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OPPD ANNUAL REPORT

OPPD

Omaha Public Power District

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OMAHA PUBLIC POWER DISTRICT

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Electric Building
1623 Harney Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102-2247

TRUSTEES

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York,
New York, New York (1956, 1958, 1961,
1966, 1968, and 1969 Bonds)

The First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago,
Illinois (1972, 1973, 1975 Series A and B,
1976 Series A and B, and 1977 Series A, B,
and C Bonds)

PAYING AGENTS

The Bank of New York, New York, New York
(1975 Series A Bonds)

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York,
New York, New York (1956, 1958, 1961,
1966, 1968, 1969, 1972, 1973, 1975 Series B,
1976 Series A and B, and 1977 Series A, B,
and C Bonds)

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust
Company of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois (1956,
1958, 1961, 1966, 1968, and 1969 Bonds)

The First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago,
Illinois (1972, 1973, 1975 Series A and B,
1976 Series A and B, and 1977 Series A, B,
and C Bonds)

Norwest Capital Management & Trust Company
of Nebraska, Omaha, Nebraska

GENERAL COUNSEL

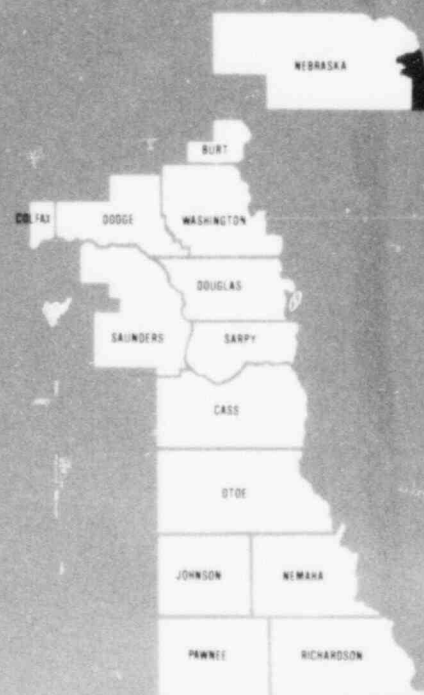
Fraser, Stryker, Veach, Vaughn, Meusey, Olson,
Boyer & Bloch, P.C., Omaha, Nebraska

OPPD SERVICE AREA: 5,000 SQUARE MILES

The District serves 555,000 people in all or
part of 13 counties in eastern Nebraska. Electric
service is provided to the following 49 incorpo-
rated communities at retail:

Alvo	Ceresco	Leshara	Rogers
Arlington	Colon	Louisville	Rulo
Ashland	Cook	Manley	Salem
Avoca	Eagle	Mead	South Bend
Bellevue	Elkhorn	Memphis	Springfield
Bennington	Elmwood	Morse Bluff	Valley
Blair	Fort Calhoun	Murdock	Washington
Boys Town	Gretna	Nickerson	Waterloo
Burr	Herman	North Bend	Weeping
Carter Lake	Hooper	Omaha	Water
(Iowa)	Ithaca	Papillion	Winslow
Cedar Bluffs	Kennard	Peru	Yutan
Cedar Creek	LaVista	Ralston	

OPPD also serves Elk Creek, Greenwood, Syracuse, and
Tecumseh at wholesale.



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1984 HIGHLIGHTS

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Operating Revenues

Operating revenues for 1984 were \$305,999,000, an increase of \$33,152,000, or 12.2%, over 1983 operating revenues of \$272,847,000.

Operation and Maintenance Expenses

Operation and maintenance expenses for 1984 were \$177,001,000, an increase of \$20,051,000, or 12.8%, over 1983 operation and maintenance expenses of \$156,950,000.

Net Operating Revenues

Net operating revenues, before depreciation and decommissioning, were \$118,706,000, an increase of \$11,843,000, or 11.1%, over 1983 net operating revenues of \$106,863,000.

Net Earnings Reinvested in the Business

Net earnings reinvested in the business totaled \$40,007,000, an increase of \$12,078,000, or 43.2%, over 1983 net earnings reinvested in the business of \$27,929,000.

General Business Sales

General business sales to District customers were 5,528,230,000 kilowatt-hours in 1984, an increase of 122,577,000, or 2.3%, over 1983 sales of 5,405,653,000 kilowatt-hours.

Average Number of Customers

The District served an average total of 224,501 customers in 1984, an increase of 5,146, or 2.3%, over the 1983 average total of 219,355 customers.

Average Residential Use

Average annual use per residential customer in 1984 was 10,323 kilowatt-hours, a decrease of 603, or 5.5%, under the 1983 average of 10,926 kilowatt-hours.

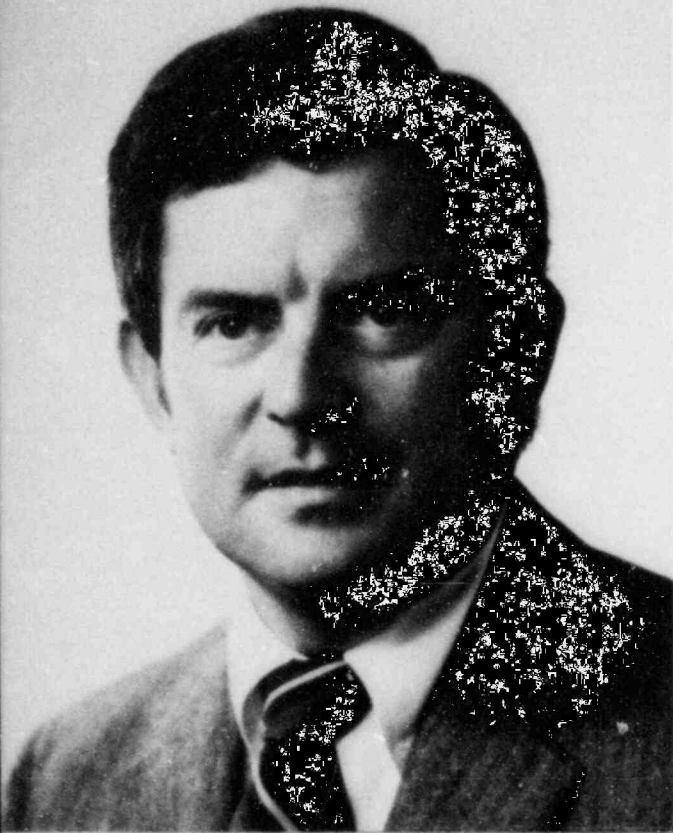
Average Residential Cost

The District's residential customers paid an average of 5.70¢ per kilowatt-hour during 1984 compared to 3.39¢ per kilowatt-hour in 1946, OPPD's initial year of operation.

1984 Construction Expenditures

Expansion and improvement of system facilities during 1984 required construction expenditures of \$60,997,400.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT



Richard P. Jeffries
Chairman of the Board
Omaha Public Power District
Attorney at Law, Omaha

Attention to customer concerns and excellent financial performance were hallmarks for Omaha Public Power District in 1984.

Higher-than-anticipated energy sales and an April rate increase enabled OPPD to achieve net earnings of \$40 million in 1984, compared to \$27.9 million in 1983. The rate increase, originally projected to be 6.6 percent, was reduced to 4.4 percent following a financial turnaround which began in 1983. This rate increase was the final step in the planned financial recovery program which we initiated in 1982.

All of this, of course, is good news for customer-owners. For the first time in eight years, the pressure on rates is reduced. There will be no rate increase in 1985, and any increases in the next few years should be moderate, at the rate of inflation or possibly less.

I'm pleased to report that the average cost per kilowatt-hour for our residential customers, 5.70 cents, remains approximately 20 percent lower than the national average. Our commercial and industrial rates also compare favorably.

Total retail sales increased 2.3 percent in 1984, reflecting strong activity in the commercial and industrial sectors. This can be attributed to the general economic recovery in our service area and in the nation. Total electric energy sales in 1984 increased 3.7 percent compared to 1983, including a 17.1 percent increase in sales to neighboring utilities.

Primarily because of these higher energy sales and the revision of rates mentioned previously, total operating revenues for 1984 were \$306 million, which is 12.2 percent

more than a year ago and the highest in OPPD history. Operating expenses increased 11.9 percent in 1984, primarily due to fuel and other costs associated with higher energy sales.

OPPD's financial planning called for the sale of \$60 million of Electric System Revenue Bonds in late summer of 1984. Proceeds were to be used to retire \$30 million in revenue notes maturing in September and for other general construction projects. Entry into the bond market was deferred, however, because of unfavorable market conditions at the time. The maturing revenue notes were retired through a \$30 million extension of the District's Tax Exempt Commercial Paper program.

