"WATER CONSERVATION GETS TOP PRIORITY"

IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT
1980

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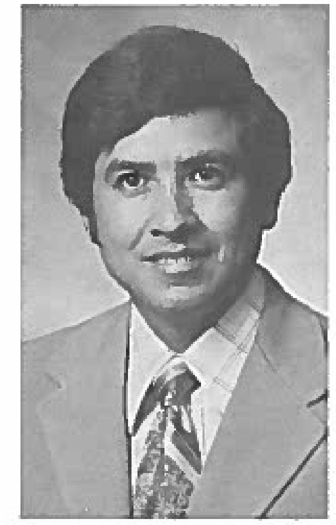
I.I.D.

Contents



Anthony P. Gallegos
President of the Board
Division 3

President's Message 1980

To the Board of Directors of Imperial Irrigation District and to the customers the District serves in Imperial, Bard and Coachella Valleys:

The most rewarding and gratifying experience the District has ever received during its entire existence is the favorable judgment by a unanimous United States Supreme Court stating that the acreage limitation of reclamation law does not apply to lands within the District, and that water diverted from the Colorado River may be used without restriction or limitation on farms of any size. This is a landmark decision and will protect all land and water users from this archaic law in perpetuity.

Notwithstanding this achievement, many other important goals were met when the Board of Directors passed its highest budget in history which amounted to $79,993,100 to carry on its important responsibilities of operating the water and power divisions of the District by buying new electrical generating equipment, building new substations, constructing or rebuilding lines to serve the people who buy power, building water reservoirs for regulation purposes, concrete lining sections of the District's canal system as required, issuing vehicles to employees on call and parking others, purchasing small compact cars and trucks, and re-evaluating the large equipment pool such as draglines, tractors and scrapers, and other construction equipment, including wheel tractors, etc., to be sure the best service available would be obtained in all respects.

The Board also approved the formulation of a water conservation committee and worked diligently with the members thereof to establish a set of rules and regulations to assist the water conservation effort to the greatest extent possible within the framework of the resources available to the landowners, the water users, and the District for this purpose.

One study program was completed using outside consultants to determine soft spots which are in the process of being corrected, and in essence followed the statutes of providing canal water service to the residents and farms in the District's service area as required. In 1980 the District provided drainage to all lands deserving the same, as well as generated, transmitted, and served electrical energy to all customers entitled to receive this service from the District's system.

We, the Board of Directors, are indeed grateful to management and to the employees of the District for their dedication and assistance in accomplishing the Board's objective of providing adequate service to the District's water and power customers.

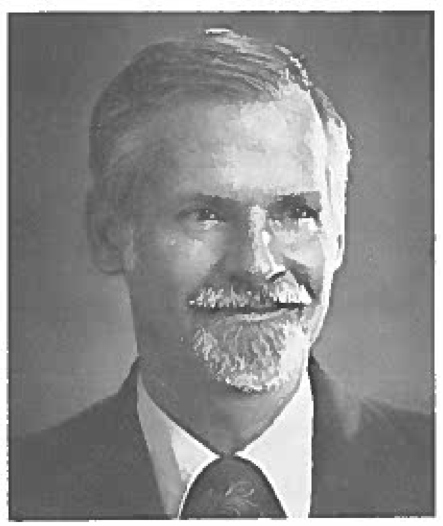
Anthony P. Gallegos

"the favorable judgment by a unanimous United States Supreme Court stating that the acreage limitation . . . does not apply to land within the District . . . will protect water users . . . in perpetuity . . ."

Board of Directors

Anthony P. Gallegos
President of the Board
Division 3

Paul A. Mitchell*
Division 4



William R. Condit
Division 1

Leroy E. Edwards
Division 5

Gerald L. Moore
Division 2

*On December 26, 1980 John R. Benson succeeded Paul A. Mitchell as Director for Division 4.

Larry E. Beck
Secretary to the Board

Searching for Tomorrow's Energy

One of the major and most consistent concerns of the Board throughout 1980 centered around future sources of electricity.

The maintenance and improvement of a reliable irrigation system, the reason for IID's existence, always had the Board's full attention. Water rates were increased from $5.25 to $6.50 per acre foot to finance continuing improvements to the system. The most comprehensive water conservation program in the District's history was carefully studied and adopted by the Board. A new $1 million reservoir was authorized.

But the recurring issue that most repeatedly came before the Board in one form or another had to do with future power sources.

More Power Needed

Even if power consumption declines slightly in the years ahead as a result of conservation as it did in 1980, the District still faces the necessity of finding new power sources. A new cement plant is scheduled to open near Plaster City in 1983, requiring approximately 25 megawatts of new power. Power the District now purchases from the Arizona Electric Power Cooperative may not be available when the current contract expires in 1985. In order to conserve gas and oil the District must depend less and less on IID's fossil fuel plants and find other sources of power.

The very complex problem facing the Board is in determining where to secure this needed power. Every possible option has been examined. All are very expensive and all have unpredictable futures. A miscalculation in judging the power market could cost millions of dollars. For this reason the Board is moving ahead with great caution.

Geothermal Power

Converting geothermal energy into electricity also held the Board's close attention. The Heber Geothermal Binary-cycle Demonstration Plant was kicked off as the first commercial power plant of its kind, one that could become a model for many similar plants to be built in the Valley and elsewhere in the nation. IID agreed to invest $4.8 million in the $120 million experimental plant, if the Department of Energy, San Diego Gas and Electric, and other utilities pay the balance. If successfully completed, IID will get 10 percent of the 50 megawattts of power produced and will have first right of refusal to purchase more than half of the rest of the power.

The Board also studied the possibility of joining other utilities in purchasing portions of Southern California Edison's geothermal plant in north Brawley. The Board made no commitments to any projects other than the Heber plant, but expressed interest in and support of geothermal power in the Valley.

Other Sources

The future need for more electricity is so definite and the timetable for the development of geothermal so unreliable, the Board had to look elsewhere for possible future power sources. The most notable source was the Palo Verde nuclear plant in Arizona being constructed by the Arizona Public Service Company.

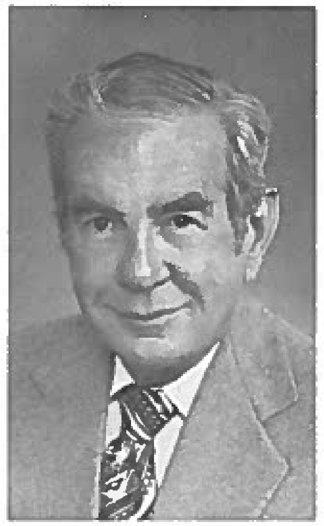
New Power Line

In order to bring power to the Valley from Arizona a major transmission line must be built. San Diego Gas and Electric is planning such a line, which IID can use. A controversy developed over where the transmission line should be allowed; in the southern part of the county along the border, in the northern part of the county, or possibly even through the Salton Sea. The Board voiced approval of the new transmission line and appointed a citizens' committee to study all possible routes and recommend the one they thought would best serve the people in the Valley.

