2022 ANNUAL REPORT

Grant PUD was established by local residents in 1938

to provide power service to all of the county's residents. We honor the resolve of our founders through our guiding vision, mission and values.

Our Vision

EXCELLENCE IN SERVICE AND LEADERSHIP.

We continually ask how we can improve service quality, reliability and stewardship of our resources in the most cost-effective manner.

Our Mission

To safely, efficiently and reliably provide electric power and fiber optic broadband services to our customers.

Our Values

SAFETY
Everyone home safe, every day.

INNOVATION
We make decisions that best serve present and future generations.

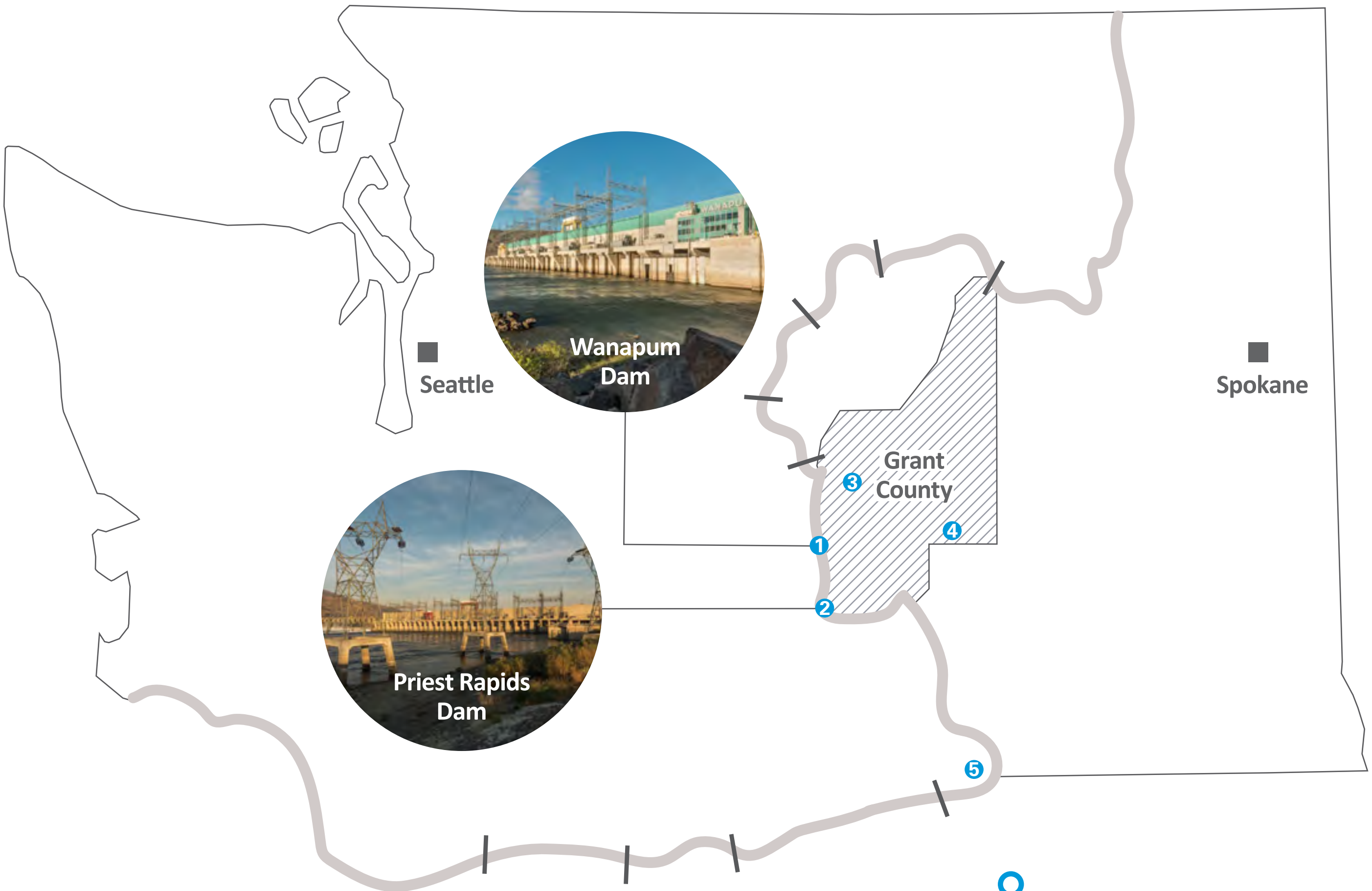
SERVICE
We are committed to excellent customer service.

TEAMWORK
We are one team with the same mission.

RESPECT
We honor the rights and beliefs of those we work with and serve.

INTEGRITY
We hold ourselves and others accountable to be professional in our actions and words.

HERITAGE
We preserve and perpetuate the spirit of the PUD and Wanapum relationship.



1 WANAPUM DAM

Generation Units	10
Rated Capacity	1,221.7 MW
Concrete/Earthfill Length	8,637 FT
Rated Head	80 FT
Construction Started	1959
First Power Generation	1963

2 PRIEST RAPIDS DAM

Generation Units	10
Rated Capacity	950 MW
Concrete/Earthfill Length	10,103 FT
Rated Head	78 FT
Construction Started	1956
First Power Generation	1959

3 QUINCY CHUTE HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

Rated Capacity	9.4 MW
First Power Generation	1985

4 POTHOLES EAST CANAL HEADWORKS PROJECT

Rated Capacity	6.5 MW
First Power Generation	1990

5 NINE CANYON WIND PROJECT

12.5% of Project Peak Capacity	12 MW
First Power Generation	2003

Electric System

Overhead Distribution Lines
2,815 MILES

Underground Distribution Lines
1,128 MILES

Overhead Transformers
24,773

Padmount Transformers
10,423

115kV Transmission Lines
282 MILES

230kV Transmission Lines
202 MILES

Active Meters

Residential
41,052

Industrial
264

Commercial
7,705

Irrigation
5,020

Total Active Meters: **54,041**

Substations

Distribution: **46**

Transmission: **4**

Transmission /Distribution: **3**

Transmission Switchyard: **1**

High-Speed Network

Customers with fiber-optic availability **39,397**

Customers using fiber-optic service **27,503**

As of Dec. 31, 2022

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Commissioners' Report

As we reflect on the past year, we are grateful for the opportunity to lead this utility in what will be remembered as a challenging year of transition.

In 2022, Grant PUD staff proved their resiliency and creativity as they pivoted from operating under COVID-19 restrictions to resuming new normal operations. Despite the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, rising supply costs, material shortages and extreme hot and cold temperatures, our utility never wavered in its commitment in providing our customers with the life-sustaining services of power and fiber-optic telecommunications. The task was even more arduous because we challenged staff to continue expanding infrastructure and services to meet the needs of our growing customer base.

When 2022 started, we did not know how long we would continue with modified working conditions in response to COVID-19. As restrictions began to ease, our staff made the needed adjustments to resume most pre-pandemic conditions, having staff return to the office, reopening our customer service locations and visitors centers, and resuming in-person attendance at our commission meetings.

Lessons learned during the pandemic have helped us to become more creative and innovative in our communications. Our commission and Grant PUD staff have turned to streaming and video technology to improve our communications both internally and externally.

Despite the challenges we faced in 2022, we went through the entire year without a retail electricity rate increase. When it came time to setting a budget for 2023, we approved a plan that calls for an overall 3% rate increase beginning on April 1, 2023. This will be the first electric rate increase since 2018 for most customers. This modest increase will help Grant PUD remain on a firm financial footing as we address the same rising expenses affecting all utilities.

Maintaining low-cost services while adding more than 800 new power connections and bringing fiber availability to almost 1,100 more homes and businesses is a testament to the benefit of public power in Grant County. To accommodate growth, our staff is in the process of a multi-year plan to make improvements to high voltage transmission lines, substations, and neighborhood power infrastructure. As commissioners we understand our community will continue to prosper as we keep these services reliable, available, and affordable.

The main engines powering Grant County's economy are Priest Rapids and Wanapum dams. These two hydropower facilities on the Columbia River have a generating capacity of over 2,170 megawatts. They have served us going on six decades. In 2022, we continued to give our support to major investments that will ensure these power plants remain a source of low-cost, renewable, and carbon-free power. As we continue to grow our customer base and its accompanying demand for power, the time is coming for us to look for additional power supply resources. We expect this to begin during the peak demand times of 2025. In the short term, we are planning to purchase power generated outside of Grant County. We are also exploring the possibility of constructing additional power plants fueled by the promising carbon-free technologies of small modular nuclear reactors and/or hydrogen fuel.

Another multi-generational investment we are making to benefit Grant County residents is the extension of fiber optic service throughout the county. In 2022, we expanded fiber-optic service into five more buildout areas in Grant County. Customers in these mostly rural parts of the county are now served by a reliable and high-speed broadband connection that will make a vital difference to the quality of life of these customers. They joined a network serving more than 39,000 homes, businesses, and public facilities. At year's end, our fiber-optic service was available to approximately 90% of Grant PUD's customers.

We also approved a plan to have our Customer Service Call Center available from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. in 2022. This expanded service is a real benefit to our customers, whose lives do not often fit a 9-5 schedule.

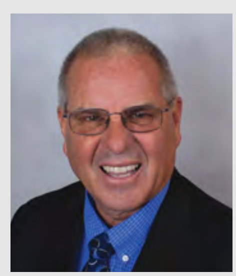
Looking back over the past year, we are proud that our organization continued to live up to the expectations that were a part of our founding back in 1938. In 2022, we reaffirmed our on-going promise that Grant PUD will provide continuous high-quality, low-cost service throughout Grant County.

Judy Wilson
Commission President

Nelson Cox
Commission Vice-President

Tom Flint
Commission Secretary

Terry Pyle
Commissioner



Larry Schaapman
Commissioner

Grant PUD is only as strong as its people

Photo Credit: Warren Lybbert

The past year was a return to an “improved” normal at Grant PUD after two years of historic world disruption from the COVID pandemic. Watching this transition — back to the office and back to what would be considered a more typical way of doing business — has been one of the most gratifying experiences of my career.

It’s because I came to fully realize the incredible capability of everyone who works at Grant PUD. Add to that a board of elected commissioners who are eager to learn, thoughtful in their oversight and fully engaged with our customers — their constituents — and I have to say this has been a privileged time to lead this utility.

We continue to grapple with load growth, as Grant County industry expands and people discover the economic opportunity that awaits them here, with a small-town, family friendly flavor. Grant PUD has also been challenged by supply chain delays and post-pandemic inflation, just as everyone has. But work has continued safely, on time and on budget, to modernize turbine/generator units, increase the capacity of our electric system, strengthen our infrastructure, expand fiber-optic service and explore the new sources of carbon-free electricity we’ll need to power our county and honor its legacy of local ownership and control of clean, affordable electricity.

I’m calling this an “improved” normal because technology has definitely been our friend these past years. Expanded video conferencing keeps us closer together, whether we’re in the office, in the field or otherwise working remotely. We launched work on a geographic information system (GIS)-based mapping tool that will help us keep meticulous track of the components in our electric system and greatly aid in lands-and-environmental management. That’s great news for system reliability and for another of the big benefits of public power — the more than 20 recreation areas Grant PUD owns and manages along the Columbia River for our customers and visitors.

Our people made this happen. They’re the “energy drink” that sparks everything we do, whether they were tracking the record 654,000 sockeye that passed our Priest Rapids Dam in 2022, turning a wrench in a powerhouse, replacing a utility pole or managing a multi-million-dollar capital project.

We’ve made it a priority to ensure that Grant PUD remains an Employer of Choice for the workforce of the future. We’re doing this by hiring, as often as possible, home-grown people who know, love and respect Grant County and its history as much as we do. As a strong second choice we search for those who want to make Grant County their long-term home.

We want all employees to reach their full potential through training and by reimbursing them for the costs of continuing education. We want everyone to grow professionally and personally to pursue job opportunities within the organization and gain the experience they need to reach their job-satisfaction goals. Our Employee Experience Department is influencing the way we lead, train and treat each other at Grant PUD with very positive results.

Investing in and fostering our coworkers’ professional growth makes us better. It gives us the competitive advantage of a creative, engaged workforce focused on a common goal. It produces good financial results for our investors and, most important, superior service for our customers well into the future. Our continued success as a utility and economic force in Grant County depends on it.

Rich Wallen
General Manager and CEO

Our History

1938 Grant County PUD No. 2 is established by a county-wide vote

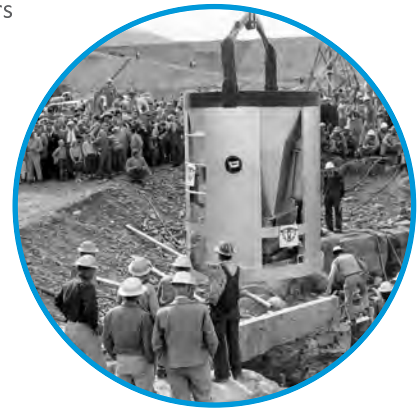
1941 Rural Electrification Administration loans Grant PUD $600,000 for ~440 miles of electric distribution lines in Grant & Douglas counties and for Coulee City and Soap Lake electric systems.

1945 Grant PUD moves offices to Ephrata, county seat.

1949 Grant PUD arranges procedures with county and USBR to provide power to farmland being developed as part of the Columbia Basin Reclamation Project.

1951 County Chamber of Commerce Proposes Priest Rapids Dam Location to Grant PUD Commissioners

1955 Federal Power Commission issues Grant PUD license to build and operate two dams.



1957 First Concrete Pour at Priest Rapids Dam

1959 Construction Begins at Wanapum Dam

1962 Priest Rapids Dam dedication

1964 Final generator goes into production at Wanapum Dam, making Grant PUD the nation's third largest, non-federal producer of hydroelectric power.

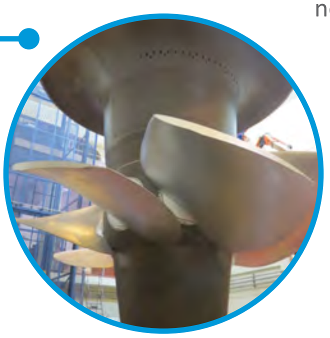
1966 Wanapum Dam dedication

1982 Vera Claussen is elected as the first female commissioner.

1985 First commercial operation of Quincy Chute hydroelectric project.

1990 First commercial operation of Potholes East Canal Headworks hydroelectric project.

2000 Commissioners authorize construction and testing of full-size prototype of new advanced turbines for Wanapum Dam.



2001 Grant PUD's new fiber optic network begins serving customers.

2007 Commissioners approve 20% discount for low-income customers who are seniors or disabled.

2008 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission awards Grant PUD new 44-year license to operate Priest Rapids Project.

2012 Two-year construction began on Priest Rapids Dam Fish Bypass Unit.

2013 Completion of Advanced Turbine Replacement Project at Wanapum Dam, replacing all 10 of the original turbines.

2014 Discovered and repaired 65-ft fracture in Wanapum Dam Spillway.

2015 Opened new Wanapum Heritage Center and Grant PUD Visitors Center

2017 Launched Advanced Metering Program to replace ~50,000 meters with ones that can be read remotely.

2019 Pay-it-Forward program established with two large industrial customers to provide funds from energy conservation rebates (~$500,000) toward programs benefiting county residents.

2020 Public facilities close due to COVID-19 pandemic.

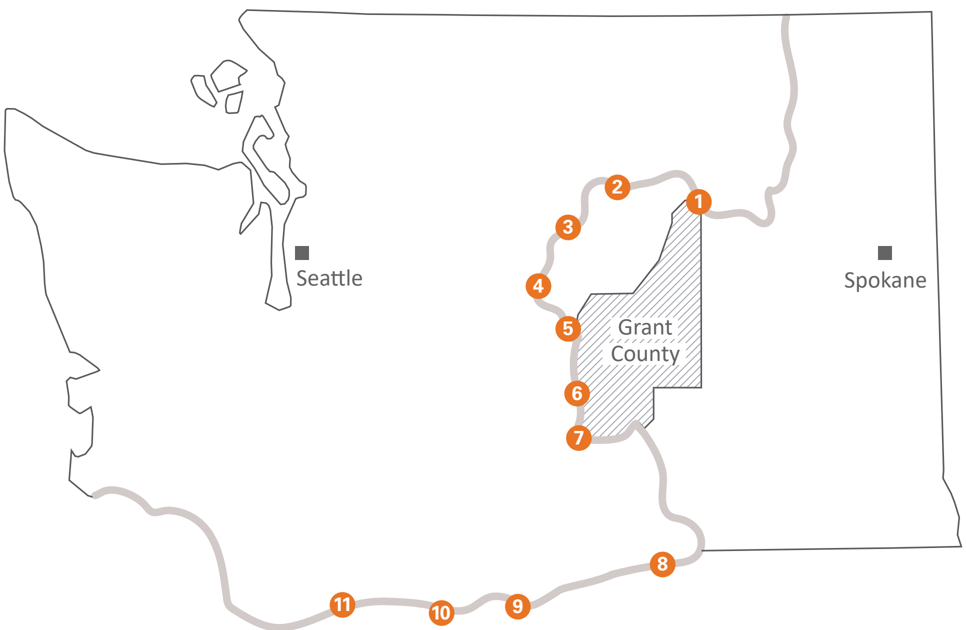
2022 Completed rehab of final generating unit at Wanapum Dam, a 20-year project.

2022 After being closed for almost two years because of the COVID-19 Pandemic, Grant PUD resumed public access to its offices, Visitor Center and the Wanapum Heritage Center.

Powered by the Columbia

The Columbia is a river of unmatched proportions. The 11 U.S. dams that transform the power of the Columbia's flowing water into hydropower are equally unrivaled.

Dam operators each work to reduce the water flowing over spillways as much as possible to diminish dissolved gases that could be harmful to fish, provide optimal river levels and flows for fish passage and spawning conditions, keep reservoirs full so farmers can irrigate crops, and generate power in a concerted effort to ensure that the right amount of energy is available when it is needed by millions of customers.



1. **Grand Coulee Dam**
(River Mile 596.6)
Bureau of Reclamation

2. **Chief Joseph Dam**
(River Mile 541.1)
Corps of Engineers

3. **Wells Dam**
(River Mile 515.1)
Douglas PUD

4. **Rocky Reach Dam**
(River Mile 473.0)
Chelan PUD

5. **Rock Island Dam**
(River Mile 453.4)
Chelan PUD

6. **Wanapum Dam**
(River Mile 415.8)
Grant PUD

7. **Priest Rapids Dam**
(River Mile 397.1)
Grant PUD

8. **McNary Dam**
(River Mile 292.0)
Corps of Engineers

9. **John Day Dam**
(River Mile 215.8)
Corps of Engineers

10. **The Dalles Dam**
(River Mile 191.5)
Corps of Engineers

11. **Bonneville Dam**
(River Mile 145.5)
Corps of Engineers

Power demand and generation is measured
EVERY SECOND
of every day.

LENGTH OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER:
1,200 MILES

The Columbia River Basin touches
SEVEN STATES

2,700 FT
The approximate vertical drop of the river from the headwaters of the Columbia to its final resting place in the Pacific Ocean.

Powered by Clean, Renewable Energy

Photo Credit: John Price

Built more than a half a century ago, Priest Rapids and Wanapum dams are the economic engines that power Grant PUD's ability to provide low-cost, reliable electricity to our customers. We are now investing millions of dollars to rehabilitate our turbines and generators to ensure that they will continue to be a source of clean, renewable energy in our region for decades to come.

Green – and Getting Greener

Thanks to hydropower, Washington's energy is among the cleanest and least expensive in the nation. As we become even more green by bringing on variable energy sources, such as wind and solar, hydropower can help fill the role of being an on-demand energy provider. This ability ensures a clean, reliable and inexpensive energy for our growing region.

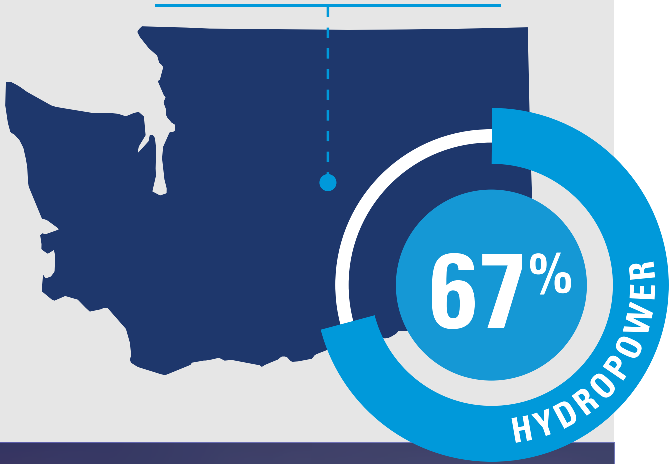
Washington's energy is among the cleanest and least expensive in the nation.

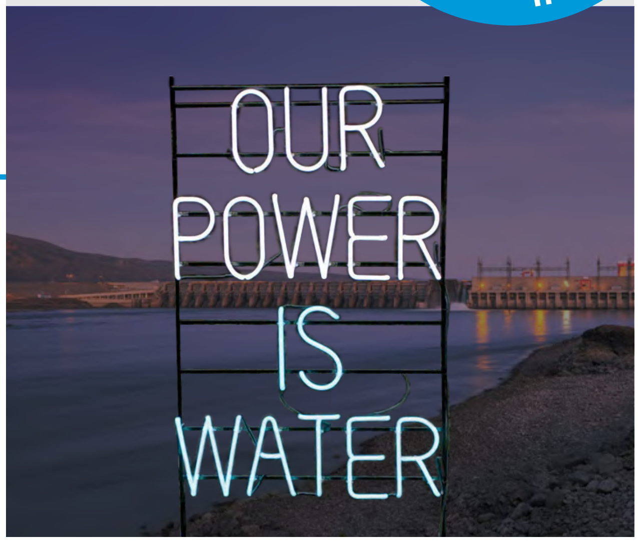
Keeping Washington Wired

Washington is a great place to live and our state's population continues to grow. As the population grows, so does energy consumption, especially in the more extreme winter and summer months. Luckily, hydropower enables a quick response to peak demands. In just a few seconds, hydro operators can increase or decrease power outputs to follow the need for power.

