

(A Component Unit of the City of Philadelphia)

Basic Financial Statements and Supplementary Information

August 31, 2019 and 2018

(With Independent Auditors' Reports Thereon)

(A Component Unit of the City of Philadelphia)

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KPMG LLP 1601 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19103-2499

Independent Auditors' Report

The Controller of the City of Philadelphia and Chairman and members of the Philadelphia Facilities Management Corporation Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Philadelphia Gas Works (the Company), a component unit of the City of Philadelphia, as of and for the years ended August 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Company's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Philadelphia Gas Works as of August 31, 2019 and 2018, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.



Required Supplementary Information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3-16 and the required supplementary information related to net pension and OPEB obligations as listed in the table of contents on pages 86-89 to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, 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 audits 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.

KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania December 20, 2019

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

August 31, 2019 and 2018

(Unaudited)

The narrative overview and analysis of the financial statements of Philadelphia Gas Works (the Company or PGW) for the years ended August 31, 2019 and 2018 have been prepared by PGW's management. The information presented here is unaudited and should be read in conjunction with additional information contained in PGW's financial statements.

Financial Highlights

- The Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 weather reflected a 1.0% colder than normal winter. The FY 2019 period was 0.2% colder than the prior year but firm gas sales decreased by 1.3 Billion Cubic Feet (Bcf). The Weather Normalization Adjustment (WNA) Clause, which was in effect from October 2018 through May 2019, resulted in heating customers receiving charges totaling \$1.6 million. The FY 2018 reflected a 0.6% warmer than normal winter. However, the FY 2018 period was 12.2% colder than the prior year and firm gas sales increased by 4.5 Bcf from the prior year. The WNA Clause, which was in effect from October 2017 through May 2018, resulted in heating customers receiving credits totaling \$3.8 million.
- PGW achieved 24-month collection rates of 96.3% in FY 2019, 95.4% in FY 2018, and 96.5% in FY 2017.
 For FY 2019, the collection rate is calculated by dividing the total gas receipts collected from September 1, 2017 through August 31, 2019 by the total gas billings that were applied to PGW customers' accounts from September 1, 2017 through August 31, 2019. The same methodology was utilized in FY 2018 and FY 2017.
- PGW continues to have various business initiatives that pertain to improving collections, productivity, and operational efficiencies throughout the Company. PGW, at the end of FY 2019, FY 2018, and FY 2017, had no Gas Works Revenue Capital Project Commercial Paper Notes (Capital Project Notes) or Gas Works Revenue Notes outstanding. The cash balances at the end of FY 2019 and FY 2018 were \$124.1 million and \$131.1 million, respectively. PGW had a cash balance of \$88.5 million at the end of FY 2017.
- At December 05, 2019 and December 12, 2018, \$120.0 million was available from the commercial paper program. The cash balance on December 05, 2019 and on December 12, 2018 was \$80.3 million and \$83.6 million, respectively.
- The Company's FY 2020 Capital Budget was approved by the City Council of the City of Philadelphia in an amount not to exceed \$127.7 million and funding was provided to continue the implementation of an 18-mile Cast Iron Main Replacement (CIMR) Program. The CIMR Program cost for FY 2020 is expected to be \$29.0 million. The total six-year cost of the CIMR Program is forecasted to be \$185.1 million.
- In FY 2018, the Company retrospectively adopted a new required Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) standard, Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (GASB 75), as of September 1, 2016. The adoption of this standard resulted in the following:
 - Recognition of a net OPEB liability for the single-employer Philadelphia Gas Works OPEB Plan (OPEB Plan) of \$350.4 million at August 31, 2017, which increased to \$378.9 million at August 31, 2018, and increased to \$336.1 million at August 31, 2019.
 - Recognition of deferred inflows and outflows related to OPEB resulted in balances of \$91.2 million and \$81.0 million in deferred outflows and \$69.9 million and \$36.1 million of deferred inflows at August 31,

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2019 and 2018, respectively. These deferred inflows and outflows of resources are related to differences between actual and expected investment returns, assumption changes, demographic factors, differences between expected and actual experience, and contributions made after the measurement date. GASB 75 requires changes in expected versus actual investment returns to be amortized as OPEB expense over five years and actuarial assumption changes and experience differences to be amortized as OPEB expense over the average working lifetime of all OPEB Plan participants. The impact of this amortization over time will be increased volatility in annual amounts recognized as OPEB expense compared to amounts recognized under prior accounting standards.

- A decrease in OPEB expense previously reported for the year ended August 31, 2017 of \$8.8 million was reflected in the Statements of Revenues and Expenses and Changes in Net Position as a decrease in administrative and general from \$88.9 million and an increase in other postemployment benefits expense from \$7.4 million to \$28.1 million.
- OPEB expense was \$28.4 million and \$32.9 million for the year ended August 31, 2019 and August 31, 2018, respectively.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction and overview of PGW's basic financial statements. PGW's financial statements comprise the following:

Financial statements provide both long-term and short-term information about PGW's overall financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

The notes to basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data presented in PGW's financial statements. The notes can be found immediately following the basic financial statements.

The financial statements report information about PGW as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private sector business. The three statements presented are as follows:

The statements of revenues and expenses and changes in net position present revenues and expenses and their effects on the change in net position during the fiscal year. These changes in net position are recorded as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The balance sheets include all of PGW's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows and outflows of resources, with the difference between the assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position are indicators of whether PGW's financial position is improving or deteriorating.

The statements of cash flows provide relevant information about the cash receipts and cash payments of an enterprise during a period and the impact on PGW's financial position.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

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(Unaudited)

Condensed Statements of Revenues and Expenses and Changes in Net Position

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

		Years ended August 31				
		2019	2018	2017 (a)		
Total gas revenues	\$	664,084	628,254	588,414		
Other revenues	_	20,644	19,245	17,797		
Total operating revenues	_	684,728	647,499	606,211		
Fuel expense		206,825	186,265	179,230		
All other operating expenses	_	335,233	343,845	321,623		
Total operating expenses	_	542,058	530,110	500,853		
Operating income		142,670	117,389	105,358		
Interest and other income		10,788	4,634	1,989		
Total interest expense		(39,596)	(41,940)	(41,008)		
Distribution to the City of Philadelphia	_	(18,000)	(18,000)	(18,000)		
Excess of revenues over expenses		95,862	62,083	48,339		
Net position, beginning of year	_	111,700	49,617	1,278		
Net position, end of year	\$_	207,562	111,700	49,617		

(a) As restated as a result of the implementation of GASB 75

Operating Revenues

Operating revenues in FY 2019 were \$684.7 million, an increase of \$37.2 million, or 5.7%, from FY 2018. The increase resulted from higher natural gas sendout, which was approximately 1.1% higher in FY 2019 when compared to FY 2018 and from a higher Gas Cost Rate (GCR) driven by increased commodity prices. Operating revenues in FY 2018 were \$647.5 million, an increase of \$41.3 million, or 6.8%, from FY 2017. The increase resulted from higher natural gas sendout, which was approximately 9.7% higher in FY 2018 when compared to FY 2017, and a base rate increase approved by the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC) in the Settlement Agreement which became effective December 1, 2017.

Total sales volumes, including gas transportation deliveries, in FY 2019 increased by 0.5 Bcf, or 0.7%, to 76.4 Bcf from the FY 2018 sales volumes of 75.9 Bcf. In FY 2019, firm gas sales of 43.2 Bcf were 1.3 Bcf or 2.9% lower than FY 2018 and interruptible gas sales approximated the FY 2018 level. The volume of natural gas transported for gas transportation customers increased by 2.3 Bcf to 33.0 Bcf from the 30.7 Bcf level experienced in FY 2018. Total sales volumes, including gas transportation deliveries, in FY 2018 increased by 7.2 Bcf, or 10.5%, to 75.9 Bcf from the FY 2017 sales volumes of 68.7 Bcf. In FY 2018, firm gas sales of

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44.5 Bcf were 4.5 Bcf or 11.4% higher than FY 2017 and interruptible gas sales approximated the FY 2017 level. The volume of natural gas transported for gas transportation customers increased by 2.0 Bcf to 30.7 Bcf from the 28.7 Bcf level experienced in FY 2017.

Total sales volumes, including gas transportation deliveries, in FY 2018 increased by 7.2 Bcf, or 10.5%, to 75.9 Bcf from the FY 2017 sales volumes of 68.7 Bcf. In FY 2018, firm gas sales of 44.5 Bcf were 4.5 Bcf or 11.4% higher than FY 2017 and interruptible gas sales approximated the FY 2017 level. The volume of natural gas transported for gas transportation customers increased by 2.0 Bcf to 30.7 Bcf from the 28.7 Bcf level experienced in FY 2017.

Provision for Uncollectible Accounts – The provision for uncollectible accounts in FY 2019 totaled \$30.0 million, a decrease of \$0.8 million or 2.6% from FY 2018. The provision for uncollectible accounts in FY 2018 totaled \$30.8 million, an increase of \$0.8 million or 2.7% from FY 2017. The decrease in the provision for uncollectible accounts in FY 2019 is mainly due to higher collection rates achieved in FY 2019. PGW is committed to continuing its collection efforts in an attempt to reduce outstanding delinquent account balances and to provide assistance to those customers who qualify for low-income grants and payment programs to help those customers maintain their gas service.

In FY 2019, the number of customers served by PGW increased from the previous year and was approximately 510,000 customers. The number of customers served by PGW at the end of FY 2018 and FY 2017 was approximately 508,000 and 505,000, respectively. There were approximately 25,000 Commercial accounts, reflecting no change from the previous two fiscal years. Industrial accounts were unchanged from the previous two fiscal years at approximately 700 customers. The number of residential accounts in FY 2019 increased to approximately 484,500 customers, an increase of 2,200 customers from the FY 2018 level, and 5,200 customers from the FY 2017 level.

Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses, including fuel costs, in FY 2019 were \$542.1 million, an increase of \$12.0 million or 2.3% from FY 2018. The increase for FY 2019 was mainly caused by increased natural gas utilization and increased depreciation expense. These increases were partially offset by decreased field operation expense, administrative and general, and amortization of the unfunded actuarially determined pension expense. Total operating expenses, including fuel costs, in FY 2018 were \$530.1 million, an increase of \$29.2 million or 5.8% from FY 2017. The increase for FY 2018 was mainly caused by increased natural gas utilization. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in the amortization of the unfunded actuarially determined pension expense.

Cost of Fuel – The cost of natural gas utilized increased by \$20.5 million or 11.0% to \$206.8 million in FY 2019 compared with \$186.3 million in FY 2018. The average commodity price per Thousand Cubic Feet (Mcf) increased by \$0.39 or \$17.8 million, while the volume of gas utilized decreased by 1.1 Bcf, 2.3% or \$3.0 million. The pipeline supplier refunds in FY 2019 and FY 2018 were less than \$0.1 million but demand charges increased by \$5.7 million compared to FY 2018.

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The cost of natural gas utilized increased by \$7.1 million or 4.0% to \$186.3 million in FY 2018 compared with \$179.2 million in FY 2017. The average commodity price per Mcf approximated the FY 2017 average commodity price; however, the volume of natural gas utilized increased by 3.7 Bcf, 8.4% or \$10.0 million. The pipeline supplier refunds in FY 2018 and FY 2017 were less than \$0.1 million but demand charges increased by \$2.9 million compared to FY 2017. The cost of fuel includes all commodity charges and demand charges net of pipeline refunds.

Variations in the cost of purchased gas are passed through to customers under the GCR provision of PGW's rate schedules. Over recoveries or under recoveries of purchased gas costs are subtracted from or added to gas revenues and are included in other current assets or other current liabilities, thereby eliminating the effect that recovery of gas costs would otherwise have on net income.

The average natural gas commodity prices for utilized natural gas for FY 2019, FY 2018, and FY 2017 were \$3.12, \$2.73, and \$2.73 per Mcf, respectively.

Other Operating Expenses – Expenditures for street operations, infrastructure improvements, and plant operations in FY 2019 were \$99.9 million, an \$8.8 million, or 8.1%, decrease from the FY 2018 total of \$108.7 million. The decrease in FY 2019 was caused primarily by lower contract maintenance and material costs for distribution and field services. The FY 2018 total of \$108.7 million was \$12.9 million higher than the FY 2017 total of \$95.8 million as a result of higher labor costs associated with the field operation departments.

Additionally, expenses of \$99.9 million related to collection and account management, customer services, marketing, and the administrative area increased by \$5.9 million or 6.3% in FY 2019 primarily due to higher administrative expenses. This category increased by \$6.6 million in FY 2018 compared to FY 2017 primarily due to higher administrative expenses.

Pension expense decreased by \$12.9 million or 29.9% to \$30.3 million in FY 2019 as compared to FY 2018 due primarily to higher than anticipated earnings. Pension expense decreased by \$11.6 million or 21.2% to \$43.2 million in FY 2018 as compared to FY 2017 due to higher than anticipated earnings.

OPEB expense decreased by \$4.5 million or 13.7% in FY 2019 as compared to FY 2018 primarily to higher than anticipated earnings. OPEB expense as determined in accordance with GASB 75 increased by \$4.8 million, or 17.1%, in FY 2018 as compared to FY 2017. OPEB expense increased in FY 2018 primarily due to changes in the total OPEB liability related to assumption changes, actuarial experience recognized over the average working lifetime of the OPEB Plan's participants, and the difference between projected and actual investment earnings recognized over a closed five-year period.

Net Depreciation Expense – Net depreciation expense increased by \$11.7 million in FY 2019 compared with FY 2018. Net depreciation expense increased by \$8.9 million in FY 2018 compared with FY 2017. The effective composite depreciation rates were 2.1% for FY 2019 and FY 2018 and 2.2% for FY 2017. Cost of removal is charged to expense as incurred.

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Interest and Other Income – Interest and other income in FY 2019 was \$6.2 million higher than FY 2018, as a result of increased earnings on restricted and unrestricted fund balances. Interest and other income in FY 2018 was \$2.6 million higher than FY 2017, as a result of increased earnings on higher restricted fund balances.

Interest Expense – Total interest expense was \$39.6 million in FY 2019, a decrease of \$2.3 million or 5.5% when compared with FY 2018. Interest on long-term debt was \$2.3 million or 4.8% lower in FY 2019 when compared to 2018. Interest expense was lower in FY 2019 due to the normal amortization of long-term debt. Total interest expense was \$41.9 million in FY 2018, an increase of \$0.9 million or 2.2% when compared with FY 2017. Interest on long-term debt was \$9.3 million or 23.8% higher in FY 2018 when compared to FY 2017 reflecting the full year effect of the issuance of the Fifteenth Series Bonds in August 2017. Offsetting this increase, other interest expense decreased by \$4.7 million, primarily reflecting the amortization of the bond premium related to the Fifteenth Series Bonds. Also, a decrease in interest expense associated with PGW's commercial paper program resulting from lower borrowing costs coupled with decreasing outstanding balances offset the increase. Other interest costs further decreased by \$3.8 million due primarily to the reduction of expenses for losses on reacquired debt and other variable bond fees.

Excess of Revenues over Expenses – In FY 2019, the Company's excess of revenues over expenses was \$95.9 million, an increase of \$33.8 million from FY 2018. This increase is primarily due to greater contribution margins of gas and lower pension and OPEB expenses. In FY 2018, the Company's excess of revenues over expenses was \$62.1 million, an increase of \$13.8 million from FY 2017. This increase is primarily due to greater contribution margins resulting from a base rate increase approved by the PUC in the Settlement Agreement which became effective December 1, 2017.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

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Condensed Balance Sheets

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Years ended August 31				
Assets	_	2019	2018	2017 (a)	
Current assets:					
Accounts receivable (net of accumulated provision for uncollectible accounts of \$66,751, \$66,327, and \$65,124 for 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively)	\$	85,989	82,611	82,028	
Restricted investment funds Cash and cash equivalents, cash designated for capital expenditures, gas inventories, materials, and supplies and other current	Ψ	71,345	63,646	57,616	
assets	_	193,979	201,417	172,663	
Total current assets	_	351,313	347,674	312,307	
Noncurrent assets:		_			
Utility plant, net		1,451,470	1,403,956	1,338,115	
Unamortized bond insurance costs		258	290	322	
Capital improvement fund		_	50,815	110,000	
Sinking fund, revenue bonds		106,509	103,255	102,202	
Other assets	_	43,156	40,650	41,311	
Total noncurrent assets	_	1,601,393	1,598,966	1,591,950	
Total assets	_	1,952,706	1,946,640	1,904,257	
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Accumulated fair value of hedging derivatives		10,332	594	7,911	
Unamortized losses on bond refunding		36,776	42,054	47,614	
Deferred outflows related to pension		14,421	24,943	39,400	
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	_	91,175	81,048	33,076	
Total deferred outflows	_	152,704	148,639	128,001	
Total assets and deferred outflows					
of resources	\$_	2,105,410	2,095,279	2,032,258	

(a) As restated as a result of the implementation of GASB 75.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

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(Unaudited)

Condensed Balance Sheets

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

		Years ended August 31					
Net Position, Liabilities, and Deferred Inflows		2019	2018	2017 (a)			
Net position:							
Net investment in capital assets	\$	494,460	432,354	375,366			
Restricted		109,220	105,901	104,818			
Unrestricted		(396,118)	(426,555)	(430,567)			
Total net position		207,562	111,700	49,617			
Noncurrent liabilities:							
Long-term revenue bonds		999,474	1,062,763	1,125,473			
Other noncurrent liabilities		65,482	55,889	65,686			
Net pension liability		247,246	261,261	261,945			
Net OPEB liability		336,079	378,888	350,356			
Total noncurrent liabilities		1,648,281	1,758,801	1,803,460			
Current liabilities:							
Current portion of revenue bonds		62,946	62,709	49,890			
Other current liabilities		98,517	112,669	86,096			
Total current liabilities		161,463	175,378	135,986			
Deferred inflows:							
Deferred inflows related to pension		18,230	13,266	12,275			
Deferred inflows related to OPEB		69,874	36,134	30,920			
Total deferred inflows	•	88,104	49,400	43,195			
Total net position, liabilities, and							
deferred inflows	\$	2,105,410	2,095,279	2,032,258			

⁽a) As restated as a result of the implementation of GASB 75.

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Assets

Accounts Receivable – In FY 2019, accounts receivable (net) of \$86.0 million increased by \$3.4 million or 4.1%, from FY 2018 due to higher gas revenue during FY 2019, which resulted from increased sales and a higher GCR driven by increased commodity prices. In FY 2018, accounts receivable (net) of \$82.6 million increased by \$0.6 million or 0.7%, from FY 2017 due to higher gas billings during FY 2018, which resulted from increased sales and higher commodity prices for natural gas. The accumulated provision for uncollectible accounts at August 31, 2019 reflects a balance of \$66.8 million, an increase of \$0.5 million, compared to the \$66.3 million balance in FY 2018. The balance was \$65.1 million in FY 2017. Net write-offs for FY 2019 were \$28.6 million as compared to \$29.6 million and \$39.2 million in FY 2018 and FY 2017, respectively.

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Gas Inventories, Materials, and Supplies, and Other Current Assets – In FY 2019, cash and cash equivalents totaled \$124.1 million, a decrease of \$7.0 million from the FY 2018 total of \$131.1 million. The balance was \$88.5 million in FY 2017. In FY 2019, gas inventories, materials, and supplies totaled \$51.7 million, a decrease of \$0.7 million from the FY 2018 total of \$52.4 million. In FY 2019, gas storage totaled \$41.3 million, a decrease of \$0.4 million or 0.9% when compared to FY 2018. The decrease in gas inventory reflects a decrease in the price per Mcf of gas stored in inventory. Actual volumes in storage as of August 31, 2019 were 14.5 Bcf, identical to the prior year. In FY 2018, gas inventories, materials, and supplies totaled \$52.4 million, a decrease of \$3.0 million from the FY 2017 total of \$55.4 million. In FY 2018, gas storage totaled \$41.7 million, a decrease of \$4.3 million or 9.3% when compared to FY 2017. The decrease in gas inventory reflects a decrease in volume stored, offset by an increase in the price per Mcf. Actual volumes in storage as of August 31, 2018 were 14.5 Bcf, a decrease of 2.2 Bcf or 12.8% compared to the prior year. Other current assets totaled \$18.1 million in FY 2019, an increase of \$0.1 million from FY 2018. Other current assets totaled \$18.0 million FY 2018, an increase of \$10.7 million from FY 2017. The decrease in other current assets in FY 2018 is a result of a decrease in the deferred GCR.