Solar

The Board authorized tests to be made of the cost-effectiveness of solar water heaters in the Valley. Solar panels were installed on three IID-owned homes and detailed data is being collected on the impact the solar panels have on electricity consumption. Early indications are that solar water heaters are cost-effective in the Valley.

> *"All (future power sources) are very expensive and all have unpredictable futures . . ."*



Robert F. Carter
Executive Officer to the Board of Directors

Executive Officer's Report

Once again it is time to review the services rendered to the water and power customers we serve and to highlight some of the activities which were achieved in making the District's operations economical and the service therefrom beneficial.

Two matters received the greatest attention insofar as this office was concerned:

(1) Litigation and just to repeat the success achieved in winning the acreage case, I believe, is sufficient, for the President of the Board of Directors makes reference to the case in more detail. The fact of the matter is, however, that winning the case is almost an unbelievable achievement under the circumstances and with the tone of those we had to impress, including those associated with the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice makes it most rewarding to have succeeded, for that was our goal and, ultimately, the end result.

(2) The matter of negotiating settlements of legal cases which were filed against the District, and attention in this regard was an effort in concert with the chief legal counsel of the District to settle all such cases at the very minimum.

Programs such as workmen's compensation, public liability and property damage, and health, accident, and hospitalization—except life—coverage which is carried by others has continued to be a meaningful protection approach for the District and one which has saved Imperial Irrigation District a considerable amount of money when one considers the rate which otherwise would have been paid for similar coverage by the various companies which the board and management felt was simply a non-meaningful and costly way to proceed.

The executive office expects to monitor this approach very closely during 1981, for the exposure to public agencies being sued is becoming ever-increasing. Perhaps to quote a statement made in a publication captioned "Public Agency Liability" prepared at the request of the League of California Cities and published by the Institute for Local Self Government can best describe the status the District seems to find itself in which states: "Plaintiff attorneys are filing claims with increasing frequency against public agencies, even in cases where public agencies are not actively involved, such as tort actions between private parties. The theory appears to be based on the ability to pay; if the defendant does not have the money, the public agency does, and there may be some way of establishing public agency liability (e.g., improper street design)."

In other words, to paraphrase what the League of California Cities is maintaining, is that public agencies are the "fall guy," though I am not certain that we share this position precisely, but it certainly is within the realm of possibility when one considers the various cases before us today.

Notwithstanding the contracts regarding the purchase of power, capacity, line capacity, and/or power to be furnished, these items are more interesting and challenging as each year goes by because the power resources of all utilities are tending to diminish simply because the myriad of reports, clearances, approvals, etc., are making new plants and facilities almost impossible to build. In spite of this fact, Imperial Irrigation District will succeed somehow by moving forward so that it can serve the customers within our service area, which is the very least the customers we serve can expect.

R.F. CARTER

> *"winning the case is almost an unbelievable achievement . . . that was our goal and, ultimately, the end result . . ."*

Donald A. Twogood
General Manager

L. R. McGlocklin
Assistant to the General Manager

General Manager's Report

Power consumers continued their conservation efforts, resulting in a 2.1 percent reduction in total kilowatt-hour sales in 1980. Peak demand, though, increased 2.5 percent, from 359,300 kilowatts in 1979 to a new high of 368,300 kilowatts in 1980, and the number of power accounts increased 4.3 percent over 1979. Revenue from sale of electric energy amounted to $55,973,360 for 1,264,906,800 kilowatt-hours, equivalent to 4.43 cents per kilowatt-hour.

The fuel and energy adjustment charge (FE), originally implemented after the 1973 Arab oil embargo and responsible for recovering increased costs of oil, natural gas, and purchased power, reached a high of 2.92 cents per kilowatt-hour for energy consumed in the first quarter of 1980 but declined 15 percent in the second quarter and averaged 2.42 cents per kilowatt- hour through the remainder of the year. The decrease in the FE charge was attributed largely to increased hydro generation at the District's Pilot Knob plant, which operated 100 percent of the time with excess releases from upstream storage on the Colorado River.

The District's generation production mix in 1980 was as follows: 28 percent hydroelectric, 25 percent fossil fuel, 47 percent purchase, including 1 percent geothermal.

In keeping with its intent to develop all feasible hydro generation on the District's canal and drainage system, the Board awarded a contract to Allis-Chalmers on September 23 to design and construct a 4-megawatt hydro generating plant at All-American Canal Drop 5 at a cost of approximately $4.2 million.

"Conserve" was the byword for 1980, as the District continued to emphasize conservation of both water and power. A water rate increase was implemented in July to expand our water conservation program and to maintain an adequate operating fund balance. But, except for the fluctuating fuel and energy adjustment charge, the Board of Directors held the line on a general power rate increase for the sixth consecutive year.

Conservation Efforts Doubled

An overall water rate increse to $6.50 per acre-foot was approved and became effective July 1 in order to provide revenue during the succeeding year to fund the expanded water conservation program, operation and maintenance of irrigation and drainage systems, and capital expenditures.

The original 13-point water conservation program adopted in 1976 was supplemented on July 1 by a more stringent 21-point program proposed by the Water Conservation Advisory Board and adopted by the District's Board of Directors.

Water users turned out in record numbers for meetings to discuss the details of the 21-point program, aware of federal and state studies underway of water use in the Imperial Valley. Previous reports by the federal Water and Power Resources Service, however, have consistently shown that Imperial Irrigation District's on-farm and system efficiencies are the highest of similar agencies receiving Colorado River water in the lower basin.

The total 1980 District diversion of Colorado River water measured below Drop 1 on the All-American Canal was 2,769,000 acre-feet; 91 percent of this was delivered to users.

Geothermal Surges Ahead

Geothermal development in the Imperial Valley moved forward in 1980, when Magma Electric Company's 10-Mw plant on the East Mesa and Southern California Edison Company's 10-Mw plant north of Brawley went on line. The 50-Mw Heber geothermal binary-cycle demonstration plant came a step closer to reality when the Department of Energy, San Diego Gas & Electric Company, and Imperial Irrigation District signed agreements to finance and construct this first commercial power plant of its kind. The plant is scheduled for completion in 1984.

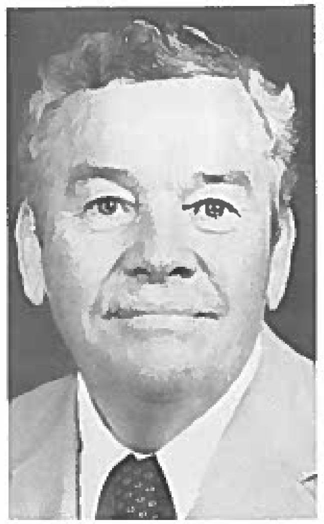
Purchase of electric energy from outside coal-fired or nuclear sources will continue to be a viable and economic alternative to District-owned and -operated fossil fuel plants.

