



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Honorable Mayor and
Members of the City Council
City of Glendale
Glendale, California

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Electric Fund of the City of Glendale, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Electric Fund of the City of Glendale, as of June 30, 2022, and the changes in its financial position, and, its cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Electric Fund of the City of Glendale and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Change in Accounting Principle

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements effective July 1, 2021, the Electric Fund of the City of Glendale adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Electric Fund of the City of Glendale's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Electric Fund of the City of Glendale's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Electric Fund of the City of Glendale's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

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Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the schedule of proportionate share of the net pension liability, the schedule of contributions of the defined benefit plans, the schedule of proportionate share of OPEB liability and the schedule of contributions of the OPEB plan be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory section and operating statistical section but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

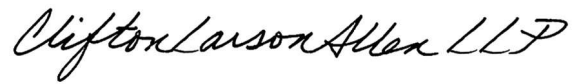
Report on Summarized Financial Information

We have previously audited the Electric Fund of the City of Glendale's 2021 financial statements, and we expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements in our report dated November 16, 2021. In our opinion, the summarized financial information presented herein as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

Honorable Mayor and
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City of Glendale

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 18, 2022, on our consideration of the City of Glendale's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Glendale's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City of Glendale's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "CliftonLarsonAllen LLP".

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP
Irvine, California
November 18, 2022

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – ELECTRIC UTILITY

The management of Glendale *Water & Power* (a department of the City of Glendale), offers the readers of the City of Glendale Electric Enterprise Fund (Electric Utility) financial statements a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Electric Utility for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. We encourage our readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements. All amounts, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in thousands of dollars.

Financial Highlights

During fiscal year 2022, the Electric Utility's retail revenues increased \$7,477 or 3.8% from the 2021 level. The increase in retail revenues was attributable to increase in volume from post COVID opening and rates. Total operating revenues increased by \$14,601 or 6.3% and total operating expenses increased by \$4,268 or 2.0% from fiscal year 2021. After adding the net decrease of \$11,764 from non-operating revenues and subtracting \$20,193 transfer to the General Fund of the City to operating income of \$30,065, total net position decreased by \$1,892 in fiscal year 2022.

The assets and deferred outflows of the Electric Utility exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows at the close of fiscal year 2022 by \$341,559. Of these amounts, \$238,958 was unrestricted and may be used to meet the Electric Utility's ongoing obligations to creditors and customers. Unrestricted net position balances represented 110.2% of annual operating expenses for fiscal year 2022.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Glendale Electric Utility financial statements. The Electric Utility is a business-type activity of the City, and its activities are reported in a separate enterprise fund. These financial statements include only the activities for the City of Glendale Electric Utility. Information on citywide financial results is available in the City of Glendale's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

The City of Glendale Electric Utility's financial statements comprise two components: 1) financial statements and 2) notes to the financial statements. In addition, this report also contains other information to provide our readers additional information about the Electric Utility including sales statistics and other relevant data. Included as part of the financial statements are three separate statements which collectively provide an indication of the Electric Utility's financial health.

The ***Statement of Net Position*** presents information on assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial condition of the utility is improving or deteriorating.

The ***Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position*** presents information showing how the Electric Utility's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. Results of operations are recorded under the accrual basis of accounting whereby transactions are reported as underlying events occur regardless of the timing of cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in these statements for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods, i.e. accounts payable and accounts receivable. The accrual basis of accounting is more fully described in the accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

The ***Statement of Cash Flows*** presents the flows of cash and cash equivalents during the last fiscal year including certain restricted amounts.

The **Notes to the Financial Statements** provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 20 to 54 of this report.

The required supplementary information are presented immediately following the notes to financial statements.

Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the Electric Utility's financial position. In the case of the Electric Utility, total assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$341,559 as of June 30, 2022. A portion of the Electric Utility's net position (18% as of June 30, 2022) reflects its net investment in capital assets such as production, transmission, and distribution facilities, less any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. The Electric Utility uses these capital assets to provide services to customers; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Resources needed to repay the outstanding debt shown on the balance sheet must come from other sources such as operations since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these long-term liabilities.

An additional portion of the Electric Utility's net position (12% as of June 30, 2022) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. This line item includes California Air Resources Board carbon emission reduction, investment-gas/electric commodity, Low Carbon Fuel Standard funds, and SCAQMD emission controls. For fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the net position restricted is \$41,417.

The unrestricted portion of the Utility's net position (70% as of June 30, 2022) may be used to meet the Electric Utility's ongoing obligations to creditors and customers.

Net Position – Electric Utility

The Electric Utility's net position as of June 30, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 360,577	\$ 353,459
Capital assets and lease assets	<u>194,946</u>	<u>211,504</u>
Total assets	<u>555,523</u>	<u>564,963</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>12,992</u>	<u>13,928</u>
Current liabilities	30,303	22,844
Long-term liabilities	<u>173,563</u>	<u>212,262</u>
Total liabilities	<u>203,866</u>	<u>235,106</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>23,090</u>	<u>334</u>
Net position:		
Net Investment in capital assets	61,184	72,099
Carbon Emissions	26,718	17,443
Investment-gas/electric commodity	7,281	919
Low Carbon Fuel Standard	1,749	-
SCAQMD emission controls	5,669	5,669
Unrestricted	<u>238,958</u>	<u>247,321</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 341,559</u>	<u>\$ 343,451</u>

Net position decreased by \$1,892 (or 1%) during fiscal year 2022. In fiscal year 2022, the decrease in net position was primarily the result of the increase in operating expenses due to higher fuel and spot market prices and decrease in the fair value of investments.

Changes in Net Position – Electric Utility

The Electric Utility's changes in net position for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Revenues:		
Retail sales	\$ 201,959	\$ 194,482
Sale to other utilities	29,862	22,875
Miscellaneous revenues	15,091	14,954
Non-operating revenues	<u>(6,319)</u>	<u>647</u>
 Total revenues	 <u>240,593</u>	 <u>232,958</u>
 Expenses:		
Production	145,451	141,136
Transmission and distribution	34,761	38,428
Customer accounting and sales	12,070	8,340
Amortization	84	86
Depreciation	23,770	23,797
Gas depletion	711	792
Interest expense	<u>5,445</u>	<u>5,715</u>
 Total expenses	 <u>222,292</u>	 <u>218,294</u>
 Transfers to the City's General Fund	 <u>(20,193)</u>	 <u>(17,503)</u>
 Increase (decrease) in net position	 (1,892)	 (2,839)
 Net position, beginning of year	 <u>343,451</u>	 <u>346,290</u>
 Net position, end of year	 <u>\$ 341,559</u>	 <u>\$ 343,451</u>

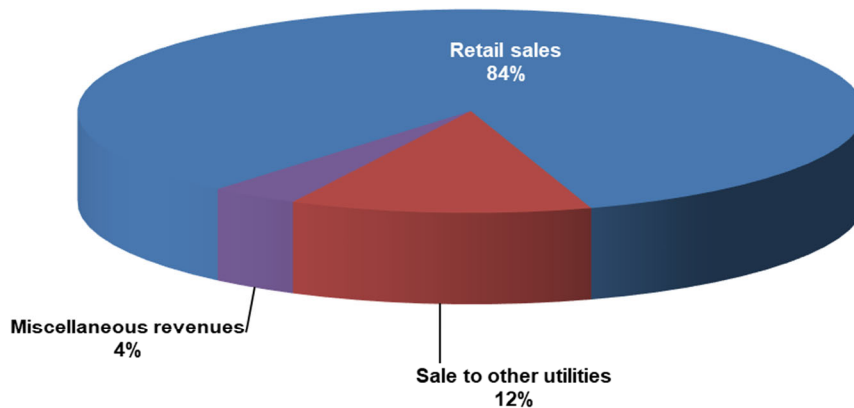
Revenue by Source – Electric Utility

Year ended June 30, 2022

The total revenues increased by 3% from 2021. 2022 retail revenues (residential, commercial, and industrial) continued to be the primary revenue source for the Electric Utility, making up approximately 84% of total revenue. Retail revenues showed an increase of 4% from the prior year were attributable to increase in volumes and rates. Sales to other utilities, accounts for the revenues other than the retail revenues, increased 31% from the prior year.

Non-operating revenues include California Arrearage Payment Program of approximately \$5 million decreased 1,077% from the prior year. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in the fair value of investments.

2022 Revenues



Expenses by Source – Electric Utility

Year ended June 30, 2022

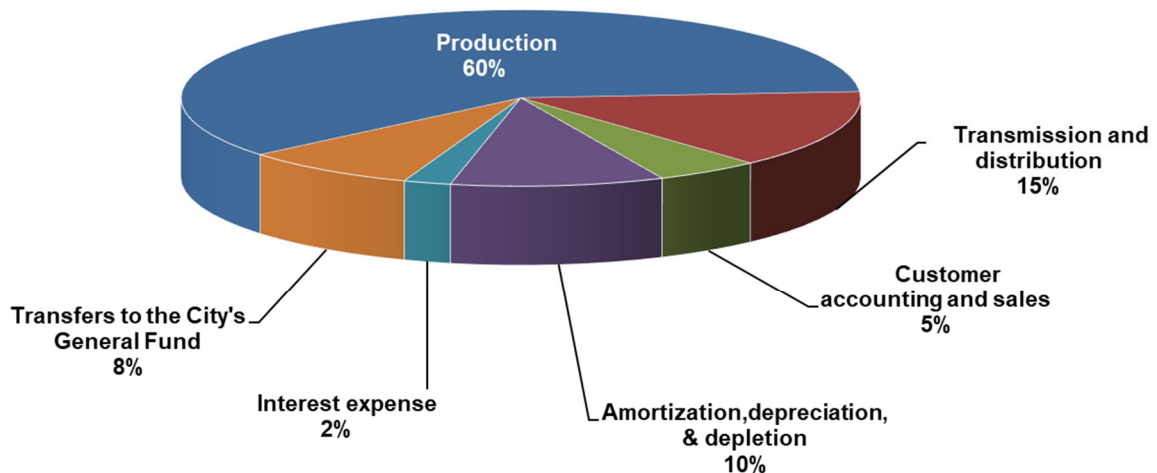
Total expenses for the Electric Utility increased \$3,998 (or 2%) from 2021 level. Production expenses increased 3% from 2021 as a result of higher fuel and spot market prices. Transmission and distribution decreased by 10%, offset by increase in customer accounting and sales expenses from 2021, as a result of California Arrearge Payment Program. Depreciation expense was on par with last year. The depletion of gas decreased 10% from 2021 due to lower gas volumes.

The Gas Depletion account was established to record the use of natural gas associated with the Electric Utility's share of the Natural Gas Project through the Southern California Public Power Authority (SCPPA).

Interest on bonds decreased 5% from 2021 due to lower interest payments.