The decision to defer entry into the market last summer turned out to be a prudent one. In January of this year, OPPD issued and sold \$60 million in long-term revenue bonds at a most favorable effective interest rate of 9.29 percent. We estimate the improved timing of this issue will save our customer-owners \$750,000 in reduced interest costs annually over the average life of these bonds.

Even as we strengthened our financial position in 1984, we made a diligent effort to strengthen communication with our customer-owners. The Citizens Advisory Committee, established by the Board of Directors in early 1984, has worked long and hard over the past year studying three critical areas: management compensation, customer communications, and electric rates. Their recommendations and viewpoints will be helpful in the future direction of this utility.

Dennis D. Jorgensen and Morris F. Miller, who were appointed by the Governor in

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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March 1983, won election in November to six-year terms commencing in January 1985. Both have provided excellent service to the District as have Directors Keith B. Edquist, Gene P. Spence, and Warren R. Swigart. All are to be commended. Omaha businessman Frank J. Wear also began a six-year term in January, replacing Mary Alice Race whose term was completed. Mr. Wear, who owns an Omaha real estate firm, brings strong business and construction expertise to the Board.

Finally, corporate title changes were made early in 1985. The former position of President on the Board of Directors now carries the title of Chairman of the Board. The title of the chief operating officer, formerly General Manager, is now President. These and other title changes better describe the positions held and are more consistent with the titles commonly used in the industrial environment.

With 1984 behind us, our commitments remain undiminished for 1985. We will maintain the financial integrity of this utility, operating in a professional and businesslike manner and remaining attentive to the interests of our customer-owners. In so doing, we will ensure them a reliable and plentiful supply of electricity at an affordable cost, both today and for years to come.



Richard P. Jeffries
Chairman of the Board



Dennis D. Jorgensen (L)
Vice Chairman

Vice President,
Applied
Communications,
Inc., Omaha



Morris F. Miller (R)
Treasurer

Retired Chairman,
Omaha National
Bank, Omaha



Warren R. Swigart (L)
Secretary

Real Estate Broker,
Oscar Manger
Company, Omaha



Keith B. Edquist (R)
Board Member

President,
Husker-Hawkeye
Distributing Co., Inc.,
Omaha/Bellevue



Gene P. Spence (L)
Board Member

President,
Thompson Creek
Co., Omaha



Frank J. Wear (R)
Board Member

President,
Wear Company,
and President,
Wear
Construction,
Omaha

PRESIDENT'S REPORT



Bernard W. Reznicek
President
Chief Executive Officer
Omaha Public Power District

The outstanding financial achievements of 1984 were accompanied by top-quality operational performance and continued efforts to maintain a solid foundation for the future.

Several major cost-saving measures were implemented in 1984 which have both immediate and long-term impact. A new contract for nuclear fuel enrichment services was negotiated with the U.S. Department of Energy. This contract, which runs through 2008, is expected to save OPPD more than \$77 million over the licensed life of the Fort Calhoun Nuclear Station.

In the fossil fuels area, a new price for coal at the Nebraska City Power Station was negotiated with the supplier in 1984. The resulting price reduction will save an estimated \$14.8 million over a three-year period.

Another program with long-range financial impact was launched in 1984. OPPD is conducting a life extension study to determine whether it will be economically feasible to use our older coal-burning power plants beyond their normal 35- to 40-year lifetimes. We are assessing the critical components of these units — boilers, turbines, and generators — with an eye toward extending their usefulness by 10 to 15 years. An economic analysis will compare the cost of life extension with the cost of building new generation.

Overall, the operating performances of our major generating units were excellent in 1984. Early in the year, the Fort Calhoun unit completed a record 302 days of continuous operation before being taken out of service for a scheduled refueling outage. In addition, in October, the unit produced 1.5 percent more electricity

than during any previous month in its history.

OPPD's newest generating unit, the 585,000-kilowatt Nebraska City Station, completed its first five years of service in 1984. Since first going on line in 1979, the unit has produced 13.4 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity and has a 79.9 percent availability factor which is excellent for a plant of that size.

With our financial house in order and with no major generating plants under construction, we are now working to upgrade our general plant. A new \$3 million service center has been completed in Omaha. Construction will begin in 1985 on the Elkhorn Center, an \$18 million service facility on the western edge of the metropolitan area. Also, preliminary planning has been completed and design is to begin in 1985 for an addition to our existing corporate headquarters in downtown Omaha. The new complex will be called Energy Plaza. These projects are tangible evidence of OPPD's commitment to continue providing our customer-owners with quality service.

Other evidence of that commitment can be seen in the strengthened customer communication programs implemented in 1984. Customers are now receiving a new statement billing designed to give them concise, accurate, up-to-date information about their energy use. In addition, a newsletter is included each month to keep customer-owners informed about the activities of their utility and to provide them with energy-saving tips. Also in 1984, as part of our Energy Management Program, we introduced the Energy Advisor service. Customers can phone or write the Energy Advisor and obtain answers to their questions on a wide

VICE PRESIDENTS

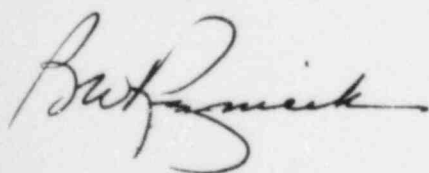
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variety of energy-related matters.

The off-peak load-building phase of the Energy Management Program also gained momentum in 1984 with heat pump installations exceeding the 1,200-unit objective and providing more than \$400,000 in additional revenues.

In December, William C. Jones was appointed assistant general manager, a position which now carries the title of vice president. Mr. Jones, formerly division manager of Production Operations, has assumed responsibility for the Production Operations, Nuclear Production, Fuels, and Quality Assurance and Regulatory Affairs Divisions. He replaced William E. Miller who retired after more than 35 years' service.

In retrospect, 1984 was an outstanding year for Omaha Public Power District. Much credit, of course, goes to the employees who are the backbone of this utility. With confidence in them, I can project continued success in the months and years ahead. We will maintain our strong financial position. We will continue to provide reliable service to our customers at reasonable cost, and through prudent planning, we will ensure that future energy requirements will be satisfied by this utility.



Bernard W. Reznicek
President
Chief Executive Officer



Gerhardt P. Bahle (L)
Senior Vice President



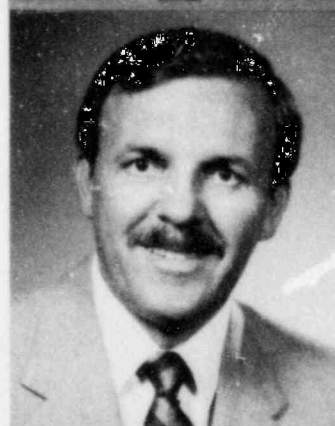
Eldon C. Pape (R)
Senior Vice President



Kenneth S. Fielding (L)
Vice President



William C. Jones (R)
Vice President



Fred M. Petersen (L)
Vice President



Lloyd C. Shalla (R)
Vice President

1984 OPERATIONS REVIEW

As the books are closed on 1984, there are many outward signs that this has been a most successful year for the Omaha Public Power District. OPPD has met its primary objective of producing and transmitting electricity to customer-owners in a safe, efficient, and reliable manner. Beyond this most important function, OPPD has many other accomplishments to its credit: two new service centers — one ready for groundbreaking and one ready for dedication — a new computerized meter reading system, and an expanded energy awareness program for customer-owners. These programs and events represent OPPD's overall commitment to maintaining a business-managed utility that focuses attention on serving the needs of its customer-owners. This commitment involved considerable planning and many changes that worked together to make the 1984 story an exciting one for OPPD.

OPPD's major generating facilities produced 6,712,771,600 kilowatt-hours in 1984, a seven percent increase over 1983 and the most since 1979 when the record for annual generation was established. Of the total electricity generated, 65 percent was produced by OPPD's coal-fired units at the Nebraska City and North Omaha Stations. OPPD's nuclear power plant, the Fort Calhoun Station, produced 34 percent of the total, and oil and natural gas accounted for less than one percent. All generating units were available to meet OPPD's heaviest summer requirements. The 1984 summer peak of 1,383,900 kilowatts was reached between 5 and 6 p.m. on August 28. It compares to the record summer peak of 1,411,500 kilowatts set August 18, 1983.

A major project in 1984 was construction of the \$3 million Omaha Service Center. The recently completed facility houses OPPD Electric Operations line service personnel and equipment and also serves a research and development function. State of the art energy-saving measures incorporated into the design of the building will be monitored for efficiency and effectiveness. The facility will serve as a model for architects, engineers, and contractors interested in new energy-system applications.