The District is negotiating for capacity in major transmission facilities proposed by San Diego Gas & Electric between Arizona and San Diego and by Southern California Edison to transmit electric energy from Arizona. On November 18, the District Board of Directors conducted a hearing to consider location of the proposed San Diego Gas & Electric 500-Kv transmission line and the District's 161-Kv tie to the Imperial Valley Substation.

In compliance with the Public Utilities Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, the Board held a public hearing November 6 to consider certain Federal Regulatory Policy Standards.

Employee Teamwork Essential for Success

Throughout 1980, the District maintained its commitment to its original purposes: to provide reliable, safe, and adequate electrical energy and water supplies to the people of the Imperial and Coachella valleys at a reasonable rate and with minimum adverse environmental impact. The dedicated and capable men and women at Imperial Irrigation District who worked so hard to fulfill that purpose during the challenging months of 1980 are fully justified in looking back with pride at a job well done.



R. L. Knox, Jr.
Chief Legal Counsel

Legal

Major litigation pending during 1980 includes the following:

Arizona vs. California

This case, pending since 1952, determined the present perfected rights of Imperial Irrigation District in water from the Colorado River as being the right to beneficially use up to 2.6 million acre feet of water per annum. The Decree establishing this right was entered in 1979.

Also during 1979, five Indian tribes, having rights to Colorado River Water, filed application with the Supreme Court for an increase in those rights by reason of additional land within the Reservations being suitable for irrigation. The States of Arizona, Nevada, and California are resisting these claims which were partially tried before a Special Master appointed by the United States Supreme Court during 1980. The rights of Imperial Irrigation District will not be affected in the event the Indian tribes are successful since the allocation of water to the tribes will be taken from other users with a lower priority than the District.

Further hearings will be held during 1981, and it is anticipated that the Special Master will present his recommendations to the United States Supreme Court before the end of the year.

Flooding Cases

In September, 1976, Hurricane Kathleen caused extensive damages in the Imperial Valley and in August, 1977, Tropical Storm Doreen also caused severe and extensive damages. A number of lawsuits have been filed against the District, the County of Imperial, the State of California, and various municipalities claiming that their facilities (canals, roads, etc.) caused much of the damage. One of these cases resulted in an adverse jury verdict against the District and the City of Imperial during 1980. The judgment against the District was appealed and the appeal is now pending.

A series of related claims have been filed against the District and the Coachella Valley County Water District by reason of the rising level of Salton Sea inundating various developments located around the Salton Sea. Much of the rise of Salton Sea can be directly attributed to the two tropical storms occurring in 1976 and 1977 and another severe storm in the Coachella Valley during February, 1980. Many of these cases will be tried during 1981.

United States vs. Imperial Irrigation District (160-Acre Limitation)

This case, to enforce the 160-acre limitation on lands in Imperial Valley, was instituted in 1967. In 1971, the United States District Court in San Diego ruled that the limitation was not applicable. In 1977, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the Judgment of the District Court and declared that the limitation did apply to lands in Imperial Valley. A Petition for Certiorari was filed with the United States Supreme Court and on December 9, 1979, the petition was granted.

In June, 1980, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the acreage limitation did not apply to lands being irrigated in 1929, the effective date of the Boulder Canyon Project Act. This decision left an undetermined acreage, possibly subject to the limitation, consisting of lands first irrigated after 1929. In December, 1980, the United States Congress approved a bill which would totally exempt all lands in Imperial Irrigation District from the limitation and this legislation was signed into law on December 22, 1980.

Accordingly, the 160-acre limitation has finally been determined not to apply to lands within the District.

The Legal Department furnishes legal advice and counsel to the Board of Directors and to the officers and employees of the District while acting in their official capacity.

All litigation involving the District, or in which the District may be interested, is handled by the Legal Department. This department, with respect to the legal features involved, supervises the preparation, handling, and execution of contracts, agreements, bids, purchases acquisitions of land, rights-of-way, annexations, deposits of funds, and other related District matters. With the exception of litigation, the activities of the Legal Department are largely reflected in the activities of the other departments of the District.

> *"five Indian tribes . . . filed application . . . for an increase in (water) rights . . . The rights of Imperial Irrigation District will not be affected . . . "*

Kristine K. Fontaine
Finance and Accounting
Acting Manager

Finance and Accounting

Computer Operations Upgraded

A new computer system was implemented during 1980 which will allow inquiry and access by other departments by means of remote viewing screens.

There is an ongoing effort to convert more and more of the District's accounting system to the computer. Several modifications were made during 1980 in the customer billing area which insure greater accuracy in a shorter time period and result in an improved cash flow.

Average Billing Implemented

An average billing program was implemented by the District in 1980. This enables customers to make eleven equal payments during the year with the twelfth month being the settlement month. The average payment is based on the prior year's consumption at current rates. Customers who take advantage of this program benefit because they won't have those "high" bills during the summer months.

Financial Review

The District's cash reserves increased in 1980 from $12.9 million at the beginning of the year to $17.8 million at year's end. Power funds increased $4.1 million and water funds increased $0.8 million.

Sales revenue increased on water and power, even though acre-footage and megawatt-hour sales decreased. While the number of customers increased in 1980 by 4.6 percent, the decrease in power sales is due, in part, to increased conservation on the part of our customers. The increase in water sales revenue is attributable to increased water rates, while the increase in power sales revenue can be attributed to a higher Fuel and Energy Charge (FE) in 1980 than in 1979.

Of the $4 million increase in electric operating expense, $2.8 million was an increase in fuel and purchased power costs. A much heavier emphasis was placed on purchased power in 1980, as it was more cost-effective than fuel oil, which increased in price by 17.7 percent in 1980.

CALDERON, JAHAM, GLUD & COLTON
AN ACCOUNTANCY CORPORATION

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
257 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
P. O. BOX 1039
EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA 92244
(714) 352-6022 (714) 352-3520

Board of Directors
Imperial Irrigation District
El Centro, California

We have examined the combining balance sheet of the departments of Imperial Irrigation District (a political subdivision of the State of California) as of December 31, 1980, and the related combining statements of net revenues, capitalization, and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly (1) the financial position of Imperial Irrigation District as of December 31, 1980, the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended, and (2) the assets, capitalization and liabilities of the individual departments of the District as of December 31, 1980, and their net revenues and the changes in their financial position for the year then ended, all in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

February 24, 1981

Calderon, Jaham, Glud & Colton

IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT

COMBINING STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

December 31, 1980

Exhibit A

ASSETS	*Water Department*	*Power Department*	*Combined*
CURRENT ASSETS			
Operating funds	$ 121,031	$ 754,549	$ 875,580
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, Water $14,309; Power $82,688	2,369,227	3,858,600	6,227,827
Inventories:			
Fuel oil		4,708,851	4,708,851
Materials and supplies	728,990	1,795,378	2,524,368
Prepaid expenses	76,290	511,139	587,429
Total current assets	3,295,538	11,628,517	14,924,055
RESTRICTED ASSETS			
Debt service funds	-0-	1,607,697	1,607,697
Construction funds	1,795,103	4,498,156	6,293,259
Self-insurance funds	3,770,474	-0-	3,770,474
Other restricted funds	2,022,528	3,291,855	5,314,383
	7,588,105	9,397,708	16,985,813
UTILITY PLANT, at cost			
Plant in service	105,362,049	137,756,560	243,118,609
Less accumulated depreciation	15,486,848	68,490,494	83,977,342
	89,875,201	69,266,066	159,141,267
Construction in process	4,547	740,670	745,217
	89,879,748	70,006,736	159,886,484
OTHER ASSETS	300,815	-0-	300,815
	$101,064,206	$ 91,032,961	$192,097,167