Restricted Investment Funds – Restricted Investment Funds include the current portion of the Capital Improvement Fund and the Workers' Compensation Escrow Fund. Restricted Investment Funds increased by \$7.7 million in FY 2019 primarily due to the anticipated increase in the drawdown from the current portion of the Capital Improvement Fund in FY 2020. The balance of the current portion of the Capital Improvement Fund at August 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 was \$68.6 million, 61.0 million, and 55.0 million, respectively. On August 16, 2017, PGW deposited \$190 million into the Capital Improvement Fund as proceeds from the sale of the City of Philadelphia Gas Works Revenue Bonds, Fifteenth Series. Subsequent to the deposit, PGW withdrew \$45.0 million, \$55.0 million, and \$25.0 million to finance various capital initiatives in FY 2019, FY 2018, and FY 2017, respectively, and anticipates withdrawing \$68.6 million in FY 2020. Pursuant to the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance policy, the Company has established and maintains a restricted trust account. As of August 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, the trust account balances were \$2.7 million, \$2.6 million and \$2.6 million, respectively.

Utility Plant and Other Noncurrent Assets – In FY 2019, noncurrent assets including utility plant, net, the long-term portion of the Capital Improvement Fund, the revenue bonds' Sinking Fund, and unamortized bond insurance costs totaled \$1,601.4 million, an increase of \$2.4 million from FY 2018. In FY 2018, noncurrent assets including utility plant, net, the long-term portion of the Capital Improvement Fund, the revenue bonds' Sinking Fund, and unamortized bond insurance costs totaled \$1,599.0 million, an increase of \$7.0 million from

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FY 2017. Utility plant, net, totaled \$1,451.5 million in FY 2019, an increase of \$47.5 million or 3.4% compared with the FY 2018 balance. Utility plant, net, totaled \$1,404.0 million in FY 2018, an increase of \$65.9 million or 4.9% compared with the FY 2017 balance. Capital expenditures for construction of distribution facilities, purchase of equipment, information technology enhancements, and other general improvements were \$110.5 million in FY 2019 compared to \$123.4 million in FY 2018 and \$102.3 million in FY 2017. A portion of the proceeds from the sale of the Fifteenth Series Bonds was utilized to finance a portion of PGW's ongoing Capital Improvement Fund. The major capital expenditures are associated with PGW's gas supply infrastructure, namely, gas mains, and customer service lines, including capital expenditures for the Long-Term Infrastructure Improvement Plan. For additional information on the Company's capital assets, see note 1(g) *Utility Plant* of the basic financial statements.

In early 2012, Act 11 was enacted by the Pennsylvania Legislature. Act 11 permitted public utilities to file a request with the PUC for the implementation of a Distribution System Improvement Charge (DSIC). A DSIC permits natural gas distribution companies to recover the costs related to main and service replacement not already recovered in base rates. This legislation provides utility companies with a supplemental recovery mechanism for costs related to incremental/accelerated distribution system repair, improvement, and replacement. Act 11 permits gas utilities to recover 5.0% of their nongas revenues via the recovery mechanism and permits greater percentage increases if approved by the PUC. The Company started billing customers a DSIC surcharge as of July 1, 2013. In FY 2019, the Company billed customers \$35.6 million for the DSIC surcharge. In FY 2018, the Company billed customers \$41.8 million for the DSIC surcharge is fully reconcilable on a calendar-year basis. For additional information, see note 1(h) *Revenue Recognition* of the basic financial statements.

Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Hedging Derivatives and Bond Refunding – Deferred outflows of resources represent amounts that will result in a reduction of net position in a subsequent period. Deferred outflows of resources include the accumulated fair value of hedging derivatives that will be recognized in the statement of revenues and expenses, changes in net position upon termination of the hedging relationship, and unamortized losses on bond refunding. Deferred outflows of resources related to hedging derivatives and bond refunding increased \$4.4 million in FY 2019 from the FY 2018 total of \$42.7 million. Deferred outflows decreased \$12.8 million in FY 2018 from the FY 2017 total of \$55.5 million.

Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pension – Deferred outflows of resources represent amounts that will result in a reduction of net position in a subsequent period. Deferred outflows of resources include increases in the pension liability that will be amortized into pension expense in future periods. Deferred outflows of resources relating to pension decreased \$10.5 million or 42.2% in FY 2019 from the FY 2018 total of \$24.9 million. Deferred outflows of resources decreased \$14.5 million or 36.8% in FY 2018 from the FY 2017 total of \$39.4 million.

Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to OPEB – Deferred outflows of resources represent amounts that will result in a reduction of net position in a subsequent period. Deferred outflows of resources include increases in the OPEB liability that will be amortized into OPEB expense in future periods. Deferred outflows of resources relating to OPEB increased \$10.2 million or 12.6% in FY 2019 from the FY 2018 total of \$81.0 million. Deferred outflows increased \$47.9 million in FY 2018 from the FY 2017 restated total of \$33.1 million primarily due to the recognition of deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB due to the implementation of GASB 75.

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Liabilities

Long-Term Revenue Bonds – Long-term revenue bonds, including the current portion and unamortized discount and premium, totaled \$1,062.4 million in FY 2019. This was \$63.1 million less than the previous year primarily as a result of scheduled principal payments. This represents 83.7% of total capitalization in FY 2019. Long-term revenue bonds, including the current portion and unamortized discount and premium, totaled \$1,125.5 million in FY 2018. This was \$49.9 million less than the previous year primarily as a result of scheduled principal payments. Long-term revenue bonds, including the current portion and unamortized discount and premium, totaled \$1,175.4 million in FY 2017. This was \$249.0 million greater than the previous year primarily as a result of issuing the Fifteenth Series Bonds. Long-term debt represented 95.9% of total capitalization in FY 2017. For additional information, see note 8, Long-Term Debt and Other Liabilities of the basic financial statements.

Debt Service Coverage Ratio and Ratings – PGW has a mandatory debt service coverage ratio of 1.50 times debt service on both the 1975 and 1998 Ordinance Bonds. At August 31, 2019, only Senior 1998 Ordinance Bonds were outstanding. At August 31, 2019, debt service coverage on Senior 1998 Ordinance Bonds was 2.33 times, compared to 2.35 and 2.71 times at August 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. PGW's current bond ratings are "A3" from Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), "A" from Standard & Poor's Rating Service (S&P), and "BBB+" from Fitch Ratings.

Current Portion of Revenue Bonds and Notes Payable – Pursuant to the provisions of the City of Philadelphia Note Ordinances, PGW may sell short-term notes to either support working capital requirements or pay the costs of certain capital projects and other project costs. PGW may issue short-term notes in a principal amount, which, together with interest, may not exceed \$150.0 million outstanding to support working capital requirements. PGW may also sell additional short-term notes in an aggregate principal amount, which may not exceed \$120.0 million outstanding at any time to pay the costs of certain capital projects and other project costs. As of December 1, 2017, all notes are supported by a Note Purchase and Credit Agreement and a security interest in PGW's revenues. Prior to that, all notes were supported by two irrevocable letters of credit and a security interest in PGW's revenues. The note purchase agreement supporting PGW's combined commercial paper programs set the maximum level of outstanding notes plus interest at \$120.0 million in FY 2019. The letters of credit supporting PGW's combined commercial paper programs set the maximum level of outstanding notes plus interest at \$120.0 million in FY 2018 and FY 2017. There were no Capital Project Notes or Gas Works Revenue Notes outstanding at August 31, 2019, FY 2018, or FY 2017.

Other Current Liabilities – In FY 2019, other current liabilities totaled \$6.2 million, a decrease of \$9.0 million from FY 2018, due to a change in the deferred GCR. In FY 2018, the total was \$15.2 million and \$6.0 million in FY 2017. In FY 2019, accounts payable totaled \$67.5 million, a decrease of \$5.1 million or 7.0% compared with FY 2018 primarily due to a decrease in unbilled natural gas costs. In FY 2018, accounts payable totaled \$72.6 million, an increase of \$17.7 million or 32.2% compared with FY 2017 primarily due to an increase in unbilled natural gas costs.

Other Noncurrent Liabilities – In FY 2019, other noncurrent liabilities totaled \$65.5 million, an increase of \$9.6 million compared to FY 2018. The increase in FY 2019 is primarily due to the change in the value of the interest rate swaps and pollution remediation liabilities. In FY 2018, other noncurrent liabilities totaled

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\$55.9 million, a decrease of \$9.8 million compared to FY 2017. The decrease in FY 2018 is primarily due to the change in the value of the interest rate swaps.

Net OPEB Liability – The net OPEB obligation was \$336.1 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2019, a \$42.8 million decrease from the \$378.9 million obligation at August 31, 2018. The net OPEB obligation was \$378.9 million for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2018, a \$28.5 million increase from the \$350.4 million obligation at August 31, 2017. The increase in FY 2018 and FY 2017 was caused by changes in assumptions.

Net Pension Liability – There was a decrease in the net pension liability of \$14.1 million or 5.4% in FY 2019 as compared to FY 2018. The decrease in the net pension liability of \$0.6 million or 0.2% in FY 2018 as compared to FY 2017 was primarily driven by higher than anticipated earnings in FY 2017.

Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pension – Deferred inflows of resources represent amounts that will result in an increase of net position in a subsequent period. Deferred inflows of resources represent the difference between actual and expected earnings on pension plan investments. The increase in deferred inflows of resources related to pension of \$4.9 million in FY 2019 as compared to FY 2018 is primarily related to changes in investment performance in FY 2019. The increase in deferred inflows of resources related to pension of \$1.0 million in FY 2018 as compared to FY 2017 is primarily related to changes in investment performance in FY 2018. There were \$12.3 million in deferred inflows of resources related to pension at August 31, 2017.

Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB – Deferred inflows of resources represent amounts that will result in an increase of net position in a subsequent period. Deferred inflows of resources were recognized as a result of the implementation of GASB 75 and represent the difference between actual and expected earnings on OPEB plan investments. Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB as of August 31, 2019 were \$69.9 million as compared to \$36.1 million as of August 31, 2018. The increase in deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB of \$33.8 million or 93.6% between FY 2019 and FY 2018 is primarily driven by changes in investment performance. There were \$30.9 million in deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB at August 31, 2017.

Net Position – In FY 2019, total net position totaled \$207.6 million, an increase of \$95.9 million compared to FY 2018. The increase in FY 2019 is due to an excess of revenues over expenses generated by PGW operations during FY 2019. In FY 2019, unrestricted net position totaled negative \$396.1 million, an increase of \$30.5 million compared to FY 2018. In FY 2018, total net position totaled \$111.7 million, an increase of \$62.1 million as compared to FY 2017. In FY 2018, unrestricted net position totaled negative \$426.6 million, an increase of \$4.0 million compared to FY 2017. This increase is primarily due to favorable changes in the Company's net pension liability. Due to the long-term nature of the Company's net pension and OPEB liability, the Company's negative unrestricted net position is not indicative of its near-term liquidity.

Other Financial Factors

Recent Rate Filings

On May 9, 2013, the PUC entered an order approving PGW's DSIC. The DSIC permitted PGW to recover reasonable and prudent costs incurred to repair, improve, or replace certain eligible distribution property that is

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part of the utility's distribution system, in an amount up to 5.0% of distribution revenues. On September 1, 2015, PGW proposed an increase in the DSIC from 5.0% to 7.5% of distribution revenues and to levelize and annualize the DSIC. The PUC issued an Order and Opinion granting PGW's request to increase its DSIC to 7.5% on January 28, 2016 (January 28 Order). The increase, from \$22.0 million to \$33.0 million per year, will generate approximately \$11.0 million in additional revenue to fund PGW's accelerated pipeline replacement program. The January 28 Order also permits PGW to levelize and annualize DSIC recovery, which will provide PGW with more predictable cash flow and may help mitigate overcollections and undercollections. PGW's increased DSIC charge of 7.5% became effective on February 1, 2016.

On July 6, 2016, the PUC issued an Order and Opinion that permitted PGW to recover an additional \$11.4 million in DSIC undercollections for the year ended December 31, 2015, over the course of two years. This results in a temporary increase in the DSIC of an additional \$5.7 million a year for two years, for a total DSIC rate of 8.84%. PGW implemented the temporary increase on October 1, 2016. This temporary increase terminated on September 30, 2018. PGW will consider the effectiveness of the accelerated CIMR Program funded by the DSIC surcharge, evaluate the effect of the DSIC on customers, and assess PGW's ability to effectively implement the level of accelerated pipeline replacement associated with the 7.5% DSIC (or higher levels) prior to requesting an increase in the DSIC.

On February 27, 2017, PGW filed for an increase in its distribution base rates with the PUC. The filing sought a general rate increase calculated to produce \$70.0 million, or 11.6%, in additional annual operating revenues based upon a ten-year normal weather assumption. The filing also requested to increase the fixed customer charge component, as well as the volumetric delivery charge component of base rates.

On July 21, 2017, PGW filed a Joint Petition for Partial Settlement (Settlement Agreement) of the matter for settlement of all but two issues in the case (neither of which directly concerned PGW's revenue request). The Settlement Agreement provided PGW with a general rate increase of \$42.0 million in annual operating revenues calculated using a twenty-year normal weather assumption. PGW has determined the estimated pro forma revenue impact from the change from ten-year normal weather (less Heating Degree Days (HDDs)) to twenty-year normal weather (more HDDs) is approximately an additional \$17.0 million per year over the forecast period. Settlement agreements with reduced revenue requirements are typical in PUC base rate proceedings and are the product of compromise between the parties' diverse interests. The PUC has indicated that settlement results are often preferable to those achieved at the conclusion of a fully litigated proceeding.

On November 8, 2017, the PUC entered its Order and Opinion in the case, which approved the Settlement Agreement without modification (and found in favor of PGW on the two nonsettled issues). Thereafter, PGW made its Compliance Tariff filing on November 14, 2017. The new rates approved by the PUC in the Settlement Agreement became effective on December 1, 2017.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

August 31, 2019 and 2018

(Unaudited)

Refunding, Defeasance, and Redeeming of Debt

On August 16, 2017, the City issued Gas Works Revenue Bonds, Fifteenth Series (1998 General Ordinance) in the par amount of \$273.1 million. A portion of the proceeds from the sale of the Fifteenth Series Bonds were utilized to refund a portion of the Seventh Series Bonds and redeem the City's outstanding Capital Project Notes. The Fifteenth Series Bonds also contained new money debt issued to finance a portion of PGW's ongoing Capital Improvement Program, pay the costs of issuing the bonds, and provide a deposit to the Sinking Fund Reserve. The Fifteenth Series Bonds, with fixed interest rates that range from 2.0% to 5.0%, have maturity dates through 2047.

Upcoming Accounting Standards

GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities* (GASB 84) establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The focus of the criteria generally is on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. Separate criteria are included to identify fiduciary component units and postemployment benefit arrangements that are fiduciary activities. An activity meeting the criteria should be reported in a fiduciary fund in the basic financial statements. Governments with activities meeting the criteria should present a statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. This Statement describes four fiduciary funds that should be reported, if applicable: (1) pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, (2) investment trust funds, (3) private-purpose trust funds, and (4) custodial funds. The requirements of this Statement will take effect for periods beginning after December 15, 2018 (the Company's fiscal year ending August 31, 2020). The Company is currently evaluating the impact of GASB 84 on its financial statements, and anticipates that certain pension and other postemployment benefit arrangements will be reported under the standard as fiduciary funds.

GASB Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interest* – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61, will take effect for periods beginning after December 15, 2018 (the Company's fiscal year ended August 31, 2020). The primary objectives of GASB 90 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) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. GASB 90 defines a majority equity interest and specifies that a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization should be reported as an investment if a government's holding of the equity interest meets the definition of an investment. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of GASB 90 on its financial statements, and anticipates that the adoption of this statement will not have a material impact on the financial statements.

Contacting the Company's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide the citizens of Philadelphia, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of PGW's finances and to demonstrate PGW's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions pertaining to this report or need additional financial information, please contact Philadelphia Gas Works, 800 W. Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19122 or on the Web at www.pgworks.com.

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Balance Sheets

August 31, 2019 and 2018

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

Assets		2019	2018
Current assets:		_	
Cash, cash equivalents, and short term investments	\$	124,145	131,051
Accounts receivable (net of provision for uncollectible accounts			
of \$66,751 and \$66,327 for 2019 and 2018, respectively)		85,989	82,611
Gas inventories, materials, and supplies		51,691	52,364
Current portion of capital improvement fund		68,634	61,000
Workers' compensation escrow fund		2,711	2,646
Other current assets	_	18,143	18,002
Total current assets		351,313	347,674
Noncurrent assets:			
Utility plant, at original cost:			
In service		2,486,973	2,394,302
Under construction		87,826	75,953
Total		2,574,799	2,470,255
		, ,	, ,
Less accumulated depreciation	_	1,123,329	1,066,299
Utility plant, net		1,451,470	1,403,956
Capital improvement fund		· · · —	50,815
Sinking fund, revenue bonds		106,509	103,255
Unamortized bond insurance costs		258	290
Regulatory asset – environmental		37,102	31,593
Other noncurrent assets	_	6,054	9,057
Total noncurrent assets		1,601,393	1,598,966
Total assets		1,952,706	1,946,640
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Accumulated fair value of hedging derivatives		10,332	594
Unamortized losses on bond refunding		36,776	42,054
Deferred outflows related to pension		14,421	24,943
Deferred outflows related to OPEB		91,175	81,048
Total deferred outflows of resources		152,704	148,639
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$	2,105,410	2,095,279

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Balance Sheets

August 31, 2019 and 2018

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

Liabilities		2019	2018
Current liabilities: Current portion of revenue bonds Accounts payable Current portion of long-term liabilities Customer deposits	\$	62,946 67,530 6,313 3,090	62,709 72,620 7,216 2,644
Other current liabilities Accrued accounts: Interest, taxes, and wages Distribution to the City	_	6,178 12,406 3,000	15,220 11,969 3,000
Total current liabilities	_	161,463	175,378
Noncurrent liabilities: Long-term revenue bonds Other noncurrent liabilities Net pension liability Net OPEB liability	_	999,474 65,482 247,246 336,079	1,062,763 55,889 261,261 378,888
Total noncurrent liabilities	_	1,648,281	1,758,801
Total liabilities		1,809,744	1,934,179
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Deferred inflows related to PEB	_	18,230 69,874	13,266 36,134
Total deferred inflows of resources	_	88,104	49,400
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	_	1,897,848	1,983,579
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets Restricted (debt service) Restricted (workers' compensation) Unrestricted	_	494,460 106,509 2,711 (396,118)	432,354 103,255 2,646 (426,555)
Total net position	_	207,562	111,700
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	\$_	2,105,410	2,095,279

PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS
(A Component Unit of the City of Philadelphia)

Statements of Revenues and Expenses and Changes in Net Position

Years ended August 31, 2019 and 2018

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

	_	2019	2018
Operating revenues:			
Gas revenues:			
Nonheating	\$	25,065	23,492
Gas transport service		63,565	51,724
Heating		605,437	583,864
Provision for uncollectible accounts	_	(29,983)	(30,826)
Total gas revenues		664,084	628,254
Appliance and other revenues		7,908	8,121
Other operating revenues	_	12,736	11,124
Total operating revenues	_	684,728	647,499
Operating expenses:			
Natural gas		206,825	186,265
Gas processing		22,028	21,644
Field operations		79,341	88,105
Collection and account management Customer services		12,490	11,975
Marketing		13,983 4,232	13,904 3,751
Administrative and general		67,649	63,206
Pensions		30,268	43,159
Other postemployment benefits		28,351	32,889
Taxes	_	8,705	8,758
Total operating expenses before depreciation	_	473,872	473,656
Depreciation		68,186	63,970
Less depreciation expense included in operating expenses above	_		7,516
Net depreciation	_	68,186	56,454
Total operating expenses	_	542,058	530,110
Operating income		142,670	117,389
Interest and other income	_	10,788	4,634
Income before interest expense	_	153,458	122,023
Interest expense:			
Long-term debt		46,136	48,351
Other		(5,245)	(5,058)
Allowance for funds used during construction	_	(1,295)	(1,353)
Total interest expense		39,596	41,940
Distribution to the City of Philadelphia	_	(18,000)	(18,000)
Excess of revenues over expenses		95,862	62,083
Net position, beginning of year	_	111,700	49,617
Net position, end of year	\$ _	207,562	111,700

PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS
(A Component Unit of the City of Philadelphia)

Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended August 31, 2019 and 2018

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

	_	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Receipts from customers	\$	686,300	686,200
Payments to suppliers		(397,440)	(364,326)
Payments to employees		(127,621)	(129,266)
Claims paid		(2,922)	(3,223)
Other receipts	_	15,100	22,900
Net cash provided by operating activities	_	173,417	212,285
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:			
Income (loss) from nonutility operations		6,150	(602)
Interest and fees		(216)	98
Distribution to the City of Philadelphia		(18,000)	(18,000)
Net cash used in noncapital financing activities	_	(12,066)	(18,504)
Cash flows from investment activities			
Sinking fund reserve deposits		(3,254)	(1,053)
Capital improvement fund deposits		(1,819)	(1,815)
Capital improvement fund withdrawals		45,000	55,000
Interest income / capital gain from short-term investments		1,964	1,410
Interest income / capital gain on capital improvement fund		1,094	2,351
Interest income / capital gain on sinking fund	_	1,579	1,476
Net cash provided by investment activities	_	44,564	57,369
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Purchases of capital assets		(115,699)	(122,297)
Principal paid on long-term debt		(51,820)	(38,425)
Interest paid on long-term debt		(46,597)	(49,265)
Other		1,295	1,353
Net cash (used in) capital and related financing activities	_	(212,821)	(208,634)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(6,906)	42,516
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	_	131,051	88,535
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ _	124,145	131,051
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Operating income	\$	142,670	117,389
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization expense		68,186	56,454
Provision for uncollectible accounts		29,983	30,826
Change in assets and liabilities: Receivables, net		(33,425)	(31,439)
Gas inventories, materials, and supplies		673	3,050
Other current assets		(141)	10,795
Other assets and deferred outflows of resources		(11,850)	(25,618)
Accounts payable		(5,090)	17,699
Customer deposits		446	(742)
Other current liabilities		(9,945)	10,603
Accrued accounts		437	(987)
Other liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, net OPEB and pension liabilities		(8,527)	24,255
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ _	173,417	212,285

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

August 31, 2019 and 2018

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting methods employed by the Philadelphia Gas Works (the Company or PGW) are in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) and are in conformity with City of Philadelphia (the City) reporting requirements.