The City Charter currently provides at the end of each fiscal year, up to 25% of the operating revenues of the Electric Utility to be transferred to the City's General Fund as based on City Council approval. Ten percent (10%) of Electric Works operating revenue for the 2021-22 fiscal year, \$20,193, shall be transferred from the Electric Work Revenue Fund to the Glendale Water and Power Surplus Fund and further transferred to the City's General Reserve Fund for fiscal year 2021-22.

2022 Expenses and Transfers



Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The Electric Utility's investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2022 were \$194,743 (net of accumulated depreciation and depletion). This included investments in production, transmission, and distribution related facilities, as well as in general items such as office equipment, furniture, etc. Capital assets showed a decrease of 8% as of June 30, 2022, respectively, due to an increase in accumulated depreciation and depletion.

The Electric Utility's capital assets as of June 30, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Production	\$ 112,591	\$ 111,626
Transmission and distribution	438,764	441,216
Natural Gas Reserve	22,171	22,166
General	50,770	49,323
Less: accumulated depreciation and depletion	<u>(429,553)</u>	<u>(412,827)</u>
Total capital assets	<u>194,743</u>	<u>211,504</u>

Lease Assets

The Electric Utility is leasing land to install their pieces of equipment. These resulted in recording land lease assets in the amount of \$203.

The Electric Utility's lease assets as of June 30, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	2022	2021
Land	<u>203</u>	<u>-</u>
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net of depreciation	<u>203</u>	<u>-</u>

Additional information on the Electric Utility's capital and lease assets can be found in Note 3 on pages 31 to 32 of this report.

Long-Term Debt

The Electric Utility's long-term debt as of June 30, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Bonds payable:		
Electric Revenue Bonds	\$ 123,445	\$ 129,155
Less: current portion	(7,126)	(6,841)
Unamortized bond premium	17,210	18,341
Total bonds payable	<u>133,529</u>	<u>140,655</u>
Leases payable:		
Flint Peak tower facility ground lease	87	-
Airspace land lease	77	-
Less: current portion	(39)	-
Total leases payable	<u>125</u>	<u>-</u>
Total long-term debt	<u><u>133,654</u></u>	<u><u>140,655</u></u>

During fiscal year 2022, the Electric Utility maintained an "A+" credit rating from Standard & Poor's, "A+" credit rating from Fitch Ratings, and "Aa3" credit rating from Moody's Investors Service for its revenue bonds.

Additional information on the Electric Utility's long-term debt can be found in Note 4 on pages 32 to 36 of this report.

Economic Factors and Rates

The City continues its effort to minimize exposure to market spikes in power and natural gas by implementing retail rate adjustment clauses that allow retail rates to adjust to market conditions and regulatory changes.

The Electric Utility is advancing its commitment to environmental improvement. On May 4, 2018, upon the direction of the City Council to seek cleaner alternatives to the Grayson Repowering Project, GWP issued the Clean Energy RFP to solicit proposals that will enable the City to meet its energy and capacity needs with reliable, sustainable, and environmentally benign solutions. The results of the initiative were presented to the community and incorporated in the 2019 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP). On July 23, 2019, the City Council has unanimously adopted the IRP that enables the utility to reduce its carbon footprint and transition to a 100% clean energy future. The proposed plan includes a grid-scale Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), Internal Combustion Engines, distributed solar with battery system for industrial, commercial and residential customers, in conjunction with energy efficiency and demand response programs.

The Electric Utility has subscribed to the Intermountain Power Plant (IPP) Repowering Project, replacing the coal-fired energy with natural gas generation by 2025, with a plan to transition to 100% green hydrogen by 2045. Participation to this project increases the capacity on the Southern Transmission System (STS) line by mid-2027, providing GWP access to abundant renewable resources being developed in Utah and Wyoming.

Currently, contracts and ownership rights are in place to assure compliance with state renewable energy mandates through the end of the current compliance period. GWP entered into long term power sales agreements with SCPPA for a 25MW share of the Eland 1 solar and battery and 15.5 MW of geothermal generation from the Whitegrass and Star Peak Geothermal Projects. GWP

continuously seeks opportunities for renewable and clean energy sources to meet its obligations under California Senate Bill 100, which requires that 60% of retail loads be served with renewable energy by 2030 and sets a policy that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100% of retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by 2045.

On August 18, 2022, the City Council has directed GWP to develop a plan to reach a goal of having at least 10% of GWP customers adopt a solar and energy storage systems by 2027, and develop an additional demand management measures, with a minimum total peak dispatchable and peak-load-reducing capacity of 100MW. In addition, the City has also expressed its intent to achieve 100% clean energy by 2035.

In August 2022, GWP and its consultant, Black & Veatch, completed the solar PV site development assessment for 65 City owned properties. RFPs for design-build contracts are being developed for a number City owned properties and construction is expected to commence in 2023.

GWP is actively developing alternatives for upgrading the Scholl Canyon landfill gas available within the City of Glendale to allow the production of additional renewable energy and will be preparing and circulated a Final Environmental Impact Report for a proposed Biogas Renewable Generation Project at the Scholl Canyon Landfill. In September 2022, the City Council directed GWP to delay moving forward on the proposed Biogas Renewable Generation Project at the Scholl Canyon Landfill. The City Council further directed staff to develop a community engagement program to educate the public on its energy generation solutions, provide an additional cost/benefit analysis, explore options for cleaning the landfill gas for use in cleaner energy applications, provide additional energy degradation studies on the landfill closure, provide progress updates on City owned solar projects, and develop an additional fire emergency exit plan to include multiple exit routes.

GWP has in place a Net Energy Metering Program and a Feed-In Tariff for the purchase of energy from local renewable sources within the City, and is preparing for expected increases in local solar capacity, energy storage systems, and other forms of distributed generation. GWP implements an array of successful energy efficiency and demand management programs funded by its Public Benefits Charge Program.

On June 12, 2018, the City of Glendale adopted a five-year rate plan (covering FY 2018-19 through FY 2022-23) with annual base rate revenue adjustments of 0%, 0.5%, 1%, 1%, and 1%. Under the new rate plan, electric rates for commercial customers will generally decrease, while residential rates will generally increase to align with the cost of serving each customer class. The rate plan adjusts time of use periods beginning in FY 2019 to align with GWP load profiles, to incentivize off peak usage and to promote the use of electric vehicles. The rate plan also adds a standby rate for customers with nonrenewable self-generation. In June 2020, the City Council deferred the scheduled July 1, 2020 increase by one year to July 1, 2021, and to defer the subsequent two annual rate increases by one year.

GWP is in the process of completing a new COSA which will be completed over the next 2 – 4 months. The new COSA is required to determine what if any rate increases might be needed to support the recently approved and proposed clean energy programs. The new COSA will also take into account the cost of the revised Grayson Repower Project and impacts COVID-19 current and future electric sales and revenues.

The City is nearing completion of a lawsuit challenging its 2013 electric rate plan and the transfer of revenues from the Glendale Water & Power (GWP) Electric Fund to the General Fund. In 2014, Juan Saavedra and I.B.E.W. Local 18 filed a lawsuit in Los Angeles Superior Court (the “2014 IBEW Lawsuit”) challenging the 2013 electric rate plan and the City’s general fund transfer

“GFT”). The Glendale Coalition for a Better Government (“Coalition”) also filed a lawsuit in 2014 challenging the 2013 electric rate plan and GFT (“2014 Coalition Lawsuit”). The 2014 IBEW Lawsuit and 2014 Coalition lawsuit were consolidated for purposes of trial (and are sometimes referred to herein collectively as the “2014 Lawsuits”). In October 2020, the City received a favorable ruling in the remand trial of the 2014 Lawsuits, resulting in a determination that the City will not have to make any refunds of electric rate revenues or general fund transfers. That decision has been appealed by IBEW.

In addition, the Coalition filed a petition for writ of mandate in July 2018 challenging the City’s 2018 electric rates on similar grounds as the 2014 Lawsuit (“2018 Coalition Lawsuit”). The 2018 Coalition Lawsuit was dismissed without prejudice and the statute of limitations tolled until there was a final non-appealable judgment in the 2014 Coalition Lawsuit.

Additional information on the settlement of 2014 Coalition Lawsuit and 2018 Coalition Lawsuit and the status of IBEW appeal can be found in Note 11 under General Fund Transfer and Electric Rates Litigation on pages 52 to 54 of this report.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Electric Utility’s finances. Questions concerning any information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the General Manager of Glendale Water & Power – 141 North Glendale Avenue, Level 4, Glendale, California 91206.

CITY OF GLENDALE
ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE FUND
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2022 (in thousands)
(with comparative amounts for 2021)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Assets		
Current assets:		
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 136,560	\$ 149,657
Cash with fiscal agent	2,332	2,538
Investments with fiscal agent	2,398	2,398
Interest receivable	1,422	1,063
Accounts receivable, net	16,536	16,231
Unbilled receivable	16,455	15,558
Due from other agencies	72	100
Inventories	9,704	9,401
Prepaid items and other	8,565	8,381
Total current assets	<u>194,044</u>	<u>205,327</u>
Noncurrent assets:		
Capital assets:		
Land	6,306	6,306
Natural gas reserve	22,171	22,166
Buildings and improvements	73,722	73,716
Machinery and equipment	512,684	513,741
Intangible assets	327	327
Accumulated depreciation	(414,831)	(398,901)
Accumulated natural gas depletion	(14,481)	(13,770)
Amortization	(241)	(156)
Construction in progress	9,086	8,075
Lease assets	203	-
Total capital assets	<u>194,946</u>	<u>211,504</u>
Pooled designated & invested cash	124,100	124,100
Pooled Restricted cash	41,417	24,032
Leases receivable	1,016	-
Other noncurrent assets	<u>166,533</u>	<u>148,132</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>361,479</u>	<u>359,636</u>
Total assets	<u>555,523</u>	<u>564,963</u>
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	467	496
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	8,898	9,569
Loss on refunding	3,627	3,863
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>12,992</u>	<u>13,928</u>
Total assets and deferred outflow of resources	<u><u>568,515</u></u>	<u><u>578,891</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF GLENDALE
ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE FUND
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2022 (in thousands)
(with comparative amounts for 2021)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	17,915	9,466
Contracts-retained amount due	2	-
Bonds payable, due in one year	7,126	6,841
Deposits	1,355	1,277
Interest payable	2,572	2,691
Leases payable	39	-
Wages and benefits payable	1,294	2,569
Total current liabilities	<u>30,303</u>	<u>22,844</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Bonds payable	133,529	140,655
Lease payable	125	-
OPEB liability	2,156	2,632
Net pension liability	37,753	68,975
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>173,563</u>	<u>212,262</u>
Total liabilities	<u>203,866</u>	<u>235,106</u>
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Deferred inflows of resources related to leases	990	-
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	682	293
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	21,418	41
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>23,090</u>	<u>334</u>
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>226,956</u>	<u>235,440</u>
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	61,184	72,099
Restricted for		
Carbon Emissions	26,718	17,443
Investment-gas/electric commodity	7,281	919
Low carbon fuel standard	1,749	-
SCAQMD emission controls	5,669	5,669
Unrestricted	238,958	247,321
Total net position	<u>\$ 341,559</u>	<u>\$ 343,451</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF GLENDALE
ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE FUND