Leading Washington's Clean Energy Movement

Hydropower is an essential source of generation in our quest for carbon-free energy. According to the Washington Net Electricity Generation by Source (March 2023), **67% comes from hydropower.**

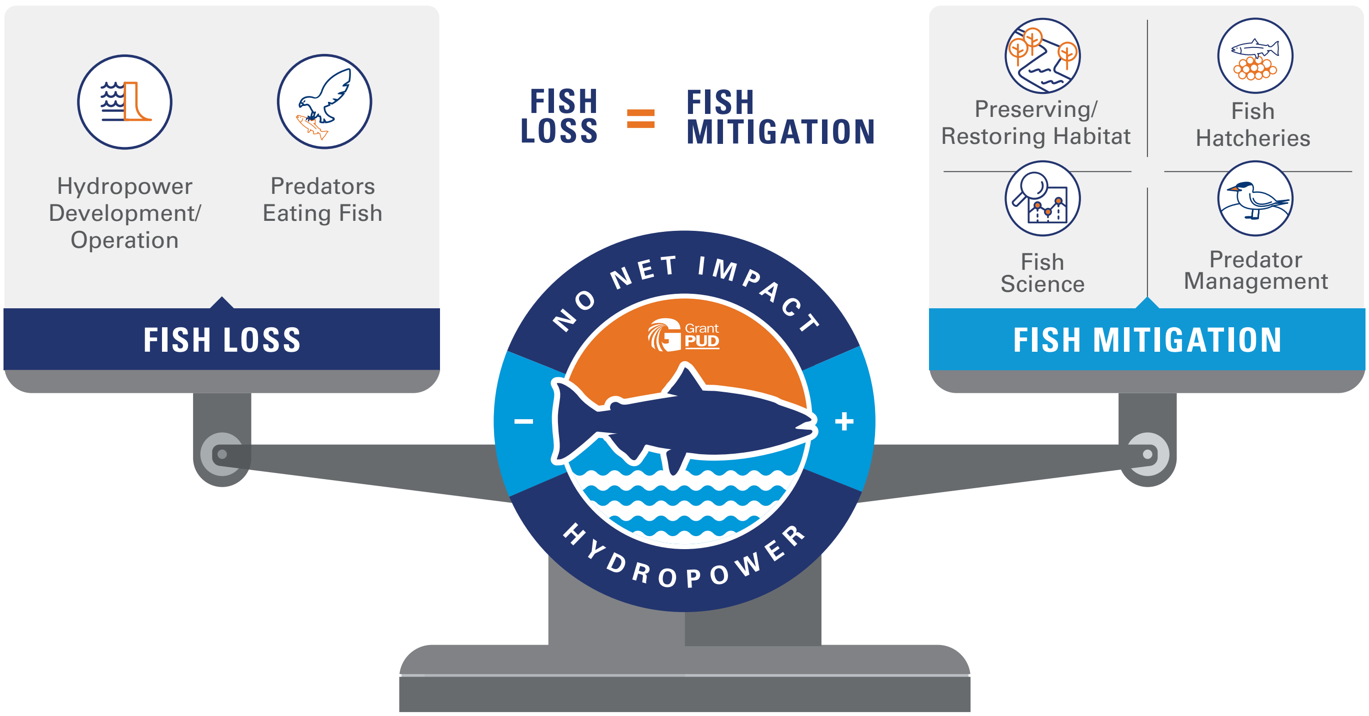




Courtesy NW River Partners

No Net Impact Hydropower

No Net Impact (NNI), an uncommonly high standard for power producers, is a standard Grant PUD achieves to make up for the losses of salmon, steelhead and Pacific lamprey that migrate through our hydropower project.



HIGH LEVEL OF REVIEW, OVERSIGHT AND COORDINATION

Grant PUD's NNI mitigation is overseen and approved by committees with representatives from:

- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
- The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
- The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
- The Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

GRANT PUD'S NNI FUND & HABITAT FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

The total amount of annual contributions into the NNI Fund and Habitat Fund made by Grant PUD so far (2006-2022):

$47.8 MILLION+

This money funds projects ranging from predator removal, adult fish passage, habitat restoration, instream flow enhancements, avian predator evaluations, land acquisitions, fish screen monitoring, and diversion assessment.

JUVENILE SALMON & STEELHEAD SURVIVAL RATES*

Studies are conducted regularly to estimate juvenile loss and are overseen and approved by the Priest Rapids Coordinating Committee.

Adult survival is nearly 100%.

86.6% Spring Chinook Salmon

91.7% Sockeye Salmon

87.0% Steelhead Trout

*For both Priest Rapids and Wanapum dams.

HATCHERY PRODUCTION

11 Grant PUD hatchery salmon and steelhead programs.

8 Chinook, 1 Sockeye, 1 Coho, 1 Steelhead

In 2022, Grant PUD's hatchery programs released approximately **11.2 million salmon and steelhead*** into the upper Columbia River and its tributaries. Hatchery programs are intended to aid in the restoration of salmon and steelhead listed under the Endangered Species Act, as well as mitigate for impacts to non-listed salmon. Fish produced via hatchery programs provide harvest opportunities from the Columbia River to Alaska.

*Source: Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County Washington (Grant PUD) 2022, Calendar Year 2021 Activities Under the Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Project License (FERC NO. 2114), Ephrata WA

HABITAT PRESERVATION/RESTORATION

Most of the projects are conducted in habitats of the **Wenatchee, Entiat, Methow, and Okanogan basins** in areas that were impacted by non-hydro activities.

Habitat contributions between 2006-2022

$23.9 MILLION +

Funds have been used for projects such as:

- ✓ **Land Acquisition and Easements**
- ✓ **Fish Passage**
- ✓ **Habitat Enhancement**
- ✓ **Instream Flow**

FISH SCIENCE

Grant PUD generates and uses the best available science to ensure it is meeting the NNI standard.

The science allows for informed changes to improve programs.

It also contributes knowledge, tools, and approaches to scientists and resource managers throughout the world by publishing results.

OTHER MITIGATION

The clean and sustainable power we generate helps sustain climate conditions beneficial to native species.

Grant PUD also invests in a variety of other activities to avoid, reduce, monitor, and mitigate impacts to plants and animals.

These programs aim to benefit:

Sturgeon

Bull Trout

Rainbow Trout

Pacific Lamprey

Bald Eagles

Rare Plants

CODE OF EXCELLENCE

Grant PUD confirmed its strong relationship with the IBEW Local 77 by formalizing its commitment to the IBEW's Code of Excellence in 2021.

The IBEW launched the Code of Excellence in 2007. The code calls for a shared commitment between IBEW members and employers of high standards and mutual respect. The commitment emphasizes the vision of "One team, one family, better together." As part of Grant PUD's Commitment to the Code of Excellence, the utility and IBEW members have aligned and defined their values.

The words in the values of Grant PUD's commitment to the Code of Excellence empower Grant PUD workers to embrace our culture, work with purpose, live our values, deliver on strategies and make an impact in our community.

SAFETY | Our Commitment: We believe that a safe workplace and community is founded upon an environment where all voices can and will speak up, ask questions, and be heard without reprisal. We will provide and maintain the proper training, tools, job layout, equipment and employees to perform work safely.

SERVICE | Our Commitment: We are all public service employees. As such, we commit to delivering results that have a high standard for quality and allow employees to enjoy a work-life balance. We come to work on time, fit for duty, and ready to work for our customers. We will utilize our training, tools, and equipment provided to pursue a higher standard of work and ethics that delivers a lasting benefit of productivity, professionalism and quality workmanship.

RESPECT | Our Commitment: We believe that every person has value and every role has purpose. As such, we will not insult or demean others and will offer feedback in a way that contributes to the success of individuals and the business. We believe that people are most effective when they have the confidence to try something new, communicate directly, professionally, and in alignment with Grant PUD & IBEW values.

INNOVATION | Our Commitment: We recognize that the best ideas often come from those closest to the work. We will approach our work with a sense of curiosity and embrace a mindset that values learning. No matter what our position is in the organization, we believe that every employee has the ability to identify solutions and influence positive outcomes.

TEAMWORK | Our Commitment: We are not all the same and believe that is what makes teams great. We value the differences in who we are, perspectives we hold and ways we think. We recognize that fulfilling our mission requires intense focus, so we believe it is important to make space for everyone, not take ourselves too seriously, and enjoy our time here with one another.

INTEGRITY | Our Commitment: As stewards of the public's trust, we are all accountable to the Code of Excellence. We will not allow others' failure to practice these commitments as an excuse for us to abandon ours. We believe that integrity is the basis for trust and requires courage, especially when it involves change.

HERITAGE | Our Commitment: We honor the contributions of those that came before us and find ways to actively maintain our public power connection to the communities we serve.

Powered by Heritage

For more than 60 years, the Wanapum and Grant PUD have worked together to protect, preserve and perpetuate the natural and cultural resources of the area. Located next to the Wanapum's ancestral village and Priest Rapids Dam, this 50,000 square-foot building is instrumental in perpetuating the importance of the culture, traditions and beliefs of the Wanapum. For more information about the Wanapum and the Wanapum Heritage Center, visit wanapum.org.

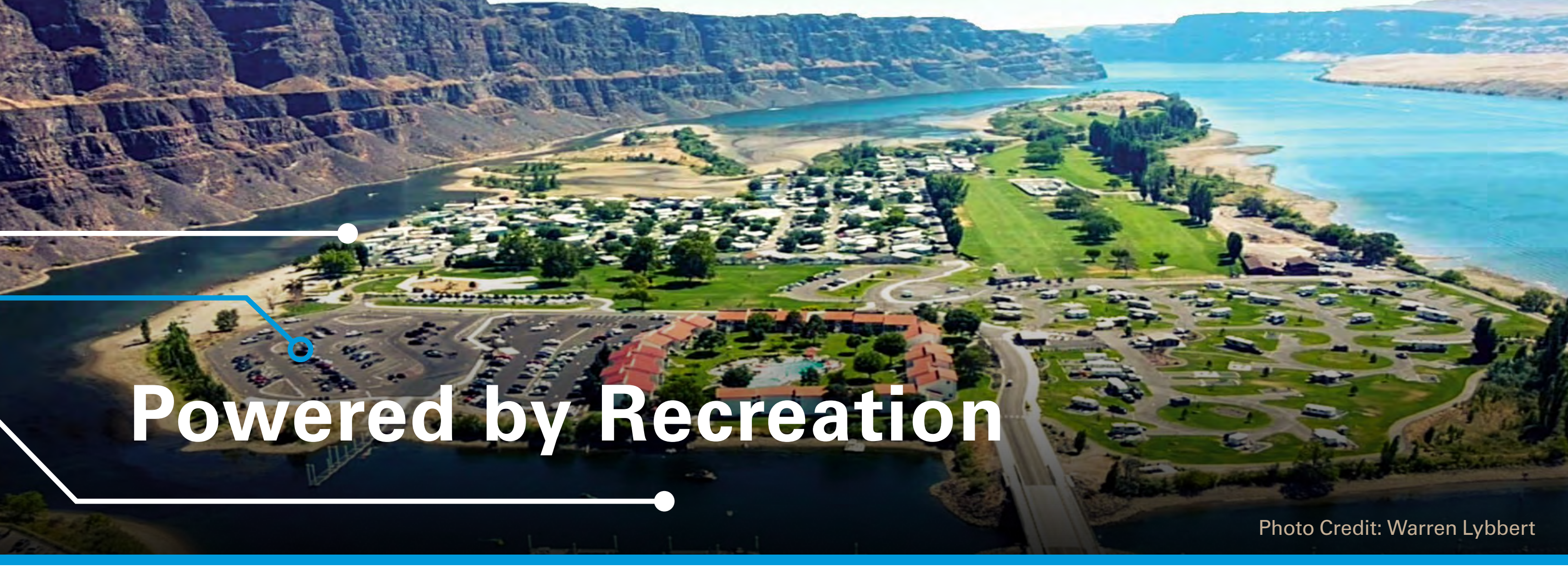
Powered by Service

In 2022 as the COVID-19 precautions began to ease, Grant PUD resumed it's in-person interaction with our valued customers.
We resumed important educational outreach activities including our annual Solar Car Races & Energy Science Fair for Grant County fifth-grade students. The event allows each student to build their own solar car and race it amongst their classmates and also learn about renewable energy and electrical safety.

In June, we welcomed participants of the Foundation for Water and Energy Education's Hydro STEM Academy to Crescent Bar where they also built and raced their own solar cars and learned about how hydropower not only provides clean, renewable energy, but it also provides for recreation resources and opportunities.

We were also delighted to see Grant County come together in August at the Grant County Fair. Grant PUD continued its support and participation of this important event with activities that focused on our recreation amenities on the Columbia River. Additionally, our line workers put on a daily electrical safety show with their electricity safety demonstration trailer.

In October, after a two-year hiatus, the Wanapum Heritage Center and Grant PUD's Cultural Resources Department once again welcomed students and adults to the two-day Archaeology Days Event. The attendees learned about the environment, culture and natural history of the region at the heritage center near Priest Rapids Dam.



Powered by Recreation

Photo Credit: Warren Lybbert

At Grant PUD, hydropower is synonymous with recreation and river fun. We operate 19 recreation sites on our project lands to provide public access and recreation on or near the Columbia River. Collectively these sites provide a wide variety of fun and educational activities for all ages and abilities, including water recreation, camping, hiking, fishing, hunting, wildlife watching and just relaxing. For a full list of all recreation sites, available amenities and campsite fees, visit: **grantpud.org/visit-us**.

Grant PUD operates

19

RECREATION SITES

5

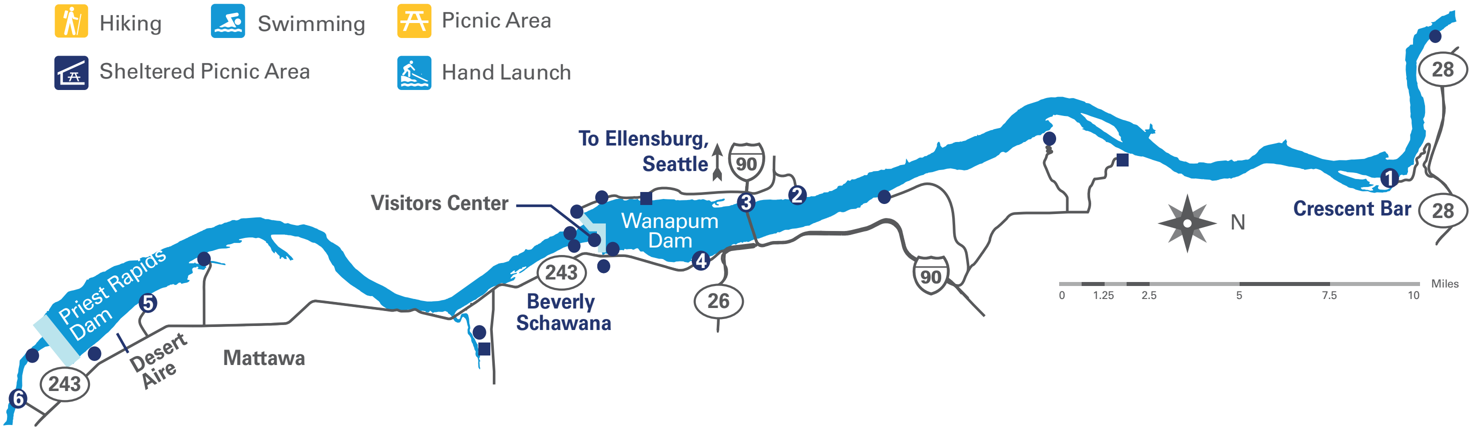
Grant PUD operates five public campsites within our project lands on the Columbia River shoreline.

94%

RECREATION VISITORS SATISFACTION

(2021 Recreation Survey)

Fishing
Camping
Boat Launch
Hiking
Swimming
Picnic Area
Sheltered Picnic Area
Hand Launch



1 Crescent Bar Recreation Area

Amenities include a 55-site reservation campground (tent/RV and vehicle/boat trailer), golf course, two boat launches, day-use and commercial marina, a floating fuel station, walking/biking trails, picnic shelters, playground, sports courts (pickleball, basketball), and multiple beach areas.

2 Rocky Coulee Recreation Area

Amenities include camping and day-use opportunities, 10 primitive first-come, first-served walk-in campsites, 14-vehicle parking area, and hand boat launch.

3 Sand Hollow Recreation Area

Amenities include camping, picnic areas, a swim beach, and 40-site reservation campgrounds. 30 of the campsites are accessible by vehicle (tent/RV and single vehicle), 10 campsites are primitive walk-in tent only sites.

4 Priest Rapids Recreation Area

Amenities include camping, boating and day-use opportunities, 14-site reservation campground (tent/RV and single vehicle), three-lane boat launch, walking/biking trails, picnic areas, and swim beach.

5 Jackson Creek Fish Camp

Amenities include camping and fishing opportunities, 10 primitive first-come, first-served campsites, and walk-in fishing access.

Powered by Fiber

When Grant PUD was created in 1938, its mandate was to provide low-cost power to everyone in Grant County, whether they lived in the county's largest towns or miles away on remote farms or wilderness.

In the years following, this vision was finally realized as power service provided by our county-wide utility was extended to all. And, because of this available low-cost power, our county has seen tremendous economic growth and prosperity.

We began building our wholesale fiber network in the early part of this century. We were one of the first in Washington state to provide fiber service to the home. Now we have fiber available to approximately 90% of our customers in the county and we have plans to extend fiber throughout the county.

We believe that providing the fiber backbone that connects our homes, farms, businesses and public services to the tools needed to function in our technology-based reality honors the legacy of our public power pioneers. We are excited to see how our fiber expansion initiative will help our county prosper in the decades to come.

2022 Construction
Completed or near completion

- George Area Completion
- Between Hartline and Wilson Creek
- Mattawa Surrounding Area
- Soap Lake: S.E. to fish hatchery and North to Lake Lenore
- Winchester
- Warden Area Completion
- North, East, and South of Quincy

90%

of county residents and businesses currently enjoy access to Grant PUD Fiber.

27,503

Current Subscribers

and

39,397

Potential Subscribers

*Source: 12/31/22 report

Fiber Expansion Sequence

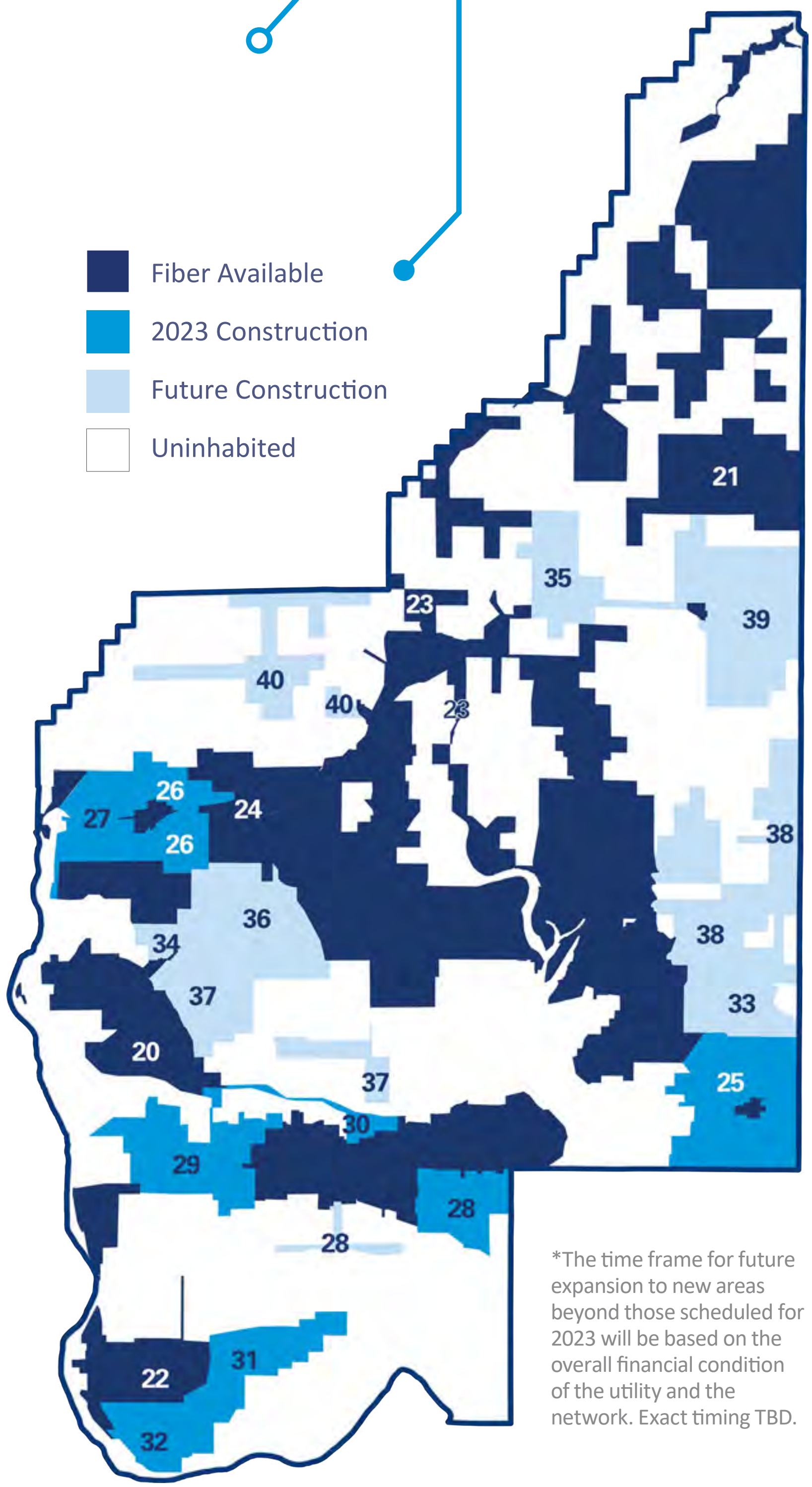
Grant PUD's high-speed fiber optic network is expanding throughout Grant County. In 2022, funding was approved to reach the next eight areas of the build out sequence in 2023. Those areas will soon be under construction.

1-24 Completed

2023 AREAS

25	Warden Area Completion
26	North, East and South of Quincy
27	NW and SW of Quincy
28	Rd A SE/Smyrna/Crab Creek
29	Jericho
30	Dodson to Frenchman
31	Wahluke Area East of Mattawa
32	Desert Aire to Rd O SW

33	I90 Rd U NE/SE
34	Hwy 281 N. of I90 to Rd 3
35	Stratford/Summer Falls/Billy Clapp
36	Adams Road NW to Winchester Wasteway N. of I90 to Rd. 7
37	Braden to George and Black Sands
38	Ruff
39	Wilson Creek Area
40	Sagebrush Flats/Johnson Rd. NW



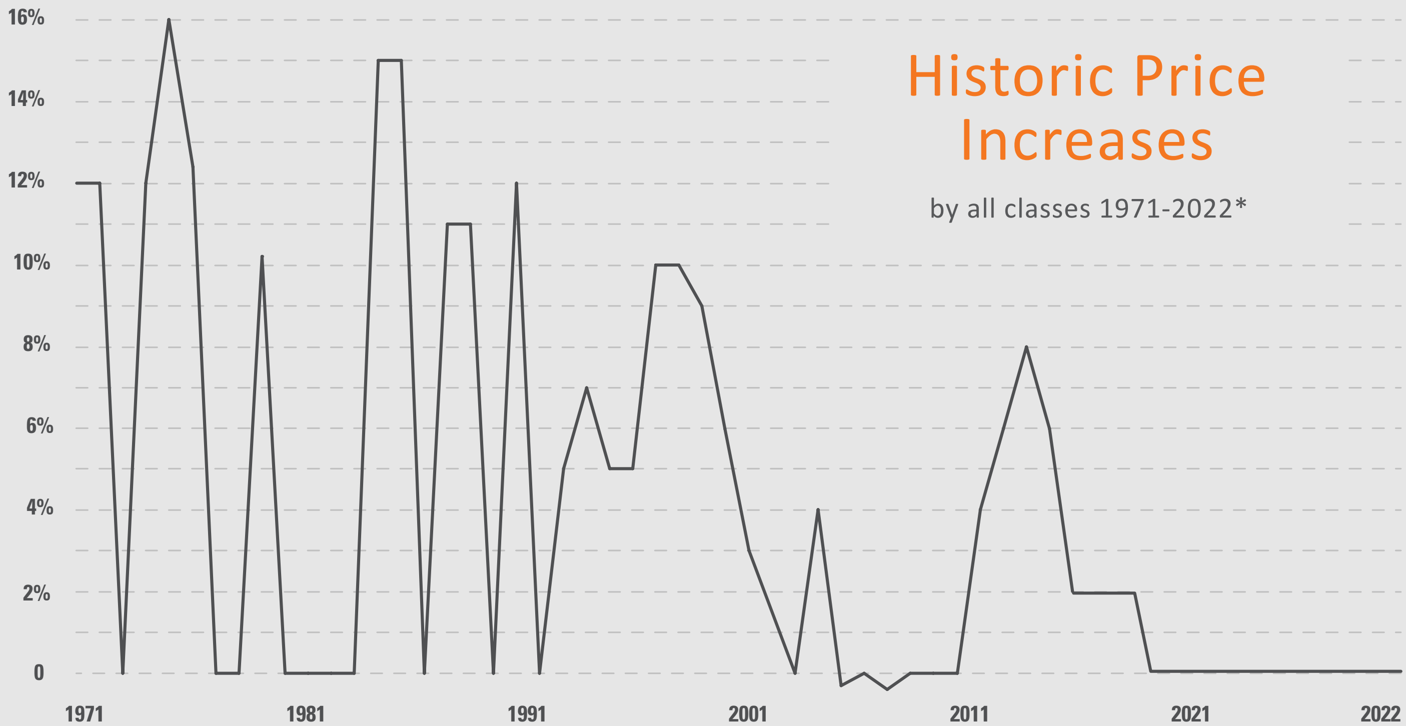
*The time frame for future expansion to new areas beyond those scheduled for 2023 will be based on the overall financial condition of the utility and the network. Exact timing TBD.