Site preparation got under way in 1984 for the new Elkhorn Service Center, an \$18 million facility to be completed in late 1986. The center will consist of a line service center, transportation repair garage, substation shop area, warehouse, and yard storage area.

Design of the new Energy Control Center was completed in 1984. The 32,000-square-foot center will house the Energy Management System computer, line dispatchers, and System Operations Headquarters. The \$5.6 million computer system is designed to monitor and control power system operations and to expand OPPD's current capabilities in evaluating and planning those operations.

OPPD gained approximately 3,000 new retail customers in April 1984 with the purchase of the City of Blair, Nebraska electrical generation and distribution system for \$5,950,000. The acquisition helped consolidate OPPD's service territory, and Blair customers are benefiting through reduced electric rates and reliable electric service. A new office serves customer-owners in the area, and two new 13-KV lines have been constructed to double the number of heavy-capacity lines linking OPPD's system to



(top) OPPD is using this cable-laying machine in an ongoing program to replace overhead lines with underground cable in the rural service areas.

(bottom) Jack Boeder checks the journal diameter on the high-pressure turbine rotor which was installed at Fort Calhoun Station during the 1984 maintenance and refueling outage.

Blair. New transformer poles and conductors were installed in a number of residential areas, and improvements have been made to the underground distribution system, the street lighting system, and the power plant.

An upswing in the construction industry during 1984 was matched by a substantial increase in OPPD's overhead and underground construction activities. In April, OPPD crews began working nine-hour shifts, six days a week, in an effort to keep up with requirements for service.

As part of an ongoing program to replace older overhead lines with underground cable in rural areas, OPPD installed approximately 65 miles of underground cable near the communities of Ceresco and Swedeburg during 1984. Underground cable installations cost more initially, but they have many advantages. They are aesthetically more pleasing. They eliminate the need for tree trimming maintenance and pole replacement. Most importantly, they are not subject to storm-related outages which require costly repairs and cause inconvenience for customer-owners.

Work continued on OPPD's effort to rebuild its 85-mile portion of the 42-year-old 161-KV Kansas line. During 1984, OPPD worked on a 30-mile section of the line between the Platte River and Nebraska City, installing new line and replacing old wooden poles with new and taller steel H-frame structures.

Mobile radios were installed in 220 OPPD vehicles as part of the new 800-MHz common radio system. When the system is complete in mid-1986, OPPD personnel throughout the 13-county service area will be able to communicate from

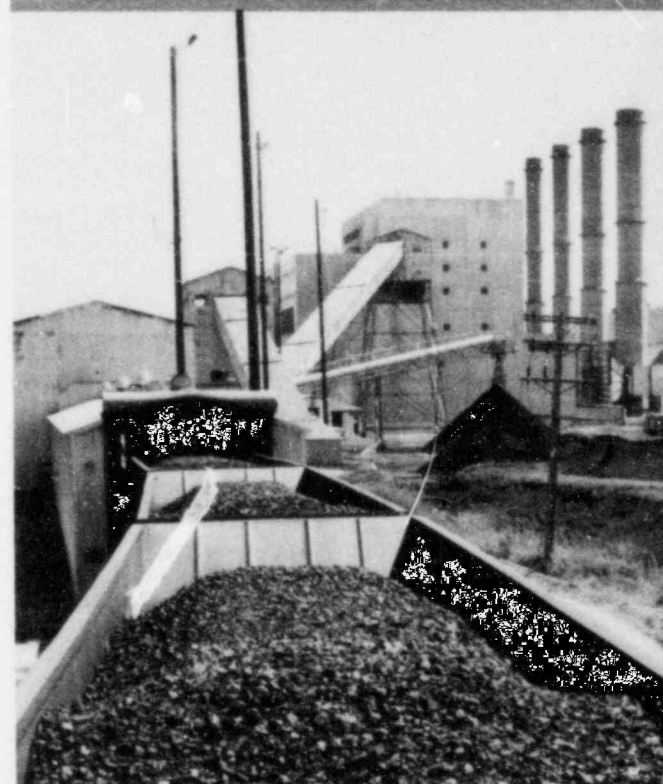
400 mobile radio units through seven base stations. This will be particularly helpful during storm restoration efforts.

After four successful years of operation in OPPD's rural districts, the company's Customer Service Representatives (CSR) program was expanded into the metropolitan area in 1984. As business representatives for the company, CSR employees work closely with contractors, architects, builders and developers, and with OPPD's commercial and residential customers to meet specific electrical service needs. The CSR program has enhanced efficiency by reducing the steps required to provide new or additional service to residential and small commercial customers.

Many new sophisticated computer applications are being incorporated throughout the company, including the development of a new corporate planning model, a records management service, and new stores inventory and purchasing programs. An additional 30 personal computers were placed in various office locations throughout the company.

Many of those new computer applications are now possible due to installation of an upgraded corporate computer system. The new IBM 3083, which became fully operational in July 1984, is three times faster and holds twice as much information as the previous system.

A computerized system for recording meter readings, ITRON, was put into service last March. The hand-held microcomputers are used to record customer information which is fed daily into the main ITRON computer. Work also continued in 1984 on another major computer project, the customer information



(top) Steve Gregory was frequently questioned by customers like Jan Lee about the new hand-held microcomputers now being used by meter readers to record customer electricity use and other data.

(bottom) The final shipment of Rosebud Mine coal arrived at the North Omaha Station in August. OPPD now uses Rawhide Mine coal at both the North Omaha and Nebraska City Stations.

1984 OPERATIONS REVIEW (CONTINUED)

system. This project entails total revamping and reorganization of the OPPD customer data base which will improve service to customers.

During 1984, OPPD reduced the inventory of coal at the Nebraska City Station by 597,600 tons. The reduction was accomplished in part by diverting 337,500 tons of Rawhide Mine coal to OPPD's North Omaha Station. This eliminated the need for purchasing additional coal for North Omaha on the spot market and resulted in an \$8.8 million cash-flow savings.

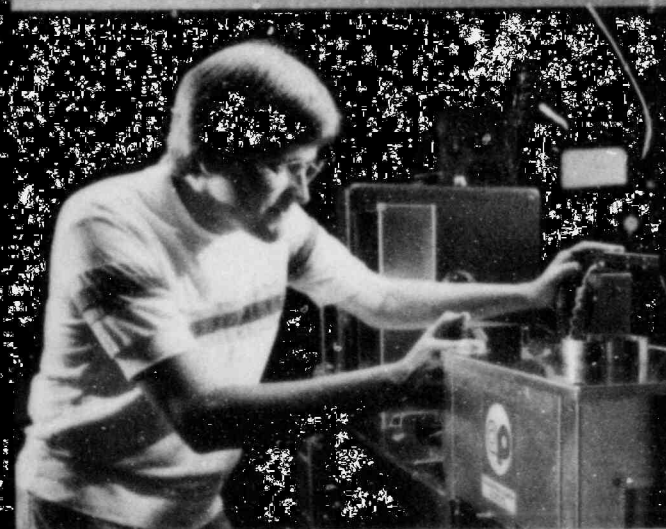
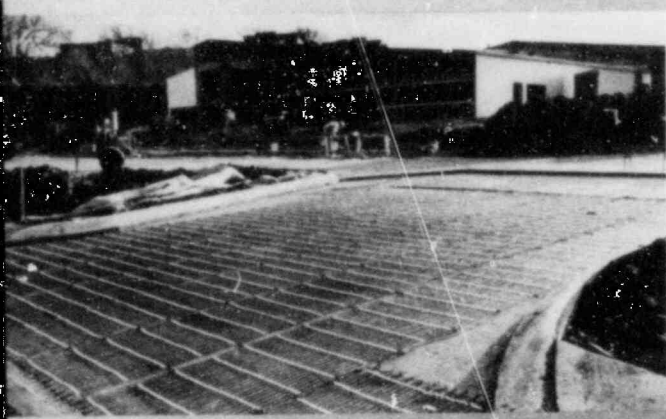
With uses for fly ash expanding, OPPD is turning this former expense item into a revenue source. In the past, OPPD paid to have fly ash removed from the Nebraska City Station. Now, OPPD receives a 20 percent royalty on any Nebraska City Station fly ash the hauling firm resells. The District plans to do the same at the North Omaha Station when its current disposal contract expires. Fly ash has many commercial uses, such as a replacement for cement in concrete, a mineral filler in asphaltic concrete, a material for structural fill, and a supplement for plant foods.

OPPD's emphasis on providing a safe environment for its work force continued in 1984 with the expansion of a number of safety training programs. All employees now have the opportunity to complete first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and driver training programs which in the past were available mainly to personnel involved with the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity and with operating company vehicles.