As described in note 2, the Company is accounted for as a component unit of the City, and consequently follows accounting principles promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) as they apply to business type activities. Under the Regulated Operations guidance within GASB Statement No. 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements (GASB 62), assets or liabilities may be created by certain actions of regulatory bodies.

The principal accounting policies within this framework are described as follows:

(a) Regulation

Prior to July 1, 2000, the Company was under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Philadelphia Gas Commission (PGC). The PGC had the authority to set the Company's rates and tariffs. The PGC also approved the Company's annual Operating Budget and reviewed the Company's Capital Budget prior to approval by the City Council of the City (City Council).

Effective July 1, 2000, and pursuant to the passage of the Pennsylvania Natural Gas Choice and Competition Act (the Act), the Company came under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC). Under the PUC's jurisdiction, the Company filed a restructuring plan on July 1, 2002, which among other things, provided for an unbundled tariff permitting customer choice of the commodity supplier by September 1, 2003. Under the Act, the PUC is required to follow the "same ratemaking methodology and requirements" that were previously applicable to the PGC when determining the Company's revenue requirements and approving overall rates and charges. The PGC continues to approve the Company's Operating Budget and review its Capital Budget. The Company's Capital Budget must be approved by City Council.

The Company, as of September 1, 2003, is operating under its Restructuring Compliance Tariff. The Restructuring Compliance Tariff Rates are designed to maintain revenue neutrality and the Tariff Rules and Regulations are designed to comport with the Pennsylvania Public Utility Code. For additional information related to PGW's tariff and base rates, see note 1(d) *Base Rates*.

(b) Operating Budget

On February 15, 2019, PGW filed a proposed Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 Operating Budget with the PGC. The PGC Hearing Examiners conducted Informal Discovery (ID) sessions on May 9, 2019 and on May 15, 2019 and a public hearing was convened by the Hearing Examiners to address PGW's Operating Budget on June 13, 2019. On July 11, 2019, a recommended decision was rendered by the Hearing Examiners, which proposed adjustments to the Operating Budget as filed. On August 13, 2019, the PGC approved, with adjustments, PGW's FY 2020 Operating Budget. PGW filed a Compliance Budget with the PGC on August 26, 2019.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

August 31, 2019 and 2018

On June 29, 2018, PGW filed a proposed FY 2019 Operating Budget with the PGC. The PGC Hearing Examiners conducted ID sessions in July and August 2018. On August 28, 2018, a public hearing was convened by the Hearing Examiners to address PGW's Operating Budget. On September 28, 2018, a recommended decision was rendered by the Hearing Examiners, which proposed adjustments to the Operating Budget as filed. On November 14, 2018, the PGC approved, with adjustments, PGW's FY 2019 Operating Budget. PGW filed a Compliance Budget with the PGC on October 26, 2018.

On July 14, 2017, PGW filed a modified FY 2018 Operating Budget with supporting documentation, reflecting updated estimated actual data for FY 2018. The original FY 2018 Operating Budget information was basically unchanged.

On May 26, 2017, PGW filed a proposed FY 2018 Operating Budget. After appropriate discovery and hearings, the PGC approved the FY 2018 Operating Budget on November 14, 2017.

(c) Capital Budget

On January 2, 2019, PGW filed with the PGC its proposed FY 2020 Capital Budget in the amount of \$149.7 million. After a due diligence review and related ID process in January 2019, a public hearing was held on February 20, 2019. The PGC's review culminated in deliberations taken at a public meeting held on April 9, 2019 whereby the PGC endorsed an FY 2020 Capital Budget in an amount not to exceed \$127.7 million. The endorsed budget was approved by City Council on June 20, 2019 and signed by the Mayor on June 24, 2019.

On May 8, 2019 and August 6, 2019, PGW submitted proposed reauthorization requests related to the Gas Processing Department to the PGC. The requests, upon approval, will increase the FY 2020 Capital Budget by \$1.3 million or an amount not to exceed \$129.0 million.

On November 1, 2018, PGW submitted proposed amendments that would increase the FY 2018 and FY 2019 Capital Budgets by \$4.7 million and \$4.7 million, respectively. The PGC's review culminated in deliberations taken at a public meeting held on December 18, 2018 whereby the PGC endorsed an FY 2018 Capital Budget in an amount not to exceed \$119.1 million and an FY 2019 Capital Budget in an amount not to exceed \$139.2 million. The endorsed budgets were approved by City Council on June 20, 2019 and signed by the Mayor on July 24, 2019.

On January 2, 2018, PGW filed with the PGC its proposed FY 2019 Capital Budget in the amount of \$155.9 million. After a due diligence review and related ID process in January and February 2018, a public hearing was held on February 27, 2018. The PGC's review culminated in deliberations taken at a public meeting held on April 24, 2018 whereby the PGC endorsed an FY 2019 Capital Budget in an amount not to exceed \$134.5 million. The endorsed budget was approved by City Council on June 14, 2018 and signed by the Mayor on June 21, 2018.

On January 3, 2017, PGW filed with the PGC its proposed FY 2018 Capital Budget in the amount of \$115.1 million. After a due diligence review and related ID process in January and February 2017, a public hearing was held on February 21, 2017. The PGC's review culminated in deliberations taken at a public meeting held on April 25, 2017 whereby the PGC endorsed an FY 2018 Capital Budget in an

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

August 31, 2019 and 2018

amount not to exceed \$114.4 million. The endorsed budget was approved by City Council on June 15, 2017 and signed by the Mayor on June 21, 2017.

(d) Base Rates

On February 27, 2017, PGW filed for an increase in its distribution base rates with the PUC. The filing sought a general rate increase calculated to produce \$70.0 million, or 11.6%, in additional annual operating revenues based upon a ten year normal weather assumption. The filing also requested to increase the fixed monthly customer charge component, as well as the volumetric delivery charge component of base rates.

On July 21, 2017, PGW filed a Joint Petition for Partial Settlement (Settlement Agreement) of the matter for settlement of all but two issues in the case (neither of which directly concerned PGW's revenue request). The Settlement Agreement provided PGW with a general rate increase of \$42.0 million in annual operating revenues calculated using a twenty year normal weather assumption. PGW has determined the estimated pro forma revenue impact from the change from ten year normal weather (less Heating Degree Days (HDDs)) to twenty year normal weather (more HDDs) is approximately an additional \$17.0 million per year over the forecast period. Settlement agreements with reduced revenue requirements are typical in PUC base rate proceedings and are the product of compromise between the parties' diverse interests. The PUC has indicated that settlement results are often preferable to those achieved at the conclusion of a fully litigated proceeding.

On November 8, 2017, the PUC entered its Order and Opinion in the case, which approved the Settlement Agreement without modification and found in favor of PGW on the two nonsettled issues. Thereafter, PGW made its Compliance Tariff filing on November 14, 2017. The new rates approved by the Settlement Agreement became effective on December 1, 2017.

In FY 2015, the PUC approved the Company's Gas Cost Rate (GCR) settlement petition, which included a provision allowing for the continued recovery of PGW's Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Rider. The OPEB recovery remains at \$16.0 million annually. PGW continues to deposit this \$16.0 million plus an additional \$2.5 million annual contribution into the OPEB Trust for an annual total of \$18.5 million. Additionally, PGW's petition to continue the Demand Side Management Program was decided by the PUC in November 2016 and was revised and approved.

On December 18, 2009, PGW submitted a base rate filing with the PUC (1) to maintain the \$60.0 million base rate increase that the PUC granted in 2008 and (2) to fund PGW's OPEB liability in the amount of \$42.5 million. PGW also moved to consolidate the Company's Demand Side Management Program, an energy efficiency and conservation plan, into the base rate filing. On May 19, 2010, PGW, along with all active parties to the proceeding, submitted a Petition for Proposed Settlement of the proceeding (the Settlement) and the PUC approved the Settlement on July 29, 2010. Under the Settlement, PGW was permitted to maintain virtually all of the extraordinary base rate relief, received an incremental rate increase of \$16.0 million annually related to OPEB, and was required to fund \$18.5 million of the OPEB liability in each of the fiscal years 2011 through 2015. The new rates were effective September 1, 2010. The Settlement also permitted the implementation of the Demand Side Management Program.

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(e) Weather Normalization Adjustment Clause

The Weather Normalization Adjustment (WNA) Clause was approved by PUC Order dated August 8, 2002. The purpose of the WNA Clause is to neutralize the impact of weather on the Company's revenues. This allows the Company to achieve the recovery of appropriate costs as authorized by the PUC. The WNA Clause results in neither a rate increase nor a rate decrease, but acts as a billing adjustment. The main benefits of the WNA Clause are the stabilization of cash flow and the reduction of the need for short-term borrowing from year to year. The WNA Clause is applied to customer invoices rendered during the period of October 1 through May 31 of each year for each billing cycle. The adjustment for the year ended August 31, 2019 was an increase in billings of \$1.6 million. The WNA Clause resulted in a decrease in billings of \$3.8 million for the year ended August 31, 2018.

(f) Gas Cost Rate

The Company's single greatest operating expense is the cost of natural gas. The rate charged to the Company's customers to recover these costs is called the GCR. The GCR reflects the increases or decreases in natural gas costs and other applicable GCR costs. This GCR mechanism provides the flexibility to rapidly reflect current conditions without the time delay inherent in full base rate alteration. The intent is to achieve an annual balance between the costs incurred for fuel and their pass through to customers.

At the end of the fiscal year, costs recovered through the GCR and surcharges are compared to the actual cost of fuel and other applicable costs. Customers are then credited or charged for the over recovery or under recovery of costs. The GCR and surcharges charge/credit may be updated quarterly or in the subsequent fiscal year to reflect the under recovery or over recovery. Changes in the GCR impact the reported amounts of gas revenues but do not affect operating income or net income because they are passed through to the customer without markup. At August 31, 2019, approximately \$2.3 million was recorded in other current assets for the under recovery of the GCR and surcharges. At August 31, 2018, approximately \$9.2 million was recorded in other current liabilities for the over recovery of the GCR and surcharges. The GCR comprises the purchased gas costs plus the gas adjustment charge minus the interruptible revenue credit.

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GCR Effective Dates and Rates

(Amounts in U.S. dollars)

	GCR rate	
Effective date	 per Mcf*	Change
December 1, 2019	\$ 4.7175	0.1145
September 1, 2019	4.6030	0.3306
June 1, 2019	4.2724	(0.6055)
March 1, 2019	4.8779	0.4056
December 1, 2018	4.4723	0.6090
September 1, 2018	3.8633	0.2423
June 1, 2018	3.6210	(0.2647)
March 1, 2018	3.8857	(0.8056)
December 1, 2017	4.6913	0.5390
September 1, 2017	4.1523	(0.4463)

^{*} Mcf - thousand cubic feet

(g) Utility Plant

Utility plant is stated at original cost. The cost of additions, replacements, and betterments of units of property is capitalized and included in the utility plant accounts. The cost of property sold or retired is removed from the utility plant accounts and charged to accumulated depreciation. Normal repairs, maintenance, the cost of minor property items, and expenses associated with retirements are charged to operating expenses as incurred.

In a previous rate order, the PGC disallowed the accrual of the net negative salvage component in depreciation. Cost of removal in the amounts of \$5.7 million and \$6.4 million was charged to expense as incurred in FY 2019 and FY 2018, respectively, and is included in depreciation expense in the statements of revenues and expenses and changes in net position. Depreciation is calculated on an asset-by-asset basis on the estimated useful lives of plant and equipment on a straight-line method. The composite rate for both FY 2019 and FY 2018 was 2.1%. The composite rates are supported by a depreciation study of utility plant as of August 2014. The effective composite depreciation rates, as a percentage of cost, for FY 2019 were as follows:

Production plant	1.65 %
Transmission, distribution, and storage	2.00
General plant	3.26

The most recent depreciation study was completed in FY 2015 for the plant activity subsequent to the last depreciation study and through FY 2014. It is anticipated that PGW will complete the next depreciation study in FY 2020 for the plant activity subsequent to the last depreciation study and through FY 2019.

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Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (AFUDC) is an estimate of the cost of funds used for construction purposes. The AFUDC, as calculated on borrowed funds, reduces interest expense. The AFUDC rate applied to construction work in progress was 4.80% and 4.59% in FY 2019 and FY 2018, respectively.

The following is a summary of utility plant activity for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2019 and 2018 (thousands of U.S. dollars):

		August 31, 2019					
		Beginning	Additions	Retirements	Ending		
		balance	and transfers	and transfers	balance		
Capital assets not being depreciated:							
Land	\$	5,595	_	_	5,595		
Under construction	_	75,953	110,543	(98,670)	87,826		
Total capital assets not							
being depreciated	_	81,548	110,543	(98,670)	93,421		
Other capital assets:							
Distribution and collection systems		1,846,188	84,660	(5,630)	1,925,218		
Buildings and equipment	_	542,519	14,012	(371)	556,160		
Total other capital assets	_	2,388,707	98,672	(6,001)	2,481,378		
Less accumulate depreciation for:							
Distribution and collection systems		(863,262)	(38,438)	(3,690)	(905, 390)		
Buildings and equipment	_	(203,037)	(14,034)	(868)	(217,939)		
Total accumulated							
depreciation	_	(1,066,299)	(52,472)	(4,558)	(1,123,329)		
Utility plant, net	\$_	1,403,956	156,743	(109,229)	1,451,470		

^{*} Cost of removal of approximately \$5.7 million was charged to expense as incurred in FY 2019 and is not included in accumulated depreciation.

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		August 31, 2018					
	_	Beginning balance	Additions and transfers	Retirements and transfers	Ending balance		
Capital assets not being depreciated:							
Land	\$	5,595	_	_	5,595		
Under construction	_	105,393	124,329	(153,769)	75,953		
Total capital assets not							
being depreciated	_	110,988	124,329	(153,769)	81,548		
Other capital assets:							
Distribution and collection systems		1,724,227	126,158	(4,197)	1,846,188		
Buildings and equipment	_	514,909	27,610		542,519		
Total other capital assets	_	2,239,136	153,768	(4,197)	2,388,707		
Less accumulate depreciation for:							
Distribution and collection systems		(822,462)	(36,913)	(3,887)	(863,262)		
Buildings and equipment	_	(189,547)	(13,188)	(302)	(203,037)		
Total accumulated							
depreciation	_	(1,012,009)	(50,101)	(4,189)	(1,066,299)		
Utility plant, net	\$_	1,338,115	227,996	(162,155)	1,403,956		

^{*} Cost of removal of approximately \$6.4 million was charged to expense as incurred in FY 2018 and is not included in accumulated depreciation.

(h) Revenue Recognition

The Company is primarily a natural gas distribution company. Operating revenues include revenues from the sale of natural gas to residential, commercial, and industrial heating and nonheating customers. The Company also provides natural gas transportation service. Appliance and other revenues primarily consist of revenue from the Company's parts and labor repair program. Revenue from this program is recognized on a monthly basis for the life of the individual parts and labor plans. Additional revenue is generated from collection fees, reconnection charges, and bulk liquefied natural gas sales contracts. Other operating revenues primarily consist of finance charges assessed on delinquent accounts.

In early 2012, Act 11 was enacted by the Pennsylvania Legislature, which permitted public utilities to file a request with the PUC for the implementation of a Distribution System Improvement Charge (DSIC). A DSIC permits natural gas distribution companies to recover the costs related to main and service replacement not already recovered in base rates. This legislation provides utility companies with a supplemental recovery mechanism for costs related to incremental/accelerated distribution system repair, improvement, and replacement. Act 11 permits gas utilities to recover 5.0% of their

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nongas revenues via the recovery mechanism and permits greater percentage increases if the PUC approves. The Company started billing customers a DSIC surcharge as of July 1, 2013. In FY 2019, the Company billed customers \$35.6 million for the DSIC surcharge. In FY 2018, the Company billed customers \$41.8 million for the DSIC surcharge. The DSIC surcharge is fully reconcilable on a calendar year basis and at the fiscal year end; the over billed or under billed amount is recorded as an adjustment to revenue.

The Company bills customers for the cost of natural gas and the related costs incurred through the processing, distribution, and delivery of natural gas to residential, commercial, and industrial heating and nonheating customers.

Revenues include amounts related to gas that has been used by customers but has not yet been billed. Revenues are recognized as gas is distributed. Estimated revenues from gas distributed and unbilled, less estimated uncollectible amounts are accrued and included in operating revenues and were \$4.9 million and \$4.6 million for the years ended August 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

(i) Operating Expenses

The Company recognizes costs incurred as part of the Company's regular business activities on the statements of revenues and expenses and changes in net position as operating expenses. These costs include distribution, marketing, gas processing, and other similar costs.

Costs incurred that do not involve normal business operations are recognized as nonoperating expenses.

(j) Provision for Uncollectible Accounts

The Company estimates its accumulated provision for uncollectible accounts based on a financial analysis and a collectibility study performed as of the fiscal year end. The methodology used in performing the collectibility study has been reviewed by the PGC. For FY 2019 and FY 2018, management has provided an accumulated provision for uncollectible accounts in excess of the collectibility study results based on its analysis of historical aging data. The actual results of the Company's collection efforts could differ significantly from the Company's estimate.

Due to the seasonal nature of the business, the Company carries credit balances in accounts receivable primarily as a result of prepayment by budget customers. Credit balances of \$15.9 million and \$16.8 million in FY 2019 and FY 2018, respectively, have been reclassified to accounts payable.

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(k) Gas Inventories, Materials, and Supplies

Gas inventories, materials, and supplies, consisting primarily of fuel stock, gas stored to meet peak demand requirements, and spare parts, are stated at average cost at August 31, 2019 and 2018, as follows (thousands of U.S. dollars):

	 2019	2018
Gas inventory	\$ 41,263	41,652
Material and supplies	 10,428	10,712
Total	\$ 51,691	52,364

(I) Unamortized Bond Insurance Costs, Debt Discount, and Premium

Discounts or premiums and bond insurance costs arising from the sale of revenue bonds are amortized using the interest method over the term of the related bond issue. Other costs of bond issuance are expensed as incurred.

(m) Unamortized Losses on Bond Refunding

Losses on bond refunding are recorded as deferred outflows of resources and amortized, using the interest method, to interest expense over the shorter of the life of the refunding bond issue or the remaining original amortization period.