LIABILITIES AND CAPITALIZATION	*Water Department*	*Power Department*	*Combined*
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current maturities of long-term debt	$ 735,104	$ 1,070,801	$ 1,805,905
Accounts payable	828,422	2,914,801	3,743,223
Accrued interest payable	-0-	44,369	44,369
Accrued compensation and payroll taxes	799,618	-0-	799,618
Accrued vacation and sick leave	535,460	557,302	1,092,762
Advances from other agencies	48,274	-0-	48,274
Advances and deposits from customers	66,372	376,016	442,388
Deferred revenues, current portion	1,148,651	-0-	1,148,651
Total current liabilities	4,161,901	4,963,289	9,125,190
LONG-TERM DEBT			
Electric revenue bonds	-0-	1,575,000	1,575,000
All-American Canal obligation	9,227,391	530,409	9,757,800
Obligation under capital lease	86,631	-0-	86,631
	9,314,022	2,105,409	11,419,431
DEFERRED CREDITS AND OTHER LIABILITIES			
Deferred revenues, noncurrent portion	107,780	-0-	107,780
Advances for construction	-0-	367,778	367,778
Accrued sick leave, noncurrent portion	157,701	115,929	273,630
	265,481	483,707	749,188
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES			
CAPITALIZATION			
Accumulated net revenues	79,211,699	83,480,556	162,692,255
Contributions received in aid of construction	8,111,103	-0-	8,111,103
	87,322,802	83,480,556	170,803,358
	$101,064,206	$91,032,961	$192,097,167

See notes to combining financial statements.

IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT **Exhibit B**
COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET REVENUES
Year Ended December 31, 1980

	Water Department	*Power Department*	*Combined*
OPERATING REVENUES			
Sales of:			
Power	$ -0-	$55,897,266	$55,897,266
Water	15,243,756	-0-	15,243,756
Water availability charge	1,054,375	-0-	1,054,375
Rentals	104,478	44,919	149,397
Interdepartmental charge for use of All-American Canal	334,499	-0-	334,499
Other	11,987	780,130	792,117
	16,749,095	56,722,315	73,471,410
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Cost of fuel	-0-	15,815,022	15,815,022
Purchased power	-0-	19,095,380	19,095,380
Other power expenses	-0-	7,458,399	7,458,399
Interdepartmental charge for use of All-American Canal	-0-	334,499	334,499
Operation and maintenance of All-American Canal	1,244,800	-0-	1,244,800
Operation and maintenance of irrigation system and dams	9,208,376	-0-	9,208,376
General and administrative expense	2,278,377	2,975,201	5,253,578
Provision for depreciation (Note 10)	1,172,965	3,564,398	4,737,363
Provision for loss on experimental farm	34,085	-0-	34,085
	13,938,603	49,242,899	63,181,502
Net operating revenues	2,810,492	7,479,416	10,289,908
FINANCIAL REVENUES (EXPENSES)			
Interest income	763,613	1,035,351	1,798,964
Interest expense on electric revenue bonds	-0-	(91,988)	(91,988)
	763,613	943,363	1,706,976
EXTRAORDINARY INCOME — Earthquake damage reimbursement	290,285	-0-	290,285
NET REVENUES, retained to finance operations and plant additions	$ 3,864,390	$ 8,422,779	$ 12,287,169

See notes to combining financial statements.

IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT **Exhibit C**
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CAPITALIZATION
Year Ended December 31, 1980

	Water Department	*Power Department*	*Combined*
ACCUMULATED NET REVENUES			
Balance, beginning	$75,347,309	$75,057,777	$150,405,086
Add net revenue	3,864,390	8,422,779	12,287,169
Balance, ending	$79,211,699	$83,480,556	$162,692,255
CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED IN AID OF CONSTRUCTION			
Balance, beginning	$7,808,170	$ -0-	$7,808,170
Add contributions received	302,933	-0-	302,933
Balance, ending	$8,111,103	$ -0-	$8,111,103

See notes to combining financial statements.

IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT **Exhibit D**
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
Year Ended December 31, 1980

	Water Department	*Power Department*	*Combined*
FINANCIAL RESOURCES PROVIDED BY			
Operations:			
Net revenues	$ 3,864,390	$ 8,422,779	$ 12,287,169
Items which did not require outlay of working capital during the year:			
Depreciation	1,930,479	3,564,398	5,494,877
Decrease in noncurrent portion of accrued sick leave	(3,918)	-0-	(3,918)
Total working capital provided by operations	5,790,951	11,987,177	17,778,128
Transfers from construction work in progress, net	1,447	9,977,055	9,978,502
Contributions received in aid of construction	302,933	-0-	302,933
	6,095,331	21,964,232	28,059,563
FINANCIAL RESOURCES APPLIED TO			
Acquisition of long-term assets:			
Addition to utility plant in service, net	4,267,266	16,098,800	20,366,066
Long-term debt transferred to current liabilities	735,103	1,000,801	1,735,904
Transfers to restricted funds, net	1,560,351	5,278,807	6,839,158
Increase in other assets	106,780	-0-	106,780
Decrease in deferred credits and other liabilities, net	185,691	45,984	231,675
	6,855,191	22,424,392	29,279,583
(Decrease) in working capital, as below	$ (759,860)	$ (460,160)	$ (1,220,020)
SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL COMPONENTS			
Increase (Decrease) in Current Assets:			
Operating funds	$ (744,694)	$(1,174,990)	$ (1,919,684)
Accounts receivable	(267,515)	(50,929)	(318,444)
Inventories	44,043	727,279	771,322
Prepaid expenses	28,426	282,989	311,415
Decrease (Increase) in Current Liabilities:			
Current maturities of long-term debt	4,215	1,000	5,215
Accounts payable	(191,901)	(234,381)	(426,282)
Accrued expenses	295,263	(31,832)	263,431
Advances and deposits	96,058	20,704	116,762
Deferred revenue	(23,755)	-0-	(23,755)
(Decrease) in working capital	$ (759,860)	$ (460,160)	$ (1,220,020)

See notes to combining financial statements.

IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT
NOTES TO COMBINING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 1980

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

Accounting records:
Separate accounting records are maintained for the Water and Power Departments of the Imperial Irrigation District. The account classifications used by the District for accounting and financial reporting purposes are comparable to those used by other irrigation districts and electric utility companies. With respect to the Power Department, the account classifications used are those specified by the Uniform System of Accounts prescribed by the Federal Power Commission, which system of accounts was adopted to facilitate computations required by a provision of the All-American Canal contract discussed in Note 4. The effects of interdepartmental transactions have not been eliminated because it is the intention of the Board of Directors of the District that the operating results of such departments be segregated and because such segregation is required for compliance with convenants relating to the issuance of electric revenue bonds.

