The GASB standard on accounting for post-employment benefits other than pensions, such as healthcare costs, was issued in June 2004, over a decade after the FASB issued its comparable standard in December 1990. The FASB requires disclosure of information that the GASB does not, such as the pension benefits expected to be paid in each of the next five fiscal years and in the aggregate for the five fiscal years thereafter. That the GASB's standards are more relaxed makes the City's non-compliance with the GASB even more remarkable and the lack of transparency in the City's disclosure even less excusable.

Wastewater Disclosure Deficiencies

Concealment from the Investing Public

Members of the City Manager's Office, the City Attorney's Office, the MWWD and others knew the City was violating its grant and loan covenants and also knew the potential consequences for such violation. Nonetheless, this information appears to have been concealed from the investing public, the City's bond and disclosure counsel, and others until 2004.

Bond Offerings

The City issued sewer revenue bonds as an additional means of financing wastewater projects. The first sewer revenue bond offering was in 1993, with subsequent offerings in 1995, 1997, and 1999. Another offering was initiated in 2003, but in light of other events within the City, the POS was pulled shortly before the bonds were to be offered.

Preparation of the sewer POS was a collaborative and multi-disciplinary effort. The working group consisted of members of the City Attorney's Office, the Auditor and Comptroller's Office, the City Manager's Office, Financing Services, the MWWD, outside counsel, outside financial advisors, and others. Paul Webber of Orrick Herrington & Sutcliffe served as outside counsel for each of the bond offerings. The drafting process entailed updating the OS from the prior offering to include any new developments. Individuals were assigned sections of the POS to update. Once they had done so, the working group met with Mr. Webber to walk through the POS page by page to discuss any changes or issues.

Once the drafting process was complete, the offering proceeded like the others, as described above, with the City Council receiving a "1472" request for Council action, approving the POS, and authorizing the offering to move forward. At some point after the City Council approved the POS, the City Manager's Office and the City Attorney's Office signed certifications verifying the accuracy of the contents of the disclosures. Outside bond counsel also issued an opinion in connection with the offerings. In the case of the sewer revenue bond offerings, Patricia Frazier signed the 1999 OS as the authorized representative of both the Public Facilities Financing Authority of the City of San Diego and the City of San Diego. City Manager McGrory signed all earlier ones. As the City Council had been told in 1997, disclosure obligations did not stop with the POS. While the POS was the bond issuance's primary disclosure document, additional "[c]ontents deemed material by the City's disclosure counsel will be included in continuing disclosure."

Since the first sewer revenue bond offering in 1993, the sewer OS contained language describing the City's sewer rate structure. The relevant language did not change in subsequent years. In 1995 and 1997, the language was likely false in light of what the City knew at the time, but by 1999 it was certainly so.

The pertinent section in the OS that describes the rate structure and related requirements is entitled "Wastewater System Regulatory Requirements." Since 1993 and in each subsequent year, the OS stated that the City was subject to regulatory requirements as a condition of the City's having received federal grant funds under the Clean Water Act. Further, it described that there is a proportionality requirement mandating that costs be recovered "in a proportionate manner according to the customer's level of use." Each offering listed the various factors that were required to be considered in determining "proportionality," explaining that its own rates "are established to recognize the volume and strength characteristics of wastewater contributed to the Wastewater System."

As to whether its current rate structure complies with the SWRCB requirements, since 1993 the OS stated, "[t]he City's rate structure has been reviewed by the State Board and no grant funds or costs under grant funded programs have been disallowed based on the nature of the rate structures." This language appears to have been very carefully crafted. While it is arguably technically correct, it concealed the central fact that the City knew its rate structure did not comply with the identified requirements. The City was not just omitting the significant fact of its noncompliance with the SWRCB requirements and its violation of its grant and loan covenants in making this statement. Worse, it was making an affirmative misstatement intended to give investors comfort about the status of the City's compliance.

The language regarding the City's rate structure was carried forward in each subsequent year's offerings, with slight modifications in each year. That the language changed with each offering demonstrates a conscious effort by the City to review and comment upon it. In certain respects the revisions indicate intent to muddle, rather than to clarify, the description of the City's noncompliant status.

In the 1999 sewer revenue bond offering, the Wastewater Regulatory Requirements section concludes with the statement: "The City believes that it is in compliance with all federal and state laws relating to the Wastewater System." In fact, the City was likely not in compliance with all federal laws, as its rate structure likely violated the proportionality requirement of the Clean Water Act. The City's failure to include COD had a significant adverse impact on residential users to the benefit of the industrial ones. In any event, whether or not the City actually was in violation of any federal or state laws, by 1999 it certainly thought it was. This statement was therefore made in spite of the City's belief to the contrary.

Although the 2003 sewer revenue bonds were ultimately never offered, the POS was updated by the working group and approved by the City Council, and the offering was just days away from moving forward when the POS was pulled. In the course of revising the 2003 POS, Deputy City Attorney Ted Bromfield made substantial changes to the Regulatory Requirements section and even made a change to the paragraph about the City's rate structure. Although he knew by then about the City's noncompliance, he made no changes to the false language.

The City's failure to comply with its legal obligations to have a proportional rate structure would have been material to the investing public and should have been disclosed. Indeed, Fitch, the bond rating agency, specifically inquired whether the City's rate structure was in compliance, demonstrating that this information mattered to investors. Given that a noncompliant rate structure could result in an obligation to immediately repay hundreds of millions of dollars, it is not surprising that Fitch would want to know more about the City's compliance (or lack thereof). Moreover, the City's cavalier approach to its legal obligations was itself material. Investors would want to know if City officials demonstrated a flagrant willingness to violate the law and knowingly risk disgorgement of hundred of millions of dollars in grant and loan funds. Such qualitative information about officials' integrity has been found by the SEC to be material. Particularly in 2003, on the heels of the implosions of Enron and Worldcom, investors were particularly focused on whether an entity had "tone at the top" deficiencies caused by leaders of an organization with a lack of respect for legal obligations.

The City's failure to disclose its noncompliance in the 2003 POS is especially problematic. The City Council had received an ominous presentation on the issue in January 2002 and then, just months before approving the POS, had been given a legal memorandum in November 2002 from the City Attorney's Office that detailed the significant ramifications to the City for being out of compliance. The very fact that the City Council and City Attorney's Office planned to discuss the compliance issue in closed session (on at least two separate occasions) indicates they believed the issue created "significant exposure to litigation."

City officials not only hid or failed to disclose the City's noncompliance from the investing public, they also concealed it from their own bond and disclosure counsel. The weight of the evidence supports the conclusion that Mr. Webber was never told the City did not have a compliant rate structure nor that it was violating certain grant and loan covenants in its agreements with the State. When Mr. Webber was finally informed of the issue by Councilmember Frye in February 2004, a Voluntary Disclosure was prepared and filed shortly thereafter, disclosing what Mr. Webber believed to be the material facts.

Bond Offerings and Proposition 218

The City's bond disclosures were also inadequate with respect to Prop 218. Starting in 1997, the City took the position that Prop 218 did not likely apply to sewer charges, but that the City would nevertheless follow its requirements, since doing otherwise could have had a negative impact on its bond issuances. Under current case law, sewer charges may in fact be subject to the proportionality requirement of Prop 218.

The Prop 218 disclosure was added to the OS in 1997 at Mr. Webber's urging. It was carried forward in the 1999 OS and again in the 2003 POS. It quite thoroughly describes Prop 218 and its requirements and asserts, "[w]ithout conceding that its sewer rates and charges are subject to [Prop 218], the City believes that its rates comply with the foregoing standards." As described above, like the Clean Water Act, Prop 218 contains a proportionality requirement but does not detail how to set rates to satisfy that requirement. The City took the position in its March 2004 Voluntary Disclosure that, notwithstanding its failure to include COD in its rates, it believed it still met the proportionality requirements of Prop 218. The City also acknowledged in the Voluntary Disclosure the possible contrary conclusion, since the charges were "disproportionately better for certain commercial and industrial customers . . . and disproportionately worse for other customers." Although there is little case law on point, like the Clean Water Act analysis, since some users were adversely affected to the benefit of others, it seems clear that the City violated the proportionality requirement of Prop 218, and the disclosure should have reflected as much.

There was an additional discrepancy in the City's sewer rate structure that also could be found to have violated Prop 218. Prior to incorporating COD into its rate structure, the City calculated its residential users' charges on one basis (how much water they used in winter months) while it charged its industrial users on a different basis. It is likely that this disparate treatment also violated the proportionality requirement of Prop 218.

Continuing Disclosures

In addition to issuing bonds, the City also filed periodic sewer bond continuing disclosure annual reports, for which Patricia Frazier and Mary Vattimo were largely responsible. On February 28, 2001, for example, Mary Vattimo and Patricia Frazier each signed a continuing disclosure that made no mention of the rate issue. The following year, on March 4, 2002, Ms. Vattimo and Lakshmi Kommi each signed the continuing disclosure. Just as the one before it, this continuing disclosure failed to alert the public to either the City's noncompliance or of its potential liability. This omission is particularly glaring given that, just one month prior to Ms. Vattimo signing the disclosure in March 2002, she and Ms. Frazier received the piercing e-mail from Dennis Kahlie, described above, in which he warned that he believed the City was in breach of eight grant and loan contracts, totaling $410 million. He cautioned: "As to when the hammer drops, it could literally happen at any time after [the] SWRCB concludes the City has begun to drag its feet." This e-mail apparently had no effect on Ms. Vattimo or Ms. Frazier when they shortly thereafter prepared the continuing disclosure, and recklessly failed to disclose the City's noncompliance.

Annual Financial Reports (City and Utilities)

Like the bond offerings, the City's CAFRs also failed to disclose the City's noncompliance with grant and loan conditions and its violations of law. NCGA Interpretation 6, applicable during the time period of the City's noncompliance, required the City to disclose in its financial statements "material violations of finance-related legal and contractual provisions." SAB 99 states "the omission or misstatement of an item in a financial report is material if, in the light of surrounding circumstances, the magnitude of the item is such that it is probable that the judgment of a reasonable person relying upon the report would have been changed or influenced by the inclusion or correction of the item." Misstatements are not immaterial simply because they fall beneath a quantitative threshold, and a misstatement of even a relatively small amount could have a material effect on a financial statement.

The City's violation of conditions of its grant and loan agreements with the State was material and should have been disclosed in the City's CAFR. In fact, the CAFR footnotes contain a section dedicated to "Contingencies" designed with such disclosure in mind. This note, which was repeated year after year, stated:

The City has received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to requests for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under terms of the grant. City management believes such disallowances, if any, would not have a material effect on the City's financial position.

Disclosure of the City's noncompliance was never made in the City's "Contingencies" note. In fact, a disclosure about Prop 218 was added to the note for the CAFR for fiscal year 1997, but the note still omitted any disclosure about the City's violation of conditions of its grants and loans. Likewise, the "Commitments" note of the City's CAFR contained an annual disclosure about the Sewer Utility's construction plans. The note described the City's intention to finance construction projects "with approved State and Federal grants," making no mention of the City's noncompliance with regard to these funds.

The MWWD also files its own financial report (the "MWWD Financials") on an annual basis. Like the CAFR, these financials should have disclosed the City's violation of contractual provisions. Yet year after year, the MWWD Financials were silent on the issue. These financials, like the CAFR, included a letter from Ed Ryan in which he recklessly certified the financials were accurate in all material respects. Moreover, beginning in 1998, the MWWD Financials contained a note directly addressing sewer rate billing and describing that the PA's billing structure included an allocation to COD. The note failed to mention that (1) the City's own users were not billed in that manner, and (2) the City was out of compliance with the SWRCB's Guidelines precisely because of the way the City's users were being billed.

Communications with Rating Agencies

On top of making misrepresentations to and withholding information from investors, the City similarly withheld information from rating agencies and made knowing misrepresentations to them. In June 2003, in anticipation of the upcoming bond offering, the City made a series of presentations to rating agencies. The City listed as one of its "Management Goals" in its presentation that it intends to "Continue to comply with State and Federal Regulations." In fact, while Mr. Kahlie, Mr. Hanley, and others who had the opportunity to revise the presentation knew the City was not meeting that goal, contrary affirmative misrepresentations were made to the rating agencies anyway.

Moreover, in the same time period, a Fitch representative posed five direct questions to the City, one of which was: "I understand the state board must 'approve' MWWD's rate structure. Is this correct and if so, has the board ever not approved or had any significant input into MWWD's rate structure?" The fact that the rating agency included this question as one of only five questions it asked strongly suggests both that it was important to the rating agency, and the City was specifically aware of the importance of the issue. Mr. Kahlie and Mr. Hanley concocted a misleading response which Mr. Hanley then e-mailed to Fitch. The response was: "The Board has periodically provided input to MWWD concerning its rate structure and changes thereto, but has never disapproved the structure or any component thereof." Mr. Hanley candidly admitted he was intentionally "sidestepping" the issue of the City's lack of an approved rate structure. He was concerned that if the rating agency knew the City was not in compliance, it could have had a negative impact on the upcoming 2003 bond offering and might affect how much money the City could raise.

Mr. Hanley's testimony on this point likely explains why the noncompliance had not been disclosed in any public context at all over the course of the prior decade. The belief that the issue could potentially harm the City caused it to withhold the information.

The March 2004 Voluntary Disclosure: Concerns About the City's Wastewater Disclosures Come to Light

On February 11, 2004, Mr. Webber appeared before the City Council in closed session, and, following that meeting, had a conversation with Councilmember Frye in which she told him about the City's noncompliance and the State's demand. That was the first Mr. Webber had heard of it and he immediately inquired further.

As a result of Mr. Webber's inquiries, the City made a corrective disclosure. On March 26, 2004, when the City issued its Sewer Revenue Bond Annual Report pursuant to the City's regular continuing disclosure obligations, it disclosed that it did not have an approved sewer rate structure that was a condition of its receipt of approximately $266 million in Clean Water Act grants and loans. The City further disclosed: "If the City does not bring the Wastewater System's user charge system into compliance, the City could be forced to repay the aggregate amount of the Clean Water Grants and repay the outstanding principal amount of the SRF loans."

The Annual Report also addressed whether the City's sewer rates were in compliance with Prop 218's proportionality requirement. The City stated that it believed its sewer rates complied, but recognized: "An argument could be made, however, that the sewer service charges do not comply with the Proportionality Requirement because those charges are disproportionately better for certain commercial and industrial customers of the Wastewater System that discharge large volumes of organic material, and disproportionately worse for other customers that do not." The Annual Report also attempted to quantify the City's liability should its sewer rate structure be found to violate Prop 218:

> [I]n such event potential remedies could include a court order correcting the rate structure and a potential refund to customers who were overcharged, subject to any applicable statute of limitations. On the latter point, the City believes that the maximum annual revenue that could be subject to a refund is approximately $2.5 million per year. The City Attorney is of the opinion that only claimants who make claims for refunds within four years of payment would be entitled to bring an action against the City.

These issues should have been disclosed years earlier. It is plain that Paul Webber, the City's outside disclosure counsel, believed that the City's noncompliance was an important fact to disclose. Had he been told of the noncompliance years earlier, the issue would likely never have been hidden from the investing public.

On April 25, 2006, the San Diego Grand Jury completed its report regarding the use of service level agreements (SLAs) by the City's water district and wastewater district. The Grand Jury found that there was no City Council policy governing the use of SLAs, and that the use of SLAs lack internal management checks and balances to ensure that City departments appropriately bill the enterprise funds for services provided. Indeed the Grand Jury found that the City had used SLAs to improperly divert enterprise funds to subsidize City services that should have been funded by the City's general fund. In response to the Grand Jury report, the Mayor on May 15, 2006 announced the implementation of various measures to improve internal controls for the use of SLAs. In addition, the Mayor announced the refund of approximately $2 million to the water and water enterprises.

As a separate matter and in response to the Grand Jury report on Service Level Agreements, a follow up investigation was conducted by Mayer Hoffman McCann P.C., an independent firm performing an agreed upon procedures engagement. Mayer Hoffman found that during fiscal years 1996 to 2003, City staff in one department, was directly instructed by management to bill their time based on their budgeted area of responsibility, regardless of the actual work performed. This may have resulted in the Enterprise Funds being overcharged. The evidence indicates that they were not significantly overcharged, but it should be noted that the available evidence does not support a definitive conclusion regarding the amount of any overcharges.

City Attorney Investigations into Pension and Wastewater Matters

The City Attorney has conducted several investigations into pension disclosures and the potential for illegal acts. These investigations have thus far resulted in 10 "interim reports" detailing the City Attorney's conclusions on pension disclosures and other illegal acts. The City Attorney's reports concluded that City staff and City officials, including certain current City Council members, violated federal, state and local laws as described below. It should be noted that the City Attorney's findings of violations of law covered a wider array of illegal conduct and identified a greater number of individuals, including specifically certain current members of the City Council, than were identified in either the V&E or Kroll reports.

It is the City Attorney's opinion that City officials, City employees and SDCERS' board members and management engaged in illegal acts concerning the City's funding of SDCERS beginning with the adoption in 1996 of MP-1. In summary the City Attorney believes that the City negotiated an agreement with its unions whereby pension benefits to retired City employees would be increased, but only if the board of SDCERS would allow the City to fund SDCERS at a level below what would be required by generally accepted accounting and actuarial principles. The City Attorney has asserted that that this agreement violated the California Constitution, the San Diego City Charter and the San Diego Municipal Code and constituted a breach of the fiduciary duties of the SDCERS' board and management.

Similarly, the City Attorney has asserted that City officials (including certain current City Council Members), City employees and SDCERS' board members and management engaged in illegal acts concerning the approval in 2002 of MP-2. The City Attorney believes that the action taken in MP-2 was again to increase pension benefits in exchange for continuing to allow the City to fund SDCERS at a reduced rate and to remove certain funding level safeguards put in place by MP-1. The City Attorney alleges that the approval and enactment of MP-2 violated the California Constitution, the San Diego City Charter, and the San Diego Municipal Code and constitutes a breach of the fiduciary duties of the board and management of SDCERS.

The City Attorney's conclusions expressly state that there was illegal conduct on the part of the City Council in the approving MP-1 and MP-2 which the City Attorney believes resulted is an illegally funded pension system. The City Attorney has initiated proceedings to invalidate the benefits conferred by MP-1 and MP-2. This action is ongoing and the City Attorney states that it is not possible to determine an outcome at this time. The City Attorney believes that the City Council violated Section 10(b) and Rule 10b-5 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and Section 17(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 because they were at least reckless in approving City disclosures regarding the wastewater system and the pension fund that were materially misleading.

The City Attorney detailed his findings regarding matters identified by the County Grand Jury in his Interim Report #10. The City Attorney concluded that improper billing practices had occurred within the City Attorney's office and that the practice had been discontinued upon the current City Attorney taking office in December 2004.

Remediation on illegal acts

Beginning with the issuance of the V&E report the City has taken steps to correct its control environment and initiate the remediation process concerning more specific control activities. The first action was to amend the municipal code by way of ordinance (0-19320) in October 2004. This ordinance created among other things:

- A Disclosure Practices Working Group.
- Requiring the City Attorney to designate a deputy city attorney for finance and securities.[1]
- Mandated an annual review of Internal Controls to be conducted by the City's Chief Fiscal Officer.

The City's first annual report on Internal Controls was published in January 2006 and can be found at www.sandiego.gov.

In January 2006, pursuant to a charter amendment, the City adopted a Strong – Mayor Form of government. This form of governance places the accountability for the operations of the City solely with the Mayor. In response to the Kroll report, the Mayor has committed the City to a comprehensive remediation plan that addresses the deficiencies identified by Kroll. The Mayor's response can be found at www.sandiego.gov. The Mayor's plan is to be implemented over the course of three years at an estimated cost of $45 million. It includes:

- The appointment of an independent monitor to oversee the implementation of the Mayor's remediation plan.
- Significant changes to the organizational structure of the City, including the centralization of the various components of the City's newly created Finance Department. This includes enhanced accountability for the City's Chief Financial Officer.
- The formation of an Audit Committee.

[1] The City Attorney has hired 3 attorneys to fulfill this obligation

- The appointment of an independent Auditor General who reports to the Audit Committee.
- Guidelines and regulations over the hiring and retention of an Independent Audit firm.
- Modifications to the City Ethics Laws to impose criminal penalties for violations.
- The retention of an independent actuary to assist the City in reviewing the SDCERS actuarial valuation and to provide analysis of the financial affects of retirement related decisions.
- Modifications to the City's internal controls governing the disclosure process.
- The acquisition of a new information system to record and maintain records of the City's operating results.
- Increased training for employees responsible for financial management, reporting and grant management.

LITIGATION AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

The City is a defendant in lawsuits pertaining to material matters, including claims asserted which are incidental to performing routine governmental and other functions. This litigation includes but is not limited to: actions commenced and claims asserted against the City arising out of alleged torts; alleged breaches of contracts; alleged violations of law; and condemnation proceedings. The City has received approximately 3,000 notices of claims. The ultimate outcome and fiscal impact, if any, on the City of these claims is not currently predictable.

The estimate of the liability for unsettled claims has been reported in the Government-Wide Statement of Net Assets, Internal Service fund Statement Net Assets, Enterprise Fund Statement of Net Assets and in the Required Supplementary Information. The liability was estimated by categorizing the various claims and supplemented by information provided by the City Attorney with respect to certain large individual claims and proceedings. The recorded liability is the City's best estimate based on available information.

Significant individual lawsuits are described below.

<u>De Anza Cove Homeowners Association, Inc. v. City of San Diego (De Anza 1)</u>

<u>Ernest Abbit, etc. v. City of San Diego (De Anza 2)</u>

These cases resulted from the closure of lessee occupied property fronting Mission Bay. The City owned land was reverted to parkland as a result of state legislation concerning the disposition of publicly owned tidelands. Prior to closure, the lessee had operated the property as a mobile home park. Upon expiration of the lease, the tenants refused to abandon the property and filed a claim against the City. The claim alleges violations of California Mobile Home Residency Laws including a failure to provide benefits upon the closure of a City owned property. The claim also alleges various management abuses and entitlement to benefits under the California Relocation and Mello Acts. The Superior Court has dismissed relocation claims, severed the abuse claims and the case is set for trial in February 2007. The City Attorney estimates that potential exposure related to De Anza 1 will be from $0 to $15 million. Losses related to De Anza 2 can not be estimated prior to the establishment of outcomes related to De Anza 1.

<u>La Jolla Alta Master Council v. City of San Diego</u>

This case arises from allegations that the City failed to properly design and maintain a storm drainage system. The plaintiffs allege that a privately-owned 93 acre canyon adjacent to the City's storm drainage system has experienced significant erosion and have filed a claim for inverse condemnation. A trial on the matter is scheduled for October 2006. The City Attorney the City's exposure ranges from $0 to $15 million. Liabilities were not accrued for this case on the grounds that the City Attorney indicated that the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome for the City is only reasonably possible.

William J. McGuigan v. City of San Diego (McGuigan)

William Newsome III v. San Diego City Employees Retirement System, City of San Diego (Newsome)

In McGuigan, the plaintiff alleges the City has under funded its pension plan in violation of its own Charter and Municipal code. A tentative settlement has been reached in which the City has agreed to pay $173 million plus interest on amounts outstanding, into the San Diego City Employees Retirement System (SDCERS) over a period of 5 years. The City has already contributed $95 million pursuant to this settlement agreement through the securitization of tobacco revenue. An additional requirement of the tentative settlement is that the City provides SDCERS real property collateral totaling $100 million, to be returned upon the full payment of the settlement. Amounts related to this settlement were not accrued in the City's public liability fund because the settlement has not been finalized and because the City has already recorded a Net Pension Obligation in its financial statements.

The Newsome case alleges a violation of fiduciary duties by the SDCERS board; it also alleges aiding, abetting and conspiracy causes of action based on the City's purported assistance to SDCERS in violating their fiduciary responsibilities. A tentative settlement has been reached which commits the City to contribute $100 million dollars over and above the amounts committed in the McGuigan case. This case has not been accrued in the City's Public Liability fund since the City Attorney has indicated that the likelihood of the plaintiff prevailing is remote since the case will likely dismissed pursuant to the McGuigan Settlement.

De La Fuente Business Park v. City of San Diego

This lawsuit, filed in 1995, involves allegations of breach of contract and inverse condemnation brought by an Otay Mesa developer. In the first proceeding, the jury returned a verdict of $94.5 million in favor of the plaintiff. On appeal, the court issued a tentative ruling that the case will be remanded to trial again on the contract issue, and that the inverse condemnation was not valid as a matter of law. There are also two other pending cases similar in nature that have been filed by the same Otay Mesa developer. These cases are on hold in the trial court, pending the outcome of the Business Park case. According to the City Attorney, the possible exposure of these cases ranges between $0 and $117 million. These cases were not accrued in the City's financial statements as the City Attorney has indicated the likelihood that the plaintiff will prevail is only reasonably possible.

San Diego City Employees Retirement System v. City of San Diego

SDCERS has sued the City alleging that pension benefits provided in 1996 and 2002 pursuant to the MP1 and MP2 agreements (discussed in the illegal acts section of this note) are legal. The City Attorney has filed a cross complaint alleging that these benefits are illegal. The financial statements and accompanying notes presented herein are prepared under the assumption that said benefits are legal and that related liabilities are binding (see pension footnote 12 and required supplementary information). If the City Attorney were to prevail in his cross complaint, the impact of that determination by a court would likely significantly reduce the City's current Unfunded Actuarially Accrued Liability (UAAL).

Shames v. City of San Diego, et al.

This is a class action lawsuit alleging that the City of San Diego employed an improper method in calculating residential sewer rates. As a result of the improper billing calculation, the plaintiff alleges that residential users were overcharged while industrial users were undercharged (discussed in the illegal acts section of this note). This matter has been stayed while the parties attempt to mediate liability and damage issues. The plaintiff is seeking a range of damages from $48 to $72 million. The likelihood of unfavorable outcome on this case is probable, however, remediation related to this case will likely result in increased rates to industrial users and offsetting credits to residential users.

Significant regulatory actions are described below (Other regulatory actions are described in Notes 17 and 22).

Internal Revenue Service Code Violations

This regulatory action relates to the City and SDCERS practice of using pension plan assets, and later a bifurcation of City contributions to the Pension Plan to fund retirement healthcare benefits. The funding mechanism, which was in effect in various forms from 1982 to 2005, is alleged to have violated the provisions of Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Code §401(a) and (h). The cumulative value of funds diverted from the pension plan assets is approximately $8.2 million, not including lost interest earnings to the Pension Trust Fund. SDCERS has filed a voluntary disclosure with the IRS and the matter is still pending. The potential range of outcomes includes a disqualification of SDCERS tax exempt status and/or the City having to repay SDCERS for the funds diverted for retiree healthcare benefits. The range of loss to the City if forced to repay funds to SDCERS could be from $10 million to $33 million depending on how the effects of the funding mechanism on plan assets is calculated. It is the City's position that the diverted funds resulted in an increased Unfunded Actuarially Accrued Liability for the pension plan. Thus, the City's annually required contribution for the periods covered included the amortized cost of diverted plan assets. As a result, a significant portion of the City's liability is included in the Net Pension Obligation (NPO) as reported on the City's financial statements, the portion not already accrued within NPO is approximately $2 million and is separately accrued within the City's self insurance fund.

Civil Actions Related to Ongoing SEC investigations

As discussed previously in this footnote, the City is currently the subject of an ongoing SEC investigation. The City Attorney has determined that if the staff of the SEC completes its investigation and makes a formal public recommendation to the Commission regarding the initiation of enforcement actions, and the Commission chooses to take such action, the City could be subject to civil actions brought by holders of the City's bonds. Such actions could potentially subject the City to significant liability. Specifically, the City Attorney has determined that since the City has not defaulted on its Bond obligations, potential civil actions could arise from changes in the market value of the City's bonds as a result of failures to disclose the City's pension and healthcare liabilities. At this time, no cases have been filed against the City and potential liabilities arising from aforementioned disclosure failures are not estimable.

See Risk Management note 15 for additional information.

19. THIRD PARTY DEBT

The City has authorized the issuance of certain conduit revenue private activity bonds, in its name, to provide tax exempt status because it perceives a substantial public benefit will be achieved through the use of the proceeds. Aside from the fact that these bonds have been issued in the City's name, the City has no legal obligation to make payment on these bonds and has not pledged any City assets as a guarantee to the bondholders. The following describes the various types of such third party debt:

Mortgage and Revenue Bonds

Single family mortgage revenue bonds have been issued to provide funds to purchase mortgage loans secured by first trust deeds on newly constructed and existing single-family residences. The purpose of this program is to provide low interest rate home mortgage loans to persons of low or moderate income who are unable to qualify for conventional mortgages at market rates. Multi-family housing revenue bonds are issued to provide construction and permanent financing to developers of multi-family residential rental projects located in the City to be partially occupied by persons of low or moderate income.

Industrial Development Revenue Bonds

Industrial Development Revenue Bonds have been issued to provide financial assistance for the acquisition, construction, and installation of privately-owned facilities for industrial, commercial or business purposes to mutually benefit the citizens of the City of San Diego.

1911 Act Special Assessment Bonds

1911 Act Special Assessment Bonds have been issued to provide funds for the construction or acquisition of public improvements, and/or the acquisition of property for public purposes, for the benefit of particular property holders within the City. Each bond is secured by a lien on a specific piece of property.

As of June 30, 2003, the status of all third party bonds issued is as follows (in thousands):

	Original Amount	Balance June 30, 2003
Mortgage Revenue	$ 520,149	$ 509,048
Industrial Development Revenue	345,805	341,596
1911 Act Special Assessment	236	42
Total	$ 866,190	$ 850,686

These bonds do not constitute an indebtedness of the City. The bonds are payable solely from payments made on and secured by a pledge of the acquired mortgage loans, certain funds and other monies held for the benefit of the bondholders pursuant to the bond indentures, property liens and other loans. In reliance upon the opinion of bond counsel, City officials have determined that these bonds are not payable from any revenues or assets of the City, and neither the full faith nor credit for the taxing authority of the City, the state, or any political subdivision thereof is obligated to the payment of principal or interest on the bonds. In essence, the City is acting as a conduit for the private property owners/bondholders in collecting and forwarding the funds. Accordingly, no liability has been recorded in the City's government-wide statement of net assets.

20. CLOSURE AND POSTCLOSURE CARE COST

State and federal laws and regulations require that the City of San Diego place a final cover on its Miramar Landfill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure. Although closure and postclosure care costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, the City reports a portion of these closure and postclosure care costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each balance sheet date.

The $11.7 million reported as landfill closure and postclosure care liability at June 30, 2003 represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the use of 68.1% of the estimated capacity of the landfill.

The City will recognize the remaining estimated cost of closure and postclosure care of $5.5 million as the remaining estimated capacity is filled. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and post-closure care at June 30, 2003. The City expects to close the landfill in fiscal year 2012. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

The City is required by state and federal laws and regulations to make annual contributions to finance closure and post-closure care. The City is in compliance with these requirements, and at June 30, 2003, cash or equity in pooled cash and investments of $25.3 million was held for this purpose. This is reported as restricted assets on the statement of net assets in the environmental services enterprise fund. The City expects that future inflation costs will be paid from interest earnings on these annual contributions. However, if interest earnings are inadequate or additional post-closure care requirements are determined (due to changes in technology or applicable laws or regulations, for example), these costs may need to be covered by charges to future landfill users or from other sources.

21. OPERATING AGREEMENTS

<u>City of San Diego and San Diego Data Processing Corporation</u>

In September 1979, the San Diego Data Processing Corporation entered into an operating agreement with the City. Under the terms of the agreement, as amended, SDDPC has agreed to provide data processing and services needed to support the operational and planning requirements of the City.

The operating agreement also requires SDDPC to purchase computer equipment, provide computer maintenance, various contractual services and other reimbursed expenses as a part of the service it provides to the City. The City then reimburses SDDPC the costs associated with these expenses. This is considered pass-through activity for SDDPC.