(n) Pensions and Postemployment Benefits

As described in note 10, the City sponsors a single employer defined benefit pension plan, the Philadelphia Gas Works Pension Plan (the Pension Plan), to provide pension benefits for certain current and former PGW employees. As described in note 11, PGW sponsors a single employer defined benefit healthcare plan, the Philadelphia Gas Works OPEB Plan (the OPEB Plan), to provide postemployment healthcare and life insurance benefits to substantially all current and former PGW employees.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB 27* (GASB 68), and GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* (GASB 75), for purposes of measuring the net pension and OPEB liabilities, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Pension and OPEB Plans, and the Pension and OPEB Plans expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Pension Plan and OPEB Plan, and additions to/deductions from the Pension and OPEB Plans' fiduciary net position are determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Pension and OPEB Plans. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. With the exception of deferred outflows of resources related to employer contributions made after the measurement date, deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to the Pension and OPEB Plans are amortized over a closed five-year period or the average remaining service life of employees in the plan. Deferred outflows of resources related to employer contributions

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made after the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net liability in the next fiscal year.

(o) Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the financial statement measurement date. The fair value hierarchy categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels as follows:

- Level 1 quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 quoted prices other than those included within Level 1 and other inputs that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 pricing inputs are unobservable for the asset or liability and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity or involvement.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3. When the fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using inputs from more than one level of the fair value hierarchy, the measurement is considered to be based on the lowest priority level that is significant to the entire measurement.

The categorization of a financial instrument within the hierarchy is based upon pricing transparency and is not necessarily an indication of the Company's perceived risk of that instrument.

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for investments measured at fair value:

- U.S. government obligations The fair value of government obligations are based on institutional bond quotes and evaluations based on various market and industry inputs and are primarily considered Level 1 inputs.
- U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities The fair value of debt instruments of
 U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities is based on prices or yields of similar bonds, which is a Level 2 input.
- Corporate obligations The fair value of corporate bonds are based on institutional bond quotes
 and evaluations based on various market and industry inputs and are primarily considered Level 2
 inputs.
- Foreign issues The fair value of foreign bonds are based on institutional bond quotes and evaluations based on various market and industry inputs and are primarily considered Level 2 inputs.

(p) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of reporting cash and cash equivalents, all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less are considered cash equivalents, except those held for long-term

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purposes in the Sinking Fund Reserve, Workers' Compensation Escrow Fund, and Capital Improvement Fund as described in note 3.

(q) Reserve for Injuries and Damages

The Company is principally insured through insurance carriers. However, the Company is required to cover settlement of claims, which are excluded under the provisions of such insurance policies. An estimated liability has been established, in accordance with PGC regulations, for settlements to be paid by the Company in the next fiscal year as described in note 14.

Estimated losses from claims for occurrences not covered by insurance, which will not be paid in the next fiscal year, have been accrued. Such liabilities have been established based upon Company history and consultation with counsel. Such expenses are expected to be recovered through future rates. Reductions to the reserve are made as claims are settled.

(r) Segment Information

All of the Company's assets and operations are employed in only one segment, local transportation, and distribution of natural gas in the City.

(s) Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP 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 those estimates. Significant estimates in the Company's financial statements include the accumulated provision for uncollectible accounts, the fair value of interest rate swap agreements, the self-insurance liability, and the valuation of net pension and OPEB liabilities.

(t) Pollution Remediation

The Company estimates its pollution remediation obligations using the effective cash flow method, in which measurement is based on the outlays expected to be incurred as a sum of probability weighted amounts in a range of possible estimated amounts. The Company's liability is based on a combination of internal and external cost estimates for the specific remediation activities agreed to as part of Pennsylvania Act 2, Land Recycling and Environmental Remediation Standards Act of 1995 and Pennsylvania Act 32, Storage Tank and Spill Prevention Act of 1989.

Estimated site liabilities are determined based upon existing remediation laws and technologies, specific site consultants' engineering studies, or by extrapolating experience with environmental issues at comparable sites. Estimates may change substantially as additional information becomes available regarding the level of contamination at specific sites, available remediation methods, and changes in price, technology, proposed land use, or applicable regulations.

(u) Pronouncements Effective in the Current Year

GASB Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations* (GASB 83) addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (ARO). An ARO is a legally enforceable

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liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability based on the guidance in this statement. The requirements of this Statement were effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018 (the Company's fiscal year ended August 31, 2019). The adoption of GASB 83 did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements (GASB 88) improves consistency in accounting and financial reporting related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements, and to provide financial statement users with additional essential information about debt. This Statement defines debt for purposes of disclosure in notes to financial statements and establishes additional financial statement note disclosure requirements related to debt obligations of governments, including direct borrowings and direct placements. The requirements of this Statement were effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018 (the Company's fiscal year ended August 31, 2019). The adoption of GASB 88 did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

(v) Pronouncements Effective in Future Years

(i) Effective for the Year Ending August 31, 2020

GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities* (GASB 84) establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The focus of the criteria generally is on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. Separate criteria are included to identify fiduciary component units and postemployment benefit arrangements that are fiduciary activities. An activity meeting the criteria should be reported in a fiduciary fund in the basic financial statements. Governments with activities meeting the criteria should present a statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. This Statement describes four fiduciary funds that should be reported, if applicable: (1) pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, (2) investment trust funds, (3) private-purpose trust funds, and (4) custodial funds. The requirements of this Statement will take effect for periods beginning after December 15, 2018 (the Company's fiscal year ending August 31, 2020). The Company is currently evaluating the impact of GASB 84 on its financial statements, and anticipates that certain pension and other postemployment benefit arrangements will be reported under the standard as fiduciary funds.

GASB Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interest* – an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61, will take effect for periods beginning after December 15, 2018 (the Company's fiscal year ended August 31, 2020). The primary objectives of GASB 90 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) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. GASB 90 defines a majority equity interest and specifies that a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization should be reported as an investment if a government's holding of the equity interest meets the definition of an investment. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of GASB 90 on its financial statements, and anticipates that the adoption of this statement will not have a material impact on the financial statements.

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(ii) Effective for the Year Ending August 31, 2021

GASB Statement No. 87, Leases (GASB 87) 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. The requirements of this Statement will take effect for periods beginning after December 15, 2019 (the Company's fiscal year ending August 31, 2021). The Company is currently evaluating the impact of GASB 87 on its financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period (GASB 89) establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. This Statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund. The requirements of this Statement will take effect for periods beginning after December 15, 2019 (the Company's fiscal year ending August 31, 2021). The Company is currently evaluating the impact of GASB 89 on its financial statements.

(iii) Effective for the Year Ending August 31, 2022

GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations* (GASB 91) will take effect for financial statements starting with periods beginning after December 15, 2020 (the Company's fiscal year ending August 31, 2022). The primary objectives of GASB 91 are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with commitments extended by issuers, arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and related note disclosures. Under this statement, a conduit obligation is defined as a debt instrument where (1) at least three parties involved, (2) the issuer and the third party obligor are not within the same financial reporting entity, (3) the debt obligation is a not parity bond of the issuer, nor is it cross-collateralized with other debt of the issuer, (4) the third party obligor or its agent, not the issuer, ultimately receives the proceeds from the debt issuance, (5) the third party obligor, not the issuer, is primary obligated for the payment of all amounts associated with the debt obligation (debt service payments). GASB 91 requires issuers to disclose general information about their conduit debt obligations, organized by type of commitment, including the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the issuers' conduit debt obligations and a description of each type of commitment. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of GASB 91 on its financial statements.

(2) Ownership and Management and Related-Party Transactions and Balances

The Company is accounted for as a component unit of the City. As of January 1, 1973, under the terms of a two year agreement automatically extended for successive two year periods unless canceled upon 90 days' notice by the City, the Company is being managed by the Philadelphia Facilities Management Corporation (PFMC). The agreement, as amended, provides for reimbursement to PFMC of actual costs

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incurred in managing the Company, not to exceed a total of the prior fiscal year's maximum amount adjusted to reflect the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) All Items Index, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, as most recently published and available to the Director of Finance of the City on March 1 of each such fiscal year. In FY 2019 and FY 2018, the applicable maximum amount was calculated to be \$1.3 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. The agreement requires the Company to make annual payments of \$18.0 million to the City. In FY 2019 and FY 2018, the Company made the annual payment of \$18.0 million to the City.

The Company engages in various other transactions with the City. The Company provides gas service to the City. Operating revenues include \$7.4 million and \$7.6 million in FY 2019 and FY 2018, respectively, relating to sales to the City. Net amounts receivable from the City were \$0.6 million and \$0.5 million at August 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Water and sewer services and licenses are purchased from the City. Such purchases totaled \$1.7 million and \$1.6 million in FY 2019 and FY 2018, respectively. Water and \$1.6 million in FY 2019 and FY 2019 and FY 2018, respectively.

Certain activities of the PGC are paid for by the Company. Such payments totaled \$0.8 million and \$0.7 million in FY 2019 and FY 2018, respectively.

(3) Cash and Cash Equivalents, and Investments

(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents, and Short-Term Investments

Cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of bank deposits, money market accounts, and investments purchased through various brokerage relationships. Bank balances of such deposits, accounts, and investments at August 31, 2019 and August 31, 2018 were \$123.8 million and \$131.0 million, respectively. Book balances of such deposits and accounts at August 31, 2019 and August 31, 2018 were \$124.1 million and \$131.1 million, respectively. Short-term investments with a carrying amount (at fair value) of \$107.3 million and \$121.5 million at August 30, 2019 and August 31, 2018, respectively, are included in the balances presented above. Federal depository insurance on these balances at August 31, 2019 and August 31, 2018 was \$0.5 million and \$0.8 million, respectively. The remaining balances are not insured. Investments are primarily in money market accounts, U.S. Treasury bills, U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities, and corporate obligations (short-term investments).

The highest balance of short-term investments during FY 2019 and FY 2018 was \$194.2 million and \$154.1 million, respectively.

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The following is a schedule that details the Company's short-term investments (thousands of U.S. dollars):

	August 31, 2019					
Investment type		Fair value	Weighted average maturity (years)	Credit rating	Rating agency	
U.S. government obligations:						
U.S. Treasury bills	\$	30,983	0.0377	*	*	
U.S. Treasury notes	_	11,007	0.1857	*	*	
Total U.S. government obligations	_	41,990				
U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities: Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation medium term notes Federal Home Loan Bank bonds	_	14,958 19,970	0.1842 0.0825	* Aaa/AA+	* Moody's/S&P	
Total U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities	_	34,928				
Total fair value of U.S. government securities	_	76,918				
Cash and cash equivalents:						
Agricultural Bank CP		2,999	_	*	*	
Agricultural Bank CP		2,676	_	*	*	
China Construction CP		4,992	_	*	*	
First Adu Dhabi Bank CP		4,999	_	*	*	
Korea Development Bank CP		4,492	_	*	*	
Industrial Com Bank CP	_	4,993	_	*	*	
Total cash and cash equivalents		25,151				
Other:						
Federal Fund 30 - Mutual Fund	_	5,256	_	*	*	
Total fair value of investments, including cash deposits	\$_	107,325				

Portfolio weighted modified duration

^{*} The credit of this investment is unrated.

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	August 31, 2018					
Investment type	-	Fair value	Weighted average maturity (years)	Credit rating	Rating agency	
U.S. government obligations: U.S. Treasury bills U.S. Treasury notes	\$	4,945 38,013	0.4944 0.3901	*	*	
U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities: Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation medium term notes Federal Home Loan Bank bonds	_	3,245 38,953	0.0889 0.1024	* Aaa/AA+	* Moody's/S&P	
Total U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities	-	42,198				
Total fair value of U.S. government securities	-	85,156				
Corporate obligations: Apple Incorporated		1,496	1.0333	Aa1/AA+	Moody's/S&P	
Total corporate obligations	-	1,496				
Foreign issues: Rabobank Nederland NY	-	601	0.3722	Aa3/A+	Moody's/S&P	
Total foreign issues	_	601				
Cash and cash equivalents: Agricultural Bank CP Cdp Financial INC CP Commercial Bank Qatar C P		2,488 3,795 2,982		* *	* *	
Dnb Bank Asa C P		499	_	*	*	
Koch Industries Inc C P		3,795	_	*	*	
Korea Development Bk C P		2,483	_	*	*	
Liberty ST Funding L C P		1,350	_	*	*	
Mountcliff C P		1,799	_	*	*	
Mufg Bank Ltd Ny Bran C P National Secs Clearing C P		4,736 949	_	*	*	
Sumitomo Mtsu Bkg Corp C P		949 749	_	*	*	
Victory Receivables Cp C P		1,600	_	*	*	

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

August 31, 2019 and 2018

	August 31, 2018							
			Weighted average					
Investment type		Fair value	maturity (years)	Credit rating	Rating agency			
Money market:								
First American Government Obligations								
Fund Class Z	\$_	1,723	_	*	*			
Total cash and cash equivalents	_	28,948						
Other:								
Federal Fund 30 Mutual Fund	_	5,256	_	*	*			
Total fair value of investments, including cash deposits	\$_	121,457						

Portfolio weighted modified duration

The following table is a schedule that details the fair value hierarchy of the Company's short-term investments (thousands of U.S. dollars):

	_	August 31, 2019							
Investment type		Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3				
U.S. government obligations:									
U.S. Treasury bills	\$	30,983	30,983	_	_				
U.S. Treasury notes	-	11,007	11,007						
Total U.S. government obligations	_	41,990	41,990						
U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities: Federal Home Loan Mortgage									
Corporation medium term notes		14,958	_	14,958	_				
Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds	-	19,970		19,970					
Total U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities	_	34,928		34,928					
Total fair value of U.S. government securities	_	76,918	41,990	34,928					

^{*} The credit of this investment is unrated.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

August 31, 2019 and 2018

	August 31, 2019				
Investment type		Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents:					
Agricultural Bank CP	\$	2,999	2,999	_	_
Agricultural Bank CP		2,676	2,676	_	_
China Construction CP		4,992	4,992	_	_
First Adu Dhabi Bank CP		4,999	4,999	_	_
Korea Development Bank CP		4,492	4,492	_	_
Industrial Com Bank CP	_	4,993	4,993		
Total cash and cash equivalents	_	25,151	25,151		
Other:					
Federal Fund 30 Mutual Fund	_	5,256	5,256		
Total fair value of investments,					
including cash deposits	\$_	107,325	72,397	34,928	
	_		August 3	1, 2018	
Investment type		Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		iali value	Leveli	Level 2	Level 3
U.S. government obligations:					
U.S. Treasury bills	\$	4,945	4,945	_	_
U.S. Treasury notes	_	38,013	38,013		
Total U.S. government obligations	_	42,958	42,958		
U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities: Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation medium term notes		3,245	_	3,245	_
Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds		38,953	_	38,953	_
Total U.S. government agencies					
and instrumentalities	_	42,198		42,198	
Total fair value of U.S. government securities	_	85,156	42,958	42,198	
Corporate obligations: Apple Incorporated		1,496	_	1,496	_
Foreign issues: Radobank Nederland NY		601	_	601	_

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

August 31, 2019 and 2018

	August 31, 2018							
		Total						
Investment type		fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
Cash and cash equivalents:								
Agricultural Bank CP	\$	2,488	2,488	_	_			
Cdp Financial INC CP		3,795	3,795	_	_			
Commercial Bank Qatar C P		2,982	2,982	_	_			
Dnb Bank Asa C P		499	499	_	_			
Koch Industries Inc C P		3,795	3,795	_	_			
Korea Development Bk C P		2,483	2,483	_	_			
Liberty ST Funding L C P		1,350	1,350	_	_			
Mountcliff C P		1,799	1,799	_	_			
Mufg Bank Ltd Ny Bran C P		4,736	4,736	_	_			
National Secs Clearing C P		949	949	_	_			
Sumitomo Mtsu Bkg Corp C P		749	749	_	_			
Victory Receivables Cp C P		1,600	1,600	_	_			
Money market:								
First American Government Obligations								
Fund Class Z		1,723	1,723					
Total cash and cash equivalents		28,948	28,948	_	_			
Other:				_				
Federal Fund 30 Mutual Fund		5,256	5,256		_			
Total fair value of investments,								
including cash deposits	\$	121,457	77,162	44,295	_			

(b) Sinking Fund Reserve, Workers' Compensation Escrow Fund, and Capital Improvement Fund

The investments in the Company's Sinking Fund Reserve, Capital Improvement Fund and Workers' Compensation Escrow Fund consist primarily of U.S. Treasury and government agency obligations, corporate obligations, and money market accounts. These investments are maintained by the City or in the Company's name by its agent.

The Sinking Fund Reserve is required by bond ordinance to hold an amount equal to the greatest amount of debt service required by bonds secured by the Sinking Fund Reserve in any fiscal year. The balance of the Company's Sinking Fund Reserve at August 31, 2019 and 2018 was \$106.5 million and \$103.3 million, respectively. Interest income on these funds, to the extent not drawn, is reflected as an increase and approximated \$2.0 million in FY 2019 and \$1.0 million in FY 2018.

The balance in the Capital Improvement Fund at August 31, 2019 and 2018 was \$68.6 million and \$111.8 million, respectively. PGW withdrew \$45.0 million during FY 2019 and \$55.0 million FY 2018 to finance various capital projects. Interest income on these funds, to the extent not drawn, is reflected as an increase and approximated \$1.6 million in FY 2019 and \$1.8 million in FY 2018.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

August 31, 2019 and 2018

Investments are recorded at fair value except for certain money market funds recorded at amortized cost. The adjustment to the market value for the Sinking Fund Reserve and the Capital Improvement Fund resulted in a gain of \$1.2 million and \$0.2 million in FY 2019 and FY 2018, respectively.

Pursuant to the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance policy, the Company has established and maintained a restricted trust account. As of August 31, 2019 and 2018, the trust account balances were \$2.7 million and \$2.6 million, respectively.

The following tables are schedules that detail the Company's investments in the Sinking Fund Reserve (thousands of U.S. dollars):

	August 31, 2019					
Investment type		Fair value	Weighted average maturity (years)	Credit rating	Rating agency	
U.S. government obligations: U.S. Treasury notes	\$	39,940	1.0367	Aaa/N/A	Moody's/S&P	
U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities: Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation medium term notes		4,032	0.6222	Aaa/AA+	Moody's/S&P	
Federal National Mortgage Association		5,097	0.3960	Aaa/AA+	Moody's/S&P	
Federal Home Loan Bank bonds		13,920	1.5922	Aaa/AA+	Moody's/S&P	
Federal Farm Credit Banks		5,234	1.0932	Aaa/AA+	Moody's/S&P	
Total U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities	_	28,283			·	
Total fair value of U.S. government						
securities	_	68,223				
Corporate obligations:						
Apple Incorporated		1,992	0.5371	Aa1/AA+	Moody's/S&P	
Chevron Corporation		2,022	0.4836	Aa2/AA	Moody's/S&P	
Exxon Mobil Corporation		2,018	0.1458	Aaa/AA+	Moody's/S&P	
Exxon Mobil Corporation	_	1,119	0.2351	Aaa/AA+	Moody's/S&P	
Total corporate obligations	_	7,151				
Foreign issues:						
Bank of Montreal MTN		1,288	0.1811	Aa2/A+	Moody's/S&P	
Bank of Nova Scotia		1,011	0.1191	Aa2/A+	Moody's/S&P	
Canadian Imperial Bank		1,417	0.1751	Aa2/A+	Moody's/S&P	
Royal Bank of Canada MTN		2,022	0.0888	Aa2/AA-	Moody's/S&P	
Shell International		2,838	0.1403	Aa2/AA-	Moody's/S&P	
Toronto Dominion MTN		1,927	0.2157	Aa1/AA-	Moody's/S&P	
Toronto Dominion MTN	_	1,012	0.0686	Aa1/AA-	Moody's/S&P	
Total foreign issues	_	11,515				

(A Component Unit of the City of Philadelphia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

August 31, 2019 and 2018

	August 31, 2019							
	-		Weighted average					
			maturity	Credit	Rating			
Investment type		Fair value	(years)	rating	agency			
Cash and cash equivalents:								
BNP Paribas Finance Inc. CP	\$	2,467	0.0850	*	*			
Cooperatieve Central CP		1,993	0.0183	*	*			
Credit Agricole Crpin CP		2,975	0.0640	*	*			
JP Morgan Securities CP		1,996	0.0117	*	*			
MUFG Bank LTD NY Bran CP		2,984	0.0411	*	*			
Natixis NY CP		2,491	0.0229	*	*			
Swedbank AB CP		1,978	0.0557					
Toyota Motor Credit Company CP		2,467	0.0853	*	*			
Money market:								
First American Government Obligations								
Fund Class Z	_	269	_	*	*			
Total cash and cash equivalents		19,620						
Other	_		_	*	*			
Total fair value of investments, including cash deposits	\$_	106,509						

* The credit of this investment is unrated.