Utility plant:
Utility plant is stated at cost, which includes labor, materials, purchased services and, in the case of the Water Department general and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses related to construction activities of the Power Department are not charged to utility plant since such allocated amounts would not be significant. Water plant retirements are removed from the accounts at cost, together with related accumulated depreciation balances, and any resultant gains or losses are recorded in miscellaneous income. Electric plant retirements are charged to the reserve for depreciation at cost, less net salvage, and no gains or losses are recognized on ordinary retirements.

Depreciation:
Buildings, vehicles, equipment, drainage structures, canal linings, and canal structures owned by the Water Department are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The provision for depreciation for 1980 was equivalent in the aggregate to an annual rate of approximately 1.8 percent of the average gross investment in all water plant in service, other than land and land rights. Electric plant is depreciated on the composite method using an overall rate of 3 percent per annum. The costs of repairs and replacements of minor items of utility plant are charged to maintenance expense.

Inventories:
Inventories of fuel oil and materials and supplies are recorded at cost, on a first-in, first-out basis.

Revenues:
The principal water customers of the Water Department are farmers and cities. These customers are billed at the end of each month for sales made during the month. Each landowner, including cities, pays an annual water availability fee which is based upon his acreage within the District. All customers of the Power Department are billed on a cycle basis. Water and power revenues are recorded when billed, except for the water availability fee which is billed in December but recorded as revenue when earned in the following year.

Restricted assets:
Restricted funds represent allocations of cash balances pursuant to provisions of the All-American Canal contract and the covenants of the electric revenue bonds and for other purposes specified by the Board of Directors.

Operating funds - water:
During 1980, the cash allocated to the operating fund was depleted. It was necessary for the operating fund to use cash allocated to funds restricted by the Board of Directors. Though the amount of the deficit has been reduced by transfers to the operating fund from the funds restricted by the Board of Directors, a deficit balance of $348,456 still exists at December 31, 1980.

NOTE 2 - Significant Interdepartmental Transactions:
Although the Water and Power Departments of the District maintain separate accounting records, there are significant interdepartmental transactions. The more significant of these transactions involve charges by the Water Department to the Power Department for the use of water to generate electricity on the canal system and for use of buildings, vehicles and equipment.

The interdepartmental charge for use of water in the All-American Canal to generate electricity is based upon amounts authorized by the Board of Directors in 1976. Such amounts are not supported by a formal current study.

Charges for use of buildings, vehicles and equipment are based upon pro rata distribution of costs of related maintenance operation and depreciation.

In accordance with covenants of electric revenue bonds, the Water Department is charged for electric service furnished by the Power Department.

General and administrative expenses incurred by the District are allocated between departments, with the majority of the allocations being 50 percent to the Power Department and 50 percent to the Water Department. These allocations are not supported by a formal current study.

The combined accrued salaries, wages and payroll taxes of the District are reflected as a current liability of the Water Department in the accompanying financial statements because funds had previously been transferred to the Water Department by the Power Department to provide for its portion of these payments.

Note 3. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consists of the following:

	Water Department Due Within One Year	Water Department Due After One Year	Power Department Due Within One Year	Power Department Due After One Year
Electric revenue bonds, secured by a pledge of the net revenues of the Power Department, with interest ranging from 2¾% to 3½%, maturing as follows:				
1980 and prior maturities not presented for payment	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ 70,000	$ -0-
1981	-0-	-0-	960,000	-0-
1982	-0-	-0-	-0-	475,000
1983	-0-	-0-	-0-	500,000
1984	-0-	-0-	-0-	600,000
	$ -0-	$ -0-	$ 1,030,000	$ 1,575,000
All-American Canal obligation, described in Note 4	709,799	9,227,391	40,801	530,409
Obligation under capital lease, described in Note 5	25,305	86,631	-0-	-0-
	$ 735,104	$ 9,314,022	$ 1,070,801	$ 2,105,409

IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT
NOTES TO COMBINING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 1980

Note 5 - Capital Lease
The District entered into a lease for electronic data processing equipment in December 1979. The lease, which is for 5 years, has been classified as a capital lease.

The following is a schedule by year of future minimum lease payments under the capital lease together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of December 31, 1980:

Year ended December 31	
1981	$ 32,860
1982	32,860
1983	32,860
1984	32,860
Total minimum lease payments	131,440
Less amount representing interest	19,505
Present value of minimum lease payments	$111,935

Note 4 - All-American Canal Contract:
Pursuant to the terms of the Boulder Canyon Project, All-American Canal contract dated December 1, 1932 and the amendment and supplement to that contract dated March 4, 1952, the District assumed an obligation of $25,020,000 to the United States. This amount represents the District's share of the cost of construction of the All-American Canal system, which obligation has been allocated to the Water and Power Departments based on the relative cost of their plant located on the All-American Canal system.

The District receives its entire water supply for its irrigation system from the United States under this contract. The deliveries of water and use in perpetuity of the All-American Canal are guaranteed to the District as long as the provisions of the contract are met. Except for the combined annual payments of $750,600 through 1994, no other amounts are due to the United States for water supplied to the District.

Under the All-American Canal contract and certain other agreements, the District has the right to avail itself of hydroelectric generation from the water flow through the Canal, subject to the sharing with other water districts of "net power proceeds" (as defined in the contract derived from the sale of this generation). The most important sharing arrangement is with the Coachella Valley County Water District, which, under an arrangement made in 1934, leased its power rights on the Canal to the District for a period of 99 years for an amount equal to 8 percent of "net power proceeds." In the opinion of the District's management, the District has fulfilled all its obligations under this arrangement, including making all payments required to date.

Note 6 - Accrued Sick Leave
The District maintains a plan under which eligible employees are paid a portion of their accumulated sick leave upon termination. The total liability under the plan as of December 31, 1980 was $388,708 of which $115,078 has been classified as a current liability and $273,630 as a noncurrent liability.

Note 7 - Commitments and Contingencies:
In October 1979 an earthquake damaged portions of the District's utility plant. Substantially all known damage to Water Department assets was repaired in 1979. Estimates of the remaining cost of required repairs to Power Department assets range up to $498,351.

The District is self-insured as to workers' compensation claims, employee medical care benefits and general liability. Funds are set aside for payment of future claims. An accrual is made for the projected liability on workers' compensation claims in progress. No liability is accrued for future claims in any of the programs since the amounts of such future claims cannot be reasonably determined.

Certain claims and legal actions have been filed against the District. Neither management nor legal counsel are able to estimate the outcome of these actions or the ultimate liability of the District.

The District has entered into contracts for the construction of new hydroelectric generation facilities on the All-American Canal, estimated to cost approximately $4 million. This equipment will be financed through a long-term leasong program for which the District has obtained a commitment.