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Year Ended June 30, 2022 (in thousands)
(with comparative amounts for 2021)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Operating revenues:		
Retail:		
Electric residential sales	\$ 85,438	\$ 84,865
Electric commercial sales	113,588	106,655
Electric street light sales	2,933	2,962
Sales to other utilities	29,862	22,875
Miscellaneous revenues	15,091	14,954
Total operating revenues	<u>246,912</u>	<u>232,311</u>
Operating expenses:		
Production	145,451	141,136
Transmission & distribution	34,761	38,428
Customer accounting and sales	12,070	8,340
Amortization	84	86
Depreciation	23,770	23,797
Gas depletion	711	792
Total operating expenses	<u>216,847</u>	<u>212,579</u>
Operating income	<u>30,065</u>	<u>19,732</u>
Non operating revenues (expenses):		
Grant revenue	4,995	-
Interest Income	(12,613)	532
Sales of property	343	115
Leases/rentals revenues	956	-
Interest expense	(5,445)	(5,715)
Total non operating revenues (expenses), net	<u>(11,764)</u>	<u>(5,068)</u>
Income before transfers	<u>18,301</u>	<u>14,664</u>
Transfer to the General Fund of the City	<u>(20,193)</u>	<u>(17,503)</u>
Change in net position	(1,892)	(2,839)
Net position at beginning of year	343,451	348,688
Prior period adjustment	-	(2,398)
Net position at end of year	<u>\$ 341,559</u>	<u>\$ 343,451</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF GLENDALE
ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE FUND

Statement of Cash Flows

Year Ended June 30, 2022 (in thousands)

(with comparative amounts for 2021)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash from customers	\$ 244,775	\$ 227,838
Cash paid to employees	(39,304)	(37,632)
Cash paid to suppliers	(154,506)	(143,175)
Cash from settlement	-	68
Operating grants received	4,995	-
	<u>55,960</u>	<u>47,099</u>
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Lease revenue received	956	-
Transfers in/out, net	(20,193)	(17,503)
	<u>(19,237)</u>	<u>(17,503)</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Lease of capital assets	(40)	-
Acquisition of property, plant, gas and equipment	(7,804)	(8,610)
Interest paid on long-term debt	(6,458)	(6,720)
Principal payments and premiums	(5,710)	(5,460)
Proceed from sales of capital assets	343	116
	<u>(19,669)</u>	<u>(20,674)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received	3,993	909
Decrease in fair value of investments	(16,965)	-
	<u>(12,972)</u>	<u>909</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>4,082</u>	<u>9,831</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>300,327</u>	<u>290,496</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 304,409</u>	<u>\$ 300,327</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CITY OF GLENDALE
ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE FUND
Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended June 30, 2022 (in thousands)
(with comparative amounts for 2021)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	\$ 30,065	\$ 19,732
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Amortization	84	86
Depreciation	23,770	23,797
Gas depletion	711	792
Operating grants received	4,995	-
(Increase) Accounts receivable net	(1,320)	(3,352)
(Increase) Unbilled Services	(897)	(238)
(Increase) Decrease Due from other agencies	28	(68)
(Increase) Decrease Inventories	(303)	617
(Increase) Decrease Prepaid expenses	(183)	3,079
(Increase) Decrease Deferred outflows from OPEB	28	(365)
(Increase) Decrease Deferred outflows from pension	671	(1,833)
Increase (Decrease) Accrued wages payable	(1,275)	193
Increase Accounts payable	8,448	1,838
Increase Contracts - retention	2	-
Increase (Decrease) Increase Deposits	78	(747)
Increase (Decrease) OPEB liability	(476)	446
Increase (Decrease) Deferred inflows from OPEB	389	(50)
Increase (Decrease) Deferred inflows from pension	21,377	(1,202)
Increase Deferred inflows from leases	990	-
Increase (Decrease) Net pension liability	(31,222)	4,374
Total adjustments	<u>25,895</u>	<u>27,367</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 55,960</u>	<u>\$ 47,099</u>
Reconciliation of Statement of Cash Flows to Statement of Net Position:		
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 136,560	\$ 149,657
Cash with fiscal agent	2,332	2,538
Pooled designated & invested cash	124,100	124,100
Restricted cash	41,417	24,032
Cash and cash equivalents at June 30	<u>\$ 304,409</u>	<u>\$ 300,327</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies of the City of Glendale (the City) as they pertain to the Electric Enterprise Fund, (Electric Utility). All amounts, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in thousands of dollars.

Fund

The accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered to be an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts for recording cash and other resources together with all related liabilities, obligations and net position that are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations.

Basis of Presentation

The City's Electric Utility is used to account for the construction, operation and maintenance of the City-owned electric utility. The Fund is considered to be an enterprise fund, proprietary fund type, and uses flow of economic resources measurement focus to determine net income and financial position, as defined under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Accordingly, the accrual basis of accounting is followed by the Electric Utility, where revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when incurred. The Electric Utility is included in the City's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR), and therefore, these financial statements do not purport to represent the financial position and changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flow thereof of the City.

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

Pooled Cash and Investments

The Electric Utility pools its cash with the City. The Electric Utility values its cash and investments at fair value in the statement of net position and recognizes the corresponding change in the fair value of investments in the year in which the change occurred. The City categorizes the fair value measurements of its investments based on the hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value hierarchy, which has three levels, is based on the valuation inputs used to measure an asset's fair value: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The City manages its pooled idle cash and investments under a formal investment policy that is reviewed by the Investment Committee and adopted by the City Council and follows the guidelines of the State of California Government Code. Individual investments cannot be identified with any single fund because the City may be required to liquidate its investments at any time to cover large outlays required in excess of normal operating needs.

Interest income from the investment of pooled cash is allocated to the Electric Utility on a monthly basis based upon the prior month end cash balance of the Electric Utility as a percent of the month end total pooled cash balance. The City normally holds the investment to maturity; therefore no realized gain/loss is recorded.

For purposes of statement of cash flows of the Electric Utility, cash and cash equivalents include all pooled cash and investments, pooled designated & invested cash, restricted cash and cash with fiscal agents with an original maturity of three months or less. The Electric Utility considers the cash and investments pool to be a demand deposit accounts where funds may be withdrawn and deposited at any time without prior notice or penalty.

Pooled Designated Cash and Investments

A Cash Reserve Policy for the Electric Utility was first established in 2003. Its provision calls for annual review of the reserves to determine if the recommended levels are sufficient. The annual review of the Cash Reserve Policy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022, established a target of \$124,100 of designated cash in the following categories: \$57,700 for the operating reserve, \$40,400 for contingency reserve; \$10,000 for rate stabilization reserve; and \$16,000 for Reserve for Gas Reserve Project. As of June 30, 2022, \$124,100 was designated.

Capital Assets

The Electric Utility's capital assets include land, building, improvements and equipments that are reported in the Electric Utility's financial statements. The Electric Utility follows the City's asset capitalization policy. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of \$10 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost. Donated assets representing utility service assets, which are donated to the City by independent contractors, are recorded at acquisition cost. Depreciation for both purchased and contributed assets are computed using a straight-line method, based upon average estimated useful life of an asset.

A summary of the useful lives of the capital assets of the Electric Utility is as follows:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Building and Improvements	10-50
General Structure & Parking Lot Landscaping Improvements	10
Building Improvements	20
Land Improvements	30
Transmission-Off System	50
Machinery and Equipment	3-12
Passenger Cars, Pickup	3-8
Cargo Vans	6-8
Dump/Tractor/Trailer Trucks	10-12

Lease Assets

Lease assets represent the Electric Utility's control of the right to use an underlying asset for the lease term, as specified in the contract, in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Lease assets, which include land, structures, mobile equipment and equipment, follow the same capitalization threshold of \$10 as capital assets. Lease assets are recorded at the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liabilities and modified by any lease payments made to the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease term, less any lease incentive received from the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease term along with any initial direct costs that are ancillary charges necessary to place the lease asset into service. Lease assets are depreciated using a straight-line depreciation over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

Inventories

Inventories, consisting primarily of construction and maintenance materials and tools for the production and distribution system of the Electric Utility are stated at cost, using the weighted average cost method or disposal value.

Long-Term Debt

The long-term debt and other obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are expensed in the period when the debt is issued.

Lease Payable

Lease payable represents the Electric Utility's obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Lease payable is recognized at the commencement date based on the present value of expected lease payments over the lease term, less any lease incentives. Interest expense is recognized ratably over the contract term.

Compensated Absences

The Electric Utility records and funds a liability for its employees' earned but unused accumulated vacation and overtime.

The Electric Utility also provides sick leave conversion benefits through the Retiree Health Saving Plan (RHSP). Unused sick leave is converted to a dollar amount and deposited in the employee's RHSP account at retirement. The account is used to pay healthcare premiums for the retiree and beneficiaries. After the account is exhausted, the retirees can terminate coverage or elect to continue paying the healthcare premiums from personal funds. The Electric Utility records an expense as the benefit is earned and probable of being paid out.

For additional details on the Compensated Absences, please refer to the City of Glendale Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)

Eligible employees of the Electric Utility are eligible to participate in the City's defined benefit OPEB plan, City of Glendale Retiree Benefits Plan (Plan), provides OPEB for all permanent full-time general and public safety employees of the City. The Plan is a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by the City and governed by the City Council. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

Additional information on the Electric Utility's OPEB can be found in Note 6 on pages 40 to 44 of this report.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the City of Glendale's California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS) plans and additions to/deductions from the Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Accounts Receivable

The Electric Utility records revenues that have already been earned but not yet received as of June 30 from individual customers, private entities and government agencies. Also, recoveries to utility customer receivables previously written off are recorded when received. An allowance for doubtful account is maintained for utility and miscellaneous accounts receivable. The allowance for doubtful account is adjusted at fiscal year end based on the amount equal to the annual uncollectible accounts. As of June 30, 2022, the Electric Utility's allowance for doubtful accounts was \$169.

Unbilled Receivable

The Electric Utility records revenues for utility services delivered to customers but not billed. As of June 30, 2022, the Electric Utility's unbilled receivables was \$16,455.

Lease Receivable

The Electric Utility measures lease receivable at the present value of lease payments expected to be received during the lease term. Interest revenue is recognized ratably over the contract term.

Prepaid Items and other

Certain payments to the vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting period and are recorded as prepaid, which are then recognized as expense as benefits are received. As of June 30, 2022, prepaid was \$8,565.

Contracts - Retained Amount Due

The Electric Utility withholds 5% - 10% of each progress payment on construction contracts. These retained amounts are not released until final inspection is completed and sufficient time has elapsed for sub-contractors to file claims against the contractor. As of June 30, 2022, contracts – retained was \$2.