Portfolio weighted modified duration

August 31, 2018 Weighted average Credit maturity Rating Investment type Fair value rating (years) agency U.S. government obligations: U.S. Treasury notes \$ 44,999 1.0652 U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities: Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation medium term notes 8,739 0.9583 Aaa/AA+ Moody's/S&P Federal National Mortgage Association 2,210 1.2083 Aaa/AA+ Moody's/S&P Federal Home Loan Bank bonds 17,132 0.8738 Aaa/AA+ Moody's/S&P Total U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities 28,081 Total fair value of U.S. government securities 73,080

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

August 31, 2019 and 2018

	August 31, 2018						
			Weighted average				
			maturity	Credit	Rating		
Investment type	Fai	r value	(years)	rating	agency		
Corporate obligations:							
Chevron Corporation	\$	1,999	0.1243	Aa2/AA-	Moody's/S&P		
Apple Incorporated		1,998	0.2596	Aa1/AA+	Moody's/S&P		
Microsoft Corporation		1,983	0.2340	Aaa/AAA	Moody's/S&P		
Exxon Mobil Corporation		1,975	0.3765	Aaa/AA+	Moody's/S&P		
Total corporate obligations		7,955					
Cash and cash equivalents:							
American Honda Finance Corporation CP		1,985	_	*	*		
Bank of Montreal CP		1,985	_	*	*		
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi CP		1,970	_	*	*		
BNP Paribas Finance Inc. CP		1,970	_	*	*		
Cooperative Centrale CP		1,984	_	*	*		
Credit Agricole Crpin CP		1,988	_	*	*		
Dexia Credit Local CP		1,978					
ING US Funding LLC CP		1,984	_	*	*		
JP Morgan Securities CP		1,965	_	*	*		
Natixis NY CP		1,979	_	*	*		
Toyota Motor Credit Company CP		1,985	_	*	*		
Money market:							
First American Government Obligations							
Fund Class Z		447	_	*	*		
Total cash and cash equivalents		22,220					
Other			_	*	*		
Total fair value of investments,							
including cash deposits	\$	103,255					

Portfolio weighted modified duration

^{*} The credit of this investment is unrated.

(A Component Unit of the City of Philadelphia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements August 31, 2019 and 2018

The following is a schedule that details the Company's investments in the Workers' Compensation Escrow Fund (thousands of U.S. dollars):

		August 31, 2019							
Investment type		Fair value	Weighted average maturity (years)	Credit rating	Rating agency				
Money market: Fidelity Government Portfolio – Class I	\$_	2,711	_	Aaa/AAA	Moody's/S&P				
Total fair value of investments including cash deposits	\$_	2,711							
Portfolio weighted modified duration	_								

^{*} The credit of this investment is unrated.

		August 31, 2018						
Investment type		Fair value	Weighted average maturity (years)	Credit rating	Rating agency			
U.S. government obligations: U.S. Treasury notes	\$	2,589	0.3750					
Money market: Fidelity Government Portfolio – Class I	_	57_	_	Aaa/AAA	Moody's/S&P			
Total fair value of investments including cash deposits	\$_	2,646						

Portfolio weighted modified duration

^{*} The credit of this investment is unrated.

(A Component Unit of the City of Philadelphia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements August 31, 2019 and 2018

The following tables are schedules that detail the Company's investments in the Capital Improvement Fund (thousands of U.S. dollars):

	August 31, 2019						
	Weighted						
			average				
			maturity	Credit	Rating		
Investment type	Fair valu	ue	(years)	rating	agency		
U.S. government obligations:							
U.S. Treasury bills	\$ 11,9	923	0.3501				
U.S. Treasury notes	47,4	497	0.2627	Aaa/N/A	Moody's/S&P		
Total U.S. government obligations	59,4	420					
U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities: Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation medium term notes	1	100_	0.0889	Aaa/AA+	Moody's/S&P		
Total fair value of U.S. government securities	59,5	520					
Corporate obligations:							
Apple Incorporated	1.5	599	0.0801	Aa1/AA+	Moody's/S&P		
Chevron Corporation		150	0.0188	Aa2/AA	Moody's/S&P		
Institute for Advanced Study	3	300	0.0125	Aaa/AAA	Moody's/S&P		
Walmart Stores, Inc.	1,9	999	0.0535	Aa2/AA	Moody's/S&P		
Total corporate obligations	4,0	048					
Foreign issues:							
Toronto MTN		500	0.0780	Aa1/AA-	Moody's/S&P		
Toronto Dominion MTN		461	0.5025	Aa1/AA-	Moody's/S&P		
			0.0020	71417701	Widday 3/Cai		
Total foreign issues	Ç	961					
Municipal issues:							
Pennsylvania ST Hsg Fin Agy Sf Mtge		145	0.0095	Aa2/AA+	Moody's/S&P		
Pennsylvania ST Hsg Fin Agy Sf Mtge		125	0.0557	Aa2/AA+	Moody's/S&P		
Pennsylvania ST Turnpike Commission		750	0.1436	Aaa/N/A	Moody's/S&P		
University of Pittsburg PA Commonwealth	3	300	0.0095	Aa1/AA+	Moody's/S&P		
Total municipal issues	1,3	320					
Cash and cash equivalents:							
Export Development Corporation CP	ç	998	_	*	*		
Salt River Project CP		200	_	*	*		
Sentara VA CP	1.5	500	_	*	*		
Money market:	,						
First American Government Obligations Fund							
Class Z		87	_	*	*		
Total cash and cash equivalents	2,7	785					
Total fair value of investments							
	\$ 68.6	634					
morading datir doposito							

Portfolio weighted modified duration

^{*} The credit of this investment is unrated.

(A Component Unit of the City of Philadelphia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

August 31, 2019 and 2018

	August 31, 2018					
	_	Fairvalue	Weighted average maturity	Credit	Rating	
Investment type	-	Fair value	(years)	rating	agency	
U.S. government obligations: U.S. Treasury notes	\$	46,308	0.8537			
U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities: Federal Home Loan Mortgage						
Corporation medium term notes		6,060	0.8512	Aaa/AA+	Moody's/S&P	
Federal National Mortgage Association		5,489	0.5713	Aaa/AA+	Moody's/S&P	
Federal Home Loan Bank bonds		2,987	0.4352	Aaa/AA+	Moody's/S&P	
Tetal III Consumerant according	_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			•	
Total U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities		14 526				
and instrumentaillies	-	14,536				
Total fair value of						
U.S. government securities	_	60,844				
Corporate obligations:						
Apple Incorporated		2,893	0.0203	Aa1/AA+	Moody's/S&P	
Berkshire Hathaway Financial		2,783	0.0311	Aa2/AA	Moody's/S&P	
Chevron Corporation		2,800	0.0532	Aa2/AA-	Moody's/S&P	
Emory University		1,500	0.0307	Aa2/AA	Moody's/S&P	
Exxon Mobil Corporation		1,995	0.0408	Aaa/AA+	Moody's/S&P	
Institute for Advanced Study		805	0.0170	Aaa/AAA	Moody's/S&P	
Johns Hopkins University		591	0.0150	Aa2/AA	Moody's/S&P	
Johnson & Johnson		1,275	0.0347	Aaa/AAA	Moody's/S&P	
Microsoft Corporation		2,974	0.0960	Aaa/AAA	Moody's/S&P	
New York University		292	0.0099	Aa2/AA-	Moody's/S&P	
Northwestern University		50	0.0019	Aaa/AAA	Moody's/S&P	
Princeton University		1,597	0.0622	Aaa/AAA	Moody's/S&P	
Stanford University		840	0.0342	Aaa/AAA	Moody's/S&P	
Walmart Stores, Inc.		2,749	0.1289	Aa2/AA	Moody's/S&P	
Yale University		1,449	0.0709	Aaa/AAA	Moody's/S&P	
Total corporate obligations	_	24,593				
Municipal issues:						
Chester County PA Ref		1,916	0.3718	Aaa/AAA	Moody's/S&P	
Montgomery County PA Ser B		116	0.0303	Aaa/N/A	Moody's/S&P	
Pennsylvania ST Turnpike Commission		744	0.2553	Aaa/N/A	Moody's/S&P	
University of Pittsburgh PA Of The Cmwlth		297	0.0847	Aa1/AA+	Moody's/S&P	
Westmoreland County PA Txbl Ser B		578	0.0400	Aa2/N/A	Moody's/S&P	
Total municipal issues		3,651				

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

August 31, 2019 and 2018

	_	August 31, 2018					
Investment type	_	Fair value	Weighted average maturity (years)	Credit rating	Rating agency		
Cash and cash equivalents:							
American Honda Financial CP	\$	2,287	_	*	*		
Credit Agricole Corporation CP		1,995	_	*	*		
Export Development Corporation CP		2,997	_	*	*		
Nestle Finance Intl LTD CP		1,258	_	*	*		
Paccar Financial Corporation CP		995	_	*	*		
Prudential Funding LLC CP		995	_	*	*		
Salt River Project CP		995	_	*	*		
State of Ohio Hospital CP		1,991	_	*	*		
Swedbank AB CP		2,979	_	*	*		
Toyota Motor Credit Company CP		1,983	_	*	*		
Money market:							
First American Government Obligations							
Fund Class Z	_	2,252	_	*	*		
Total cash and cash equivalents		20,727					
Other:							
University of Pittsburgh PA CP	_	2,000	0.0076	*	*		
Total fair value of investments							
including cash deposits	\$_	111,815					

Portfolio weighted modified duration

^{*} The credit of this investment is unrated.

(A Component Unit of the City of Philadelphia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

August 31, 2019 and 2018

The following tables are schedules that detail the fair value hierarchy of the Company's investments in the Sinking Fund Reserve (thousands of U.S. dollars):

	August 31, 2019				
	_	Total			
Investment type		fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
U.S. government obligations: U.S. Treasury notes	\$	39,940	39,940	_	_
U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities: Federal Home Loan Mortgage					
Corporation medium term notes		4,032	_	4,032	_
Federal National Mortgage Association		5,097	_	5,097	_
Federal Home Loan Bank bonds		13,920	_	13,920	_
Federal Farm Credit banks	_	5,234		5,234	
Total U.S. government agencies					
and instrumentalities	_	28,283		28,283	
Total fair value of U.S. government securities	_	68,223	39,940	28,283	
Corporate obligations:					
Apple Incorporated		1,992	_	1,992	_
Chevron Corporation		2,022	_	2,022	_
Exxon Mobil Corporation		2,018	_	2,018	_
Exxon Mobil Corporation		1,119		1,119	
Total corporate obligations	_	7,151		7,151	
Foreign issues:					
Bank of Montreal MTN		1,288	_	1,288	_
Bank of Nova Scotia		1,011	_	1,011	_
Canadian Imperial Bank		1,417	_	1,417	_
Royal Bank of Canada MTN		2,022	_	2,022	_
Shell International		2,838	_	2,838	_
Toronto Domion MTN		1,927	_	1,927	_
Toronto Domion MTN	_	1,012		1,012	
Total foreign issues	_	11,515		11,515	

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

August 31, 2019 and 2018

			August 2	4 2040	
	-	Total	August 3	1, 2019	
Investment type		fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents:					
BNP Paribas Finance Inc. CP	\$	2,467	2,467	_	_
Cooperative Centrale CP	•	1,993	1,993	_	_
Credit Agricole Crpin CP		2,975	2,975	_	_
JP Morgan Securities CP		1,996	1,996	_	_
MUFG Bank LTD NY Bran CP		2,984	2,984	_	_
Natixis NY CP		2,491	2,491	_	_
Swedbank AB CP		1,978	1,978	_	_
Toyota Motor Credit Company CP		2,467	2,467	_	_
Money market:					
First American Government Obligations					
Fund Class Z	_	269	269		
Total cash and cash equivalents	_	19,620	19,620		
Total fair value of investments,					
including cash deposits	\$	106,509	59,560	46,949	_
morading dadir doposito	Ψ=	100,000	00,000	10,010	
			August 3	1. 2018	
	-	Total	, tagace o	., 20.0	
Investment type		fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
U.S. government obligations:		_			
U.S. Treasury notes	\$	44,999	44,999	_	_
O.O. Heasury Hotes	Ψ	44 ,333	44 ,333	_	_
U.S. government agencies and					
instrumentalities:					
Federal Home Loan Mortgage					

8,739

2,210

17,132

28,081

73,080

Corporation medium term notes

Federal Home Loan Bank bonds

Total fair value of

Federal National Mortgage Association

Total U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities

U.S. government securities

48 (Continued)

44,999

8,739

2,210

17,132

28,081

28,081

(A Component Unit of the City of Philadelphia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

August 31, 2019 and 2018

		Total			
Investment type		fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Corporate obligations:					
Chevron Corporation	\$	1,999	_	1,999	_
Apple Incorporated		1,998	_	1,998	_
Microsoft Corporation		1,983	_	1,983	_
Exxon Mobil Corporation	_	1,975		1,975	
Total corporate obligations	_	7,955		7,955	
Cash and cash equivalents:					
American Honda Finance Corporation CP		1,985	1,985	_	_
Bank of Montreal CP		1,985	1,985	_	_
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi CP		1,970	1,970	_	_
BNP Paribas Finance Inc. CP		1,970	1,970	_	_
Cooperative Centrale CP		1,984	1,984	_	_
Credit Agricole Crpin CP		1,988	1,988	_	_
Dexia Credit Local CP		1,978	1,978	_	_
ING US Funding LLC CP		1,984	1,984	_	_
JP Morgan Securities CP		1,965	1,965	_	_
Natixis NY CP		1,979	1,979	_	_
Toyota Motor Credit Company CP		1,985	1,985	_	_

447

22,220

103,255

447

22,220

67,219

36,036

Money market:

Fund Class Z

First American Government Obligations

Total cash and cash equivalents

Total fair value of investments,
including cash deposits

August 31, 2018

(A Component Unit of the City of Philadelphia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements
August 31, 2019 and 2018

The following tables are schedules that detail the fair value hierarchy of the Company's investments in the Workers' Compensation Escrow Fund (thousands of U.S. dollars):

		August 31, 2019						
Investment type	_	Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
Money market: Fidelity Government Portfolio – Class I		2,711	2,711					
Total fair value of investments, including cash deposits	\$	2,711	2,711					
			August 3	1, 2018				
Investment type	_	Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
U.S. government obligations: U.S. Treasury notes	\$	2,589	2,589	_	_			
Money market: Fidelity Government Portfolio – Class I	_	57	57	<u> </u>				
Total fair value of investments, including cash deposits	\$	2,646	2,646	_	_			

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The following table is a schedule that details the fair value hierarchy of the Company's investments in the Capital Improvement Fund (thousands of U.S. dollars):

		August 31, 2019				
Investment type		Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
U.S. government obligations: U.S. Treasury bills U.S. Treasury notes	\$_	11,923 47,497	11,923 47,497		_ 	
Total U.S. government obligations	_	59,420	59,420			
U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities: Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation medium term notes	_	100_		100		
Total fair value of U.S. government securities	_	59,520	59,420	100	_	
Corporate obligations: Apple Incorporated Chevron Corporation Institute Advance Study Walmart Stores Incorporated	_	1,599 150 300 1,999	- - - -	1,599 150 300 	- - - -	
Total corporate obligations	_	4,048		4,048	_	
Foreign issues: Toronto MTN Toronto Dominion MTN	_	500 461		500 461	_ 	
Total foreign issues	-	961_		961		
Municipal Issues: Pennsylvania ST Hsg Fin Agy Sf Mtge Pennsylvania ST Hsg Fin Agy Sf Mtge Pennsylvania ST Turnpike Commission University of Pittsburg PA	_	145 125 750 300	_ _ 	145 125 750 300	- - - -	
Total foreign obligations	_	1,320		1,320		

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	August 31, 2019				
		Total			
Investment type		fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents:					
Export Development Corporation CP	\$	998	998	_	_
Salt River Project CP		200	200	_	_
Sentara VA CP		1,500	1,500	_	_
Money market:					
First American Government Obligations					
Fund Class Z	_	87	87		
Total cash and cash equivalents	_	2,785	2,785		
Total fair value of investments,					
including cash deposits	\$_	68,634	62,205	6,429	_

	August 31, 2018				
	_	Total			
Investment type		fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
U.S. government obligations:					
U.S. Treasury notes	\$	46,308	46,308	_	_
U.S. government agencies and					
instrumentalities:					
Federal Home Loan Mortgage					
Corporation medium term notes		6,060	_	6,060	_
Federal National Mortgage Association		5,489	_	5,489	_
Federal Home Loan Bank bonds	_	2,987		2,987	
Total U.S. government agencies					
and instrumentalities	_	14,536		14,536	
Total fair value of					
U.S. government securities	_	60,844	46,308	14,536	
Corporate obligations:					
Apple Incorporated		2,893	_	2,893	_
Berkshire Hathaway Financial		2,783	_	2,783	_
Chevron Corporation		2,800	_	2,800	_
Emory University		1,500	_	1,500	_
Exxon Mobil Corporation		1,995	_	1,995	_
Institute for Advanced Study		805	_	805	_
Johns Hopkins University		591	_	591	_
Johnson & Johnson		1,275	_	1,275	_

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		Total		,		
Investment type		Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Microsoft Corporation	\$	2,974	_	2,974	_	
New York University		292	_	292	_	
Northwestern University		50	_	50	_	
Princeton University		1,597	_	1,597	_	
Stanford University		840	_	840	_	
Walmart Stores, Inc.		2,749	_	2,749	_	
Yale University	_	1,449	<u> </u>	1,449		
Total corporate obligations	_	24,593	<u> </u>	24,593		
Municipal issues:						
Chester County PA Ref		1,916	_	1,916	_	
Montgomery County PA Ser B		116	_	116	_	
Pennsylvania ST Turnpike Commission		744	_	744	_	
University of Pittsburgh PA Of The Cmwlth		297	_	297	_	
Westmoreland County PA Txbl Ser B	_	578	<u> </u>	578		
Total municipal issues	_	3,651	<u> </u>	3,651		
Cash and cash equivalents:						
American Honda Financial CP		2,287	2,287	_	_	
Credit Agricole Corporation CP		1,995	1,995	_	_	
Export Development Corporation CP		2,997	2,997	_	_	
Nestle Finance Intl LTD CP		1,258	1,258	_	_	
Paccar Financial Corporation CP		995	995	_	_	
Prudential Funding LLC CP		995	995	_	_	
Salt River Project CP		995	995	_	_	
State of Ohio Hospital CP		1,991	1,991	_	_	
Swedbank AB CP		2,979	2,979	_	_	
Toyota Motor Credit Company CP Money market:		1,983	1,983	_	_	
First American Government Obligations Fund						
Class Z		2,252	2.252			
	_	 -				
Total cash and cash equivalents		20,727	20,727	_	_	
Miscellaneous:						
University of Pittsburgh PA CP	_	2,000	<u> </u>	2,000		
Total fair value of investments,						
including cash deposits	\$_	111,815	67,035	44,780		

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(c) Interest Rate Risk

It is the policy of the City to diversify its investment portfolios. Portfolio diversification is employed as a way to control risk. Investments shall be diversified as to maturities, and as to kind of investments to minimize the risk of loss, which might result from over concentration of assets in a specific maturity, in a specific kind of a security, or from a specific issuer or industry.

(d) Credit Risk

The City has adopted an investment policy relating to the investments of the Company. Per the investment policy, the Company's allowable investments are as follows:

- (1) Bonds or notes of the U.S. government.
- (2) U.S. Treasury obligations, including separate trading of registered interest and principal securities; receipts indicating an undivided interest in such U.S. Treasury obligations; and stripped coupons held under book entry with the New York Federal Reserve Bank.
- (3) Obligations of the following U.S. government sponsored agencies: Government National Mortgage Association, Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal Farm Credit System, Federal Home Loan Bank, Resolution Funding Corporation, and Tennessee Valley Authority.
- (4) Collateralized banker's acceptances and certificate of deposit denominated in U.S. dollars and issued by a city code authorized depository certificate of deposit that must be secured by acceptable collateral with a total market value equal to 102.0% of the deposit.
- (5) Commercial paper with a stated maturity of 270 days or less, which is rated P1 by Moody's or A1+ by Standard & Poor's (S&P). The senior long-term debt of the commercial paper issuer, or the entity providing an explicit guarantee, must be rated not lower than A2 by Moody's or A by S&P.
- (6) Asset backed commercial paper (ABCP), which does not have a long-term rating, is an allowable investment if it meets the short-term rating requirements but is only allowed up to the ABCP sublimit.
- (7) General obligation bonds of corporations rated Aa2 or better by Moody's or AA or better by S&P with a final maturity of two years or less.
- (8) Collateralized mortgage obligations and pass through securities directly issued by a federal agency or instrumentality of the United States, the underlying security for which is guaranteed by an agency or instrumentality of the United States and with a final maturity of two years or less, the rating must be no lower than Aa2 by Moody's or AA by S&P.
- (9) Money market mutual funds, as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission, such money market funds must have assets over \$15.0 billion, have the highest rating from Moody's, S&P, and Fitch, and contain only government securities.