Finances

Grant County enjoys some of the lowest power prices in the nation. We have been able to maintain low power prices for our customers because we have always endeavored to make sound financial decisions with a long-term benefit.

We strive daily to make decisions to balance the investments we are making for the future, while also providing for the needs of the present. We believe the key to maintaining our high-quality, low-cost power service is by making decisions that will bring the greatest value to our customers.

Our financial strategy helped us avoid price increases for our retail customers in 2022. To address inflation pressure, our commissioners approved a modest price increase of 3% when averaged over all of our rate classes effective April 1, 2023.



*No rate increase for 2022

ENERGY COSTS

How Do We Compare?

Residential Average Electricity Rates in December 2022

*Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration December 2022 report

UNITED STATES	WASHINGTON	GRANT PUD
14.96¢ per kWh*	10.03¢ per kWh*	5.64¢ per kWh

2022 Financial Targets

Grant PUD uses a number of metrics to measure our goal of providing value to our customers. The selected metrics below help to show our financial strength.

Maintain a Strong Financial Position

	2022 Target	Actual	Final Goal
Electric System Liquidity	≥ $105 MM	$127 MM	≥ $105 MM
Consolidated Return on Net Assets	≥ 4.0%	3.8%	≥ 4.0%
Consolidated Debt To Plant Ratio	≤ 60%	48%	≤ 60%
Consolidated Debt Service Coverage	≥ 1.80x	2.57x	≥ 1.80x

Provide Long-Term Low Rates

	2022 Target	Actual	Final Goal
Retail Operating Ratio - Adjusted	≤ 100%	108%	≤ 100%
District Credit Rating	≥ Aa3 (Moody's equivalent)	Aa3	Aa3

Our Bond Ratings

Grant PUD's financial health is measured in part by its bond ratings. Our latest ratings are below:

PRIEST RAPIDS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

Rating Agency	Rating	Outlook
Fitch Ratings	AA	STABLE
Moody's Investor Service	Aa3	STABLE
Standard & Poor's Rating Services	AA	STABLE

ELECTRIC SYSTEM

Rating Agency	Rating	Outlook
Fitch Ratings	AA	STABLE
Moody's Investor Service	Aa3	STABLE
Standard & Poor's Rating Services	AA+	STABLE

MOSSADAMS

Report of Independent Auditors

The Board of Commissioners
Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County, Washington

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County, Washington (the District) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the District as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits 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 (Government Auditing Standards)*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1 of the financial statements, the District adopted the provisions of Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*, effective January 1, 2021. The financial statements have been retroactively restated in accordance with the requirements of the new accounting standard. 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.

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 District'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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 District'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 District'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.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, schedule of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, schedule of the District's contributions, and the schedule of changes in the total OPEB liability and related ratios (collectively, "required supplementary information") 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, 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 commissioners' report, manager's report, and other information, such as the introductory and statistical information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the 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.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 21, 2023, on our consideration of the District'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 District'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 the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Moss Adams LLP

Seattle, Washington
April 21, 2023

OVERVIEW OF GRANT PUD'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2022, Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County, Washington ("Grant PUD", "the utility" or "the District") is comprised of two operating systems: the Electric System and the Priest Rapids Project. The Electric System maintains 4,427 transmission and distribution line miles and other related infrastructure to serve retail load in Grant County. The Priest Rapids Project is operated under Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") License, Project No. 2114 authorizing both the Priest Rapids Hydroelectric Production Development ("Priest Rapids") and Wanapum Hydroelectric Production Development ("Wanapum") to operate through April of 2052 as long as license requirements continue to be met. Priest Rapids consists of a dam and hydroelectric generating station with a nameplate rating of 950 Megawatts ("MW") and Wanapum consists of a dam and hydroelectric generating station with a nameplate rating of 1,222 MW. Priest Rapids is located on the Columbia River in Grant and Yakima Counties about 150 air miles northeast of the City of Portland, 130 air miles southeast of the City of Seattle, and 18 miles downstream of Wanapum, which spans Grant and Kittitas Counties.

This annual financial report consists of a series of financial statements and reflects the self-supporting, proprietary activities of Grant PUD funded primarily by the sale of electrical power. Grant PUD reports business-type activities in a manner similar to private business enterprises. Grant PUD's financial statements presented in this report consist of the Statements of Net Position, Statements of Revenues and Expenses and Changes in Net Position, Statements of Cash Flows, and the Notes to the Financial Statements.

The Statements of Net Position include all of Grant PUD's assets, liabilities, deferred outflows and inflows, and net position and provide information about the nature and amounts of investments in assets and the obligations of Grant PUD.

All the revenues and expenses of Grant PUD are accounted for in the Statements of Revenues and Expenses and Changes in Net Position. These statements measure the success of operations over the year and can be used to determine whether Grant PUD has successfully recovered all its costs through retail revenues and other charges.

The primary purpose of the Statements of Cash Flows is to provide information about Grant PUD's cash receipts and cash disbursements during the year. These statements report cash receipts, cash payments, and net changes in cash resulting from operating, financing, and investing activities.

The Notes to the Financial Statements provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the information provided in the three statements described above.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following discussion provides an overview of the financial activities for Grant PUD for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020. The discussion and analysis is designed to be used in conjunction with the financial statements, notes and other supplementary information, which follow this section.

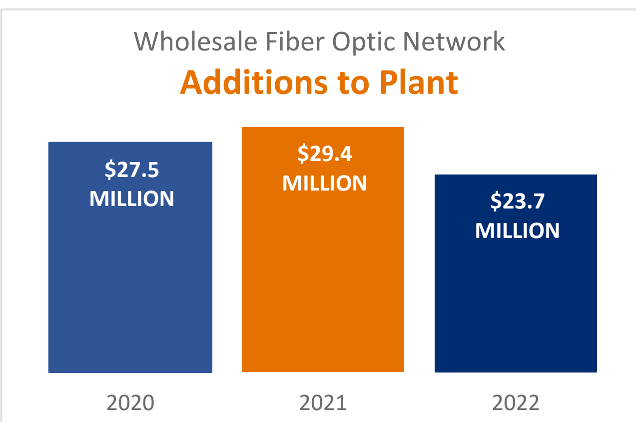
Grant PUD produced a positive change in net financial position of $90.4 million, $75.2 million, as restated due to adoption of GASB Statement No. 87, Leases, and $93.6 million during 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. Grant PUD continued to make the necessary investments in infrastructure, technology, and employees to ensure customers will continue to receive reliable power at long-term low prices. Additionally, the Commission approved the continued build out of the wholesale fiber network, which will provide connectivity to residents and businesses throughout the county that is critical to remaining competitive and keeping pace with the Information Age.

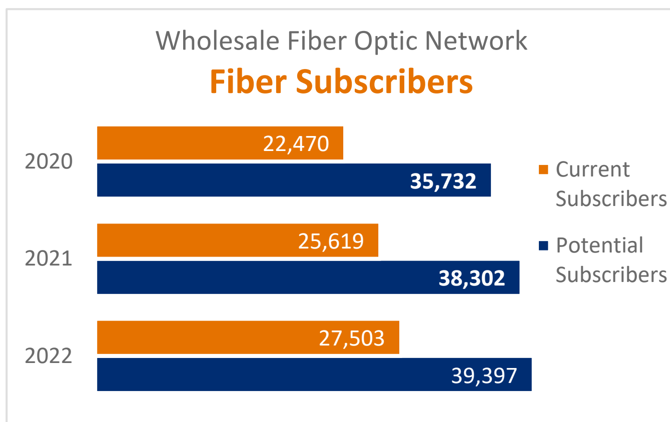
In-line with the District's key objective to provide long-term low rates, there were no retail rate increases in 2022, 2021, or 2020.

Electric System Significant Capital Projects: Grant PUD is undertaking capital improvements to improve electric system reliability and serve expected load growth primarily in the large commercial and industrial customer classes. These improvements include upgrading and expanding substation, transmission, and distribution infrastructure. The Design Build 2 (DB2) Load Growth Project started in December 2019 with an estimated completion date of late 2024. In mid-2021, the first substation upgrade was completed with two additional substation upgrades completed in 2022. One new and one upgraded substation are scheduled for completion in 2023 with the final four new substations and an associated transmission line scheduled to be completed in 2024. Total costs as of December 31, 2022, for the project are $79.5 million.

Grant PUD has completed the initiation phase of the Quincy Transmission Expansion Plan (QTEP) and is now in the planning phase. The project will include six transmission line segments one mile to 30 miles in length, one new switchyard with a high voltage capacitor bank (Monument Hill), expansion of the existing Mountain View switchyard, and expansion of existing Wanapum switchyard. This plan will increase the load limit in Quincy from approximately 300MW to 600MW, provide redundant transmission sources into the Quincy area, and provide a system configuration that allows the District to perform maintenance without requiring customer outages. Total budget for this project is estimated at $163 million and total costs as of December 31, 2022, are $8.9 million. Completion of this project is estimated to be in Q4 2028.

Grant PUD continued to expand its Wholesale Fiber Optic Network in 2022, 2021, and 2020. The Wholesale Fiber Optic Network expansion resulted in total additions of $23.7 million, $29.4 million, and $27.5 million for years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. Grant PUD continued to experience very high demand for new connections to our open-access fiber to the premises network. Currently, 70% of potential subscribers are using the network. Grant PUD will continue expanding access to the network and has budgeted $21.8 million for design, materials, and construction in 2023.





The Priest Rapids Project Significant Capital Projects: In August of 2016, on-site construction began for the turbine life extension and generator rewind work at the Priest Rapids Dam Development. The first of ten turbines and generators were placed in service in January 2018, followed by the second unit in April 2019, the third unit in November 2020, with the most recent, fourth unit, in September 2022. Work is underway on the fifth unit (turbine and generator) and is scheduled to return to service in December 2023. An outage is expected to take approximately 14 months from the date the unit is removed from service to the time the unit is returned to service. Total costs to date of $316.7 million includes control system upgrade costs, the turbine modeling and hydraulic design work and other preliminary costs for all units, completion of the first four units and costs for the fifth unit upgrade currently in progress.

Financial Ratings: Grant PUD maintains very high credit ratings, which are issued separately for the Electric System and the Priest Rapids Project and are as follows (Electric System/Priest Rapids Project): Fitch Rating Services AA/AA, Standard and Poor's Rating Services AA+/AA, and Moody's Investor Services Aa3/Aa3. The Electric System Ratings were published in July of 2021 (Fitch), August of 2020 (S&P), and December 2021 (Moody's), and the Priest Rapids Project ratings were published in July of 2021 (Fitch) and March of 2020 (S&P and Moody's) (refer to Note 6).

FINANCIAL RATINGS

Credit grade	MOODY'S	FITCH	S&P
HIGHEST	Aaa	AAA	AAA
VERY HIGH	Aa1, Aa2, Aa3	AA+, AA, AA-	AA+, AA, AA-
HIGH	A1, A2, A3	A+, A, A-	A+, A, A-
GOOD	Baa1, Baa2, Baa3, Baa4	BBB+, BBB, BB-	BBB+, BBB, BB-
SPECULATIVE	Ba1, Ba2, Ba3	BB+, BB, BB-	BB+, BB, BB-
VERY SPECULATIVE	B1, B2, B3	B+, B, B-	B+, B, B-
SUBSTANTIAL RISK	Caa1, Caa2, Caa3, Ca	CCC, CC, C, RD, D	CCC+, CCC, CCC-, CC, C, D

These high-grade credit ratings allow Grant PUD to acquire funding for capital investments at competitive interest rates. This reduces pressure on production costs at the Priest Rapids Project, which remains a very low-cost carbon free resource, and ultimately helps keep the Electric System's retail prices among the lowest in the nation.

During 2021, Grant PUD issued a $50.0 million direct placement refunding bond, which resulted in no incremental increase in outstanding debt.

During 2020, Grant PUD issued $517.4 million of refunding revenue bonds to defease and refinance outstanding debt. The result of the refundings was a reduction in the average coupon rate from 4.79% to 4.42% and a net present value savings of $29.2 million.

In October 2021, Grant PUD was awarded a $1.6 million broadband loan and grant contract. Distribution of funds occurred in 2022 which resulted in a $0.7 million increase in outstanding debt.

Priest Rapids Project Generation: During the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, the Priest Rapids Project provided the following net megawatt hours ("MWh") of electric energy at an average cost as follows:

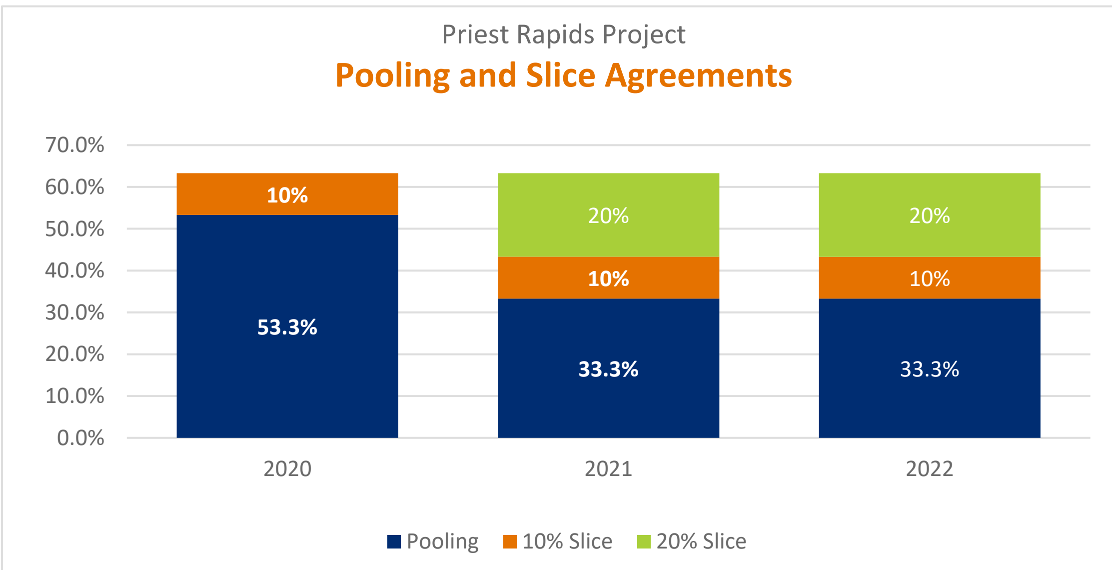
	2022	2021	2020
Net Megawatt hours ("MWh")	9,258,486	9,056,940	9,463,889
Average Cost (per "MWh")	$ 20.74	$ 20.00	$ 18.02
Average Water Supply*	111%	87%	104%

*Average water supply is based on Rock Island Dam water supply compared to a 30-year average (October through September). The timing of runoff and spill requirements factor into the water available for generation from year to year.

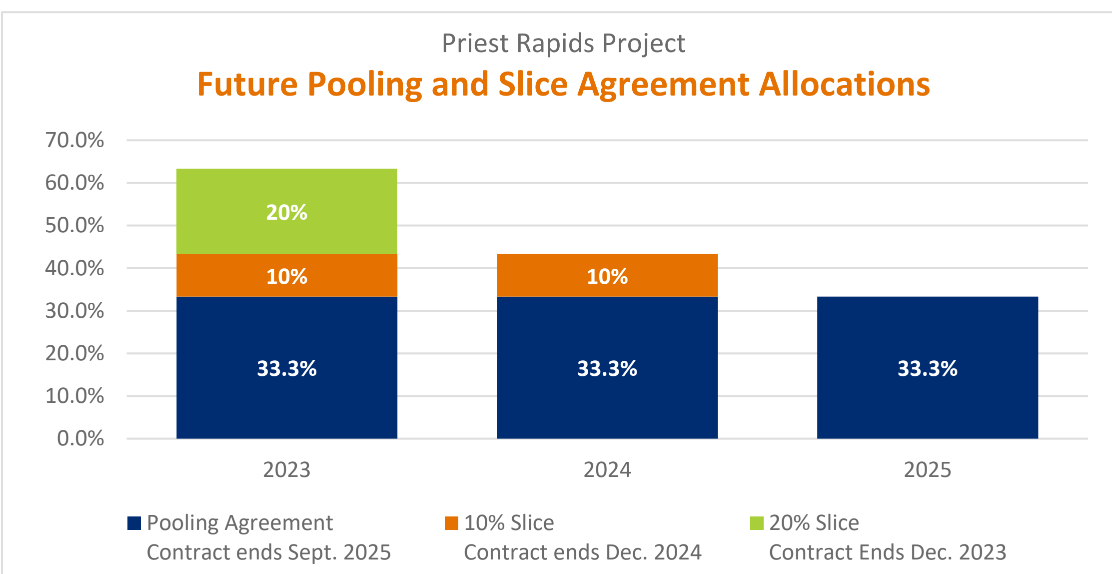
The Electric System's energy risk management strategy capitalizes on the low cost of production of the Priest Rapids Project (PRP), without retaining an imprudent amount of water or price volatility risks as defined by our risk policies. Grant PUD enters wholesale contracts that aim to increase the predictability of net wholesale revenues by mitigating the effect of fluctuation of wholesale power prices and water variability for generation, which directly contributes to Grant PUD's objective to maintain a strong financial position and have predictable retail prices well into the future.

Priest Rapids Project Output: As a strategy to hedge against water risks, Grant PUD has entered into various wholesale "slice" and pooling agreements to sell capacity and energy from its retained 63.3% share of the Priest Rapids Project output, resulting in predictable revenue and rate stability.

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, Grant PUD's 63.3% retained share of the Priest Rapids Project output was allocated to pooling and slice agreements as follows:



Future pooling and slice agreement allocations are in place as follows:



Slice Agreements: The slice agreements sell capacity and energy to buyers who assume the associated water and wholesale price risks. Grant PUD obtains stable revenue from these sales. The slice agreements are paid in equal monthly installments over the term of each agreement and include firm energy purchases from each entity to help meet Grant's load. Grant PUD regularly monitors its exposure and retains the right to call for additional assurances at any time. Grant PUD has the right to curtail delivery in the event of nonpayment or non-delivery of firm energy.

Pooling Agreements: As noted above, pooling agreements greatly reduce the effect of variable water conditions at the Priest Rapids Project and fluctuations in wholesale power prices on revenues associated with Grant PUD's wholesale sales and purchases. Grant PUD's first pooling agreement expired September 30, 2020, and a new pooling agreement was entered into with a five year term beginning October 1, 2020 and ending September 29, 2025. Under a pooling agreement, the counterparty receives rights to the actual output of a portion of the Priest Rapids Project, which will vary with water conditions. In return, the counterparty provides firm power to meet Grant PUD's load, regardless of the actual output of the Priest Rapids Project, and certain scheduling services. Over the life of the agreement, the majority of these values will be offsetting and exchanged without cash payment; there will, however, be monthly payments owed by either the counterparty or Grant PUD due to the seasonal differences between capacity and energy amounts and loads. These payments are presented as a net sale or purchase. In addition, certain non-hydrological performance metrics are assumed at the beginning of the contract and monthly differences in these metrics are trued up and payment made by either the counterparty or Grant PUD. The amount of monthly payments over the term varies based upon actual performance versus the estimates at the time the pooling agreement was executed.

CONDENSED COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(amounts in thousands)

Condensed Statements of Net Position	**2022**	***As Restated 2021**	**2020**
Assets			
Current	$ 239,255	$ 220,470	$ 233,689
Utility plant, net	2,361,634	2,285,569	2,195,405
Noncurrent	329,899	402,945	299,095
Total assets	2,930,788	2,908,984	2,728,189
Total deferred outflows of resources	52,409	39,768	44,517
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	2,983,197	2,948,752	2,772,706
Liabilities			
Current	182,362	162,220	192,997
Noncurrent	1,216,257	1,260,147	1,232,352
Total liabilities	1,398,619	1,422,367	1,425,349
Total deferred inflows of resources	79,399	111,621	7,752
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	1,478,018	1,533,988	1,433,101
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets	1,195,885	1,105,074	981,009
Restricted	311,545	315,976	307,194
Unrestricted	(2,251)	(6,286)	51,402
Total net position	1,505,179	1,414,764	1,339,605
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	$ 2,983,197	$ 2,948,752	$ 2,772,706

Condensed Statement of Revenues and Expenses and Changes in Net Position	**2022**	***As Restated 2021**	**2020**
Operating revenues			
Retail energy sales	$ 265,722	$ 231,938	$ 209,777
Wholesale revenues, net	99,238	90,411	81,974
Sales to power purchasers at cost	28,654	23,584	27,908
Other	16,165	13,804	12,385
Total operating revenues	409,779	359,737	332,044
Operating Expenses			
Depreciation and amortization	80,307	79,549	78,677
Other operating expenses	201,123	185,770	152,392
Total operating expenses	281,430	265,319	231,069
Net Operating Income	128,349	94,418	100,975
Other revenues (expenses)	(48,715)	(33,369)	(21,325)
Contributions in aid of construction	10,781	14,110	13,957
Change in net position	90,415	75,159	93,607
Total net position - beginning of year	1,414,764	1,339,605	1,245,998
Total net position - end of year	$ 1,505,179	$ 1,414,764	$ 1,339,605

* The District's 2021 Financial Statements were restated for the impacts of the required retroactive implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, Leases, which became effective for the District in 2022.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The following discussion provides comparative financial information for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020.

ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS

Total assets and deferred outflows increased by $34.4 million (1.2%) from 2021 to 2022. As a result of the adoption of GASB Statement No. 87, Leases, in fiscal year 2022, total assets and deferred outflows were restated from an increase of $158.0 million (5.7%) to $176.0 million (6.3%) from 2020 to 2021. The increase from 2021 to 2022 was primarily driven by continued investment in Utility plant, offset by a decrease in the PERS 2/3 net pension asset. The increase from 2020 to 2021 was primarily driven by continued investment in Utility plant, the PERS 2/3 pension plan becoming fully funded, which resulted in a $65.2 million net pension asset, and the adoption of GASB Statement No. 87, Leases, which established current and non-current lease receivables of $18.1 million. The continued capital investments in 2022 and 2021 align with Grant PUD's Strategic Plan objectives, which include reliably delivering power at long term low prices to customers.

Deferred outflows of resources related to losses on refundings were $26.4 million, $29.8 million, and $33.9 million as of December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020 respectively. The decrease of $3.4 million from 2022 to 2021 and $4.1 million from 2020 to 2021, respectively, is in-line with the annual amortization. Losses on refundings are being amortized over an average of 25 years. Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions were $24.2 million, $7.9 million, and $8.3 million as of December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions fluctuate due to Grant PUD recording its proportionate share of the increase or decrease in collective deferred outflows each year for the PERS plans as provided by the Department of Retirement Systems, partially offset by associated amortization.

LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS

Total liabilities and deferred inflows decreased by $56.0 million (3.6%) from 2021 to 2022. As a result of the adoption of GASB Statement No. 87, Leases, in fiscal year 2022, total liabilities and deferred inflows were restated from an increase of $83.0 million (5.8%) to $100.9 million (7.0%) from 2020 to 2021. The decrease from 2021 to 2022 is primarily due to decreases in long-term debt from regularly scheduled payments of $31.7 million and fluctuations in pension obligations and related deferred inflows, resulting in a net decrease of $24.9 million. The increase from 2020 to 2021 is primarily due to significant fluctuations in pension obligations and related deferred inflows, reinstating the no-net-impact liability, increases in unearned revenue, and an increase in lease deferred inflows accompanying the adoption of GASB Statement No. 87, Leases. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the pension plan experienced significant fluctuations, which prompted Grant PUD to invoke regulatory accounting for pensions (See Note 1 & Note 9). The net pension liability, deferred inflows, and regulatory liability resulted in a net increase of $64.8 million. Unearned revenue increased $26.6 million due to growth from large customers. During 2020, Grant PUD defeased and refinanced several bonds to reduce interest rates on outstanding debt. Grant PUD had approximately $1.2 billion in bonded debt outstanding as of the year ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020. During 2020, Grant PUD made the assertion that all no-net-impact requirements related to the Licensing Obligations had been satisfied, resulting in a decrease of $20.6 million in Licensing Obligations. In 2021, a consensus was reached that no-net-impact requirements were not achieved, and the liability was reinstated, resulting in a net increase in Licensing Obligations of $16.2 million. Grant PUD's annual Licensing Obligation payments for 2022, 2021, and 2020 were approximately $2.7 million, $2.4 million, and $2.3 million, respectively.

Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, including the regulatory liability were $59.5 million, $92.0 million, and $7.8 million as of December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. Fluctuations occur from year to year due to the District's proportionate share of changes in pension plan actuarial assumptions. The decrease of $32.5 million (35.3%) from 2021 to 2022 is attributed to changes in the pension plans projected and actual investment earnings and changes in assumptions. The increase of $84.2 million (1079.5%) from 2020 to 2021 is attributed to changes in the pension plans projected and actual investment earnings and changes of actuarial assumptions, which resulted in the PERS 2/3 plans becoming fully funded. Additional increases were from establishing a regulatory liability stemming from invoking regulatory accounting. Remaining amounts are amortized over future periods to the regulatory liability.

NET POSITION

Total net position was $1.5 billion, $1.4 billion, and $1.3 billion, as of December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. These increases have been driven by the positive changes in net position resulting from increased retail energy sales and net wholesale revenues, partially offset by increasing operating expenses. Refer to 'Statement of Revenues and Expenses and Changes in Net Position' section below for further analysis.

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

Operating Revenues: Total operating revenues increased by $50.0 million (13.9%) from 2021 to 2022 and increased by $27.7 million (8.3%) from 2020 to 2021, which was the net result of several items discussed below:

Retail energy sales were $265.7 million, $231.9 million, and $209.8 million in 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. Retail energy sales increased $33.8 million (14.6%) from 2021 to 2022, and $22.1 million (10.5%) from 2020 to 2021, primarily driven by continued load growth of residential, commercial, and industrial customers.

Wholesale revenues were $99.2 million, $90.4 million, and $82.0 million in 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. These revenues are reflective of the individual ebbs and flows of power consumption, market forces on wholesale power prices and the timing and terms of various agreements the utility has in place. Grant PUD receives proceeds on an annual basis in accordance with long-term power sales contracts for Grant PUD load that is above the reserve 63.3% physical share of the Priest Rapids Project. These proceeds are then offset with the other wholesale transactions, including the pooling and slice agreements. Grant PUD experienced an increase in proceeds from long-term power sales contracts of $52.3 million from 2021 to 2022 and $15.2 million from 2020 to 2021, offset by decreases in all other wholesale transactions, including the pooling and slice agreements, of $14.1 million from 2021 to 2022 and $6.7 million from 2020 to 2021. Total net payments received by Grant PUD under the pooling agreements were $10.0 million, $5.9 million, and $21.6 million in 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. The $4.1 million increase from 2021 to 2022 was primarily driven by load and other true-up metrics. The $15.7 million decrease from 2020 to 2021 was primarily driven by the new pooling agreement which changed from a 53.3% to 33.3% share of the Priest Rapids project. This decrease was offset by a $19.5 million increase in revenue from the slice agreements, as shares increased from 10.0% to 30.0%.

Sales to power purchasers at cost were $28.7 million, $23.6 million, and $27.9 million in 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. These revenues are directly tied to power costs as defined in the long-term power sales contracts and the proportion of the power costs that the power purchasers are responsible for per the contracts. Total contractual power costs were $191.2 million, $187.3 million, and $170.5 million in 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. The percentage of these costs covered by power purchasers was (14.4%, 12.5%, and 16.4% in 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively) which drove the relative increase and decrease in revenues versus total power costs in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Other revenues were $16.2 million, $13.8 million, and $12.4 million in 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. The largest driver of other revenues are Wholesale fiber optic network sales, which were $12.8 million, $12.0 million, and $10.7 million, in 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. The increase of $0.8 million (6.7%) from 2021 to 2022 and $1.3 million (12.1%) from 2020 to 2021 are driven by the substantially improved take rates (percentage of system subscribed versus unsubscribed) and continued build out of the network.

Operating Expenses: Total operating expenses increased by $16.1 million (6.1%) from 2021 to 2022 and $34.3 million (14.8%) from 2020 to 2021, which were the net result of items discussed below:

Depreciation and amortization expenses were $80.3 million, $79.5 million, and $78.7 million, in 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. These increases are consistent with the investment in utility plant and are affected by the timing of major units at the Priest Rapids Project being placed in service (two units were commissioned over a three-year period in November 2020 and September 2022).

Other operating expenses were $201.1 million, $185.8 million, and $152.4 million, in 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. The increase of $15.3 million (8.2%) from 2021 to 2022 is primarily attributed to an increase in purchased power of $12.9 million. The increase of $33.4 million (21.9%) from 2020 to 2021, was primarily attributed to an increase in labor and benefits of $8.6 million, purchased services of $5.7 million, IT equipment and software of $3.0 million, and operating materials of $2.7 million. The increase in labor and benefits was driven by budgeted wage increases and less labor supporting capital projects than anticipated.

Other Revenues and Expenses:

Total other revenue and expenses were $(48.7) million, $(33.4) million as restated from $(33.6) due to adoption of GASB Statement No. 87, Leases, and $(21.3) million in 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. The $15.3 million (45.8%) net change from 2021 to 2022 is primarily from a decrease in interest and other income of $16.2 million due to premium losses on investments, market volatility, and increased unrealized losses. The $12.1 million (56.8%) net change as restated from 2020 to 2021 is primarily from a decrease in interest and other income of $17.0 million due to premium losses on investments and market volatility creating significant swings in mark to market adjustments, resulting in a shift from net unrealized gains in 2020 to net unrealized losses in 2021. Decreases in amortization of debt related costs and debt issuance costs of $5.6M partially offset the decrease in interest and other income.

Contributions in aid of construction ("CIACs") revenues were $10.8 million, $14.1 million, and $14.0 million in 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. These revenues are earned as Grant PUD completes infrastructure requests funded by customers. Variability in numbers correlate with ongoing capital projects and customer requests.

CONTACTING GRANT PUD'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This report is designed to provide Grant PUD's customers, bondholders, creditors, and other interested parties with a general overview of Grant PUD's finances. For questions regarding this report or additional information, please contact Grant PUD's Chief Financial Officer, Bonnie Overfield, at Boverfi@gcpud.org, or at the Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County, P.O. Box 878, Ephrata, Washington 98823.

Statements of Net Position

December 31, 2022 and 2021
(amounts in thousands)

ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	2022	2021 (As Restated)
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	$ 8,995	$ 2,837
Investments	46,838	46,607
Restricted funds		
Cash	1,138	941
Investments	104,237	99,055
Customer accounts receivable, net	45,597	46,377
Materials and supplies	26,996	20,861
Due from power purchasers	1,595	535
Current lease receivable	482	390
Other current assets	3,377	2,867
Total current assets	239,255	220,470
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Utility plant, net	2,361,634	2,285,569
Other noncurrent assets:		
Investments	1,029	2,407
Restricted funds		
Cash	1,583	1,895
Investments	282,157	311,733
Net pension assets	23,978	65,195
Long-term lease receivable	17,251	17,733
Conservation loans	175	254
Preliminary survey costs	3,726	3,728
Total other noncurrent assets	329,899	402,945
Total noncurrent assets	2,691,533	2,688,514
TOTAL ASSETS	2,930,788	2,908,984
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions	24,192	7,898
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	1,785	2,077
Deferred outflows of resources - losses on refundings	26,432	29,793
Total deferred outflows	52,409	39,768
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	$ 2,983,197	$ 2,948,752

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

Statements of Net Position

December 31, 2022 and 2021
(amounts in thousands)

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION	2022	2021 (As Restated)
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable		
Trade	$ 40,591	$ 36,854
Wages payable	16,667	16,110
Accrued taxes	9,705	8,495
Customer deposits	8,656	7,411
Accrued bond interest	21,929	22,331
Unearned revenue	32,355	21,072
Habitat liability	17,804	17,662
Current portion of licensing obligations	2,686	2,490
Current portion of long-term debt	31,969	29,795
Total current liabilities	182,362	162,220
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long-term debt, less current portion	1,118,429	1,152,344
Licensing obligations, less current portion	66,221	68,505
Net pension liability	13,893	6,298
Other post-employment benefits liability	8,101	8,956
Long-term unearned revenue	8,981	24,044
Other long-term debt, less current portion	632	-
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,216,257	1,260,147
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,398,619	1,422,367
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows of resources - pension	24,539	67,372
Regulatory liability - pension	34,949	24,634
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	2,679	1,712
Deferred inflows of resources - Leases	17,232	17,903
Total deferred inflows	79,399	111,621
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	1,478,018	1,533,988
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	1,195,885	1,105,074
Restricted	311,545	315,976
Unrestricted	(2,251)	(6,286)
Total net position	1,505,179	1,414,764
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION	$ 2,983,197	$ 2,948,752

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

Statements of Revenues and Expenses and Changes in Net Position

Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(amounts in thousands)

	2022	2021 (As Restated)
OPERATING REVENUES		
Sales to power purchasers at cost	$ 28,654	$ 23,584
Retail energy sales		
Residential	51,018	46,211
Irrigation	27,011	28,756
Commercial and industrial	182,285	153,376
Governmental and others	5,408	3,595
Wholesale revenues, net	99,238	90,411
Fiber optic network sales	12,775	12,046
Other	3,390	1,758
Total operating revenues	409,779	359,737
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Purchased power	12,898	-
Generation	45,398	47,218
Transmission	3,446	2,975
Distribution	36,169	36,459
Customer and information services	5,023	4,056
Fiber optic network operations	2,767	2,772
Administrative and general	59,478	58,722
License compliance and related agreements	14,793	13,488
Depreciation and amortization	80,307	79,549
Taxes	21,151	20,080
Total operating expenses	281,430	265,319
NET OPERATING INCOME	128,349	94,418
OTHER REVENUES (EXPENSES)		
Interest and other income (expense)	(13,380)	2,786
Interest on revenue bonds and other, net	(44,396)	(44,857)
Federal rebates on revenue bonds	10,427	10,484
Amortization of debt related costs	(1,366)	(1,652)
Cost of debt issuance	-	(130)
Total other revenue (expenses)	(48,715)	(33,369)
CONTRIBUTIONS IN AID OF CONSTRUCTION	10,781	14,110
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	90,415	75,159
NET POSITION		
Beginning of year	1,414,764	1,339,605
Total net position - end of year	$ 1,505,179	$ 1,414,764

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

Statements of Cash Flows

Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(amounts in thousands)

	2022	2021 (As restated)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from retail energy sales	$ 253,045	$ 230,446
Cash received from sales to power purchasers at cost	27,594	23,082
Cash received from wholesale revenues	232,809	143,035
Other cash receipts	18,505	15,500
Cash received (paid) from customer deposits	1,245	1,853
Cash received (paid) for purchase of power	(144,394)	(50,650)
Cash paid to contractors, suppliers, and employees	(171,016)	(163,503)
Taxes paid	(19,941)	(19,407)
Net cash provided by operating activites	197,847	180,356
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Principal paid on revenue bonds	(29,795)	(29,295)
Interest paid on revenue bonds	(44,798)	(45,014)
Federal interest rebates	10,427	15,769
Bond proceeds	-	50,000
Other debt proceeds	681	-
Payment on refunded debt	-	(50,000)
Bond issuance cost	-	(130)
Principal received on leases	391	369
Interest received on leases	482	491
Cash received from contributions in aid of construction	22,787	25,849
Licensing obligation payments	(2,490)	(2,384)
Acquisition and construction of plant assets	(157,947)	(151,002)
Proceeds on sale of plant assets	305	1,020
Net cash used in capital and related financing activites	(199,957)	(184,327)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investment securities	(782,792)	(558,226)
Sale of investment securities	783,913	554,844
Investment income proceeds	7,032	4,593
Net cash provided by investing activities	8,153	1,211
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	$ 6,043	$ (2,760)
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	5,673	8,433
CASH AT END OF YEAR	$ 11,716	$ 5,673

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

Statements of Cash Flows

Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(amounts in thousands)

	2022	2021 (As Restated)
Reconciliation of operating gain to net cash used for operating activities:		
Net operating income	$ 128,349	$ 94,418
Adjustments to reconcile net operating income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	80,307	79,549
OPEB Expense - non cash portion	403	595
Leases	(96)	(12)
Accretion expense	403	232
Miscellaneous income	2,796	2,164
Provision for uncollectible accounts	26	129
Cash provided by (used in) changes in operating assets:		
Customer accounts receivable	(14,674)	345
Materials and supplies	(6,135)	(1,770)
Conservation loan	79	49
Receivable from (Payable to) power purchasers, net	(1,060)	(502)
Other current assets	(501)	(682)
Cash provided by (used in) changes in operating liabilities:		
Habitat funds	287	1,489
Trade and wages payables	5,565	2,381
Customer deposits	1,245	1,853
Accrued taxes	1,210	673
Unearned revenue on long-term contracts	(357)	(555)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ 197,847	$ 180,356
Non-cash Investing, Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Changes in construction costs included in accounts payable	$ (1,271)	$ 690
Amortization of debt related costs, net	(1,366)	(1,652)
Changes in unrealized gain(loss) on investments	(24,418)	(5,227)
Gain(loss) on retirements, net	-	307
Change in licensing obligation	-	18,346

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

1. SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

REPORTING ENTITY AND OPERATIONS OF GRANT PUD

Public Utility District No. 2 of Grant County, Washington ("Grant PUD" or "the utility") is a municipal corporation of the state of Washington established in 1938 to serve the people of Grant County. Grant PUD comprises two operating systems: the Electric System and the Priest Rapids Project. Grant PUD is governed by an elected five-member Board of Commissioners ("Commissioners" or "the Commission"). The Commissioners' responsibilities are to appoint the General Manager/Chief Executive Officer (CEO), approve budgets for Grant PUD's systems, and adopt regulations. In addition, the Commission sets policies guiding financial and operating principles for the activities reported in these financial statements.

The Electric System is made up of Grant PUD's electric transmission and distributions system in addition to a fiber-optic telecommunication system. The Priest Rapids Project is composed of Grant PUD's Wanapum Dam and the Priest Rapids Dam. The Priest Rapids Project is operated under Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") License, Project No. 2114. Grant PUD also maintains a Service System to provide administrative services to the operating systems. Internal transactions, which consist of intersystem loans and intercompany transactions between Grant PUD's reporting segments and the Service System, have been eliminated in the accompanying financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Grant PUD is required by its financing arrangements to maintain separate accounts and to report separately on each operating system (see Note 14).

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation and Accounting Standards – Grant PUD maintains its accounts in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for proprietary funds as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"). Grant PUD's accounting records generally follow the Uniform System of Accounts for public utilities and licensees prescribed by FERC. Grant PUD's accounting records are further maintained in accordance with methods prescribed by the State Auditor under the authority of Chapter 43.09.

Grant PUD's financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded when incurred. Revenues and costs that are directly related to the generation, transmission, distribution, and purchases of electricity or fiber are reported as operating revenue and expenses. All other revenues and expenses are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The accompanying financial statements are those of Grant PUD, which generates, transmits, and distributes electric energy and wholesale fiber optic network services within Grant County, Washington.

The significant accounting and financial policies followed by Grant PUD are outlined below.

Sales to power purchasers at costs – Sales to power purchasers at cost are revenues associated with power sales from the Priest Rapids Project under the long-term Power Sales Contracts described in Note 7 and are recorded on a cost-based formula specified in the contracts which include operation and maintenance costs, 115% of debt service, and adjustments related to other factors. Depreciation, amortization, charges paid by the Renewal, Replacement and Contingency Fund, and Construction Funds are not considered costs of producing and delivering power for this purpose.

Retail Sales – Grant PUD recognizes revenues associated with its retail customers when the power is delivered, which includes an estimate of revenue earned but not billed to customers as of year-end.

Wholesale Sales and Purchases – Grant PUD enters into various wholesale power purchase and sale agreements, for the purpose of securing a supply source that satisfies various peak load demand, to accommodate temporary outages, diversify supply and enhance reliability in accordance with prudent reliability standards, and to mitigate commercial risks arising from the potential change in values of owned assets due to hydrology fluctuations. Wholesale revenues, net is recognized when contractual obligations are met or ratably over the contract term (capacity payments) and presented net with simultaneously contracted energy purchases. Wholesale revenues, net includes slice agreements, pooling agreements, financial proceeds received for Grant PUD's Estimated Unmet District Load "EUDL" as defined by the long-term Power Sales Contracts and booked-out transactions. When power purchases exceed the proceeds from the EUDL, the net difference is reported as Purchased power under operating expenses.

Cash – Grant PUD only classifies amounts held in demand deposit accounts as cash.

Deposits and Investments – Deposits and Investments of Grant PUD are stated at fair value (refer to Note 2 for additional details), except for investments in the Washington State Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) which are reported at amortized cost.

Realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments are included in interest and other income on the Statements of Revenues and Expenses and Change in Net Position.

Short-term investments are defined as investments with a maturity of less than one year. The purchase and maturity of investment instruments are reported on a gross basis in the Statements of Cash Flows, with the exception of repurchase agreements, which are reported on a net basis.

Investments are made in accordance with allowable investments established by state statutes. Authorized investments include: 1) Bonds of the state of Washington and any local government in the state of Washington; 2) General obligation bonds of a state or local government of a state, of which bonds have at the time of investment, one of the three highest credit ratings of a nationally recognized rating agency; 3) Registered warrants of a local government in the same county as the government making the investment (subject to compliance requirements); 4) Obligations of the U.S. Government and its agencies; 5) Federal home loan and federal land bank bonds and federal national mortgage association obligations whose obligations are or may become eligible as collateral for advances to member banks as determined by the board of governors of the federal reserve system; 6) Banker acceptances purchased on the secondary market; 7) Commercial paper and Corporate notes purchased in the secondary market, provided that the investments are to adhere to the investment policies and procedures adopted by the state investment board; and 8) the WA State LGIP Pool (State Investment Pool).

Materials and Supplies – Materials and supplies consist of hydroelectric generation, transmission, and distribution assets as well as fiber optic cable and fiber-related supplies. All inventory amounts are recorded at average cost and include overhead charges.

Customer accounts receivable, net – Customer accounts receivable, net includes balances for uncollectible accounts and some credit customer balances. Management reviews accounts receivable on a regular basis to determine if any receivables will potentially be uncollectible. The allowance for uncollectible accounts includes amounts due from specific customers for which collection is in question. Such estimates are developed based on historical experience. As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the allowance for uncollectible accounts was approximately $0.8 million, and is included in Customer accounts receivable, net.

Additional credit balances exist for customers set up on budget pay plans and customers with prepayments on account for credit purposes. As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, total credit balances were approximately $3.7 million and $4.2 million, respectively.

Contributions in Aid of Construction – A portion of Grant PUD's utility plant is financed through contributions from customers in accordance with the Customer Service and Interconnection policies. Additionally, a portion of utility plant may be financed through contributions from other sources, such as other governmental organizations or Fiber Optic Network Customers. Grant PUD recognizes capital contributions from these sources as non-operating revenue at the point at which it becomes nonrefundable. Grant PUD recognized $10.8 and $14.1 million of Contributions in Aid of Construction for the each of the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

Utility Plant – Utility plant assets are recorded at cost including an allocation of internal payroll and other administrative and general costs associated with construction of the assets. Depreciation is determined by the straight-line method over the estimated life of the asset. Meters and transformers begin depreciating when received regardless of in-service date. Grant PUD's asset lives used for computing depreciation range from five to 100 years, with an average rate of 2.52 percent and 2.33 percent for 2022 and 2021, respectively. Depreciation is calculated using the following estimated useful lives:

Generation	5 to 100
Transmission and Distribution	5 to 65
General	5 to 55
Fiber	10 to 50

When Grant PUD retires portions of its Utility Plant, retirements are recorded against Accumulated Depreciation and the retired portion of Utility Plant is removed from the Plant in Service. When utility plant assets are retired, their original cost, together with removal costs, less salvage, are charged to accumulated depreciation. The costs of maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Renewals, replacements, and betterments are capitalized per Grant PUD's Asset Capitalization Policy. The Policy requires assets to have a minimum useful life of five years and minimum cost of $10,000, except for permanent additions to transmission and distribution or wholesale fiber plant, which only require a useful life greater than one year. Grant PUD assesses its assets for obsolescence and possible impairment on a periodic basis. Once an asset has been identified as impaired due to a significant and unexpected decline in usable capacity, it is written down to reflect its current service utility and the associated impairment loss is charged either to operations or an extraordinary item depending on its nature.

Preliminary Survey Costs – Certain preliminary costs are capitalized in accordance with FERC accounting guidance, which allows the capitalization of preliminary surveys, plans, designs, investigations, etc., incurred for the purpose of determining the feasibility of utility projects under contemplation. If construction results, these costs are transferred to construction work in progress. A project that is unfeasible or abandoned is expensed in the current period.

Due from/to Power Purchasers – This balance represents the difference between estimated power costs collected by the Priest Rapids Project from power purchasers versus actual power costs, which will be settled with power purchasers the following year.

Debt Discounts, Premiums, and Issuance Costs – Debt discounts and premiums relating to the sale of bonds are amortized over the lives of the related bonds using the constant yield method. Debt issuance costs are recognized in the period incurred. Debt issuance costs incurred prior to 2013 are being amortized over the life of the related debt.

Refunding of Debt – The gain or loss on refunding of debt is recognized as a deferred inflow or outflow of resources and amortized over the remaining life of the refunded or newly issued bond(s), whichever is shorter. If debt is extinguished using Grant PUD's existing resources, any resulting gain or loss is recognized during the current period.

Incremental Borrowing Rate (IBR) – The incremental borrowing rate used in determining the present value of lease payments is based on US Treasury rates, corresponding to the same term of lease contracts plus basis points (BSP), determined by GCPUD's historical borrowing spread and similar entities in the utility industry.

Leases – Grant PUD, as a lessee, recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use asset at the commencement of a lease, unless the lease is considered a short-term or transfers ownership of the underlying assets. Right-to-use lease assets are measured based on the net present value of the payments to be made over the term of the agreement, using Grant PUD's incremental borrowing rate. Remeasurement of the lease liability occurs when there is a change in the lease term and/or other changes that are likely to have a significant impact on the lease liability.

Amortization of the discount on the lease liability is reported as an outflow of resources. Payments are allocated first to the accrued interest liability and then to the lease liability. Variable lease payments based on the usage of the underlying assets are not included in the lease liability calculations and are recognized as outflows of resources in the periods in which the obligation for the payments is incurred.

Grant PUD, as a lessor, recognizes a lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources at the commencement of the lease term. The lease receivable is measured using the present value of the lease payments expected to be received for the lease term, based on Grant PUD's incremental borrowing rate, which approximates the discount rate Grant PUD charges the lessee. Leases with provisions for rent changes based on the consumer price index (CPI) or other market indexes, result in additional variable lease revenues that are not included in the measurement of the lease receivables. Deferred inflows of resources are measured at the value of the lease receivable in addition to any payments received at or before the commencement of the lease term related to future periods.