Note 8 - Employee Pension Plan
The District has maintained a voluntary contributory retirement plan for its employees since 1947. Under the terms of the plan, as modified in 1969, employees are eligible to participate in the plan after completing six months of continuous service. Employee contributions to the plan and retirement benefits vary depending upon the age of the employee at the date of entry into the plan, the average basic monthly salary attained, and the employee's retirement age. Additional amounts required to fund the actuarially computed benefits ultimately payable to participating employees are paid by the District and amounted to $561,672 in 1980. The present value of vested benefits of participants, as of December 31, 1980, was fully funded.

NOTE 10 - Subsequent Events:
Subsequent to the statement of financial position but prior to the date of this report, the District has drawn nearly $1,000,000 against the hydroelectric facilities lease commitment discussed in Note 7.

NOTE 9 - Provision For Depreciation
Depreciation expense for 1980 was as follows:

	Water Department	Power Department
Included in operation and maintenance expenses	$ 757,514	$ -0-
Provision for depreciation	1,172,965	3,564,398
	$1,930,479	$3,564,398

J. Robert Wilson
Water Manager

Water

Imperial Irrigation District's Water Department continued its campaign to "make every drop count" in 1980, aided by the formation of a Water Conservation Advisory Board made up of water users to advise the Board of Directors on conservation-related matters.

After a one-year study, the advisory board adopted a 21-point water conservation program, approved, in turn, by the IID Board of Directors. This program became the official water conservation program of the Imperial Irrigation District on July 1.

The 13-point program adopted by the Board in 1976 continued through 1980, with the most effective items being the two regulating reservoirs, the J.M. Sheldon and Kakoo Singh reservoirs, and assessment of excessive surface field discharge by District zanjeros ("ditchriders").

Hydrilla Problem Continues

The District continued to work with state, federal and county officials in an attempt to find methods of control of the highly prolific aquatic weed, **hydrilla verticillata,** found growing in our system in June of 1977.

Portions of the All-American and Westside Main canals were lowered several times during the year for inspection and control of the weed. District spray rigs sprayed Komeen, a copper compound herbicide and Nalquatic, as well as aromatic oil to treat the infested part of the system. In October, however, application of Komeen was curtailed because of its lack of effect; emphasis now is placed on research and development of new materials.

A portion of one of the District's lateral canals is being prepared for later introduction of White Amur (a hybrid, the result of breeding a grass carp with a Big Head carp), as part of a feasibility study of possible means of biological control of **hydrilla.**

Control of other types of weeds, too, played an important part in day-to-day operations of the Water Department. The District treated 30,000 acres of canal and drain rights-of-way with thousands of gallons and hundreds of thousands of pounds of herbicides to control weed growth. Drying canals for three days each month controls some aquatic growth, but in the interest of water conservation, mechanical methods (chaining, disking, plowing, and dredging) are necessary to maintain satisfactory canal service.

Salton Sea

The continued rise in the water surface elevation of the Salton Sea caused serious drainage problems in the cultivated areas adjacent to the "sea." The sea's lowest water-surface elevation during the year was − 227.75 and occurred December 31, 1979, while the highest was − 226.45 and occurred May 1, 1980.

The sea, located in Riverside and Imperial counties, is the repository of drainage and storm runoff water from both counties and from the Mexicali Valley, Baja California, Mexico. The present salinity of the sea is slightly greater than that of ocean water, with 51.16 tons of salt per acre-foot of water compared to the ocean's 47.80 tons.

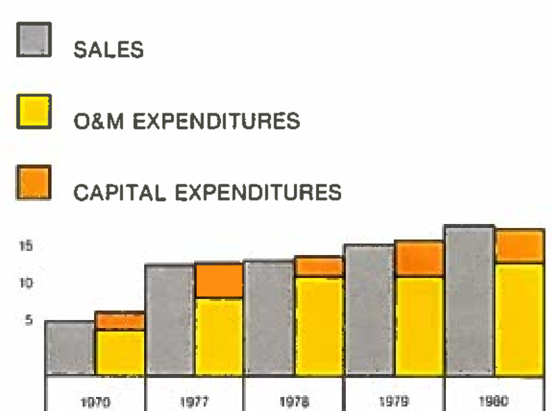
About Our System

Water is diverted from the Colorado River at Imperial Dam through the District's All-American Canal headworks and desilting basins, and from there into the All-American Canal for transporting to the Imperial, Yuma, and Coachella valleys. All water passing below Drop No. 1 on the All-American Canal is for use by the District, whose gravity-flow canal and drainage systems serve an area of 507,117 acres of irrigated farm land. The total gross area within the District's boundaries is 1,062,290 acres, which includes undeveloped area, cities, airports, feedlots, the area below the − 230 contour Salton Sea Reserve Boundary, and areas covered by the Salton Sea, canals, drains, rivers, and railroads.

The Water Department's responsibilities include the operation and maintenance of the All-American Canal headworks and desilting basins at Imperial Dam and more than 3,200 miles of canals and drains.

The total diversion to the District in 1980 was 2,769,495 acre-feet. Comparable figures for 1979 and 1978 were 2,803,166 and 2,671,798 acre-feet respectively. Of the 2,769,495 acre-feet diverted to the District, more than 90 percent was delivered to users.

Water Revenue and Expenditure Comparison



Rufus Ogilvie
Power Manager

Power

We at Imperial Irrigation District take seriously the business of serving this community while planning for future growth and energy needs in a time of diminishing energy supplies and rapidly rising costs.

Kilowatt-Hours Sales Decrease

Although 1980 saw a 2.5 percent increase in peak demand on IID's system (from 359,300 kilowatts to 368,300 kw), there was, nevertheless, a 2 percent decrease in kilowatt-hour sales: from nearly 1.3 billion kwh in 1979 to 1.26 kwh in 1980. Energy conservation, it seems, is being taken seriously by the District's customers. Promotion of energy conservation will be taken even further if IID adopts the Residential Conservation Program now under consideration by the State of California.

Additional Hydro Eyed

The energy conservation program IID is building coupled with effective load management should forestall the need for additional—and expensive—fossil fuel generation. To keep the cost of electric energy even lower, the IID Board of Directors in 1980 authorized the construction of additional hydroelectric generation facilities on Drop No. 5 on the All-American Canal. The District plans to pursue a construction program in succeeding years which eventually will lead to the full utilization of the hydro potential on the District's 1,700-mile canal system. The cost of producing hydro energy is approximately 4 percent of the cost of producing energy at the El Centro Steam Plant, a fuel oil and natural gas burning plant.

Rates Remain Stable

The District was able to maintain its existing low rates because of two factors: increased production at its Pilot Knob Hydro Plant and the availability of low-cost energy from outside sources.

Pilot Knob, located near Yuma, Arizona, produced more than 181 million kilowatt-hours of electricity in 1980, approximately 4.8 times as much as the average produced in any one year during the plant's 23-year history.