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- (10) Repurchase agreements that are fully collateralized in bonds or notes of the U.S. government pledged to the City and held in the City's name and deposited at the time the investment is made with an entity or a third party selected and approved by the City the market value of the collateral shall be at least 102.0% of the funds being disbursed.
- (11) Obligations of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (the Commonwealth) or any municipality or other political subdivision of the Commonwealth with a final maturity of two years or less and a rating of at least AA by Moody's or S&P.

Authorized investments for Sinking Fund Portfolios are dictated by the First Class City Revenue Bond Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved October 18, 1972. This also includes any investment vehicle permitted for any Commonwealth state agency.

The Company's investment policy provides for the following percentage limitations of authorized investments, valued at market:

	Percent of portfolio allowed	Percent of portfolio per issuer	Percent of outstanding securities per issuer
U.S. government	100	100	N/A
U.S. Treasury	100	100	N/A
U.S. agencies and instrumentalities	100	33	N/A
Banker's acceptances and certificates			
of deposit	15	3	3
Commercial paper	25	3	3
Corporate bonds	25	3	3
Collateralized mortgage obligations and			
pass-through securities	5	3	3
Commonwealth of PA and subdivisions			
of Commonwealth of PA	15	3	3
Money market mutual funds	25	10	3
Repurchase agreements	25	10	N/A

More than 84.8% of the Company's short-term investments as of August 31, 2019 are in the following: U.S. Treasury bills (28.9%), Commercial Paper (23.4%), Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds (18.6%), and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation medium term notes (13.9%). These investments are in accordance with the investment policy.

(e) Custodial Credit Risk

The Company has selected, as custodial bank, a member of the Federal Reserve System, to hold its investments. Delivery of the applicable investment documents to the Company's custodian is required for all investments. For secured transactions, such as repurchase agreements, either the title to or a

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perfected security interest in the securities, along with any necessary transfer documents, must be transferred to the custodian. Such transactions will always use delivery versus payment procedures.

(4) Recoverable Costs

In compliance with orders issued by the PGC, the cost of projects that produce benefits over an extended period is recorded on the balance sheets as a recoverable cost in other assets. There is no return on the asset being charged to the customers. The unamortized costs included in other noncurrent assets were \$0.4 million and \$0.8 million as of August 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The unamortized costs included in other current assets were \$0.4 million and \$0.4 million as of August 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

In accordance with U.S. GAAP for regulated entities, the Company has recognized the long-term portion of its environmental remediation liability as a regulatory asset because based on available evidence it is probable that the previously incurred costs will be recovered through rates. In FY 2019, settlements by the Company's insurance carriers provided less than \$0.1 million associated with environmental remediation costs. Environmental remediation costs of approximately \$0.6 million in FY 2019 were offset by insurance settlements received in prior fiscal years, and the remainder was recorded on the Balance Sheets as a recoverable cost in other noncurrent assets. The Company estimates additional expenditures to be approximately \$39.1 million.

(5) Deferred Compensation Plan

The Company offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all Company employees with at least 30 days of service, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The Company provides an annual 10.0% matching contribution of applicable wages that immediately vests to the employee. The Company contributed \$0.4 million in FY 2019 and \$0.4 million in FY 2018. PGW's contributions are accounted for as part of administrative and general expenses.

(6) Notes Payable

Pursuant to the provisions of the City of Philadelphia Note Ordinances, PGW may issue short-term notes to either support working capital requirements or pay the costs of certain capital projects and other project costs. PGW may issue short-term notes in a principal amount, which, together with interest, may not exceed \$150.0 million outstanding to support working capital requirements. PGW may also issue additional short-term notes in an aggregate principal amount, which may not exceed \$120.0 million outstanding at any time to pay the costs of certain capital projects and other project costs. As of December 1, 2017, all notes are supported by a Note Purchase and Credit Agreement and a security interest in PGW's revenues. Prior to that, all notes were supported by two irrevocable letters of credit and a security interest in PGW's revenues. The Note Purchase and Credit Agreement supporting PGW's combined commercial paper programs set the maximum level of outstanding notes plus interest at \$120.0 million in FY 2019 and FY 2018, respectively. The commitment amount is \$120.0 million under the current credit agreement. The expiration date of the credit agreement is December 31, 2021.

There were no Gas Works Revenue Capital Project Commercial Paper Notes (Capital Project Notes) or Gas Works Revenue Notes outstanding at August 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

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(7) GCR Tariff Reconciliation

During the fiscal year ended August 31, 2019, the Company's actual gas costs were higher than its billed gas costs by approximately \$1.2 million. This amount was netted with other applicable costs and recorded in other current assets for FY 2019. Actual gas costs were \$10.9 million lower than billed gas costs in FY 2018. This amount was netted with other applicable costs and recorded in other current assets for FY 2018.

Natural Gas Pipeline Supplier Refund

The Company received less than \$0.1 million in refunds in FY 2019 and FY 2018, related to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission/Pipeline Rate Cases. This amount was utilized as a reduction in the cost of gas for reconciliation purposes in the calculation of the applicable GCR.

(8) Long-Term Debt and Other Liabilities

The following summary of long-term debt consists primarily of bonds issued by the City under agreements whereby the Company must reimburse the City for the principal and interest payments required by the bond ordinances for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2019 and 2018 (thousands of U.S. dollars):

		August 31, 2019			August 31, 2018			
	_	Current portion	Long-term	Total	Current portion	Long-term	Total	
Revenue bonds Unamortized discount Unamortized premium	\$	52,870 (4) 10,080	911,610 (56) 87,920	964,480 (60) 98,000	51,820 (4) 10,893	964,480 (60) 98,343	1,016,300 (64) 109,236	
Total revenu bonds	ıе \$_	62,946	999,474	1,062,420	62,709	1,062,763	1,125,472	

The following is a summary of activity related to revenue bonds and other liabilities and the respective balances for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2019 and 2018 (thousands of U.S. dollars):

		Year ended August 31, 2019					
	_	Beginning balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending balance	Due within one year	
Revenue bonds	\$_	1,016,300		(51,820)	964,480	52,870	
Other liabilities: Claims and judgments Environmental cleanup Interest rate swap liability	\$	14,064 34,244 14,796	4,877 8,318	(4,504) 	9,560 39,121 23,114	3,925 2,388 	
Total other liabilities	\$_	63,104	13,195	(4,504)	71,795	6,313	

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			Year e	nded August 31	, 2018	
	_	Beginning balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending balance	Due within one year
Revenue bonds	\$_	1,054,725		(38,425)	1,016,300	51,820
Other liabilities: Claims and judgments Environmental cleanup Interest rate swap liability	\$_	14,377 33,605 23,533	 639 	(313) — (8,737)	14,064 34,244 14,796	6,100 1,116 —
Total other liabilities	\$_	71,515	639	(9,050)	63,104	7,216

(a) Principal Maturities and Scheduled Interest and Swap Payments

Principal maturities and scheduled interest payments for revenue bonds and estimated payments on the interest rate swaps are as follows (thousands of U.S. dollars):

			Revenue	bonds	
				Net swap	
	_	Principal	Interest	amount	Total
Fiscal year ending					
August 31:					
2020	\$	52,870	41,921	2,717	97,508
2021		53,765	39,393	2,717	95,875
2022		54,820	36,750	2,717	94,287
2023		56,690	33,963	2,717	93,370
2024		58,195	31,571	2,717	92,483
2025-2029		255,435	127,540	5,824	388,799
2030-2034		158,495	83,867	_	242,362
2035-2039		153,210	47,934	_	201,144
2040-2044		73,995	22,244	_	96,239
2045–2048		47,005	4,777		51,782
Total	\$_	964,480	469,960	19,409	1,453,849

This table assumes that there are no draws on letters of credit supporting variable rate debt issuances resulting in bank bonds. Bank bonds are subject to accelerated payment terms and increased interest rates. Variable rate debt issuances represent \$152.8 million of the outstanding principal at August 31, 2019.

Future debt service is calculated using rates in effect at August 31, 2019 for variable rate bonds, which ranged from 1.30% to 1.40%. The variable rate received under the swaps is 70.0% of one-month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) until maturity, which was 1.59% at August 31, 2019.

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(b) Bond Issuances – Refunding of Bonds and Defeasance of Bonds

1998 Ordinance Fifteenth Series Bonds

On August 16, 2017, the City issued Gas Works Revenue Bonds, Fifteenth Series (1998 General Ordinance) in the par amount of \$273.1 million. A portion of the proceeds from the sale of the Fifteenth Series Bonds were utilized to refund a portion of the Seventh Series Bonds and redeem the City's outstanding Capital Project Notes. The Fifteenth Series Bonds also contained new money debt issued to finance a portion of PGW's ongoing Capital Improvement Program, pay the costs of issuing the bonds, and provide a deposit to the Sinking Fund Reserve. The Fifteenth Series Bonds, with fixed interest rates that range from 2.0% to 5.0%, have maturity dates through 2047. The loss on the refunding component was \$0.3 million, which will be amortized over the life of the Fifteenth Series Bonds. This refunding transaction provided net present value debt service savings of \$0.7 million utilizing an arbitrage yield of 2.98%. The savings as a percentage of refunded bonds was 10.11%.

As of August 31, 2019, the Company's Eighth Series variable rate debt was backed by letter of credit agreements, which expire on September 1, 2020 (Eighth Series C and D) or August 1, 2024 (Eighth Series B and E), respectively.

The Company's Fifth Series A-2 variable rate bonds are backed by an irrevocable letter of credit, which had an original stated expiration date of December 21, 2019. On April 22, 2019, this letter of credit was extended for a five-year term from the original stated expiration date resulting in a new stated expiration date of December 21, 2024.

In the event that the letter of credit agreements supporting the Eighth and Fifth Series bonds are not extended or replaced prior to their expiration dates, a mandatory tender of the then outstanding bonds will occur. If such mandatory tender results in draws on the letters of credit, the bonds will become bank bonds subject to accelerated payment terms and increased interest rates.

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Interest rates and maturities of the outstanding revenue bonds are detailed as follows (thousands of U.S. dollars):

		Maturity date		Balance ou Augu	•	
	Interest rates	(fiscal year)		2019	2018	
5th Series A-2	Variable *	2035	\$	30,000	30,000	
8th Series B	Variable **	2028		27,370	27,370	
8th Series C	Variable **	2028		27,225	27,225	
8th Series D	Variable **	2028		40,845	40,845	
8th Series E	Variable **	2028		27,370	27,370	
9th Series	2.00%-5.25%	2040		60,835	64,415	
10th Series	3.00%-5.00%	2026		19,160	24,075	
13th Series	3.00%-5.00%	2034		193,690	210,125	
14th Series	2.00%-5.00%	2038		278,105	296,500	
15th Series	2.00%-5.00%	2047	_	259,880	268,375	
			\$_	964,480	1,016,300	

^{*} As of August 31, 2019, the LIBOR based rate was 1.34%.

(c) Debt Coverage and Sinking Fund Requirements

Under the terms of both general ordinances, the City is required to maintain rates to allow the Company to satisfy 1975 and 1998 revenue bond debt coverage ratio requirements. Upon issuance of the Thirteenth Series Bonds, no debt under the 1975 General Ordinance remains outstanding.

Also provided by both general ordinances is the establishment of a Sinking Fund Reserve into which deposits are made in an amount equal to the maximum annual debt service requirement on the bonds of each respective general ordinance in any fiscal year.

Funds in the Sinking Fund Reserve are to be applied to the payment of debt service if, for any reason, other funds in the Sinking Fund, which operates as a debt service payment fund into which debt service payments are deposited as they come due, should be insufficient.

The revenue bonds are, and will be, equally and ratably collateralized by a security interest in all of the Company's project revenues, as defined in the general ordinances, and moneys in the Sinking Fund, including the Sinking Fund Reserve.

Portions of certain revenue bonds were issued as zero-coupon securities. Interest on these securities is accrued and compounded on the payment dates of the current interest bonds within the issue. The accrued interest in the amount of \$8.1 million and \$7.9 million in FY 2019 and FY 2018, respectively, is reported as a component of accrued accounts.

^{**} As of August 31, 2019, the LIBOR based rate ranged from 1.34% to 1.35%.

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(d) Interest Rate Swap Agreements

Objective – In January 2006, the City entered into a fixed rate payor, floating rate receiver interest rate swap to create a synthetic fixed rate for the Sixth Series Bonds. The interest rate swap was used to hedge interest rate risk.

Terms – The swaps had an original termination date of August 1, 2031, which was subsequently amended to August 1, 2028. The swaps require the City to pay a fixed rate of 3.6745% and receive a variable rate equal to 70.0% of one-month LIBOR until maturity.

In August 2016, the underlying variable rate bonds maturing in FY 2017 through FY 2023 were refunded with fixed rate bonds and the related portions of the swaps, totaling \$102.7 million in notional amount, were terminated. PGW made a termination payment of \$13.9 million to fund this partial termination of the swaps which is included in unamortized loss on bond refunding on the Company's balance sheet.

As of August 31, 2019, the swaps had a notional amount of \$122.8 million and the associated variable rate debt had a \$122.8 million principal amount, broken down by series as follows:

- The Series B swap had a notional amount of \$27.4 million and the associated variable rate bonds had a \$27.4 million principal amount.
- The Series C swap had a notional amount of \$27.2 million and the associated variable rate bonds had a \$27.2 million principal amount.
- The Series D swap had a notional amount of \$40.8 million and the associated variable rate bonds had a \$40.8 million principal amount.
- The Series E swap had a notional amount of \$27.4 million and the associated variable rate bonds had a \$27.4 million principal amount.

The final maturity date for all swaps is on August 1, 2028.

Fair Value – As of August 31, 2019, the swaps had a combined negative fair value of approximately \$23.1 million. The fair values of the interest rate swaps were estimated using the zero-coupon method and are classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy as described in note 1. That method calculates the future net settlement payments required by the swap, assuming current forward rates are implied by the current yield curve for hypothetical zero-coupon bonds due on the date of each future net settlement on the swaps.

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Risks – As of August 31, 2019, the City is not exposed to credit risk because the swaps had a negative fair value. Should interest rates change and the fair value of the swaps become positive, the City would be exposed to credit risk in the amount of the swaps' fair value. The swaps include a termination event additional to those in the standard ISDA master agreement based on credit ratings. The swaps may be terminated by the City if the rating of the counterparty falls below A3 or A – (Moody's/S&P), unless the counterparty has (i) assigned or transferred the swap to a party acceptable to the City; (ii) provided a credit support provider acceptable to the City whose obligations are pursuant to a credit support document acceptable to the City; or (iii) executed a credit support annex, in form and substance acceptable to the City, providing for the collateralization by the counterparty of its obligations under the swaps.

The swaps may be terminated by the counterparty if the rating on the City of Philadelphia Gas Works Revenue Bonds falls below Baa2 or BBB (Moody's/S&P). However, because the City's swap payments are insured by Assured Guaranty Municipal Corporation, as long as Assured Guaranty Municipal Corporation is rated at or above A2 or A (Moody's/S&P), the termination event based on the City's ratings is stayed. At the present time, the rating for Assured Guaranty Municipal Corporation is at A2/AA (Moody's/S&P).

The City is exposed to (i) basis risk, as reflected by the relationship between the rate payable on the bonds and 70.0% of one-month LIBOR received on the swap, and (ii) tax risk, a form of basis risk, where the City is exposed to a potential additional interest cost in the event that changes in the federal tax system or if marginal tax rates cause the rate paid on the outstanding bonds to be greater than the 70.0% of one-month LIBOR received on the swap.

The impact of the interest rate swaps on the financial statements for the years ended August 31, 2019 and 2018 is as follows (thousands of U.S. dollars):

	_	Interest rate swap liability	Deferred outflows of resources
Balance, August 31, 2018 Change in fair value through August 31, 2019 Amortization of terminated hedge	\$	14,796 8,318 —	594 8,318 1,420
Balance, August 31, 2019	\$ _	23,114	10,332
	_	Interest rate swap liability	Deferred outflows of resources
Balance, August 31, 2017 Change in fair value through August 31, 2018 Amortization of terminated hedge	\$		outflows

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Because the original hedging relationship was terminated when the Sixth Series Bonds were refunded by the Eighth Series Bonds in 2009, there is a difference between the interest rate swap liability and the related deferred outflows of resources. The difference is being amortized on a straight-line basis to expense over the life of the hedge.

The interest rate swap liability is included in other noncurrent liabilities on the balance sheets.

There are no collateral posting requirements associated with the swap agreements.

(9) Defeased Debt

Defeased debt of the Company (bonds issued by the Company payable from the proceeds of irrevocably pledged assets) at August 31, 2019 was as follows (thousands of U.S. dollars):

	Latest date			Bonds
	maturing to	Interest rate	_	outstanding
9th Series	08/01/40	5.25 %	\$	61,455
12th Series B	05/15/20	7.00	_	5,595
Total			\$_	67,050

The assets pledged, primarily noncallable U.S. government securities, had a market value of \$69.2 million at August 31, 2019, bearing interest on face value from 1.25% to 5.88%. In FY 2019, the Fiscal Agent with respect to the Gas Works Revenue Bonds (Escrow Agent with respect to the Escrow Deposit Agreement), paid the maturing principal of the Defeased Bonds in the amount of \$5.4 million in a manner consistent with the Notices of Defeasance for the 12th Series B Gas Works Revenue Bonds.

Defeased debt of the Company (bonds issued by the Company payable from the proceeds of irrevocably pledged assets) at August 31, 2018 was as follows (thousands of U.S. dollars):

	Latest date maturing to	Interest rate	_	Bonds outstanding
9th Series	08/01/40	5.25 %	\$	61,455
12th Series B	05/15/20	7.00	_	10,910
Total			\$_	72,365

The assets pledged, primarily noncallable U.S. government securities, had a market value of \$75.7 million at August 31, 2018, bearing interest on face value from 1.27% to 5.89%. In FY 2018, the Fiscal Agent with respect to the Gas Works Revenue Bonds (Escrow Agent with respect to the Escrow Deposit Agreement), paid the maturing principal of the Defeased Bonds in the amount of \$224.1 million in a manner consistent with the Notices of Defeasance for the 7th Series, 10th Series, 12th Series B, 17th Series, and 19th Series Gas Works Revenue Bonds, respectively.

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The investments held by the trustee and the defeased bonds are not recognized on the Company's balance sheets in accordance with the terms of the Indentures of Defeasance. The investments pledged for the redemption of the defeased debt have maturities and interest payments scheduled to coincide with the trustee cash requirements for debt service.

(10) Defined Benefit Pension Plan

(a) Plan Description

The Pension Plan provides pension benefits for all eligible employees of PGW and other eligible class employees of PFMC and PGC.

The Pension Plan provides for retirement payments for vested employees at age 65 or earlier under various options, which includes a disability pension provision, a preretirement spouse or domestic partner's death benefit, a reduced pension for early retirement, various reduced pension payments for the election of a survivor option, and a provision for retirement after 30 years of service without penalty for reduced age. In accordance with Resolutions of the PGC, Ordinances of City Council, and as prescribed by the City's Director of Finance, the Pension Plan is being funded with contributions by PGW to the Sinking Fund Commission of the City, which serves as the Trustee. Management believes that the Pension Plan is in compliance with all applicable laws.

(b) Benefits Provided

Normal Retirement Benefits: The Pension Plan provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. Retirement benefits vest after five years of credited service. Employees who retire at or after age 65 are entitled to receive an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly, in an amount equal to the greater of:

- 1.25% of the first \$6,600 of Final Average Earnings plus 1.75% of the excess of Final Average Earnings over \$6,600, times years of credited service, with a maximum of 60.0% of the highest annual earnings during the last 10 years of credited service or
- 2.0% of total earnings received during the period of credited service plus 22.5% of the first \$1,200 annual amount, applicable only to participants who were employees on or prior to March 24, 1967.