Long-range forecasting of future electricity needs is an important component of

OPPD's planning. Load forecasters use a number of tools to help them determine what OPPD's growth patterns will be, including an end-use model for judging future residential load. The model is based on appliance-use surveys conducted in the service area for the past 10 years. Although OPPD is currently using a service area economic model to forecast commercial and industrial energy growth, an end-use model is in the developmental stage. When it is implemented, it will be one of the first in the utility industry.

OPPD's 25-year load forecast calls for residential sales to grow by 1.8 percent annually. The commercial and industrial forecast projects annual increases of 1.5 percent through the year 2009. OPPD's current net generation capability of 1,994,500 kilowatts is sufficient to meet these projected customer loads through at least the mid-1990s with no new power supply needed until that time.



(top) Many energy-related features, such as these snow-melting mats emplaced in the concrete driveways and sidewalks, were incorporated into the design of the recently completed Omaha Service Center.

(middle) Rod Poe, Jerry Matza, and Joe Morehouse examine one of the new billing statements which are printed on OPPD's new laser printer.

(bottom) Gary Cornic develops 16mm film rolls for the Records Management Department which is microfilming documents and paperwork for easy storage and retrieval.

FINANCING

In December 1946, Omaha Public Power District funded the purchase of The Nebraska Power Company with a bank loan for \$42,000,000. Revenue bonds were issued in February 1947 to pay off this loan. Since then, \$1,357,200,000 of additional revenue bonds have been sold.

The District retired \$13,155,000 of revenue bonds in 1984. These retirements bring the total of bonds redeemed and refunded through 1984 to \$565,850,000, leaving an outstanding bonded debt of \$833,350,000 at December 31, 1984. During 1984, \$46,879,000 of interest expense was charged to operations on outstanding bonds, representing an average annual rate of 5.6%. In January 1985, the District sold \$60,000,000 of Electric System Revenue Bonds (the 1985 Series A Bonds) at an effective interest rate of 9.29%.

In August 1984, the District authorized an additional \$30,000,000 of Tax Exempt Commercial Paper. The proceeds of this issue were used to pay off the \$30,000,000 of Electric Revenue Notes due September 11, 1984. As of December 31, 1984, \$94,500,000 of commercial paper was outstanding and \$10,500,000 was drawn against the supporting revolving line of credit agreement. During 1984, \$5,376,000 of interest expense was charged to operations on outstanding commercial paper. In connection with the purchase of the assets of the City of Blair, Nebraska Electric System in April 1984, the District incurred a subordinated obligation of \$4,950,000, bearing interest at 9%. Outstanding notes and subordinated obligations at December 31, 1984, totaled \$5,470,000. During 1984, \$1,799,000 of interest expense was charged to operations on outstanding notes and subordinated obligations.

Gross Electric Plant amounted to \$1,262,803,000 and Nuclear Fuel (at amortized cost) amounted to \$162,658,000 at December 31, 1984. Accumulated earnings reinvested in the business increased \$40,007,000 to a total of \$394,344,000 during 1984 while total assets increased \$39,230,000 to a total of \$1,430,008,000.

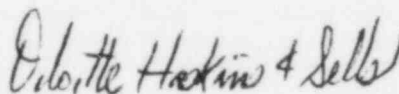
AUDITORS' OPINION

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Omaha Public Power District:

We have examined the balance sheets of Omaha Public Power District as of December 31, 1984 and 1983 and the related statements of net earnings and accumulated earnings reinvested in the business and of sources of funds for construction for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 1984. Our examinations were 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, such financial statements present fairly the financial position of the District at December 31, 1984 and 1983, and the results of its operations and the sources of funds for construction for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 1984, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.



DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS
Omaha, Nebraska
February 22, 1985

OMAHA PUBLIC POWER DISTRICT BALANCE SHEETS, DECEMBER 31, 1984 AND 1983

ASSETS	NOTES	1984	1983
		(thousands)	
UTILITY PLANT — At cost:	2,7		
Electric plant (includes construction work in progress of \$56,233,000 and \$40,357,000, respectively)		\$1,262,803	\$1,208,677
Less accumulated depreciation		336,776	302,796
Electric plant — net		926,027	905,881
Nuclear fuel — at amortized cost		162,658	156,876
Utility plant — net		1,088,685	1,062,757
SPECIAL PURPOSE FUNDS:	3		
Construction fund		22,340	40,276
Electric system revenue bond fund (net of current portion)		43,554	43,787
Debt service fund		9,934	10,547
Segregated fund (see contra)		4,280	4,557
Revenue fund — decommissioning		5,671	1,781
Total special purpose funds		85,779	100,948
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Revenue fund — cash		28	25
Revenue fund — U. S. Government Securities (at amortized cost which approximates market)		76,515	26,326
Electric system revenue bond fund — current portion	3	24,100	23,771
Accounts receivable — net		27,558	31,326
Unbilled revenues		8,700	9,300
Fossil fuels — at average cost		22,076	41,052
Materials and supplies — at average cost		19,576	17,425
Deferred production costs		5,946	2,450
Other		4,394	3,369
Total current assets		188,893	155,044
DEFERRED DEBITS	4	66,651	72,029
TOTAL		\$1,430,008	\$1,390,778

See notes to financial statements.

LIABILITIES	NOTES	1984	1983
		(thousands)	
LONG-TERM DEBT:	2,9		
Electric system revenue bonds — net of current portion:			
Serial bonds, 3% to 5.9% due			
annually from 1986 to 1999		\$ 225,945	\$ 239,240
Term bonds, 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ % to 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ % due			
at various dates from 1995 to 2017		594,110	594,110
Total long-term bonds		820,055	833,350
Electric revenue notes — commercial paper series	5		75,000
Subordinated notes due December 1990, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ %		520	520
Subordinated obligations		4,914	
Total		825,489	908,870
Less unamortized discounts		9,106	9,850
Long-term debt — net		816,383	899,020
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	7,8		
LIABILITIES PAYABLE FROM SEGREGATED FUND			
(see contra)	3	4,280	4,557
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Current portion of long-term debt		13,331	13,155
Electric revenue notes due September 1984, variable rate ..			30,000
Electric revenue notes — commercial paper series	5	105,000	
Accounts payable		23,194	18,101
Nuclear fuel disposal costs		22,841	
Accrued payments in lieu of taxes		9,387	8,130
Accrued interest		21,113	20,280
Other		5,001	4,224
Total current liabilities		199,867	93,890
OTHER LIABILITIES:			
Nuclear fuel disposal costs		4,418	32,327
Decommissioning costs		5,671	1,781
Other		5,045	4,866
Total other liabilities		15,134	38,974
ACCUMULATED EARNINGS			
REINVESTED IN THE BUSINESS		394,314	354,337
TOTAL		<u>\$1,430,008</u>	<u>\$1,390,778</u>

**STATEMENTS OF NET EARNINGS AND ACCUMULATED EARNINGS
REINVESTED IN THE BUSINESS
FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1984**

	1984	1983 (thousands)	1982
OPERATING REVENUES	<u>\$305,999</u>	<u>\$272,847</u>	<u>\$233,319</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Operation:			
Fuel	90,456	69,392	69,789
Other production	18,751	23,826	20,769
Transmission	1,572	1,658	1,526
Distribution	9,002	8,358	7,671
Customer accounts	6,516	5,751	5,326
Customer service and information	2,265	2,319	2,229
Administrative and general	20,698	20,013	17,666
Maintenance	27,741	25,633	20,690
Total operation and maintenance	177,001	156,950	145,666
Depreciation	37,279	36,038	35,160
Decommissioning	3,531	1,781	
Payments in lieu of taxes	10,292	9,034	7,565
Total operating expenses	<u>228,103</u>	<u>203,803</u>	<u>188,391</u>
OPERATING INCOME	<u>77,896</u>	<u>69,044</u>	<u>44,928</u>
OTHER INCOME CREDITS (CHARGES):			
Interest income	14,791	11,853	13,913
Allowance for funds used during construction	2,382	2,178	1,056
Allowance for funds used for nuclear fuel	5,321	5,693	6,271
Amortization of cancelled project costs	(5,181)	(5,181)	(5,182)
Other — net	(390)	(266)	341
Total other income credits — net	<u>16,923</u>	<u>14,277</u>	<u>16,399</u>
EARNINGS BEFORE INTEREST EXPENSE	<u>94,819</u>	<u>83,321</u>	<u>61,327</u>
INTEREST EXPENSE	<u>54,812</u>	<u>55,392</u>	<u>59,447</u>
NET EARNINGS	<u>40,007</u>	<u>27,929</u>	<u>1,880</u>
ACCUMULATED EARNINGS REINVESTED IN THE BUSINESS, BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>354,337</u>	<u>326,408</u>	<u>324,528</u>
ACCUMULATED EARNINGS REINVESTED IN THE BUSINESS, END OF THE YEAR	<u>\$394,344</u>	<u>\$354,337</u>	<u>\$326,408</u>

See notes to financial statements.