The operating agreement was last amended during fiscal year 2000. The rates for the various services are subject to adjustment each fiscal year.

Amounts paid to SDDPC for goods and services under the operating agreement were $74.6 million for the year ended June 30, 2003. Of this amount, $22.1 million was pass-through activity for SDDPC.

<u>San Diego Geographic Information System</u>

In fiscal year 1998, a five-year services agreement was finalized between SDDPC and San Diego Geographic Information System ("SANGIS"). This agreement was not renewed for fiscal year 2003.

Included in SDDPC's data processing services revenue are $0 and $26,004 related to SANGIS for the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively: Complete stand-alone financial statements for each of the individual component units may be obtained from the City Auditor and Comptroller's office.

Automated Regional Justice Information System

On October 22, 2001, SDDPC renewed its fiscal year 2002 agreement with a joint powers agency known as the Automated Regional Justice Information System ("ARJIS") whose main purpose is to pursue development of computerized law enforcement systems in the region. The fiscal year 2003 agreement was signed on August 30, 2002.

Under the agreement, SDDPC is to provide data processing services to ARJIS at rates which, on an annual basis, are equivalent to those charged to other governmental entity clients. Included in SDDPC's data processing services revenue are approximately $3.1 million and $3.2 million related to ARJIS for the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

State of California

During fiscal year 1999, SDDPC entered into an agreement with the State of California Department of Information Technology to provide data processing services. This agreement was not renewed for fiscal year 2003. Included in SDDPC's data processing services revenue related to the state for the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 was approximately $0 and $75,603 respectively.

San Diego Medical Services Enterprise, LLC

On July 1, 1997, the City entered into an operating agreement with San Diego Medical Services Enterprise, LLC ("SDMSE") to provide emergency medical services and emergency medical transportation services. On June 30, 2002, the City exercised the provision to renew the operating agreement with SDMSE for an additional three years. Under the agreement the City paid SDMSE $684,524.

During the year, SDMSE made a $1.3 million profit distribution to its partners, $641,395 to the City and $641,395 to Rural Metro of San Diego, Inc.

Padres L.P.

February 1, 2000 the City entered into a Joint Use and Management Agreement (Agreement) with the San Diego Padres baseball team (Padres) governing the rights and duties of the City and Padres with respect to the use and operation of the new Petco Park Ballpark Facility (Facility). The Facility was completed and operational in April 2004. The City and Padres jointly own the facility; the Padres having a 30% divided interest based upon the original Facility cost estimate of $267.5 million (or $80.25 million) with the City owning the balance. The City and the Padres have agreed upon the schedule of items and components that constitute the Padres' divided ownership, and the value of that divided ownership may vary from (but does not exceed) 30% due to the calculation of cost overruns for the Ballpark. Following termination of any occupancy agreement for the Ballpark, the Padres' ownership interest will automatically transfer to the City. Under the terms of the Agreement, the Padres are responsible for Facility operation and management, including maintenance, repairs and security required to preserve its condition. The City is responsible for paying certain expenses associated with the operation and maintenance of the Facility, up to a maximum of $3.5 million per year, subject to certain inflationary adjustments.

22. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 1, 2003, the City issued $110.9 million of fiscal-year 2003-2004 Tax Anticipation Notes, Series A.

Effective July 1, 2003, SDCCC established a wholly owned subsidiary to operate the Civic Theatre. The new entity, San Diego Theatres, Inc. "SDTI" is a not-for-profit, public benefit corporation organized to market, operate, and maintain the Civic Theatre. The SDTI Board of Directors is comprised of five voting members. SDCCC appoints three voting directors from its existing Board and appoints two further outside voting members. During August 2003, SDCCC provided SDTI with a $250,000 operational start-up reserve. It is expected that other than the start-up reserve, SDTI will not require any further support from SDCCC in future years.

On July 9, 2003, the Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Diego issued $18.9 million of Subordinate and Junior Lien Tax Allocation Bonds, and Tax Allocation Housing Bonds for the purpose of financing the renovation of the Agency-owned Balboa Theatre and various low and moderate income housing projects pursuant to the Horton Plaza Redevelopment Plan. The Series 2003 A and B bonds are payable from and secured by pledged tax increment revenues, subordinate and junior lien, respectively, and the Series 2003 C Bonds are payable from and secured by pledged housing tax increment revenues derived from the Horton Plaza Redevelopment Project Area. The interest rates on the bonds range from 3.25 to 7.74 percent and the maturity date for each issue is November 1, 2021.

On August 1, 2003, the City paid off the $93.2 million fiscal-year 2002-2003 Tax Anticipation Notes.

On August 4, 2003, Council authorized the issuance and sale of an amount not to exceed $195 million in Refunding Lease Revenue Bonds for the Ballpark Project. Due to the lack of audited financial data, the refunding has not yet occurred.

On August 7, 2003, the City received Section 108 loan proceeds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development totaling $9.9 million. Of the total received, $1.0 million was used for the construction of the Logan Heights Library, $2.0 million for the construction of the Ocean Beach Library, $3.1 million for the construction of the College Heights Rolando Library and $3.7 million for infrastructure improvements and neighborhood revitalization projects. Interest rates on the loans range from 1.21 to 5.69 percent.

On August 13, 2003, the City issued $8.9 million of Reassessment District 2003-1 Limited Obligation Refunding Bonds. Proceeds of the Bonds were used as a reserve fund for the bonds, to pay the costs of issuance of the bonds, and to refund the limited obligation improvement bonds in the outstanding principal amount $9.6 million previously issued by the City under the Improvement Bond Act of 1915. The bonds are special limited obligations of the City payable solely from and secured by unpaid reassessments upon real property located in the Reassessment District, and other amounts held in certain funds maintained under the indenture.

On September 15, 2003, Council authorized the issuance and sale of an amount not to exceed $36 million in San Diego Open Space Park Facilities District No. 1 General Obligation Refunding Bonds. These bonds were not issued due to a lack of audited financial statements. On February 14, 2005 Council authorized the sale of City Vehicle License Fee ("VLF") Receivables to the California Statewide Communities Development Authority ("CSCDA"). The use of the approximately $20,000,000 in proceeds was to pay down the majority of the outstanding principal and accrued interest on the 1994 Open Space Refunding Bonds. On April 21, 2005 VLF proceeds of $20,435,000 and EGF 2/3 fund moneys of $4,355,000 where used toward the partial redemption of the 1994 Open Space Refunding Bond principal and interest.

Effective November 7, 2003 the City's Parks and Recreation Department assumed operations and maintenance of the City's Mission Bay Golf Course within the City's golf enterprise fund. The course was originally developed and operated under a lease agreement with lease revenues going to the general fund. The City will initially be investing in some improvements to the course out of the golf enterprise fund. It is anticipated that once operations stabilize the course will produce net revenues.

On December 17, 2003, the Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Diego issued $5.8 million of Housing Set-Aside Tax Allocation Bonds for the purpose of financing low and moderate income housing redevelopment activities. The Series 2003 A and B bonds are payable from and secured by housing set-aside tax revenues derived from the City Heights Project Area. The interest rates on the Series A and B bonds range from 2.0 to 6.5 percent with maturity dates of September 1, 2033, and September 1, 2013, respectively.

On December 17, 2003, the Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Diego issued $12.5 million of Tax Allocation Bonds for the purpose of financing redevelopment activities, including the development of low and moderate income housing. The Series 2003 A and B bonds are payable from and secured by pledged tax revenues derived from the North Park Project Area. The interest rates on the Series A and B bonds range from 1.5 to 6.125 percent with maturity dates of September 1, 2027, and September 1, 2033, respectively.

On January 14, 2004, the City issued $5.4 million of Assessment District No. 4096 Limited Obligation Improvement Bonds for the purpose of acquiring certain public improvements within the Piper Ranch Assessment District. The bonds were issued pursuant to the Municipal Improvement Act of 1913 and the Improvement Bond Act of 1915, secured by and payable solely from unpaid assessments levied by the City within the assessment district. The interest rate on the bonds ranges from 2.5 to 6.2 percent, and the maturity date is September 2, 2033.

On February 25, 2004, the City issued $5 million of Community Facilities District No. 2 Special Tax Bonds. These bonds financed public improvements in order to meet the increased demands placed upon the City as a result of developing property within the Santaluz Improvement Area No. 1. The Series 2004 A bonds were issued pursuant to the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 and are special obligations of the District, payable solely from annual special taxes levied on certain taxable land within the improvement area. The interest rate on the bonds ranges from - 1.7 to 5.67 percent, and the maturity date is September 1, 2030.

On February 25, 2004, the City issued $10.0 million of Community Facilities District No. 2 Special Tax Bonds. These bonds financed public improvements in order to meet the increased demands placed upon the City as a result of developing property within the Santaluz Improvement Area No. 4. The Series 2004 A bonds were issued pursuant to the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 and are special limited obligations of the District, payable solely from annual special taxes levied on certain taxable land within the improvement area. The interest rate on the bonds ranges from 1.65 to 5.5 percent, and the maturity date is September 1, 2033.

On June 14, 2004, the Public Facilities Financing Authority issued $152 million of Non-Transferable Subordinated Sewer Revenue Bonds to finance upgrades to and expansion of its wastewater system. This was a private placement/non-public offering. The Series 2004 Bonds are secured by and payable solely from net system revenues of the Sewer Utility Fund. The bonds bear a variable interest rate and the maturity date is December 15, 2007. The bonds were restructured in February 2006, extending the maturity date to December 15, 2011.

On June 30, 2004 the City paid off the $110.9 million fiscal year 2003-2004 Tax Anticipation Notes.

On July 1, 2004, the City privately placed a Tax and Revenue Anticipation Note in an amount not to exceed $129 million. The City borrowed $114 million to meet its cash flow needs and repaid the borrowing by May 2005.

On July 26, 2004, the City and the Chargers entered into Supplement Number Eight to the 1995 Agreement for Partial Use and Occupancy of Qualcomm Stadium. The agreement was approved by Ordinance No. O-19302, and is on file in the City Clerk's Office as Document No. OO-19302. This agreement, among others items, terminated the ticket guarantee and allows the Chargers to leave San Diego after the 2008 season if certain conditions are met, including the payment of certain sums to the City.

On July 28, 2004, the Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Diego issued $147.7 million of Subordinate Tax Allocation and Tax Allocation Housing Bonds for the purpose of financing redevelopment activities, including the development of low and moderate income housing, and make payments pursuant to an MOU with the San Diego Padres in connection with development of the new PETCO Ballpark. A portion of the bonds were issued to refund $33.5 million of the Agency's outstanding Series 1993 Bonds. The Series 2004 A and B Bonds are payable from and secured by subordinate pledged tax revenues, and the Series 2004 C and D Bonds are payable from and secured by pledged housing tax revenues. The interest rates on the bonds range from 2.26 to 6.28 percent, with maturity dates of September 1, 2029 for the Series A, C and D Bonds and September 1, 2010 for the Series B Bonds.

On October 27, 2004, the Sewer Utility experienced several sewer overflows including a 2.26 million gallon overflow at the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant, all due to extraordinary rain in the region. All overflows have been properly reported to the regulatory agencies, explaining the cause and extent of the overflows. To date no corrective action or penalty letters have been issued.

On July 1, 2005, the City privately placed a fiscal year 2005- 2006 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Note in an amount not to exceed $155 million. The City borrowed $145 million to meet its cash flow needs and repaid the borrowing by May 2006.

On August 15, 2005 (and March 13, 2006) the San Diego Police Officers' Association (SDPOA) filed a lawsuit against the City for alleged violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, various California Labor Code provisions, as well as breach of contract and unfair competition relating to the terms of their employment. The courts dismissed the unfair competition claim but denied a motion to dismiss the breach of contract claim. Extensive discovery is about to commence for both parties, and therefore the range of loss cannot be estimated at this time. Plaintiffs have claimed $230 million, but Plaintiffs counsel has proposed a mediation of the dispute before a third-party mediator. City is currently considering this proposal.

On June 14, 2006, the City of San Diego established the Tobacco Settlement Revenue Funding Corporation, a California Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation. In November 1998, the Attorney General of California signed a Master Settlement Agreement with the four major tobacco companies. The Corporation was formed to acquire future Tobacco Settlement Revenues from the City of San Diego. The Corporation has purchased from the City of San Diego the rights to receive up to the first $10.1 million of the tobacco settlement revenues due to the City under the Master Settlement Agreement (the "MSA"), the Memorandum of Understanding (the "MOU") entered into on August 5, 1998, among the State of California, various cities and counties in the State and certain other parties, as augmented by the Agreement Regarding Interpretation of Memorandum of Understanding (ARIMOU). On June 21, 2006, the Corporation issued $105.4 million of Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 2006. The Series 2006 Term Bonds are limited obligations of the Corporation, payable from and secured solely by Pledged Tobacco Settlement Revenues. The Term bonds have an interest rate of 7.125 percent, and the scheduled maturity date is June 1, 2032.

On June 22, 2006, the Redevelopment Agency of The City of San Diego issued $76.2 million of Subordinate and $33.8 million of Housing Tax Allocation Bonds. The Subordinate bonds were issued for the purpose of financing certain redevelopment activities within the Centre City Project, to pay the costs of a debt service reserve surety bonds and the costs of issuance in connection with the Series 2006A Subordinate Bonds. The Housing bonds were issued for the purpose of financing certain improvements relating to, or increasing the development of low and moderate income housing, to pay the costs of the a debt service reserve surety bonds and the costs of the issuance for the Series 2006B Housing Bonds. The Series 2006 A and B Bonds are payable from and secured by subordinate pledged tax revenues derived from the Centre City Redevelopment Project Area. The interest rate on the bonds ranges from 4.25 to 6.20 percent and the maturity date for the 2006A issue is September 1, 2032 and for the 2006B issue is September 1, 2031.

On July 1, 2006, the City privately placed a fiscal year 2006-2007 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Note in an amount not to exceed $160 million.

On July 13, 2006, the City issued $16 million of Community Facilities District No. 3 Special Tax Bonds. This was a private placement/non-public offering. These bonds financed public improvements in order to meet the increased demands placed upon the City as a result of the redevelopment and reuse of the former Naval Training Center property. The Series 2006 A bonds were issued pursuant to the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 and are special obligations of the District, payable solely from annual special taxes levied on certain taxable land within the improvement areas. The interest rate on the bonds ranges from 5.0 to 5.75 percent, and the maturity date is September 1, 2036.

On July 18, 2006 the SDPOA filed one lawsuit and has another pending case against the City of San Diego. The SDPOA alleges several violations of state and federal law arising from failed labor negotiations between the City and SDPOA in 2005. SDPOA also alleges state and federal claims based on the City's underfunding of the City's retirement system. The City is vigorously contesting this matter and the estimated loss is not known at this time.

The City is in an on-going administrative proceeding before the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) where it has been alleged that the City, along with eight other entities, have contributed to polluting San Diego Bay, a condition which requires abatement. The allegations relate to current and historic discharges of urban runoff into Chollas Creek, which drains into San Diego Bay. The City has retained consultants to assess the available data and therefore it is difficult to determine likelihood of an unfavorable outcome. However, the RWQCB has estimated that remediation costs could range between $900,000 and $122,000,000 depending on the remedy selected, and the City would have a yet-to-be determined share of those remediation costs if an unfavorable outcome were to happen.

23. Restatements

The City of San Diego's net assets as of June 30, 2002 have been restated as follows (in thousands):

		Primary Government		Governmental Funds
		Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	General Fund
	Net Assets as of June 30, 2002, as Previously Reported	**$ 3,884,366**	**$ 2,960,193**	**$ 70,003**
	General Restatements			
1	Adjustments for Overstatement of Allowance for Bad Debt	-	1,218	
2	Capitalization of Bond Issuance Costs	13,922	1,417	-
3	Utilities Energy Expense Accrual	-	(312)	-
4	Remove Redevelopment Cash with Custodian	(6,640)	-	-
5	CCDC Money Purchase Pension Plan	-	-	-
6	Understatement of Operating Revenue	-	9,470	-
7	Reclassify SDDPC as Internal Service Fund	(14,237)	14,237	-
8	Remove Cash with Custodian	(198)	-	-
9	Reclassify Interfund Receivables and Payables as Transfers	44,767	(44,767)	(10,728)
10	Overstatement of Contributions	(48,648)	-	-
11	Overstatement of Grants Receivable	-	(6,602)	-
12	Deferral of Grant Receipts	(1,540)	-	-
13	Recognition of Deferred Revenue	35,007	4,048	-
14	Unrecorded Sale of Land Held for Resale	(29,876)	-	-
15	Reclassification of Land Held for Resale to Land	(6,141)	-	-
16	Reclassification of Land to Land Held for Resale	12,308	-	-
17	Incorrect Capitalization of Abandoned Land Held for Resale Transactions	(100)	-	-
18	Incorrect Expense of Redevelopment Land Held for Resale Acquisition Costs	512	-	-
19	Impairment of Land Held for Resale Assets	(11,034)	-	-
20	Purchase Service Credit Accounts Receivable Correction	-	-	-
21	RDA Deferred Revenue Accrual	84	-	-
22	Remove PFFA Investments	(34,661)	-	-
23	Grant Receipt Deferral	-	-	-
24	Creation of Investment Trust Fund for ARJIS/SanGIS/AVA	-	-	-
25	Investment in SDMSE Joint Venture	1,137	-	1,137
	Capital Assets Restatements			
1	Correction to Carrying Value of Land	-	12,354	-
2	Depreciation of Completed Capital Improvement Projects	(11,711)	(147,136)	-
3	Accumulated Write-off of Infrastructure Projects	(147,164)	-	-
4	Overstatement of Accumulated Depreciation	-	39,138	-
5	Correction to Carrying Value of Land	(15,828)	-	-
6	Write Off of Abandoned Capital Improvement Projects	(45,188)	(126,566)	-
7	Remove all Zoo capital assets	(105,738)	-	-
8	Understatement of RDA capital assets	14,537	-	-
9	Contributed Infrastructure	-	249,036	-
10a	Remove land from Water Utility's Books and Book Land Held for Resale in Other Governmental Funds	-	(1,227)	-
10b	Interfund land held for resale transaction	(349)	2,734	-
11	Library Reinstatement	3,952	-	-
12	Land Addition	2,454	-	-
13a	FBA Capital Assets Credit	47,931	-	-
13b	FBA Accounts Payable	(38,108)	-	-
14a	Capitalization of Retention Payable	3,550	9,132	-
14b	Retention Payable	(3,550)	(9,132)	-
15	Impairment of San Pasqual Treatment Facility	-	(2,350)	-
16	Allocation of Project Management projects	-	(5,167)	-
17	Sander Site Land Transfer	-	(4,671)	-
18	Transfer of Completed Capital Improvement Projects	-	-	-
19	Transfer of SDDPC	20,335	(20,335)	-
	Long-term Liabilities Restatements			
1	Adjustments for Liability Claims	-	-	-
2	Amortization of Bond Discounts, Premiums, and Accretions	(1,010)	-	-
3	Cumulative Adjustment of Recomputed Annual Pension Costs	(75,601)	(16,100)	-
4	Record SANDAG loan payable	(18,805)	-	-
5	Adjustment to NPO / Employee Offset Liability	(1,239)	(263)	-
6	Defeasance of RDA debt	3,250	-	-
7	Unrecorded RDA debt	(1,876)	-	-
8	Unrecorded Contract Payable	(117)	-	-
9	Tax Allocation Bonds Accretion Adjustment	6,640	-	-
10	Adjustment to Compensated Absences	(4,887)	(1,151)	-
	Net Assets as of June 30, 2002, as Restated	**$ 3,470,506**	**$ 2,917,198**	**$ 60,412**

Governmental Funds Other Governmental Funds	Business-Type Funds Sewer Utility	Water Utility	Other Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds	Fiduciary Funds
$ 1,064,615	$ 1,771,441	$ 979,906	$ 209,172	$ (466)	$ 2,910,079
-	1,218	-	-	-	-
-	1,417	-	-	-	-
-	(232)	(80)	-	-	-
(6,974)	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	(5,180)
-	9,470	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	8,379	(8,379)	-
(198)	-	-	-	-	-
(11,898)	(18,916)	(15,533)	(10,171)	67,246	-
(48,648)	-	-	-	-	-
-	(6,602)	-	-	-	-
(1,540)	-	-	-	-	-
-	4,048	-	-	-	-
(29,876)	-	-	-	-	-
(6,141)	-	-	-	-	-
12,308	-	-	-	-	-
(100)	-	-	-	-	-
512	-	-	-	-	-
(11,034)	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	670
84	-	-	-	-	-
(34,661)	-	-	-	-	-
(19,363)	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	12,433
-	-				
-	2,494	9,860	-	-	-
-	(107,084)	(16,299)	(23,753)	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	33,334	5,804	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	(85,475)	(39,425)	(1,666)	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	108,175	140,861	-	-	-
2,386	-	(1,227)	-	-	-
(2,386)	-	2,734	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	6,177	2,931	24	-	-
-	(6,177)	(2,931)	(24)		
-	(1,191)	(1,159)	-	-	-
-	(5,167)	-	-	-	-
-	(1,557)	(1,557)	(1,557)	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	(20,335)	20,335	-
-	-	-	-	(55,461)	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	(5,399)	(4,455)	(5,066)	(2,817)	(324)
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	(88)	(73)	(82)	(46)	(5)
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	(402)	(316)	(362)	(208)	-
$ 907,086	$ 1,699,484	$ 1,059,041	$ 154,559	$ 20,204	$ 2,917,673

General Restatements

1. The City overstated its allowance for bad debt because a previous year's allowance total had not been reversed. In the government-wide financial statements and the fund level financial statements for the sewer utility fund, the resulting adjustment was an increase in accounts receivable and an increase in net assets for business-type activities of $1,218.

2. Certain bond issuance costs were incorrectly expensed and not capitalized as deferred charges at the fund level for the sewer utility fund and for governmental fund debt in the government-wide financial statements. The resulting adjustment was an increase in net assets for governmental activities of $13,922 and an increase in net assets for business-type activities of $1,417. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in deferred charges of $1,417 and an increase in net assets for sewer utility fund of $1,417.

3. The City did not record an accrual for energy costs in its financial statements for water utility and sewer utility. In the Government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in accounts payable and a decrease in net assets for business-type activities of $312. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in accounts payable and a decrease in net assets for the following funds: sewer utility fund $232 and water utility fund $80.

4. The City incorrectly recorded payments to defease the Horton Plaza 1996 B Tax Allocation Bond as a purchase of investments. Interest earned on escrowed funds and debt service was also recorded erroneously. The effect of this error was to overstate cash and investments and interest earnings since fiscal year 2000. The correction of this error in the government-wide financial statements resulted in a decrease of net assets of $6,640. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in cash and investments and a decrease in fund balance for other governmental funds of $6,974.

5. The City incorrectly recorded the assets of a defined contribution plan for the Centre City Development Corporation (CCDC) as fiduciary fund assets even though the City did not hold these assets in a trustee or agency capacity for CCDC. In both the statement of fiduciary net assets – pension and employee savings trust and the fiduciary fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment decreased pension trust fund net assets by $5,180.

6. The City incorrectly recorded billings to participating agencies of the City's sewer utility as deferred revenue. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in deferred revenue and an increase in net assets of $9,470. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in deferred revenue and an increase in net assets for the sewer utility fund of $9,470.

7. The City previously classified San Diego Data Processing Corporation (SDDPC) as an enterprise fund instead of an internal service fund. When SDDPC was created, the intent was for them to operate as an information services provider to both the City as well as other governmental entities in the region. However, over time the City has become the primary customer providing the majority of SDDPC's revenues. As such, it is more appropriately classified as an internal service fund/blended component unit of the City. Now that it is an internal service fund it is subject to the internal service allocation pursuant to GASB 34. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting change was a decrease in net assets for governmental activities of $14,237 and an increase in net assets for business-type activities of $14,237. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an overall increase in net assets for other enterprise funds of $8,379 and a decrease in net assets for internal service funds of $8,379.

8. The City incorrectly classified collateral being held with a custodian for the San Diego Housing Commission (SDHC), a discretely presented component unit, as an asset of other governmental funds. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in net assets for governmental activities of $198. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in fund balance for other governmental funds of $198.

9. The City incorrectly recorded interfund transfers as working capital advances, giving the perception that the City funds would be repaid. These transfers represented all purchases and replacements of City vehicles made through the City's Central Garage/Equipment Division. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in net assets for governmental activities of $44,767 and a decrease in net assets for business-type activities of $44,767. In the fund level financial statements, the adjustment resulted in the following changes: a decrease in the general fund's fund balance of $10,728; a decrease in other governmental funds' fund balance of $11,898; a decrease in sewer utility fund net assets of $18,916; a decrease in water utility fund net assets of $15,533; a decrease in other enterprise fund net assets of $10,171; and an increase in internal service fund net assets of $67,246.

10. During the construction of the PETCO ballpark, the City incorrectly recorded the San Diego Padres' cash contribution in the Ballpark as the City's cash and investments. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in cash and investments and a decrease in net assets for governmental activities of $48,648. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in cash and investments and a decrease in fund balance for other governmental funds of $48,648.

11. The City did not reverse accruals for grant receivables for the City's sewer utility fund. As a result, revenues were recorded twice when grant reimbursements were received. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in grants receivable and a decrease in net assets for business-type activities of $6,602. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in grants receivable and a decrease in net assets for the sewer utility fund of $6,602.

12. The City incorrectly recorded grant receipts that should have been deferred revenue. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in net assets for governmental activities of $1,540. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in fund balance for other governmental funds of $1,540.

13. The City did not recognize portions of its deferred revenue balances as revenue when recognition criteria were met. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in deferred revenue and an increase in net assets for governmental activities of $35,007, and an increase in net assets for business-type activities of $4,048. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was decrease in deferred revenue and an increase in net assets for the sewer utility fund of $4,048.

14. The City did not record the sale of a Land Held for Resale asset. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in net assets for governmental activities of $29,876. At the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in fund balance for other governmental funds of $29,876.

15. The City incorrectly classified various properties as Land Held for Resale that should have been classified as Land, Easements, Rights of Way. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in net assets for governmental activities of $6,141 (Capital Asset Restatement 8 contains an offset to

increase net assets). In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in fund balance for other governmental funds of $6,141.

16. The City incorrectly classified various properties as Land, Easements, Rights of Way that should have been classified as Land Held for Resale (a current asset). Part of this adjustment includes $5,824 which resulted from improperly reclassifying an asset (the error was to remove the asset from Land, Easements, Rights of Way while not simultaneously adding it to Land Held for Resale). In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in net assets for governmental activities of $12,308 (The net effect of the $12,308 less the erroneous reclassification of $5,824 applies to Capital Asset Restatement 8, which contains an offsetting decrease to net assets of $6,484). In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in fund balance for other governmental funds of $12,308.

17. The City incorrectly capitalized expenditures as Land Held for Resale instead of as a capital project expenditure. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in net assets for governmental activities of $100. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in fund balance for other governmental funds of $100.

18. The City did not capitalize expenditures for Land Held for Resale, but expended as capital projects instead. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for Governmental Activities of $512. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in fund balance for other governmental funds of $512.

19. The City did not recognize impairment on the net realizable value of land held for resale. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in net assets for governmental activities of $11,034. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in fund balance for other governmental funds of $11,034.

20. The City, on behalf of SDCERS, incorrectly accounted for contracts entered into with employees for purchase of service credits. Specifically, the City and SDCERS did not record a receivable for the contract; however, interest on installment contracts had been included, and an allowance for doubtful accounts was created which reduced the receivable. In the fund level financial statements, the net impact was an increase in net assets for fiduciary funds of $670.

21. The City incorrectly recorded a working capital advance as deferred revenue in the financial statements of the Redevelopment Agency. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in deferred revenue and an increase in net assets for governmental activities of $84. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in fund balance for other governmental funds of $84.

22. The City incorrectly carried investments of the Public Facilities Financing Authority (PFFA), a blended component unit. The asset represents an investment held with an escrow agent, solely to facilitate a refunding of several special assessment bonds. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in net assets for governmental activities of $34,661. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in net assets for other governmental funds of $34,661.

23. The City incorrectly recorded grant receipts as revenue that should have been deferred pursuant to the City's availability criteria (60 Days, see Note 1 Sec. c). This was the result of recognizing grant revenues solely when grant eligibility requirements were being met. The resulting adjustment was a decrease in fund balance for other governmental funds of $19,363.

24. The City incorrectly omitted an investment trust fund representing cash owned and interest earned by legally separate entities (ARJIS, SanGIS and AVA) that held cash in the City Treasurer's investment pool. The resulting adjustment was an increase in net assets for fiduciary funds of $12,433.

25. The City incorrectly reported SDMSE as a discretely presented component unit. After reviewing GASB 14 it now has been changed to a joint venture arrangement. The City's equity share in the SDMSE joint venture is reported as such within the general fund as Reserved for Minority Interest in Joint Venture. The resulting adjustment is an increase in net assets for governmental activities and an increase in fund balance for the general fund of $1,137.

Capital Assets Restatements

1. The City had land assets recorded at incorrect carrying values as a result of not capitalizing land additions and improvements. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in Land, Easements, Rights of Way assets and an increase in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for business-type activities of $12,354. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in Capital Assets-net and an increase in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for the following funds: sewer utility fund $2,494 and water utility fund $9,860.

2. The City did not begin recording depreciation expense for certain capital improvement projects at the time they were placed into service. Timing differences in capitalization dates and "in service" dates, along with a failure to timely remove assets from construction in progress and place them into a depreciable asset classification, resulted in improper matching of depreciation expense and incorrect carrying values of assets. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment for governmental activities was an increase in Accumulated Depreciation for Structures and Improvements of $5,652 and Infrastructure of $6,059; and in business-type activities was an increase in Accumulated Depreciation for Structures and Improvements of $51,779 and Equipment of $79,927 and Distribution and Collection Systems of $15,430. This resulted in a total decrease to Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for governmental activities of $11,711 and for business-type activities of $147,136. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in Capital Assets-net and a decrease in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for the following funds: sewer utility fund $107,084; water utility fund $16,299; and other enterprise funds $23,753.

3. During the City's implementation of GASB 34, the City capitalized certain infrastructure projects that were also incorrectly included as part of the City's Construction in Progress, resulting in an overstatement of non-depreciable capital assets. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in Construction in Progress and a decrease in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for governmental activities of $147,164.

4. Depreciation expense from prior years was recorded in error for distribution and collection system assets in business-type activities due to incorrect book values and estimates of useful lives. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in Accumulated Depreciation for Distribution and Collection Systems and an increase in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for business-type activities of $39,138. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in Capital Assets-net and an increase in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for the following funds: sewer utility fund $33,334 and water utility fund $5,804.

5. The City recorded parcels of land designated as "open space" twice. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in Land, Easements, Rights of Way assets and a decrease in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt in governmental activities of $15,828.

6. The City did not expense certain planning, pre-design, and preliminary costs when related capital projects were later canceled or abandoned. This resulted in an overstatement of capital assets. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in Construction in Progress and a decrease in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for governmental activities of $45,188; and a decrease in Construction in Progress and a decrease in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for the business-type activities of $126,566. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in Capital Assets-net and a decrease in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for the following funds: sewer utility fund $85,475; water utility fund $39,425; and other enterprise funds $1,666.

7. The City incorrectly capitalized leasehold improvements to Balboa Park which were made by the Zoological Society of San Diego. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease to Construction in Progress assets of $10,805, Structures and Improvements of $147,879, Equipment of $45,873 and a decrease in Accumulated Depreciation for Structures and Improvements of $71,563 and Equipment of $27,256, and a decrease in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for governmental activities of $105,738.

8. The City did not capitalize several land parcels owned by the Redevelopment Agency at the correct value. In the government-wide financial statements, the adjustment resulted in a net increase to Land, Easements, Rights of Way assets of $6,633. The $6,633 is the net effect of an increase of $6,141 (Capital Asset additions from General Restatement 15), $6,976 (Capital Asset additions solely attributable to Capital Assets Restatement 8), less the $6,484 (which is the portion of capital asset reductions from General Restatement 16) that is attributable to this restatement. Part of this adjustment also included increases in Structures and Improvements of $8,107 and Accumulated Depreciation for Structures and Improvements of $203 for a total increase in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for governmental activities of $14,537.