Death Benefits: Before retirement, the death beneficiary of deceased active participants or of deferred vested participants are entitled to vested benefits provided such participants died after having attained age 45 and completed at least 15 years of Credited Service and whose age plus years of credited service equals at least 65 or whom have completed at least 15 years (effective May 15, 2015 – formerly 20 years) of Credited Service regardless of age. The benefit is payable for the death beneficiary's remaining lifetime equal to the amount the participant would have received had the participant retired due to a disability on the day preceding his/her death and elected the 100% contingent annuitant option.

Disability Benefits: Disability benefits are the same as the Normal Retirement Benefits and are based on Final Average Compensation and Credited Service as of the date of disability.

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Final Average Earnings are the employee's average pay, over the highest five years of the last 10 years of credited service. Employees with 15 years of credited service may retire at or after age 55 and receive a reduced retirement benefit. Employees with 30 years of service may retire without penalty for reduced age.

Except as noted in the following paragraph, covered employees are not required to contribute to the Pension Plan.

In December 2011, the Pension Plan was amended by Ordinance and a new deferred compensation plan was authorized by Ordinance as well. Newly hired employees have an irrevocable option to join either a new deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 401 or the existing defined-benefit plan. The defined-contribution plan provides for an employer contribution equal to 5.5% of applicable wages. The defined-benefit plan provides for a newly hired employee contribution equal to 6.0% of applicable wages. The Ordinance did not affect the retirement benefits of active employees, current retirees and beneficiaries, or terminated employees entitled to benefits but not yet receiving them.

(c) Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At June 30, 2019, the date of the most recent actuarial valuation, the Pension Plan membership consisted of the following:

Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits and terminated employees entitled to benefits, but	
not yet receiving them	2,495
Participants:	
Vested	909
Nonvested	286
Total participants	1,195
Total membership	3,690

(d) Contributions

The Pension Plan funding policy provides for periodic employer contributions at actuarially determined amounts that are sufficient to accumulate assets to pay benefits when due considering employee contributions required for new hires after December 2011 who elect to participate in the Pension Plan. The employer contribution is determined using the Projected Unit Credit actuarial funding method. For the fiscal years ended August 31, 2019 and 2018, the actuarially determined employer contribution was \$28.8 million and \$28.4 million, respectively. PGW contributed the actuarially determined contribution in both fiscal years. Employee contributions were approximately \$1.2 million in the plan year ended June 30, 2019 and approximately \$1.1 million in the plan year ended June 30, 2018.

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(e) Net Pension Liability

The Company's net pension liability as of August 31, 2019 and 2018 was measured as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

The total pension liability was determined using the entry age normal actuarial method and the following actuarial assumptions:

	2019	2018
Inflation	2.00 %	2.00 %
Salary increases	4.50	4.50
Investment rate of return	7.30	7.30

Mortality rates: Mortality rates for FY 2018 were based on the RP-2014 mortality tables for males and females generationally projected with scale MP-2017. Mortality rates for FY 2019 were based on the RP-2014 mortality tables for males and females generationally projected with scale MP-2018.

Long-term rate of return: The long-term expected rate of return on Pension Plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of Pension Plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class for FY 2019 are summarized in the following table:

Asset class	Minimum	Maximum	Target	Expected annual return
Domestic equity	35.0 %	55.0 %	45.0 %	8.8 %
International equity	10.0	30.0	20.0	8.8
Fixed income	25.0	45.0	35.0	5.2
Cash equivalents	_	10.0		_
			100.0 %	

Discount rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability at June 30, 2019 and 2018 was 7.3%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that Company contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the employee contributions. Based on those assumptions, the Pension Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on Pension Plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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Changes in Net Pension Liability

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Increase (decrease)			
		Total pension liability (a)	Plan fiduciary net position (b)	Net pension liability (a)-(b)
Balances at September 1, 2017	\$	783,471	521,526	261,945
Changes for the year:				
Service cost		6,103	_	6,103
Interest		55,718	_	55,718
Differences between expected and				
actual experience		15,706	_	15,706
Contributions – employer		_	29,143	(29,143)
Contributions – employee		_	1,078	(1,078)
Net investment income		_	44,310	(44,310)
Benefit payments, including refunds of				
employee contributions		(52,627)	(52,627)	_
Administrative expenses		_	(184)	184
Change in assumptions		(3,864)		(3,864)
Net changes		21,036	21,720	(684)
Balances at August 31, 2018	\$	804,507	543,246	261,261

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Changes in Net Pension Liability

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

		Increase (decrease)				
		Total pension liability (a)	Plan fiduciary net position (b)	Net pension liability (a)-(b)		
Balances at September 1, 2018	\$	804,507	543,246	261,261		
Changes for the year:						
Service cost		6,554	_	6,554		
Interest		57,241	_	57,241		
Differences between expected and						
actual experience		(12,089)	_	(12,089)		
Contributions – employer		_	28,570	(28,570)		
Contributions – employee		_	1,249	(1,249)		
Net investment income		_	34,260	(34,260)		
Benefit payments, including refunds of						
employee contributions		(53,893)	(53,893)	_		
Administrative expenses		_	(192)	192		
Change in assumptions		(1,834)		(1,834)		
Net changes	,	(4,021)	9,994	(14,015)		
Balances at August 31, 2019	\$	800,486	553,240	247,246		

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate: The following table presents the net pension liability of the Company at June 30, 2019, calculated using the discount rate of 7.30%, as well as what the Company's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.30%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.30%) than the current rate:

		Current			
		1% Decrease	discount rate	1% Increase	
	_	6.30%	7.30%	8.30%	
	_	(Thousands of U.S. dollars)			
Net pension liability	\$	338,357	247,246	171,192	

The following table presents the net pension liability of the Company at June 30, 2018, calculated using the discount rate of 7.30%, as well as what the Company's net pension liability would be if it were

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calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.30%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.30%) than the current rate:

	Current			
		1% Decrease 6.30%	discount rate 7.30%	1% Increase 8.30%
	_	(Th	ousands of U.S. dolla	ars)
Net pension liability	\$	354,026	261,261	183,912

Pension Plan's fiduciary net position: Detailed information about the Pension Plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued Pension Plan financial report. Requests for additional information should be addressed to Chief Investment Officer, Philadelphia Board of Pensions and Retirements, 1500 John F. Kennedy Boulevard, Two Penn Center Plaza, 17th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19102.

(f) Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the years ended August 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recognized pension expense of \$30.3 million and \$43.2 million, respectively. At August 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the pension from the following sources (thousands of U.S. dollars):

		August 31, 2019		August 31, 2018	
	_	Deferred outflows of resources	Deferred inflows of resources	Deferred outflows of resources	Deferred inflows of resources
Differences between expected	d				
and actual experience	\$	8,067	8,949	12,697	2,023
Changes of assumptions		_	5,039	6,119	6,726
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan					
investments		_	4,242	_	4,517
Contributions made after					
measurement date	_	6,354		6,127	
Total	\$_	14,421	18,230	24,943	13,266

The \$6.4 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to employer contributions made after the measurement date as of June 30, 2019 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the Company's FY 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and

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deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows (thousands of U.S. dollars):

Fiscal year:	
2020	\$ (682)
2021	(6,799)
2022	(4,127)
2023	1.445

(g) Fair Value Measurements

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy described in note 1, the plan's assets at fair value as of June 30, 2019 (thousands of U.S. dollars):

	_	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Corporate bonds	\$	_	80,787	_	80,787
Common and preferred stock		346,141	25,897	2	372,040
U.S. government securities		44,028	29,290	_	73,318
Financial agreements		_	_	39	39
Asset backed securities		_	9,095	_	9,095
Municipal obligations	_	<u> </u>	2,469		2,469
	\$_	390,169	147,538	41	537,748

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy described in note 1, the plan's assets at fair value as of June 30, 2018 (thousands of U.S. dollars):

	 Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Corporate bonds	\$ _	73,853	220	74,073
Common and preferred stock	353,535	11,411	2	364,948
U.S. government securities	38,897	33,392	_	72,289
Financial agreements	_	_	68	68
Asset backed securities	_	8,729	_	8,729
Bond mutual funds	2,954	_	_	2,954
Municipal obligations	 	3,391		3,391
	\$ 395,386	130,776	290	526,452

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(11) Other Postemployment Benefits

(a) Plan Description

The Company sponsors a single-employer defined-benefit healthcare plan and provided postemployment healthcare and life insurance benefits to retirees and their beneficiaries and dependents in FY 2019 and FY 2018, respectively, in accordance with their retiree medical program.

The OPEB Plan comprises (1) the PGW OPEB Trust (the Trust), which is used to receive, hold, and disburse assets accumulated to pay for some of the postemployment benefits other than pensions provided by PGW to its eligible retired employees and other eligible beneficiaries and (2) OPEB expenses paid for directly by PGW out of its general resources rather than through the Trust. The Trust was established for the exclusive benefit of PGW's retired employees and other eligible beneficiaries designated under the plan. Management believes that the OPEB Plan is in compliance with all applicable laws.

(b) Benefits Provided

Medical Benefits: For pre-65 retirees, a choice of medical plans is offered through Independence Blue Cross including Personal Choice, Blue Cross Blue Shield with Major Medical, or Keystone HMO's. Employees who retire after December 1, 2001 are provided the Keystone 5 Plan at PGW's expense and they can buy up to a more expensive plan. Employees who retire on or after September 1, 2007 are provided the Keystone 10 Plan at PGW's expense, and they can buy up to a more expensive plan. Union employees who retire after August 31, 2011 are provided the Keystone 15 Plan at PGW's expense and can buy up to a more expensive plan. Management employees who retire after August 31, 2011 continue to receive the Keystone 10 as the base plan and can buy up to a more expensive plan.

Reinsurance provides specific stop-loss coverage of \$0.3 million on pre-65 Medical and Prescription Drug claims.

Eligible pre-65 retirees who relocate outside of the Keystone coverage area may elect to participate in the PGW Retiree Health Reimbursement Arrangement (HRA). Under the HRA, the Keystone base plan premium-equivalent will be credited to a participant's HRA account and will be available to reimburse the participant for eligible medical insurance premiums.

Medicare eligible retirees are provided a fully insured Medicare Supplement Plan through Independence Blue Cross.

Opt-out benefits of \$1,500 per year for single coverage and \$3,000 per year for married coverage are available to eligible retirees. This benefit is not available to a married couple who both retired from PGW and who are eligible for Medicare benefits. Retirees can maintain prescription drug and dental coverage even if they opt out of medical coverage.

Prescription Drug Benefits: Employees who retired on or after April 15, 1976 and prior to December 1, 2001, are offered a Prescription Drug Plan that has been established specifically for retirees and is separate from the plan that is offered to active employees. The retiree Prescription plan consists of a

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\$2 copay for generic drugs, a \$2 copay for brand name drugs when no generic drugs are available, and a \$15 copay for brand name drugs when generic drugs are available. There are no deductibles and no lifetime maximums. Employees who retired prior to April 15, 1976 or on or after December 1, 2001 but before September 1, 2007 have a \$5 copay for generics and a \$10 copay for brand drugs. Employees who retire on or after September 1, 2007 have a \$5 copay for generics and a \$15 copay for brand drugs.

Effective, January 1, 2012, PGW moved Medicare eligible retirees into an Employee Group Waiver Plan arrangement. Covered drugs and copays remain the same. Prescription drug benefits are self-funded for all retirees.

Dental Benefits: For employees who retired after April 15, 1978, a basic dental plan is offered at no cost to the retiree. For employees who retired after June 1, 1984, an enhanced dental plan is offered. For eligible retirees who enroll in the enhanced dental plan, the retiree must pay the difference between the basic and enhanced plans. The dental plans were fully insured through August 31, 2016. Effective September 1, 2016, the dental benefits are self-funded.

Death Benefits: Nonunion employees are offered voluntary life insurance equal to two times their salary at retirement. At age 65, the life insurance benefit decreases by 5.0% per year for 15 years until the benefit equals 25.0% of the original life insurance benefit at age 65. PGW pays the cost of the first \$75,000 of coverage. Retirees in this category pay \$0.35 per \$1,000 per month for coverage in excess of \$75,000.

Union employees are offered voluntary life insurance equal to one times their salary at retirement. At retirement, the life insurance benefit decreases by 10.0% per year for 5 years until the benefit equals 50.0% of the original life insurance benefit at retirement. Retirees in this category pay \$0.35 per \$1,000 of coverage per month, PGW pays the balance.

Upon the death of an active employee prior to satisfying the requirements for Preretirement Spouse's Death Benefits, surviving spouses and dependents are entitled to receive 2 years of health coverage paid by PGW. Upon the death of an active employee on or after satisfying the requirements for Preretirement Spouse's Death Benefits, surviving spouses and dependents are entitled to receive health coverage for life (or for 5 years if hired on or after May 21, 2011 if Union or hired on or after December 21, 2011 if Nonunion) paid by PGW.

Contributions: The OPEB Plan pays the full cost of medical, basic dental, and prescription coverage for employees who retired prior to December 1, 2001. Employees who retire after December 1, 2001 are provided the Keystone 5/Keystone 10/Keystone 15 plan at PGW's expense and can buy up to a more expensive plan. Retirees also contribute toward enhanced dental plan and life insurance coverage as described above. PGW pays 100.0% of the cost for the prescription drug plan after drug copays.

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(c) Participants Covered

At December 31, 2018, the date of the latest actuarial valuation, the OPEB Plan's combined membership consisted of the following:

	Number
Retirees	1,494
Beneficiaries	415
Active employees - Union	1,131
Active employees – Management	524
Total number of participants	3,564

(d) Contributions

Contributions to the OPEB Plan are the amounts received (additions) from PGW as sponsor of the Plan. These contributions include both amounts paid by PGW out of general resources to fund benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis, and contributions related to rate surcharges approved by the PUC in May 2010 and continued in July 2015. For the OPEB Plan year ended December 31, 2018, PGW contributed \$28.7 million on a pay-as-you-go basis, \$16.0 million resulting from rate surcharges, and \$2.5 million on a pay-as-you-go basis, \$16.0 million resulting from rate surcharges, and \$2.5 million of its resources.

(e) Net OPEB Liability

The Company's net OPEB liability as of August 31, 2019 and 2018 was measured as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the net OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of September 1, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The September 1, 2018 actuarial valuation was rolled forward to December 31, 2018 measurement date and the September 1, 2017 actuarial valuation was rolled forward to the December 31, 2017 measurement date.

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future, and are subject to continual revision as actual amounts are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The total OPEB liability was determined using the entry age normal actuarial method and the following actuarial assumptions used to value the postemployment medical liabilities can be categorized into the following three groups:

 Benefit assumptions: the initial per capita cost rates for medical coverage, and the face amount of employer-paid life insurance.

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- Demographic assumptions: including the probabilities of retiring, dying, terminating (without a benefit), becoming disabled, recovery from disability, election (participation rates) and coverage levels.
- Economic assumptions: the discount rate and health care cost trend rates.

Benefit assumptions:

 Per capita claims: Using actuarial standards, specifically ASOP6, the annual age specific per capital claims cost rate were projected at the following assumed trend rates for future years (whole U.S. dollars):

	Medical			
Age	Existing re and depe		Future retirees and dependents	Prescription drug
<50	\$ 6	5,622	6,602	2,804
50–54	8	3,050	8,025	3,099
55–59	10	,070	10,040	3,877
60–64	12	2,130	12,094	4,670
65–69	2	2,219	2,108	3,446
70–74	2	2,535	2,408	3,936
75–79	2	2,826	2,684	4,387
80–84	3	3,058	2,905	4,748
85–90	3	3,182	3,022	4,941
90+	3	3,230	3,068	5,015

- Life insurance: The claims cost for life insurance is based on the actuarial present value of projected life insurance claims increased by 15.0% to reflect the cost of the insurance funding vehicle.
- *Morbidity:* The below healthcare cost for prescription drug coverage and pre-65 medical coverage reflects the following changes due to increased usage as a result of aging:

	Annual
Age	increase
55–59	4.00 %
60–64	3.50 %
65–69	3.00 %
70–74	2.50 %
75–79	2.00 %
80–84	1.00 %
85+	0.50 %

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Demographic assumptions:

- Mortality rates: Mortality is assumed to follow the sex-distinct RP-2014 Employee, Healthy
 Annuitant and Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (head-count weighted) projected with scale
 MP-2018.
- Retirement rates: Retirement rates applicable once an employee is eligible for retirement benefits vary by age and service with rates as follows:

	Service less than	Service at least
Age	30-years	30-years
55–60	10.0 %	15.0 %
61	10.0 %	30.0 %
62–64	25.0 %	50.0 %
65–69	50.0 %	50.0 %
70+	100.0 %	100.0 %

• Withdrawal rates: Turnover rates applicable before an employee is eligible for retirement benefits vary by age and service with illustrative rates as follows:

	Years of service						
Age	0	1	2	3	4	5	
20	23.2 %	17.4 %	14.4 %	11.6 %	8.8 %	5.8 %	
25	18.8 %	14.0 %	11.8 %	9.4 %	7.0 %	4.6 %	
30	14.8 %	11.0 %	9.2 %	7.4 %	5.6 %	3.6 %	
35	11.2 %	8.4 %	7.0 %	5.6 %	4.2 %	2.8 %	
40	8.8 %	6.6 %	5.6 %	4.4 %	3.4 %	2.2 %	
45	7.2 %	5.4 %	4.6 %	3.6 %	2.8 %	1.8 %	
50	5.2 %	3.8 %	3.2 %	2.6 %	2.0 %	1.2 %	
55	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	

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• Disability rates: Disability rates vary by age with illustrative rates as follows:

	Percent expected to become disabled in the		
Age	next year		
30	0.16 %		
35	0.07 %		
40	0.11 %		
45	0.22 %		
50	0.46 %		
55	1.02 %		
60	1.62 %		

Economic assumptions:

Long-term rate of return: The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB Plan investments was
determined using a building block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real
rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB Plan investment expense and inflation) are
developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term
expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset
allocation percentage and by expected inflation. The target allocation for each major asset class as
of December 31, 2018 is summarized in the following table:

				Expected
Asset class	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	Target	annual return
Domestic equity large cap	27.5 %	37.5 %	32.5 %	7.0 %
Domestic equity small cap	10.0	15.0	12.5	6.8
Emerging market equity	5.0	10.0	7.5	10.4
International equity	15.0	20.0	17.5	7.9
Fixed income	20.0	40.0	30.0	4.1
Commodities/Real Assets	_	10.0	_	_
Cash equivalents	_	5.0		_
			100.0 %	

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• Healthcare cost trend:

Fiscal year	Healthcare cost trend rates			
beginning (September 1)	Medical (pre-65)	Medical (post-65)	Prescription	Dental
2018	6.0 %	4.5 %	8.5 %	4.0 %
2019	5.5	4.5	8.0	4.0
2020	5.0	4.5	7.5	4.0
2021	4.5	4.5	7.0	4.0
2022	4.5	4.5	6.5	4.0
2023	4.5	4.5	6.0	4.0
2024	4.5	4.5	5.5	4.0
2025	4.5	4.5	5.0	4.0
2026	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.0

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• Discount rate: The discount rate used for determining the total OPEB liability is the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments of 7.30% as of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 and 7.95% as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, which represents the long-term expected rate of return on Plan investments at the applicable measurement date.