**STATEMENTS OF SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION
FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1984**

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	<u>1984</u>	<u>1983</u> (thousands)	<u>1982</u>
SOURCES OF FUNDS:			
From operations:			
Net earnings	\$ 40,007	\$ 27,929	\$ 1,880
Charges (credits) to operations not affecting funds:			
Depreciation	37,279	36,038	35,160
Amortization of nuclear fuel	14,340	14,770	14,512
Allowances for funds used	(7,703)	(7,871)	(7,327)
Amortization of cancelled project costs	5,181	5,181	5,182
Funds from operations	<u>89,104</u>	<u>76,047</u>	<u>49,407</u>
From financing:			
Long-term borrowings	4,950	75,000	54,205
Increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	75,176	30,525	(28,960)
Long-term debt reduction	(88,331)	(98,155)	(12,630)
Funds from (applied to) financing	<u>(8,205)</u>	<u>7,370</u>	<u>12,615</u>
Funds applied:			
Increase in net current assets (excluding short-term borrowings and current portion of long-term debt)	(3,047)	(12,131)	(19,844)
Decrease (increase) in special purpose funds	14,892	(16,789)	(20,251)
Decrease in deferred debits	196	3,427	13,806
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(23,095)	(6,810)	11,399
Funds applied	<u>(11,054)</u>	<u>(32,303)</u>	<u>(14,890)</u>
Allowances for funds used	7,703	7,871	7,327
TOTAL	<u>\$ 77,548</u>	<u>\$ 58,985</u>	<u>\$ 54,459</u>
USES OF FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION:			
Electric plant	\$ 57,426	\$ 33,997	\$ 38,686
Nuclear fuel	20,122	24,988	15,773
TOTAL	<u>\$ 77,548</u>	<u>\$ 58,985</u>	<u>\$ 54,459</u>

See notes to financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1984

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization and Business — Omaha Public Power District, a political subdivision of the State of Nebraska, is a public utility engaged solely in the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric power and energy and other related activities. The Board of Directors is authorized to establish rates. The District is not liable for Federal and state income or ad valorem taxes on property; however, payments in lieu of taxes are made to various local governments.

Basis of Accounting — The accounting records of the District are maintained generally in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts prescribed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Accounting for Revenues — Meters are read and bills are rendered on a cycle basis. Revenues earned after meters are read are estimated and accrued as unbilled revenues at the end of each accounting period.

Utility Plant — The costs of property additions, replacements of units of property, and betterments are charged to electric plant. Maintenance and replacements of minor items are charged to operating expenses. Costs of depreciable units of electric plant retired are eliminated from electric plant accounts by charges, less salvage and plus removal expenses, to the accumulated depreciation account. An allowance for funds used, approximating the District's current cost of financing electric plant construction and the purchase of nuclear fuel, is capitalized as a component of the cost of the utility plant. This allowance was computed at 6.3%, 6.7% and 7.5% for both construction work in progress and nuclear fuel for the years ended 1984, 1983 and 1982, respectively.

Depreciation and Amortization — Depreciation is computed on the straight-line basis at rates based on the estimated useful lives of the various classes of property. Depreciation expense has averaged approximately 3.4% of depreciable property in each of the three years ended December 31, 1984.

Amortization of nuclear fuel is based upon the cost thereof, which is pro-rated by fuel assembly in accordance with the thermal energy that each assembly produces.

Deferred Production Costs — Certain production costs are recovered under the Fuel and Production Cost Adjustment (FPA) clause of the District's rate schedules. These costs are deferred until they are collected by FPA billings.

Deferred Debits — Certain costs and charges are deferred and amortized over the period that rate payers are expected to benefit. The most significant of which are:

Deferred Financing Costs — Debt discount and expense and amortizable charges relating to refunded debt are amortized ratably over the lives of the related issues to which they pertain.

Deferred Cancelled Project Costs — Fort Calhoun Station — Unit No. 2 — Costs arising from the termination of contracts relating to Fort Calhoun Station — Unit No. 2 are being amortized over ten years through 1989.

Nuclear Fuel Disposal Costs — In 1983, the Nuclear Waste Disposal Act of 1982 was enacted, under which the Federal government assumed responsibility for the permanent disposal of spent nuclear fuel. In June 1983, the District and the United States Department of Energy (DOE) entered into a contract for disposal of the District's spent nuclear fuel. Under the terms of the DOE contract, the District is subject to two separate fees: (1) a one-time fee for all spent nuclear fuel generated prior to April 7, 1983, and (2) a one mill per gross kilowatt-hour fee on all future nuclear energy generation. The District has elected to pay the one-time fee totaling approximately \$22,841,000, in June 1985. The one mill per gross kilowatt-hour generation fee is paid on a quarterly basis to DOE. Spent nuclear disposal costs are included in the District's nuclear fuel amortization rate and are collected from customers as part of fuel costs.

2. LONG-TERM DEBT

The District utilizes proceeds of debt issues primarily in financing its construction program.

Electric System Revenue Bonds — Maturities of electric system revenue bonds outstanding at December 31, 1984, due 1985 through 1989 are as follows (in thousands):

1985	\$13,295
1986	\$13,840
1987	\$14,300
1988	\$14,960
1989	\$15,655

The District's bond indentures provide for certain restrictions, the most significant of which are:

Additional bonds may not be issued unless estimated net receipts (as defined) for each future year will equal or exceed 1.4 times the debt service on all bonds outstanding including the additional bonds being issued or to be issued in the case of a power plant (as defined) being financed in increments.

An amount at least equivalent to 12½% of gross operating revenue (as defined) must be spent annually for maintenance, replacements, or additions to the electric system, or if not so spent is to be placed in a special fund to be used for such purposes or for retirements of original bonds (as defined) in advance of maturity.

In any three-year period, at least 7½% of general business income (as defined) must be spent for replacements, renewals, or additions to the electric system. Any deficiency is to be spent within two years thereafter for such purposes or if not so spent is to be used for bond retirements in advance of maturity.

Subordinated Obligations — In April 1984, the District purchased the assets of the City of Blair, Nebraska Electric System for \$5,950,000. The District incurred an obligation of \$4,950,000 payable in annual instalments of \$481,815 (including interest at 9%) through 2014 in connection with this acquisition.

3. SPECIAL PURPOSE FUNDS

The assets of the special purpose funds of the District (Construction Fund, Electric System Revenue Bond Fund, Debt Service Fund, Segregated Fund

and Revenue Fund — Decommissioning) consist primarily of securities of the U.S. Government and related agencies, stated at amortized cost which approximated market.

The Construction Fund is to be used for capital improvements, additions and betterments to and extensions of the District's electric system, or for payment of principal and interest on Electric System Revenue Bonds.

The Electric System Revenue Bond Fund and Debt Service Fund are held by Trustees for the retirement of term and serial bonds and the payment of the related interest.

The Segregated Fund represents customer deposits and refundable advances.

The Revenue Fund — Decommissioning was established to cover the estimated cost of decommissioning Fort Calhoun Station — Unit No. 1 when its operating license expires in 2008. The fund was created as a result of a decommissioning plan adopted by the District in 1983 and additions will be made to the fund monthly.

4. DEFERRED DEBITS

The composition of deferred debits at December 31, 1984 and 1983 was as follows:

	1984	1983
	(thousands)	
Deferred financing costs	\$33,293	\$34,580
Deferred cancelled project costs — Fort Calhoun Station —		
Unit No. 2	22,017	27,198
Other	11,341	10,251
Total	<u>\$66,651</u>	<u>\$72,029</u>

5. ELECTRIC REVENUE NOTES — COMMERCIAL PAPER SERIES

In 1983, the District authorized the issuance of up to \$75,000,000 of commercial paper, which is supported by a revolving credit agreement with four financial institutions. As of December 31, 1983, \$67,500,000 of commercial paper was issued and outstanding with the remaining \$7,500,000 drawn against the revolving credit agreement. The borrowing rate at December 31, 1983 was approximately 5.6%. In 1984, the District authorized the issuance of an additional \$30,000,000 of commercial paper which is also supported by a revolving credit agreement with four financial institutions. As of December 31, 1984, \$94,500,000 was issued and outstanding with the remaining \$10,500,000 drawn against the revolving credit agreement. The borrowing rate at December 31, 1984 was approximately 6.2%. The agreement expires in June 1985.