Deposits

The Electric Utility requires all new or existing utility customers that have not or failed to establish their credit worthiness with the Electric Utility to place a deposit. The deposits are refunded after these customers establish their credit worthiness to the Electric Utility. As of June 30, 2022, the Electric Utility's deposits was \$1,355.

Transfers to the City

The City's charter provides for certain percentages (up to a maximum of 25%) of operating revenues in the Electric Utility to be transferred to the City's General Fund. For the fiscal year 2022, ten percent (10%) of Electric Works retail revenue shall be transferred from the Electric Work Revenue Fund to the Glendale Water and Power Surplus Fund and further transferred to the General Reserve Fund. As of June 30, 2022, the Electric Utility's transfers to the City was \$20,193.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by non-debt capital related liabilities, added or reduced any deferred outflows/inflows of resources that is capital debt related, and reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets, excluding unspent debt proceeds. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

The Electric Utility first applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues are recognized for services and energy provided to customers, and customers are billed either monthly or bi-monthly. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The Electric Utility presents and the City Council adopts an annual budget. The proposed budget includes estimated expenses and forecasted revenues. The City Council adopts the Electric Utility's budget in June each year via a resolution.

Pronouncements Issued But Not Yet Implemented

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued pronouncements that have an effective date that may impact future financial presentation. Management has not determined what, if any, impact implementation of the following statements may have on the financial statements of the Electric Utility.

- GASB Statement No. 93 – *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*. The objective of this statement is to address those and other accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an IBOR. The statement, except for paragraphs 11b, 13, and 14, is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2020. The paragraph 11b is effective for fiscal years ending after December 31, 2021 (FY2022-23).
- GASB Statement No. 94 – *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. The objective of this statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022 (FY 2022-23).
- GASB Statement No. 96 – *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. The objective of this statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022 (FY 2022-23).
- GASB Statement No. 99 – *Omnibus 2022*. The objectives of this statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practices issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB statements and (2) accounting and

financial reporting for financial guarantees. The requirements related to leases, PPPs, and SBITAs are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022 (FY 2022-23). The requirements related to financial guarantees and the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement 53 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023 (FY 2023-24).

- GASB Statement No. 100 – *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections-an amendment of GASB Statement NO. 62*. The primary objective of this statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023 (FY 2023-24).
- GASB Statement No. 101 – *Compensated Absences*. The objective of this statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023 (FY 2024-25).

Implementation of Pronouncement

The Electric Utility has adopted and implemented, where applicable, the following GASB Statements during the year ended June 30, 2022:

- GASB Statement No. 87 – *Leases*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021.
- GASB Statement No. 91 – *Conduit Debt Obligations*. The objective of this Statement is to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments-extend by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021.
- GASB Statement No. 92 – *Omnibus 2020*. The objectives of this statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practices issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2020.

- GASB Statement No. 93 – *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*. The objective of this statement is to address those and other accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an IBOR. The statement, except for paragraphs 11b, 13, and 14, is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2020. The paragraphs 13 and 14 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021.

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

The statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources, in addition to assets. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources, or expenses, until then. For current or advance refunding resulting in defeasance of debt, the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debts (i.e., deferred charges) is reported as a deferred outflow of resources and amortized to interest expense based on the straight line method over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter. When the City makes the pension contributions and OPEB payments after the measurement date, the City reports deferred outflows of resources. When there is an increase in pension and OPEB expense arising from the recognition of change in assumptions and differences between expected and actual expense on pension plan investments, the City reports a deferred outflow of resources until the increase is recognized in expense. This category consists of loss on refunding, related to pension, and related to OPEB for reporting in the statements of net position. As of June 30, 2022, the Electric Utility's deferred outflows of resources was \$12,992.

The statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources, in addition to liabilities. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources, or revenues, until then. When there is a decrease in pension and OPEB expense arising from the recognition of changes in assumptions and of differences between expected and actual experience, and difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments, the Electric Utility reports a deferred inflow of resources until the decrease is recognized in expense. For leases that the Electric Utility is the lessor, the amount of the initial measurement of the lease receivable is reported as a deferred inflow of resources, and amortized to lease revenue based on the straight line method over the lease term. The Electric Utility records deferred inflows of resources related to leases, OPEB, and pension. As of June 30, 2022, the Electric Utility's deferred inflows of resources was \$23,090.

Prior-Year Data

Selected information regarding the prior year has been included in the accompanying financial statements. This information has been included for comparison purposes only and does not represent a complete presentation in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Electric Utility Fund's prior-year financial statements from which this selected financial data was derived.

2. Pooled Cash and Investments

Cash resources of the Electric Utility are combined with other City funds to form a pool of cash and investments, which is managed by the City Treasurer under a formal investment policy that is reviewed by the Investment Committee and adopted annually by the City Council. Therefore, individual investments cannot be identified with any single fund. Income from the investment of pooled cash is allocated to the Electric Utility on a monthly basis, based upon the month-end cash balance of the Electric Utility as a percent of the month-end total pooled cash balance. Of this total pooled cash and investments, \$302,077 pertains to the Electric Utility for fiscal year 2022. Pooled cash and investments are stated at the fair value.

The City categorizes the fair value measurements of its investments based on the hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value hierarchy, which has three levels, is based on the valuation inputs used to measure an asset's fair value: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

Cash and investments at fiscal year-end consist of the following:

	2022
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 136,560
Cash and investments with fiscal agent	4,730
Pooled restricted cash	41,417
Pooled designated and invested cash	124,100
Total	<u>\$ 306,807</u>

For additional details on the City investment pool including disclosure relating to Interest Rate Risk, Credit Risk, Custodial Credit Risk, Investment in State Investment Pool and Fair Value Measurement, please refer to Note 3 of the City of Glendale Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

Restricted Cash

Cash and investments restricted for a specific purpose by either bond resolution, funding agency, or an outside third party are classified as restricted assets. The restricted cash consists of Southern California Air Quality Management District environmental compliance funds, California Air Resources Board carbon emission reduction, Low Carbon Fuel Standard funds, and investment in gas and electric commodity. As of June 30, 2022, there is \$41,417 recorded. The amounts set aside in this account shall remain therein until from time to time expended for the projects and purposes of paying for the costs of acquisition and construction of certain improvements to the Electric System of the City.

Cash and investments with Fiscal Agent

The Electric Utility has monies held by trustees or fiscal agents pledged to the payment or security of certain bonds. These are subject to the same risk category as the invested cash. The California Government Code provides that these funds, in the absence of specific statutory provisions governing the issuance of bonds or certificates, may be invested in accordance with the ordinances, resolutions or indentures specifying the types of investments its trustees or fiscal agents may make. These funds are governed by the bond indentures. These ordinances are generally more restrictive than the City’s general investment policy.

As of June 30, 2022, the Electric Utility had \$4,730 on deposit with fiscal agent as required by the bond documents; the Electric Utility had the following underlying investments:

Cash and investments with fiscal agents	Total	Maturity	Moody's Rating
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	\$ 2,398	More than 5 yr	Unrated
Money Market	2,332	Less than 1 yr	Aaa
	<u>\$ 4,730</u>		

3. Capital Assets and Lease Assets

A summary of the changes in Electric Utility June 30, 2022 Capital Assets is as follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2021	Increases	Decreases	Reclass	Balance at June 30, 2022
Capital assets not being depreciated/depleted:					
Land	\$ 6,306	-	-	-	6,306
Construction in progress	8,075	3,357	-	(2,346)	9,086
Total assets not being depreciated/depleted	14,381	3,357	-	(2,346)	15,392
Depreciable capital assets:					
Building and improvements	73,716	6	-	-	73,722
Machinery and equipment	513,741	4,459	(7,862)	2,346	512,684
Total other capital assets at cost	587,457	4,465	(7,862)	2,346	586,406
Depletable capital assets:					
Natural gas reserve	22,166	5	-	-	22,171
Amortizable intangible assets:					
Intangible assets	327	-	-	-	327
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Building and improvements	49,800	1,974	-	-	51,774
Machinery and equipment	349,101	21,794	(7,838)	-	363,057
Total accumulated depreciation	398,901	23,768	(7,838)	-	414,831
Less accumulated natural gas depletion:					
Natural gas reserve	13,770	711	-	-	14,481
Less amortization					
Intangible assets	156	85	-	-	241
Total assets being depreciated/depleted	197,123	(20,094)	(24)	2,346	179,351
Electric Fund capital assets, net	\$ 211,504	(16,737)	(24)	-	194,743

A summary of the changes in Electric Utility June 30, 2022 Lease Assets is as follows:

	Balance at July 01, 2021	Increases	Decreases	Reclass	Balance at June 30, 2022
Lease assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 203	-	-	-	203
Total Lease assets not being depreciated	\$ 203	-	-	-	203

Natural Gas Project

In June 2005, the City elected to participate in the Natural Gas Reserve Project through SCPPA and entered into a 25 year Gas Sales Agreement with SCPPA for up to 2,000 MMBtu per day. The project calls for the acquisition and development of gas resources, reserves, fields, wells, and related facilities to provide a long-term supply of natural gas for its participants. The first acquisition was completed on July 1, 2005 with the total cost to the participants at \$306.1 million. The City's share in the project is \$13.1 million or 4.2553%. Subsequently, capital drilling costs of \$9 million had been capitalized. As of June 30, 2022, the balance for the Natural Gas Reserve Project, net of accumulated natural gas depletion was \$7,690.

4. Long-Term Debt

The Electric Utility's outstanding principal as of June 30, 2022 consists of the following:

	<u>Remaining Interest Rates</u>	<u>Original Issue</u>	<u>Outstanding June 30, 2022</u>
Electric Revenue Bonds, 2013 Refunding Series	4.00%-5.00%	20,510	\$ 14,540
Electric Revenue Bonds, 2013 Series	3.00%-5.00%	60,000	51,085
Electric Revenue Bonds, 2016 Refunding Series	4.00%-5.00%	72,615	57,820
Total			<u>\$ 123,445</u>

Electric Revenue Bonds, 2013 Refunding Series

The Electric utility of Glendale Water & Power issued \$20,510 in revenue bonds in March 2013 to provide funds to refund all of the City's outstanding Electric Revenue Bonds, 2003 Series and pay cost of issuance. The bond proceeds were deposited in an escrow account and were used to refund the Electric Revenue Bonds, 2003 Series through a legal defeasance.

The refunding resulted in the recognition of a deferred loss on refunding of \$79 as of June 30, 2022, and is being amortized through FY 2031-32. The refunding also resulted in cash flow savings of \$3,699 which is the difference between the cash flows required from the prior debt service and the cash flows required for the new refunding debt service.

Interest rates range from 4.00% to 5.00% and paid semiannually on August 1 and February 1. Principal payments are made annually on February 1. The 2013 Refunding Bonds mature in

regularly increasing amounts ranging from \$1,145 to \$1,805 annually from FY 2022-23 to FY 2031-32. Outstanding principal balance at June 30, 2022 was \$14,540.