9. The City identified that it did not capitalize certain infrastructure assets that were contributed to the City by real estate developers. As a result, the City performed a reconciliation between the City's Water and Sewer Geographical Information System and the City's Fixed Asset Management Information System. The resulting reconciliation identified numerous assets that were not capitalized, of which the value was estimated using the cost of comparative infrastructure. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in Distribution and Collection Systems of $255,770 and an increase in Accumulated Depreciation for Distribution and Collection Systems of $6,734 for a total increase in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for business-type activities of $249,036. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in Capital Assets-net and an increase in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for the following funds: sewer utility fund $108,175 and water utility fund $140,861.

10a. A parcel of land that the water utility fund financed for the general fund was incorrectly capitalized as an asset of the water utility fund. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in Land, Easements, Rights of Way assets and a decrease in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for business-type activities of $1,227. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in Capital Assets-net and a decrease in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for the Water Utility Fund of $1,227; and an increase in Land Held for Resale and Total Fund Equity for other governmental funds of $2,386.

10b. Related to Capital Assets Restatement 10a, the City incorrectly accounted for an interfund loan between the water utility fund and the general fund. As a result, an interfund receivable was not recorded for business-type activities, and an interfund interest payable was not recorded for governmental activities. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in net assets for governmental activities of $349 and an increase in net assets for business-type activities of $2,734. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in interfund payables and a decrease in total fund equity for other governmental funds of $2,386; and an increase in interfund receivables and an increase in net assets for the water utility fund of $2,734.

11. The City was expensing all costs associated with the new Main Library due to the uncertainty of the status of the project. It has since been determined that the library will be constructed and as such the amounts expensed have been reinstated into Construction in Progress. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in Construction in Progress and an increase in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for governmental activities of $3,952.

12. The City incorrectly omitted two parcels of land which were not reported as non-depreciable capital assets. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in Land, Easements, Rights of Way assets and an increase in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for governmental activities of $2,454.

13a. The City incorrectly accounted for Facilities Benefit Assessment (FBA) Credit Agreements, which are reimbursement agreements entered into by the City and participating developers. The agreements allow for construction of specific infrastructure capital assets by developers that are identified in various Public Facilities Financing Plans. The assets are then conveyed to the City for credits that the developer can use in lieu of paying building permit fees. As a result, capital assets were recorded only when the developer used its credits by pulling permit fees. Upon review, it was determined that the amounts of unused credits earned by developers understated capital assets, liabilities, and net assets. The resulting adjustment was to fully record the value of the capital asset at the time of conveyance and a liability in the form of a payable for unused credits with the net as an increase to net assets. The payable is reduced at the time a developer uses a credit. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in Construction in Progress of $2,437, an increase in Infrastructure of $51,080 and an increase in Accumulated Depreciation for Infrastructure of $712, and an increase in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for governmental activities of $47,931.

13b. Related to Capital Assets Restatement 13a, accounts payable was also adjusted to reflect the accrual of the FBA Credits outstanding. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in accounts payable of $38,108 and a decrease in Unrestricted-Net Asset for the governmental activities of $38,108.

14a. The City did not capitalize the retention amount for its construction contracts when the invoices were being paid. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in Construction in Progress of $3,462, Structure and Improvements of $13, Infrastructure of $75, and an increase in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for governmental activities of $3,550; and increases in Construction in Progress of $3,798, Structure and Improvements of $2,686, Distribution and Collection Systems of $2,648 and increases in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for business-type activities of $9,132. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in Capital Assets-net and an increase in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for the following funds: sewer utility fund $6,177; water utility fund $2,931; and other enterprise funds $24.

14b. Related to Capital Assets Restatement 14a, accounts payable was also adjusted to reflect the accrual of the retention amount. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in accounts payable of $3,550 and a decrease in Unrestricted-Net Assets for governmental activities of $3,550; and an increase in accounts payable of $9,132 and a decrease in Unrestricted-Net Asset for business-type activities of $9,132. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in accounts payable and a decrease in Unrestricted-Net Assets for the following funds: sewer utility fund $6,177; water utility fund $2,931; and other enterprise funds $24.

15. The City determined during its review of capital improvement projects that the San Pasqual Treatment plant, taken out of service in fiscal year 2002, was being considered for another use and therefore should have been considered as impaired. During discussions it was determined the impairment existed on the buildings as they were out of use, but would be needed for the future project in a different capacity. The equipment and infrastructure associated with the original plant are still in use for other purposes and are included in the Capital Assets Restatement #18 (see below). In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an decrease in Construction in Progress of $14,788, and increases to Structure and Improvements of $14,788, and Accumulated Depreciation for Structure and Improvements of $2,350, and a decrease in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for business-type activities of $2,350. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in Capital Assets-net and in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for the following funds: sewer utility fund $1,191 and water utility fund $1,159. The current carrying value of the impaired structures is $12,438 see Capital Assets Note 4, for further discussion of the impairment.

16. The City, during further review of the sewer utility funds Construction in Progress projects, determined that three project management projects contained expenditures that needed to be expensed since the end projects associated with the expenditures did not result in a capital asset. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in Construction in Progress of $384, Equipment of $2,178, Distribution and Collection Systems of $2,439, and an increase in Accumulated Depreciation for Equipment of $679 and Distribution and Collection Systems of $396; and a decrease in Structures and Improvements of $10,720, and a decrease in Accumulated Depreciation for Structures and Improvements of $1,627; and a decrease in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for business-type activities of $5,167. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in Capital Assets-net and a decrease in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for sewer utility fund of $5,167.

17. The City, during further review of the Land, Easements, Rights of Way assets determined that a transfer of land from the general fund to the water utility, sewer utility, and other enterprise funds were incorrectly recorded in a prior fiscal year. Additionally, the land assets transferred to the business type funds were recorded at the purchase price as opposed to the historical cost of the land when it was an asset of the general fund. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in Land, Easements, Rights of Way assets of $4,671 and a decrease in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for business-type activities of $4,671. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in Capital Assets-net and a decrease in Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for the following funds: sewer utility fund $1,557; water utility fund $1,557; and other enterprise funds $1,557.

18. The City identified capital improvement projects substantially completed prior to fiscal year 2003, which were incorrectly reported in Construction in Progress. Projects identified as substantially complete were transferred to the appropriate capital asset category. The resulting adjustment is an increase in the Government-wide financial statements to Land, Easements, Rights of Way of $145, Structures and Improvements of $57,160, Infrastructure of $75,644, and a decrease of $132,949 to Construction in Progress for Governmental Activities. The resulting adjustment for Business-Type Activities is an increase in the Government-wide financial statements to Land, Easements, Rights of Way of $10,701, Structures and Improvements of $545,732, Equipment of $180,256,

Infrastructure of $622,969, and a decrease of $1,359,658 to Construction in Progress. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting correction had no effect on Capital Assets-net or Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for either the sewer utility, water utility, and other enterprise funds.

19. The City previously classified San Diego Data Processing Corporation (SDDPC) as an enterprise fund instead of an internal service fund (see General Restatement #7 for further discussion). The resulting capital asset reclassification is an increase in the Government-wide financial statements to Land, Easements, Rights of Way of $1,988, Structures and Improvements of $6,389, Equipment of $67,084 and related accumulated depreciation for Structures and Improvements of $7,296, and Equipment of $47,830, and Invested in Capital Assets, net of Related Debt for Governmental Activities of $20,335. The corresponding adjustment for Business-type Activities is the inverse of the adjustments to Governmental Activities listed above. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting reclassification was an overall decrease in net assets for other enterprise funds of $20,335 and an increase in net assets for internal service funds of $20,335.

Long-Term Liabilities Restatements

1. The City recorded public liability claims liabilities solely in its government-wide financial statements and not in its self insurance internal service fund, a proprietary fund servicing governmental activities. This resulted in an overstatement of internal service fund net assets. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in net assets for internal service funds of $55,461.

2. Certain bond discounts, premiums, and accretions were not being amortized over the debt period. In the government- wide financial statements, the amortization of these bond discounts, premiums and accretions resulted in a decrease in net assets for governmental activities of $1,010.

3. The City incorrectly credited payments for retiree health costs to its Actuarially Required Contribution (ARC) for retiree pension costs. Additionally, per assumptions adopted by the Board of the San Diego City Employees Retirement System (SDCERS), the Actuary did not recognize costs related to legal settlements relating to pension benefits (Corbett settlement) as part of the SDCERS Unfunded Accrued Actuarial Liability (UAAL). As a result, the City's ARC for the periods subsequent to the settlement was understated. The effect of this settlement was to increase the ARC retroactively and therefore increase the City's Net Pension Obligation (NPO). In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in the City's NPO, a decrease in governmental activities net assets of $75,601, and a decrease in business-type activities net assets of $16,100. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in NPO and a decrease in net assets for the following funds: sewer utility fund $5,399; water utility fund $4,455; other enterprise funds $5,066; internal service funds $2,817; and the fiduciary funds $324.

4. The City incorrectly recorded loans from SANDAG, a regional transportation agency, as revenue. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in SANDAG loans payable and a decrease in net assets for governmental activities of $18,805.

5. The City agreed to pay a portion of the employees share of pension costs, subsequently the City did not make a payment into SDCERS for the agreed upon amounts, nor did the City recognize a liability for amounts owed on behalf of employees. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in NPO and a decrease in net assets for governmental activities of $1,239 and a decrease in net assets for business-type activities of $263. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase

in NPO and a decrease in net assets for the following funds: sewer utility fund $88; water utility fund $73; other enterprise funds $82; internal service funds $46; and the fiduciary funds $5.

6. The City did not record the defeasance of a loan payable. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in net assets for governmental activities of $3,250.

7. The City did not record a loan payable. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in net assets for governmental activities of $1,876.

8. The City did not record an increase to a Contract Payable. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in net assets for governmental activities of $117.

9. In relation to General Restatement 4, the City did not record the defeasance of the Horton Plaza 1996B Tax Allocation bond. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was a decrease in Tax Allocation Bonds Payable and an increase in net assets for governmental activities of $6,640.

10. The City did not include add-on pay and all employer taxes in its calculation of liabilities for accrued wages and benefits. Additionally, the City did not accrue for the wages and benefits earned during the portion of last pay period of the fiscal year that fell in the fiscal year being reported. These errors resulted in an understatement of the City's accrued wages and benefits liability. In the government-wide financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in accrued wages and benefits and a decrease in net assets for governmental activities of $4,887 and a decrease in net assets for business-type activities of $1,151. In the fund level financial statements, the resulting adjustment was an increase in accrued wages and benefits and a decrease in net assets for the following funds: sewer utility fund $402; water utility fund $316; other enterprise funds $362; and internal service funds $208.

Discretely Presented Component Units Restatements

	Discretely Presented Component Units	
	San Diego Convention Center Corporation	San Diego Housing Commission
1 Net Assets as of June 30, 2002, as stated	$ 11,546	$ 188,139
2 Change in Capitalization Threshold	-	(134)
3 Transfer of Restricted Cash for Facility Restoration Fund	117	-
4 Overstatement of Operating Revenues	-	(113)
5 Reclassification of a Grant to a Loan	-	512
6 Adjustment due to Overstatement of Revenues - SEDC	-	(296)
7 Adjustment due to understatement of Revenues - Section 8	-	130
8 Reclassification of a Grant to a Loan	-	(4,554)
Total Net Assets as of June 30, 2002, as restated	$ 11,663	$ 183,684

1. A change in the capitalization threshold for the Housing Commission resulted in a decrease in net assets of $134.

2. San Diego Convention Center Corporation identified a transfer of restricted cash for the facility restoration fund, which resulted in an increase to net assets of $117.

3. San Diego Housing Commission identified an overstatement of operating revenues, which resulted in a decrease to net assets of $113.

4. San Diego Housing Commission reclassified a grant to a loan, which resulted in an increase to net assets of $512.

5. San Diego Housing Commission had a prior period adjustment related to an overstatement of revenue from SEDC. The result of the adjustment was a decrease to net assets of $296.

6. San Diego Housing Commission had a prior period adjustment related to an understatement of revenue from Section 8 programs. The result of the adjustment was an increase to net assets of $130.

7. The San Diego Housing Commission erroneously classified a zero payment, zero interest loan from the State of California as contributed capital versus a loan. The correction resulted in a prior period adjustment reducing net assets $4,554.

Required Supplementary Information
[Unaudited]
Pension Trust Funds Analysis of Funding Progress

The following table shows the funding progress of the City's portion of SDCERS (excluding the Port and the Airport) for the last three (3) fiscal years (in thousands):

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets [a]	Actuarial Accrued Liability PUC [b]	UAAL [b-a]	Funded Ratio* [a/b]	Covered Payroll [c]	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll [[b-a]/c]
6/30/2001	$2,525,645	$2,866,362	$340,717	88.1%	$481,864	70.7%
6/30/2002	2,448,208	3,224,784	776,576	75.9%	535,157	145.1%
06/30/2003	2,375,431	3,592,956	1,217,525	66.1%	533,595	228.2%

* The funded ratio has been adjusted to reflect the impact of the Corbett contingent benefit. The Actuarial Valuation provided by the actuary does not include this contingent benefit in the funded ratio.

City of San Diego
auditor & comptroller

cafr | required supplementary information - general fund

[backside of section cover/divider - left blank intentionally]

GENERAL FUND

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

General fund revenues are derived from such sources as: Taxes; Licenses and Permits; Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties; Use of Money and Property; Aid from Other Governmental Agencies; Charges for Current Services; and Other Revenue.

Current expenditures and encumbrances are classified by the functions of: General Government and Support; Public Safety–Police; Public Safety–Fire and Life Safety; Parks, Recreation, Culture and Leisure; Transportation; Sanitation and Health; Neighborhood Services; and Interest on Long-Term Debt. Appropriations are made from the fund annually.

GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES				
Property Taxes	$ 188,739	$ 189,206	$ 184,641	$ (4,565)
Sales Taxes	134,452	134,888	127,824	(7,064)
Other Local Taxes	117,211	120,524	109,241	(11,283)
Licenses and Permits	21,662	22,550	22,655	105
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	26,178	26,178	25,373	(805)
Revenue from Use of Money and Property	36,361	35,968	34,901	(1,067)
Revenue from Federal Agencies	175	1,375	1,706	331
Revenue from Other Agencies	77,960	77,960	90,355	12,395
Charges for Current Services	68,074	91,647	97,365	5,718
Other Revenue	4,071	4,071	2,587	(1,484)
TOTAL REVENUES	674,883	704,367	696,648	(7,719)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General Government and Support	145,643	150,079	142,713	7,366
Public Safety - Police	262,810	272,074	269,627	2,447
Public Safety - Fire and Life Safety	121,186	129,522	127,254	2,268
Parks, Recreation, Culture and Leisure	103,080	103,843	97,593	6,250
Transportation	20,613	21,842	20,981	861
Sanitation and Health	35,609	37,075	36,394	681
Neighborhood Services	29,007	32,309	30,420	1,889
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	1,825	1,825	1,825	-
Interest	6,081	5,707	5,707	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	725,854	754,276	732,514	21,762
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	(50,971)	(49,909)	(35,866)	14,043
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers from Proprietary Funds	3,250	4,450	5,001	551
Transfers from Other Funds	35,360	36,993	36,015	(978)
Transfers to Proprietary Funds	(5,969)	(7,080)	(7,080)	-
Transfers to Other Funds	(16,277)	(18,671)	(18,671)	-
Net Income from Joint Venture	-	-	870	870
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	16,364	15,692	16,135	443
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(34,607)	(34,217)	(19,731)	14,486
Fund Balance Undesignated at July 1, 2002	40,761	40,761	40,761	-
Reserved for Encumbrances at July 1, 2002	13,431	13,431	13,431	-
Reserved for Minority Interest in Joint Venture at July 1, 2002	-	-	1,137	1,137
Reserved for Minority Interest in Joint Venture at June 30, 2003	-	-	(2,007)	(2,007)
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures at July 1, 2002	1,768	1,768	1,768	-
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures at June 30, 2003	-	-	(806)	(806)
FUND BALANCE UNDESIGNATED AT JUNE 30, 2003	$ 21,353	$ 21,743	$ 34,553	$ 12,810

GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUE AND TRANSFERS
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
PROPERTY TAXES					
One Percent Property Tax Allocation	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 189,067	$ (189,067)
Current Year - Secured	155,849	-	155,849	-	155,849
Current Year Supplemental - Secured	8,529	-	8,529	-	8,529
Current Year - Unsecured	8,221	-	8,221	-	8,221
Current Unsecured Supplemental Roll	204	-	204	-	204
Homeowners' Exemptions - Secured	2,645	-	2,645	-	2,645
Homeowners' Exemptions - Unsecured	3	-	3	-	3
Prior Years' - Secured	3,990	-	3,990	139	3,851
Prior Years' - Unsecured	(123)	-	(123)	-	(123)
Interest and Penalties on Delinquent Taxes	522	-	522	-	522
Escapes - Secured	109	-	109	-	109
Escapes - Unsecured	479	-	479	-	479
Other Property Taxes	770	-	770	-	770
State Secured Unitary	3,443	-	3,443	-	3,443
TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES	184,641	-	184,641	189,206	(4,565)
SALES TAXES	127,824	-	127,824	134,888	(7,064)
OTHER LOCAL TAXES					
Franchises	45,622	-	45,622	54,235	(8,613)
Property Transfer Tax	8,357	-	8,357	9,613	(1,256)
Transient Occupancy Tax	55,262	-	55,262	56,676	(1,414)
TOTAL OTHER LOCAL TAXES	109,241	-	109,241	120,524	(11,283)
LICENSES AND PERMITS					
General Business Licenses	5,337	-	5,337	5,160	177
Refuse Collection Business Licenses	1,426	-	1,426	1,700	(274)
Other Regulatory Business Licenses	2,374	-	2,374	1,968	406
Rental Unit Tax	4,900	-	4,900	5,405	(505)
Parking Meter Revenue	5,898	-	5,898	5,839	59
Street and Curb Permits	78	-	78	54	24
Other Licenses and Permits	2,642	-	2,642	2,424	218
TOTAL LICENSES AND PERMITS	22,655	-	22,655	22,550	105
FINES, FORFEITURES AND PENALTIES					
California Vehicle Code Violations	23,071	-	23,071	25,159	(2,088)
Other City Ordinance Code Violations	2,302	-	2,302	1,019	1,283
TOTAL FINES, FORFEITURES AND PENALTIES	25,373	-	25,373	26,178	(805)
REVENUE FROM USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY					
Interest on Investments	6,988	304	7,292	9,070	(1,778)
Balboa Park Rents and Concessions	575	-	575	390	185
Mission Bay Park Rents and Concessions	20,405	-	20,405	20,085	320
Other Rents and Concessions	6,629	-	6,629	6,423	206
TOTAL REVENUE FROM USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY	34,597	304	34,901	35,968	(1,067)

GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUE AND TRANSFERS
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUE FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES					
Revenue from Federal Agencies	$ 1,706	$ -	$ 1,706	$ 1,375	$ 331
REVENUE FROM OTHER AGENCIES					
State Motor Vehicle License Fees	71,842	-	71,842	72,200	(358)
Off-Highway Motor Vehicle License Fees	33	-	33	-	33
Local Relief	5,273	-	5,273	5,222	51
Tobacco Revenue	12,128	-	12,128	-	12,128
State Grants	1,079	-	1,079	538	541
TOTAL REVENUE FROM OTHER AGENCIES	90,355	-	90,355	77,960	12,395
CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES					
Administrative Services to Other Agencies	87	-	87	28	59
Cemetery Revenue	703	-	703	700	3
Engineering Services	294	-	294	672	(378)
Fire Services	12,707	-	12,707	11,724	983
Library Revenue	1,858	-	1,858	1,602	256
Miscellaneous Recreation Revenue	2,357	-	2,357	1,954	403
Other Services	348	-	348	302	46
Paramedic Services	193	-	193	198	(5)
Planning and Miscellaneous Filing Fees	307	-	307	212	95
Police Services	5,353	-	5,353	5,516	(163)
Swimming Pools Revenue	1,455	-	1,455	1,310	145
Services Rendered to Other Funds for:					
General Government and Financial	36,092	-	36,092	35,373	719
Engineering	22,331	-	22,331	18,753	3,578
Park Design	2,135	-	2,135	1,909	226
Miscellaneous Services	11,145	-	11,145	11,394	(249)
TOTAL CHARGES FOR CURRENT SERVICES	97,365	-	97,365	91,647	5,718
OTHER REVENUE					
Other Refunds of Prior Years' Expenditures	523	-	523	362	161
Repairs and Damage Recoveries	464	-	464	112	352
Sale of Personal Property	240	-	240	181	59
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,360	-	1,360	3,416	(2,056)
TOTAL OTHER REVENUE	2,587	-	2,587	4,071	(1,484)
TOTAL REVENUES	696,344	304	696,648	704,367	(7,719)

Continued on Next Page

GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUE AND TRANSFERS
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
TRANSFERS FROM PROPRIETARY FUNDS					
Enterprise Funds:					
San Diego Data Processing Corporation	$ 500	$ -	$ 500	$ 500	$ -
City of San Diego:					
Airports	1	-	1	1	-
City Store	96	-	96	81	15
Golf Course	1,368	-	1,368	1,368	-
Environmental Services	200	-	200	-	200
Recyling	1,222	-	1,222	1,222	-
Sewer Utility	512	-	512	512	-
Water Utility	653	-	653	373	280
Internal Service Funds:					
City of San Diego:					
Central Garage and Machine Shop	31	-	31	331	(300)
Central Stores	206	-	206	-	206
Special Engineering	11	-	11	62	(51)
Print Shop	201	-	201	-	201
TOTAL TRANSFERS FROM PROPRIETARY FUNDS	5,001	-	5,001	4,450	551
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER FUNDS					
Special Revenue Funds:					
Redevelopment Agency	625	-	625	1,000	(375)
City of San Diego:					
Special Gas Tax Street Improvement	3,515	-	3,515	3,515	-
Street Divisions Operations	104	-	104	89	15
Transient Occupancy Tax	10,264	-	10,264	12,821	(2,557)
Other Special Revenue-Budgeted	6,833	-	6,833	6,133	700
Other Special Revenue-Unbudgeted	9,267	-	9,267	8,240	1,027
Debt Service Funds:					
City of San Diego:					
Other Special Assessments	42	-	42	-	42
Capital Projects Funds:					
City of San Diego:					
Other Construction	4,865	-	4,865	4,770	95
Capital Outlay	160	-	160	75	85
Permanent Funds:					
Cemetery Perpetuity	340	-	340	350	(10)
TOTAL TRANSFERS FROM OTHER FUNDS	36,015	-	36,015	36,993	(978)
PROCEEDS FROM CAPITAL LEASES	7,282	(7,282)	-	-	-
NET INCOME FROM JOINT VENTURE	870	-	870	-	870
TOTAL REVENUE AND TRANSFERS	$ 745,512	$ (6,978)	$ 738,534	$ 745,810	$ (7,276)

GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Current Year				
	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND SUPPORT					
Departmental:					
Mayor					
Salaries and Wages	$ 1,806	$ -	$ 1,806	$ 1,825	$ 19
Non-Personnel	708	5	713	816	103
Total Mayor	2,514	5	2,519	2,641	122
City Council District 1					
Salaries and Wages	504	-	504	528	24
Non-Personnel	217	1	218	238	20
Total City Council District 1	721	1	722	766	44
City Council District 2					
Salaries and Wages	555	-	555	559	4
Non-Personnel	242	2	244	249	5
Total City Council District 2	797	2	799	808	9
City Council District 3					
Salaries and Wages	526	-	526	538	12
Non-Personnel	220	-	220	228	8
Total City Council District 3	746	-	746	766	20
City Council District 4					
Salaries and Wages	552	-	552	554	2
Non-Personnel	257	3	260	261	1
Total City Council District 4	809	3	812	815	3
City Council District 5					
Salaries and Wages	475	-	475	508	33
Non-Personnel	217	1	218	260	42
Total City Council District 5	692	1	693	768	75
City Council District 6					
Salaries and Wages	468	-	468	504	36
Non-Personnel	239	1	240	264	24
Total City Council District 6	707	1	708	768	60
City Council District 7					
Salaries and Wages	528	-	528	528	-
Non-Personnel	227	1	228	258	30
Total City Council District 7	755	1	756	786	30
City Council District 8					
Salaries and Wages	562	-	562	562	-
Non-Personnel	249	-	249	269	20
Total City Council District 8	811	-	811	831	20
Council Administration					
Salaries and Wages	396	-	396	409	13
Non-Personnel	280	1	281	398	117
Total Council Administration	676	1	677	807	130
City Attorney					
Salaries and Wages	20,812	-	20,812	21,049	237
Non-Personnel	8,530	50	8,580	8,608	28
Total City Attorney	29,342	50	29,392	29,657	265

Prior Year					Total				
Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,806	$ -	$ 1,806	$ 1,825	$ 19
9	-	9	11	2	717	5	722	827	105
9	-	9	11	2	2,523	5	2,528	2,652	124
-	-	-	-	-	504	-	504	528	24
17	-	17	18	1	234	1	235	256	21
17	-	17	18	1	738	1	739	784	45
-	-	-	-	-	555	-	555	559	4
5	-	5	6	1	247	2	249	255	6
5	-	5	6	1	802	2	804	814	10
-	-	-	-	-	526	-	526	538	12
-	-	-	1	1	220	-	220	229	9
-	-	-	1	1	746	-	746	767	21
-	-	-	-	-	552	-	552	554	2
1	-	1	3	2	258	3	261	264	3
1	-	1	3	2	810	3	813	818	5
-	-	-	-	-	475	-	475	508	33
1	-	1	2	1	218	1	219	262	43
1	-	1	2	1	693	1	694	770	76
-	-	-	-	-	468	-	468	504	36
3	-	3	4	1	242	1	243	268	25
3	-	3	4	1	710	1	711	772	61
-	-	-	-	-	528	-	528	528	-
15	-	15	16	1	242	1	243	274	31
15	-	15	16	1	770	1	771	802	31
-	-	-	-	-	562	-	562	562	-
-	-	-	1	1	249	-	249	270	21
-	-	-	1	1	811	-	811	832	21
-	-	-	-	-	396	-	396	409	13
8	-	8	9	1	288	1	289	407	118
8	-	8	9	1	684	1	685	816	131
-	-	-	-	-	20,812	-	20,812	21,049	237
41	12	53	74	21	8,571	62	8,633	8,682	49
41	12	53	74	21	29,383	62	29,445	29,731	286

Continued on Next Page

GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Current Year				
	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Departmental (Continued):					
City Auditor and Comptroller					
Salaries and Wages	$ 5,837	$ -	$ 5,837	$ 5,902	$ 65
Non-Personnel	2,302	3	2,305	2,375	70
Total City Auditor and Comptroller	8,139	3	8,142	8,277	135
City Clerk					
Salaries and Wages	1,927	-	1,927	2,074	147
Non-Personnel	1,139	22	1,161	1,292	131
Total City Clerk	3,066	22	3,088	3,366	278
City Manager					
Salaries and Wages	326	-	326	326	-
Non-Personnel	106	-	106	108	2
Total City Manager	432	-	432	434	2
Engineering and Capital Projects - Administration					
Salaries and Wages	1,220	-	1,220	1,226	6
Non-Personnel	523	6	529	532	3
Total Engineering and Capital Projects - Administration	1,743	6	1,749	1,758	9
Field Engineering					
Salaries and Wages	7,418	-	7,418	7,755	337
Non-Personnel	3,246	68	3,314	3,613	299
Total Field Engineering	10,664	68	10,732	11,368	636
Public Buildings & Parks					
Salaries and Wages	2,553	-	2,553	2,554	1
Non-Personnel	966	14	980	1,010	30
Total Public Buildings & Parks	3,519	14	3,533	3,564	31
Equal Opportunity Contracting					
Salaries and Wages	1,445	-	1,445	1,460	15
Non-Personnel	704	102	806	1,060	254
Total Equal Opportunity Contracting	2,149	102	2,251	2,520	269
Budget and Management Services					
Salaries and Wages	1,693	-	1,693	1,840	147
Non-Personnel	824	-	824	850	26
Total Budget and Management Services	2,517	-	2,517	2,690	173
City Treasurer					
Salaries and Wages	3,305	-	3,305	3,305	-
Non-Personnel	3,152	607	3,759	3,759	-
Total City Treasurer	6,457	607	7,064	7,064	-
Financing Services					
Salaries and Wages	893	-	893	1,045	152
Non-Personnel	399	-	399	440	41
Total Financing Services	1,292	-	1,292	1,485	193
General Services - Administration					
Salaries and Wages	515	-	515	516	1
Non-Personnel	172	1	173	198	25
Total General Services - Administration	687	1	688	714	26

Prior Year					Total				
Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
$ 3	$ -	$ 3	$ 3	$ -	$ 5,840	$ -	$ 5,840	$ 5,905	$ 65
2	11	13	13	-	2,304	14	2,318	2,388	70
5	11	16	16	-	8,144	14	8,158	8,293	135
-	-	-	-	-	1,927	-	1,927	2,074	147
26	-	26	43	17	1,165	22	1,187	1,335	148
26	-	26	43	17	3,092	22	3,114	3,409	295
-	-	-	-	-	326	-	326	326	-
-	-	-	-	-	106	-	106	108	2
-	-	-	-	-	432	-	432	434	2
-	-	-	-	-	1,220	-	1,220	1,226	6
4	10	14	19	5	527	16	543	551	8
4	10	14	19	5	1,747	16	1,763	1,777	14
-	-	-	-	-	7,418	-	7,418	7,755	337
77	12	89	89	-	3,323	80	3,403	3,702	299
77	12	89	89	-	10,741	80	10,821	11,457	636
-	-	-	-	-	2,553	-	2,553	2,554	1
-	-	-	-	-	966	14	980	1,010	30
-	-	-	-	-	3,519	14	3,533	3,564	31
-	-	-	-	-	1,445	-	1,445	1,460	15
55	-	55	89	34	759	102	861	1,149	288
55	-	55	89	34	2,204	102	2,306	2,609	303
-	-	-	-	-	1,693	-	1,693	1,840	147
-	7	7	26	19	824	7	831	876	45
-	7	7	26	19	2,517	7	2,524	2,716	192
-	-	-	-	-	3,305	-	3,305	3,305	-
118	1	119	119	-	3,270	608	3,878	3,878	-
118	1	119	119	-	6,575	608	7,183	7,183	-
-	-	-	-	-	893	-	893	1,045	152
-	-	-	1	1	399	-	399	441	42
-	-	-	1	1	1,292	-	1,292	1,486	194
-	-	-	-	-	515	-	515	516	1
4	-	4	7	3	176	1	177	205	28
4	-	4	7	3	691	1	692	721	29