6. PENSION PLAN

Substantially all District employees are members of its contributory pension plan and are not covered by Social Security. Generally, the plan provides for benefits at age 65 with reduced benefits for earlier retirements. Provision is made annually for actuarially computed current costs, which were \$4,811,000, \$5,078,000 and \$4,691,000 for 1984, 1983 and 1982, respectively. The District's policy is to fund pension

costs accrued. Accumulated plan benefits and net assets at January 1, 1984 and 1983 were as follows:

	1984	1983
	(thousands)	
Actuarial present value of accumulated plan benefits:		
Vested	\$ 63,094	\$52,555
Non-vested	6,169	3,364
Total	<u>\$ 69,263</u>	<u>\$55,919</u>
Net assets available for benefits	<u>\$104,662</u>	<u>\$88,660</u>

The assumed rate of return used in computing the actuarial present value of plan benefits was 10.0% for retired members and 9.3% for all other members of the plan at January 1, 1984 and 1983.

7. COMMITMENTS

The District's Construction Budget provides for expenditures of approximately \$82,631,000 during 1985 and \$241,398,000 during later years, of which approximately \$26,000,000 was under contract at December 31, 1984.

The District has established a deferred compensation plan for all eligible employees. All contributions to the plan are made by the employees. By agreement, contributions under the plan remain the property of the District until an employee leaves the District. Funds on deposit at December 31, 1984 and 1983 of approximately \$3,400,000 and \$2,000,000, respectively, are not recorded in the accompanying financial statements.

The District has a coal supply contract which extends through 1998. Minimum future payments amount to \$136,850,000. The coal contract price is subject to escalation based upon the supplier's costs.

Contracts with estimated future payments of \$50,406,000 are in effect for nuclear fuel. In addition, a contract with the United States Department of Energy with estimated future payments of \$303,840,000 for the furnishing of uranium enrichment services extends to the year 2008.

8. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Under the provisions of the Federal Price-Anderson Act, the District and all other licensed nuclear power plant operators could each be assessed for claims in the event of a nuclear incident in amounts not to exceed \$5,000,000 per incident to a maximum of \$10,000,000 in any one calendar year.

The District is engaged in routine litigation incidental to the conduct of its business and, in the opinion of its General Counsel, the aggregate amounts recoverable from or to the District, taking into account estimated amounts provided in the financial statements and insurance coverage, are not material.

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

In January 1985, the District sold \$60,000,000 of Electric System Revenue Bonds, 1985, Series A, due in various instalments through 2015 at interest rates ranging from 6% to 9.30%.

**SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EARNINGS FROM
CONTINUING OPERATIONS ADJUSTED FOR CHANGING PRICES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1984 (UNAUDITED)**

	Conventional Historical Cost	Current Cost Average 1984 Dollars
	(thousands)	
Operating revenues	\$305,999	\$305,999
Total operation and maintenance expenses	177,001	179,623
Depreciation	37,279	77,996
Decommissioning	3,531	3,531
Payments in lieu of taxes	10,292	10,292
Total operating expenses	228,103	271,442
Operating income	77,896	34,557
Other income credits	16,923	16,923
Earnings before interest expense	94,819	51,480
Interest expense	54,812	54,812
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	<u>\$ 40,007</u>	<u>\$ (3,332)</u>
Increase in specific prices (current cost) of utility plant held during the year		\$120,490
Reduction to net recoverable cost		(39,070)
Effect of increase in general price level		(75,840)
Excess of increase in specific prices after reduction to net recoverable cost over increase in general price level		5,580
Gain from decline in purchasing power of net amounts owed		27,346
Net		<u>\$ 32,926</u>

**SUPPLEMENTARY FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF SELECTED FINANCIAL
DATA ADJUSTED FOR THE EFFECTS OF CHANGING PRICES (UNAUDITED)**

	1984	Year Ended December 31,			
		1983	1982	1981	1980
	(Average 1984 dollars, in thousands)				
HISTORICAL COST INFORMATION					
ADJUSTED FOR GENERAL INFLATION					
Operating revenues	<u>\$305,999</u>	<u>\$284,459</u>	<u>\$251,074</u>	<u>\$254,257</u>	<u>\$286,043</u>
CURRENT COST INFORMATION					
Loss from continuing operations	<u>\$ (3,332)</u>	<u>\$ (15,020)</u>	<u>\$ (42,902)</u>	<u>\$ (37,595)</u>	<u>\$ (27,508)</u>
Excess of increase (decrease) in general price level over increase in specific prices after change to net recoverable cost	<u>\$ (5,580)</u>	<u>\$ (6,639)</u>	<u>\$ (5,090)</u>	<u>\$ 57,395</u>	<u>\$106,892</u>
Net assets at year-end at net recoverable cost	<u>\$388,845</u>	<u>\$363,210</u>	<u>\$347,283</u>	<u>\$358,653</u>	<u>\$383,102</u>
GENERAL INFORMATION					
Gain from decline in purchasing power of net amounts owed	<u>\$ 27,346</u>	<u>\$ 27,911</u>	<u>\$ 29,827</u>	<u>\$ 70,077</u>	<u>\$103,187</u>
Average consumer price index	311.1	298.4	289.1	272.3	246.9

See notes to supplementary financial data.

NOTES TO SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL DATA ADJUSTED FOR THE EFFECTS OF CHANGING PRICES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1984 (UNAUDITED)

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The supplementary information is supplied in accordance with the requirements of FAS Statement No. 33, Financial Reporting and Changing Prices, for the purpose of providing certain information about the effects of changing prices. It should be viewed as an estimate of the approximate effect of inflation, rather than as a precise measure.

Utility Plant, Depreciation and Amortization — Current cost amounts reflect the changes in specific prices of the utility plant from the date the plant was acquired to the present. The current cost of the utility plant represents the estimated cost of replacing existing plant assets. The current cost of the electric plant was determined by indexing the surviving plant by the Handy-Whitman Index of Public Utility Construction Costs. The electric plant was aged on the basis of clearings from construction work in process to electric plant in service. The current cost of nuclear fuel in the reactor was based upon the actual cost of the most recent assemblies to be placed in the reactor. The cost of nuclear fuel was not adjusted from historical amounts. The current year's provision for depreciation and nuclear fuel amortization was determined by applying the District's effective depreciation and amortization rates to current cost amounts of the utility plant.

Inventories — Fossil fuel inventories and the cost of fuel used in generation have not been restated

from their historical cost in nominal dollars. The District's rate structure limits the recovery of fuel through the operations of adjustment clauses or adjustments in basic rate schedules to actual costs. For this reason fuel inventories are effectively monetary assets.

Effect of the District's Rate Structure — Under the rate making structure adopted by the District, only the historical cost of utility plant is recoverable in revenues as depreciation or amortization.

To properly reflect the economics of the District's rate structure in the Statement of Earnings from Continuing Operations Adjusted for Changing Prices, the reduction of the utility plant should be offset by the gain from the decline in purchasing power of net amounts owed. During a period of inflation, holders of monetary assets suffer a loss of general purchasing power while holders of monetary liabilities experience a gain. The gain from the decline in purchasing power of net amounts owed is primarily attributable to the substantial amount of debt which has been used to finance the utility plant. Since the depreciation and amortization on this plant is limited to the recovery of historical costs, the District does not have the opportunity to realize a holding gain on debt and is limited to recovery only of the embedded cost of debt capital.

NET RECEIPTS AND DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1984 (UNAUDITED)

	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
			(thousands)		
Operating revenues	\$305,999	\$272,847	\$233,319	\$222,546	\$227,014
Operation and maintenance expenses	177,001	156,950	145,666	136,135	135,629
Payments in lieu of taxes	10,292	9,034	7,565	6,400	6,191
Net operating revenues	118,706	106,863	80,088	80,011	85,194
Investment income (1)	5,012	5,058	5,307	4,798	4,490
Net receipts	\$123,718	\$111,921	\$ 85,395	\$ 84,809	\$ 89,684
Total debt service (2)	\$ 60,162	\$ 60,528	\$ 60,470	\$ 59,826	\$ 58,969
Debt service coverage	2.05	1.84	1.41	1.41	1.52

(1) Income derived from the investment of moneys in the Debt Service Fund and the Reserve Account of the Electric System Revenue Bond Fund under the District's bond indentures (Resolution No. 19 and Resolution No. 1788).

(2) Total Debt Service for both Resolution No. 19 and Resolution No. 1788 Bonds is accrued on a calendar-year basis similar to the computation of Net Receipts. Interest funded from bond proceeds is not included in Total Debt Service.