The 2013 Refunding Bonds have an optional redemption on and after February 1, 2024.

Electric Revenue Bonds, 2013 Series

The Electric utility of Glendale Water & Power issued \$60,000 in revenue bonds in December 2013 to finance the costs of acquisition and construction of certain improvements to the City's electric public utility including the rebuilding of Grandview substation and other reliability improvements to the distribution system.

Interest rates range from 3.00% to 5.00% and paid semiannually on August 1 and February 1. Principal payments are made annually on February 1. The 2013 Bonds will mature in regularly increasing amounts ranging from \$1,430 to \$3,795 annually from FY 2022-23 to FY 2042-43. Outstanding principal balance at June 30, 2022 was \$51,085.

The 2013 Bonds have an optional redemption on and after February 1, 2024. The 2013 Bonds maturing on February 1, 2039 and February 1, 2043 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption from mandatory sinking account payments set aside in the Parity Obligation Payment Fund.

Electric Revenue Bonds, 2016 Refunding Series

The Electric utility of Glendale Water & Power issued \$72,615 in revenue bonds in May 2016 to provide moneys for the refunding of all of the City's outstanding Electric Revenue Bonds, 2006 Refunding Series, a portion of the City's outstanding Electric Revenue Bonds, 2008 Series, and paying the costs of issuance of the 2016 Bonds. The bond proceeds were deposited in an escrow account and were used to refund the Electric Revenue Bonds, 2006 Refunding Series and a portion of the outstanding Electric Revenue Bonds, 2008 Series through a legal defeasance.

The refunding resulted in the recognition of a deferred loss on refunding of \$3,548 as of June 30, 2022, and is being amortized through FY 2037-38. The refunding also resulted in cash flow savings of \$13,026 which is the difference between the cash flows required from the prior debt service and the cash flows required for the new refunding debt service.

Interest rates are 5.00% and paid semiannually on August 1 and February 1. Principal payments are made annually on February 1. The 2016 Refunding Bonds will mature in regularly increasing amounts ranging from \$2,700 to \$4,715 annually from FY 2022-23 to FY 2037-38. Outstanding principal balance at June 30, 2022 was \$57,820.

The 2016 Refunding Bonds have an optional redemption on and after February 1, 2027. The 2016 Refunding Bonds maturing on February 1, 2038 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption from mandatory sinking account payments set aside in the Parity Obligation Payment Fund.

The Electric Utility has outstanding long-term debt of \$140,655 and has no direct borrowings and no direct placements as of June 30, 2022. The Electric Utility also has no outstanding or unused line of credit related to long-term debt as of June 30, 2022. The Electric Utility bonds payable contain a provision that none of the electric utility assets owned by the City will be sold or leased if the City is unable to satisfy the debt service requirement. The Electric Utility bonds payable contain a provision that in an event of default, the owners of 25% in aggregate Bond Obligations of Bonds then outstanding may call a meeting of the bond owners for the purpose of electing a bondowners' committee. The Electric Utility bonds payable contain a subjective acceleration clause that allows the bondowners' committee to accelerate payment of the entire principal and interest amounts to become immediately due in an event of default by the City.

	Amount outstanding at June 30, 2021	Additions	Retirements	Amount outstanding at June 30, 2022	Due within one year
Electric Revenue Bonds, 2013 Refunding Series	\$ 15,635	-	1,095	14,540	1,145
Electric Revenue Bonds, 2013 Series	52,445	-	1,360	51,085	1,430
Electric Revenue Bonds, 2016 Refunding Series	61,075	-	3,255	57,820	3,420
Premium	18,341	-	1,131	17,210	1,131
Total bonds payable	<u>\$ 147,496</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,841</u>	<u>140,655</u>	<u>7,126</u>

Leases Payable

	Amount outstanding at July 1, 2021	Additions	Retirements	Amount outstanding at June 30, 2022	Due within one year
Flint Peak tower facility ground lease	\$ 89	-	2	87	2
Airspace land lease	114	-	37	77	37
Total leases payable	<u>\$ 203</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>39</u>

The annual debt service requirements to amortize long-term bonded debt at June 30, 2022 are as follows:

Fiscal year	Electric Revenue Bonds		
	Interest	Principal	Total
2023	\$ 6,172	5,995	12,167
2024	5,873	6,300	12,173
2025	5,558	6,600	12,158
2026	5,228	6,930	12,158
2027	4,880	7,270	12,150
2028-2032	18,699	37,350	56,049
2033-2037	10,481	29,065	39,546
2038-2042	3,679	20,140	23,819
2043	190	3,795	3,985
	<u>\$ 60,760</u>	<u>123,445</u>	<u>184,205</u>

The Electric Utility's total future minimum payments under lease agreements at June 30, 2022 are as follows:

Fiscal year	Future Minimum Lease Payments		
	Interest	Principal	Total
2023	\$ 2	39	41
2024	1	41	42
2025	1	6	7
2026	1	3	4
2027	1	3	4
2028-2032	4	18	22
2033-2037	3	27	30
2038-2041	1	27	28
	<u>\$ 14</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>178</u>

A summary of the Electric Utility's lease terms and interest rates is as follows:

Land leases - annual principal payments ranging from \$3 to \$41 from FY 2022-23 to FY 2040-41 plus interest rates ranging from 0.28% to 1.47%. Outstanding principal balance at June 30, 2022 was \$164.

Building and land leases provide for increases in future minimum annual lease payments based on a defined percentage increases as stated in the lease agreements or defined increases in the Consumer Price Index, subject to certain minimum increases.

Rate Covenants

The Electric Utility has covenanted in the Indenture of Trust that Net Income of the Electric System for each fiscal year will be at least equal to 1.10 times the amount necessary to pay principal and interest as the same become due on all Bonds and Parity Obligations for such fiscal year. The Electric Utility is in compliance with this requirement. For the year ended June 30, 2022, net income as defined in the indenture, was \$46,014 and the debt service requirement was \$12,168.

5. Pension Plan

Plan Description

All qualified permanent and probationary employees of the Electric Utility are eligible to participate in the City's Miscellaneous Plan, an agent multiple employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS) which acts as a common investment and administrative agent for its participating member employers. Benefit provisions under the Plan is established by State statute and City resolution. CalPERS issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plans regarding benefit provisions, assumptions and membership information can be found on the CalPERS website at: www.calpers.ca.gov.

Benefits Provided

CalPERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to one year of full time employment. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 with statutorily reduced benefits. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after 5 years of service.

The Plan's provisions and benefits in effect at the measurement date ended June 30, 2021, are summarized as follows:

	Miscellaneous		
	Prior to January 1, 2011	Between January 1, 2011 and December 31, 2012	On or after January 1, 2013
Hire date			
Benefit formula	2.5% @ 55	2% @ 55	2% @ 62
Benefit vesting Schedule	5 years of service	5 years of service	5 years of service
Benefit payments	monthly for life	monthly for life	monthly for life
Retirement age	50-55+	50-63+	52-67+
Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation	2.0% to 2.5%	1.426% to 2.418%	1.0% to 2.5%

Contributions

Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers are determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in rate. Funding contributions for both Plans are determined annual on an actuarial basis as of June 30 by CalPERS. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The City is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rates of employees.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Electric Utility contributions to the City's Miscellaneous Plan was \$8,500.

Pension Liability, Pension Expenses and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

As of June 30, 2022, the Electric Utility reported a liability of \$37,753 for its proportionate share of the City's Miscellaneous Plan net pension liability. The net pension liability of the Miscellaneous Plan was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, rolled forward to June 30, 2021 using standard update procedures. The Electric Utility's proportion of the City's Miscellaneous Plan net pension liability at June 30, 2022 was based on the Electric Utility's fiscal year 2021 contributions to the City's Miscellaneous Plan relative to the total City contributions to the Miscellaneous Plan. Electric Utility's proportion was 21% for 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Electric Utility recognized pension expense of (\$674). At June 30, 2022, the Electric Utility reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	\$ 8,500	-
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	398	333
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	21,085
Total	<u>\$ 8,898</u>	<u>21,418</u>

The amount of \$8,500 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Electric Utility’s contributions to the City’s plan subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2023.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

<u>Year ending June 30</u>	<u>Amounts</u>
2023	\$ (5,133)
2024	(4,999)
2025	(5,054)
2026	(5,834)
Total	<u>\$ (21,020)</u>

Actuarial Assumptions

The Electric Utility’s proportion of the City’s total pension liability in the June 30, 2020 Miscellaneous Plan actuarial valuation was rolled forward to measure the June 30, 2021 total pension liability, based on the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

Valuation date	June 30, 2020
Measurement date	June 30, 2021
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal in accordance with the requirements of GASB 68
Actuarial assumptions:	
Discount rate	7.15%
Inflation	2.50%
Salary increase	Varies by Entry Age and Service
Mortality rate table	Derived using CalPERS' Membership Data for all Funds
Post-retirement benefit increase	The lesser of contract COLA or 2.50% until Purchasing Power Protection Allowance floor on purchasing power applies, 2.50% thereafter

The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS-specific data. The probabilities of mortality are based on the 2017 CalPERS Experience Study for the period from 1997 to 2015. Pre-retirement and Post-retirement mortality rates include 15 years of projected mortality improvement using 90% of Scale MP-2016 published by the Society of Actuaries. For more details on this table, please refer to the CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions report from December 2017 that can be found on the CalPERS website.

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class.

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Using historical returns of all the funds' assets classes, expected compound (geometric) returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long-term (11+ years) using a building-block approach. Using the expected nominal returns for both short-term and long-term, the present value of benefits was calculated for each fund. The expected rate of return was set by calculating the rounded single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both short-term and long-term returns. The expected rate of return was then set equal to the single equivalent rate calculated above and adjusted to account for assumed administrative expenses. The expected real rates of return by asset class are as followed:

Asset Class *	Target Allocation	Real Return Years 1 - 10 **	Real Return Years 11+ ***
Global Equity	50.00%	4.80%	5.98%
Fixed Income	28.00%	1.00%	2.62%
Inflation Assets	-	0.77%	1.81%
Private Equity	8.00%	6.30%	7.23%
Real Assets	13.00%	3.75%	4.93%
Liquidity	1.00%	-	(0.92)%
Total	100.00%		

* In the System's ACFR, Fixed Income is included in Global Debt Securities; Liquidity is included in Short-term Investments; Inflation Assets are included in both Global Equity Securities and Global Debt Securities

** An expected inflation rate of 2.00% used for this period.

*** An expected inflation rate of 2.92% used for this period.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.15%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made

at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Electric Utility's Proportionate share of the City's Miscellaneous Plan's Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the Electric Utility's proportionate share of the net pension liability, calculated using the discount rate of 7.15%, as well as what the Electric Utility's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate:

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

1% Decrease		6.15%
Net Pension Liability	\$	72,523
Current Discount Rate		7.15%
Net Pension Liability	\$	37,753
1% Increase		8.15%
Net Pension Liability	\$	9,008

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the City's collective net pension liability is available in the City's separately issued Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR). The City's financial statements may be obtained by contacting the City of Glendale's Finance Department. The report may also be obtained on the internet at www.glendaleca.gov/government/departments/finance/budget/annual-report.