Changes in Net OPEB Liability

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

		ı	ncrease (decrease)	
	_	Total OPEB liability (a)	Plan fiduciary net position (b)	Net OPEB liability (a)-(b)
Balances at September 1, 2017	\$	489,979	139,623	350,356
Changes for the year:				
Service cost		5,180	_	5,180
Interest		38,182	_	38,182
Differences between expected and				
actual experience		(5,345)	_	(5,345)
Assumption changes		61,382	_	61,382
Benefit payments		(29,747)	_	(29,747)
Contributions-employer		_	48,247	(48,247)
Project investment return on year		_	11,834	(11,834)
Plan asset gain/(loss)		_	10,835	(10,835)
Benefit payments		_	(29,747)	29,747
Administrative expenses and bank fees	_		(49)	49
Net changes	_	69,652	41,120	28,532
Balances at August 31, 2018	\$_	559,631	180,743	378,888

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Changes in Net OPEB Liability

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

	_	Increase (decrease)			
	_	Total OPEB liability (a)	Plan fiduciary net position (b)	Net OPEB liability (a)-(b)	
Balances at September 1, 2018	\$	559,631	180,743	378,888	
Changes for the year:					
Service cost		6,268	_	6,268	
Interest		40,262	_	40,262	
Differences between expected			_	_	
and actual experience		(64,606)	_	(64,606)	
Assumption changes		7,707	_	7,707	
Benefit Payments		(28,729)	_	(28,729)	
Contributions-employer		_	47,229	(47,229)	
Project investment return on year		_	13,868	(13,868)	
Plan asset gain/(loss)		_	(28,622)	28,622	
Benefit payments		_	(28,729)	28,729	
Administrative expenses and bank fees	_		(35)	35	
Net changes	_	(39,098)	3,711	(42,809)	
Balances at August 31, 2019	\$_	520,533	184,454	336,079	

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate: The following presents the Net OPEB liability of the Company, as well as what the Net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower or one-percentage-point higher than the current discount rate:

		Current			
		1% Decrease	discount rate	1% Increase	
	_	6.30%	7.30%	8.30%	
	_	(The	ousands of U.S. dolla	ars)	
Net OPEB liability	\$	281,338	336,078	402,473	

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates: The following presents the Net OPEB liability of the Company, as well as what the Net OPEB liability would be if it

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were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates are one-percentage-point lower or one-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

		Current healthcare cost			
		1% Decrease 6.30%	trend rates 7.30%	1% Increase 8.30%	
	_	(Tho	ousands of U.S. doll	ars)	
Net OPEB liability	\$	280,394	336,078	404,279	

OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position: Detailed information about the OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued OPEB Plan financial report. Requests for additional information should be addressed to Administrator – PGW OPEB Trust, 800 W. Montgomery Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122.

(f) OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflow of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Other Postemployment Benefits

For the years ended August 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recognized OPEB expense of \$28.4 million and \$32.9 million, respectively. At August 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to other postemployment benefits from the following sources (thousands of U.S. dollars):

	_	August 3	31, 2019	August 3	31, 2018		
	_	Deferred outflows of resources	Deferred inflows of resources	Deferred outflows of resources	Deferred inflows of resources		
Differences between expected	ł						
and actual experience	\$	_	67,281	_	22,860		
Changes of assumptions		42,995	2,593	49,106	3,889		
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan							
investments		15,919	_	_	9,385		
Contributions made after							
measurement date	_	32,262		31,942			
Total	\$_	91,176	69,874	81,048	36,134		

The \$32.3 million and \$31.9 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to employer contributions made after the measurement date as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in FY 2019 and FY 2018, respectively. Other

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amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows (thousands of U.S. dollars):

Fiscal year:	
2020	\$ (4,345)
2021	(4,345)
2022	3,385
2023	(5,655)

(g) Fair Value Measurements

All investments of the OPEB Plan at both December 31, 2019 and 2018 are publicly traded mutual funds categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

(12) Defined Contribution Pension Plan

PGW contributes to a defined-contribution pension plan, for all employees hired after May 21, 2011 (Union) or December 8, 2011 (Nonunion) who elect not to contribute to the defined-benefit plan. The Defined Contribution Plan is administered by the PGW Investment Committee. Benefit terms, including contribution requirements, for the Defined Contribution Plan are established and may be amended by Ordinance of the City. For each employee in the Defined Contribution Plan, the Company is required to contribute annually 5.5% of applicable wages to an individual employee account. Employees are not required to make contributions to the plan. For the years ended August 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company recognized pension expense of \$1.6 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, for the Defined Contribution Plan.

Participants are immediately vested in Company contributions and earnings on Company contributions.

The Company had no accrued liabilities for contributions payable to the Defined Contribution Plan at August 31, 2019 and 2018.

The Defined Contribution Plan (DC) is a "tax-qualified" 401 (a) plan that is designed to comply with appropriate federal tax laws under the Internal Revenue Code (Tax Code). The DC Plan is a "defined contribution" plan as defined by the Tax Code. It is considered a "defined contribution" plan because the benefit consists of a defined contribution made by PGW for the benefit of the employee. The defined contribution is calculated as an amount equal to five and one half percent (5.5%) of the employee's applicable wages. These amounts are deposited into an account for the benefit of the employee under the guidelines of the plan. The funds contributed by PGW to the plan immediately vest to the benefit of the employee. The Company contributed \$1.6 million in FY 2019 and \$1.5 million in FY 2018. PGW's contributions are accounted for as part of administrative and general expenses.

(13) Pollution Remediation Obligation

The Company recorded an additional liability for pollution remediation obligations of \$3.6 million and \$0.7 million for FY 2019 and FY 2018, respectively. The pollution remediation liability is reflected in other noncurrent and current liabilities. In accordance with U.S. GAAP for regulated entities, the Company has also recognized the long-term portion of its environmental remediation liability as a regulatory asset

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because based on available evidence it is probable that the previously incurred costs will be recovered through rates.

The pollution remediation obligations at August 31, 2019 and 2018 were \$39.1 million and \$34.2 million, respectively, which reflect the provisions of GASB Statement No. 49, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations.

(14) Risk Management

The Company is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. While self-insured for many risks, the Company purchases insurance coverage where appropriate. The Company's real and personal property is insured against the risk of loss or damage in the amount of \$250.0 million, subject to a \$0.3 million per accident deductible at the Richmond and Passyunk Plants and a \$0.1 million per accident deductible at all other locations. There are separate sublimits for flood and earth movement at select locations. The Company's Property Insurance includes coverage for damage incurred from a terrorist attack. In addition, the Company maintains Blanket Crime, which is a form of Property Insurance.

The Company maintains \$210.0 million in liability (including terrorism) coverage, insuring against the risk of damage to property, or injury to the public with a \$1.0 million per occurrence self-insured retention.

The Company maintains statutory limits for Workers' Compensation (including terrorism) with a \$0.5 million per occurrence self-insured retention.

The Company maintains a \$30.0 million Public Officials Liability (Directors and Officers Liability) policy with a \$0.5 million retention as well as a \$60.0 million Fiduciary Liability policy with a \$0.2 million self-insured retention.

The Company maintains \$5.0 million in Environmental Liability coverage for liability arising from nonowned Disposal Sites subject to an each incident deductible of \$0.1 million, as well as a \$5.0 million Cyber (Privacy) Liability policy with a \$0.3 million retention covering costs arising from a data or security breach. The Cyber policy limits were increased to \$10.0 million with the policy renewal effective September 1, 2019.

The Company maintains a medical stop-loss insurance program for its self-insured healthcare plans. The coverage provides for a \$0.3 million deductible per covered participant.

The Company has evaluated all open claims as of August 31, 2019 and has appropriately accrued for these claims on the balance sheets.

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Claims and settlement activity for occurrences excluded under the provisions of insurance policies for injuries and damages are as follows (thousands of U.S. dollars):

		Beginning of ear reserve	Current year claims and adjustments	Claims settled	End of year reserve	Current liability amount	
Fiscal year ended August 31:							
2019	\$	14,064	(1,582)	(2,922)	9,560	3,925	
2018		14,377	2,910	(3,223)	14,064	6,100	
2017		10,493	6,681	(2,797)	14,377	4,627	

(15) Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

Commitments for major construction and maintenance contracts were approximately \$36.9 million and \$41.2 million, as of August 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

The Company is committed under various noncancelable operating lease agreements to pay minimum annual rentals as follows (thousands of U.S. dollars):

2020	\$ 817
2021	460
2022	418

Rent expense for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to \$2.0 million and \$1.9 million, respectively.

The Company, in the normal course of conducting business, has entered into long-term contracts for the supply of natural gas, firm transportation, and long-term firm gas storage service. The Company's cumulative obligations for demand charges for all of these services are approximately \$7.0 million per month.

The Company has entered into seasonal contracts with suppliers providing the Company the ability to fix the price of the purchase of natural gas during the operating season of November through March. The Company also has seasonal contracts with suppliers providing the Company with the ability to fix the price of natural gas during the refill season of April through October.

The Company's amended FY 2020 Capital Budget was approved by City Council in the amount of \$127.7 million. Within this approval, funding was provided to continue the implementation of an 18-mile CIMR Program. The cost for this program in FY 2020 is expected to be \$29.0 million. The total six-year cost of the CIMR Program is forecasted to be \$185.1 million. In addition to the 18-mile CIMR Program, the FY 2020 Capital Budget includes funding for an accelerated CIMR Program which PGW will include in its DSIC surcharge. This incremental program in FY 2020 is expected to cost \$33.0 million. The total six-year cost of this incremental program is forecasted to be \$198.0 million. The FY 2020 Capital Budget also

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includes \$3.8 million for the purchase of smartpoint devices for the Automatic Meter Infrastructure (AMI) units, which will replace the Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) devices. The total six-year cost of this program to replace AMR units is approximately \$23.2 million.

Contingencies

The Company's material legal proceedings are as described below. The Company believes that it has valid defenses to these legal proceedings and intends to defend them vigorously. PGW records reserves for estimated losses from contingencies when information available indicates that a loss is probable and the amount of the loss, or range of loss, can be reasonably estimated. Management has assessed the following matters based on current information and made a judgment concerning their potential outcomes, considering the nature of the claim, the amount and nature of damages sought, and the probability of success. The Company is unable to predict the outcome of these legal proceedings or reasonably estimate the scope or amount of any associated costs and potential liabilities.

Philadelphia Gas Works, Petitioner v. Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission and SBG Management Services, et. al., Respondents, Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court Docket Nos. 1291 CD 2018, 1405 CD 2018 and 1404 CD 2018. These are an appeal by PGW dated October 19, 2018 from the Orders of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission issued (a) December 8, 2016, and the related Opinions and Orders denying reconsideration that were issued on May 18, 2018 and on August 23, 2018; (b) September 20, 2018; and (c) October 4, 2018.

Eight complaints were filed by landlords and by SBG Management Services, Inc. (collectively, SBG), the property management company that manages the day-to-day operations of certain residential properties owned by the landlords. The complaints which challenged amounts owned by SBG to PGW that, inter alia, were subject to late payment charges by PGW were divided into three groups by the Commission. The Commission's Regulations and PGW's Commission approved tariff authorizes PGW to charge interest (in the form of a late payment charge) at the rate of 1.5% per month on the overdue balance of a utility bill. In addition, if a customer does not pay for natural gas services provided by PGW, a municipal lien (which is created by operation of the Pennsylvania Municipal Claim and Tax Lien Law, 53 P.S. §§ 7101, et. seq. (MCTLL)) may be docketed with the appropriate local court. The Commission held that it lacks jurisdiction over unpaid amounts for natural gas service provided by PGW when a municipal lien is docketed under the MCTLL. Based upon that conclusion, the Commission determined that once a lien is docketed, PGW may not apply rules set forth in its Commission-approved tariff to the arrearage amount giving rise to the lien and may not show that arrearage amount on its monthly bills to nonpaying customers. The PUC assessed civil penalties in the total amount of approximately \$0.1 million against PGW, ordered PGW to refund sums totaling approximately \$1.0 million to the complainants, correct its practices in the assessment of late payment charges on unpaid balances, and modify the payment application sequence associated with partial payments. This would require PGW to make changes to PGW's billing system.

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Schedule of Findings and Responses
August 31, 2019 and 2018

In response, PGW filed the present appeals with the Pennsylvania Commonwealth Court (at Docket Nos. 1291 CD 2018, 1404 CD 2018 and 1405 CD 2018) from the Commission's decision in each group of complaints. Oral argument before the Court took place on November 12, 2019. On December 9, 2019, the Court reversed the orders of the PUC, finding that: (i) the PUC committed an error of law in holding that it lacked jurisdiction over gas charges subject to docketed liens, (ii) the PUC committed an error of law in holding that PGW could not continue to impose late fees of 1.5% per month on delinquent accounts once the City dockets a lien, and (iii) the PUC erred in imposing penalties, ordering refunds of previously imposed late fees, and directing billing changes relating to charges subject to docketed liens. At this time, no appeal of the Court's decision has been taken by the other participants in the cases. PGW cannot predict, with any degree of certainty, the outcome of any potential appeal or the potential range of loss, however, the Company believes that there is a sound basis for the positions advanced by PGW and adopted by the Commonwealth Court.

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Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)

Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Fiscal year ending							
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014		
Total pension liability: Service cost	\$ 6,554	6,103	5,823	5,399	4,890	8,924		
Interest cost	57,241	55,718	55,443	55,903	52,377	47,098		
Changes in benefit terms Differences between expected and actual experience	(12,089)	 15,706	2,182	(8,840)	 17,961	59,326		
Changes in assumptions	(1,834)	(3,864)	(7,952)	26,748	44,876	_		
Benefit payments	 (53,893)	(52,627)	(51,376)	(50,447)	(46,917)	(42,913)		
Net change in total pension liability	(4,021)	21,036	4,120	28,763	73,187	72,435		
Total pension liability (beginning)	 804,507	783,471	779,351	750,588	677,401	604,966		
Total pension liability (ending)	 800,486	804,507	783,471	779,351	750,588	677,401		
Plan fiduciary net position:								
Contributions – employer	28,570	29,143	27,918	21,123	21,106	24,934		
Contributions – employee	1,249	1,078	852	602	393	239		
Net investment income Benefit payments	34,260 (53,893)	44,310 (52,627)	61,003 (51,376)	2,872 (50,447)	24,472 (46,917)	75,303 (42,913)		
Administrative expense	(192)	(184)	(129)	(1,611)	(1,480)	(732)		
Net change in fiduciary net position	 9,994	21,720	38,268	(27,461)	(2,426)	56,831		
Plan fiduciary net position (beginning)	543,246	521,526	483,258	510,719	513,145	456,314		
Plan fiduciary net position (ending)	553,240	543,246	521,526	483,258	510,719	513,145		
Net pension liability (ending)	\$ 247,246	261,261	261,945	296,093	239,869	164,256		
Net position as a percentage of pension liability	 69.11 %	67.53 %	66.57 %	62.01 %	68.04 %	75.75 %		
Covered payroll for the year ended June 30,	\$ 98,454	101,271	94,767	90,860	95,187	103,530		
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	251.13 %	257.98 %	276.41 %	325.88 %	252.00 %	158.66 %		

Notes to schedule:

The amounts presented in each fiscal year were determined as of the June 30 that occurred within the fiscal year Historical information:

The Company has presented the information noted above for those years for which information is available.

Ten-year trend information will be presented prospectively

Changes in assumptions:

Investment Rate of Return: 7.30% in 2016-2019, 7.65% in 2015, 7.95% in 2014

Mortality Rates: Adopted RP-2014 static mortality table in FY 2016 generationally projected with scale MP-2015 in FY 2016,

MP-2016 in FY 2017, MP-2017 in FY 2018, and MP-2018 in FY 2019; RP-2000 static mortality projected to the year of valuation prior to FY 2016

Unaudited - see accompanying independent auditors' report.

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Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)

Schedule of Pension Contributions

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

Fiscal year ending	 2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Actuarially determined contribution Contributions made	\$ 28,797 28,797	28,395 28,395	29,260 29,260	26,476 26,476	21,526 21,526	24,385 24,385	23,673 23,673	23,802 23,802	22,936 22,936	23,099 23,099
Contribution deficiency/(excess)	\$ 									
Covered payroll for the year ended August 31,	\$ 99,494	97,431	91,176	87,416	91,579	99,606	101,968	102,279	102,279	102,103
Contributions as a percent of covered payroll	28.94 %	29.14 %	32.09 %	30.29 %	23.51 %	24.48 %	23.22 %	23.27 %	22.42 %	22.62 %

Notes to schedule:

Actuarial Valuation Date: July 1 for FY 2015-2018 and September 1 for prior periods

Methods and assumptions used to determine contributions:

Actuarial Cost Method: Projected Unit Credit

Asset Valuation Method: Assets smoothed over a five-year period beginning in FY 2016 and Market Value in FY 2015 and prior periods

Amortization Method: Contributions based on greater of 20-year level dollar open amortization method or 30-year level dollar closed amortization method

Salary Increases: 4.50% General Inflation: 2.00%

Investment Rate of Return: 7.30% in FY 2019, 7.30% in FY 2016-2018, 7.65% in FY 2015

Mortality Rates: RP-2014 static mortality generationally projected with scale MP-2014 in FY 2015, MP-2015 in FY 2016, MP-2016 in FY 2017, MP-2017 in FY 2018 and MP-2018 in FY 2019 RP-2000 static mortality projected to the year of valuation for all periods prior to 2015

Unaudited – see accompanying independent auditors' report.

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Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)

Schedule of Changes in the Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

		Fi	scal year ending	
		2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB liability:				
Service cost	\$	6,267	5,180	5,315
Interest cost		40,262	38,182	39,961
Differences between expected and actual experience		(64,606)	(5,345)	(30,973)
Changes in assumptions Benefit payments		7,708 (28,729)	61,382 (29,747)	(6,481) (30,370)
Deficit payments		(20,729)	(29,747)	(30,370)
Net change in total OPEB liability		(39,098)	69,652	(22,548)
Total OPEB liability (beginning)	_	559,631	489,979	512,527
Total OPEB liability (ending)		520,533	559,631	489,979
Plan fiduciary net position:				
Contributions – employer		47,229	48,247	48,870
Investment income		(14,755)	22,669	10,710
Benefit payments		(28,729)	(29,747)	(30,370)
Administrative, investment management expenses and bank fees	_	(34)	(49)	(30)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position		3,711	41,120	29,180
Plan fiduciary net position (beginning)	_	180,743	139,623	110,443
Plan fiduciary net position (ending)	_	184,454	180,743	139,623
Net OPEB liability (ending)	\$	336,079	378,888	350,356
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		35.4 %	32.3 %	28.5 %
Covered employee payroll for the year ended December 31,		120,132	118,636	109,440
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll		279.76 %	319.37 %	320.14 %

Notes to Schedule:

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the calendar-year end that occurred within the fiscal year

Historical information:

The Company has presented the information noted above for those years for which information is available Ten-year trend information will be presented prospectively.

Changes in assumptions:

Discount rate: 7.30% in 2018 and in 2017, 7.95% in 2016

Mortality Rates: Adopted the sex-distinct RP-2014 Employee, Healthy Annuitant and Disabled Retiree Mortality Tables (head-count weighted) projection with scale MP-2018, MP-2017, MP-2015 in 2016

Unaudited – see accompanying independent auditors' report.

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Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)

Schedule of OPEB Contributions

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

Fiscal year ending		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Actuarially determined contribution Contributions made	\$	33,405 47,548	37,638 47,114	37,639 48,065	41,782 49,551	37,980 48,847	38,062 44,362	41,216 42,242	47,071 44,486	46,622 41,719	50,152 21,706
Contribution deficiency/(excess)	\$_	(14,143)	(9,476)	(10,426)	(7,769)	(10,867)	(6,300)	(1,026)	2,585	4,903	28,446
Covered employee payroll for the year ended August 31,		128,642	130,171	119,667	112,956	114,074	115,174	110,120	106,308	106,943	106,637
Contributions as a percent of covered employee payroll		36.96 %	36.19 %	40.17 %	43.87 %	42.82 %	38.52 %	38.36 %	41.85 %	39.01 %	20.36 %

Notes to schedule:

Actuarial Valuation Date: September 1 (beginning of each fiscal year)

Methods ad assumptions used to determine contributions:

Actuarial Cost Method: Entry Age Cost Method

Asset Valuation Method: Market Value

Per Capita Claims: ASOP Actuarial Standards

Salary Increases: 4.5% in FY 2015 through 2019, and 3.0% in prior periods

General Inflation: 3.0%

Participation Rates: Assumed 100.0% of future retirees who meet the eligibility requirements will participate in the OPEB plan. Current retirees who have opted out of coverage are assumed to continue to receive opt out payments in the future Life Insurance: The claims cost for life insurance is based on the actuarial present value of projected life insurance claims increased by 15.0% to reflect the cost of the insurance funding vehicle.

Discount rate: 7.30% in FY 2019 through 2017, 7.95% in FY 2013 through FY 2016, 8.00% in FY 2011 and 2012, and 5.00% in prior periods

Mortality Rates: Adopted the sex-distinct RP-2014 Employee, Healthy Annuitant and Disabled Retiree Mortality tables (head-count weighted) projection with scale MP-2018 in FY 2019, MP-2017 in FY 2018, MP-2016 in FY 2017, MP-2015 in 2016, MP-2014 in FY 2015, and the 2014 Static Annuitant and Non-Annuitant Mortality table as set forth in Treasury Regulation Section 1.430(h)(3)-1(e) in FY 2013, the 2013 Static Annuitant and Non-Annuitant Mortality table as set forth in Treasury Regulation Section 1.430(h)(3)-1(e) in FY 2013, the 2012 Static Annuitant and Non-Annuitant Mortality Table in FY 2011 and prior years

Unaudited - see accompanying independent auditors' report.