Amortization of the discount on the lease receivable is reported as interest revenue for that period. Deferred inflows of resources are recognized as lease revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Any initial direct costs are reported as an outflow of resources for that period. Remeasurement of lease receivable occurs when there are modifications, including but not limited to changes in the lease charges, lease term, and adding or removing an underlying asset to the lease agreements. In the case of partial or full lease termination, Grant PUD will reduce the carrying value of the lease receivable and the related deferred inflow of resources and include a gain or loss for the difference.

Short-term leases are certain leases that, at the commencement of the lease term, have a maximum possible term under the lease contract of 12 months or less, including any options to extend, regardless of their probability of being exercised. Leases assessed by management as short-term, perpetual, or insignificant are recognized as outflows of resources (expenses) or inflows of resources (revenue) based on the payment provisions of the lease agreement.

Unearned Revenue – Contributions in aid of construction that are recorded as short-term or long-term unearned revenue depending on when construction associated with the contribution(s) is expected to take place. Additionally, Grant PUD has two long-term exchange contracts under which Grant PUD received collective prepayments of $2.0 million that are being amortized into revenue on a straight-line basis over the life of these agreements.

Revenue Taxes – Utility revenue-based taxes assessed by governmental entities are accounted for as a separate cost collected from customers for remittance to those governmental entities. Therefore, revenue taxes paid to the taxing authorities are accounted for as an operating expense on the Statements of Revenues and Expenses and Changes in Net Position. Taxes collected from customers on behalf of other governmental entities are included in Retail energy sales in the Statements of Revenues and Expenses and Changes in Net Position.

Net Position – Grant PUD classifies net position into three components: Net investment in capital assets, Restricted, and Unrestricted. These classifications are defined as follows:

- *Net investment in capital assets* – This component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation reduced by the outstanding debt balances, net of unamortized debt expenses, and related unspent project and debt service funds.
- *Restricted* – This component of net position consists of assets with constraints placed on their use. Constraints include those imposed by debt trust indentures, grants or laws and regulations of other governments, or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- *Unrestricted* – This component of net position consists of net assets and liabilities that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

When Grant PUD restricts or designates funds for a specific purpose, and both restricted or designated and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is Grant PUD's policy to use restricted and designated first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Restricted Bond Funds – Grant PUD has established separate reserve fund accounts in accordance with certain bond issuances and related agreements. The assets in these funds are restricted for specific uses, including debt service and other reserve requirements.

Significant Risk and Uncertainties – Grant PUD is subject to certain business risks that could have a material impact on future operations and financial performance. These risks include weather and natural-disaster-related disruptions, collective bargaining labor disputes, fish and other Endangered Species Act ("ESA") issues, Environmental Protection Agency regulations, federal government regulations or orders concerning the operation, maintenance and/or licensing of hydroelectric facilities, and the changes to the regulatory environment of the electrical utility industry.

Grant PUD carries excess liability coverage with an annual aggregate limit of $60 million with a self-insured retention of $2 million per occurrence. It carries underlying liability policies for specific loss types such as foreign travel and non-owned aviation liability to protect Grant PUD from losses associated with these risks. Grant PUD also maintains property insurance coverage with an aggregate limit of $200 million, protecting against significant losses at the Priest Rapids Project, the Electric System, and all of the various Grant PUD real properties, with deductibles up to $2.5 million per loss, and subject to policy terms and conditions.

Enterprise Risk Management – Grant PUD's Enterprise Risk Management activities are governed by its Enterprise Risk Management Policy. This policy directs how Grant PUD's risks are to be considered in terms of their effects on the uncertainty and predictability of its key objectives. The Enterprise Risk Management policy at Grant PUD focuses on strategy and planning, management of uncertainty, reporting processes, policies/procedures, as well as corporate values and culture. Grant PUD's governance structure and processes are centered on the management of risk. Effective risk management is regarded by employees as essential for the achievement of the organization's objectives. The Enterprise Risk Management Committee consists of senior management and the manager of Enterprise Risk Management. This body assists the Commission and CEO in fulfilling their corporate governance responsibilities regarding risk management for Grant PUD and its related entities.

Energy Risk Management – Grant PUD's power marketing activities are confined to balancing Grant PUD loads and resources and optimizing the value of the Priest Rapids Project for Electric System retail customers. The primary purpose of trading at the District is to meet the Electric System's project loads, mitigate power portfolio risk and stabilize power portfolio cost and revenue. The Energy Risk Oversight Committee consists of senior management in the areas of wholesale energy marketing, financial management, and risk management, and meets regularly to monitor marketing activities, corporate position, policies, and risk. The Energy Risk Oversight Committee has developed and maintains an Energy Risk Management Policy which has been adopted by Grant PUD. The policy outlines the parameters for transactions, trader and counterparty exposure, and establishes review protocols and reporting frequency for all power supply management activities. Grant PUD believes that its adherence to a periodic review of these policies and its controls assuring that they are pertinent and are being followed effectively limits the risk of substantial financial loss resulting from Grant PUD's power supply management activities.

Personal Leave Benefit – Employees of Grant PUD accrue personal leave benefit at rates dependent on year of service. Personal leave may be used for vacation, sick leave, or other employee absences. Unused personal leave may be accumulated up to a maximum of 1,200 hours for employees who began service prior to April 1, 2011. For employees hired on or after April 1, 2011, the maximum amount of accrued personal leave is 700 hours. Accrued liability for personal leave was $13.0 million and $12.8 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. These liabilities are presented as part of Wages payable. Additions to and deductions from accrued personal leave were $8.5 million and $8.3 million for 2022, and $8.2 million and $7.0 million for 2021.

Use of Estimates – The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Grant PUD has used significant estimates in determination of unbilled revenue, licensing obligations, allowance for uncollectible accounts, net pension and other postemployment benefits/liabilities, regulatory assets/liabilities, lease assets/liabilities and depreciable lives of utility plant.

Pensions – For purposes of measuring the net pension liability/(asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of all state sponsored pension plans and additions to/deductions from those plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Washington State Department of Retirement Systems. Accordingly, the balances are generally reported as of June 30 instead of December 31 because the DRS' fiscal year ends on June 30 of each year. 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 at the state pension plan level.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources – Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to future periods and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until that time. Deferred outflows of resources consist of losses on refunding of debt, the effects of economic/demographic gains or losses and assumption changes or inputs related to the OPEB liability, contributions to pension plans subsequent to the June 30 measurement date, Grant PUD's proportionate share of deferred outflows related to those plans, and effects of economic/demographic gains or losses and assumption changes or inputs. Pension plan contributions subsequent to the measurement date are recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the following year. Deferred outflows of resources for the net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments are amortized over a closed five-year period. The remaining deferred outflows of resources related to pensions are amortized over the average expected service lives of all employees provided with pensions through each plan.

Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to future periods and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Deferred inflows of resources consist of Grant PUD's proportionate share of deferred inflows related to pension plans, regulatory liabilities, and deferred inflows related to leases. Pension deferred inflows of resources for the net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments are amortized over a closed five-year period. The remaining deferred inflows of resources related to pensions are amortized over the average expected service lives of all employees provided with pensions through each plan. Deferred inflow of resources for leases are amortized over the term of the lease. Regulatory liabilities related to pensions are adjusted annually for changes in pension expense.

Regulated Operations – The board of commissioners establishes rates to be charged for Grant PUD services, which recover the costs of providing services to customers. Grant PUD follows industry accounting and capitalization principles for regulated operations. Accordingly, certain expenses and credits, normally reflected in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position as incurred, are recognized when included in rates and recovered from, or refunded to, customers. Regulatory assets or liabilities are recorded to reflect rate-making actions of the Commissioners.

GASB 62 outlines the concept of regulatory accounting for entities or operations that are rate regulated, allowing certain expenses and revenues normally reflected in the Change in Net Position as incurred to be recognized when they are included in rates and recovered from, or refunded to, customers. As of the year ended December 31, 2021, Grant PUD elected to invoke regulatory accounting for the annual GASB 68 pension adjustment. This election was implemented on a prospective basis and resulted in establishing a regulatory liability account, where the annual actuarially determined pension expense is deferred on the balance sheet, rather than recognized as incurred on the income statement. The annual pension expense reported in the Change in Net Position is equivalent to actual contributions made by Grant PUD to the pension plan, which is consistent with rate calculations.

Reclassifications – Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2021 financial statements to conform to the 2022 presentation.

ACCOUNTING STANDARD CHANGES

In March 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 93, "*Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates.*" The primary objective of this Statement is to establish accounting and reporting requirements related to the replacement of Interbank Offered Rates such as the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) for hedging derivatives instruments. As a result of global reference rate reform, LIBOR is expected to cease to exist in its current form after December 31, 2021. The requirements of Statement 93 are effective for reporting periods ending after June 15, 2020, and December 31, 2021. Grant PUD redeemed its only LIBOR based debt product on July 1, 2021, and adoption of this statement resulted in no impact to the financial statements.

In May 2019, GASB issued Statement No. 91, "*Conduit Debt Obligations*". The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangement associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The requirements of Statement No. 91 are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021. Grant PUD has evaluated and determined the District does not hold conduit debt, resulting in GASB Statement No. 91 having no impact to the financial statements.

In January 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 92, "*Omnibus 2020*". The primary objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues for eight recent pronouncements, including GASB 87, "*Leases*", GASB 84, "*Fiduciary Activities*", and GASB 83, "*Asset Retirement Obligations*". The requirements of Statement 92 are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. Grant PUD adopted GASB Statement No. 92 in conjunction with GASB Statement No. 87 for fiscal yearend 2022, with no additional impact other that those recognized with the original implementation of the referenced standards.

In October 2021, GASB issued Statement No. 98, "*The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.*" The primary objective of this statement is to establish the term *annual comprehensive financial report* and its acronym *ACFR.* That new term and acronym replace instances of *comprehensive annual financial report* and its acronym in generally accepted accounting principles for state and local governments. The requirements of Statement 98 are effective for reporting periods ending after December 15, 2021. Grant PUD adopted GASB Statement No. 92 for fiscal year 2022, with no impact to the financial statements.

Change in Accounting Principle - Leases

In June 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 87, "*Leases*." The primary 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. This statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. For governmental organizations, the requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. Grant PUD adopted GASB Statement No. 87 effective January 1, 2021. Refer to additional disclosure information found in Notes 1 and 4.

There were no material cumulative effect adjustments recorded to net position upon adoption. The 2021 financial statements have been restated as follows:

Impacts to the District's Statement of Net Position

(amounts in thousands)	Restated 2021 Balance	2021 Balance as Previously reported
CURRENT ASSETS		
Customer accounts receivable, net	$ 46,377	$ 46,389
Current lease receivable	390	-
Other current assets	2,867	2,867
Total current assets	220,470	220,092
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Long-term lease receivable	17,733	-
Total other noncurrent assets	402,945	385,212
Total noncurrent assets	2,688,514	2,670,781
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	2,948,752	2,930,641
DEFERRED INFLOWS		
Leases, deferred inflow	17,903	-
Total deferred inflows	111,621	93,719
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	1,533,988	1,516,085
NET POSITION		
Unrestricted	(6,286)	(6,494)
Total net position	1,414,764	1,414,556
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION	$ 2,948,752	$ 2,930,641

Impacts to the District's Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

(amounts in thousands)	Restated 2021 Balance	2021 Balance as Previously reported
OPERATING REVENUES		
Other	$ 1,758	$ 1,758
Total operating revenues	359,737	359,737
NET OPERATING INCOME	94,418	94,418
OTHER REVENUES (EXPENSES)		
Interest and other income	2,786	2,578
Total other revenue (expenses)	(33,369)	(33,577)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	$ 75,159	$ 74,951

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS IMPACTING THE FUTURE

Grant PUD is currently evaluating the financial statement impact of adopting the following Statements:

In March 2020 GASB issued Statement No. 94, "*Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements.*" The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPP). A PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The Statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs), which are arrangements in which a government compensates an operator for services that may include designing, constructing, financing, maintaining, or operating an underlying nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The requirements of Statement No. 94 are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022.

In May 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 96 "*Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements.*" The primary objectives of this Statement are to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by establishing uniform accounting and financial reporting requirements for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs), to improve the comparability of financial statements among governments that have entered into SBITAs, and to enhance the understandability, reliability, relevance, and consistency of information about SBITAs. The requirements of Statement 96 are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022.

In April 2022, GASB issued Statement No. 99, "*Omnibus 2022*." The primary objective of this statement is to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice 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 extension of the use of LIBOR, accounting for SNAP distributions, disclosures of nonmonetary transactions, pledges of future revenues by pledging governments, clarification of certain provisions in Statement 34, as amended, and terminology updates related to Statement 53 and Statement 63 are effective upon issuance. The requirements related to leases, PPPs, and SBITAs are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. 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, and all reporting periods thereafter.

In June 2022, GASB issued 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 defines accounting changes as changes in accounting principles, changes in accounting estimates, and changes to or within the financial reporting entity and describes the transactions or other events that constitute those changes. The requirements of Statement 100 are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2023.

In June 2022, GASB issued Statement No. 101, "*Compensated Absences*." The primary 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. The requirements of Statement 101 are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Grant PUD's cash deposits at December 31, 2022 and 2021, were either covered by federal depository insurance or protected against loss by being on deposit with financial institutions recognized as qualified public depositories of the state of Washington under the Revised Code of Washington ("RCW") Chapter 39. Subject to specific bond resolution limitations, management is permitted to invest as provided under the laws of the state of Washington.

Unspent cash, and associated investments received in connection with bond offerings are maintained in funds as required by Grant PUD's bond indentures. Restricted assets represent funds that are restricted by bond covenants or third-party contractual agreements. Funds that are allocated by Commission resolution are considered to be restricted assets. However, their use may be redirected at any time with Commission approval. Additionally, the Electric System Reserve and Contingency Fund's board resolution explicitly includes the ability to transfer rate stabilization resources out of the fund to be available for debt service coverage in any given year, if required. There were no transfers from rate stabilization resources in 2022 or 2021.

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, Grant PUD's unrestricted and restricted assets included on the Statement of Net Position as Cash and Investments, including accrued interest, consisted of the following:

(amounts in thousands)	**2022**	**2021**
Unrestricted assets:		
Revenue and Service System funds	$ 56,862	$ 51,851
Total unrestricted assets	56,862	51,851
Restricted assets:		
Electric System Reserve and Contingency fund	98,182	106,739
Self-Insurance Reserve fund	1,227	1,214
Total board designated assets	99,409	107,953
Construction funds	28,367	45,327
Bond Sinking funds	190,251	185,218
Debt Service Reserve funds	41,778	45,112
Priest Rapids Renewal, Replacement and Contingency fund	12,011	12,020
Habitat funds	17,299	17,994
Total restricted assets	289,706	305,671
Total restricted and board designated assets	389,115	413,624
Total cash and investments	$ 445,977	$ 465,475

Interest Rate Risk – Grant PUD's investment policy and investment oversight committee governs and monitors investment position limitations as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates and to ensure compliance with state law. To further mitigate the risk of selling investments early to meet unexpected cash flow needs, a minimum of 20% of the total portfolio will consist of investments maturing within one year. To the extent possible, Grant PUD matches its investments with anticipated cash flow requirements such as operating, construction, habitat, and current-year debt service. Other funds such as reserves, and long-term sinking funds are invested within targeted effective duration parameters as determined by the investment oversight committee. With the exception of reserve and long-term sinking funds, Grant PUD will not invest in securities with an effective duration of more than six years from the date of purchase unless authorized by the investment oversight committee for specific transactions. Callable investments are assumed to be held to final maturity.

Below are Grant PUD's investment maturities as of December 31, 2022, and 2021:

2022		Investment Maturities (in Years)			
(amounts in thousands)	Total	Less Than 1	1-5	6-10	More Than 10
U.S. Treasuries	$ 94,693	$ 59,244	$ 34,909	$ 540	$ -
Municipal Bonds	124,119	9,382	63,780	21,869	29,088
U.S. Agencies Bonds	72,414	16,811	49,106	6,497	-
Supranational Institutions	21,210	5,739	15,471	-	-
Corporate Notes	28,111	6,511	21,600	-	-
State Investment Pool	91,747	91,747	-	-	-
Total	$ 432,294	$ 189,434	$ 184,866	$ 28,906	$ 29,088

2021		Investment Maturities (in Years)			
(amounts in thousands)	Total	Less Than 1	1-5	6-10	More Than 10
U.S. Treasuries	$ 85,444	$ 46,659	$ 38,475	$ 310	$ -
Municipal Bonds	136,203	11,575	66,932	23,541	34,155
U.S. Agencies Bonds	75,258	19,873	50,720	4,665	-
Supranational Institutions	46,252	25,231	21,021	-	-
Corporate Notes	33,225	15,137	18,088	-	-
State Investment Pool	81,452	81,452	-	-	-
Total	$ 457,834	$ 199,927	$ 195,236	$ 28,516	$ 34,155

Credit Risk – Grant PUD's investment policy complies with state law and specifies minimal credit rating acceptability criteria of potential investment issuers. Pursuant to the investment policy, the minimum credit rating requirement at the time of investment purchase is one of the three highest credit ratings of a nationally recognized rating agency. Additionally, state law limits investments in commercial paper and corporate notes to adhere to the investment policies and procedures adopted by the state investment board, which requires commercial paper to be rated with the highest short-term credit rating category of any two major Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSROs) at the time of purchase and corporate notes to be rated at least weak single-A or better by all of the major rating agencies that rate the note at the time of purchase. Not rated (NR) securities at the end of fiscal year 2021 are due to a prefunded security, which resulted in bond funds in escrow at December 31, 2021.

As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, investments in debt securities had credit quality ratings as follows:

Investment Rating (S&P) Equivalent

2022	**Total**	**Long-term**								**Short-term**	
(amounts in thousands)	**Fair Value**	AAA	AA+	AA	AA-	A+	A	A-	NR	A-1+	A-1
Municipal Bonds	$ 124,119	$ 39,804	$ 24,176	$ 46,045	$ 12,353	$ 1,741	-	-	$ -	$ -	$ -
U.S. Agencies Bonds	72,414	72,414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supranational Institutions	21,210	21,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Notes	28,111	8,535	-	11,225	3,239	5,112	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 245,854	$141,963	$ 24,176	$ 57,270	$ 15,592	$ 6,853	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

2021	**Total**	**Long-term**								**Short-term**	
(amounts in thousands)	**Fair Value**	AAA	AA+	AA	AA-	A+	A	A-	NR	A-1+	A-1
Municipal Bonds	$ 136,203	$ 32,133	$ 39,733	$ 33,168	$ 24,224	$ 6,161	733	-	$ 51	$ -	$ -
U.S. Agencies Bonds	75,258	1,000	69,459	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,799	-
Supranational Institutions	46,252	46,252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Notes	33,225	4,089	10,219	1,046	6,895	7,346	3,630	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 290,938	$ 83,474	$119,411	$ 34,214	$ 31,119	$ 13,507	$ 4,363	$ -	$ 51	$ 4,799	$ -

Custodial Credit Risk – Grant PUD's investment policy requires that securities purchased are held by a master custodian or other entity legally allowed to act as an independent third party on behalf of Grant PUD within that entity's trust department.

Concentration of Credit Risk – Grant PUD's investment policy states that with the exception of direct U.S. Government obligations, repurchase agreements collateralized by the same, and the state investment pool, no more than 50% of the total portfolio par value will be invested in government sponsored agencies, supranational institutions, or municipal bonds, and no more than 25% of the total portfolio par value will be invested in corporate bonds and commercial paper. Credit concentration of Grant PUD's investment portfolio is actively monitored by the investment oversight committee as required by Grant PUD's investment policy.

The investment oversight committee actively monitors portfolio composition and seeks to ensure prudent diversification is maintained. The following are the concentrations of risk greater than 5% in either year.

The credit ratings listed are from Standard and Poor's Rating Services as of December 31, 2022, and 2021.

Investments by Issuer	Credit Rating	2022	2021
Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corp	AA+	9%	9%

Grant PUD's investments at December 31, 2022, and 2021, as identified on the Statements of Net Position, are shown below by investment type. All investments are either issued or registered in the name of Grant PUD or are held by Grant PUD or by Grant PUD's agent in Grant PUD's name, except for funds held in the Washington State Local Government Investment Pool which are not evidenced by securities. The difference between the totals shown in the previous table and table below is accrued interest of $2.0 million and $2.0 million for 2022 and 2021, respectively.

During 2022 and 2021, Grant PUD recognized $7.0 million and $4.3 million of interest income, respectively. The net (loss)gain in the fair value of investments held at December 31, 2022, and 2021 was ($24.3) million and ($5.1) million, respectively.

Investments by type as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, were as follows:

(amounts in thousands)	2022		2021	
U.S. Treasuries	$ 94,693	21%	$ 85,444	19%
Municipal Bonds	124,119	28%	136,203	29%
U.S. Agencies Bonds	72,414	16%	75,258	16%
Supranational Institutions	21,210	5%	46,252	10%
Corporate Notes	28,111	6%	33,225	7%
State Investment Pool	91,747	21%	81,452	18%
Total investments	$ 432,294	97%	$ 457,834	99%
Cash	11,716	3%	5,673	1%
Total cash and investments	$ 444,010	100%	$ 463,507	100%

Investments in Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) – Grant PUD is a participant in the State Local Government Investment Pool authorized by Chapter 294, Laws of 1986, and is managed and operated by the Washington State Treasurer. The State Finance Committee is the administrator of the statute that created the pool and adopts rules. The State Treasurer is responsible for establishing the investment policy for the pool and reviews the policy annually and proposed changes are reviewed by the LGIP advisory Committee.

Investments in the LGIP, a qualified external investment pool, are reported at amortized cost which approximates fair value. The LGIP is an unrated external investment pool that transacts with its participants at a stable net asset value per share of $1.00. The pool portfolio is invested in a manner that meets the maturity, quality, diversification, and liquidity requirements set forth by GASB Statement 79 for external investments pools that elect to measure, for financial reporting purposes, investments at amortized cost.

Participants may contribute and withdraw funds on a daily basis and must inform the LGIP of any contribution or withdrawal over $1.0 million no later than 9 a.m. on the same day the transaction is made. Contributions or withdrawals for $1.0 million or less can be requested at any time prior to 10:00 a.m. on the day of the transaction. However, participants may complete transactions greater than $1.0 million when notification is made between 9:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m., at the sole discretion of the LGIP. The LGIP is unrated and does not have any legally binding guarantees of share values. The LGIP does not impose liquidity fees or redemption gates on participant withdrawals.

The Office of the State Treasurer prepares a stand-alone LGIP financial report. A copy of the report is available from the Office of the State Treasurer, PO Box 40200, Olympia, Washington 98504-0200, and online at http://www.tre.wa.gov.