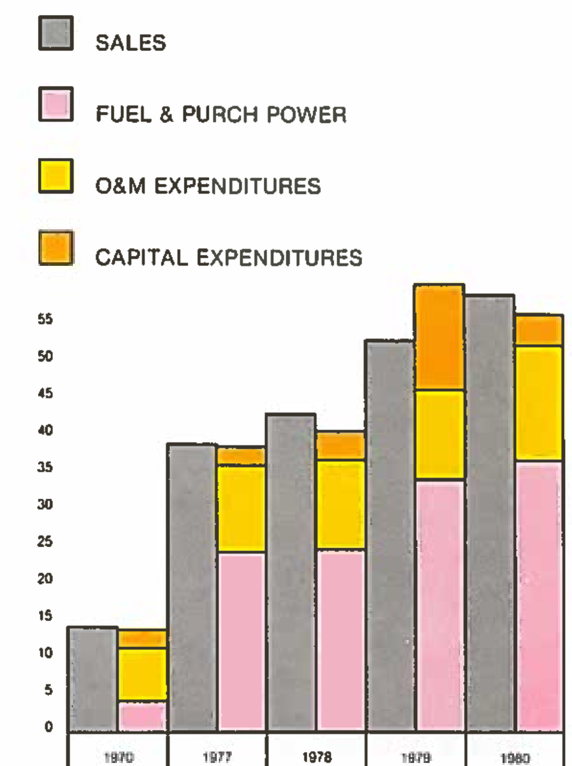
To supplement its own generation at the lowest possible cost to the customer, the District looks toward outside sources for purchases of capacity and energy from generating facilities which may have surpluses. To fully avail itself of these resources, IID is in the process of negotiating with other utilities for transmission agreements and at the same time is planning to upgrade its existing transmission lines, a task which will require substantial capital funding over the next few years.

To meet its peak demand needs, the District still must resort to using gas and/or diesel turbine generators. The 25-megawatt Rockwood Unit No. 2 became operational in 1980, for a total of 50-Mw at the Rockwood site, located on the outskirts of Brawley.

Geothermal Becomes Reality

During the past year the Southern California Edison Company's 10-Mw geothermal facility north of Brawley began generation of electrical energy. This energy was absorbed into the District's electrical distribution system but since this facility is considered experimental, it cannot yet be counted on as a firm source of electrical capacity.

Power Revenue and Expenditure Comparison



CAPITAL EXPENDITURES ON CURRENT ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Production Plant	$ 121,176
Distribution Plant	3,422,650
Transmission Plant	575,159
Engineering and Supervision	456,581
General Plant	94,291
Gas Turbines	811,174
Hydro Drop 5	740,670
TOTAL	$ 6,221,701

SOURCES OF POWER REQUIREMENTS

	1980	1979
Hydroelectric	28^6	19^6
Thermal	25^6	54^6
USBR	15^6	11^6
Axis	9^6	12^6
AEPCO - Coal	22^6	4^6
Geothermal	1^6	—

MAJOR DISTRIBUTION PLANT EXPENDITURES

Transformers	$ 786,699
Poles and Fixtures	614,912
Conductors and Devices	446,999
Meters	253,048
Services	135,094
Station Equipment	482,999
Underground	573,535
Street Lights	109,731
TOTAL	$3,403,017

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS

Residential	43,214
Commercial and Industrial	8,017
Agricultural	803
Other	915
TOTAL	52,949

A gain of 2,357 over 1979.

POWER SALES

Ultimate Consumers		Per-Cent 1980	Per-Cent 1979
Domestic	$23,864,548	42.6	43.6
Commercial and Industrial	27,624,771	49.4	48.8
Agricultural Pumps	2,518,899	4.5	4.2
Street and Rural Lighting	398,276	0.7	0.7
Public Authorities	1,052,526	1.9	1.8
Interdepartmental	438,246	0.8	0.9
Total Ultimate Consumers	55,897,266	99.9	100.0
Other Utilities	76,094	0.1	0.0
Total Revenue	$55,973,360	100.0	100.0

ANNUAL RESIDENTIAL KILOWATT-HOUR USAGE

Average 12,185

A reduction of 951 over 1979.

POWER REVENUE

	1980	1979
Imperial Valley	$34,652,234	$31,400,097
Coachella Area	20,284,464	17,821,687
Colorado River Area	960,568	806,696
Other Utilities	76,094	5,042
TOTAL	$55,973,360	$50,033,522

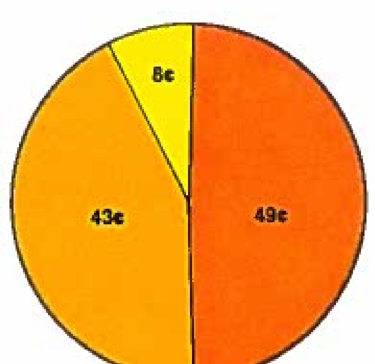
1980 POWER REVENUE DOLLAR

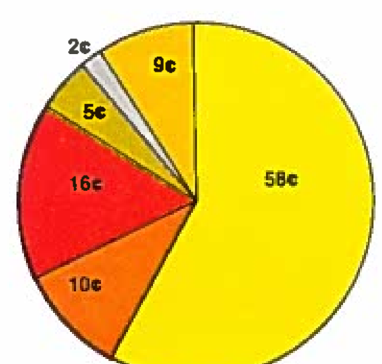
WHERE IT CAME FROM:

Commercial	49¢
Residential	43¢
Other	8¢

WHERE IT WENT:

Fuel and Purchased Power	58¢
Capital Improvements	10¢
Operation and Maintenance	16¢
General and Administrative	5¢
Debt Service	2¢
Operating Reserves	9¢