Continued on Next Page

GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Current Year				
	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Departmental (Continued):					
Facilities Maintenance					
Salaries and Wages	$ 7,267	$ -	$ 7,267	$ 7,677	$ 410
Non-Personnel	9,523	687	10,210	10,212	2
Total Facilities Maintenance	16,790	687	17,477	17,889	412
Purchasing					
Salaries and Wages	1,056	-	1,056	1,206	150
Non-Personnel	521	3	524	618	94
Total Purchasing	1,577	3	1,580	1,824	244
Storm Water					
Salaries and Wages	1,327	-	1,327	1,329	2
Non-Personnel	1,215	111	1,326	1,597	271
Total Storm Water	2,542	111	2,653	2,926	273
Information Technology and Communications					
Salaries and Wages	2,936	-	2,936	3,013	77
Non-Personnel	1,779	26	1,805	1,918	113
Total Information Technology and Communications	4,715	26	4,741	4,931	190
Governmental Relations					
Salaries and Wages	263	-	263	304	41
Non-Personnel	340	25	365	457	92
Total Governmental Relations	603	25	628	761	133
Human Resources					
Salaries and Wages	502	-	502	502	-
Non-Personnel	208	-	208	257	49
Total Human Resources	710	-	710	759	49
Organizational Effectiveness Program					
Salaries and Wages	472	-	472	522	50
Non-Personnel	222	-	222	237	15
Total Organizational Effectiveness Program	694	-	694	759	65
Personnel					
Salaries and Wages	3,660	-	3,660	3,737	77
Non-Personnel	1,953	147	2,100	2,397	297
Total Personnel	5,613	147	5,760	6,134	374
Public and Media Affairs					
Salaries and Wages	181	-	181	219	38
Non-Personnel	121	1	122	131	9
Total Public and Media Affairs	302	1	303	350	47
Real Estate Assets					
Salaries and Wages	2,534	-	2,534	2,753	219
Non-Personnel	1,235	1	1,236	1,348	112
Total Real Estate Assets	3,769	1	3,770	4,101	331
Special Projects					
Salaries and Wages	1,371	-	1,371	1,372	1
Non-Personnel	777	10	787	790	3
Total Special Projects	2,148	10	2,158	2,162	4
Citizens Assistance					
Salaries and Wages	109	-	109	122	13
Non-Personnel	46	-	46	60	14
Total Citizens Assistance	155	-	155	182	27

Prior Year					Total				
Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 7,267	$ -	$ 7,267	$ 7,677	$ 410
445	63	508	508	-	9,968	750	10,718	10,720	2
445	63	508	508	-	17,235	750	17,985	18,397	412
-	-	-	-	-	1,056	-	1,056	1,206	150
19	-	19	23	4	540	3	543	641	98
19	-	19	23	4	1,596	3	1,599	1,847	248
-	-	-	-	-	1,327	-	1,327	1,329	2
132	15	147	255	108	1,347	126	1,473	1,852	379
132	15	147	255	108	2,674	126	2,800	3,181	381
-	-	-	-	-	2,936	-	2,936	3,013	77
140	28	168	185	17	1,919	54	1,973	2,103	130
140	28	168	185	17	4,855	54	4,909	5,116	207
-	-	-	-	-	263	-	263	304	41
-	12	12	12	-	340	37	377	469	92
-	12	12	12	-	603	37	640	773	133
-	-	-	-	-	502	-	502	502	-
-	-	-	-	-	208	-	208	257	49
-	-	-	-	-	710	-	710	759	49
-	-	-	-	-	472	-	472	522	50
-	-	-	1	1	222	-	222	238	16
-	-	-	1	1	694	-	694	760	66
-	-	-	-	-	3,660	-	3,660	3,737	77
38	7	45	180	135	1,991	154	2,145	2,577	432
38	7	45	180	135	5,651	154	5,805	6,314	509
-	-	-	-	-	181	-	181	219	38
-	-	-	-	-	121	1	122	131	9
-	-	-	-	-	302	1	303	350	47
-	-	-	-	-	2,534	-	2,534	2,753	219
2	14	16	17	1	1,237	15	1,252	1,365	113
2	14	16	17	1	3,771	15	3,786	4,118	332
-	-	-	-	-	1,371	-	1,371	1,372	1
-	-	-	13	13	777	10	787	803	16
-	-	-	13	13	2,148	10	2,158	2,175	17
-	-	-	-	-	109	-	109	122	13
-	-	-	-	-	46	-	46	60	14
-	-	-	-	-	155	-	155	182	27

Continued on Next Page

GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Current Year				
	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Departmental (Continued):					
Ethics Commission					
Salaries and Wages	$ 210	$ -	$ 210	$ 211	$ 1
Non-Personnel	101	26	127	204	77
Total Ethics Commission	311	26	337	415	78
Total Departmental	119,164	1,925	121,089	125,846	4,757
Citywide Program:					
Assessments to Public Property					
Non-Personnel	234	-	234	260	26
Citywide Elections					
Non-Personnel	105	-	105	118	13
Competition Program					
Salaries and Wages	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Personnel	214	1	215	222	7
Total Competition Program	214	1	215	222	7
Employee Personal Property Damage					
Non-Personnel	4	-	4	11	7
Exceptional Performance Pay					
Salaries and Wages	-	-	-	75	75
Non-Personnel	-	-	-	15	15
Total Exceptional Performance Pay	-	-	-	90	90
Fellowship Program					
Salaries and Wages	26	-	26	30	4
Non-Personnel	36	-	36	54	18
Total Fellowship Program	62	-	62	84	22
Financial Accounting Systems					
Salaries and Wages	59	-	59	61	2
Non-Personnel	798	-	798	862	64
Total Financial Accounting Systems	857	-	857	923	66
General Government Printing					
Non-Personnel	124	-	124	126	2
Independent Audit					
Salaries and Wages	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Personnel	-	123	123	123	-
Total Independent Audit	-	123	123	123	-
Insurance					
Non-Personnel	807	-	807	807	-
Labor Relations					
Salaries and Wages	90	-	90	91	1
Non-Personnel	45	-	45	62	17
Total Labor Relations	135	-	135	153	18
Management Compensation Plan					
Salaries and Wages	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Personnel	332	-	332	337	5
Total Management Compensation Plan	332	-	332	337	5

Prior Year					Total				
Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 210	$ -	$ 210	$ 211	$ 1
-	-	-	-	-	101	26	127	204	77
-	-	-	-	-	311	26	337	415	78
1,165	192	1,357	1,748	391	120,329	2,117	122,446	127,594	5,148
-	-	-	10	10	234	-	234	270	36
-	-	-	93	93	105	-	105	211	106
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	214	1	215	222	7
-	-	-	-	-	214	1	215	222	7
-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	11	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	75
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	90
-	-	-	-	-	26	-	26	30	4
-	-	-	-	-	36	-	36	54	18
-	-	-	-	-	62	-	62	84	22
-	-	-	-	-	59	-	59	61	2
-	-	-	-	-	798	-	798	862	64
-	-	-	-	-	857	-	857	923	66
-	-	-	10	10	124	-	124	136	12
3	-	3	3	-	3	-	3	3	-
78	70	148	148	-	78	193	271	271	-
81	70	151	151	-	81	193	274	274	-
-	76	76	86	10	807	76	883	893	10
-	-	-	-	-	90	-	90	91	1
-	-	-	-	-	45	-	45	62	17
-	-	-	-	-	135	-	135	153	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	10	10	332	-	332	347	15
-	-	-	10	10	332	-	332	347	15

Continued on Next Page

GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Current Year				
	Actual	**Adjustment to Budgetary Basis**	**Actual on Budgetary Basis**	**Final Budget**	**Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)**
Citywide Program (Continued):					
Memberships					
Non-Personnel	$ 577	$ -	$ 577	$ 577	$ -
Municipal Activities					
Non-Personnel	16	-	16	16	-
Property Tax Administration					
Non-Personnel	2,295	-	2,295	2,295	-
Public Works Projects					
Salaries and Wages	479	-	479	485	6
Non-Personnel	416	81	497	555	58
Total Public Works Projects	895	81	976	1,040	64
Random Drug Testing					
Salaries and Wages	22	-	22	42	20
Non-Personnel	69	47	116	123	7
Total Random Drug Testing	91	47	138	165	27
Special Pay					
Non-Personnel	-	-	-	109	109
Training					
Salaries and Wages	17	-	17	17	-
Non-Personnel	20	-	20	41	21
Total Training	37	-	37	58	21
Travel Contingency					
Non-Personnel	4	-	4	8	4
San Diego Geographic Info Source					
Salaries and Wages	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Personnel	509	16	525	535	10
Total San Diego Geographic Info Source	509	16	525	535	10
Space Rental					
Salaries and Wages	60	-	60	60	-
Non-Personnel	6,005	521	6,526	6,526	-
Total Space Rental	6,065	521	6,586	6,586	-
Other Special Projects					
Salaries and Wages	490	-	490	491	1
Non-Personnel	3,330	1,093	4,423	5,447	1,024
Total Other Special Projects	3,820	1,093	4,913	5,938	1,025
Total Citywide Program	17,183	1,882	19,065	20,581	1,516
TOTAL GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND SUPPORT	136,347	3,807	140,154	146,427	6,273

Prior Year					Total				
Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10	$ 10	$ 577	$ -	$ 577	$ 587	$ 10
-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16	16	-
-	-	-	10	10	2,295	-	2,295	2,305	10
-	-	-	-	-	479	-	479	485	6
14	112	126	292	166	430	193	623	847	224
14	112	126	292	166	909	193	1,102	1,332	230
-	-	-	-	-	22	-	22	42	20
29	-	29	37	8	98	47	145	160	15
29	-	29	37	8	120	47	167	202	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	109
-	-	-	-	-	17	-	17	17	-
-	-	-	18	18	20	-	20	59	39
-	-	-	18	18	37	-	37	76	39
-	-	-	2	2	4	-	4	10	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	509	16	525	535	10
-	-	-	-	-	509	16	525	535	10
-	-	-	-	-	60	-	60	60	-
36	367	403	477	74	6,041	888	6,929	7,003	74
36	367	403	477	74	6,101	888	6,989	7,063	74
-	-	-	-	-	490	-	490	491	1
345	72	417	698	281	3,675	1,165	4,840	6,145	1,305
345	72	417	698	281	4,165	1,165	5,330	6,636	1,306
505	697	1,202	1,904	702	17,688	2,579	20,267	22,485	2,218
1,670	889	2,559	3,652	1,093	138,017	4,696	142,713	150,079	7,366

Continued on Next Page

GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Current Year				
	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
PUBLIC SAFETY - POLICE					
Departmental:					
Police					
Salaries and Wages	$ 181,319	$ -	$ 181,319	$ 183,391	$ 2,072
Non-Personnel	85,361	1,352	86,713	86,811	98
Total Police	266,680	1,352	268,032	270,202	2,170
Citywide Program:					
Police Review Board					
Salaries and Wages	147	-	147	147	-
Non-Personnel	68	-	68	82	14
Total Police Review Board	215	-	215	229	14
Other Special Projects					
Non-Personnel	-	-	-	-	-
Total Citywide Program	215	-	215	229	14
TOTAL PUBLIC SAFETY - POLICE	266,895	1,352	268,247	270,431	2,184
PUBLIC SAFETY - FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY					
Departmental:					
Fire and Life Safety					
Salaries and Wages	87,500	-	87,500	87,508	8
Non-Personnel	42,278	(4,686)	37,592	39,117	1,525
Total Fire and Life Safety	129,778	(4,686)	125,092	126,625	1,533
Citywide Program:					
Emergency Medical Services					
Salaries and Wages	166	-	166	197	31
Non-Personnel	924	153	1,077	1,504	427
Total Emergency Medical Services	1,090	153	1,243	1,701	458
Other Special Projects					
Non-Personnel	-	-	-	-	-
Total Citywide Program	1,090	153	1,243	1,701	458
TOTAL PUBLIC SAFETY - FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY	130,868	(4,533)	126,335	128,326	1,991

Prior Year					Total				
Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 181,319	$ -	$ 181,319	$ 183,391	$ 2,072
1,273	107	1,380	1,643	263	86,634	1,459	88,093	88,454	361
1,273	107	1,380	1,643	263	267,953	1,459	269,412	271,845	2,433
-	-	-	-	-	147	-	147	147	-
-	-	-	-	-	68	-	68	82	14
-	-	-	-	-	215	-	215	229	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	215	-	215	229	14
1,273	107	1,380	1,643	263	268,168	1,459	269,627	272,074	2,447
-	-	-	-	-	87,500	-	87,500	87,508	8
706	195	901	1,176	275	42,984	(4,491)	38,493	40,293	1,800
706	195	901	1,176	275	130,484	(4,491)	125,993	127,801	1,808
-	-	-	-	-	166	-	166	197	31
14	4	18	20	2	938	157	1,095	1,524	429
14	4	18	20	2	1,104	157	1,261	1,721	460
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	4	18	20	2	1,104	157	1,261	1,721	460
720	199	919	1,196	277	131,588	(4,334)	127,254	129,522	2,268

Continued on Next Page

GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Current Year				
PARKS, RECREATION, CULTURE AND LEISURE	**Actual**	**Adjustment to Budgetary Basis**	**Actual on Budgetary Basis**	**Final Budget**	**Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)**
Departmental:					
Park and Rec-Administrative Services					
Salaries and Wages	$ 684	$ -	$ 684	$ 687	$ 3
Non-Personnel	354	17	371	371	-
Total Park and Rec - Administrative Services	1,038	17	1,055	1,058	3
Community Parks I					
Salaries and Wages	5,711	-	5,711	5,896	185
Non-Personnel	6,424	974	7,398	7,898	500
Total Community Parks I	12,135	974	13,109	13,794	685
Community Parks II					
Salaries and Wages	9,463	-	9,463	9,474	11
Non-Personnel	6,814	276	7,090	7,720	630
Total Community Parks II	16,277	276	16,553	17,194	641
Developed Regional Parks					
Salaries and Wages	11,606	-	11,606	12,606	1,000
Non-Personnel	13,519	844	14,363	14,436	73
Total Developed Regional Parks	25,125	844	25,969	27,042	1,073
Open Space Division					
Salaries and Wages	1,333	-	1,333	1,401	68
Non-Personnel	1,734	207	1,941	2,354	413
Total Open Space Division	3,067	207	3,274	3,755	481
Park and Planning Development					
Salaries and Wages	1,617	-	1,617	1,621	4
Non-Personnel	743	500	1,243	1,334	91
Total Park and Planning Development	2,360	500	2,860	2,955	95
Library					
Salaries and Wages	17,874	-	17,874	18,288	414
Non-Personnel	14,209	605	14,814	17,336	2,522
Total Library	32,083	605	32,688	35,624	2,936
Total Departmental	92,085	3,423	95,508	101,422	5,914
Citywide Program:					
Park and Recreation Programs					
Salaries and Wages	136	-	136	137	1
Non-Personnel	149	2	151	184	33
Total Park and Recreation Programs	285	2	287	321	34
TOTAL PARKS, RECREATION CULTURE AND LEISURE	92,370	3,425	95,795	101,743	5,948

Prior Year					Total				
Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 684	$ -	$ 684	$ 687	$ 3
10	-	10	10	-	364	17	381	381	-
10	-	10	10	-	1,048	17	1,065	1,068	3
-	-	-	-	-	5,711	-	5,711	5,896	185
219	1	220	220	-	6,643	975	7,618	8,118	500
219	1	220	220	-	12,354	975	13,329	14,014	685
-	-	-	-	-	9,463	-	9,463	9,474	11
262	2	264	264	-	7,076	278	7,354	7,984	630
262	2	264	264	-	16,539	278	16,817	17,458	641
-	-	-	-	-	11,606	-	11,606	12,606	1,000
342	6	348	351	3	13,861	850	14,711	14,787	76
342	6	348	351	3	25,467	850	26,317	27,393	1,076
-	-	-	-	-	1,333	-	1,333	1,401	68
-	-	-	-	-	1,734	207	1,941	2,354	413
-	-	-	-	-	3,067	207	3,274	3,755	481
-	-	-	-	-	1,617	-	1,617	1,621	4
288	159	447	713	266	1,031	659	1,690	2,047	357
288	159	447	713	266	2,648	659	3,307	3,668	361
-	-	-	-	-	17,874	-	17,874	18,288	414
491	18	509	542	33	14,700	623	15,323	17,878	2,555
491	18	509	542	33	32,574	623	33,197	36,166	2,969
1,612	186	1,798	2,100	302	93,697	3,609	97,306	103,522	6,216
-	-	-	-	-	136	-	136	137	1
-	-	-	-	-	149	2	151	184	33
-	-	-	-	-	285	2	287	321	34
1,612	186	1,798	2,100	302	93,982	3,611	97,593	103,843	6,250

Continued on Next Page

GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Current Year				
	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
TRANSPORTATION					
Departmental:					
Parking Management					
Salaries and Wages	$ 4,244	$ -	$ 4,244	$ 4,333	$ 89
Non-Personnel	3,179	(103)	3,076	3,178	102
Total Parking Management	7,423	(103)	7,320	7,511	191
Transportation Management					
Salaries and Wages	164	-	164	165	1
Non-Personnel	84	-	84	85	1
Total Transportation Management	248	-	248	250	2
Transportation Design					
Salaries and Wages	4,510	-	4,510	4,512	2
Non-Personnel	2,423	8	2,431	2,499	68
Total Transportation Design	6,933	8	6,941	7,011	70
Streets					
Salaries and Wages	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Personnel	-	-	-	-	-
Total Streets	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic Engineering					
Salaries and Wages	3,644	-	3,644	3,689	45
Non-Personnel	2,010	28	2,038	2,112	74
Total Traffic Engineering	5,654	28	5,682	5,801	119
Total Departmental	20,258	(67)	20,191	20,573	382
Citywide Program:					
Transportation					
Non-Personnel	429	-	429	429	-
TOTAL TRANSPORTATION	20,687	(67)	20,620	21,002	382
SANITATION AND HEALTH					
Departmental:					
Collection Services					
Salaries and Wages	6,865	-	6,865	6,887	22
Non-Personnel	22,065	235	22,300	22,760	460
Total Collection Services	28,930	235	29,165	29,647	482
Environmental Protection					
Salaries and Wages	243	-	243	248	5
Non-Personnel	276	-	276	307	31
Total Environmental Protection	519	-	519	555	36
Resource Management					
Salaries and Wages	254	-	254	276	22
Non-Personnel	105	-	105	107	2
Total Resource Management	359	-	359	383	24
Mt. Hope Cemetery					
Salaries and Wages	565	-	565	609	44
Non-Personnel	812	37	849	852	3
Total Mt. Hope Cemetery	1,377	37	1,414	1,461	47
Total Departmental	31,185	272	31,457	32,046	589

Prior Year					Total				
Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,244	$ -	$ 4,244	$ 4,333	$ 89
113	46	159	302	143	3,292	(57)	3,235	3,480	245
113	46	159	302	143	7,536	(57)	7,479	7,813	334
-	-	-	-	-	164	-	164	165	1
-	-	-	-	-	84	-	84	85	1
-	-	-	-	-	248	-	248	250	2
-	-	-	-	-	4,510	-	4,510	4,512	2
81	-	81	103	22	2,504	8	2,512	2,602	90
81	-	81	103	22	7,014	8	7,022	7,114	92
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	302	302	-	-	-	302	302
-	-	-	302	302	-	-	-	302	302
-	-	-	-	-	3,644	-	3,644	3,689	45
46	6	52	64	12	2,056	34	2,090	2,176	86
46	6	52	64	12	5,700	34	5,734	5,865	131
240	52	292	771	479	20,498	(15)	20,483	21,344	861
69	-	69	69	-	498	-	498	498	-
309	52	361	840	479	20,996	(15)	20,981	21,842	861
-	-	-	-	-	6,865	-	6,865	6,887	22
46	56	102	129	27	22,111	291	22,402	22,889	487
46	56	102	129	27	28,976	291	29,267	29,776	509
-	-	-	-	-	243	-	243	248	5
2	-	2	2	-	278	-	278	309	31
2	-	2	2	-	521	-	521	557	36
-	-	-	-	-	254	-	254	276	22
-	-	-	-	-	105	-	105	107	2
-	-	-	-	-	359	-	359	383	24
-	-	-	-	-	565	-	565	609	44
30	5	35	35	-	842	42	884	887	3
30	5	35	35	-	1,407	42	1,449	1,496	47
78	61	139	166	27	31,263	333	31,596	32,212	616

Continued On Next Page

GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Current Year				
	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Citywide Program:					
Animal Regulation					
Non-Personnel	$ 4,444	$ 114	$ 4,558	$ 4,558	$ -
Health Services Furnished by County					
Non-Personnel	4	1	5	16	11
Refuse Container Fund					
Non-Personnel	119	-	119	120	1
Total Citywide Program	4,567	115	4,682	4,694	12
TOTAL SANITATION AND HEALTH	35,752	387	36,139	36,740	601
NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES:					
Departmental:					
Community and Economic Development					
Salaries and Wages	5,140	-	5,140	5,165	25
Non-Personnel	7,923	445	8,368	8,718	350
Total Community and Economic Development	13,063	445	13,508	13,883	375
Development Services					
Salaries and Wages	1,044	-	1,044	1,045	1
Non-Personnel	600	9	609	649	40
Total Development Services	1,644	9	1,653	1,694	41
Neighborhood Code Compliance					
Salaries and Wages	3,991	-	3,991	3,991	-
Non-Personnel	2,210	33	2,243	2,378	135
Total Neighborhood Code Compliance	6,201	33	6,234	6,369	135
Planning					
Salaries and Wages	5,035	-	5,035	5,035	-
Non-Personnel	2,854	201	3,055	4,199	1,144
Total Planning	7,889	201	8,090	9,234	1,144
Total Departmental	28,797	688	29,485	31,180	1,695
Citywide Program:					
Community and Economic Development Special Projects					
Salaries and Wages	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Personnel	59	-	59	70	11
Total Community and Economic Development Special Projects	59	-	59	70	11
Nuisance Abatement					
Non-Personnel	-	-	-	49	49
Total Citywide Program	59	-	59	119	60
TOTAL NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES	28,856	688	29,544	31,299	1,755
DEBT SERVICE:					
Principal	1,825	-	1,825	1,825	-
Interest	429	2,906	3,335	3,335	-
TOTAL DEBT SERVICE	2,254	2,906	5,160	5,160	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	714,029	7,965	721,994	741,128	19,134

Prior Year					Total				
Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
$ 58	$ 58	$ 116	$ 166	$ 50	$ 4,502	$ 172	$ 4,674	$ 4,724	$ 50
-	-	-	3	3	4	1	5	19	14
-	-	-	-	-	119	-	119	120	1
58	58	116	169	53	4,625	173	4,798	4,863	65
136	119	255	335	80	35,888	506	36,394	37,075	681
-	-	-	-	-	5,140	-	5,140	5,165	25
209	239	448	458	10	8,132	684	8,816	9,176	360
209	239	448	458	10	13,272	684	13,956	14,341	385
-	-	-	-	-	1,044	-	1,044	1,045	1
1	-	1	1	-	601	9	610	650	40
1	-	1	1	-	1,645	9	1,654	1,695	41
-	-	-	-	-	3,991	-	3,991	3,991	-
40	4	44	98	54	2,250	37	2,287	2,476	189
40	4	44	98	54	6,241	37	6,278	6,467	189
-	-	-	-	-	5,035	-	5,035	5,035	-
90	293	383	453	70	2,944	494	3,438	4,652	1,214
90	293	383	453	70	7,979	494	8,473	9,687	1,214
340	536	876	1,010	134	29,137	1,224	30,361	32,190	1,829
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	59	-	59	70	11
-	-	-	-	-	59	-	59	70	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	49
-	-	-	-	-	59	-	59	119	60
340	536	876	1,010	134	29,196	1,224	30,420	32,309	1,889
-	-	-	-	-	1,825	-	1,825	1,825	-
2,372	-	2,372	2,372	-	2,801	2,906	5,707	5,707	-
2,372	-	2,372	2,372	-	4,626	2,906	7,532	7,532	-
8,432	2,088	10,520	13,148	2,628	722,461	10,053	732,514	754,276	21,762

Continued on Next Page

GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Current Year				
	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
TRANSFERS TO PROPRIETARY FUNDS					
Internal Service Funds:					
City of San Diego:					
Central Garage and Machine Shop	$ 517	$ -	$ 517	$ 517	$ -
Self Insurance	6,354	-	6,354	6,354	-
Miscellaneous Internal Service	209	-	209	209	-
Total Internal Service Funds	7,080	-	7,080	7,080	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS TO PROPRIETARY FUNDS	7,080	-	7,080	7,080	-
TRANSFERS TO OTHER FUNDS					
Special Revenue Funds:					
City of San Diego:					
Acquisition, Improvement and Operation	502	-	502	502	-
Streets Division Operations	30	-	30	30	-
Other Special Revenue - Budgeted	616	-	616	616	-
Other Special Revenue - Unbudgeted	16,271	-	16,271	16,271	-
Total Special Revenue Funds	17,419	-	17,419	17,419	-
Capital Projects Funds:					
City of San Diego:					
Other Construction	1,017	-	1,017	1,017	-
Total Capital Projects Funds	1,017	-	1,017	1,017	-
TOTAL TRANSFERS TO OTHER FUNDS	18,436	-	18,436	18,436	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS	$ 739,545	$ 7,965	$ 747,510	$ 766,644	$ 19,134

Prior Year					Total				
Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 517	$ -	$ 517	$ 517	$ -
-	-	-	-	-	6,354	-	6,354	6,354	-
-	-	-	-	-	209	-	209	209	-
-	-	-	-	-	7,080	-	7,080	7,080	-
-	-	-	-	-	7,080	-	7,080	7,080	-
235	-	235	235	-	737	-	737	737	-
-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30	30	-
-	-	-	-	-	616	-	616	616	-
-	-	-	-	-	16,271	-	16,271	16,271	-
235	-	235	235	-	17,654	-	17,654	17,654	-
-	-	-	-	-	1,017	-	1,017	1,017	-
-	-	-	-	-	1,017	-	1,017	1,017	-
235	-	235	235	-	18,671	-	18,671	18,671	-
$ 8,667	$ 2,088	$ 10,755	$ 13,383	$ 2,628	$ 748,212	$ 10,053	$ 758,265	$ 780,027	$ 21,762

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
For the Year Ended June 30, 2003

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Budgetary Data

On or before the first meeting in May of each year, the City Manager submits to the City Council a proposed operating and capital improvements budget for the fiscal year commencing July 1. This budget includes annual budgets for the following funds:

- **General Fund**
- **Special Revenue Funds:**
    - -City of San Diego:
        - -Acquisition, Improvement and Operation
        - -Environmental Growth Funds:
            - -Two-Thirds Requirement
            - -One-Third Requirement
        - -Police Decentralization
        - -Public Transportation
        - -Qualcomm Stadium Operations
        - -Special Gas Tax Street Improvement
        - -Street Division Operations
        - -Transient Occupancy Tax
        - -Zoological Exhibits
        - -Other Special Revenue
    - -Centre City Development Corporation
    - -Southeastern Economic Development Corporation
- **Debt Service Funds:**
    - -City of San Diego:
        - -Public Safety Communications Project
    - -San Diego Open Space Park Facilities District #1
- **Capital Projects Funds:**
    - -City of San Diego:
        - -Underground Surcharge

Public hearings are then conducted to obtain citizen comments on the proposed budget. During the month of July the budget is legally adopted through passage of an appropriation ordinance by the City Council.
Budgets are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting except that (1) encumbrances outstanding at year-end are considered expenditures and (2) the increase/decrease in reserve for advances and deposits to other funds and agencies are considered as additions/deductions of expenditures.

The City budget is prepared net of obligations under reverse repurchase agreement interest expense. For budgetary purposes, obligations under reverse repurchase agreement interest expense are considered a reduction of interest earnings. The City budget is also prepared excluding unrealized gains or losses resulting from the change in fair value of investments.

The legal level of budgetary control for the City's general fund is exercised at the salaries and wages and non-personnel expenditures level. Budgetary control for the other budgeted funds, including those of certain component units, is maintained at the total fund appropriation level. All amendments to the adopted budget require City Council approval except as delegated in the Annual Appropriation Ordinance.

Reported budget figures are as originally adopted or subsequently amended plus prior year continuing appropriations. Such budget amendments during the year, including those related to supplemental appropriations, did not cause these reported budget amounts to be significantly different than the originally adopted budget amounts. Appropriations lapse at year-end to the extent that they have not been expended or encumbered, except for those of a capital nature, which continue to subsequent years.

The following is a reconciliation of the excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures prepared on a GAAP basis to that prepared on the budgetary basis for the year ended June 30, 2003 (in thousands):

	General Fund
Net Change in Fund Balances - GAAP Basis	$ (2,700)
Add (Deduct) for Budgeted Funds:	
Encumbrances Outstanding, June 30, 2003	(17,333)
Reserved for Advances and Deposits, June 30, 2003	(2,142)
Designated for Unrealized Gains, June 30, 2003	(871)
Reserved for Advances and Deposits, June 30, 2002	2,139
Designated for Unrealized Gains, June 30, 2002	1,176
Net Change in Fund Balances - Budgetary Basis	$ (19,731)

b. Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of funds are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary control in the budgeted governmental funds.

Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balances, since the commitments will be honored through subsequent years' continuing appropriations. Encumbrances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities for GAAP reporting purposes.

This page is intentionally left blank.

City of San Diego
auditor & comptroller

cafr | nonmajor governmental funds

[backside of section cover/divider - left blank intentionally]

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Permanent	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Current Assets:					
Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	$ 334,359	$ 864	$ 366,653	$ 2,019	$ 703,895
Receivables:					
Taxes - Net	8,596	19	-	-	8,615
Accounts (Less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts of $1,963)	7,679	-	2,939	16	10,634
Claims - Net	38	-	-	-	38
Special Assessments - Net	309	413	-	-	722
Notes	17,101	-	10,498	-	27,599
Accrued Interest	585	634	864	11	2,094
Grants	15,345	-	22,551	-	37,896
From Other Funds	886	484	64,830	-	66,200
From Other Agencies	172	-	195	-	367
Advances to Other Funds	2,322	-	759	-	3,081
Advances to Other Agencies	2,416	-	13	-	2,429
Land Held for Resale	12,611	-	29,344	-	41,955
Prepaid Expenses	350	1,047	1	-	1,398
Non-Current Assets:					
Restricted Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	-	108,644	-	10,275	118,919
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 402,769	$ 112,105	$ 498,647	$ 12,321	$ 1,025,842
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable	$ 5,418	$ -	$ 15,121	$ 2	$ 20,541
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,859	-	-	-	1,859
Other Accrued Liabilities	23	-	-	-	23
Due to Other Funds	62,119	44	14,941	-	77,104
Due to Component Unit	771	-	-	-	771
Due to Other Agencies	178	-	365	-	543
Deferred Revenue	41,039	206	37,044	-	78,289
Advances from Other Funds	3,309	-	-	-	3,309
Sundry Trust Liabilities	71	-	4,892	-	4,963
Interfund Interest Payable	-	-	2,386	-	2,386
Contracts and Notes Payable	-	-	2,596	-	2,596
TOTAL LIABILITES	114,787	250	77,345	2	192,384
FUND EQUITY:					
Fund Balances:					
Reserved for Land Held for Resale	12,611	-	26,958	-	39,569
Reserved for Encumbrances	37,052	-	120,574	1	157,627
Reserved for Advances and Deposits	3,018	-	759	-	3,777
Reserved for Permanent Endowments	-	-	-	11,857	11,857
Reserved for Debt Service	62,831	110,991	-	-	173,822
Unreserved:					
Designated for Unrealized Gains	878	864	974	454	3,170
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures	71,067	-	190,092	7	261,166
Undesignated	100,525	-	81,945	-	182,470
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	287,982	111,855	421,302	12,319	833,458
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY	$ 402,769	$ 112,105	$ 498,647	$ 12,321	$ 1,025,842

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
Year Ended June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Permanent	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
Property Taxes	$ 30,870	$ 24,843	$ 7,922	$ -	$ 63,635
Special Assessments	11,786	13,962	-	-	25,748
Sales Taxes	64,347	-	29,414	-	93,761
Other Local Taxes	85,597	-	8,655	-	94,252
Licenses and Permits	1,637	-	4,976	-	6,613
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	1,306	-	-	-	1,306
Revenue from Use of Money and Property	32,020	4,171	16,468	437	53,096
Revenue from Federal Agencies	43,754	-	11,391	-	55,145
Revenue from Other Agencies	32,410	-	24,731	69	57,210
Revenue from Private Sources	28,536	690	53,184	-	82,410
Charges for Current Services	26,034	-	-	62	26,096
Other Revenue	3,652	4	4,351	-	8,007
TOTAL REVENUES	361,949	43,670	161,092	568	567,279
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General Government and Support	31,131	2,949	21,768	7	55,855
Public Safety - Police	33,671	-	-	-	33,671
Public Safety - Fire and Life Safety	10,379	-	-	-	10,379
Parks, Recreation, Culture and Leisure	83,054	-	491	57	83,602
Transportation	63,427	-	5,230	-	68,657
Sanitation and Health	2,143	-	-	-	2,143
Neighborhood Services	45,047	-	28,672	-	73,719
Capital Projects	16,572	-	212,924	-	229,496
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	3,910	40,559	3,564	-	48,033
Interest	2,028	59,795	592	-	62,415
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	291,362	103,303	273,241	64	667,970
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	70,587	(59,633)	(112,149)	504	(100,691)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers from Proprietary Funds	5,390	-	543	-	5,933
Transfers from Other Funds	80,321	59,759	62,862	-	202,942
Transfers to Proprietary Funds	(187)	-	(681)	-	(868)
Transfers to Other Funds	(186,158)	(7,526)	(26,141)	(461)	(220,286)
Transfers to Escrow Agent	-	(53,974)	-	-	(53,974)
Proceeds from Loans Payable	-	-	975	-	975
Proceeds from Revenue Bonds	18,500	34,479	216	-	53,195
Proceeds from Tax Allocation Bonds	13,294	20,761	-	-	34,055
Proceeds from SANDAG Loan	-	-	2,100	-	2,100
Proceeds from Capital Leases	85	-	-	-	85
Proceeds from Section 108 Loans	2,700	-	-	-	2,700
Discount on Bonds Issued	-	(124)	-	-	(124)
Premium on Bonds Issued	-	330	-	-	330
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(66,055)	53,705	39,874	(461)	27,063
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	4,532	(5,928)	(72,275)	43	(73,628)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year, as Restated	283,450	117,783	493,577	12,276	907,086
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	$ 287,982	$ 111,855	$ 421,302	$ 12,319	$ 833,458

City of San Diego
auditor & comptroller

cafr | nonmajor governmental funds - special revenue

[backside of section cover/divider - left blank intentionally]

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than those for major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

CITY OF SAN DIEGO

ACQUISITION, IMPROVEMENT AND OPERATIONS

This fund accounts for various operating activities including Business Improvement Areas, Lighting and Landscape Maintenance Areas, Facilities Financing, and the City's Public Art program. Revenues are derived from business tax surcharges, special assessments on property, various rents, concessions and fees, and interest earnings derived there from.