6. Other Post Employment Benefits Than Pensions (OPEB)

Plan Description

Eligible employees of the Electric Utility are eligible to participate in the City's defined benefit OPEB plan, City of Glendale Retiree Benefits Plan (Plan), provides OPEB for all permanent full-time general and public safety employees of the City. The Plan is a single-employer defined

benefit OPEB plan administered by the City and governed by the City Council. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

Benefits Provided

The City provides Medicare Part A reimbursements to retirees and their spouses if the retirees were hired in the City prior to April 1, 1986, and ineligible for premium-free Medicare Part A.

The City also provides cash subsidy for medical insurance premiums to three groups of retirees: (1) retirees who retired before July 1, 2001, and the length of the subsidy was pre-determined based on the retirees' sick leave balances at the time of retirement. The subsidy is capped by the actual premium, and the unreduced city-paid amount continues to surviving spouses if the retirees die prior to the pre-determined payment period; (2) retirees who retired before June 1, 2016 with a minimum of 10 years of City service, enroll in a City sponsored medical plan and meet the annual income requirement. The eligibility and subsidy amount are evaluated on an annual basis. This is a lifetime subsidy for the eligible retirees except it will discontinue at age 65 for the retirees with enhanced pension benefits. The benefit will continue to surviving spouses, if applicable; (3) the surviving spouses and dependents of deceased retirees if the retirees retired before June 1, 2008 and enrolled in Anthem Blue Cross PPO at the time of the death, and the length of subsidy is two years.

The City also provides cash subsidy for medical insurance premium to surviving spouses and dependents of active non-safety employees who pass away during their employment with the City. The subsidy is two years for the City Council, the Executives and the GMA employees, regardless of the medical insurance plans enrolled at the time of the death. The subsidy is two years for GCEA and IBEW employees if enrolled in Anthem Blue Cross PPO at the time of the death. The subsidy is two years for GCEA and IBEW employees if enrolled in HMO plans at the time of the death and if the employees' death is a result of injuries incurred in the performance of his/her assigned duties. At the same time, the City provides cash subsidy for dental insurance premium to surviving spouses and dependents of active safety employees who pass away during their employment with the City. The subsidy continues until the spouses turn 65 and the children turn 26 (if applicable).

The above benefits offered to retirees are no longer available to new entrants because of the restriction of the retirement dates. Benefits payments made by the Electric Utility for the year ended June 30, 2022 were \$79.

Total OPEB Liability

As of June 30, 2022, the Electric Utility reported a liability of \$2,156 for its proportionate share of the City's total OPEB liability. The City's total OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2021,

and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021, rolled forward to June 30, 2021 using standard update procedures. A summary of principal assumptions and methods used to determine the total OPEB liability is shown below.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Actuarial valuation date	June 30, 2021
Measurement date	June 30, 2021
Discount rate	2.16%
General inflation	2.50% annually
Medicare Part A trend	3.50% annually (inflation + 1%) Not related to health care trend
Medical Trend	Non-Medicare – 6.5% for 2023, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.75% in 2076 Medicare (Non-Kaiser) – 5.65% for 2023, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.75% in 2076 Medicare (Kaiser) – 4.6% for 2023, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.75% in 2076

The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyer 20-Bond index.

Mortality information was derived from data collected during CalPERS 2000-20019 Experience Study. Mortality improvement scale was updated to Scale MP-2021.

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the OPEB liability measured of the Electric Utility as of June 30, 2021, as well as what the Electric Utility's OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current discount rate:

		1.16%	2.16%	3.16%
Total OPEB Liability	\$	2,493	2,156	1,884

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Electric Utility, as well as what the Electric Utility's OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

		1% Decrease (Trend -1%)	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	1% Increase (Trend +1%)
Total OPEB Liability	\$	2,138	2,156	2,177

Non-Medicare trend rate of 6.5% for 2023, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.75% in 2076. Medicare trend rate (Non-Kaiser) of 5.65% for 2023, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.75% in 2076. Medicare trend rate (Kaiser) of 4.6% for 2023, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.75% in 2076.

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2022, Electric Fund recognized OPEB expense of \$20. At June 30, 2022, the Electric Utility reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

		Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
OPEB payments made subsequent to the measurement date	\$	79	-
Changes of assumptions		388	237
Differences between expected and actual experience		-	445
Total	\$	<u>467</u>	<u>682</u>

The amount of \$79 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB payments subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2023.

Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ending June 30,		Amounts
2022	\$	(46)
2023		(46)
2024		(46)
2025		(46)
2026		(20)
Thereafter		(90)
Total	\$	<u>(294)</u>

Change in Assumption

Discount rate was changed from 2.21% to 2.16%. General inflation was changed from 2.75% to 2.50%. CalPERS demographic assumptions were updated. The medical trend rate for Kaiser Senior Advantage was decreased. Mortality improvement scale was updated to Scale MP-2021.

7. Self-Insurance Program

The Electric Utility participates in City's unemployment and workers' compensation insurance. For purposes of general liability, the Electric Utility participated in the City's self-insurance program which is accounted for in an internal service fund of the City. There were no significant settlements or reductions in insurance coverage from settlements for the past three years. The insurance schedule for fiscal year 2021-22 is as follows:

Insurance Type	Program Limits	Deductible / SIR (self-insured retention)
Excess Liability Insurance	\$ 27,000	\$5,000 SIR per occurrence
E & O Employment Practices	2,000	\$250 SIR non-safety; \$500 SIR Safety
Excess Workers' Comp Employer's Liability Ins.	Statutory	\$2,000 SIR per occurrence
Property Insurance	185,431	Various deductibles
Employee Dishonesty - Crime Policy	6,000	\$2,000 Single Loss Limit
Cyber Insurance	5,000	\$150

The annual premiums are based primarily on claims experience and are charged to expense when paid. Premiums are evaluated periodically and increases are charged to the Electric Utility to reflect recent trends in actual claims experience and to provide sufficient reserve for catastrophic losses. As of June 30, 2022, premiums charged for Electric Utility was \$1,535.

For additional details on the self-insurance program, please refer to the City of Glendale Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

8. Net Position

Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by

creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position is reported as unrestricted when there are no limitations imposed on their use.

Environmental compliance mandated by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) dedicated to the reduction of carbon emissions and provide educational programs for the improvement of public health in Glendale. The proceeds from the CARB auction for fiscal year 2022 was \$26,718.

Investment-gas/electric commodity which represents the Electric Utility implementation of a program to purchase and sell options, calls and puts, in natural gas futures contracts at strike prices and allow the Utility to stabilize the ultimate purchase price of natural gas for the City's power plant and manage its overall exposure to fluctuations in the purchase price of natural gas. The funds from the investment-gas/electric commodity for fiscal year 2022 was \$7,281.

Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) program offered by the CARB to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels used in California and provide local EV programs, including education, outreach, installation of public EV charging infrastructure and EV rebate programs. The proceeds from the LCFS program for fiscal year 2022 was \$1,749.

Excess capital surcharge revenue restricted to retrofit the City's Grayson Power Plant as mandated by Air Quality Management for fiscal year 2022 was \$5,669.

9. *"Take or Pay" Contracts*

The Electric Utility has entered into twelve "Take or Pay" contracts, which require payments to be made whether or not projects are completed or operable, or whether output from such projects is suspended, interrupted or terminated. Such payments represent the Electric Utility's share of current and long-term obligations. Payment for these obligations is expected to be made from operating revenues received during the year that payment is due. These contracts provide for current and future electric generating capacity and transmission of energy for the City residents. Through these contracts, the Electric Utility purchased approximately 45% of its total energy requirements during fiscal year 2021-2022. With a few exceptions, the Electric Utility is obligated to pay the amortized cost of indebtedness regardless of the ability of the contracting agency to provide electricity. The original indebtedness will be amortized by adding the financing costs to purchase energy over the life of the contract. All of these agreements contain "step-up" provisions obligating the Electric Utility to pay a share of the obligations of any defaulting participant.

The Intermountain Power Agency, a subdivision of the State of Utah, was formed in January 1974 to finance the construction of a 1,400 megawatt coal-fired generating plant, consisting of two generating units located near Delta, Utah and associated transmission lines, called the

Intermountain Power Project. The project began uprating of the two generating units in early 2003. When the uprating was finished in March 2004, it increased the capacity of the plant from 1,400 megawatts to 1,800 megawatts. The Electric Utility through contract is obligated for 30 megawatts or 1.70% of the generation. In addition, the Electric Utility entered into an “Excess Power Sales Agreement” with the IPA, agent for the Utah Municipal Purchasers and the Cooperative Purchasers, which entitles the Electric Utility to additional shares that can vary from year to year. As of June 30, 2022, Excess Entitlement share is 0.50%. The total Electric Utility’s obligation from Intermountain Power Project (IPP) is up to 39 megawatts. The current agreement expires in 2025.

Activities to repower the 1,800 megawatts coal-fired generation facility with 840 megawatts natural gas-fired combined cycle generation commenced in 2019. On July 23, 2019, the City Council approved GWP’s recommendation for continued participation in the IPP project which enabled Glendale to retain its 4.166% share of the plant and increase its share of the Southern Transmission System (STS) to 5.278%, providing Glendale 35 megawatts of generation and 127 megawatts of transmission capacity through 2077. The IPP Repowering project also includes the plan to fuel the plant entirely with green hydrogen by 2045, beginning with 30% in 2025.

The Electric Utility joined the Southern California Public Power Authority (SCPPA) on November 1, 1980. This authority, consisting of the California cities of Anaheim, Azusa, Banning, Burbank, Cerritos, Colton, Glendale, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Riverside, Vernon, and the Imperial Irrigation District, was formed for the purpose of financing future power resources. The Electric Utility has entered into eleven projects with SCPPA.

The first of the SCPPA projects is a 3,810 megawatt nuclear fuel generation plant in Arizona. The Palo Verde (PV) nuclear project consists of three (3) units, each having an electric output of approximately 1,270 megawatts. SCPPA has purchased approximately 225 megawatts of capacity and associated energy (approximately 5.91% of total Palo Verde output), of which the Electric Utility receives 9.9 megawatts or 4.40% of SCPPA’s entitlement. As of June 30, 2022, Electric Utility’s share is 4.40% (PV).

A second project financed through SCPPA is the Southern Transmission System (STS) that transmits power from the coal-fired IPP to Southern California. The 500 kV DC line is currently rated at 2,400 megawatts. The Electric Utility’s share of the line is 2.27% or approximately 55 megawatts. As of June 30, 2022, Electric Utility’s share is 2.27% (STS).