Fair Value Measurements – Grant PUD's investments have been adjusted to reflect fair value measurements as of December 31, 2022, obtained from available financial industry valuation sources. Grant PUD categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GASB Statement No. 72, "*Fair Value Measurement and Application.*" The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the assets. 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. Grant PUD valued its U.S. Treasuries using quoted prices in active markets. Debt securities classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

Below are Grant PUD's fair value measurements as of December 31, 2022, and 2021:

Investments by fair value level

(amounts in thousands)	Total 2022	Fair Value Measurements Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Not Leveled (amortized cost)
Debt Securities					
Municipal Bonds	$ 124,119	$ -	$ 124,119	$ -	$ -
U.S. Treasuries	94,693	69,422	25,271	-	-
U.S. Agencies Bonds	72,414	-	72,414	-	-
Supranational Institutions	21,210	-	21,210	-	-
Corporate Notes	28,111	-	28,111	-	-
State Investment Pool	91,747	-	-	-	91,747
Total investments by fair value level	$ 432,294	$ 69,422	$ 271,125	$ -	$ 91,747

(amounts in thousands)	Total 2021	Fair Value Measurements Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Not Leveled (amortized cost)
Debt Securities					
Municipal Bonds	$ 136,203	$ -	$ 136,203	$ -	$ -
U.S. Treasuries	85,444	57,674	27,770	-	-
U.S. Agencies Bonds	75,258	-	75,258	-	-
Supranational Institutions	46,252	-	46,252	-	-
Corporate Notes	33,225	-	33,225	-	-
State Investment Pool	81,452	-	-	-	81,452
Total investments by fair value level	$ 457,834	$ 57,674	$ 318,708	$ -	$ 81,452

3. UTILITY PLANT

Utility plant of Grant PUD as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, is summarized as follows:

(amounts in thousands)	Balance 2021	Additions	Retirements/ Transfers	Balance 2022
Land and land rights	$ 31,181	$ -	$ -	$ 31,181
Construction in progress	196,412	155,843	(138,902)	213,353
Total nondepreciable assets	227,593	155,843	(138,902)	244,534
Distribution facilities	669,213	920	38,037	708,170
Transmission facilities	268,511	-	510	269,021
Hydro facilities				
Power plant structures	147,205	-	-	147,205
Reservoirs, dams, waterways	517,431	-	496	517,927
Power plant equipment	879,195	-	54,181	933,376
General facilities				
Quincy Chute (Note 7)	19,799	-	-	19,799
Potholes East Canal (Note 7)	16,491	-	-	16,491
Other generation	30	-	-	30
General plant	621,690	-	31,284	652,974
FERC License	141,863	-	-	141,863
Other intangible assets	51,741	-	3,746	55,487
Total depreciable assets	3,333,169	920	128,254	3,462,343
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,275,193)	(80,483)	10,433	(1,345,243)
Total depreciable assets, net	2,057,976	(79,563)	138,687	2,117,100
Total net utility plant	$ 2,285,569	$ 76,280	$ (215)	$ 2,361,634

(amounts in thousands)	Balance 2020	Additions	Retirements/ Transfers	Balance 2021
Land and land rights	$ 25,216	$ -	$ 5,965	$ 31,181
Construction in progress	119,049	150,764	(73,401)	196,412
Total nondepreciable assets	144,265	150,764	(67,436)	227,593
Distribution facilities	648,318	1,709	19,186	669,213
Transmission facilities	265,526	-	2,985	268,511
Hydro facilities				
Power plant structures	144,236	-	2,969	147,205
Reservoirs, dams, waterways	517,761	-	(330)	517,431
Power plant equipment	863,209	3,964	12,022	879,195
General facilities				
Quincy Chute (Note 7)	19,499	-	300	19,799
Potholes East Canal (Note 7)	16,491	-	-	16,491
Other generation	30	-	-	30
General plant	590,454	-	31,236	621,690
FERC License	123,517	18,346	-	141,863
Other intangible assets	56,514	121	(4,894)	51,741
Total depreciable assets	3,245,555	24,140	63,474	3,333,169
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,194,415)	(80,008)	(770)	(1,275,193)
Total depreciable assets, net	2,051,140	(55,868)	62,704	2,057,976
Total net utility plant	$ 2,195,405	$ 94,896	$ (4,732)	$ 2,285,569

4. LEASES

Grant PUD as Lessee

Grant PUD, as lessee, has entered into various agreements for land, buildings, equipment, vehicles and access rights for land and infrastructure. As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, these agreements were determined to be insignificant, perpetual, or short-term and not recognized as right-to-use assets under GASB Statement No. 87.

Grant PUD as Lessor

Grant PUD leases land and land access rights, buildings and facilities, as well as infrastructure connection points under various agreements. A large majority of these agreements are insignificant, perpetual or short-term and were not recognized as lease receivables under GASB Statement No. 87. Contracts recognized are non-cancellable with provisions that provide fixed rental payments and expire between 2026 and 2052. Grant PUD, as lessor, recognizes a lease receivable and deferred inflow of resources at the commencement of the lease term, with certain exceptions as discussed in Note 1.

Land Leases

Grant PUD leases land under various agreements. As of December 31, 2022, and 2021, the terms for land agreements are more than thirty years, expiring in 2052. The agreements allow for annual CPI increases and require an appraisal every 10 years. CPI increases result in additional variable lease revenues that are not included in the measurement of the lease receivables. Grant PUD uses an interest rate of 2.75%, based on US Treasury rates, corresponding to the same term of the lease contract plus effective basis points (BSP). During the years ended

December 31, 2022, and 2021, Grant PUD recognized $0.6 million in lease revenue and $0.5 million in interest income each year.

General Plant Leases

Grant PUD leases pole attachments under a general plant lease. The agreement held a term of five years, expiring in 2026. Grant PUD used an interest rate of 2.02%, based on US Treasury rates, corresponding to the same term of the lease contract plus BSP. During the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, Grant PUD recognized $96.0 thousand and $12.0 thousand in lease revenue and $9.4 thousand and $1.2 thousand in interest income, respectively.

Remeasurement

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, remeasurement of lease liabilities and receivables were not required.

For fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, Grant PUD recognized the following activity related to the leases as lessor:

(amounts in thousands)	Balance at December 31, 2021	Additions	Receipts	Balance at December 31, 2022
Land and land rights	$ 17,645	$ -	$ (379)	$ 17,266
General plant	478	-	(11)	467
Total	$ 18,123	$ -	$ (390)	$ 17,733

For fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, Grant PUD recognized the following activity related to the leases as lessor:

(amounts in thousands)	Balance at December 31, 2020	Additions	Receipts	Balance at December 31, 2021
Land and land rights	$ -	$ 18,014	$ (369)	$ 17,645
General plant	-	478	-	478
Total	$ -	$ 18,492	$ (369)	$ 18,123

Future lease revenues are as follows:

	Land & Land Rights		General Plant		
(amounts in thousands)	Lease Revenue	Lease Interest	Lease Revenue	Lease Interest	Total
2023	$ 390	$ 470	$ 92	$ 9	$ 961
2024	401	459	94	8	962
2025	412	448	96	6	962
2026	423	436	185	5	1,049
2027	435	425	-	-	860
2028-2032	2,365	1,935	-	-	4,300
2033-2037	2,713	1,586	-	-	4,299
2038-2042	3,112	1,187	-	-	4,299
2043-2047	3,570	729	-	-	4,299
2048-2052	3,445	209	-	-	3,654
Total	$ 17,266	$ 7,884	$ 467	$ 28	$ 25,645

5. LICENSING

The Priest Rapids Project is operated under a 44-year FERC license that expires in 2052. Costs associated with the relicensing efforts, totaling $57.1 million, were recorded as an intangible asset included in Utility plant and are being amortized over the term of the license. Accumulated amortization related to the relicensing efforts totaled $31.3 million and $29.4 million as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

Under the license, Grant PUD is committed to numerous obligations related to fish and habitat protection that require payments to other organizations using funds provided by Grant PUD. The present value of these obligations totaled $68.9 million as of December 31, 2022, of which approximately $2.7 million is expected to be paid within one year. The present value of the obligations for December 31, 2021, was $71.0 million. These amounts are the FERC Licensing Obligations reflected as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. The elements of these obligating payments, comprising the Salmon and Steelhead Agreement, Part A (Hatchery Renovation) and Part B (Resident Fish Monitoring and Trout Purchase), are further discussed in Note 8.

Grant PUD's FERC License also contains requirements related to recreation sites, cultural resources, and various other requirements. Grant PUD has achieved compliance with many of these license terms and is actively implementing plans to comply with remaining requirements in a cost-effective manner in consultation with various stakeholders.

6. LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term Debt

Grant PUD's total principal of outstanding debt and coupon interest rate is presented below:

(amounts in thousands)

Issue	Final Maturity	Interest Rate	2022	2021
Eletric System Revenue Bonds				
2017-O Bonds	1/1/2047	5.00%	59,170	64,545
2020-Q Bonds	1/1/2041	1.83%-3.34%	73,180	73,985
2020-R Bonds [1]	1/1/2044	2.00%-8.00%	47,190	47,190
2020-S Bonds [1]	1/1/2044	2.00%-8.00%	48,045	48,045
Priest Rapids Project Revenue Bonds				
2005-Z-PR Bonds [2]	1/1/2033	5.40%-5.50%	16,240	18,180
2006-Z-PR Bonds [2]	1/1/2036	5.33%	24,165	25,310
2006-Z-WAN Bonds [2]	1/1/2043	5.33%-5.42%	74,625	76,535
2010-L Bonds	1/1/2040	4.96%-5.83%	157,735	161,165
2010-M Bonds	1/1/2027	5.63%	90,000	90,000
2010-Z Bonds	1/1/2040	5.41%-5.83%	30,140	30,520
2012-B Bonds	1/1/2023	5.00%	1,905	3,730
2012-M Bonds	1/1/2032	3.91%	42,395	42,395
2012-Z Bonds	1/1/2035	2.92%-4.16%	9,510	10,090
2015-M Bonds	1/1/2040	4.58%	90,000	90,000
2017-B Bonds	1/1/2031	2.65%	5,435	5,965
2020-Z Bonds	1/1/2043	1.79%-3.31%	122,700	124,750
2020-Z2 Bonds	1/1/2044	1.52%-3.05%	199,200	209,025
Direct Placement and Direct Borrowing				
2021-T Bonds	6/10/2024	SIFMA Based	50,000	50,000
PWB Broadband Loan	10/31/2036	0.44%	681	-
Total bonds, direct placement and direct borrowing outstanding			$ 1,142,316	$ 1,171,430

[1] The 2020-R and 2020-S Bonds were issued as mandatory put bonds bearing interest at a fixed term interest rate of 2% for the intitial term interest rate period ending on their mandatory tender dates of December 1, 2025 and December 1, 2023 respectively. If the Purchase Price of all of the Bonds of a either series is not paid on the Mandatory Tender Date, a Delayed Remarketing Period for such Bonds will commence on such date. During the Delayed Remarketing Period, the Bonds of a series will bear interest at the "Stepped Interest Rate," which equals 6.00% per annum for 90 days, then 8.00% per annum thereafter.

[2] Bonds issued prior to 2010 were reported as separate systems.

Scheduled debt service requirements to maturity for debt are as follows:

	Revenue Bonds		Direct Borrowing and Direct Placement		
(amounts in thousands)	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 31,920	$ 43,710	$ 48	$ 1,743	$ 77,421
2024	29,005	46,913	50,049	921	126,888
2025	29,800	45,460	49	3	75,312
2026	30,675	47,861	49	2	78,587
2027	121,595	45,956	49	2	167,602
2028-2032	237,845	177,078	243	7	415,173
2033-2037	189,890	125,543	194	2	315,629
2038-2042	323,065	57,670	-	-	380,735
2043-2047	97,840	4,993	-	-	102,833
Total	$ 1,091,635	$ 595,184	$ 50,681	$ 2,680	$ 1,740,180

Interest on revenue bonds in the preceding tables includes interest requirements for fixed rate debt at their stated rates. Interest on variable-rate direct placement debt is computed using 100% of the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) Municipal Swap Index plus a fixed fee and is estimated using the SIFMA interest rate effective as of December 31, 2021.

During the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, the following changes occurred in Grant PUD's long-term debt:

(amounts in thousands)	Balance 2021	Additions	Reductions	Balance 2022	Due Within One Year
Revenue bonds payable	$ 1,121,430	$ -	$ (29,795)	$ 1,091,635	$ 31,920
Unamortized premiums and discounts, net	10,709	-	(1,995)	8,714	-
Subordinate direct placement revenue bonds	50,000	-	-	50,000	-
Direct borrowing loans	-	681	-	681	49
Total	$ 1,182,139	$ 681	$ (31,790)	$ 1,151,030	$ 31,969

(amounts in thousands)	Balance 2020	Additions	Reductions	Balance 2021	Due Within One Year
Revenue bonds payable	$ 1,150,725	$ -	$ (29,295)	$ 1,121,430	$ 29,795
Unamortized premiums and discounts, net	13,106	-	(2,397)	10,709	-
Subordinate direct placement revenue bonds	50,000	50,000	(50,000)	50,000	-
Total	$ 1,213,831	$ 50,000	$ (81,692)	$ 1,182,139	$ 29,795

Refunded Debt

On June 10, 2021, Grant PUD signed a subordinate direct placement bond purchase agreement with Bank of America, N.A., to issue a $50.0 million variable rate Electric System refunding bond (2021-T). The bond refunded the $50.0 million 2019-P issuance and has a floating interest rate of 100% of SIFMA plus 0.39% fee maturing on June 10, 2024.

Broadband Loan/Grant

This contract is a special, limited revenue-secured obligation payable from the State of Washington's Public Works Board Broadband Program. Grant PUD pledged net revenue of the Electric System to the repayment of its obligations under the contract on a subordinate basis to all payments related to Grant's parity bonds and Junior Lien Bonds (JLBs). The contract award amount received was $680,743 congruent to the required loan amount of $680,743. Terms of the loan were 15 years at a rate of 0.44% due with a final maturity of October 31, 2036.

Covenants

Grant PUD's bond resolutions (senior lien parity bonds and subordinate lien bonds) contain various covenants that include requirements to maintain minimum annual debt service coverage ratios, stipulated minimum funding of revenue bond reserves for certain bonds, and various other requirements. These covenants require Grant PUD to establish, maintain and collect rates or charges for electric energy and all other commodities, services and facilities sold, furnished or supplied or through the Priest Rapids Project and Electric Systems to provide adequate net revenues in each system sufficient for the payment of principal and interest and all payments which the District is obligated to set aside in the bond funds in addition to operating costs. Costs of the Priest Rapids Project, including debt service and operating costs, are an obligation of the Electric System.

For the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, Grant PUD met the minimum debt service coverage of 1.15x and 1.25x for the Priest Rapids Project and Electric System senior bonds, respectively. The Electric System's direct placed bank products are subordinate and have a coverage requirement of 1.10x.

Collateral

The principal and interest on Grant PUD's revenue bonds are payable exclusively from, and are collateralized by a pledge of, the net revenues of Grant PUD. Neither the credit nor the taxing power of Grant PUD is pledged to the payment of the bonds.

7. POWER PURCHASER COMMITMENTS

Priest Rapids Project

Under the Priest Rapids Power Sales Contracts, the amount of net Priest Rapids Project power costs incurred by Grant PUD in serving its load changes on an annual basis in relation to its firm power requirements. Grant PUD incurred 85.6% and 87.5% of Priest Rapids Project power costs with the long-term contract power purchasers funding the remaining 14.4% and 12.5% for 2022 and 2021, respectively. Each purchaser is obligated to pay its share of the cost (excluding depreciation and amortization) of producing and delivering power, plus 115% of its share of the amounts required for debt service payments in accordance with the power purchase agreement.

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA)

Grant PUD is a statutory preference customer of BPA. Grant PUD signed a BPA preference contract during 2008 to serve its Grand Coulee load of approximately 5 average megawatts ("aMW", defined as the continuous operation of one megawatt of capacity over a period of one year) that expires September 30, 2028. In addition, Grant PUD has purchased from BPA the transmission required to deliver the power associated with this load through September 30, 2028. Grant PUD has 12 megawatts ("MW") of transmission for the delivery of power from the Nine Canyon Wind Project with a term expiring on October 1, 2030.

Grant PUD management estimates Grant PUD's minimum commitments to BPA for the next five years are as follows:

Estimated BPA Contractual Payments (amounts in thousands)		
2023	$	2,607
2024		2,682
2025		2,759
2026		2,838
2027		2,920

Nine Canyon Wind Power Purchase Agreement

Grant PUD participates in a power purchase agreement with Energy Northwest for Phase I of the Nine Canyon Wind Project (the "Project") which consists of 37 wind turbines with an aggregate generating capacity of approximately 48 MW. Energy Northwest is a municipal corporation and a joint operating agency of the State of Washington (formerly known as the Washington Public Power Supply System).

The project was constructed in phases. Grant PUD is one of nine public agencies participating in the original project power purchase agreement for Phase I of the Project. Grant PUD's purchaser share of Phase I of the project output was 25% of output up to a maximum of 12 MW. Since Grant PUD did not participate in either Phase II or Phase III of the Project, its amended share of the combined Project is 12.54% through the expiration of the agreement in 2030. In exchange for the output, Grant PUD pays its 12.54% share of certain Project costs and its 25% share of Phase I debt service (principal and interest) issued by Energy Northwest to finance the construction of the Project, which is estimated to be a total of $1.6 million annually. Phase I debt is schedule to be paid off July 1, 2023. Grant PUD does not participate in the two other phases of the Project. The phases are operated together as a single project under an amended power purchase agreement.

Complete financial statements for Energy Northwest, including the Nine Canyon Project, is available from the Energy Northwest, PO Box 968, Richland, Washington, 99352-0968, and online at http://www.energy-northwest.com.

Yakama Nation Agreement

In 2007, Grant PUD entered into an agreement with the Yakama Nation that provides mutual benefits to both parties. In exchange for physical benefits from the Priest Rapids Project, the Yakama Nation works collaboratively with Grant PUD on environmental issues affecting the project and in the development of new generation resources. The Yakama Nation is responsible to pay the costs associated with producing the benefit received.

A primary consideration for the agreement is an allocation of the benefit from the Priest Rapids Project to the Yakama Nation. The financial equivalent of 15 aMW was paid during 2010-2015 less the associated power costs. Per the agreement, the financial benefit will be 10 aMW net of cost of production from 2017 through the remainder of the agreement. The net payments to the Yakama Nation totaled $5.5 million and $2.7 million during 2022 and 2021, respectively. The agreement expires at the end of the FERC license term (2052).

The projected annual cost for this agreement is listed in the table below.

Estimated Yakama Nation Contractual Payments
(amounts in thousands)

2023	$	8,448
2024		6,493
2025		6,065
2026		5,421
2027		4,959

Other Sources

Pursuant to agreements with three irrigation districts, Grant PUD constructed, operates, and maintains both the Quincy Chute and Potholes East Canal hydroelectric generation facilities in return for the right to all output from the projects. The construction costs of Quincy Chute and Potholes East Canal are included in Net utility plant and are being amortized over the terms of the agreements, which expire October 1, 2025, and September 1, 2030, respectively. The irrigation districts hold title to the project facilities.

8. NONPOWER COMMITMENTS

CAPITAL PROJECTS

Grant PUD has contractual commitments relating to several Electric System capital improvement projects including the fiber buildout, electrical system upgrades, transformer purchases, power cable purchases, and substation and distribution line construction projects. As of December 31, 2022, the spend to date for these Electric System major capital contracts totaled $169.1 million. The remaining commitment for these contracts as of December 31, 2022 was $132.7 million.

Grant PUD's improvement programs for the Priest Rapids Project include restoration or replacement of generators, turbine upgrades, unit controls, the station service and substation circuit breakers, and replacing trunnion bearings and coating systems for spillway gates. Grant PUD also is committed to ongoing dam safety initiatives, which currently include Priest Rapids Dam's right embankment upgrade, assessment of Wanapum Dam's left embankment, and seismic evaluation of concrete structures at both dams. Grant PUD intends to, or has committed by contract or regulatory requirement to, fulfill these programs, which are projected to be substantially complete by 2029. As of December 31, 2022, the expenditures to date for these Priest Rapid Project major capital contracts totaled $243.0 million. The remaining commitments for these contracts as of December 31, 2022 were $173.9 million.

ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

An asset retirement obligation (ARO) is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. ARO's result from the normal operations of a tangible capital asset, whether acquired or constructed, and include legally enforceable liabilities associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset, disposal of a replaced part that is a component of a tangible capital asset, environmental remediation associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset that results from the normal operation of the asset.

Grant PUD has identified several assets with ARO's incurred but has determined the timing and extent of any liabilities associated with asset operations is not determinable at this time, as the assets are expected to operate in perpetuity. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, no ARO's have been recorded. Assets identified are as follows:

Distribution, Transmission and Fiber Optic Lines - Grant PUD currently maintains 3,943 miles of overhead and underground distributions lines, 484 miles of transmission lines and 2,449 miles of fiber optic cable lines. Numerous licenses, permits, easements and leases exist allowing Grant PUD to construct these lines on various parcels of land. The removal of Grant PUD assets and site restoration is required upon termination of many of the agreements. Grant PUD expects to maintain these distribution, transmission and fiber optic lines for the foreseeable future and to renew land use agreements perpetually due to the essential nature of this infrastructure. As such, an obligation has not been calculated because the time frame and extent of the obligation under this statement was considered indeterminate. As a result, an ARO was not recorded; an ARO will be recorded if future events warrant a change.

Wanapum and Priest Rapids Barge Landings - Grant PUD has entered into aquatic lands leases with the Washington State Department of Natural Resources to operate and maintain public access and boat launch sites on the Columbia River. The leases each have terms of 12 years. Under the leases, Grant PUD made several leasehold improvements including replacing three boat launch ramps with new ramps, which are referred to as the Wanapum and Priest Rapids Barge Landings. Grant PUD maintains these boat launch sites for the public and occasionally uses them to launch District boats to support dive inspections for the dams. The barge landings would have significant environmental and cultural considerations if the agreements expired, and removal was enforced. Grant PUD expects to maintain the barge landings for the foreseeable future and to renew the land use agreements perpetually. As such, an obligation has not been calculated because the time frame and extent of the obligation under this statement was considered indeterminate. As a result, an ARO was not recorded; an ARO will be recorded if future events warrant a change.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

In 2006, Grant PUD entered into a Salmon and Steelhead Settlement Agreement (Agreement) with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the National Marine Fisheries Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), Yakama Nation (YN), and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (CCT) for the purpose of resolving all issues between Grant PUD and the other signatories related to anadromous salmonid fish species.

This agreement is intended to constitute a comprehensive and long-term adaptive management program for the protection, mitigation, and enhancement of anadromous fish (both listed and not listed species under the Endangered Species Act) that pass or may be affected by the Priest Rapids Project.

Under the Agreement, Grant PUD is obligated to establish a habitat conservation account and a no-net-impact fund (referred herein as “Habitat funds”) into which Grant PUD deposits payments for further distribution in accordance with the requirements of the Salmon and Steelhead Agreement. The purpose of the Habitat funds are two-fold: (1) to establish and shepherd a habitat restoration program that promotes the rebuilding of self-sustaining and harvestable populations of anadromous species and to mitigate for a portion (2%) of unavoidable losses resulting from the Priest Rapids Project operations and (2) to provide near-term compensation for annual survivals that are less than the survival objectives in the performance standards for the Priest Rapids Project for spring Chinook, steelhead, summer Chinook, and sockeye. The parties that oversee the distribution of these funds include the signatories to the Priest Rapids Salmon and Steelhead Settlement Agreement (USFWS, NOAA Fisheries, WDFW, CCT, YN, and Grant PUD). Per the Agreement, when performance standards have been achieved on a species-by-species basis, the no-net-impact fund annual contributions for that species will be terminated.

Per Part XV of the Priest Rapids Salmon and Steelhead Settlement Agreement, Grant PUD has achieved the condition of No-Net-Impact for spring Chinook, sockeye, and steelhead. On December 16, 2022, the Parties to the Agreement identified above approved a statement of agreement (SOA-2022-04), which reflects consensus on performance standards being achieved for yearling Chinook salmon, juvenile sockeye salmon, and juvenile steelhead, and that NNI Fund contributions for these species had been terminated in 2005, 2017 and 2011, respectively. Grant PUD has also achieved the No-Net-Impact requirement for coho salmon by providing hatchery compensation for the Upper Columbia at a rate equivalent to 14% (7% per development).

Currently, the no-net-impact requirements have not been achieved for sub-yearling summer Chinook nor has consensus been acquired from Priest Rapids Coordinating Committee regarding other potential means to achieve the no-net-impact standard for this species.