20 ELECTRIC SYSTEM REVENUE BONDS OUTSTANDING

(In Thousands) as of December 31, 1984

	1956 ISSUE		1958 ISSUE		1961 ISSUE		1966 ISSUE		1968 ISSUE		1969 ISSUE		1972 ISSUE		1973 ISSUE		1977 ISSUE SERIES A**		1977 ISSUE SERIES B		1977 ISSUE SERIES C***		TWELVE MONTHS ENDED FEBRUARY 1				
Maturity Date February 1	Int. Rate	Amt.	Int. Rate	Amt.	Int. Rate	Amt.	Int. Rate	Amt.	Int. Rate	Amt.	Int. Rate	Amt.	Int. Rate	Amt.	Int. Rate	Amt.	Int. Rate	Amt.	Int. Rate	Amt.	Int. Rate	Amt.	Total Principal Maturities	Accruing Interest	Total Debt Service		
1985	3	1,300	3½	600	3½	840	4½	1,000	4¼	2,200	4¼	900	4 7/8	3,510	4 9/8	650			4 6/8	2,295			13,295	46,834	60,129		
1986	3	1,400	3½	500	3½	1,000	4½	1,040	4¼	2,200	4¼	950	4 8/8	3,705	5	680			4 7/8	2,365			13,840	46,264	60,104		
1987			3½	500	3½	1,000	4½	1,150	4¼	2,200	4 8/8	950	4 9/8	3,910	5 1/8	710	4 8/8	1,300	4 8/8	2,580			14,300	45,664	59,964		
1988			3½	500	3½	1,000	4½	1,250	4¼	2,200	4 9/8	990	5	4,125	5 1/8	745	4 9/8	1,500	4 8/8	2,650			14,960	45,010	59,970		
1989					3½	1,000	4½	1,400	4¼	2,200	4 9/8	1,000	5	4,350	5 2/8	780	5	2,000	4 9/8	2,925			15,655	44,317	59,972		
1990					3½	1,000	4½	1,425	4¼	2,300	5	1,000	5 1/8	4,590	5¼	820	5 1/8	2,250	5	3,015			16,400	43,578	59,978		
1991					3½	1,000	4½	1,500	4¼	2,300	5	1,000	5 1/8	4,845	5 3/8	860	5 3/8	2,600	5 0/8	3,100			17,205	42,791	59,996		
1992							4½	1,500	4¼	2,300	5	1,000	5 2/8	5,110	5 3/8	905	5 4/8	3,850	5 1/8	3,380			18,045	41,958	60,003		
1993							4½	1,500	4¼	2,300	5	1,000	5 2/8	5,390	5 4/8	950	5½	4,150	5 2/8	3,620			18,910	41,055	59,965		
1994							4½	1,500	4¼	2,400	5 1/8	1,100	5 2/8	5,685	5 4/8	1,000	5 6/8	4,500	5¼	3,720			19,905	40,097	60,002		
1995							4½	1,500	4¼	2,400	5 1/8	1,100	5½*	6,000	5½*	1,050	5 7/8	4,900	5 3/8	3,970			20,920	39,077	59,997		
1996							4	1,500	4¼	2,400	5 1/8	1,100	5½*	6,330	5½*	1,110	5¼	5,350	5 4/8	4,170			21,960	37,982	59,942		
1997									4¼	2,400	5 1/8	1,100	5½*	6,680	5½*	1,170	5 8/8	7,300	5 4/8	4,485			23,135	36,824	59,959		
1998									4	2,500	4¼	1,100	5½*	7,045	5½*	1,235	5 8/8	7,900	5½	4,990			24,370	35,568	59,938		
1999									4¼	1,100			5½*	7,430	5½*	1,300	5 9/8	10,900	5½	4,990			25,690	34,252	59,942		
2000													5½*	7,840	5½*	1,370	6 *	12,600		5½*	5,335			27,145	32,810	59,955	
2001													5½*	8,275	5½*	1,450	6 *	13,450		5½*	5,470			28,645	31,247	59,892	
2002													5½*	8,725	5½*	1,525	6 *	14,350		5½*	5,710			30,310	29,597	59,907	
2003													5½*	9,205	5½*	1,610	6 *	15,250		5½*	5,955			32,020	27,851	59,871	
2004													5½*	9,715			6 *	17,390		5½*	6,620			33,835	26,006	59,841	
2005													5½*	10,250			6 *	18,550		5½*	6,970			35,770	24,054	59,824	
2006													5½*	10,810			6 *	19,900		5½*	7,140			37,850	21,989	59,839	
2007																	6 *	30,100		5½*	9,885			39,985	19,804	59,789	
2008																			6¼*	12,900	5½*	10,780			23,680	17,429	41,109
2009																			6¼*	13,670	5 9/8*	11,200			24,870	16,019	40,889
2010																			6¼*	14,430	5 9/8*	11,730			26,220	14,521	40,741
2011																			6¼*	15,360	5 9/8*	12,345			27,705	12,941	40,646
2012																			6¼*	16,285	5 9/8*	13,005			29,290	11,272	40,562
2013																			6¼*	17,260	5 9/8*	13,715			30,975	9,500	40,483
2014																			6¼*	18,295	5 9/8*	14,435			32,730	7,641	40,371
2015																			6¼*	19,395	5 9/8*	15,215			34,610	5,669	40,279
2016																			6¼*	20,555	5 9/8*	16,775			37,330	3,583	40,913
2017																			6¼*	21,790					21,790	1,335	23,125
Total Outstanding		2,700		2,100		6,840		16,265		32,300		15,390		143,525		19,920		200,000		170,000		224,310	833,350	934,547	1,767,897		
Bonds Redeemed to 12/31/84		12,300		4,900		10,160		8,735		12,700		4,610		26,475		5,080				4,890			89,850				
Original Issue		15,000		7,000		17,000		25,000		45,000		20,000		170,000		25,000		200,000		170,000		229,200	923,200				

*Term Bonds

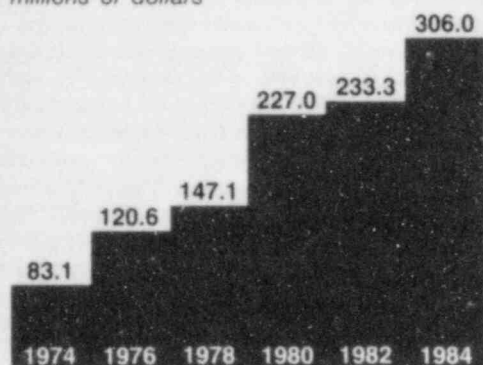
**The 1975 Series A and B Bond Issues were refunded by the 1977 Series A Issue

***The 1976 Series A and B Bond Issues were refunded by the 1977 Series C Issue

1984-1983 COMPARISONS

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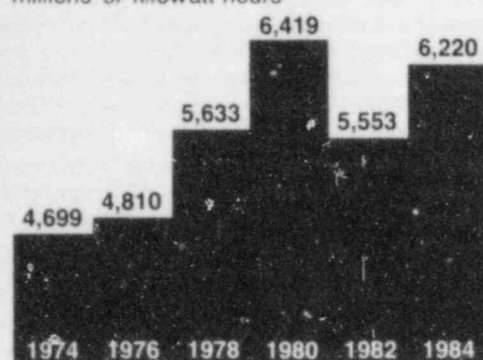
millions of dollars



OPERATING REVENUES (thousands)

Classification	Year 1984	Percent of Total	Year 1983	Percent of Increase (Decrease)
Residential	\$116,368	38.1	\$108,722	7.0
General Service — Small	98,300	32.1	82,880	18.6
General Service — Large	55,444	18.1	46,226	19.9
Government and Municipal	7,099	2.3	6,519	8.9
Other Electric Utilities	25,129	8.2	22,958	9.5
Accrued Unbilled Revenues	(600)	(2)	1,900	(131.6)
Total Electric Revenues	\$301,740	98.6	\$269,205	12.1
Miscellaneous Revenues	4,259	1.4	3,642	16.9
Total Operating Revenues	\$305,999	100.0	\$272,847	12.2

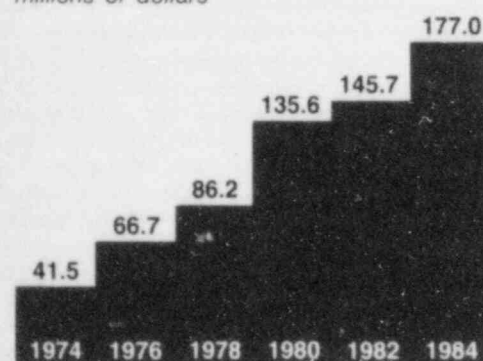
millions of kilowatt-hours



KILOWATT-HOUR SALES (thousands)