A third project financed through SCPPA is the acquisition of 41.80% ownership interest in a coal-fired 497 megawatt unit in San Juan Generating Station, Unit 3 (SJ), located in New Mexico. SCPPA members are entitled to 208 megawatts. The Electric Utility is obligated for 20 megawatts or 9.80% of the SCPPA entitlement. In July 2015, the City Council authorized the SCPPA to execute, on Glendale’s behalf, a set of three agreements that collectively shut down Unit 3 at the

coal-fired San Juan Power Plant in New Mexico at the end of December 2017. The termination of operations at San Juan Unit 3 will help GWP achieve California state goals regarding the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Under the Mine Reclamation and Plant Decommissioning Agreements, Electric Utility remains responsible for the liability arising from operations before December 31, 2017. Electric Utility's obligation after 2017 is defined by approximately 1.3% of the cost of reclaiming disturbances at the mine site as of December 31, 2017. Costs of plant decommissioning will be split between exiting participants and remaining participants.

A fourth project financed through SCPA is Mead-Adelanto Project (MA). The project consists of a 202-mile 500 kV AC transmission line extending between the Adelanto substation in Southern California and the Marketplace substation in Nevada, and the development of the Marketplace Substation at the southern Nevada terminus approximately 17 miles southwest of Boulder City, Nevada. The initial transfer capability of the Mead-Adelanto Project is estimated at 1,200 megawatts. SCPA members in the project are entitled to 815 megawatts. The Electric Utility is obligated for 90 megawatts or 11.04% of the SCPA entitlement. As of June 30, 2022, Electric Utility's share is 11.04% (MA).

A fifth project financed through SCPA is Mead-Phoenix Project (MP). The project consists of a 256-mile long 500 kV AC transmission line from the Westwing Substation in the vicinity of Phoenix, Arizona to the Marketplace Substation approximately 17 miles southwest of Boulder City, Nevada with an interconnection to the Mead Substation in southern Nevada. The project consists of three separate components: the Westwing-Mead Component, the Mead Substation Component, and the Mead-Marketplace Component. The Electric Utility's participation shares in the components range from 11.76% to 22.73%. The Mead-Phoenix Project in conjunction with the Mead-Adelanto Project provides an alternative path for the Electric Utility's purchases from the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station, San Juan Generating Station and Hoover Power Plant. These transmission lines also provide access to the southwest U.S. where economical energy is readily available. As of June 30, 2022, Electric Utility's share is 14.80% (MP).

A sixth project financed through SCPA is the Magnolia Power Project (MPP) located on Burbank Water & Power's generation station complex adjacent to Magnolia Boulevard in Burbank, California. The project consists of a combined cycle natural gas-fired generating plant with a nominally rated net base capacity of 242 megawatts. The Electric Utility is obligated for 40 megawatts or 16.53% of the project's output. As of June 30, 2022, Electric Utility's generation cost share is 16.53% and indenture cost share is 17.25%.

A seventh project financed through SCPA is Natural Gas Prepaid Project (NGPP). In August 2007, the Electric Utility entered into a 30-year Prepaid Natural Gas Agreement with the SCPA. The agreement will provide a secure and long-term supply of natural gas up to 3,500 MMBtu per day at a discounted price below a spot market price index. The delivery of natural gas started in July 2008. As of June 30, 2022, Electric Utility's share is 23.00% (NGPP).

An eighth project financed through SCPA is the Linden Wind Energy Project (LIN) located in Klickitat County in the state of Washington. The facility is a 50 MW capacity wind farm. The 25-year purchase power agreement with SCPA is for purchase of 10% (approximately 5 MW) of the capacity of the project. The Electric Utility has sold its output entitlement share to Los Angeles Water and Power (LADWP), but remains responsible for all the obligations associated with its participation in the Power Sales Agreements in the event if LADWP should default. As of June 30, 2022, Electric Utility's share is 10.00% (LIN).

A ninth project financed through SCPA is the Tieton Hydropower Project (THP) located near the town of Tieton in Yakima County, Washington. The Project has a maximum capacity of approximately 14 megawatts. The Project includes a 115 kV transmission line, approximately 22-miles long, connecting the generating station with PacifiCorp's Tieton Substation. The Electric Utility is obligated for approximately 6.8 megawatts or 50.00% of the project's output. As of June 30, 2022, Electric Utility's share is 50.00% (THP).

A tenth project financed through SCPA is Windy Point/Windy Flats project (WP) located in Klickitat County in the state of Washington. The Project has a maximum capacity of approximately 262.2 megawatts. The City Council approved a 20-year purchase power agreement with SCPA for the purchase of approximately 20 megawatts or 7.63% of the renewable energy output from the Project. The Electric Utility has sold its output entitlement share to Los Angeles Water and Power (LADWP), but remains responsible for all the obligations associated with its participation in the Power Sales Agreements in the event if LADWP should default. As of June 30, 2022, Electric Utility's share is 7.63% (WP).

The eleventh project financed through SCPA is the Milford II Wind Project (MIL2) located near Beaver and Millard Counties, Utah. The Project has a capacity of approximately 102 megawatts. The City Council approved 20-year purchase power agreement with SCPA for the purchase of approximately 5 megawatts or 4.90% of the Project's output. The Electric Utility has sold its output entitlement share to Los Angeles Water and Power, but remains responsible for all the obligations associated with its participation in the Power Sales Agreements in the event if LADWP should default. As of June 30, 2022, Electric Utility's share is 4.90% (MIL2).

Take-or-Pay commitments expire upon contract expiration date, or final maturity of outstanding bonds for each project, whichever is later.

Final fiscal year contract expirations are as follows:

Project	Contract Expiration Date	Glendale's Share
Intermountain Power Project (IPP) *	2027	2.16%
Palo Verde Project (PV)	2030	4.40%
Southern Transmission System (STS)	2027	2.27%
Mead-Adelanto Project (MA)	2030	11.04%
Mead-Phoenix Project (MP)	2030	14.80%
Magnolia Power Project (MPP)	2036	17.25%
Natural Gas Prepaid Project (NGPP)	2035	23.00%
Linden Wind Energy Project (LIN)	2035	10.00%
Tieton Hydropower Project (THP)	2040	50.00%
Windy Point/Windy Flats Project (WP)	2030	7.63%
Milford II Wind Project (MIL2)	2031	4.90%

*IPP debt service share

A summary of the Electric Utility's "Take or Pay" debt service commitment and the final maturity date as of June 30, 2022:

Fiscal Year	IPP	STS	MPP	NGPP	LIN	THP	WP	MIL2	Total
2023	\$ 2,070	1,585	3,897	5,309	934	1,386	1,867	495	17,543
2024	986	1,594	3,335	5,537	933	1,382	1,866	495	16,128
2025	850	730	3,363	5,760	4,379	1,383	13,002	495	29,962
2026	850	728	3,388	6,043	246	2,130	286	495	14,166
2027	1,363	728	3,418	6,054	246	1,232	286	494	13,821
2028 - 2032	13,137	728	17,566	33,962	1,977	6,148	6,723	2,463	82,704
2033 - 2037	13,104	-	21,237	23,717	3,795	6,125	-	-	67,978
2038 - 2042	13,045	-	-	-	-	4,895	-	-	17,940
2043 - 2046	10,389	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,389
Total	\$ 55,794	6,093	56,204	86,382	12,510	24,681	24,030	4,937	270,631

In addition to debt service, the Electric Utility's entitlement requires the payment for fuel costs, operation and maintenance (O&M), administrative and general (A&G), and other miscellaneous costs associated with the generation and transmission facilities discussed above. These costs do not have a similar structured payment schedule as debt service and vary each year. The costs incurred for fiscal year 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Fiscal Year	IPP	PV	STS	SJ	MA	MP	MPP	NGPP	LIN	THP	WP	MIL2	Total
2022	\$ 6,912	2,895	334	7	322	268	6,328	4,682	-	1,046	-	-	22,794
2021	\$ 9,115	2,458	952	46	285	245	5,959	2,047	-	1,975	-	-	23,082

10. Power Purchase Agreements

Boulder Canyon Project

Since 1937, the Electric Utility has held capacity and energy rights to the hydropower generation from the Hoover Power Plant through contracts with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Bureau) and the U. S. Department of Energy Western Area Power Administration (Western). As a contractual partner with the Bureau and Western, The Electric Utility has the right to a share of the power generated by the Hoover Power Plant.

The Electric Utility's long-term contract for Hoover Power, last renewed in 1987, expired on September 30, 2017. However, as approved by the City Council on August 23, 2016, they were replaced by a new Electric Services Contract with the United States Department of Energy Western Area Power Administration ("Western") and an Amended and Restated Implementation Services Agreement with Western, the United States Bureau of Reclamation, and the Boulder Canyon Project contractors, for the purchase of energy and capacity from the Boulder Canyon Project (commonly known as Hoover Dam). The current Electric Services Contract allows the Electric Utility continued ownership share in the Hoover Power Plant and the continued right to purchase power and capacity from the Hoover Power Plant, for a term of fifty years beginning on October 1, 2017 through September 30, 2067. The City is entitled to 33 MW.

High Winds Energy Project

In August 2003, the Electric Utility entered into a 25-year contract, cancelable after 20 years, with PPM Energy, Inc. for the purchase of 9 megawatts of capacity from wind-powered resources in California. The City began taking delivery of the energy on September 1, 2003.

Ormat Geothermal Project

In June 2005, the Electric Utility entered into a 25-year power sales agreement with SCPPA for the Ormat Geothermal Energy Project for purchase of up to 3 megawatts of the project electric energy. The project began commercial operation in January 2006. SCPPA and the project participants terminated the Power Purchase Agreement in accordance with early termination provision in the agreement, beginning January 1, 2022.

Southwest Wyoming Wind Project

In October 2006, the Electric Utility entered into a 16-year contract with PPM Energy, Inc. for the purchase of 10 megawatts of capacity from wind-powered resources in Wyoming. The Electric Utility began taking delivery of the energy under WSPP master agreement from July 1, 2006 through September 30, 2006. The 16-year contract term started on October 1, 2006. The agreement expired on June 30, 2022.

Pebble Springs Wind Project

In November 2007, The Electric Utility entered into an 18-year contract with SCPPA for the purchase of 20 megawatts of renewable energy from Pebble Springs Wind Generation Facility. The project began commercial operation in January 2009.

Skylar Renewable Solar Power Purchase Agreement

In September 2014, the City entered into a 25-year contract with Skylar Resources L.P. for the purchase 50 megawatts of firm solar-generated electric power generated from a solar facility within Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) designated by Skylar, with a guarantee by the seller that at least fifty percent of 50 MW/hour to qualify as Portfolio Content Category 1 (PCC1) renewable energy on an annual basis.

In November 2015, the transaction was bifurcated into 2 separate agreements: the first agreement was a four-year contract with Morgan Stanley Capital Group, Inc. (MSCG) from December 1, 2015 through December 31, 2019. The second agreement was a 21-year contract with Skylar from January 1, 2020 through November 30, 2040.