In addition to the Habitat funds discussed above, Grant PUD is obligated to establish a habitat account into which Grant PUD deposits payments for further distribution in accordance with the requirements of the NOAA Fisheries 2008 Biological Opinion (“2008 BiOp”) for the Priest Rapids Project. Funds from this account are used for habitat actions that directly benefit Upper Columbia River (“UCR”) spring-run Chinook salmon and UCR steelhead. The previous parties identified, and the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation have been identified in the 2008 BiOp as responsible for overseeing distribution of these funds.

The Habitat funds are restricted and cannot be spent without unanimous consent. Interest earned by the Habitat funds increases the balance of these funds and is not recognized as income by Grant PUD. Expenditures of these funds are made in accordance with the Agreement and the 2008 NOAA Fisheries BiOp for the protection and restoration of habitats along the mainstream and tributaries within the UCR watershed including the Okanogan, Methow, Entiat, and Wenatchee watersheds. Grant PUD anticipates funding these accounts up to and through the term of its FERC license.

In October 2006, Grant PUD filed a request for a 401 Water Quality Certification (401 WQC”) from the Washington State Department of Ecology (“Ecology”), pursuant to the provisions of section 401 of the Clean Water Act. A 401 WQC for the operation of the Priest Rapids Project was issued by Ecology on April 3, 2007, and amended on March 6, 2008.

In order to fulfill requirements of the 401 WQC related to native resident fish, Grant PUD is required to provide funds to track native resident fish species diversity and provide mitigation for impacts to and loss of resident fish and harvest opportunities by compliance with Parts A and B. Grant PUD has met all requirements of Part A as of December 31, 2018. Part B requirements are described in further detail below. Under Part B (“Resident Fish Monitoring and Trout Purchase”), Grant PUD is obligated to establish and administer a fund for resident fish monitoring and fish purchase. Funds from Part B are specifically directed toward the monitoring of native resident fish species within the Priest Rapids Project area. Grant PUD is required to make contributions to the fund annually on or before February 15 of each year in the amount of $0.1 million per year, based upon 2003 dollars and annually adjusted for inflation.

In a FERC Order (issued on August 31, 2010) approving the Wildlife Habitat Management Plan (Article 409), Grant PUD is required to assist the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife in fire suppression by contributing $40,000 annually, for the term of the order, to an account. Funds from the account are to be designated for: 1) revegetating burned areas; 2) revegetating areas known to burn frequently with species carrying lesser fuel loads; 3) creating fire breaks in appropriate locations; and 4) paying for firefighting activities.

Grant PUD’s total contributions to these Habitat funds for the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021 were $2.5 and $2.4 million each year, respectively. The following table shows Grant PUD’s estimate of the remaining fixed contributions to the Habitat funds as of December 31, 2022, representing required contributions through the FERC License term (2052).

Estimated Fixed Habitat Funding Commitments
(amounts in thousands)

2023	$	2,686
2024		2,795
2025		2,908
2026		3,025
2027		3,148
2028 through 2052		137,550
Total	$	152,112

9. REGULATORY DEFFERALS

The Commission elected to invoke regulatory accounting for pensions for the year ended December 31, 2021, which results in differences between the recognition of pension expense for rate-making purposes and their treatment under generally accepted accounting principles of non-regulated entities. Pension expense is recognized in accordance with the required employer contributions rates set by the Washington State Pension Funding Council and the difference from the actuarially determined expense is recognized as a regulatory liability (See Note 10). The regulatory liability for pensions was $34.9 million and $24.6 for the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

10. RETIREMENT AND DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS

The following table represents the aggregate pension amounts for all plans as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021:

Aggregate Pension Amounts - All Plans

(amounts in thousands)

		2022		2021
Net Pension liabilities	$	13,893	$	6,298
Net Pension assets		23,978		65,195
Deferred outflows of resources		24,192		7,898
Deferred inflows of resources		24,539		67,372
Pension expense/expenditures		8,413		9,253

Substantially all Grant PUD's full-time and qualifying part-time employees participate in one of the following statewide retirement systems administered by the Washington State Department of Retirement Systems, under cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee defined benefit and defined contribution retirement plans. The state Legislature establishes, and amends, laws pertaining to the creation and administration of all public retirement systems.

The Department of Retirement Systems (DRS), a department within the primary government of the State of Washington, issues a publicly available annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for each plan.

The DRS ACFR may be downloaded from the DRS website at www.drs.wa.gov.

Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS)

PERS members include elected officials; state employees; employees of the Supreme, Appeals and Superior Courts; employees of the legislature; employees of district and municipal courts; employees of local governments; and higher education employees not participating in higher education retirement programs. PERS is comprised of three separate pension plans for membership purposes. PERS plans 1 and 2 are defined benefit plans, and PERS plan 3 is a defined benefit plan with a defined contribution component.

PERS Plan 1 provides retirement, disability, and death benefits. Retirement benefits are determined as 2% of the member's average final compensation (AFC) times the member's years of service. The AFC is the average of the member's 24 highest consecutive service months. Members are eligible for retirement from active status at any age with at least 30 years of service, at age 55 with at least 25 years of service, or at age 60 with at least five years of service. Members retiring from active status prior to the age of 65 may receive actuarially reduced benefits. Retirement benefits are actuarially reduced to reflect the choice of a survivor benefit. Other benefits include duty and non-duty disability payments, an optional cost-of-living adjustment (COLA), and a one-time duty-related death benefit, if found eligible by the Department of Labor and Industries. PERS 1 members were vested after the completion of five years of eligible service. The plan was closed to new entrants on September 30, 1977.

Contributions

The **PERS Plan 1** member contribution rate is established by State statute at 6%. The employer contribution rate is developed by the Office of the State Actuary (OSA) and includes an administrative expense component that is currently set at 0.18%. Each biennium, the state Pension Funding Council adopts Plan 1 employer contribution rates.

The PERS Plan 1 required contribution rates (expressed as a percentage of covered payroll) for 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

PERS Plan 1 **Actual Contribution Rates:**		**Employer**	**Employee**
2022			
January - August 2022			
PERS Plan 1		6.36%	6.00%
PERS Plan 1 UAAL		3.71%	-
Administrative Fee		0.18%	-
	Total	**10.25%**	**6.00%**
September - December 2022			
PERS Plan 1		6.36%	6.00%
PERS Plan 1 UAAL		3.85%	-
Administrative Fee		0.18%	-
	Total	**10.39%**	**6.00%**
2021			
January - June 2021			
PERS Plan 1		7.92%	6.00%
PERS Plan 1 UAAL		4.87%	-
Administrative Fee		0.18%	-
	Total	**12.97%**	**6.00%**
July - December 2021			
PERS Plan 1		6.36%	6.00%
PERS Plan 1 UAAL		3.71%	-
Administrative Fee		0.18%	-
	Total	**10.25%**	**6.00%**

Grant PUD's actual PERS plan contributions were $3.1 million and $3.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

PERS Plan 2/3 provides retirement, disability, and death benefits. Retirement benefits are determined as 2% of the member's average final compensation (AFC) times the member's years of service for Plan 2 and 1% of AFC for Plan 3. The AFC is the average of the member's 60 highest-paid consecutive service months. There is no cap on years of service credit. Members are eligible for retirement with a full benefit at 65 with at least five years of service credit. Retirement before age 65 is considered an early retirement. PERS Plan 2/3 members who have at least 20 years of service credit and are 55 years of age or older, are eligible for early retirement with a benefit that is reduced by a factor that varies according to age for each year before age 65. PERS Plan 2/3 members who have 30 or more years of service credit and are at least 55 years old can retire under one of two provisions:

- With a benefit that is reduced by three percent for each year before age 65; or
- With a benefit that has a smaller (or no) reduction (depending on age) that imposes stricter return-to-work rules.

PERS Plan 2/3 members hired on or after May 1, 2013, have the option to retire early by accepting a reduction of five percent for each year of retirement before age 65. This option is available only to those who are age 55 or older and have at least 30 years of service credit. PERS Plan 2/3 retirement benefits are also actuarially reduced to reflect the choice of a survivor benefit. Other PERS Plan 2/3 benefits include duty and non-duty disability payments, a cost-of living allowance (based on the CPI), capped at 3% annually and a one-time duty related death benefit, if found eligible by the Department of Labor and Industries. PERS 2 members are vested after completing five years of eligible service. Plan 3 members are vested in the defined benefit portion of their plan after ten years of service; or after five years of service if 12 months of that service are earned after age 44.

PERS Plan 3 defined contribution benefits are totally dependent on employee contributions and investment earnings on those contributions. PERS Plan 3 members choose their contribution rate upon joining membership and have a chance to change rates upon changing employers. As established by statute, Plan 3 required defined contribution rates are set at a minimum of 5% and escalate to 15% with a choice of six options. Employers do not contribute to the defined contribution benefits. PERS Plan 3 members are immediately vested in the defined contribution portion of their plan.

Contributions

The **PERS Plan 2/3** employer and employee contribution rates are developed by the Office of the State Actuary to fully fund Plan 2 and the defined benefit portion of Plan 3. The Plan 2/3 employer rates include a component to address the PERS Plan 1 Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) and an administrative expense that is currently set at 0.18%. Each biennium, the state Pension Funding Council adopts Plan 2 employer and employee contribution rates and Plan 3 contribution rates.

The PERS Plan 2/3 required contribution rates (expressed as a percentage of covered payroll) for 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

PERS Plan 2/3 Actual Contribution Rates:		**Employer**	**Employee**
2022			
January - August 2022			
PERS Plan 2/3		6.36%	6.36%
PERS Plan 1 UAAL		3.71%	-
Administrative Fee		0.18%	-
Employee PERS Plan 3		-	varies
	Total	**10.25%**	**6.36%**
September - December 2022			
PERS Plan 2/3		6.36%	6.36%
PERS Plan 1 UAAL		3.85%	-
Administrative Fee		0.18%	-
Employee PERS Plan 3		-	varies
	Total	**10.39%**	**6.36%**
2021			
January - June 2021			
PERS Plan 2/3		7.92%	7.90%
PERS Plan 1 UAAL		4.87%	-
Administrative Fee		0.18%	-
Employee PERS Plan 3		-	varies
	Total	**12.97%**	**7.90%**
July - December 2021			
PERS Plan 2/3		6.36%	6.36%
PERS Plan 1 UAAL		3.71%	-
Administrative Fee		0.18%	-
Employee PERS Plan 3		-	varies
	Total	**10.25%**	**6.36%**

Grant PUD’s actual PERS plan contributions were $5.3 million and $5.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

Actuarial Assumptions

The 2022 total pension liability/(asset) (TPL/A) for each of the DRS plans was determined using the most recent actuarial valuation completed in 2022 with a valuation date of June 30, 2021. The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation were based on the results of the Office of the State Actuary’s (OSA) *2013-2018 Demographic Experience Study* and the *2021 Economic Experience Study*.

The 2021 total pension liability/(asset) (TPL/A) for each of the DRS plans was determined using the most recent actuarial valuation completed in 2021 with a valuation date of June 30, 2020. The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation were based on the results of the Office of the State Actuary’s (OSA) *2013-2018 Experience Study* and the *2019 Economic Experience Study.*

Additional 2022 assumptions for subsequent events and law changes are current as of the 2021 actuarial valuation report. Additional 2021 assumptions for subsequent events and law changes are current as of the 2020 actuarial valuation report. The TPL/A was calculated as of the valuation date and rolled forward to the measurement date of

June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021. 2022 Plan liabilities/(assets) were rolled forward from June 30, 2021, to June 30, 2022, and 2021 Plan liabilities/(assets) were rolled forward from June 30, 2020, to June 30, 2021, reflecting each plan's normal cost (using the entry-age cost method), assumed interest and actual benefit payments.

Inflation: 2.75% total economic inflation; 3.25% salary inflation

Salary increases: In addition to the base 3.25% salary inflation assumption, salaries are also expected to grow by promotions and longevity.

Investment rate of return: 7.0%

Mortality rates were developed using the Society of Actuaries' Pub. H-2010 mortality rates, which vary by member status (e.g. active, retiree, or survivor), as the base table. OSA applied age offsets for each system, as appropriate, to better tailor the mortality rates to the demographics of each plan. OSA applied the long-term MP-2017 generational improvement scale, also developed by the Society of Actuaries, to project mortality rates for every year after the 2010 base table. Mortality rates are applied on a generational basis; meaning, each member is assumed to receive additional mortality improvements in each future year throughout his or her lifetime.

Methods did not change from the prior contribution rate setting June 30, 2019 Actuarial Valuation Report (AVR), however OSA introduced a temporary method change to produce asset and liability measures for the June 30, 2020 AVR. There were also the following assumption changes:

- OSA updated the Joint-and-Survivor Factors and Early Retirement Factors in the model. Those factors are used to value benefits for early retirement and survivors of members that are deceased prior to retirement. These factors match the administrative factors provided to DRS for future implementation that reflect current demographic and economic assumptions.
- OSA updated the economic assumptions based on the 2021 action of the PFC and the LEOFF Plan 2 Retirement Board. The investment return assumption was reduced from 7.5% (7.4% for LEOFF 2) to 7.0%, and the salary growth assumption was lowered from 3.5% to 3.25%. This action is a result of recommendations from OSA's biennial economic experience study.

There were no changes in assumptions between the 2021 and 2020 valuations. There were changes in methods between the 2021 and 2020 valuations.

- For purposes of the June 30, 2020 Actuarial Valuation Report (AVR), a non-contribution rate setting valuation under current funding policy, the Office of the State Actuary (OSA) introduced temporary method changes to produce asset and liability/(asset) measures as of the valuation date. See high-level summary below. OSA will revert back to the methods outlined in the 2019 AVR when preparing the 2021 AVR, a contribution rate-setting valuation, which will serve as the basis for 2022 ACFR results.
- To produce measures at June 30, 2020, unless otherwise noted in the 2020 AVR, OSA relied on the same data, assets, methods, and assumptions as the June 30, 2019 AVR. OSA projected the data forward one year reflecting assumed new hires and current members exiting the plan as expected. OSA estimated June 30, 2020, assets by relying on the fiscal year end 2019 assets, reflecting actual investment performance over FY 2020, and reflecting assumed contribution amounts and benefit payments during FY 2020. OSA reviewed the actual June 30, 2020, participant and financial data to determine if any material changes to projection assumptions were necessary. OSA also considered any material impacts to the plans from 2021 legislation. See the 2020 AVR for more information.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for all DRS plans was 7.0%.

To determine that rate, an asset sufficiency test was completed to test whether each pension plan's fiduciary net position was sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments for current plan members. Based on OSA's assumptions, the pension plans' 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 of 7.0% was used to determine the total liability/(asset).

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on the DRS pension plan investments of 7.0% was determined using a building-block-method. In selecting this assumption, the OSA reviewed the historical experience data, considered the historical conditions that produced past annual investment returns, and considered Capital Market Assumptions (CMAs) and simulated expected investment returns provided by the Washington State Investment Board (WSIB). The WSIB uses the CMA's and their target asset allocation to simulate future investment returns at various future times.

Estimated Rates of Return by Asset Class

The table below summarizes the best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2022. The inflation component used to create the table is 2.2% and represents the WSIB's most recent long-term estimate of broad economic inflation.

Asset Class	Target Allocation	% Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return Arithmetic
2022		
Fixed Income	20%	1.50%
Tangible Assets	7%	4.70%
Real Estate	18%	5.40%
Global Equity	32%	5.90%
Private Equity	23%	8.90%
	100%	
2021		
Fixed Income	20%	2.20%
Tangible Assets	7%	5.10%
Real Estate	18%	5.80%
Global Equity	32%	6.30%
Private Equity	23%	9.30%
	100%	

Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability NPL/(Asset)

The tables below present Grant PUD's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) calculated using the applicable discount rate, as well as what Grant PUD's proportionate share of the net pension liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than applicable discount rate.

2022 (amounts in thousands)	1% Decrease (6.0%)	Current Discount Rate (7.0%)	1% Increase (8.0%)
PERS 1	$ 18,561	$ 13,893	$ 9,819
PERS 2/3	28,237	(23,978)	(66,876)

2021 (amounts in thousands)	1% Decrease (6.4%)	Current Discount Rate (7.4%)	1% Increase (8.4%)
PERS 1	$ 10,728	$ 6,298	$ 2,434
PERS 2/3	(18,573)	(65,195)	(103,588)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the State's pension plans' fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued DRS financial report.

Pension Liabilities (Assets), Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, Grant PUD reported a total pension liability (asset) for its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities/(assets) as follows (measured as of June 30, 2022 and 2021):

Liability/(Asset) (amounts in thousands)	2022	2021
PERS 1	$ 13,893	$ 6,298
PERS 2/3	(23,978)	(65,195)
Total	$ (10,085)	$ (58,897)

Grant PUD's proportionate share of the collective net pension liabilities was as follows:

	Proportionate Share 6/30/2021	Proportionate Share 6/30/2022	Change in Proportion
PERS 1	0.515673%	0.498965%	-0.016708%
PERS 2/3	0.654458%	0.646521%	-0.007937%

	Proportionate Share 6/30/2020	Proportionate Share 6/30/2021	Change in Proportion
PERS 1	0.497050%	0.515673%	0.018623%
PERS 2/3	0.639436%	0.654458%	0.015022%

Employer contribution transmittals received and processed by the DRS for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, are used as the basis for determining each employer's proportionate share of the collective pension amounts reported by the DRS in the Schedules of *Employer and Nonemployer Allocations*.

Pension Expense

Pension expense for the year ended December 31, 2022, and 2021 were as follows:

Pension Expense (amounts in thousands)	**2022**	**2021**
PERS 1	$ 3,136	$ 3,497
PERS 2/3	5,277	5,756
Total	$ 8,413	$ 9,253

December 31, 2021, the District invoked regulatory accounting to recognize the non-cash portion of pension expense in conjunction with the actual required employer contributions (See Note 9).

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, Grant PUD recognized deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

PERS Plan 1	**2022**		**2021**	
(amounts in thousands)	**Deferred Outflows of Resources**	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**	**Deferred Outflows of Resources**	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	$ -	$ 2,302	$ -	$ 6,988
Contributions subsequent to measurement date	1,626	-	1,549	-
Total	$ 1,626	$ 2,302	$ 1,549	$ 6,988

PERS Plan 2/3	**2022**		**2021**	
(amounts in thousands)	**Deferred Outflows of Resources**	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**	**Deferred Outflows of Resources**	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 5,941	$ 543	$ 3,166	$ 799
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments	-	17,727	-	54,487
Changes of assumptions	13,364	3,499	95	4,630
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	557	468	468	468
Contributions subsequent to measurement date	2,704	-	2,620	-
Total	$ 22,566	$ 22,237	$ 6,349	$ 60,384

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability or an addition to the net pension asset in the following year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as an addition/reduction of the regulatory liability as follows:

(amounts in thousands)

Year ended December 31:	**PERS 1**	**PERS 2/3**
2023	$ (974)	$ (5,523)
2024	(885)	(4,926)
2025	(1,110)	(5,926)
2026	667	8,191
2027	-	2,946
Thereafter	-	2,863
Total	$ (2,302)	$ (2,375)

DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS

Grant PUD offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created under Internal Revenue Code Section 457(b), which permits employees to defer a portion of their compensation until future years. The plan is available to all active employees. Grant PUD has no liability for losses under the plan; it is completely funded with employee contributions.

Grant PUD also administers a 401(a) governmental money purchase plan and trust. Eligible employees are enrolled in the 401(a) defined contribution plan upon becoming eligible to receive the employer contribution. Employees may also elect to contribute to the plan and the election must be made at the time the employee becomes eligible to participate. Employee elections cannot be changed during the time of their employment. Eligible employees can also elect to contribute to the 457(b) plan as discussed above. Grant PUD contributed into employees' 401(a) 3% of straight-time wages for the pay period and contributions by the employee were not required. Grant PUD made contributions of approximately $2.1 million and $2.0 million as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

11. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS ("OPEB")

Plan Description

Grant PUD administers a single-employer defined benefit premium program ("the retiree subsidy plan"). The retiree subsidy plan may be amended through collective bargaining (for bargaining unit employees) and ratified by Grant PUD's Commission or changed without bargaining for non-bargaining unit employees. The retiree subsidy plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

Benefits Provided

Grant PUD provides retirees with two different subsidies: an explicit subsidy and an implicit subsidy.

The explicit subsidy results from premium payments made for certain retirees. Grant PUD pays a portion of the medical premiums for eligible retirees and their spouses from age 59 ½ until age 65. Retirees younger than 59 ½ may continue to receive coverage on a self-pay basis. The percentage of the medical premiums paid is based upon years of full-time service of the retirees. At the age of 59 ½, the retiree is eligible for a subsidy of 3% of their premium cost for each year of service (years x 3% x retiree premium). The subsidy cannot be more than the premium amount paid for active employees and is effective until the retiree turns 65. The monthly cap for 2021 was $539.95 for employee coverage and $1,241.85 for employee and spouse coverage. The monthly cap for 2022 is $546.81 for employee coverage and $1,257.62 for employee and spouse coverage. The monthly cap for 2023 is $556.15 for employee coverage and $1,279.11 for employee and spouse coverage.

The implicit subsidy is the difference between the total cost of medical benefits and the premiums. Retirees may seek COBRA coverage (subject to all COBRA provisions) through Grant PUD's group health insurance plan, the Central Washington Public Utilities Unified Insurance Program Trust (Trust) or find independent coverage. However, in some cases the premium itself does not represent the full cost of covering these retirees since they are older than the active population and can be expected to generate higher medical claims and therefore higher premiums than the active population.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

	2022	2021
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	28	32
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	-	-
Active employees	728	734
Total number of participants	756	766

Funding Policy

The plan is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis and there are no assets accumulating in a qualifying trust.

Contributions

Grant PUD paid approximately $0.2 million and $0.3 million in retiree subsidies for each of the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Total OPEB Liability

Grant PUD's total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2022 was determined by an actuarial valuation date of December 31, 2021, rolled forward to the December 31, 2022 measurement date. The OPEB liability as of December 31, 2021 was determined by an actuarial valuation dated December 31, 2021.

The following table represents the aggregate OPEB amounts for all plans subject to the requirements of GASB 75 for the years 2022 and 2021:

Aggregate OPEB Amounts - All Plans (amounts in thousands)	**2022**	**2021**
OPEB liabilities	$ 8,101	$ 8,956
Deferred Outlfows of Resources	1,785	2,077
Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,679	1,712
OPEB expense	743	983

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the valuation were based on the results of the Office of the State Actuary's (OSA) *2013-2018 Demographic Experience Study* and the *2019 Economic experience Study.*

Actuarial Cost Method:	Entry Age Normal
Discount Rate:	3.75% and 2.00% for 2022 and 2021, respectively (based on all years discounted at Bond Buyer 20-year Bond General Obligation Index)
General Inflation:	2.00 % and 2.00% per year for 2022 and 2021, respectively
Wage Growth:	2.75 % and 2.75% per year for 2022 and 2021, respectively
Salary Merit Scale:	Total payroll increase is overall payroll growth plus the merit table below. Merit rates are as developed for the valuation of benefits under PERS plan 2:

Service	Rate	Service	Rate
1	6.00%	11	0.50%
2	4.50%	12	0.50%
3	3.70%	13	0.50%
4	3.00%	14	0.30%
5	2.20%	15	0.30%
6	1.70%	16	0.30%
7	1.50%	17	0.30%
8	1.00%	18	0.10%
9	1.00%	19	0.10%
10	0.70%	20	0.10%
		21+	0.00%

Annual Premium Increase Rate:	The assumed increases for medical plans are:

Year	Rate	Year	Rate
2022	6.50%	2032	5.50%
2023	6.40%	2033	5.40%
2024	6.30%	2034	5.30%
2025	6.20%	2035	5.20%
2026	6.10%	2036	5.10%
2027	6.00%	2037	5.00%
2028	5.90%	2038	4.90%
2029	5.80%	2039	4.80%
2030	5.70%	2040	4.70%
2031	5.60%	2041	4.60%
		2042+	4.50%

The initial rates in the table above are based in part on the 2022 Segal Health Plan Cost Trend Survey. Rates are trended down in subsequent years in accordance with prevalent actuarial practice, based in part on the Society of Actuaries – Getzen Long-Term Healthcare Trends Resource Model, as updated October 2020.