COMBINED STATISTICAL REVIEW
POWER AND WATER

	1980	1979	1978	1977	1970
Sales:					
Electric Sales					
Residential					
Revenue (000)	$23,864.5	$21,827.5	$17,813.2	$15,784.4	$ 6,023.7
MWH (000)	523.7	538.9	513.3	475.8	351.3
Number of Customers	43,214	41,098	39,281	37,922	31,485
Commercial & Industrial					
Revenue (000)	$27,624.8	$24,399.3	$19,869.9	$18,326.6	$ 6,647.1
MWH (000)	633.9	646.7	611.8	606.6	441.2
Number of Customers	8,017	7,848	7,548	7,281	6,827
Other					
Revenue (000)	$ 4,407.9	$ 3,806.7	$ 3,049.6	$ 2,639.6	$ 981.4
MWH (000)	105.8	105.2	100.0	90.6	67.5
Number of Customers	1,718	1,646	1,593	1,540	1,372
Total Electric Sales					
Revenue (000)	$55,897.2	$50,033.5	$40,732.7	$36,750.6	$13,652.2
MWH (000)	1,263.4	1,290.8	1,225.1	1,173.0	860.0
Number of Customers	52,949	50,592	48,422	46,743	39,684
Water Sales					
Revenue (000)	$15,243.8	$13,154.9	$11,658.7	$11,217.1	$ 5,538.5
Acre Feet (000)	2,519.7	2,570.9	2,440.7	2,454.8	2,418.4
Total Sales (000)	$71,141.0	$63,188.4	$52,391.4	$47,967.7	$19,190.7
Operating Expenses: (000)					
Electric	$49,242.9	$45,232.7	$35,583.6	$34,342.1	$10,564.3
Irrigation	13,938.6	11,637.2	11,094.5	9,533.0	5,496.7
Other Electric	(1,768.4)	(1,376.9)	(822.8)	(311.5)	213.2
Other Irrigation	(2,269.0)	(1,928.0)	(1,672.5)	(1,580.2)	(916.4)
Total Expense (000)	$59,144.1	$53,565.0	$44,182.8	$41,983.4	$15,357.8
Net Income from Operations	$11,996.9	$ 9,623.4	$ 8,208.6	$ 5,984.3	$ 3,832.9
Extraordinary Income (Loss)	$ 290.3	(345.9)	(544.3)	--	--
Net Revenue Retained to Finance Operations and Plant Additions	$12,287.2	$ 9,277.5	$ 7,664.3	$ 5,984.3	$ 3,832.9
Plant & Equipment Expenditures (000)					
Rockwood Turbines	$ 811.2	$ 8,953.3	$ 158.5	$	$
Drop No. 5 - Hydro Plant	740.7				
Electrical System	4,569.8	4,422.2	3,534.0	2,603.9	2,318.7
Irrigation System	3,508.3	3,653.9	1,986.6	3,371.9	1,755.5
Total	$ 9,630.0	$17,029.4	$ 5,679.1	$ 5,975.8	$ 4,074.2

Rosemary P. Henderson
Treasurer

Treasurer's Report

The District's 1980 cash receipts totaled $77,816,934, an increase of $10,934,081 over 1979. This additional revenue, resulting from a 12.92% increase in revenue from power sales and a 17.49% increase in revenue from water sales, was required to maintain appropriate monies to offset expenditures for 1980 which were $72,896,968. These expenditures covered the payment of bond principal and interest, payrolls, repairs of water and power systems, work performed by others and the expenditures in connection with the hydroelectric generating unit currently under construction at the All-American Canal Drop 5.

All funds not required for immediate cash disbursement are deposited in interest-bearing accounts in local banks. The resulting earned-interest income increased by 19.69% for a total of $1,891,801 which was available for operating purposes.

Electric revenue bonds, issued from 1937 to 1954 to aid in financing the District's long-range power development program, including additions and improvements to its expanding power system, amounted to $37,963,000. The total remaining unpaid on December 31, 1980, was $2,605,000 as shown in the following tabulation:

Year	Indebtedness Beginning of Year	Bonds Retired	Indebtedness End of Year
1977	7,511,000	1,253,000	6,258,000
1978	6,258,000	1,299,000	4,959,000
1979	4,959,000	1,393,000	3,566,000
1980	3,566,000	961,000	2,605,000

A comparison of cash receipts and expenditures is tabulated below:

Year	Receipts	Expenditures
1977	51,519,728	50,812,334
1978	56,134,665	49,492,914
1979	66,882,853	73,128,559
1980	77,816,934	72,896,968

Bruce I. Penner
Personnel Manager

Personnel

Customer satisfaction comes first to the District's staff of 965 full-and part-time employees.

Employee satisfaction, too, contributes to effective service for our customers. Evidence of employee satisfaction is in the large number of employees who have been with the District as long as 35 years or more. A total of 96 service awards were presented to employees in 1980 for years of service ranging from 10 to 35 years, for an aggregate of 1,870 years.

Progress was made by the District toward meeting minority employment goals in 1980. The percentage of minority employees increased to 46.9 percent, representing a gain of 1.5 percent over 1979 and a 25.1 percent increase since 1972, when the District entered into a consent decree set forth by the U.S. District Court.

Compensation and Insurance

In efforts to maintain equitable compensation with the industry. Wage and benefit adjustments amounted to $1.6 million for a straight time payroll of $16.7 million.

Public Personnel Consultants, a wage consulting firm, was engaged in 1980 to study the wage and salary structure and to present a package for 1981-82.

The end of 1980 marked the second full year the District has been under a self-insurance program for hospital, health, and accident benefits. The District has been self-insured for Worker's Compensation benefits since 1975.

Safety Important

Safe driver awards were issued to 674 out of 706 eligible employees, or 95.5 percent. More than 6.6 million miles were driven by District employees during the year.

In terms of employee safety, 36 awards were issued to the various departments, sections and units for completing an accident-free year. The awards represent 134 years without a lost-time accident.

> "minority employees increased to 46.9 percent . . . a gain of 25.1 percent since 1972 . . . "

William R. Mordah
Operations Services Manager

Operations Services

The Operations Services Department spent 1980 providing operational support primarily for the Water and Power Departments of Imperial Irrigation District.

Buildings and Grounds Section

Buildings and Grounds personnel painted two 100,000-barrel fuel storage tanks that had been damaged in the 1979 earthquake and repaired the No. 4 cooling tower, all at the El Centro Steam Plant. Floors were prepared for installation of carpeting in Building J-2, one of Imperial Headquater's main office buildings. Crews also constructed a shop office, installed plumbing, and assisted in the installation of light fixtures for a new automotive refrigeration and electrical repair shop building at Headquarters.

An iron worker and steel room from the shop area were relocated to the drainage construction area, while bids and specifications were prepared and issued for a new mobile/modular office building to replace the existing Brawley Water Division office. Three new 12,000-gallon capacity fuel storage tanks were installed in the Headquarters yard tank farm to replace tanks which had failed due to age and deterioration.

Personnel also completed repairs of the October, 1979, earthquake damage at Building J-2 and the Brawley Power Division office.

Mechanical Section

Major equipment purchases in 1980 included a Link-Belt Model LS-78 ¾-yard dragline/lifting crane and a Caterpillar Model D-7G angledozer, both with air conditioning, a caterpillar model 225 hydraulic excavator, and a radial arm drill, purchased to increase production and safety for the shop units. Three hydraulic oil filtration systems were purchased for use by the heavy equipment shop to save on hydraulic oil cost by filtering used oil and reusing it.

The heavy equipment shop maintained an equipment fleet which operated 56,494 hours in 1980. The automotive shop and service station maintained 484 vehicles driven more than 6.6 million miles and 66 vehicles which operated 52,241 hours in 1980. The transportation unit completed 1,561 heavy equipment moves for 66,644 miles and 427 materials moves for a total of 25,319 miles driven in 1980.

Purchasing and Stores Section

Considerable man-hours were spent introducing inventory records to computer programming. The inventory records should be on computer run by the end of May, 1981.

Right-of-Way Section

The proposed inclusion authorized by the Board of Directors for furnishing water and power to Creole Corporation's (Texas Industries) factory was completed in 1980 and an agreement between the County of Imperial and the District for joint construction of the Date Canal pipeline was executed.

> " . . . 484 vehicles (were) driven more than 6.6 million miles . . . "

I.I.D.

Edited and Published by

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