ENVIRONMENTAL GROWTH

This fund was established in accordance with Section 103.1a of the City Charter to receive 25 percent of all monies derived from the revenues accruing to the City from gas, electricity, and steam franchises. One third of the franchise monies and the interest derived there from are used exclusively for the purpose of preserving and enhancing the environment of the City of San Diego. Two thirds of the franchise monies and the interest derived there from are used as matching funds for open space acquisition and for debt service of bonds issued by the San Diego Open Space Facilities District No. 1.

POLICE DECENTRALIZATION

This fund accounts for monies allocated for Police Department decentralization expenditures for temporary facilities and to devise future capital improvement projects. Revenues are derived from sales tax allocations.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

This fund was established to account for funds set aside as reserves to be used for transportation-related purposes. Fund transfers and interest derived there from are the main sources of revenue.

QUALCOMM STADIUM OPERATIONS

This fund accounts for the operations of the Stadium. The Stadium hosts various sporting events for its football and baseball tenants. Revenues are derived from rents, concessions, parking, and advertising.

SPECIAL GAS TAX STREET IMPROVEMENT

This fund was established to account for the receipt of motor vehicle fuel taxes from the State under Sections 2106 and 2107 of the Streets and Highways Code. Expenditures are for the construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of public streets and highways.

STREET DIVISION OPERATIONS

This fund was established to account for the operations of Transportation's Street Division. Revenues are derived from sales tax allocations and transfers from Gas Tax and Transnet, as well as services performed by the Streets Division. Expenditures are for maintenance and operation of City streets.

TRANSIENT OCCUPANCY TAX

This fund was established to receive and expend transient occupancy taxes. Since 1964, a tax has been imposed on transients of hotel and motel rooms in the City of San Diego. Effective August 1994, the tax was increased from 9% to 10.5%.

ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITS

This fund was established to collect monies from a fixed property tax levy authorized by Section 77a of the City Charter for the maintenance of zoological exhibits in Balboa Park. These funds are remitted in accordance with a contractual agreement with the San Diego Zoological Society, a not-for-profit corporation independent from the City of San Diego.

OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE - BUDGETED

This fund was established to account for revenues derived specifically for a variety of budgeted special programs administered by departments such as Police, Development Services, and General Services. Revenues in this fund are derived from service charges, revenues from other agencies, and fines.

GRANTS

This fund was established to account for revenue received from federal, state and other governmental agencies. Expenditures are made and accounted for as prescribed by appropriate grant provisions/ agreements.

OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE FUND - UNBUDGETED

This fund was established to account for revenues earmarked for a variety of special programs administered by such departments as Engineering and Capital Projects, Libraries, Park and Recreation, and Police. Revenues in this fund are derived from such sources as parking fees, service charges, contributions from other agencies and private sources, and interest earnings.

BLENDED COMPONENT UNITS

CENTRE CITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

This fund was established to account for the revenues and expenditures of the Centre City Development Corporation ("CCDC"). CCDC is a non-profit corporation that administers certain redevelopment projects in downtown San Diego and provides redevelopment advisory services to the Redevelopment Agency (the "Agency") of the City of San Diego. CCDC is primarily funded by the Agency and by the City of San Diego.

PUBLIC FACILITIES FINANCING AUTHORITY

This fund was established to account for the activities of the Public Facilities Financing Authority (the "Authority"). The Authority, created by the City of San Diego and the Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Diego (the "Agency"), facilitates the financing, acquisition and construction of public capital facility improvements of the Agency or the City. The Authority's special revenue account is generally used to account for revenues from the Reassessment District Bond fund and investment income used to pay for costs of issuance and administrative expenses related to debt redemption.

REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

This fund was established to account for the activities of the Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Diego (the "Agency"). The Agency was established to provide a method for revitalizing deteriorated and blighted areas of the City of San Diego. The Agency's special revenue account is used to account for funds restricted for the benefit of low and moderate income housing. Funding is primarily from property tax increment revenues and the City of San Diego.

SAN DIEGO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

This fund was established to account for revenues and expenditures of the San Diego Industrial Development Authority (the "Authority"). The Authority was formed in 1983 pursuant to the California Industrial Development Financing Act for the purpose of providing an alternative method of financing to participating parties for economic development purposes, through the sale and issuance of revenue bonds. Revenues are derived from fees collected from companies applying for industrial development bond financing. Expenditures are incurred for management and administrative services provided by the City of San Diego.

SOUTHEASTERN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

This fund was established to account for the revenues and expenditures of the Southeastern Economic Development Corporation ("SEDC"). SEDC is a non-profit corporation that administers economic development projects within the community of Southeast San Diego and provides redevelopment advisory services to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Diego (the "Agency"). SEDC is primarily funded by the Agency and by the City of San Diego pursuant to operating agreements under which SEDC is reimbursed for eligible costs incurred in connection with such activities.

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - SPECIAL REVENUE
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	City of San Diego	Centre City Development Corporation
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	$ 168,626	$ 98
Receivables:		
Taxes - Net	6,949	-
Accounts (Less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts of $1,963)	7,124	555
Claims - Net	38	-
Special Assessments - Net	309	-
Notes	2,166	-
Accrued Interest	333	-
Grants	15,345	-
From Other Funds	886	-
From Other Agencies	33	-
Advances to Other Funds	2,322	-
Advances to Other Agencies	2,416	-
Land Held for Resale	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	347	3
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 206,894	$ 656
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	$ 5,101	$ 33
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,859	-
Other Accrued Liabilities	-	23
Due to Other Funds	11,746	-
Due to Component Unit	771	-
Due to Other Agencies	178	-
Deferred Revenue	26,104	-
Advances from Other Funds	300	600
Sundry Trust Liabilities	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	46,059	656
FUND EQUITY:		
Fund Balances:		
Reserved for Land Held for Resale	-	-
Reserved for Encumbrances	19,188	-
Reserved for Advances and Deposits	3,018	-
Reserved for Debt Service	569	-
Unreserved:		
Designated for Unrealized Gains	394	-
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures	58,805	-
Undesignated	78,861	-
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	160,835	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY	$ 206,894	$ 656

	Public Facilities Financing Authority	Redevelopment Agency	San Diego Industrial Development Authority	Southeastern Economic Development Corporation	Total
	$ 30	$ 165,519	$ 52	$ 34	$ 334,359
	-	1,647	-	-	8,596
	-	-	-	-	7,679
	-	-	-	-	38
	-	-	-	-	309
	-	14,935	-	-	17,101
	-	252	-	-	585
	-	-	-	-	15,345
	-	-	-	-	886
	-	-	-	139	172
	-	-	-	-	2,322
	-	-	-	-	2,416
	-	12,611	-	-	12,611
	-	-	-	-	350
	$ 30	$ 194,964	$ 52	$ 173	$ 402,769
	$ -	$ 281	$ -	$ 3	$ 5,418
	-	-	-	-	1,859
	-	-	-	-	23
	-	50,373	-	-	62,119
	-	-	-	-	771
	-	-	-	-	178
	-	14,935	-	-	41,039
	-	2,250	-	159	3,309
	-	71	-	-	71
	-	67,910	-	162	114,787
	-	12,611	-	-	12,611
	1	17,863	-	-	37,052
	-	-	-	-	3,018
	-	62,262	-	-	62,831
	-	484	-	-	878
	29	12,218	15	-	71,067
	-	21,616	37	11	100,525
	30	127,054	52	11	287,982
	$ 30	$ 194,964	$ 52	$ 173	$ 402,769

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - SPECIAL REVENUE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	City of San Diego	Centre City Development Corporation
REVENUES		
Property Taxes	$ 5,614	$ -
Special Assessments	11,786	-
Sales Taxes	64,347	-
Other Local Taxes	85,597	-
Licenses and Permits	1,637	-
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	1,306	-
Revenue from Use of Money and Property	26,256	-
Revenue from Federal Agencies	43,754	-
Revenue from Other Agencies	25,939	4,938
Revenue from Private Sources	28,291	-
Charges for Current Services	26,034	-
Other Revenue	3,640	12
TOTAL REVENUES	324,201	4,950
EXPENDITURES		
Current:		
General Government and Support	18,719	4,950
Public Safety - Police	33,671	-
Public Safety - Fire and Life Safety	10,379	-
Parks, Recreation, Culture and Leisure	83,054	-
Transportation	63,427	-
Sanitation and Health	2,143	-
Neighborhood Services	37,960	-
Capital Projects	16,568	-
Debt Service:		
Principal Retirement	3,910	-
Interest	2,028	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	271,859	4,950
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	52,342	-
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		
Transfers from Proprietary Funds	5,390	-
Transfers from Other Funds	76,011	-
Transfers to Proprietary Funds	(187)	-
Transfers to Other Funds	(135,427)	-
Proceeds from Revenue Bonds	-	-
Proceeds from Tax Allocation Bonds	-	-
Proceeds from Capital Leases	85	-
Proceeds from Section 108 Loans	2,700	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(51,428)	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	914	-
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year, as Restated	159,921	-
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	$ 160,835	$ -

Public Facilities Financing Authority	Redevelopment Agency	San Diego Industrial Development Authority	Southeastern Economic Development Corporation	Total
$ -	$ 25,256	$ -	$ -	$ 30,870
-	-	-	-	11,786
-	-	-	-	64,347
-	-	-	-	85,597
-	-	-	-	1,637
-	-	-	-	1,306
1	5,761	2	-	32,020
-	-	-	-	43,754
-	-	-	1,533	32,410
-	245	-	-	28,536
-	-	-	-	26,034
-	-	-	-	3,652
1	31,262	2	1,533	361,949
314	5,587	-	1,561	31,131
-	-	-	-	33,671
-	-	-	-	10,379
-	-	-	-	83,054
-	-	-	-	63,427
-	-	-	-	2,143
-	7,087	-	-	45,047
-	4	-	-	16,572
-	-	-	-	3,910
-	-	-	-	2,028
314	12,678	-	1,561	291,362
(313)	18,584	2	(28)	70,587
-	-	-	-	5,390
287	4,023	-	-	80,321
-	-	-	-	(187)
-	(50,731)	-	-	(186,158)
-	18,500	-	-	18,500
-	13,294	-	-	13,294
-	-	-	-	85
-	-	-	-	2,700
287	(14,914)	-	-	(66,055)
(26)	3,670	2	(28)	4,532
56	123,384	50	39	283,450
$ 30	$ 127,054	$ 52	$ 11	$ 287,982

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - SPECIAL REVENUE
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN UNDESIGNATED FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	City of San Diego	
	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget
REVENUES		
Property Taxes	$ 5,554	$ 5,334
Special Assessments	11,745	12,067
Sales Taxes	60,321	51,032
Other Local Taxes	85,597	104,802
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	1,021	1,020
Revenue from Use of Money and Property	20,251	19,115
Revenue from Federal Agencies	237	-
Revenue from Other Agencies	8,326	7,435
Revenue from Private Sources	216	288
Charges for Current Services	25,023	23,630
Other Revenue	1,184	1,282
Excess Revenue Appropriated	-	316
TOTAL REVENUES	219,475	226,321
EXPENDITURES		
Current:		
General Government and Support	5,962	6,702
Public Safety - Police	11,304	12,558
Public Safety - Fire and Life Safety	8,334	8,380
Parks, Recreation, Culture and Leisure	82,180	94,181
Transportation	44,683	47,156
Sanitation and Health	1,759	1,800
Neighborhood Services	5,838	6,698
Capital Projects	8,745	28,792
Debt Service:		
Principal Retirement	750	1,252
Interest	158	209
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	169,713	207,728
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	49,762	18,593
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		
Transfers from Proprietary Funds	2,542	728
Transfers from Other Funds	41,984	51,754
Transfers to Proprietary Funds	(169)	(169)
Transfers to Other Funds	(104,707)	(112,824)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(60,350)	(60,511)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(10,588)	(41,918)
Fund Balances Undesignated at July 1, 2002	68,782	68,782
Reserved for Encumbrances at July 1, 2002	10,863	10,863
Reserved for Debt Service at June 30, 2003	(569)	-
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures at July 1, 2002	11,900	11,900
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures at June 30, 2003	(22,906)	-
FUND BALANCES UNDESIGNATED AT JUNE 30, 2003	$ 57,482	$ 49,627

Centre City Development Corporation		Southeastern Economic Development Corporation		Total		
Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,554	$ 5,334	$ 220
-	-	-	-	11,745	12,067	(322)
-	-	-	-	60,321	51,032	9,289
-	-	-	-	85,597	104,802	(19,205)
-	-	-	-	1,021	1,020	1
-	-	-	-	20,251	19,115	1,136
-	-	-	-	237	-	237
4,938	5,243	1,533	1,673	14,797	14,351	446
-	-	-	-	216	288	(72)
-	-	-	-	25,023	23,630	1,393
12	20	-	-	1,196	1,302	(106)
-	-	-	-	-	316	(316)
4,950	5,263	1,533	1,673	225,958	233,257	(7,299)
4,950	5,263	1,561	1,673	12,473	13,638	1,165
-	-	-	-	11,304	12,558	1,254
-	-	-	-	8,334	8,380	46
-	-	-	-	82,180	94,181	12,001
-	-	-	-	44,683	47,156	2,473
-	-	-	-	1,759	1,800	41
-	-	-	-	5,838	6,698	860
-	-	-	-	8,745	28,792	20,047
-	-	-	-	750	1,252	502
-	-	-	-	158	209	51
4,950	5,263	1,561	1,673	176,224	214,664	38,440
-	-	(28)	-	49,734	18,593	31,141
-	-	-	-	2,542	728	1,814
-	-	-	-	41,984	51,754	(9,770)
-	-	-	-	(169)	(169)	
-	-	-	-	(104,707)	(112,824)	8,117
-	-	-	-	(60,350)	(60,511)	161
-	-	(28)	-	(10,616)	(41,918)	31,302
-	-	39	-	68,821	68,782	39
-	-	-	-	10,863	10,863	-
-	-	-	-	(569)	-	(569)
-	-	-	-	11,900	11,900	-
-	-	-	-	(22,906)	-	(22,906)
$ -	$ -	$ 11	$ -	$ 57,493	$ 49,627	$ 7,866

CITY OF SAN DIEGO
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - SPECIAL REVENUE
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Budgeted				
	Acquisition, Improvement and Operations	**Environmental Growth**	**Police Decentralization**	**Public Transportation**	**Qualcomm Stadium Operations**
ASSETS					
Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	$ 10,577	$ 4,071	$ 2,524	$ 2,171	$ 1,364
Receivables:					
Taxes - Net	-	1,685	-	-	-
Accounts (Less Allowance for Doubtful Accounts of $1,963)	531	-	-	-	1,123
Claims - Net	6	-	-	-	-
Special Assessments - Net	260	-	-	-	-
Notes	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued Interest	26	11	-	4	11
Grants	-	-	-	-	-
From Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-
From Other Agencies	-	-	-	-	-
Advances to Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Advances to Other Agencies	691	-	-	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	12	-	-	-	51
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 12,103	$ 5,767	$ 2,524	$ 2,175	$ 2,549
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable	$ 612	$ 3	$ 774	$ -	$ 822
Accrued Wages and Benefits	74	-	-	-	226
Due to Other Funds	83	-	-	-	-
Due to Component Unit	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Agencies	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Revenue	745	-	-	-	183
Advances from Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,514	3	774	-	1,231
FUND EQUITY:					
Fund Balances:					
Reserved for Encumbrances	913	126	-	34	1,104
Reserved for Advances and Deposits	341	-	-	-	-
Reserved for Debt Service	-	-	-	-	-
Unreserved:					
Designated for Unrealized Gains	39	15	-	8	6
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures	15	159	-	-	25
Undesignated	9,281	5,464	1,750	2,133	183
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	10,589	5,764	1,750	2,175	1,318
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY	$ 12,103	$ 5,767	$ 2,524	$ 2,175	$ 2,549

					Unbudgeted		
Special Gas Tax Street Improvement	Street Division Operations	Transient Occupancy Tax	Zoological Exhibits	Other Special Revenue	Grants	Other Special Revenue	Total
$ 409	$ 3,426	$ 55,549	$ 238	$ 8,734	$ 29	$ 79,534	$ 168,626
-	-	4,357	42	865	-	-	6,949
2,051	335	254	-	1,805	-	1,025	7,124
2	30	-	-	-	-	-	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	49	309
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,166	2,166
18	1	76	-	20	55	111	333
-	-	-	-	17	15,328	-	15,345
-	842	-	-	-	-	44	886
-	-	33	-	-	-	-	33
-	72	-	-	-	-	2,250	2,322
-	-	1,271	-	-	350	104	2,416
-	-	4	-	5	13	262	347
$ 2,480	$ 4,706	$ 61,544	$ 280	$ 11,446	$ 15,775	$ 85,545	$ 206,894
$ -	$ 1,133	$ 193	$ -	$ 18	$ 1,231	$ 315	$ 5,101
2	1,050	35	-	384	75	13	1,859
759	-	3,000	-	-	6,300	1,604	11,746
-	-	460	-	-	-	311	771
-	-	-	-	-	178	-	178
33	365	254	-	219	12,981	11,324	26,104
-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300
794	2,548	3,942	-	621	20,765	13,867	46,059
172	1,515	8,225	-	444	8	6,647	19,188
-	72	-	-	-	323	2,282	3,018
-	569	-	-	-	-	-	569
20	2	139	-	15	6	144	394
186	-	18,351	280	3,890	-	35,899	58,805
1,308	-	30,887	-	6,476	(5,327)	26,706	78,861
1,686	2,158	57,602	280	10,825	(4,990)	71,678	160,835
$ 2,480	$ 4,706	$ 61,544	$ 280	$ 11,446	$ 15,775	$ 85,545	$ 206,894

CITY OF SAN DIEGO
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - SPECIAL REVENUE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Budgeted				
	Acquisition, Improvement and Operations	Environmental Growth	Police Decentralization	Public Transportation	Qualcomm Stadium Operations
REVENUES					
Property Taxes	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Special Assessments	11,745	-	-	-	-
Sales Taxes	924	-	10,132	-	-
Other Local Taxes	-	8,925	-	-	-
Licenses and Permits	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from Use of Money and Property	363	131	-	122	17,433
Revenue from Federal Agencies	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from Other Agencies	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from Private Sources	55	-	-	-	-
Charges for Current Services	2,784	-	-	-	-
Other Revenue	270	-	-	-	66
TOTAL REVENUES	16,141	9,056	10,132	122	17,499
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General Government and Support	1,257	-	-	-	-
Public Safety - Police	-	-	8,240	-	-
Public Safety - Fire and Life Safety	-	-	-	-	-
Parks, Recreation, Culture and Leisure	8,978	1,615	-	-	20,345
Transportation	-	-	-	27	-
Sanitation and Health	-	-	-	-	-
Neighborhood Services	5,943	-	-	-	-
Capital Projects	-	311	-	-	4
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	-	-	-	-	146
Interest	-	-	-	-	88
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	16,178	1,926	8,240	27	20,583
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	(37)	7,130	1,892	95	(3,084)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers from Proprietary Funds	-	-	-	-	13
Transfers from Other Funds	1,399	-	-	3,565	8,366
Transfers to Proprietary Funds	(18)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Other Funds	(27)	(10,765)	(2,662)	(3,693)	(5,606)
Proceeds from Capital Leases	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from Section 108 Loans	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	1,354	(10,765)	(2,662)	(128)	2,773
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	1,317	(3,635)	(770)	(33)	(311)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year, as Restated	9,272	9,399	2,520	2,208	1,629
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	$ 10,589	$ 5,764	$ 1,750	$ 2,175	$ 1,318

					Unbudgeted		
Special Gas Tax Street Improvement	Street Division Operations	Transient Occupancy Tax	Zoological Exhibits	Other Special Revenue	Grants	Other Special Revenue	Total
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,554	$ -	$ -	$ 60	$ 5,614
-	-	-	-	-	-	41	11,786
-	13,589	33,722	-	1,954	-	4,026	64,347
23,419	-	50,000	-	3,253	-	-	85,597
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,637	1,637
-	-	-	-	1,021	-	285	1,306
391	34	1,374	-	277	206	5,925	26,256
-	-	-	-	237	40,788	2,729	43,754
-	311	6,502	-	1,513	15,685	1,928	25,939
6	155	-	-	-	-	28,075	28,291
13	4,197	59	-	17,970	-	1,011	26,034
-	122	11	-	715	1,666	790	3,640
23,829	18,408	91,668	5,554	26,940	58,345	46,507	324,201
196	-	706	-	3,772	470	12,318	18,719
-	-	-	-	2,980	21,652	799	33,671
-	-	-	-	8,159	1,313	907	10,379
-	-	38,022	5,402	108	3,883	4,701	83,054
26	43,314	-	-	23	18	20,019	63,427
-	-	119	-	1,493	271	260	2,143
-	-	-	-	-	24,773	7,244	37,960
231	3,537	1,632	-	-	3,577	7,276	16,568
-	547	-	-	57	1,501	1,659	3,910
-	68	-	-	2	1,193	677	2,028
453	47,466	40,479	5,402	16,594	58,651	55,860	271,859
23,376	(29,058)	51,189	152	10,346	(306)	(9,353)	52,342
-	1,855	-	-	674	-	2,848	5,390
-	27,819	30	-	805	2,887	31,140	76,011
-	(169)	-	-	-	-	-	(187)
(25,174)	(443)	(48,909)	-	(8,767)	(7,067)	(22,314)	(135,427)
-	-	-	-	57	-	28	85
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,700	2,700
(25,174)	29,062	(48,879)	-	(7,231)	(4,180)	14,402	(51,428)
(1,798)	4	2,310	152	3,115	(4,486)	5,049	914
3,484	2,154	55,292	128	7,710	(504)	66,629	159,921
$ 1,686	$ 2,158	$ 57,602	$ 280	$ 10,825	$ (4,990)	$ 71,678	$ 160,835

CITY OF SAN DIEGO
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - SPECIAL REVENUE
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN UNDESIGNATED FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Acquisition, Improvement and Operations				
	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES					
Property Taxes	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Special Assessments	11,745	-	11,745	12,067	(322)
Sales Taxes	924	-	924	924	-
Other Local Taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from Use of Money and Property	363	13	376	249	127
Revenue from Federal Agencies	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from Other Agencies	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from Private Sources	55	-	55	56	(1)
Charges for Current Services	2,784	-	2,784	2,570	214
Other Revenue	270	-	270	619	(349)
Excess Revenue Appropriated	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REVENUES	16,141	13	16,154	16,485	(331)
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General Government and Support	1,257	45	1,302	1,704	402
Public Safety - Police	-	-	-	-	-
Public Safety - Fire and Life Safety	-	-	-	-	-
Parks, Recreation, Culture and Leisure	8,978	863	9,841	15,761	5,920
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitation and Health	-	-	-	-	-
Neighborhood Services	5,943	(105)	5,838	6,698	860
Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	16,178	803	16,981	24,163	7,182
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	(37)	(790)	(827)	(7,678)	6,851
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers from Proprietary Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from Other Funds	1,399	-	1,399	1,488	(89)
Transfers to Proprietary Funds	(18)	18	-	-	-
Transfers to Other Funds	(27)	-	(27)	(27)	-
Proceeds from Capital Leases	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	1,354	18	1,372	1,461	(89)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	$ 1,317	$ (772)	545	(6,217)	6,762
Fund Balances Undesignated at July 1, 2002			7,649	7,649	-
Reserved for Encumbrances at July 1, 2002			1,074	1,074	-
Reserved for Debt Service at June 30, 2003			-	-	-
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures at July 1, 2002			28	28	-
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures at June 30, 2003			(15)	-	(15)
FUND BALANCES UNDESIGNATED AT JUNE 30, 2003			$ 9,281	$ 2,534	$ 6,747

Environmental Growth					Police Decentralization				
Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	10,132	-	10,132	11,587	(1,455)
8,925	-	8,925	11,883	(2,958)	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131	14	145	108	37	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9,056	14	9,070	11,991	(2,921)	10,132	-	10,132	11,587	(1,455)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	8,240	-	8,240	9,414	1,174
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,615	80	1,695	3,225	1,530	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
311	46	357	517	160	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,926	126	2,052	3,742	1,690	8,240	-	8,240	9,414	1,174
7,130	(112)	7,018	8,249	(1,231)	1,892	-	1,892	2,173	(281)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(10,765)	1,339	(9,426)	(10,765)	1,339	(2,662)	-	(2,662)	(2,662)	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(10,765)	1,339	(9,426)	(10,765)	1,339	(2,662)	-	(2,662)	(2,662)	-
$ (3,635)	$ 1,227	(2,408)	(2,516)	108	$ (770)	$ -	(770)	(489)	(281)
		7,563	7,563	-			2,520	2,520	-
		245	245	-			-	-	-
		-	-	-			-	-	-
		223	223	-			-	-	-
		(159)	-	(159)			-	-	-
		$ 5,464	$ 5,515	$ (51)			$ 1,750	$ 2,031	$ (281)

CITY OF SAN DIEGO
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - SPECIAL REVENUE
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN UNDESIGNATED FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Public Transportation				
	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES					
Property Taxes	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Special Assessments	-	-	-	-	-
Sales Taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Other Local Taxes	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from Use of Money and Property	122	4	126	250	(124)
Revenue from Federal Agencies	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from Other Agencies	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from Private Sources	-	-	-	-	-
Charges for Current Services	-	-	-	-	-
Other Revenue	-	-	-	-	-
Excess Revenue Appropriated	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REVENUES	122	4	126	250	(124)
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General Government and Support	-	-	-	-	-
Public Safety - Police	-	-	-	-	-
Public Safety - Fire and Life Safety	-	-	-	-	-
Parks, Recreation, Culture and Leisure	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	27	34	61	540	479
Sanitation and Health	-	-	-	-	-
Neighborhood Services	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	27	34	61	540	479
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	95	(30)	65	(290)	355
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers from Proprietary Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from Other Funds	3,565	-	3,565	4,010	(445)
Transfers to Proprietary Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Other Funds	(3,693)	-	(3,693)	(3,693)	-
Proceeds from Capital Leases	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(128)	-	(128)	317	(445)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	$ (33)	$ (30)	(63)	27	(90)
Fund Balances Undesignated at July 1, 2002			2,194	2,194	-
Reserved for Encumbrances at July 1, 2002			2	2	-
Reserved for Debt Service at June 30, 2003			-	-	-
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures at July 1, 2002			-	-	-
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures at June 30, 2003			-	-	-
FUND BALANCES UNDESIGNATED AT JUNE 30, 2003			$ 2,133	$ 2,223	$ (90)

Qualcomm Stadium Operations					Special Gas Tax Street Improvement				
Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	23,419	-	23,419	22,915	504
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17,433	(2)	17,431	16,818	613	391	21	412	494	(82)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13	-	13
66	-	66	33	33	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17,499	(2)	17,497	16,851	646	23,829	21	23,850	23,409	441
-	-	-	-	-	196	-	196	196	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20,345	1,103	21,448	22,496	1,048	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	26	-	26	2	(24)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	1	5	852	847	231	172	403	589	186
146	-	146	136	(10)	-	-	-	-	-
88	-	88	82	(6)	-	-	-	-	-
20,583	1,104	21,687	23,566	1,879	453	172	625	787	162
(3,084)	(1,106)	(4,190)	(6,715)	2,525	23,376	(151)	23,225	22,622	603
13	-	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
8,366	-	8,366	11,020	(2,654)	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(5,606)	-	(5,606)	(5,606)	-	(25,174)	-	(25,174)	(25,392)	218
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,773	-	2,773	5,414	(2,641)	(25,174)	-	(25,174)	(25,392)	218
$ (311)	$ (1,106)	(1,417)	(1,301)	(116)	$ (1,798)	$ (151)	(1,949)	(2,770)	821
		962	962	-			2,972	2,972	-
		254	254	-			50	50	-
		-	-	-			-	-	-
		409	409	-			421	421	-
		(25)	-	(25)			(186)	-	(186)
		$ 183	$ 324	$ (141)			$ 1,308	$ 673	$ 635

CITY OF SAN DIEGO
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - SPECIAL REVENUE
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN UNDESIGNATED FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Street Division Operations				
	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES					
Property Taxes	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Special Assessments	-	-	-	-	-
Sales Taxes	13,589	-	13,589	-	13,589
Other Local Taxes	-	-	-	15,389	(15,389)
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from Use of Money and Property	34	4	38	38	-
Revenue from Federal Agencies	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue from Other Agencies	311	-	311	94	217
Revenue from Private Sources	155	-	155	48	107
Charges for Current Services	4,197	-	4,197	3,128	1,069
Other Revenue	122	-	122	200	(78)
Excess Revenue Appropriated	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REVENUES	18,408	4	18,412	18,897	(485)
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General Government and Support	-	-	-	-	-
Public Safety - Police	-	-	-	-	-
Public Safety - Fire and Life Safety	-	-	-	-	-
Parks, Recreation, Culture and Leisure	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	43,314	1,245	44,559	46,551	1,992
Sanitation and Health	-	-	-	-	-
Neighborhood Services	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Projects	3,537	270	3,807	4,675	868
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	547	-	547	1,059	512
Interest	68	-	68	125	57
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	47,466	1,515	48,981	52,410	3,429
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	(29,058)	(1,511)	(30,569)	(33,513)	2,944
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers from Proprietary Funds	1,855	-	1,855	-	1,855
Transfers from Other Funds	27,819	-	27,819	32,049	(4,230)
Transfers to Proprietary Funds	(169)	-	(169)	(169)	-
Transfers to Other Funds	(443)	-	(443)	(443)	-
Proceeds from Capital Leases	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	29,062	-	29,062	31,437	(2,375)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	$ 4	$ (1,511)	(1,507)	(2,076)	569
Fund Balances Undesignated at July 1, 2002			-	-	-
Reserved for Encumbrances at July 1, 2002			1,096	1,096	-
Reserved for Debt Service at June 30, 2003			(569)	-	(569)
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures at July 1, 2002			980	980	-
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures at June 30, 2003			-	-	-
FUND BALANCES UNDESIGNATED AT JUNE 30, 2003			$ -	$ -	$ -