Mortality Rates:	General Service active employees: PUB 2010 Employee Tables for General Employees, sex distinct, projected generationally. General Service healthy retirees: PUB 2010 Retiree Tables for General Employees, sex distinct, projected generationally.
Beneficiaries:	For beneficiaries less than 70 years old, PUB 2010 Retiree Tables for General Employees. For beneficiaries 80 years or older, PUB 2010 Retiree Tables for Contingent Annuitants. For beneficiaries 70 – 79 years old, linear interpolation between the two above published tables. Rates for are all ages are sex distinct and projected generationally.
Improvement scale:	Long-term MP-2017 rate of improvement.
Turnover Rates	Generally as developed for the valuation of benefits under Washington PERS. Examples of turnover rates are as follows:

Service	Rate
0	26.00%
5	6.00%
10	4.00%
15	3.00%
20	2.00%
25	1.50%
30+	1.00%

Disability Rates	As developed for the valuation of benefits under Washington PERS. Sample rates are as follows:

Age	Rate
20 - 24	0.00%
40 - 44	0.02%
60 - 64	0.60%
80+	0.00%

Retirement Rates	Eligible Employees are assumed to delay retirement until reaching the eligibility requirements for the Retiree Subsidy. Employees participating in PERS are assumed to delay retirement until reaching PERS eligibility, if later. Rates are as developed for the valuation of benefits under Plan 2 of PERS:

	Years of Service			
	Hired Before May 1, 2013		Hired After May 1, 2013	
Age	<30	30+	<30	30+
<55	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
55	1.00%	8.00%	1.00%	1.00%
56	1.00%	8.00%	1.00%	2.00%
57	2.00%	8.00%	2.00%	3.00%
58	2.00%	8.00%	2.00%	3.00%
59	4.00%	10.00%	4.00%	6.00%
60	5.00%	15.00%	5.00%	10.00%
61	8.00%	20.00%	8.00%	12.00%
62	15.00%	40.00%	15.00%	20.00%
63	20.00%	30.00%	20.00%	25.00%
64	40.00%	35.00%	40.00%	35.00%
65	35.00%	45.00%	35.00%	45.00%
66	30.00%	40.00%	30.00%	40.00%
67	27.00%	30.00%	27.00%	30.00%
68 - 79	25.00%	30.00%	25.00%	30.00%
80	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Participation

100% of actives eligible for Grant PUD-paid medical benefits are assumed to be enrolled in a medical plan at retirement.

75% of retirement-eligible activities are assumed to remain on UIP medical insurance through COBRA coverage.

Plan Enrollment

Current and future retirees are assumed to remain enrolled in the plans in which they are currently enrolled, if any.

Marital Status

65% of future retirees electing coverage are assumed to cover a spouse as well. Males are assumed to be three years older than their female spouses. Actual marital status and ages as of the valuation date are used for current retirees, if available.

Coverage of Eligible Children

We have assumed no impact of dependent children on the implicit rate subsidy.

Health Care Claims Costs

2022 claim costs for an age 64 retiree or spouse are assumed to be $14,470 for PPO and $10,343 for CDHP.

Aging Factors

Aging factors are used to adjust the age 64 per capita claims cost. Percentages shown below age 64 reduce the claim costs.

Attained Age	Factor
Under 40	4.00% per yea
40-44	3.75% per yea
45-49	3.50% per yea
50-54	3.00% per yea
55-64	3.25% per yea

Dental and Vision Costs	We have assumed no implicit subsidy due to dental or vision costs.
Change in Assumptions and Methods	Actuarial results reflect the following changes in assumptions and methods since the prior valuation:

- The interest rate for discounting future liabilities was lowered to reflect current municipal bond rates, as outlined in GASB Statement 75.
- General inflation rates were modified to better reflect general actuarial practice, and to reflect current premiums and plan enrollment.
- Premium increases were modified to reflect anticipated experience.
- Payroll growth, salary merit and demographic assumptions were revised to match those developed in the most recent experience study for PERS.

Changes in Total OPEB Liability

(amounts in thousands)	**2022** Increase (Decrease) Total OPEB Liability	**2021** Increase (Decrease) Total OPEB Liability
Total OPEB Liability at January 1	$ 8,956	$ 10,364
Service Cost	550	620
Interest	187	243
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	(1,350)
Changes of assumptions	(1,252)	(534)
Benefit payments	(340)	(387)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(855)	(1,408)
Total OPEB Liability at December 31	$ 8,101	$ 8,956

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of Grant PUD calculated using the discount rate of 3.75 percent and 2.00 percent as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, as well as what the 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 rate.

2022 (amounts in thousands)	**1% Decrease 2.75%**	**Current Discount Rate 3.75%**	**1% Increase 4.75%**
Total OPEB liability	$ 8,799	$ 8,101	$ 7,445

2021 (amounts in thousands)	**1% Decrease 1.00%**	**Current Discount Rate 2.00%**	**1% Increase 3.00%**
Total OPEB liability	$ 9,689	$ 8,956	$ 8,254

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of Grant PUD calculated using the current healthcare cost trend rate of 6.5 percent as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, as well as what the 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 rate.

2022 (amounts in thousands)	**1% Decrease 5.50% Graded Down to 3.50%**	**Current Discount Rate 6.50% Graded Down to 4.50%**	**1% Increase 7.50% Graded Down to 5.50%**
Total OPEB liability	$ 7,095	$ 8,101	$ 9,295

2021 (amounts in thousands)	**1% Decrease 5.50% Graded Down to 3.50%**	**Current Discount Rate 6.50% Graded Down to 4.50%**	**1% Increase 7.50% Graded Down to 5.50%**
Total OPEB liability	$ 7,854	$ 8,956	$ 10,269

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

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, Grant PUD reported a liability of $8.1 million and $9.0 million, respectively. The total OPEB liability is based on the present value of the portion of future expected benefit payments that is considered to have been already earned by the participants. In future years, changes in the total OPEB liability due to actuarial gains or losses or changes in assumptions will be amortized over the average expected future working lifetime of participants, with unamortized amounts treated as deferred outflows or inflows of resources.

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, Grant PUD recognized deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits form the following sources:

	2022		**2021**	
(amounts in thousands)	**Deferred Outflows of Resources**	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**	**Deferred Outflows of Resources**	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 153	$ 1,104	$ 179	$ 1,226
Change in assumptions	1,632	1,575	1,898	486
Total	$ 1,785	$ 2,679	$ 2,077	$ 1,712

The deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

(amounts in thousands)	
Year ended December 31:	
2023	$ 6
2024	6
2025	6
2026	6
2027	6
Thereafter	(926)
Total	$ (896)

OPEB Expense

Grant PUD's annual OPEB cost (expense) is equal to the change in total OPEB liability, plus or minus changes in deferred outflows or inflows, plus employer contributions. For the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, Grant PUD recognized OPEB expense of $0.7 million and $1.0 million, respectively.

12. CONTINGENCIES

Grant PUD is involved in various claims arising in the normal course of business. Grant PUD does not believe that the ultimate outcome of these matters will have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

13. WHOLESALE FIBER OPTIC NETWORK

Grant PUD is installing a wholesale fiber optic network to the premises in its service area. This fiber optic network is interconnected with multiple regional and national telecommunications carriers. The wholesale fiber optic network is available to retail and wholesale providers of Internet, telephone, and video services. Grant PUD has also implemented a wholesale wireless network which is available to retail wireless providers.

The following is a summary of the results of operations of the wholesale fiber optic and wireless networks, and the related utility plant balances and related additions, as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021:

(amounts in thousands)	**2022**	**2021**
Operating revenues		
Wholesale fiber services	$ 12,154	$ 11,385
Dark fiber revenue	597	612
Wireless fiber revenue	24	49
Total operating revenues	$ 12,775	$ 12,046
Operating expenses		
Administrative and general	$ 1,081	$ 1,219
Repairs and maintenance	1,686	1,553
Depreciation	10,951	10,702
Total operating expenses	$ 13,718	$ 13,474
Nonoperating revenues		
Contributions in aid of construction	$ 4	$ 769
Utility plant		
Additions to utility plant	$ 23,656	$ 29,410
Utility plant, net of accumulated depreciation	$ 151,195	$ 132,371

14. SEGMENTS

Grant PUD has outstanding revenue bonds used to finance the Electric System and the Priest Rapids Project. As described in Note 6, all the outstanding bond issues are secured by a pledge of the net revenues of Grant PUD. The Electric System has committed to cover, without limitation, any costs incurred by the Priest Rapids Project that are not covered by purchasers other than Grant PUD.

Each system is required to be accounted for separately according to external contractual requirements. The following condensed financial statements of the operating segments of Grant PUD include the Electric System and the Priest Rapids Project. Grant PUD's Service System, as well as eliminating internal transactions, is presented as "Other" in order to reconcile to the consolidated Grant PUD's results. "Other" is not considered a segment of Grant PUD.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2022 (amounts in thousands)	Electric System	Priest Rapids Project	Other	Total
ASSETS				
Other current assets	$ 129,731	$ 93,931	$ 15,593	$ 239,255
Intersystem receivables	1,734	5,832	(7,566)	-
Intersystem loan receivable	38,106	-	(38,106)	-
Utility plant, net	733,908	1,627,726	-	2,361,634
Noncurrent intersystem loan receivable	502,355	-	(502,355)	-
Other noncurrent assets	107,390	222,509	-	329,899
TOTAL ASSETS	1,513,224	1,949,998	(532,434)	2,930,788
Deferred outflows of resources	33,672	36,853	(18,116)	52,409
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	1,546,896	1,986,851	(550,550)	2,983,197
LIABILITIES				
Other current liabilities	77,358	88,241	16,763	182,362
Intersystem payables	5,805	3,039	(8,844)	-
Accrued interest intersystem loan payable	-	8,778	(8,778)	-
Intersystem loan payable	-	10,990	(10,990)	-
Noncurrent intersystem loan payable	-	520,692	(520,692)	-
Other noncurrent liabilities	299,485	916,772	-	1,216,257
TOTAL LIABILITIES	382,648	1,548,512	(532,542)	1,398,619
Deferred Inflows of resources	24,728	72,787	(18,116)	79,399
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	407,376	1,621,299	(550,657)	1,478,018
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	444,347	216,662	534,876	1,195,885
Restricted	113,243	189,108	9,194	311,545
Unrestricted	581,930	(40,218)	(543,963)	(2,251)
TOTAL NET POSITION	1,139,520	365,552	107	1,505,179
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION	$ 1,546,896	$ 1,986,851	$ (550,550)	$ 2,983,197

(Internal transactions are eliminated based on Generally Accepted Accounting Principles)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 (amounts in thousands)	Electric System	Priest Rapids Project	Other	Total
OPERATING REVENUES				
Retail energy sales	$ 265,722	$ -	$ -	$ 265,722
Wholesale revenues, net	99,238	-	-	99,238
Sales to power purchasers at cost	-	180,005	(151,351)	28,654
Other	16,165	-	-	16,165
Total operating revenues	381,125	180,005	(151,351)	409,779
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Depreciation and amortization	41,989	38,318	-	80,307
Other operating expenses	254,369	98,105	(151,351)	201,123
Total operating expenses	296,358	136,423	(151,351)	281,430
NET OPERATING INCOME	84,767	43,582	-	128,349
OTHER REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Interest and other income (expense)	8,374	(6,133)	(15,621)	(13,380)
Interest on revenue bonds and other, net	(7,710)	(53,670)	16,984	(44,396)
Federal rebates on revenue bonds	-	10,427	-	10,427
Amortization of debt related costs	1,212	(1,281)	(1,297)	(1,366)
Total other revenue (expenses)	1,876	(50,657)	66	(48,715)
CONTRIBUTIONS IN AID OF CONSTRUCTION	10,781	-	-	10,781
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	97,424	(7,075)	66	90,415
NET POSITION				
Beginning of year	1,042,096	372,627	41	1,414,764
End of year	$ 1,139,520	$ 365,552	$ 107	$ 1,505,179

(Internal transactions are eliminated based on Generally Accepted Accounting Principles)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 (amounts in thousands)	Electric System	Priest Rapids Project	Other	Total
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activites	$ 103,709	$ 85,511	$ 8,627	$ 197,847
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activites	(103,095)	(94,607)	(2,255)	(199,957)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	1,647	6,134	372	8,153
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	$ 2,261	$ (2,962)	$ 6,744	$ 6,043
CASH AT END OF YEAR	$ 3,199	$ 380	$ 8,137	$ 11,716
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	938	3,342	1,393	5,673
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	$ 2,261	$ (2,962)	$ 6,744	$ 6,043

(Internal transactions are eliminated based on Generally Accepted Accounting Principles)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

DECEMBER 31, 2021 **(amounts in thousands)**	Electric System	Priest Rapids Project	Other	Total (As restated)
ASSETS				
Other current assets	$ 122,761	$ 88,633	$ 9,076	220,470
Intersystem receivables	428	99	(527)	-
Intersystem loan receivable	36,626	-	(36,626)	-
Utility plant, net	689,347	1,596,222	-	2,285,569
Noncurrent intersystem loan receivable	463,345	-	(463,345)	-
Other noncurrent assets	131,777	271,168	-	402,945
TOTAL ASSETS	1,444,283	1,956,122	(491,422)	2,908,984
Deferred outflows of resources	21,881	29,714	(11,827)	39,768
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	$ 1,466,165	$ 1,985,836	$ (503,249)	2,948,752
LIABILITIES				
Other current liabilities	64,166	81,726	16,328	162,220
Intersystem payables	5,441	2,379	(7,820)	-
Accrued interest intersystem loan payable	-	7,916	(7,916)	-
Intersystem loan payable	-	9,075	(9,075)	-
Noncurrent intersystem loan payable	-	482,980	(482,980)	-
Other noncurrent liabilities	317,277	942,870	-	1,260,147
TOTAL LIABILITIES	386,884	1,526,946	(491,463)	1,422,367
Deferred inflows of resources	37,185	86,263	(11,827)	111,621
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	424,069	1,613,209	(503,290)	1,533,988
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	391,657	220,423	492,994	1,105,074
Restricted	124,429	182,267	9,280	315,976
Unrestricted	526,010	(30,063)	(502,233)	(6,286)
TOTAL NET POSITION	1,042,096	372,627	41	1,414,764
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION	$ 1,466,165	$ 1,985,836	$ (503,249)	$ 2,948,752

(Internal transactions are eliminated based on Generally Accepted Accounting Principles)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (amounts in thousands)	Electric System	Priest Rapids Project	Other	Total (As restated)
OPERATING REVENUES				
Retail energy sales	$ 231,938	$ -	$ -	$ 231,938
Wholesale revenues, net	57,474	-	32,937	90,411
Sales to power purchasers at cost	-	185,538	(161,954)	23,584
Other	13,803.515	-	-	13,804
Total operating revenues	303,216	185,538	(129,017)	359,737
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Depreciation and amortization	43,736	35,813	-	79,549
Other operating expenses	216,723	98,064	(129,017)	185,770
Total operating expenses	260,459	133,877	(129,017)	265,319
NET OPERATING INCOME	42,757	51,661	-	94,418
OTHER REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Interest and other income (expense)	15,026	2,065	(14,305)	2,786
Interest on revenue bonds and other, net	(7,405)	(53,158)	15,706	(44,857)
Federal rebates on revenue bonds	-	10,484	-	10,484
Amortization of debt related costs	1,373	(1,578)	(1,447)	(1,652)
Cost of debt issuance	(130)	-	-	(130)
Total other revenue (expenses)	8,864	(42,187)	(46)	(33,369)
CONTRIBUTIONS IN AID OF CONSTRUCTION	14,110	-	-	14,110
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	65,731	9,474	(46)	75,159
NET POSITION				
Beginning of year	976,365	363,153	87	1,339,605
End of year	$ 1,042,096	$ 372,627	$ 41	$ 1,414,764

(Internal transactions are eliminated based on Generally Accepted Accounting Principles)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021 (amounts in thousands)	Electric System	Priest Rapids Project	Other	Total (As restated)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	$ 96,587	$ 83,571	$ 198	$ 180,356
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	(132,818)	(52,273)	764	(184,327)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	34,312	(31,032)	(2,069)	1,211
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH	$ (1,919)	$ 266	$ (1,107)	$ (2,760)
CASH AT END OF YEAR	$ 938	$ 3,342	$ 1,393	$ 5,673
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	2,857	3,076	2,500	8,433
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH	$ (1,919)	$ 266	$ (1,107)	$ (2,760)

(Internal transactions are eliminated based on Generally Accepted Accounting Principles)

Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
(amounts in thousands)

	PERS 1								
Measurement Date Ended June 30	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**
Proportion of the net pension liability	0.498965%	0.515673%	0.497050%	0.489144%	0.493735%	0.509107%	0.524928%	0.544648%	0.574446%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 13,893	$ 6,298	$ 17,549	$ 18,809	$ 22,050	$ 24,158	$ 28,191	$ 28,490	$ 28,938
Covered-employee payroll	81,590	78,618	72,226	68,079	65,002	63,510	61,646	56,606	63,970
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	17.03%	8.01%	24.30%	27.63%	33.92%	38.04%	45.73%	50.33%	45.24%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	76.56%	88.74%	68.64%	67.12%	63.22%	61.24%	57.03%	59.10%	61.19%

	PERS 2/3								
Measurement Date Ended June 30	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**
Proportion of the net pension liability	0.646521%	0.654458%	0.639436%	0.620593%	0.622917%	0.639308%	0.650080%	0.679264%	0.706321%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability(asset)	$ (23,978)	$ (65,195)	$ 8,178	$ 6,028	$ 10,636	$ 22,213	$ 32,731	$ 24,271	$ 14,277
Covered-employee payroll	81,345	78,278	71,878	67,595	64,541	62,862	60,733	55,717	62,709
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	-29.48%	-83.29%	11.38%	8.92%	16.48%	35.34%	53.89%	43.56%	22.77%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	106.73%	120.29%	97.22%	97.77%	95.77%	90.97%	85.82%	89.20%	93.29%

Notes to Schedule

Information is required to be presented for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, Grant PUD will present information for only those years for which information is available.

Grant PUD implemented GASB 68 effective January 1, 2014.

PERS 1

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 3,136	$ 3,497	$ 3,645	$ 3,510	$ 3,385	$ 3,222	$ 2,985	$ 2,653	$ 2,535	$ 2,043
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution Subtotal	(3,136)	(3,497)	(3,645)	(3,510)	(3,385)	(3,222)	(2,985)	(2,653)	(2,535)	(2,043)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 83,158	$ 80,806	$ 75,385	$ 70,371	$ 66,174	$ 64,999	$ 61,575	$ 59,113	$ 61,536	$ 61,088
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	3.77%	4.33%	4.84%	4.99%	5.12%	4.96%	4.85%	4.49%	4.12%	3.34%

PERS 2/3

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 5,277	$ 5,756	$ 5,942	$ 5,403	$ 4,927	$ 4,418	$ 3,788	$ 3,293	$ 3,022	$ 2,873
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	(5,277)	(5,756)	(5,942)	(5,403)	(4,927)	(4,418)	(3,788)	(3,293)	(3,022)	(2,873)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 82,964	$ 80,480	$ 75,031	$ 69,956	$ 65,702	$ 64,444	$ 60,809	$ 58,216	$ 60,489	$ 59,776
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	6.36%	7.15%	7.92%	7.72%	7.50%	6.86%	6.23%	5.66%	5.00%	4.81%

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
(amounts in thousands)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB Liability - beginning	$ 8,956	$ 10,364	$ 9,705	$ 6,977	$ 6,806	$ 6,525
Service Cost	550	620	550	372	362	351
Interest	187	243	274	249	237	229
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	(1,350)	-	255	-	-
Changes of assumptions or other input	(1,252)	(534)	368	2,291	-	-
Benefit Payments	(340)	(387)	(533)	(439)	(428)	(299)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	(855)	(1,408)	659	2,728	171	281
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	$ 8,101	$ 8,956	$ 10,364	$ 9,705	$ 6,977	$ 6,806
Estimated Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 83,158	$ 80,806	$ 69,978	$ 67,940	$ 68,629	$ 66,630
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	9.74%	11.08%	14.81%	14.28%	10.17%	10.21%

Notes to Schedule

Information is required to be presented for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, Grant PUD will present information for only those years for which information is available.

During fiscal year 2019, assumptions pertaining specifically to the implicit medical benefit (participation, coverage of eligible children, health care claims costs, and aging factor) were introduced.

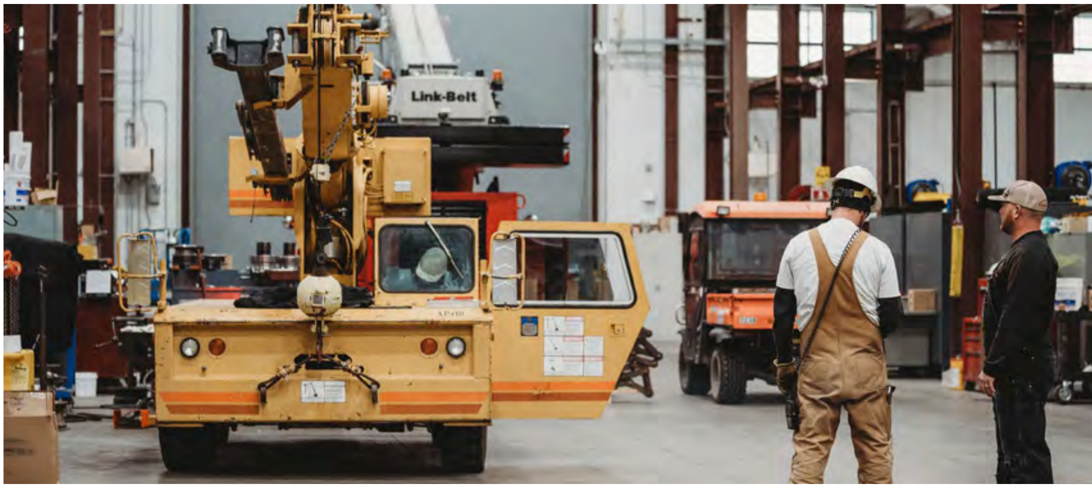
Grant PUD implemented GASB 75 effective January 1, 2017.

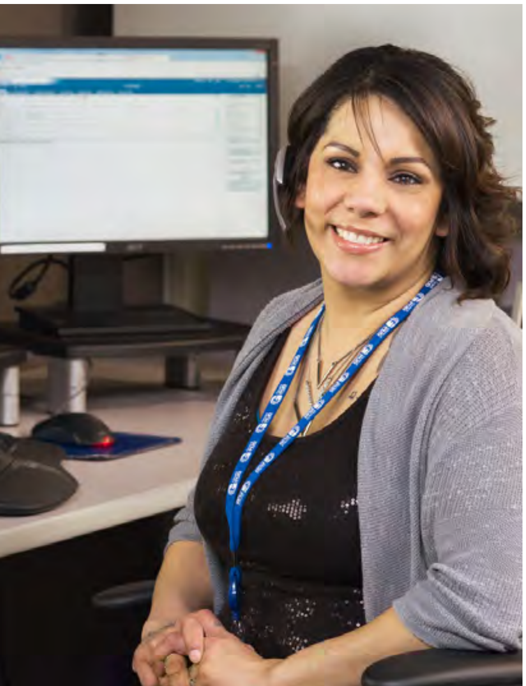
There are no assets accumulated in a qualified trust to provide benefits under the plan.

IBEW Local 77

CODE OF EXCELLENCE

Grant PUD





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