Classification	Year 1984	Percent of Total	Year 1983	Percent of Increase (Decrease)
Residential	2,041,395	32.8	2,115,696	(3.5)
General Service — Small	1,940,767	31.2	1,830,190	6.0
General Service — Large	1,471,372	23.7	1,384,986	6.2
Government and Municipal	74,696	1.2	74,781	(.1)
Other Electric Utilities	691,792	11.1	590,987	17.1
Total Energy Sales	6,220,022	100.0	5,996,640	3.7

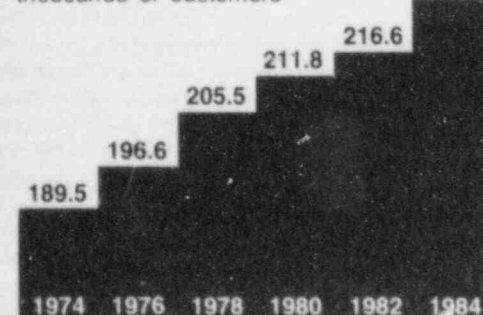
millions of dollars



OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES (thousands)

Classification	Year 1984	Percent of Total	Year 1983	Percent of Increase (Decrease)
Generating Expense	\$136,118	76.9	\$106,261	28.1
Purchased and Interchanged Power	(9,021)	(5.1)	2,256	(499.9)
Transmission and Distribution	20,114	11.3	20,170	(.3)
Customer Accounts	6,516	3.7	5,751	13.3
Customer Service and Information	2,265	1.3	2,319	(2.3)
Administrative and General	21,009	11.9	20,193	4.0
Total Operation and Maintenance Expenses	\$177,001	100.0	\$156,950	12.8

thousands of customers



AVERAGE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS*

Classification	Year 1984	Percent of Total	Year 1983	Percent of Increase (Decrease)
Residential	197,750	88.1	193,638	2.1
General Service — Small	26,271	11.7	25,245	4.1
General Service — Large	73	—	73	—
Other	407	.2	399	2.0
Average Customers	224,501	100.0	219,355	2.3

*Average Total Twelve Months Ended December

22 ELECTRIC STATISTICS

	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975
Total Utility Plant, including Nuclear Fuel (at year end) (in thousands of dollars)	1,425,461	1,365,553	1,323,435	1,286,174	1,223,659	1,167,444	1,072,189	946,864	825,597	652,688
Bonded indebtedness (at year end) (in thousands of dollars)	833,350	846,505	859,135	870,725	881,015	890,930	900,480	890,480	699,344	497,680
Operating Revenues (in thousands of dollars)										
Residential	115,368	108,722	89,949	77,500	78,708	65,383	60,819	54,392	51,694	45,629
General Service — Small	93,300	82,880	72,495	60,992	57,515	49,331	44,277	41,197	38,592	33,830
General Service — Large	55,444	46,226	41,293	36,345	34,291	29,240	24,916	22,217	21,162	17,465
Government and Municipal	7,099	6,519	5,570	4,516	3,983	3,462	2,541	3,282	3,260	2,917
Other Electric Utilities	25,129	22,958	21,867	40,003	49,931	44,005	12,926	9,081	4,285	2,890
Accrued Unbilled Revenues	(800)	1,900	(800)	1,000	600	500				
Miscellaneous	4,259	3,642	2,945	2,190	1,986	1,899	1,637	1,636	1,593	2,929
Total	305,999	272,847	233,319	222,546	327,014	194,087	141,116	131,805	120,576	105,660
Operation & Maintenance Expenses Charged to Operations (in thousands of dollars)	177,001	156,950	145,666	136,135	135,629	112,045	86,237	64,461	66,688	55,509
Payments in Lieu of Taxes (in thousands of dollars)	10,292	9,034	7,565	6,400	6,191	5,252	4,836	4,428	4,224	3,763
Net Operating Revenues before Depreciation and Decommissioning (in thousands of dollars)	118,706	106,863	80,088	80,011	85,194	76,790	56,043	62,916	49,664	46,388
Net Earnings Reinvested in the Business (in thousands of dollars)	40,007	27,929	1,880	6,323	9,162	25,452	19,043	25,015	18,068	18,202
Kilowatt-Hour Sales (in thousands)										
Residential	2,041,395	2,115,696	1,898,606	1,824,285	1,952,851	1,835,250	1,881,529	1,717,117	1,665,518	1,674,761
General Service — Small	1,940,767	1,830,190	1,743,804	1,691,815	1,684,631	1,666,849	1,649,361	1,580,095	1,500,223	1,437,146
General Service — Large	1,471,372	1,384,986	1,334,043	1,411,394	1,431,067	1,438,732	1,382,366	1,302,821	1,270,736	1,163,250
Government and Municipal	74,696	74,781	74,388	74,444	75,325	74,653	77,675	127,367	144,932	134,176
Other Electric Utilities	691,792	590,987	501,704	1,258,803	1,275,171	1,452,337	642,399	491,884	229,073	219,924
Total	6,220,022	5,996,640	5,552,545	6,250,741	6,419,045	6,467,821	5,633,330	5,219,284	4,810,482	4,629,257
Number of Customers (average per year)										
Residential	197,750	193,638	191,808	190,451	187,802	185,358	182,156	178,259	174,331	171,239
General Service — Small	26,271	23,245	24,264	23,833	23,541	23,494	22,919	22,250	21,824	21,387
General Service — Large	73	73	73	75	89	88	85	80	84	85
Government and Municipal	400	392	403	418	403	386	363	363	351	331
Other Electric Utilities	7	7	8	10	12	15	16	12	10	9
Total	224,501	219,355	216,556	214,787	211,847	209,331	205,539	200,964	196,600	193,051
Residential Statistics (average)										
kWh/ Customer	10,323	10,926	9,898	9,579	10,398	9,901	10,329	9,633	9,554	9,780
Dollar Revenue/ Customer	588.46	561.47	468.95	406.93	419.10	352.76	333.89	305.13	296.47	266.46
Cents/kWh	5.70	5.14	4.74	4.25	4.03	3.56	3.23	3.17	3.10	2.72
Generating Capability (at year end) (in kilowatts)	1,994,500	1,997,500	1,997,500	1,992,100	1,979,800	1,960,000	1,382,000	1,373,700	1,371,700	1,411,000
System Peak Loads (in kilowatts) ..	1,383,900	1,411,500	1,330,200	1,382,400	1,348,400	1,265,200	1,257,300	1,222,900	1,188,100	1,134,000
Net System Requirements (kilowatt-hours in thousands)										
Generated	6,712,772	6,302,725	6,255,287	6,667,831	6,581,819	6,823,834	5,538,844	5,631,403	5,092,064	5,023,719
Purchased and Net Interchanged ..	(860,382)	(483,636)	(868,271)	(1,335,512)	(1,084,095)	(1,413,746)	(163,599)	(586,776)	(165,542)	(310,093)
Net	5,852,390	5,819,089	5,387,016	5,332,319	5,497,724	5,410,088	5,375,245	5,044,627	4,926,522	4,713,626

() Denotes Negative

OPPD CORPORATE OFFICERS

23

Richard P. Jeffries
Chairman of the Board

Dennis D. Jorgensen
Vice Chairman of the Board

Morris F. Miller
Treasurer

Warren R. Swigart
Secretary

Bernard W. Haznicek
President
Chief Executive Officer

Gerhardt P. Bahle
Senior Vice President

Eldon C. Pape
Senior Vice President
Assistant Treasurer
Assistant Secretary

Kenneth S. Fielding
Vice President

William C. Jones
Vice President

Fred M. Petersen
Vice President

Lloyd C. Shalla
Vice President

Martin L. Champion
Assistant Treasurer
Assistant Secretary

John W. Marcil
Assistant Treasurer
Assistant Secretary

Herbert H. Voss
Assistant Treasurer
Assistant Secretary

Carol J. Kelley
Assistant Secretary

Robert C. Learch
Assistant Secretary

Charles P. Moriarty
Assistant Treasurer

Ronald W. Short
Assistant Treasurer

Omaha Public Power District

**A business-managed, publicly owned electric utility.
An equal opportunity employer without regard to race, sex, age or impairment.**

Omaha Public Power District
1623 Harney Omaha, Nebraska 68102
402/536-4000

April 30, 1985
LIC-85-178

Mr. H. R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555

Reference: Docket No. 50-285

Dear Mr. Denton:

Annual Financial Report

Attached is one (1) copy of Omaha Public Power District's 1984 annual financial report, as required by 10 CFR 50.71(b).

Sincerely,

R L Andrews for
R. L. Andrews
Division Manager
Nuclear Production

RLA/CWN/dao

Attachment

cc: LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby & MacRae
1333 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036

Mr. E. G. Tourigny, NRC Project Manager
Mr. L. A. Yandell, NRC Senior Resident Inspector

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