Transient Occupancy Tax					Zoological Exhibits				
Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,554	$ -	$ 5,554	$ 5,334	$ 220
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33,722	-	33,722	36,567	(2,845)	-	-	-	-	-
50,000	-	50,000	51,524	(1,524)	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,374	68	1,442	1,067	375	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6,502	-	6,502	6,315	187	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	184	(184)	-	-	-	-	-
59	-	59	18	41	-	-	-	-	-
11	-	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
91,668	68	91,736	95,675	(3,939)	5,554	-	5,554	5,334	220
706	20	726	824	98	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38,022	5,664	43,686	47,141	3,455	5,402	-	5,402	5,402	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119	(1)	118	159	41	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,632	2,541	4,173	22,159	17,986	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40,479	8,224	48,703	70,283	21,580	5,402	-	5,402	5,402	-
51,189	(8,156)	43,033	25,392	17,641	152	-	152	(68)	220
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	-	30	1,390	(1,360)	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(48,909)	-	(48,909)	(52,074)	3,165	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(48,879)	-	(48,879)	(50,684)	1,805	-	-	-	-	-
$ 2,310	$ (8,156)	(5,846)	(25,292)	19,446	$ 152	$ -	152	(68)	220
		39,654	39,654	-			-	-	-
		7,865	7,865	-			-	-	-
		-	-	-			-	-	-
		7,565	7,565	-			128	128	-
		(18,351)	-	(18,351)			(280)	-	(280)
		$ 30,887	$ 29,792	$ 1,095			$ -	$ 60	$ (60)

Continued on Next Page

CITY OF SAN DIEGO
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - SPECIAL REVENUE
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN UNDESIGNATED FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Other Special Revenue				
	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES					
Property Taxes	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Special Assessments	-	-	-	-	-
Sales Taxes	1,954	-	1,954	1,954	-
Other Local Taxes	3,253	-	3,253	3,091	162
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	1,021	-	1,021	1,020	1
Revenue from Use of Money and Property	277	4	281	91	190
Revenue from Federal Agencies	237	-	237	-	237
Revenue from Other Agencies	1,513	-	1,513	1,026	487
Revenue from Private Sources	-	-	-	-	-
Charges for Current Services	17,970	-	17,970	17,914	56
Other Revenue	715	-	715	430	285
Excess Revenue Appropriated	-	-	-	316	(316)
TOTAL REVENUES	26,940	4	26,944	25,842	1,102
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General Government and Support	3,772	(34)	3,738	3,978	240
Public Safety - Police	2,980	84	3,064	3,144	80
Public Safety - Fire and Life Safety	8,159	175	8,334	8,380	46
Parks, Recreation, Culture and Leisure	108	-	108	156	48
Transportation	23	14	37	63	26
Sanitation and Health	1,493	148	1,641	1,641	-
Neighborhood Services	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	57	-	57	57	-
Interest	2	-	2	2	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	16,594	387	16,981	17,421	440
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	10,346	(383)	9,963	8,421	1,542
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers from Proprietary Funds	674	-	674	728	(54)
Transfers from Other Funds	805	-	805	1,797	(992)
Transfers to Proprietary Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Other Funds	(8,767)	-	(8,767)	(12,162)	3,395
Proceeds from Capital Leases	57	(57)	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(7,231)	(57)	(7,288)	(9,637)	2,349
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	$ 3,115	$ (440)	2,675	(1,216)	3,891
Fund Balances Undesignated at July 1, 2002			5,268	5,268	-
Reserved for Encumbrances at July 1, 2002			277	277	-
Reserved for Debt Service at June 30, 2003			-	-	-
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures at July 1, 2002			2,146	2,146	-
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures at June 30, 2003			(3,890)	-	(3,890)
FUND BALANCES UNDESIGNATED AT JUNE 30, 2003			$ 6,476	$ 6,475	$ 1

Total				
Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
$ 5,554	$ -	$ 5,554	$ 5,334	$ 220
11,745	-	11,745	12,067	(322)
60,321	-	60,321	51,032	9,289
85,597	-	85,597	104,802	(19,205)
1,021	-	1,021	1,020	1
20,125	126	20,251	19,115	1,136
237	-	237	-	237
8,326	-	8,326	7,435	891
216	-	216	288	(72)
25,023	-	25,023	23,630	1,393
1,184	-	1,184	1,282	(98)
-	-	-	316	(316)
219,349	126	219,475	226,321	(6,846)
5,931	31	5,962	6,702	740
11,220	84	11,304	12,558	1,254
8,159	175	8,334	8,380	46
74,470	7,710	82,180	94,181	12,001
43,390	1,293	44,683	47,156	2,473
1,612	147	1,759	1,800	41
5,943	(105)	5,838	6,698	860
5,715	3,030	8,745	28,792	20,047
750	-	750	1,252	502
158	-	158	209	51
157,348	12,365	169,713	207,728	38,015
62,001	(12,239)	49,762	18,593	31,169
2,542	-	2,542	728	1,814
41,984	-	41,984	51,754	(9,770)
(187)	18	(169)	(169)	-
(106,046)	1,339	(104,707)	(112,824)	8,117
57	(57)	-	-	-
(61,650)	1,300	(60,350)	(60,511)	161
$ 351	$ (10,939)	(10,588)	(41,918)	31,330
		68,782	68,782	-
		10,863	10,863	-
		(569)	-	(569)
		11,900	11,900	-
		(22,906)	-	(22,906)
		$ 57,482	$ 49,627	$ 7,855

This page is intentionally left blank.

CITY OF SAN DIEGO
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - SPECIAL REVENUE
ENVIRONMENTAL GROWTH FUND
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Two-Thirds Requirement	One-Third Requirement	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	$ 3,519	$ 552	$ 4,071
Receivables:			
Taxes - Net	1,123	562	1,685
Accrued Interest	8	3	11
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 4,650	$ 1,117	$ 5,767
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	$ -	$ 3	$ 3
FUND EQUITY			
Fund Balances:			
Reserved for Encumbrances	-	126	126
Unreserved:			
Designated for Unrealized Gains	12	3	15
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures	-	159	159
Undesignated	4,638	826	5,464
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	4,650	1,114	5,764
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY	$ 4,650	$ 1,117	$ 5,767

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Two-Thirds Requirement	One-Third Requirement	Total
REVENUES			
Other Local Taxes	$ 5,950	$ 2,975	$ 8,925
Revenue from Use of Money and Property	94	37	131
TOTAL REVENUES	6,044	3,012	9,056
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Parks, Recreation, Culture and Leisure	700	915	1,615
Capital Projects	-	311	311
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	700	1,226	1,926
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	5,344	1,786	7,130
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers to Other Funds	(6,340)	(4,425)	(10,765)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(996)	(2,639)	(3,635)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year, as Restated	5,646	3,753	9,399
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	$ 4,650	$ 1,114	$ 5,764

CITY OF SAN DIEGO
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - SPECIAL REVENUE
ENVIRONMENTAL GROWTH FUND
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN UNDESIGNATED FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Two-Thirds Requirement				
	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES					
Other Local Taxes	$ 5,950	$ -	$ 5,950	$ 7,922	$ (1,972)
Revenue from Use of Money and Property	94	-	94	54	40
TOTAL REVENUES	6,044	-	6,044	7,976	(1,932)
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Parks, Recreation, Culture and Leisure	700	-	700	700	-
Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	700	-	700	700	-
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	5,344	-	5,344	7,276	(1,932)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers to Other Funds	(6,340)	1,339	(5,001)	(6,340)	1,339
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	$ (996)	$ 1,339	343	936	(593)
Fund Balances Undesignated at July 1, 2002			4,295	4,295	-
Reserved for Encumbrances at July 1, 2002			-	-	-
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures at July 1, 2002			-	-	-
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures at June 30, 2003			-	-	-
FUND BALANCES UNDESIGNATED AT JUNE 30, 2003			$ 4,638	$ 5,231	$ (593)

One-Third Requirement					Total				
Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
$ 2,975	$ -	$ 2,975	$ 3,961	$ (986)	$ 8,925	$ -	$ 8,925	$ 11,883	$ (2,958)
37	14	51	54	(3)	131	14	145	108	37
3,012	14	3,026	4,015	(989)	9,056	14	9,070	11,991	(2,921)
915	80	995	2,525	1,530	1,615	80	1,695	3,225	1,530
311	46	357	517	160	311	46	357	517	160
1,226	126	1,352	3,042	1,690	1,926	126	2,052	3,742	1,690
1,786	(112)	1,674	973	701	7,130	(112)	7,018	8,249	(1,231)
(4,425)	-	(4,425)	(4,425)	-	(10,765)	1,339	(9,426)	(10,765)	1,339
$ (2,639)	$ (112)	(2,751)	(3,452)	701	$ (3,635)	$ 1,227	(2,408)	(2,516)	108
		3,268	3,268	-			7,563	7,563	-
		245	245	-			245	245	-
		223	223	-			223	223	-
		(159)	-	(159)			(159)	-	(159)
		$ 826	$ 284	$ 542			$ 5,464	$ 5,515	$ (51)

This page is intentionally left blank.

City of San Diego
auditor & comptroller

cafr | nonmajor governmental funds - debt service

[backside of section cover/divider - left blank intentionally]

DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

Debt service funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

CITY OF SAN DIEGO

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATIONS PROJECT

This fund was established to account for the payment of principal and interest on general obligation bonds issued in 1991. These bonds are serviced by property taxes.

OTHER SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS

This fund was established to account for the payment of principal and interest for bonds issued under the Improvement Bond Act of 1915 and the Mello-Roos Community Facilities District Act of 1982. These bonds are serviced by assessments and special taxes levied on property owners within each assessment area.

BLENDED COMPONENT UNITS

CITY OF SAN DIEGO METROPOLITAN TRANSIT DEVELOPMENT BOARD AUTHORITY

This fund was established to account for the debt service activities of the City of San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board Authority (the "Authority"). The Authority was created to acquire and construct mass public transit guideways, systems and related facilities. The Authority's debt service fund is used to account for the payment of long-term debt principal and interest. This fund is serviced by investment income, lease payments from the City of San Diego, and proceeds from lease revenue bonds and certificates of participation.

CONVENTION CENTER EXPANSION FINANCING AUTHORITY

This fund was established to account for the debt service activities of the Convention Center Expansion Financing Authority (the "Authority"). The Authority, created by the City of San Diego and the San Diego Unified Port District, facilitates the financing, acquisition and construction of an expansion to the existing convention center. The Authority's debt service fund is used to account for the payment of long-term debt principal and interest.

PUBLIC FACILITIES FINANCING AUTHORITY

This fund was established to account for the debt service activities of the Public Facilities Financing Authority (the "Authority"). The Authority, created by the City of San Diego and the Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Diego (the "Agency"), facilitates the financing, acquisition and construction of public capital facility improvements of the Agency or the City. The Authority's debt service fund is used to account for the payment of long-term debt principal and interest.

REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

This fund was established to account for the debt service activities of the Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Diego (the "Agency"). The Agency was established to provide a method for revitalizing deteriorated and blighted areas of the City of San Diego. This fund is serviced by property tax increments, sale of real estate, and investment income.

SAN DIEGO FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT LEASING CORPORATION

This fund was established to account for the debt service activities of the San Diego Facilities and Equipment Leasing Corporation (the "Corporation"). The Corporation was established to acquire and lease to the City of San Diego real and personal property to be used in the municipal operations of the City. The City makes lease payments from annual appropriations payable out of any source of legally available funds.

SAN DIEGO OPEN SPACE PARK FACILITIES DISTRICT #1

This fund was established for the purpose of acquiring open space properties to implement the Open Space element of the City of San Diego General Plan. This fund was established to account for financial resources accumulated for the payment of long-term debt principal and interest. This fund is serviced by City contributions and investment income.

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - DEBT SERVICE
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	City of San Diego	City of San Diego/MTDB Authority
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	$ 13	$ 32
Receivables:		
Taxes - Net	19	-
Special Assessments - Net	413	-
Accrued Interest	24	-
From Other Funds	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	-	-
Non-Current Assets:		
Restricted Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	22,158	10,963
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 22,627	$ 10,995
LIABILITIES		
Due to Other Funds	$ 44	$ -
Deferred Revenue	206	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	250	-
FUND EQUITY		
Fund Balances:		
Reserved for Debt Service	22,364	10,963
Unreserved:		
Designated for Unrealized Gains	13	32
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	22,377	10,995
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY	$ 22,627	$ 10,995

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	City of San Diego	City of San Diego/MTDB Authority
REVENUES		
Property Taxes	$ 2,434	$ -
Special Assessments	13,962	-
Revenue from Use of Money and Property	555	364
Revenue from Private Sources	-	-
Other Revenue	-	-
TOTAL REVENUES	16,951	364
EXPENDITURES		
Current:		
General Government and Support	1,227	466
Debt Service:		
Principal Retirement	4,055	6,240
Interest	8,163	2,083
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	13,445	8,789
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	3,506	(8,425)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		
Transfers from Other Funds	165	8,312
Transfers to Other Funds	(5,316)	-
Transfers to Escrow Agent	-	(16,608)
Proceeds from Revenue Bonds	-	15,255
Proceeds from Tax Allocation Bonds	-	-
Discount on Bonds Issued	-	-
Premium on Bonds Issued	-	52
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(5,151)	7,011
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(1,645)	(1,414)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	24,022	12,409
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	$ 22,377	$ 10,995

Convention Center Expansion Financing Authority	Public Facilities Financing Authority	Redevelopment Agency	San Diego Facilities and Equipment Leasing Corporation	San Diego Open Space Park Facilities District #1	Total
$ -	$ 414	$ 402	$ -	$ 3	$ 864
-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	413
-	492	114	-	4	634
-	-	484	-	-	484
-	-	4	-	1,043	1,047
471	38,362	35,974	1	715	108,644
$ 471	$ 39,268	$ 36,978	$ 1	$ 1,765	$ 112,105
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 44
-	-	-	-	-	206
-	-	-	-	-	250
471	38,854	36,576	1	1,762	110,991
-	414	402	-	3	864
471	39,268	36,978	1	1,765	111,855
$ 471	$ 39,268	$ 36,978	$ 1	$ 1,765	$ 112,105
$ -	$ -	$ 22,409	$ -	$ -	$ 24,843
-	-	-	-	-	13,962
7	2,114	895	47	189	4,171
-	-	690	-	-	690
-	-	4	-	-	4
7	2,114	23,998	47	189	43,670
-	23	1,232	-	1	2,949
4,170	3,765	13,909	3,720	4,700	40,559
9,528	19,914	14,899	2,868	2,340	59,795
13,698	23,702	30,040	6,588	7,041	103,303
(13,691)	(21,588)	(6,042)	(6,541)	(6,852)	(59,633)
13,693	14,820	9,258	6,471	7,040	59,759
-	(464)	(1,573)	(173)	-	(7,526)
-	-	(18,277)	(19,089)	-	(53,974)
-	-	2,015	17,209	-	34,479
-	-	20,761	-	-	20,761
-	-	(124)	-	-	(124)
-	-	278	-	-	330
13,693	14,356	12,338	4,418	7,040	53,705
2	(7,232)	6,296	(2,123)	188	(5,928)
469	46,500	30,682	2,124	1,577	117,783
$ 471	$ 39,268	$ 36,978	$ 1	$ 1,765	$ 111,855

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - DEBT SERVICE
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN UNDESIGNATED FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	City of San Diego	
	Actual on Budgetary Basis	**Final Budget**
REVENUES		
Property Taxes	$ 2,434	$ 2,517
Revenue from Use of Money and Property	83	-
Excess Revenue Appropriated	-	-
TOTAL REVENUES	2,517	2,517
EXPENDITURES		
Current:		
General Government and Support	1	4
Debt Service:		
Principal Retirement	1,230	1,155
Interest	1,125	1,197
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,356	2,356
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	161	161
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		
Transfers from Other Funds	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	-	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	161	161
Reserved for Debt Service at July 1, 2002	2,009	2,009
Reserved for Debt Service at June 30, 2003	(2,170)	(2,170)
FUND BALANCES UNDESIGNATED AT JUNE 30, 2003	$ -	$ -

San Diego Open Space Park Facilities District #1		Total		
Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
$ -	$ -	$ 2,434	$ 2,517	$ (83)
196	53	279	53	226
-	143	-	143	(143)
196	196	2,713	2,713	-
1	1	2	5	3
4,700	4,700	5,930	5,855	(75)
2,340	2,340	3,465	3,537	72
7,041	7,041	9,397	9,397	-
(6,845)	(6,845)	(6,684)	(6,684)	-
7,040	7,040	7,040	7,040	-
7,040	7,040	7,040	7,040	-
195	195	356	356	-
1,567	1,567	3,576	3,576	-
(1,762)	(1,762)	(3,932)	(3,932)	-
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

CITY OF SAN DIEGO
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - DEBT SERVICE
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Budgeted: Public Safety Communications Project	Unbudgeted: Other Special Assessments	Total
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	$ 8	$ 5	$ 13
Receivables:			
Taxes - Net	19	-	19
Special Assessments - Net	-	413	413
Accrued Interest	5	19	24
Non-Current Assets:			
Restricted Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	2,146	20,012	22,158
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 2,178	$ 20,449	$ 22,627
LIABILITIES			
Due to Other Funds	$ -	$ 44	$ 44
Deferred Revenue	-	206	206
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	250	250
FUND EQUITY			
Fund Balances:			
Reserved for Debt Service	2,170	20,194	22,364
Unreserved:			
Designated for Unrealized Gains	8	5	13
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	2,178	20,199	22,377
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY	$ 2,178	$ 20,449	$ 22,627

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Public Safety Communications Project	Other Special Assessments	Total
REVENUES			
Property Taxes	$ 2,434	$ -	$ 2,434
Special Assessments	-	13,962	13,962
Revenue from Use of Money and Property	79	476	555
TOTAL REVENUES	2,513	14,438	16,951
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General Government and Support	1	1,226	1,227
Debt Service:			
Principal Retirement	1,230	2,825	4,055
Interest	1,125	7,038	8,163
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,356	11,089	13,445
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	157	3,349	3,506
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers from Other Funds	-	165	165
Transfers to Other Funds	-	(5,316)	(5,316)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	-	(5,151)	(5,151)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	157	(1,802)	(1,645)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	2,021	22,001	24,022
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	$ 2,178	$ 20,199	$ 22,377

CITY OF SAN DIEGO
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - DEBT SERVICE
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN UNDESIGNATED FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Public Safety Communications Project				
	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES					
Property Taxes	$ 2,434	$ -	$ 2,434	$ 2,517	$ (83)
Revenue from Use of Money and Property	79	4	83	-	83
TOTAL REVENUES	2,513	4	2,517	2,517	-
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General Government and Support	1	-	1	4	(3)
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	1,230	-	1,230	1,155	75
Interest	1,125	-	1,125	1,197	(72)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,356	-	2,356	2,356	-
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	157	4	161	161	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	$ 157	$ 4	161	161	-
Reserved for Debt Service at July 1, 2002			2,009	2,009	-
Reserved for Debt Service at June 30, 2003			(2,170)	(2,170)	-
FUND BALANCES UNDESIGNATED AT JUNE 30, 2003			$ -	$ -	$ -

This page is intentionally left blank.

City of San Diego
auditor & comptroller

cafr | nonmajor governmental funds - capital projects

[backside of section cover/divider - left blank intentionally]

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

Capital projects funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds and fiduciary funds).

CITY OF SAN DIEGO

UNDERGROUND SURCHARGE

This fund was established to account primarily for the capital improvement activities related to the undergrounding of utilities. This fund receives and disburses undergrounding surcharge revenue in accordance with the City's franchise agreements with San Diego Gas & Electric.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

This fund was established per Section 77 of the City Charter to account for the acquisition, construction and completion of permanent public improvements and real property. Capital outlay fund revenues are derived from the sale of City-owned real property supplemented by sales tax revenue.

OTHER CONSTRUCTION

This fund was established to account for a variety of capital projects such as park and street improvements and construction of public facilities in new development areas. Revenues in this fund are derived from such sources as contributions from developers, grants from Federal, State and other governmental agencies, special assessments, special taxes, fees, and interest derived there from.

BLENDED COMPONENT UNITS

CONVENTION CENTER EXPANSION FINANCING AUTHORITY

This fund was established to account for the capital improvement activities of the Convention Center Expansion Financing Authority (the "Authority"). The Authority, created by the City of San Diego and the San Diego Unified Port District, facilitates the financing, acquisition and construction of an expansion to the existing convention center. Revenues are derived from the issuance of bonds, revenue from other agencies and interest earnings on investments.

PUBLIC FACILITIES FINANCING AUTHORITY

This fund was established to account for the capital improvement acquisition and construction activities of the Public Facilities Financing Authority (the "Authority"). The Authority, created by the City of San Diego and the Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Diego (the "Agency"), facilitates the financing and construction of public capital improvements of the City or the Agency. Revenues are derived from the issuance of bonds and interest earnings on investments.

REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

This fund was established to account for the capital improvement activities of the Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Diego (the "Agency"). The Agency was established to provide a method for revitalizing deteriorated and blighted areas of the City of San Diego. Funds are derived from the City of San Diego, from the issuance of bonds for specific redevelopment projects, sale of real estate and investment income.

SAN DIEGO FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT LEASING CORPORATION

This fund was established to account for the capital improvement activities of the San Diego Facilities and Equipment Leasing Corporation (the "Corporation"). The Corporation was established to acquire and lease to the City of San Diego real and personal property to be used in the municipal operations of the City. This fund accounts for proceeds from the issuance of Certificates of Participation used to finance construction projects in Balboa and Mission Bay parks.

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - CAPITAL PROJECTS
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	City of San Diego	Convention Center Expansion Financing Authority
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	$ 272,598	$ -
Receivables:		
Accounts - Net	2,939	-
Notes	15	-
Accrued Interest	626	-
Grants	22,551	-
From Other Funds	8,041	-
From Other Agencies	195	-
Advances to Other Funds	-	-
Advances to Other Agencies	13	-
Land Held for Resale	2,386	-
Prepaid Expenses	1	-
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 309,365	$ -
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	$ 220	$ -
Due to Other Funds	8,041	-
Due to Other Agencies	365	-
Deferred Revenue	26,561	-
Sundry Trust Liabilities	-	-
Interfund Interest Payable	2,386	-
Contracts and Notes Payable	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	37,573	-
FUND EQUITY		
Fund Balances:		
Reserved for Land Held for Resale	-	-
Reserved for Encumbrances	40,129	-
Reserved for Advances and Deposits	-	-
Unreserved:		
Designated for Unrealized Gains	898	-
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures	134,813	-
Undesignated	95,952	-
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	271,792	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY	$ 309,365	$ -

Public Facilities Financing Authority	Redevelopment Agency	San Diego Facilities and Equipment Leasing Corporation	Total
$ 59,836	$ 34,012	$ 207	$ 366,653
-	-	-	2,939
-	10,483	-	10,498
162	76	-	864
-	-	-	22,551
6,900	49,889	-	64,830
-	-	-	195
-	759	-	759
-	-	-	13
-	26,958	-	29,344
-	-	-	1
$ 66,898	$ 122,177	$ 207	$ 498,647
$ 10,404	$ 4,497	$ -	$ 15,121
-	6,900	-	14,941
-	-	-	365
-	10,483	-	37,044
-	4,892	-	4,892
-	-	-	2,386
-	2,596	-	2,596
10,404	29,368	-	77,345
-	26,958	-	26,958
28,137	52,308	-	120,574
-	759	-	759
-	76	-	974
27,986	27,086	207	190,092
371	(14,378)	-	81,945
56,494	92,809	207	421,302
$ 66,898	$ 122,177	$ 207	$ 498,647

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - CAPITAL PROJECTS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	City of San Diego	Convention Center Expansion Financing Authority
REVENUES		
Property Taxes	$ -	$ -
Sales Taxes	29,414	-
Other Local Taxes	8,655	-
Licenses and Permits	4,976	-
Revenue from Use of Money and Property	10,950	4
Revenue from Federal Agencies	11,391	-
Revenue from Other Agencies	24,731	-
Revenue from Private Sources	42,128	-
Other Revenue	971	-
TOTAL REVENUES	133,216	4
EXPENDITURES		
Current:		
General Government and Support	2,915	-
Parks, Recreation, Culture and Leisure	169	-
Transportation	5,230	-
Neighborhood Services	45	-
Capital Projects	87,736	-
Debt Service:		
Principal Retirement	3,564	-
Interest	592	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	100,251	-
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	32,965	4
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		
Transfers from Proprietary Funds	543	-
Transfers from Other Funds	5,538	-
Transfers to Proprietary Funds	(681)	-
Transfers to Other Funds	(13,316)	(977)
Proceeds from Loans Payable	-	-
Proceeds from SANDAG Loan	2,100	-
Proceeds from Revenue Bonds	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(5,816)	(977)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	27,149	(973)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	244,643	973
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	$ 271,792	$ -

Public Facilities Financing Authority	Redevelopment Agency	San Diego Facilities and Equipment Leasing Corporation	Total
$ -	$ 7,922	$ -	$ 7,922
-	-	-	29,414
-	-	-	8,655
-	-	-	4,976
2,151	3,363	-	16,468
-	-	-	11,391
-	-	-	24,731
-	11,056	-	53,184
-	3,380	-	4,351
2,151	25,721	-	161,092
265	18,387	201	21,768
-	322	-	491
-	-	-	5,230
-	28,627	-	28,672
111,782	13,406	-	212,924
-	-	-	3,564
-	-	-	592
112,047	60,742	201	273,241
(109,896)	(35,021)	(201)	(112,149)
-	-	-	543
7,232	49,919	173	62,862
-	-	-	(681)
-	(11,848)	-	(26,141)
-	975	-	975
-	-	-	2,100
-	-	216	216
7,232	39,046	389	39,874
(102,664)	4,025	188	(72,275)
159,158	88,784	19	493,577
$ 56,494	$ 92,809	$ 207	$ 421,302

CITY OF SAN DIEGO
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - CAPITAL PROJECTS
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Budgeted	Unbudgeted		
	Underground Surcharge	Capital Outlay	Other Construction	Total
ASSETS				
Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	$ 8,686	$ 7,858	$ 256,054	$ 272,598
Receivables:				
Accounts - Net	-	1	2,938	2,939
Notes	-	-	15	15
Accrued Interest	22	7	597	626
Grants	-	20,884	1,667	22,551
From Other Funds	-	-	8,041	8,041
From Other Agencies	-	-	195	195
Advances to Other Agencies	-	-	13	13
Land Held for Resale	-	2,386	-	2,386
Prepaid Expenses	1	-	-	1
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 8,709	$ 31,136	$ 269,520	$ 309,365
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	$ -	$ -	$ 220	$ 220
Due to Other Funds	-	8,041	-	8,041
Due to Other Agencies	-	201	164	365
Deferred Revenue	-	23,282	3,279	26,561
Interfund Interest Payable	-	2,386	-	2,386
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	33,910	3,663	37,573
FUND EQUITY				
Fund Balances:				
Reserved for Encumbrances	118	959	39,052	40,129
Unreserved:				
Designated for Unrealized Gains	32	-	866	898
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures	3,610	4,056	127,147	134,813
Undesignated	4,949	(7,789)	98,792	95,952
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	8,709	(2,774)	265,857	271,792
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY	$ 8,709	$ 31,136	$ 269,520	$ 309,365

CITY OF SAN DIEGO
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - CAPITAL PROJECTS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Budgeted	Unbudgeted		
	Underground Surcharge	Capital Outlay	Other Construction	Total
REVENUES				
Sales Taxes	$ -	$ 1,850	$ 27,564	$ 29,414
Other Local Taxes	8,655	-	-	8,655
Licenses and Permits	-	-	4,976	4,976
Revenue from Use of Money and Property	56	939	9,955	10,950
Revenue from Federal Agencies	-	11,109	282	11,391
Revenue from Other Agencies	-	19,973	4,758	24,731
Revenue from Private Sources	-	-	42,128	42,128
Other Revenue	-	930	41	971
TOTAL REVENUES	8,711	34,801	89,704	133,216
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General Government and Support	-	937	1,978	2,915
Parks, Recreation, Culture and Leisure	-	40	129	169
Transportation	-	-	5,230	5,230
Neighborhood Services	-	-	45	45
Capital Projects	2	31,525	56,209	87,736
Debt Service:				
Principal Retirement	-	-	3,564	3,564
Interest	-	-	592	592
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2	32,502	67,747	100,251
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	8,709	2,299	21,957	32,965
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers from Proprietary Funds	-	-	543	543
Transfers from Other Funds	-	1,008	4,530	5,538
Transfers to Proprietary Funds	-	-	(681)	(681)
Transfers to Other Funds	-	(2,840)	(10,476)	(13,316)
Proceeds from SANDAG Loan	-	-	2,100	2,100
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	-	(1,832)	(3,984)	(5,816)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	8,709	467	17,973	27,149
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	-	(3,241)	247,884	244,643
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	$ 8,709	$ (2,774)	$ 265,857	$ 271,792

CITY OF SAN DIEGO
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS-CAPITAL PROJECTS
COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN UNDESIGNATED FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Underground Surcharge				
	Actual	Adjustment to Budgetary Basis	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES					
Other Local Taxes	$ 8,655	$ -	$ 8,655	$ 3,730	$ 4,925
Revenue from Use of Money and Property	56	(32)	24	-	24
TOTAL REVENUES	8,711	(32)	8,679	3,730	4,949
EXPENDITURES					
Capital Projects	2	118	120	3,730	3,610
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2	118	120	3,730	3,610
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	8,709	(150)	8,559	-	8,559
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	$ 8,709	$ (150)	8,559	-	8,559
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures at June 30, 2003			(3,610)	-	(3,610)
FUND BALANCES UNDESIGNATED AT JUNE 30, 2003			$ 4,949	$ -	$ 4,949

City of San Diego
auditor & comptroller

cafr | nonmajor governmental funds - permanent

[backside of section cover/divider - left blank intentionally]

PERMANENT FUNDS

Permanent funds are used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the City's programs (i.e., for the benefit of the City or its citizens).

CARMEL VALLEY SEWER MAINTENANCE

This fund was established to fund the City's share of maintenance costs for a private sewer system in the Carmel Valley community. The original contribution was received from a developer and interest earnings derived there from will finance a fifty-year maintenance period.

CEMETERY PERPETUITY

This fund was established to account for the Mt. Hope Cemetery endowment. Investment earnings derived from the endowment supplement grave sales revenues in order to finance cemetery operations.

EFFIE SERGEANT

This fund was established to account for a donation to benefit the North Park Branch Library. Investment earnings are used to finance library services and programs.

GLADYS EDNA PETERS

This fund was established to account for a donation to benefit the Rancho Bernardo Branch Library. Investment earnings are used to procure and maintain a collection of large print books and periodicals.

LOS PENASQUITOS CANYON

This fund was established to account for the Los Penasquitos Canyon Preserve Trust Fund. Investment earnings are used to finance operations, land acquisitions, historical restoration, and maintenance of the Penasquitos Preserve Park.

MONTEZUMA ROAD MEDIAN MAINTENANCE

This fund was established to account for an endowment from San Diego State University. Investment earnings derived there from are used to finance the maintenance of medians along Montezuma Road.

SOUTHCREST PARK ESTATES II

This fund was established to finance the City's landscape maintenance costs for the Southcrest Park Estates II, a residential development within the Southcrest Redevelopment project area. The original contribution was received from a developer, and investment earnings derived there from will finance the permanent maintenance costs.