In October 2017 the existing power purchase agreement was terminated and replaced with a 21-year Western Systems Power Pool (WSPP) Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) to increase renewable and carbon-free energy deliveries from 50% to 75%.

As of October 1st, 2021, the 21-year agreement executed in October 25, 2017 was assigned to Townsite Solar, LLC ("Townsite"), for the remaining 19 years of the PPA term. Under the Agreement, Townsite will continue to provide Glendale with 292,000 MWh of renewable and carbon-free energy per year, through November 30, 2040.

Whitegrass No. 1 Geothermal Energy Project

In February 2020, City Council approved a power purchase agreement with SCPPA for the purchase of 3 megawatts of renewable energy from Whitegrass No. 1 Geothermal Energy Project for a term of 25-years. The project began commercial operation in April 2020.

Star Peak Geothermal Energy Project

In February 2020, City Council approved a power purchase agreement with SCPPA for the purchase of 12.5 megawatts of renewable energy from Star Peak Geothermal Energy Project for a term of 24-years. The project is expected to begin commercial operation in fall 2022.

Eland I Solar and Storage Purchase

In December 2019, the City Council authorized a 25-year Power Sales Agreement (PSA) with the Southern California Public Power Authority (SCPPA) for the purchase of 12.5% renewable solar energy, battery energy storage system (BESS), and environmental attributes of the Eland 1 Solar and Storage Center.

Upon execution of the Agreement, the City's entitlement share was 25 MW of solar energy and 12.5MW/50MWh of BESS. In January 2020, the project participants exercised the option to increase the BESS to 150 MW/600 MWh, augmenting the City's share of the BESS to 18.75MW/75MWh. The facility is located in Kern County, California, with point of delivery at Barren Ridge. . In August 2021, Glendale City Council approved to execute a Firm Point-To-Point Transmission Service Agreement with the City of Los Angeles under LADWP's Open Access Transmission Tariff to provide 25 megawatts (MW) of capacity to transmit Eland Solar and Storage energy to the City of Glendale. The anticipated commercial operation date is in 2024

11. Contingent Liabilities

General Fund Transfer and Electric Rates Litigation

Background

The City is nearing completion of a lawsuit challenging its 2013 electric rate plan and the transfer of revenues from the Glendale Water & Power (GWP) Electric Fund to the General Fund. In 2014, Juan Saavedra and I.B.E.W. Local 18 filed a lawsuit in Los Angeles Superior Court (the "2014 IBEW Lawsuit") challenging the 2013 electric rate plan and the City's general fund transfer ("GFT"). The Glendale Coalition for a Better Government ("Coalition") also filed a lawsuit in 2014 challenging the 2013 electric rate plan and GFT ("2014 Coalition Lawsuit"). The 2014 IBEW Lawsuit and 2014 Coalition lawsuit were consolidated for purposes of trial (and are sometimes referred to herein collectively as the "2014 Lawsuits"). In October 2020, the City received a favorable ruling in the remand trial of the 2014 Lawsuits, resulting in a determination that the City will not have to make any refunds of electric rate revenues or general fund transfers. That decision has been appealed by IBEW.

In addition, the Coalition filed a petition for writ of mandate in July 2018 challenging the City's 2018 electric rates on similar grounds as the 2014 Lawsuit ("2018 Coalition Lawsuit"). The 2018 Coalition Lawsuit was dismissed without prejudice and the statute of limitations tolled until there was a final non-appealable judgment in the 2014 Coalition Lawsuit.

Trial in 2014 Lawsuits

The 2014 Lawsuits challenged GWP's 2013 electric rate plan which included GFTs. The City Charter provides that the City shall transfer 25% of electric operating revenues to the General Reserve Fund, which may be then transferred to the General Fund, unless the City Council chooses to transfer a lesser percentage to insure the sound financial position of GWP. The City

has made the GFT under the authority of its City Charter since it was approved in 1921, although for many years, if not decades, it has chosen to transfer less than 25%.

The 2013 electric rates were challenged primarily on the grounds they violated Proposition 26, in that they constituted a “tax” since they exceeded the cost of providing electric service by including the GFT. In 2016, the trial court concluded that the 2013 electric rates violated Proposition 26 because of the GFT and ordered the City to credit ratepayers in the cumulative amount of the GFTs beginning with FY 2013-14, plus interest. The trial court ordered that credits for any subsequent years would accrue. The trial court also issued a writ of mandate commanding the City to cease to include the GFT in the electric rates charged to consumers unless and until a majority of the Glendale electorate approved the “tax” in the rates.

Appeal in 2014 Lawsuit

The City appealed the trial court’s 2016 decision. While the appeal was pending, the California Supreme Court decided *Citizens for Fair REU Rates v. City of Redding* (2018) 6 Cal.5th 1, which upheld a similar transfer the City of Redding imposed on its electric utility. Redding’s key holding was that, regardless of transfers, rates do not violate Proposition 26 if total projected rate revenue does not exceed all permissible service costs the utility could charge or if non-rate revenue, such as wholesale revenue, rental income or interest, is sufficient to cover the GFT.

In 2018, the 2nd District Court of Appeal reversed the trial court decision and remanded the judgments to the trial court. Among other things, the appellate court – relying on Redding - found that any invalid “tax” in the 2013 rates was not necessarily equivalent to the GFT but instead existed only to the extent that rate revenues exceed lawful expenses of the utility.

The appellate court also found that to the extent the City maintained a “tax” prior to Propositions 26’s adoption in 2010, it could continue to maintain said “tax” at the same rate going forward. In other words, any tax that existed in the City’s rates in 2010 was grandfathered. The appellate court reversed the portion of the trial court’s judgement declaring the 2013 rates invalid and requiring rebates in the amount of the annual transfers, and remanded the 2014 Lawsuit to the trial court to make certain factual determinations regarding the amount of the tax, if any, and consideration of the impacts of non-rate and other revenues to fund the transfer.

Remand Trial

On August 6, August 20, and October 8, 2020, the trial court held the remand trial. The trial court found that the City’s 2013 rates did not increase the tax implicit in the electric rates beyond what was grandfathered in 2006 (when the Council approved the last rate plan prior to the adoption of Proposition 26) and therefore no monetary refunds are warranted. First, the court found that the

grandfathered tax implicit in the 2006 electric rates was 9.42%. Second, the court considered what rate the City imposed in 2013. The court also found that the City intended the rate increase to substantially increase its reserves, which were depleted at the time.

Third, the court agreed with the City that it could use its non-rate miscellaneous revenue from rents and grants to partially fund the GFT under Redding. Using staff's projections for the utility's net income, the court found the implicit tax was never projected to exceed approximately 8% over each of the five years the 2013 rates would be in place. The 2013 rates therefore did not exceed the amount grandfathered from 2006 (9.42%) and therefore the court would not order the credits it had previously, or in any amount.

In sum, rather than being required to refund some \$20 million over five years (e.g., some \$100 million), the trial court ordered no monetary remedy whatsoever. Additionally, there is no longer any order in effect requiring the City to cease making GFTs or requiring voter approval to make such transfers. The trial court entered in the remand trial on November 20, 2020.

Settlement of 2014 Coalition Lawsuit and 2018 Coalition Lawsuit

On January 22, 2021, the City and the Coalition entered a settlement agreement that resolved the 2014 Coalition Lawsuit and the 2018 Coalition Lawsuit. In exchange for payment of Coalition's attorneys' fees and costs in the amount of \$200,000, the Coalition agreed to forego an appeal of the judgment in the 2014 Coalition Lawsuit and not to re-file a lawsuit for its claims made in the 2018 Coalition Lawsuit. The settlement resolves any legal challenges to the 2018 rates.

Status of IBEW Appeal

The Saavedra/IBEW petitioners appealed the judgment in the remand trial in the 2014 IBEW Lawsuit. On October 31, 2022, the Court of Appeal, in an unpublished decision, upheld the decision of the trial court, finding that there were no errors in the trial court's methodology or calculation in determining that City was not required to provide any monetary refunds or credits. As of this writing, IBEW will be able to file a petition for rehearing before the Court of Appeal and then a petition for review before the California Supreme Court. Both of these reviews are discretionary with the courts. Although guarantees cannot be made, the City assesses the risk of a Supreme Court granting review to be very low since it only grants review to hear matters of statewide importance or where there is disagreement among lower courts in California. Since that is not the case here and this appeal was a review of the trial court's fact-finding, it does not seem likely the Supreme Court will grant review and the case will be concluded.

ELECTRIC UTILITY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Schedule of the Electric Utility's Proportionate Share of the City's Net Pension Liability (Miscellaneous Plan) Last 10 Years

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Electric Utility's proportion of the net pension liability	21%	21%	21%	21%
Electric Utility's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 37,753	\$ 68,975	\$ 64,601	\$ 61,278
Covered payroll	\$ 21,329	\$ 20,792	\$ 20,008	\$ 19,488
Electric Utility's proportionate share for the City's Miscellaneous Plan's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	177.00%	331.74%	322.88%	314.44%
Miscellaneous Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	85.84%	73.24%	74.01%	74.42%
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Electric Utility's proportion of the net pension liability	21%	21%	21%	21%
Electric Utility's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 62,837	\$ 56,051	\$ 45,890	\$ 41,187
Covered payroll	\$ 19,032	\$ 18,177	\$ 19,275	\$ 19,168
Electric Utility's proportionate share for the City's Miscellaneous Plan's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	330.16%	308.36%	238.08%	214.87%
Miscellaneous Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	73.01%	73.87%	77.94%	79.94%

- FY2015 is the first year of implementation of GASB 68; therefore, only eight years of data are shown.

ELECTRIC UTILITY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Schedule of Pension Plan Contributions Last 10 Years

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Actuarially determined contributions	\$ 7,316	\$ 6,788	\$ 6,207	\$ 5,749
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribu	8,500	6,788	6,207	5,749
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (1,184)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 20,506	\$ 21,329*	\$ 20,792	\$ 20,008
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	41.45%	31.83%	29.85%	28.73%
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Actuarially determined contributions	\$ 4,877	\$ 4,013	\$ 3,634	\$ 2,982
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribu	4,877	4,013	3,634	2,982
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 19,488	\$ 19,032	\$ 18,177	\$ 19,275
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	25.03%	21.09%	19.99%	15.47%

- FY2015 is the first year of implementation of GASB 68; therefore, only eight years of data are shown.

* Revised Covered payroll to match CalPERS GASB 68 Accounting Report.

ELECTRIC UTILITY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Schedule of the Electric Utility's Proportionate Share of the City's Total OPEB Liability Last 10 Years

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Electric Utility's proportion of the total OPEB liability	14.36%	14.44%
Electric Utility's proportionate share of the total OPEB liability	\$ 2,156	2,632
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 25,283	23,859
Electric Utility's proportionate share of the total OPEB liability as a percentage of the covered-employee payroll	8.53%	11.03%

- FY2021 is the first year of recording OPEB liability in the Electric Utility; therefore, only two years of data is shown.