SYCAMORE ESTATES

This fund was established to account for an endowment agreement between the City and Sycamore Estates, LLC. Investment earnings from the endowment shall be used exclusively for the long-term maintenance of conserved property within Sycamore Estates.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY – MISSION TRAILS

This fund was established to account for the Fortuna Mountain Conservation Bank endowment. Investment earnings derived from the endowment shall be used to fund the permanent management of the Fortuna Mountain Conservation Bank within Mission Trails Regional Park.

CITY OF SAN DIEGO
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - PERMANENT
JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Carmel Valley Sewer Maintenance	Cemetery Perpetuity	Effie Sergeant
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	$ 7	$ 453	$ 157
Receivables:			
Accounts - Net	-	16	-
Accrued Interest	-	11	-
Non-Current Assets:			
Restricted Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	35	8,618	285
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 42	$ 9,098	$ 442
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable	$ -	$ -	$ -
FUND EQUITY:			
Fund Balances:			
Reserved for Encumbrances	$ -	$ -	$ 1
Reserved for Permanent Endowments	42	8,645	441
Unreserved:			
Designated for Unrealized Gains	-	453	-
Designated for Subsequent Years' Expenditures	-	-	-
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	42	9,098	442
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY	$ 42	$ 9,098	$ 442

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Carmel Valley Sewer Maintenance	Cemetery Perpetuity	Effie Sergeant
REVENUES			
Revenue from Use of Money and Property	$ 2	$ 453	$ (1)
Revenue from Other Agencies	-	-	-
Charges for Current Services	-	62	-
TOTAL REVENUES	2	515	(1)
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
General Government and Support	-	-	-
Parks, Recreation, Culture and Leisure	-	-	41
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	-	-	41
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	2	515	(42)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers to Other Funds	-	(340)	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	2	175	(42)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	40	8,923	484
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	$ 42	$ 9,098	$ 442

Gladys Edna Peters	Los Penasquitos Canyon	Montezuma Road Median Maintenance	Southcrest Park Estates II	Zoological Society - Mission Trails	Total
$ 97	$ 1,295	$ 8	$ 1	$ 1	$ 2,019
-	-	-	-	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	11
200	958	100	10	69	10,275
$ 297	$ 2,253	$ 108	$ 11	$ 70	$ 12,321
$ 1	$ 1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1
296	2,252	100	11	70	11,857
-	-	1	-	-	454
-	-	7	-	-	7
296	2,252	108	11	70	12,319
$ 297	$ 2,253	$ 108	$ 11	$ 70	$ 12,321
$ (20)	$ (4)	$ 5	$ 1	$ 1	$ 437
-	-	-	-	69	69
-	-	-	-	-	62
(20)	(4)	5	1	70	568
-	7	-	-	-	7
16	-	-	-	-	57
16	7	-	-	-	64
(36)	(11)	5	1	70	504
-	(121)	-	-	-	(461)
(36)	(132)	5	1	70	43
332	2,384	103	10	-	12,276
$ 296	$ 2,252	$ 108	$ 11	$ 70	$ 12,319

This page is intentionally left blank.

City of San Diego
auditor & comptroller

cafr | nonmajor business-type funds - enterprise

[backside of section cover/divider - left blank intentionally]

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Enterprise 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 governing body is that the costs of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) Where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes. These funds use full accrual accounting.

CITY OF SAN DIEGO

AIRPORTS

This fund was established to account for the operation, maintenance and development of both City-owned airports--Montgomery and Brown Fields. Airports fund revenues are derived from such sources as rent/lease revenue, usage fees, earnings on investments and aid from other governmental agencies.

CITY STORE

This fund was established to account for activities of the City's entrepreneurial program. This program operates retail store outlets for the purpose of selling surplus city materials and other items promoting the City of San Diego.

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

This fund was established to account for construction management, development project review, permitting, and inspection services for the City.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

This fund was established to account for refuse disposal, collection, energy conservation, resource management, and other environmental programs.

GOLF COURSE

This fund was established to operate, maintain, and improve physical conditions and initiate capital improvement programs for Torrey Pines and Balboa golf courses. Revenues are derived from green fees and leases.

RECYCLING

This fund was established to account for the planning, implementation, operation and management of City recycling and waste diversion programs. Revenues are derived from the recycling fee on all waste generated in the City or disposed of at the City landfill.

NONMAJOR BUSINESS-TYPE FUNDS - OTHER ENTERPRISE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Airports	City Store
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	$ 5,390	$ 69
Receivables:		
Accounts - Net	481	-
Claims-Net	-	-
Accrued Interest	14	-
Grants	674	-
From Other Funds	-	-
Inventories	-	91
Prepaid Expenses	-	5
Total Current Assets	6,559	165
Non-Current Assets:		
Restricted Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	-	-
Advances to Other Funds	-	-
Capital Assets - Non-Depreciable	4,427	-
Capital Assets - Depreciable	6,281	11
Total Non-Current Assets	10,708	11
TOTAL ASSETS	17,267	176
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	89	35
Accrued Wages and Benefits	151	-
Other Accrued Liabilities	-	-
Long-Term Debt Due Within One Year	-	-
Due to Other Funds	-	-
Due to Other Agencies	-	-
Deferred Revenue	-	-
Contract Deposits	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	240	35
Non-Current Liabilities:		
Deposits/Advances from Others	-	-
Estimated Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care	-	-
Capital Lease Obligations	-	-
Net Pension Obligation	138	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities	138	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	378	35
NET ASSETS		
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	10,708	11
Restricted for Other	-	-
Unrestricted	6,181	130
TOTAL NET ASSETS	$ 16,889	$ 141

Development Services	Environmental Services	Golf Course	Recycling	Total
$ 5,995	$ 30,993	$ 8,019	$ 9,821	$ 60,287
5	1,446	43	2,376	4,351
-	-	-	-	-
43	145	21	30	253
13	-	-	-	687
1,604	200	-	-	1,804
-	-	-	-	91
-	-	1	-	6
7,660	32,784	8,084	12,227	67,479
-	25,308	-	-	25,308
-	38	-	-	38
-	20,992	394	-	25,813
2,735	51,036	8,455	7,860	76,378
2,735	97,374	8,849	7,860	127,537
10,395	130,158	16,933	20,087	195,016
92	1,417	43	104	1,780
4,406	1,989	504	1,126	8,176
-	-	-	13	13
-	92	-	1,365	1,457
200	-	-	-	200
-	-	1	-	1
3,776	-	-	260	4,036
-	181	-	47	228
8,474	3,679	548	2,915	15,891
-	49	-	-	49
-	11,674	-	-	11,674
-	97	-	4,911	5,008
3,893	1,311	356	837	6,535
3,893	13,131	356	5,748	23,266
12,367	16,810	904	8,663	39,157
2,535	71,839	8,849	1,584	95,526
- -	25,275	-	-	25,275
(4,507)	16,234	7,180	9,840	35,058
$ (1,972)	$ 113,348	$ 16,029	$ 11,424	$ 155,859

NONMAJOR BUSINESS-TYPE FUNDS - OTHER ENTERPRISE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Airports	City Store
OPERATING REVENUES		
Charges for Services	$ -	$ 771
Usage Fees	3,346	-
Other	115	-
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	3,461	771
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Maintenance and Operations	3,035	403
Cost of Materials Issued	-	242
Administration	769	85
Depreciation	486	1
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	4,290	731
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(829)	40
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		
Earnings on Investments	266	8
Federal Grant Assistance	8	-
Other Agency Grant Assistance	-	-
Gain (Loss) on Sale/Retirement of Capital Assets	-	-
Debt Service Interest Payments	-	-
Other	-	-
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	274	8
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	(555)	48
Capital Contributions	1,464	-
Transfers In	2	-
Transfers from Governmental Funds	-	-
Transfers Out	(82)	-
Transfers to Governmental Funds	(29)	(200)
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	800	(152)
Net Assets at Beginning of Year	16,089	293
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	$ 16,889	$ 141

Development Services	Environmental Services	Golf Course	Recycling	Total
$ 46,483	$ 1,165	$ 9,387	$ 1,978	$ 59,784
-	35,546	914	13,028	52,834
173	178	10	2,634	3,110
46,656	36,889	10,311	17,640	115,728
46,025	30,075	5,634	15,938	101,110
-	-	-	-	242
685	4,725	539	2,302	9,105
498	5,535	540	1,132	8,192
47,208	40,335	6,713	19,372	118,649
(552)	(3,446)	3,598	(1,732)	(2,921)
904	2,367	336	609	4,490
-	-	21	-	29
-	782	-	-	782
36	(537)	(239)	(214)	(954)
(22)	(15)	-	(255)	(292)
-	1,649	-	1	1,650
918	4,246	118	141	5,705
366	800	3,716	(1,591)	2,784
-	-	-	-	1,464
48	15	3	14	82
681	-	-	-	681
(24)	(27)	(54)	(65)	(252)
(242)	(306)	(1,386)	(1,296)	(3,459)
829	482	2,279	(2,938)	1,300
(2,801)	112,866	13,750	14,362	154,559
$ (1,972)	$ 113,348	$ 16,029	$ 11,424	$ 155,859

NONMAJOR BUSINESS-TYPE FUNDS - OTHER ENTERPRISE
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Airports	City Store
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from Customers and Users	$ 3,455	$ 771
Payments to Suppliers	(2,481)	(779)
Payments to Employees	(1,280)	-
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(306)	(8)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Transfers In	2	-
Transfers from Governmental Funds	-	-
Transfers Out	(82)	-
Transfers to Governmental Funds	(29)	(200)
Operating Grants Received	(311)	-
Proceeds from Advances and Deposits	-	-
Payments for Advances and Deposits	-	-
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(420)	(200)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from Contributed Capital	1,464	-
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(1,932)	-
Proceeds from the Sale of Capital Assets	-	-
Principal Payments on Capital Leases	-	-
Principal Payments on Contracts, Notes and Loans	-	-
Interest Paid on Long-Term Debt	-	-
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(468)	-
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest and Dividends Received on Investments	288	9
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	288	9
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(906)	(199)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	6,296	268
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	$ 5,390	$ 69
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by (Used For) Operating Activities:		
Operating Income (Loss)	$ (829)	$ 40
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities:		
Depreciation	486	1
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
(Increase) Decrease in Receivables:		
Accounts - Net	(6)	-
Claims - Net	-	-
From Other Funds	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Inventories	-	(56)
Increase (Decrease) in Prepaid Expenses	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	78	7
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits	(21)	-
Increase (Decrease) in Other Accrued Liabilities	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Due to Other Funds	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Due to Other Agencies	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Revenue	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Contract Deposits	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Net Pension Liability	(14)	-
Increase (Decrease) in Estimated Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care	-	-
Other Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses)	-	-
Total Adjustments	523	(48)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ (306)	$ (8)
Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities:		
Capital Leases	$ -	$ -

Development Services	Environmental Services	Golf Course	Recycling	Total
$ 45,945	$ 38,807	$ 10,292	$ 17,897	$ 117,167
(12,145)	(20,889)	(2,547)	(9,397)	(48,238)
(35,462)	(12,429)	(3,579)	(8,613)	(61,363)
(1,662)	5,489	4,166	(113)	7,566
48	15	3	14	82
681	-	-	-	681
(24)	(27)	(54)	(65)	(252)
(242)	(306)	(1,386)	(1,296)	(3,459)
(1)	782	21	18	509
-	5	-	-	5
-	126	-	-	126
462	595	(1,416)	(1,329)	(2,308)
-	-	-	-	1,464
(1)	(3,507)	(419)	(224)	(6,083)
-	-	-	-	-
-	(87)	-	(1,127)	(1,214)
-	-	-	-	-
(22)	(15)	-	(255)	(292)
(23)	(3,609)	(419)	(1,606)	(6,125)
749	2,536	348	653	4,583
749	2,536	348	653	4,583
(474)	5,011	2,679	(2,395)	3,716
6,469	51,290	5,340	12,216	81,879
$ 5,995	$ 56,301	$ 8,019	$ 9,821	$ 85,595
$ (552)	$ (3,446)	$ 3,598	$ (1,732)	$ (2,921)
498	5,535	540	1,132	8,192
30	144	(19)	20	169
-	-	-	-	-
(313)	154	-	-	(159)
-	-	-	-	(56)
-	-	(1)	-	(1)
(540)	787	27	42	401
111	66	58	109	323
-	-	-	6	6
(154)	-	-	-	(154)
-	-	-	-	-
(428)	(15)	-	235	(208)
-	(14)	-	1	(13)
(314)	(224)	(37)	73	(516)
	853	-	-	853
-	1,649	-	1	1,650
(1,110)	8,935	568	1,619	10,487
$ (1,662)	$ 5,489	$ 4,166	$ (113)	$ 7,566
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 66	$ 66

This page is intentionally left blank.

City of San Diego
auditor
& comptroller

cafr | internal service funds

[backside of section cover/divider - left blank intentionally]

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

Internal service funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City, or to other governmental units and/or funds.

CENTRAL GARAGE AND MACHINE SHOP

This fund was established to account for the acquisition, replacement, maintenance and fueling of the City's motive equipment (excluding Fire and Police vehicles).

CENTRAL STORES

This fund was established to provide centralized storeroom services to all City departments.

PRINT SHOP

This fund was established to provide printing and reproduction services to all City departments.

SELF INSURANCE

This fund was established to account for self insurance activities, including worker's compensation and long-term disability programs for employees. Revenues are derived from rates charged to departments as a percentage of payroll. This fund also accounts for the public liability reserve, which was established for the purpose of paying claims in excess of annual appropriations.

SPECIAL ENGINEERING

This fund was established to provide project planning, design, engineering systems management and support, and construction management and inspection services for water and wastewater capital improvements.

MISCELLANEOUS INTERNAL SERVICE

This fund accounts for various administrative activities including risk management administration, administration and operation of various employee related programs such as unused compensatory time, unused sick leave and unemployment insurance, and citywide training. Revenues are derived from rates or fees charged to the departments for specific services rendered.

SAN DIEGO DATA PROCESSING CORPORATION

This fund accounts for the operations of the San Diego Data Processing Corporation, Inc. ("SDDPC"). SDDPC was formed for the purpose of providing data processing services to public agencies, primarily the City of San Diego, which is the sole member of the Corporation. The Corporation also provides telecommunication services to the City. Rates are charged for the various services provided as per operating agreements and are subject to change each year.

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	City of San Diego		
	Central Garage and Machine Shop	Central Stores	Print Shop
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	$ 36,799	$ 1,535	$ 1,013
Receivables:			
Accounts - Net	687	1,146	162
Claims - Net	2	-	-
Contributions	-	-	-
Accrued Interest	-	-	-
Inventories	-	2,659	-
Prepaid Expenses	596	1	19
Total Current Assets	38,084	5,341	1,194
Non-Current Assets:			
Advances to Other Funds	35	-	-
Capital Assets - Non-Depreciable	-	-	-
Capital Assets - Depreciable	78,239	218	1,181
Total Non-Current Assets	78,274	218	1,181
TOTAL ASSETS	116,358	5,559	2,375
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	697	1,105	228
Accrued Wages and Benefits	1,525	122	258
Other Accrued Liabilities	-	-	-
Interest Accrued on Long-Term Debt	168	-	-
Long-Term Debt Due Within One Year	6,893	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	9,283	1,227	486
Non-Current Liabilities:			
Liability Claims	-	-	-
Capital Lease Obligations	15,498	-	-
Net Pension Obligation	1,137	134	189
Total Non-Current Liabilities	16,635	134	189
TOTAL LIABILITIES	25,918	1,361	675
NET ASSETS			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	55,848	218	1,181
Unrestricted	34,592	3,980	519
TOTAL NET ASSETS	$ 90,440	$ 4,198	$ 1,700

Self Insurance	Special Engineering	Miscellaneous Internal Service	San Diego Data Processing Corporation	Total
$ 13,649	$ 3,522	$ 7,927	$ 853	$ 65,298
405	-	48	1,638	4,086
2	-	-	-	4
-	-	287	-	287
-	6	12	-	18
-	-	-	668	3,327
-	-	36	933	1,585
14,056	3,528	8,310	4,092	74,605
-	34	24	-	93
-	-	-	1,984	1,984
-	996	7	14,472	95,113
-	1,030	31	16,456	97,190
14,056	4,558	8,341	20,548	171,795
435	63	164	3,339	6,031
144	1,928	6,107	2,228	12,312
-	-	-	3,102	3,102
-	-	-	-	168
26,135	-	-	-	33,028
26,714	1,991	6,271	8,669	54,641
127,954	-	-	-	127,954
-	-	-	-	15,498
-	1,603	635	-	3,698
127,954	1,603	635	-	147,150
154,668	3,594	6,906	8,669	201,791
-	996	7	16,456	74,706
(140,612)	(32)	1,428	(4,577)	(104,702)
$ (140,612)	$ 964	$ 1,435	$ 11,879	$ (29,996)

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	City of San Diego		
	Central Garage and Machine Shop	Central Stores	Print Shop
OPERATING REVENUES			
Charges for Services	$ 1,884	$ 29,154	$ 5,574
Contributions	-	-	-
Usage Fees	39,007	-	-
Other	580	156	1
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	41,471	29,310	5,575
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Benefit and Claim Payments	-	-	-
Maintenance and Operations	22,705	1,288	5,172
Cost of Materials Issued	-	27,413	-
Administration	1,415	162	399
Depreciation	13,380	32	182
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	37,500	28,895	5,753
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	3,971	415	(178)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Earnings on Investments	-	-	1
Gain (Loss) on Sale/Retirement of Capital Assets	1,972	(1)	-
Debt Service Interest Payments	(932)	-	-
Other	950	-	-
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	1,990	(1)	1
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE TRANSFERS	5,961	414	(177)
Transfers In	2,390	-	-
Transfers from Governmental Funds	704	-	-
Transfers Out	(781)	(231)	(160)
Transfers to Governmental Funds	(2,222)	(304)	(239)
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	6,052	(121)	(576)
Net Assets at Beginning of Year, as Restated	84,388	4,319	2,276
Net Assets at End of Year	$ 90,440	$ 4,198	$ 1,700

Self Insurance	Special Engineering	Miscellaneous Internal Service	San Diego Data Processing Corporation	Total
$ -	$ 23,956	$ 772	$ 55,140	$ 116,480
25,811	-	20,247	-	46,058
-	-	-	-	39,007
482	-	228	1,406	2,853
26,293	23,956	21,247	56,546	204,398
90,216	-	11,542	-	101,758
-	14,223	-	-	43,388
-	-	-	-	27,413
-	9,292	8,327	49,268	68,863
-	525	-	6,925	21,044
90,216	24,040	19,869	56,193	262,466
(63,923)	(84)	1,378	353	(58,068)
-	55	199	-	255
-	146	7	70	2,194
-	-	-	-	(932)
556	6	-	-	1,512
556	207	206	70	3,029
(63,367)	123	1,584	423	(55,039)
3,110	-	178	-	5,678
6,354	-	209	-	7,267
-	(38)	(3,110)	-	(4,320)
(273)	(108)	(140)	(500)	(3,786)
(54,176)	(23)	(1,279)	(77)	(50,200)
(86,436)	987	2,714	11,956	20,204
$ (140,612)	$ 964	$ 1,435	$ 11,879	$ (29,996)

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	City of San Diego		
	Central Garage and Machine Shop	Central Stores	Print Shop
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from Customers and Users	$ 41,802	$ 30,319	$ 5,521
Payments to Suppliers	(13,512)	(27,519)	(3,673)
Payments to Employees	(11,028)	(1,562)	(1,848)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	17,262	1,238	-
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Transfers In	2,390	-	-
Transfers from Governmental Funds	704	-	-
Transfers Out	(781)	(231)	(160)
Transfers to Governmental Funds	(2,222)	(304)	(239)
Payments for Advances and Deposits	1	-	-
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	92	(535)	(399)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of Capital Assets	(12,753)	(31)	(24)
Proceeds from the Sale of Capital Assets	1,896	-	-
Principal Payments on Capital Leases	(7,037)	-	-
Principal Payments on Contracts, Notes and Loans	-	-	-
Interest Paid on Long-Term Debt	(1,086)	-	-
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(18,980)	(31)	(24)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest and Dividends Received on Investments	-	-	1
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-	-	1
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1,626)	672	(422)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	38,425	863	1,435
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	$ 36,799	$ 1,535	$ 1,013
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by (Used For) Operating Activities:			
Operating Income (Loss)	$ 3,971	$ 415	$ (178)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities:			
Depreciation	13,380	32	182
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:			
(Increase) Decrease in Receivables:			
Accounts - Net	(621)	1,009	(54)
Claims - Net	2	-	-
(Increase) Decrease in Inventories	-	1,128	-
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaid and Reimbursable Items and Deposits	25	(1)	(19)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(354)	(1,330)	112
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages and Benefits	36	(1)	(16)
Increase (Decrease) in Other Accrued Liabilities	-	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Liability Claims	-	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Net Pension Obligation	(127)	(14)	(27)
Other Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses)	950	-	-
Total Adjustments	13,291	823	178
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ 17,262	$ 1,238	$ -
Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activites:			
Capital Leases	$ 2,981	$ -	$ -

Self Insurance	Special Engineering	Miscellaneous Internal Service	San Diego Data Processing Corporation	Total
$ 26,819	$ 23,962	$ 21,322	$ 56,817	$ 206,562
(6,885)	(8,384)	(2,132)	(16,766)	(78,871)
(27,543)	(14,885)	(18,667)	(32,629)	(108,162)
(7,609)	693	523	7,422	19,529
3,110	-	178	-	5,678
6,354	-	209	-	7,267
-	(38)	(3,110)	-	(4,320)
(273)	(108)	(140)	(500)	(3,786)
-	-	-	-	1
9,191	(146)	(2,863)	(500)	4,840
-	(106)	-	(3,194)	(16,108)
-	-	-	220	2,116
-	-	-	-	(7,037)
-	-	-	(3,944)	(3,944)
-	-	-	-	(1,086)
-	(106)	-	(6,918)	(26,059)
-	56	221	849	1,127
-	56	221	849	1,127
1,582	497	(2,119)	853	(563)
12,067	3,025	10,046	-	65,861
$ 13,649	$ 3,522	$ 7,927	$ 853	$ 65,298
$ (63,923)	$ (84)	$ 1,378	$ 353	$ (58,068)
-	525	-	6,925	21,044
(33)	-	76	271	648
5	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	(356)	772
-	-	(35)	311	281
(386)	(33)	58	(248)	(2,181)
144	233	(475)	(124)	(203)
-	-	-	290	290
56,028	-	(389)	-	55,639
-	46	(90)	-	(212)
556	6	-	-	1,512
56,314	777	(855)	7,069	77,597
$ (7,609)	$ 693	$ 523	$ 7,422	$ 19,529
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,981

This page is intentionally left blank.

City of San Diego
auditor
& comptroller

cafr | fiduciary funds

[backside of section cover/divider - left blank intentionally]

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government.

The resources of fiduciary funds are not available to support the City's programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

PENSION AND EMPLOYEE SAVINGS TRUST FUNDS

CITY EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The City Employees' Retirement System ("CERS") fund is under the control of the Retirement Board of Administration. It is a defined benefit plan, whereby funds are accumulated from contributions from both the City and employees, plus earnings from fund investments. Disbursements are made for retirements, disability and death benefit payments, and refunds.

SUPPLEMENTAL PENSION SAVINGS PLAN

The Supplemental Pension Savings Plan fund is a defined contribution plan, where benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan by both the City and employees, plus investment earnings. Disbursements are made from the fund for terminations, retirements, allowable yearly withdrawals, and loans.

INVESTMENT TRUST FUND

This fund was established to account for equity that legally separate entities have in the City Treasurer's Investment Pool. ARJIS, SanGIS and AVA are all legally separate entities which have cash invested in the City Treasurer's investment pool.

AGENCY FUNDS

These funds were established to account for assets held by the City as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments and/or funds, including federal and state income taxes withheld from employees, 401(k) plan, parking citation revenues, and employee benefit plans.

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
PENSION AND EMPLOYEE SAVINGS TRUST FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	City Employees' Retirement System	Supplemental Pension Savings Plan	Total
ASSETS			
Cash or Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	$ 3,044	$ 42	$ 3,086
Cash with Custodian/Fiscal Agent	309,000	-	309,000
Investments at Fair Value:			
Short Term Investments	70,935	-	70,935
Domestic Fixed Income Securities (Bonds)	465,658	-	465,658
International Fixed Income Securities (Bonds)	118,326	-	118,326
Domestic Equity Securities (Stocks)	1,122,228	-	1,122,228
International Equity Securities (Stocks)	382,783	-	382,783
Mortgages	669	-	669
Real Estate Equity and Real Estate Securities	230,151	-	230,151
Defined Contribution Investments	-	375,278	375,278
Receivables:			
Contributions	17,092	2,386	19,478
Accrued Interest	9,398	-	9,398
Loans	-	18,635	18,635
Securities Sold	50,804	-	50,804
Prepaid Expenses	53	-	53
Securities Lending Collateral	209,549	-	209,549
Capital Assets - Depreciable	191	-	191
TOTAL ASSETS	2,989,881	396,341	3,386,222
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	2,947	-	2,947
Accrued Wages and Benefits	568	-	568
Net Pension Obligation	438	-	438
Securities Lending Obligations	209,549	-	209,549
Securities Purchased	97,540	-	97,540
TOTAL LIABILITIES	311,042	-	311,042
NET ASSETS			
Held in Trust for Pension Benefits and Other Purposes	2,657,027	396,341	3,053,368
Held in Trust for Postemployment Healthcare Benefits	21,812	-	21,812
TOTAL NET ASSETS	$ 2,678,839	$ 396,341	$ 3,075,180

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	City Employees' Retirement System	Supplemental Pension Savings Plan	Total
ADDITIONS			
Employer Contributions	$ 104,165	$ 24,123	$ 128,288
Employee Contributions	60,935	24,023	84,958
DROP Contributions	36,521	-	36,521
Earnings on Investments	123,208	11,437	134,645
TOTAL OPERATING ADDITIONS	324,829	59,583	384,412
DEDUCTIONS			
Benefit and Claim Payments	165,654	40,681	206,335
Administration	8,037	-	8,037
Depreciation	100	-	100
TOTAL OPERATING DEDUCTIONS	173,791	40,681	214,472
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS (Includeds $4,094 for Postemployment Health Benefits)	151,038	18,902	169,940
Net Assets at Beginning of Year, as Restated	2,527,801	377,439	2,905,240
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	$ 2,678,839	$ 396,341	$ 3,075,180

(See accompanying notes to financial statements)

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
INVESTMENT TRUST FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Investment Trust
ASSETS	
Cash and investments (See Note 3)	$ 12,078
Interest Receivable	29
TOTAL ASSETS	12,107
NET ASSETS	
Held in trust for pooled participants	$ 12,107

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

ADDITIONS	
Contributions to pooled investments	$ 16,953
Earnings on investments	490
TOTAL ADDITIONS	17,443
DEDUCTIONS	
Distributions from pooled investments	17,769
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	(326)
Net Assets at Beginning of the Year, as Restated	12,433
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	$ 12,107

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
AGENCY FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS
June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Employee Benefits	Employees' 401(k)	Other Miscellaneous Agency	Total
ASSETS				
Cash or Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	$ 7,428	$ 441	$ 21,263	$ 29,132
Investments at Fair Value:				
Defined Contribution Investments	-	123,622	-	123,622
Receivables:				
Accounts - Net	51	-	286	337
Accrued Interest	2	-	-	2
Loans	-	5,660	-	5,660
Restricted Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	-	-	11,976	11,976
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 7,481	$ 129,723	$ 33,525	$ 170,729
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	$ 253	$ -	$ 9,355	$ 9,608
Employees' 401(k) Plans	-	129,723	-	129,723
Advances from Other Funds	1,979	-	-	1,979
Deposits/Advances from Others	-	-	9,215	9,215
Sundry Trust Liabilities	5,249	-	14,955	20,204
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 7,481	$ 129,723	$ 33,525	$ 170,729

FIDUCIARY FUNDS
AGENCY FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance
Employee Benefits				
ASSETS				
Cash or Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	$ 7,441	$ 70,243	$ 70,256	$ 7,428
Receivables:				
Accounts - Net	48	386	383	51
Accrued Interest	7	50	55	2
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 7,496	$ 70,679	$ 70,694	$ 7,481
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	$ 214	$ 29,183	$ 29,144	$ 253
Advances from Other Funds	1,979	500	500	1,979
Sundry Trust Liabilities	5,303	71,205	71,259	5,249
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 7,496	$ 100,888	$ 100,903	$ 7,481
Employees' 401(k)				
ASSETS				
Cash or Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	$ 400	$ 30,227	$ 30,186	$ 441
Investments at Fair Value:				
Defined Contribution Investments	104,059	43,067	23,504	123,622
Receivables:				
Loans	5,599	2,764	2,703	5,660
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 110,058	$ 76,058	$ 56,393	$ 129,723
LIABILITIES				
Employees' 401(k) Plans	$ 110,058	$ 28,584	$ 8,919	$ 129,723
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 110,058	$ 28,584	$ 8,919	$ 129,723

Other Miscellaneous Agency

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance
ASSETS				
Cash or Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	$ 13,772	$ 747,720	$ 740,229	$ 21,263
Receivables:				
Accounts - Net	227	7,363	7,304	286
Accrued Interest	-	7	7	-
Restricted Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	10,617	5,974	4,615	11,976
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 24,616	$ 761,064	$ 752,155	$ 33,525
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	$ 2,585	$ 96,275	$ 89,505	$ 9,355
Deposits/Advances from Others	9,452	3,829	4,066	9,215
Sundry Trust Liabilities	12,579	162,037	159,661	14,955
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 24,616	$ 262,141	$ 253,232	$ 33,525

TOTAL AGENCY FUNDS

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance
ASSETS				
Cash or Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments (See Note 3)	$ 21,613	$ 848,190	$ 840,671	$ 29,132
Investments at Fair Value:				
Defined Contribution Investments	104,059	43,067	23,504	123,622
Receivables:				
Accounts - Net	275	7,749	7,687	337
Accrued Interest	7	57	62	2
Loans	5,599	2,764	2,703	5,660
Restricted Cash and Investments (See Note3)	10,617	5,974	4,615	11,976
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 142,170	$ 907,801	$ 879,242	$ 170,729
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	$ 2,799	$ 125,458	$ 118,649	$ 9,608
Employees' 401(k) Plans	110,058	28,584	8,919	129,723
Advances from Other Funds	1,979	500	500	1,979
Deposits/Advances from Others	9,452	3,829	4,066	9,215
Sundry Trust Liabilities	17,882	233,242	230,920	20,204
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 142,170	$ 391,613	$ 363,054	$ 170,729

City of San Diego
auditor & comptroller

cafr | statistical section - [Unaudited]

[backside of section cover/divider - left blank intentionally]

This page is intentionally left blank.

GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (UNAUDITED)
(In Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	General Government and Support	Public Safety	Public Safety - Police	Public Safety - Fire and Life Safety	Parks, Recreation, Culture and Leisure
1994	$ 80,288	$ 253,486	$ -	$ -	$ 87,237
1995	90,224	255,100	-	-	96,559
1996	83,791	275,678	-	-	103,943
1997	71,379	298,982	-	-	105,222
1998	73,424	317,858	-	-	111,834
1999	77,906	362,367	-	-	123,818
2000	83,351	396,009	-	-	132,656
2001	95,992	406,590	-	-	147,859
2002 *	194,699	-	288,809	131,974	174,485
2003	193,872	-	301,839	141,967	177,584

* Expenditure functions were reclassified in 2002:
General Government and Support includes Engineering & Capital Projects and other support functions previously classified as Public Works. Other now includes Transportation, Neighborhood Services, and Sanitation and Health.

GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL REVENUES BY SOURCE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (UNAUDITED)
(In Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Property Taxes	Special Assessments	Sales Taxes	Other Local Taxes	Licenses and Permits
1994	$ 140,545	$ 17,193	$ 130,914	$ 109,316	$ 29,041
1995	139,719	17,196	139,714	119,703	30,878
1996	137,997	20,367	114,218	150,684	29,806
1997	139,404	23,142	132,628	156,684	26,553
1998	150,409	17,573	174,615	155,587	30,735
1999	160,658	19,630	179,037	161,928	34,854
2000	179,048	18,457	198,622	171,141	30,381
2001	201,801	18,775	221,724	193,177	34,803
2002	223,100	22,491	221,383	202,364	25,194
2003	248,276	25,748	221,585	203,493	29,268

Both tables include General, Special Revenue, Debt Service, Capital Projects, and Permanent funds.

Table 1

Public Works	Community Development, Transportation and Social Services	Other	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Total
$ 100,244	$ 13,882	$ 2,007	$ 59,622	$ 301,898	$ 898,664
104,392	18,832	1,989	64,261	215,378	846,735
106,864	25,248	2,517	84,514	326,797	1,009,352
110,961	34,347	12,959	92,160	381,991	1,108,001
124,580	28,667	2,838	123,528	289,299	1,072,028
136,474	28,542	12,891	130,187	440,153	1,312,338
152,444	37,599	2,274	170,647	413,216	1,388,196
152,558	49,914	5,425	179,563	473,373	1,511,274
-	-	200,684	88,971	208,083	1,287,705
-	-	230,599	115,074	229,496	1,390,431

Table 2

Fines and Forfeitures	Revenue from Use of Money and Property	Revenue from Agencies and Private Sources	Charges for Current Services	Other	Total
$ 17,905	$ 58,691	$ 154,983	$ 67,635	$ 8,547	$ 734,770
18,443	66,402	144,409	73,887	18,114	768,465
17,498	77,748	169,220	76,787	9,968	804,293
18,370	77,189	187,705	78,324	18,046	858,045
17,953	82,234	207,817	76,432	23,640	936,995
25,541	103,211	267,069	85,498	10,544	1,047,970
31,141	121,268	357,058	95,000	15,462	1,217,578
32,902	109,067	340,799	101,781	11,544	1,266,373
25,854	97,213	355,157	115,989	10,074	1,298,819
26,679	87,693	286,826	123,461	10,594	1,263,623

ASSESSED VALUATION OF ALL TAXABLE PROPERTY - EXCLUDING REDEVELOPMENT AREAS
100% OF FULL VALUE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS (UNAUDITED)
Fiscal Years 1994 to 2003

	2003-04	2002-03	2001-02	2000-01
GROSS				
Secured - Locally Assessed	$105,438,590	$96,470,488	$89,204,182	$82,140,464
Utilities - State Assessed	164,303	64,164	55,135	54,775
Total Secured Valuation	105,602,893	96,534,652	89,259,317	82,195,239
Unsecured - Locally Assessed	7,230,861	6,959,602	6,838,926	6,347,101
Total Gross Valuation	$112,833,754	$103,494,254	$96,098,243	$88,542,340
EXEMPTIONS (EXCLUDING HOMEOWNERS' AND BUSINESS INVENTORY)				
Secured - Locally Assessed	$3,419,708	$2,920,273	$2,979,594	$2,718,748
Unsecured - Locally Assessed	586,538	269,491	592,594	530,732
Total Exemptions	$4,006,246	$3,189,764	$3,572,188	$3,249,480
NET ASSESSED VALUATION FOR TAX RATE				
Secured - Locally Assessed	$102,018,882	$93,550,215	$86,224,588	$79,421,716
Utilities - State Assessed	164,303	64,164	55,135	54,775
Net Secured	102,183,185	93,614,379	86,279,723	79,476,491
Unsecured - Locally Assessed	6,644,323	6,690,111	6,246,332	5,816,369
Net Assessed Valuation for Tax Rate	$108,827,508	$100,304,490	$92,526,055	$85,292,860
Percentage Increase (Decrease) Over Base Year	8.497%	8.407%	8.480%	8.441%
STATE SUBVENTIONS HOMEOWNERS' EXEMPTIONS				
Secured - Locally Assessed	$1,403,496	$1,384,958	$1,381,021	$1,354,076
Unsecured - Locally Assessed	5,793	2,347	2,215	2,491
Total Homeowners' Exemptions	$1,409,289	$1,387,305	$1,383,236	$1,356,567
NET ASSESSED VALUATION AFTER ALL EXEMPTIONS				
Secured - Locally Assessed	$100,615,386	$92,165,257	$84,843,567	$78,067,640
Utilities - State Assessed	164,303	64,164	55,135	54,775
Net Secured	100,779,689	92,229,421	84,898,702	78,122,415
Unsecured - Locally Assessed	6,638,530	6,687,764	6,244,117	5,813,878
Net Assessed Valuation	$107,418,219	$98,917,185	$91,142,819	$83,936,293

Table 3

1999-00	1998-99	1997-98	1996-97	1995-96	1994-95
$75,735,993	$68,569,476	$63,490,451	$61,816,965	$61,723,445	$60,870,172
52,758	79,133	72,137	76,937	70,315	69,823
75,788,751	68,648,609	63,562,588	61,893,902	61,793,760	60,939,995
5,852,822	5,337,916	4,988,950	4,353,543	4,303,198	4,371,923
$81,641,573	$73,986,525	$68,551,538	$66,247,445	$66,096,958	$65,311,918
$2,661,739	$2,681,423	$2,526,872	$2,261,774	$2,297,545	$2,227,928
325,881	313,391	383,881	93,400	191,962	192,099
$2,987,620	$2,994,814	$2,910,753	$2,355,174	$2,489,507	$2,420,027
$73,074,254	$65,888,053	$60,963,579	$59,555,191	$59,425,900	$58,642,244
52,758	79,133	72,137	76,937	70,315	69,823
73,127,012	65,967,186	61,035,716	59,632,128	59,496,215	58,712,067
5,526,941	5,024,525	4,605,069	4,260,143	4,111,236	4,179,824
$78,653,953	$70,991,711	$65,640,785	$63,892,271	$63,607,451	$62,891,891
10.793%	8.152%	2.737%	0.448%	1.138%	0.717%
$1,338,820	$1,276,862	$1,277,934	$1,261,478	$1,260,398	$1,250,382
2,491	2,211	2,106	1,863	1,475	1,590
$1,341,311	$1,279,073	$1,280,040	$1,263,341	$1,261,873	$1,251,972
$71,735,434	$64,611,191	$59,685,645	$58,293,713	$58,165,502	$57,391,862
52,758	79,133	72,137	76,937	70,315	69,823
71,788,192	64,690,324	59,757,782	58,370,650	58,235,817	57,461,685
5,524,450	5,022,314	4,602,963	4,258,280	4,109,761	4,178,233
$77,312,642	$69,712,638	$64,360,745	$62,628,930	$62,345,578	$61,639,918

ASSESSED VALUATION OF ALL TAXABLE PROPERTY - REDEVELOPMENT AREAS ONLY
100% OF FULL VALUE IN THOUSANDS (UNAUDITED)
Fiscal Years 1994 to 2004

	2003-04	2002-03	2001-02
GROSS			
Secured - Locally Assessed	$9,648,576	$8,273,576	$7,412,026
Utilities - State Assessed	14,030	14,248	8,874
Total Secured Valuation	9,662,606	8,287,824	7,420,900
Unsecured - Locally Assessed	593,738	526,423	482,155
Total Gross Valuation	$10,256,344	$8,814,247	$7,903,055
EXEMPTIONS (EXCLUDING HOMEOWNERS' AND BUSINESS INVENTORY)			
Secured - Locally Assessed	$402,900	$398,524	$314,511
Unsecured - Locally Assessed	31,801	14,345	38,228
Total Exemptions	$434,701	$412,869	$352,739
NET ASSESSED VALUATION FOR TAX RATE			
Secured - Locally Assessed	$9,245,676	$7,875,052	$7,097,515
Utilities - State Assessed	14,030	14,248	8,874
Net Secured	9,259,706	7,889,300	7,106,389
Unsecured - Locally Assessed	561,937	512,078	443,927
Net Assessed Valuation for Tax Rate	$9,821,643	$8,401,378	$7,550,316
Percentage Increase (Decrease) Over Base Year	16.905%	11.272%	11.976%
STATE SUBVENTIONS HOMEOWNERS' EXEMPTIONS			
Secured - Locally Assessed	$45,754	$44,073	$41,421
Unsecured - Locally Assessed	-	-	212
Total Homeowners' Exemptions	$45,754	$44,073	$41,633
NET ASSESSED VALUATION AFTER ALL EXEMPTIONS			
Secured - Locally Assessed	$9,199,922	$7,830,979	$7,056,094
Utilities - State Assessed	14,030	14,248	8,874
Net Secured	9,213,952	7,845,227	7,064,968
Unsecured - Locally Assessed	561,937	512,078	443,715
Net Assessed Valuation	$9,775,889	$8,357,305	$7,508,683

* Effective July 1, 1988 Assembly Bill 454, Chapter 921, eliminated the reporting of the unitary valuations pertaining to public utilities such as San Diego Gas and Electric and Pacific Telephone. In lieu of the property tax on these previously included assessed valuations, the City will receive from the State (through the County) an amount of unitary revenue based upon the unitary property tax received in the prior year.

Table 4

2000-01	1999-2000	1998-99	1997-98	1996-97	1995-96	1994-95
$6,622,511	$6,049,675	$4,419,599	$4,134,677	$4,025,263	$4,135,274	$4,379,146
15,384	15,096	6,522	4,761	4,738	5,062	5,512
6,637,895	6,064,771	4,426,121	4,139,438	4,030,001	4,140,336	4,384,658
466,314	435,459	283,966	210,919	207,457	209,922	205,651
$7,104,209	$6,500,230	$4,710,087	$4,350,357	$4,237,458	$4,350,258	$4,590,309
$330,932	$288,034	$252,455	$209,544	$183,474	$178,509	$172,316
30,508	17,663	9,660	2,182	812	2,049	2,295
$361,440	$305,697	$262,115	$211,726	$184,286	$180,558	$174,611
$6,291,579	$5,761,641	$4,167,144	$3,925,133	$3,841,789	$3,956,765	$4,206,830
15,384	15,096	6,522	4,761	4,738	5,062	5,512
6,306,963	5,776,737	4,173,666	3,929,894	3,846,527	3,961,827	4,212,342
435,806	417,796	274,306	208,737	206,645	207,873	203,356
$6,742,769	$6,194,533	$4,447,972	$4,138,631	$4,053,172	$4,169,700	$4,415,698
8.850%	39.266%	7.474%	2.108%	-2.795%	-5.571%	-3.415%
$41,420	$41,066	$31,658	$31,086	$29,752	$29,560	$29,778
212	-	-	95	95	49	27
$41,632	$41,066	$31,658	$31,181	$29,847	$29,609	$29,805
$6,250,159	$5,720,575	$4,135,486	$3,894,047	$3,812,037	$3,927,205	$4,177,052
15,172	15,096	6,522	4,761	4,738	5,062	5,512
6,265,331	5,735,671	4,142,008	3,898,808	3,816,775	3,932,267	4,182,564
435,806	417,796	274,306	208,642	206,550	207,824	203,329
$6,701,137	$6,153,467	$4,416,314	$4,107,450	$4,023,325	$4,140,091	$4,385,893

Table 5

TAX RATES PER $100 OF ASSESSED VALUATION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (UNAUDITED)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Zoological Exhibits Fund	Bond Interest & Redemption Fund	Total City	Schools	One Percent Property Tax Allocation (A)	Grand Total (B)
1994	0.005	0.0036	0.0086	0.1000	1.00	1.1086
1995	0.005	0.0033	0.0083	0.1002	1.00	1.1085
1996	0.005	0.0033	0.0083	0.1002	1.00	1.1085
1997	0.005	0.0034	0.0084	0.0993	1.00	1.1077
1998	0.005	0.0034	0.0084	0.0993	1.00	1.1077
1999	0.005	0.0029	0.0079	0.0963	1.00	1.1042
2000	0.005	0.0026	0.0076	0.0958	1.00	1.1034
2001	0.005	0.0024	0.0074	0.0958	1.00	1.1032
2002	0.005	0.0023	0.0073	0.0958	1.00	1.1031
2003	0.005	0.0021	0.0071	0.0958	1.00	1.1029

(A) Under existing provisions of the California Constitution, the maximum ad valorum property tax rate which may be imposed on real property may not exceed $4.00 except to pay the interest and redemption charges on any indebtedness approved by the voters prior to July 1, 1978. The City shares this tax rate in proportion to other local agencies based on an average of property tax received in the three fiscal years prior to 1978-79.

(B) Effective January 1, 1981, a change in state law required the County Assessor to assess all taxable property at 100% full value as opposed to the prior practice of assessing property at 25% of full value. As a result, taxing agencies were required to fix tax rates based on full value instead of the prior practice of fixing tax rates based on 25% of full value.

Table 6

SCHEDULE OF LEGAL DEBT MARGIN (UNAUDITED)
June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

Assessed Valuation:
July 1, 2003 - $ 27,206,877

	General Obligation Bonds*		
	For Water Purposes	For Other Purposes	Total
Debt Limits**	$4,081,032	$2,720,688	$6,801,720
Outstanding General Obligation Bonds	-	15,690	15,690
Less: Cash Reserve for Matured and Unpaid Bonds	-	-	-
Outstanding General Obligation Bonds Applicable to Debt Limit	-	15,690	15,690
LEGAL DEBT MARGIN	$4,081,032	$2,704,998	$6,786,030
Percentage of Outstanding Debt to Legal Debt Margin	0.00%	0.58%	0.23%

* All City of San Diego General Obligation Bonds are serially numbered and redeemable from special tax levy.

** Section 90 of the City Charter provides that the bonded indebtedness for the development, conservation and furnishings of water shall not exceed 15% of the last preceding assessed valuation of all real and personal property of the City subject to direct taxation, and that the bonded indebtedness for other municipal improvements shall not exceed 10% of such valuation.

*** Beginning January 1, 1981, a change in State law required the County Assessor to assess all taxable property at 100% of full value as opposed to the prior practice of assessing property at 25% of full value. To be in compliance with the City Charter, the assessed valuation used for this Statement is at 25% of full value.

Table 7

LEVIES AND TAXES RECEIVED BY CITY - SECURED PROPERTY
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (UNAUDITED)
(In Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Total Tax Levy	Current Tax Collections	Percentage of Current Tax Collected	Delinquent Tax Collections	Total Tax Collected	Ratio of Total Tax Collections to Total Tax Levy	Outstanding Delinquent Taxes *	Ratio of Delinquent Taxes to Total Tax Levy
1994	$ 109,881	$ 105,911	96.39 %	$ 4,827	$ 110,738	100.78 %	$ 10,968	9.98 %
1995	109,754	104,295	95.03	3,897	108,192	98.58	9,920	9.04
1996	111,281	108,137	97.17	2,376	110,513	99.31	9,203	8.27
1997	111,719	108,676	97.28	1,887	110,563	98.97	8,523	7.63
1998	116,912	114,311	97.78	3,118	117,429	100.44	7,639	6.53
1999	127,846	124,267	97.20	2,656	126,923	99.28	6,593	5.16
2000	141,963	137,859	97.11	2,366	140,225	98.78	6,736	4.74
2001	155,060	150,900	97.32	2,506	153,406	98.93	6,346	4.09
2002	167,077	163,357	97.77	2,089	165,446	99.02	5,641	3.38
2003	181,687	175,943	96.84	2,398	178,341	98.16	6,061	3.34

* Estimated

Table 8

RATIO OF NET GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDED DEBT TO ASSESSED VALUE AND NET BONDED DEBT PER CAPITA
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (UNAUDITED)
(In Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Estimated Population	Assessed Valuation *	Gross Bonded Debt **	Debt Service Monies Available *	Debt Payable from Enterprise Revenues	Net Bonded Debt	Ratio of Net Bonded Debt to Assessed Value (%)	Net Bonded Debt Per Capita
1994	1,184,814	$ 62,444,280	$ 94,615	$ 3,388	$ -	$ 91,227	0.146	$ 77.00
1995	1,202,200	62,891,891	91,970	3,780	-	88,190	0.140	73.36
1996	1,197,676	63,607,451	89,090	3,861	-	85,229	0.134	71.16
1997	1,197,077	63,892,271	82,625	2,142	-	80,483	0.126	67.23
1998	1,224,848	65,640,785	78,600	2,515	-	76,085	0.116	62.12
1999	1,254,281	78,653,953	74,255	2,723	-	71,532	0.091	57.03
2000	1,277,168	85,292,860	68,700	2,941	-	65,759	0.077	51.49
2001	1,250,700	92,526,055	63,595	3,266	-	60,329	0.065	48.24
2002	1,255,742	100,304,490	58,095	3,576	-	54,519	0.054	43.42
2003	1,275,112	108,827,508	52,165	3,932	-	48,233	0.044	37.83

* Excludes Redevelopment.
** Represents all General Obligation Debt.

Table 9

REVENUE BOND COVERAGE - WATER BONDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (UNAUDITED)
(IN THOUSANDS)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Total Income	Total Expenses	Net System Revenue	Less: Interest Earnings on Reserve Fund - Parity Obligations	Adjusted Net System Revenue	Adjusted Debt Service Requirements - Parity Obligations: Principal	Interest	Total	Less: Parity Interest Earnings	Adjusted Debt Service	Adjusted Debt Service Coverage - Parity Obligations
1999	$ 210,490	$ 195,407	$ 15,083	$ (884)	$ 14,199	$ -	$ 9,365	$ 9,365	$ (884)	$ 8,481	1.67
2000	255,736	213,358	42,378	-	42,378	-	18,730	18,730	-	18,730	2.26
2001	255,974	214,056	41,918	(54)	41,864	-	18,730	18,730	(54)	18,676	2.24
2002	261,333	222,104	39,229	(3,444)	35,785	6,780	18,594	25,374	(3,444)	21,930	1.63
2003	255,033	225,335	29,698	(1,305)	28,393	7,055	16,308	23,363	(1,305)	22,058	1.29

Note: The Water Utility had no bonded debt for years 1994 through 1998.

Table 10

REVENUE BOND COVERAGE - SEWER BONDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (UNAUDITED)
(IN THOUSANDS)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Total Income	Total Expenses	Net System Revenue	Total Debt Service Requirements: Principal	Interest	Total	Debt Service Coverage
1994	$ 210,609	$ 101,919	$ 108,690	$ 2,855	$ 7,108	$ 9,963	10.91
1995	228,496	112,232	116,264	4,360	11,960	16,320	7.12
1996	246,937	134,845	112,092	4,500	19,929	24,429	4.59
1997	310,352	188,704	121,648	4,660	32,781	37,441	3.25
1998	279,463	162,404	117,059	14,865	41,672	56,537	2.07
1999	256,163	138,880	117,283	15,430	41,108	56,538	2.07
2000	291,238	137,007	154,231	18,300	58,755	77,055	2.00
2001	283,228	168,853	114,375	22,150	54,905	77,055	1.48
2002	310,392	170,022	140,370	23,045	54,009	77,054	1.82
2003	300,051	198,028	102,023	24,000	53,046	77,046	1.32

Table 11

SCHEDULE OF DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT (UNAUDITED)
June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

Jurisdiction	Debt Outstanding June 30, 2003	Percentage Applicable to City of San Diego	Amount Applicable to City of San Diego	
City of San Diego	$15,690 *	100.0%	$ 15,690	
City of San Diego Certificates of Participation	50,455 *	100.0%	50,455	
City of San Diego 1915 Act Bonds	38,240	100.0%	38,240	
City of San Diego Mello-Roos Bonds	112,995	100.0%	112,995	
City of San Diego Redevelopment Agency Tax Allocation Bonds	279,136 *	100.0%	279,136	
City of San Diego Redevelopment Agency Parking Revenue Bonds	32,140 *	100.0%	32,140	
City of San Diego Metropoilitan Transit Development Board (MTDB)	43,575 *	100.0%	43,575	
Convention Center Expansion Authority	196,810 *	100.0%	196,810	
Metropolitan Water District	444,297	8.9%	39,418	
North City West School Community Facilities District	92,328	100.0%	92,328	
Poway Unified School Community Facilities District #1	115,334	100.0%	115,334	
Poway Unified School Community Improvement District No. 2002-1	75,000	75.1%	56,297	
Public Facilities Financing Authority	258,700 *	100.0%	258,700	
San Diego Community College District	96,585	99.9%	96,495	
San Diego Community College District General Fund Obligations	10,260	99.9%	10,250	
San Diego County General Fund Obligations	475,848	47.5%	226,204	
San Diego County Pension Obligations	824,396	47.5%	391,893	
San Diego County Water Authority	1,646	49.3%	811	
San Diego Open Space Park Facilities District # 1	36,475	100.0%	36,475	
San Diego Unfied School District District	832,830	99.9%	832,089	
Other School and Community College Districts	43,970	various	43,970	
Other Special Districts	27,905	various	27,905	
Other High School and School Districts	35,202	various	35,202	
Otay Municipal Water District Certificates of Participation	26,026	7.8%	2,030	
TOTAL GROSS DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT				$3,034,442 **
Less:				
100% Self-Supporting				
Otay Mesa Water District			$ 2,030	
Grossmont Union High School District COP's			66	
San Diego Open Space Park Facilities District #1			36,475	
TOTAL BONDED DEBT SUPPORTED BY OTHER THAN PROPERTY TAX				38,571
NET DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING BONDED DEBT				$2,995,871

2002-03 Assessed Valuation (100% of Full Value):

$108,705,868 (including the redevelopment tax allocation increment of $8,401,378)

Ratios to Assessed Valuation

* City of San Diego Gross Direct Debt ($876,506)	0.81%
City of San Diego Net Direct Debt (excludes Redevelopment Agency) ($565,230)	0.52%
City of San Diego and Open Space District Gross Direct Debt ($912,981)	0.84%
City of San Diego and Open Space District Net Direct Debt ($601,705)	0.55%
TOTAL GROSS DEBT	2.79%
TOTAL NET DEBT	2.76%

** Excludes revenue and tax anticipation notes.

Sources: Responsible Agencies
California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

Table 12

RATIO OF ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE
FOR GENERAL BONDED DEBT TO TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURES
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (UNAUDITED)
(In Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service	Total General Expenditures	Ratio of Debt Service to General Expenditures
1994	$ 20,943	$ 38,679	$ 59,622	$ 898,664	6.63%
1995	24,888	39,373	64,261	846,735	7.59%
1996	35,496	49,018	84,514	1,009,352	8.37%
1997	29,311	62,849	92,160	1,108,001	8.32%
1998	42,512	81,016	123,528	1,072,028	11.52%
1999	38,310	84,507	122,817	1,312,338	9.36%
2000	41,727	120,891	162,618	1,388,196	11.71%
2001	52,758	119,094	171,852	1,511,274	11.37%
2002	33,958	45,946	79,904	1,282,134	6.23%
2003	-	40,559	40,559	1,390,431	2.92%

Table 13

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT BILLINGS AND COLLECTIONS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (UNAUDITED)
(In Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Current Assessments Due	Current Assessments Collected	Ratio of Collections to Amount Due (%)	Total Outstanding Assessments
1994	$ 12,512	$ 10,632	84.97	$ 123,830
1995	11,478	9,565	83.33	118,350
1996	12,564	11,692	93.06	125,650
1997	12,394	11,515	92.91	120,900
1998	11,929	11,359	95.22	113,105
1999	10,843	10,576	97.54	110,835
2000	11,041	10,783	97.66	108,180
2001	9,353	9,143	97.75	164,101
2002	10,145	10,024	98.81	158,772
2003	13,197	13,061	98.97	153,414

Table 14

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (UNAUDITED)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Estimated Population (1)	Public School Enrollment (K-12) (2)	Continuing Education Enrollment* (2)	Civilian Labor Force (3)	Unemployment Rate (3)
1994	1,184,814	172,761	161,360	1,218,292	7.8%
1995	1,197,676	174,735	168,509	1,222,458	6.8%
1996	1,183,102	156,461	161,105	1,227,952	6.0%
1997	1,197,077	173,344	159,673	1,243,258	4.8%
1998	1,224,848	179,197	164,438	1,289,383	3.8%
1999	1,254,281	182,590	173,002	1,334,167	3.5%
2000	1,277,168	187,462	173,209	1,373,017	3.2%
2001	1,250,700	184,842	186,461	1,417,767	2.3%
2002	1,255,742	186,232	193,548	1,448,125	3.7%
2003	1,275,112	189,910	189,452	1,480,933	4.4%

*Composed of College, Community College and Adult Schools (Includes part-time).

Sources:
(1) Table 8
(2) Table 15
(3) Employment Development Department

Table 15

PRINCIPAL TAXPAYERS IN CITY OF SAN DIEGO (UNAUDITED)
June 30, 2003
(In Thousands)

Taxpayers	Type of Business	Assessed Valuation	Percentage of Net Assessed Valuation (1)	Approximate Tax Paid
Kilroy Realty LP	Real Estate	$ 687,493	0.64%	$7,149
Qualcomm Inc	Electronics	486,805	0.45%	5,499
Fashion Valley Mall LLC	Shopping Center	426,783	0.40%	4,812
Arden Realty LTD	Developer	346,794	0.32%	3,748
Sea World Inc	Entertainment	295,550	0.28%	3,330
Pacific Gateway LTD	Developer/Property Manager	255,326	0.24%	2,879
ERP Operating LTD Partnership	Developer/Property Manager	245,061	0.23%	2,810
Manchester Resorts	Hotel	241,729	0.23%	2,725
Irvine Apartments	Real Estate	232,477	0.22%	2,710
One America Plaza	Real Estate	258,484	0.24%	2,493
		$3,476,502	3.25%	

(1) Total Net Assessed Valuation of $107,418,219 per Table 3

Note: This table excludes public utilities, including San Diego Gas & Electric Company, Pacific Bell and American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T), because valuations within the City of San Diego cannot be readily determined.

Source: County of San Diego Assessor's Office.

Table 16

COMPARISON OF CONSTRUCTION, BANK DEPOSITS AND PROPERTY VALUES
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (UNAUDITED)
(In Thousands)

	Construction (1)			Property Values (2)			Deposits (3)			
Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Residential Construction Permits	Non-Residential Construction Permits	Total Valuation	Commercial/ Industrial	Residential	Other	Commercial Banks	Savings & Loans	Credit Unions	Total
1994	5,453	4,831	800,908	15,411,917	43,273,554	2,277,353	8,678,706	3,379,077	2,553,514	14,611,297
1995	4,887	4,624	815,471	14,975,973	44,197,890	2,300,779	9,684,057	3,088,156	2,544,261	15,316,474
1996	5,243	4,551	846,982	14,804,114	44,513,532	2,278,247	9,306,278	2,847,576	3,545,202	15,699,056
1997	5,907	4,813	1,020,330	15,306,561	45,589,632	2,414,340	10,595,219	3,370,761	3,724,548	17,690,528
1998	7,545	5,804	1,466,646	17,318,763	48,341,937	2,151,401	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1999	7,080	5,186	1,640,853	19,850,778	53,121,440	2,788,667	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2000	6,603	5,766	2,146,478	21,853,386	57,932,679	3,040,634	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2001*	8,227	3,517	1,875,072	24,084,993	63,663,266	3,155,499	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2002	9,840	2,615	2,099,748	26,157,468	69,834,055	3,421,104	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2003	9,997	2,591	1,907,029	28,135,314	78,128,254	3,548,325	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A = Not available.
* Beginning in FY 2001, Development Services Department implemented a change in permit classifications.

Source:
(1) City of San Diego Development Services Department
(2) County of San Diego, Office of Assessor
(3) Sheshunoff Bank, California/Hawaii

TABLE 17

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICAL DATA (UNAUDITED)
JUNE 30, 2003

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION	Southern Coast of California contiguous to the Mexican Border		
ALTITUDE OF CITY	Sea Level to 1,591 Feet		
AREA OF CITY (SQUARE MILES)	Land -	330	
	Water -	73	
	Total -	403	
DATE OF INCORPORATION	March 27, 1850		
POPULATION	(Official U. S. Census)		Increase
	1900 -	17,700	
	1910 -	39,578	124%
	1920 -	74,361	88%
	1930 -	147,995	99%
	1940 -	203,341	37%
	1950 -	334,387	64%
	1960 -	573,244	71%
	1970 -	697,027	22%
	1980 -	875,504	26%
	1990 -	1,110,549	27%
	2000 -	1,223,400	10%
	Estimate at January 1, 2003 -	1,275,112	
	Population per Square Mile (Land) -	3,864	
FORM OF GOVERNMENT	Council / Manager		
CITY CHARTER ADOPTED	April 7, 1931		
FISCAL YEAR BEGINS	July 1		
TOTAL NUMBER OF CITY EMPLOYEES	Salaried -	10,926	
	Hourly -	1,687	
	Limited -	N/A	
	Total -	12,613	
RAINFALL:			
2002-2003 SEASON	10.62 Inches		
AVERAGE SEASONAL RAINFALL DURING LAST 20 YEARS	10.05 Inches		
AVERAGE TEMPERATURE, 2002-2003	Daytime -	68.8 F	
	Nighttime -	58.2 F	
	Mean -	63.2 F	
AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURE OF FORTY YEAR PERIOD, 1963-2003	64.0 F		
RECREATION:			
PARKS, SQUARES, AND RECREATION CENTERS	Number -	460	
	Acres -	36,300	
SPECIAL FACILITIES	Municipal Golf Courses:		
	City Operated:		
	18-Hole Courses	-	3
	9-Hole Courses	-	1
	Pitch and Putt Courses	-	0
	Leased:		
	18-Hole Courses	-	2
	Par 3 Course	-	1
	Pitch and Putt Courses	-	2
	Municipal Swimming Pools	-	13
	Municipal Tennis Courts	-	25
	Ocean Fishing Piers	-	2

TABLE 17 (Cont'd.)

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICAL DATA (UNAUDITED)
JUNE 30, 2003

FIRE PROTECTION	Number of Stations - 43 Number of Employees - 1,254 (includes EMS)
POLICE PROTECTION	Number of Stations - 10 Number of Employees - 2779 (includes hourly)
MILES OF ASPHALT, CONCRETE, AND DIRT STREETS AND ALLEYS	2,985
MILES OF SEWERS	2,950
SEWER SERVICE LATERALS	268,372
MUNICIPAL WATER PLANT	Number of Water Meters in Service - 267,845 Average Daily Consumption - 193.97 Million Gallons Average Daily Consumption per Capita - 152.12 Miles of Water Distribution Mains - 3279.79 Number of Fire Hydrants - 24145
MUNICIPAL AIRPORTS	Number - 2 Number of Acres - 1,942 Length of Main Runways - 7,999 Feet and 4,600 Feet
UNIFIED PORT DISTRICT:	
WHARVES	Number - 4 Length - 13,055 (Lineal Feet or Berthing) Number of Craft in Port (Excluding Military) - 473 Commercial Tonnage Handled through the Port during the Year - 2,185,214
TIDELANDS	Number of Acres - 5,583
AIRPORTS	Number - 1 Number of Acres - 504 Length of Main Runways - 9,400 Feet

EDUCATION:			
COLLEGES	Number	6	
	Number of Teachers	7,589	(Includes Part-Time)
	Number of Students	93,641	(Includes Part-Time)
COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND ADULT SCHOOLS	Number	10	
	Number of Teachers	2,729	(Includes Part-Time)
	Number of Students	95,811	(Includes Part-Time)
HIGH SCHOOLS	Number	25	
	Number of Teachers	1,881	
	Number of Students	43,755	
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS / MIDDLE SCHOOLS	Number	28	
	Number of Teachers	1,533	
	Number of Students	37,435	
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS	Number	165	
	Number of Teachers	5,268	
	Number of Students	108,720	

Source: Various Agencies

This page is intentionally left blank - Back Cover Page

[backside of section cover/divider - left blank intentionally]