



DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

STATE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

An Enterprise Fund
of the State of California

*Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022
(with comparative amounts for fiscal year ending June 30, 2021)*



*A drone view of water levels at the Bidwell Bar Bridge
located at Lake Oroville in Butte County, California.
Photo taken March 8, 2023.*

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*The Dutch Slough Tidal Marsh Restoration Project site, located
in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta near Oakley, California.
Photo taken May 18, 2023.*

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Gavin Newsom, *Governor*

NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY

Wade Crowfoot, *Secretary for Natural Resources*

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

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Director

Cindy Messer

Lead Deputy Director

Vacant

Assistant Lead Deputy Director

Gary Lippner

Deputy Director

Stephanie Varrelman

Deputy Director

Ted Craddock

Deputy Director

Kristopher Tjernell

Deputy Director

Tom Gibson

General Counsel

Paul Gosselin

Deputy Director

John Paasch

Deputy Director

Bianca Sievers

Deputy Director

John Andrew

Deputy Director

Kasey Schimke

Deputy Director

Margaret Mohr

Deputy Director

Delphine Hou

Deputy Director

Division of Fiscal Services

Vinay Narjit Singh Behl, CPA

Comptroller & Chief Financial Officer

Manager, Division of Fiscal Services

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SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND KEY FINANCIAL OFFICERS



Karla Nemeth
DIRECTOR

Karla Nemeth was appointed Director of Water Resources by Governor Edmund G. Brown on January 10, 2018, and was reappointed by Governor Gavin Newsom on June 28, 2019. Prior to her appointment as Director, Ms. Nemeth had worked at the California Natural Resources Agency as the Governor's Deputy Secretary and Senior Advisor for Water Policy since 2014. Ms. Nemeth was Bay Delta Conservation Plan Project Manager from 2009 to 2014. Prior to joining the California Natural Resources Agency, Ms. Nemeth was Environmental and Public Affairs Director for the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District from 2005 to 2009 and Community Affairs Manager at Jones and Stokes from 2003 to 2005.

Ms. Nemeth has a Master of Public Administration from the University of Washington.



Cindy Messer
LEAD DEPUTY DIRECTOR

Cindy Messer was appointed Chief Deputy Director of the Department in February 2017. The Chief Deputy Director is responsible for many of the Department's water management and administrative policy issues. Ms. Messer served as Assistant Chief Deputy Director from January 2016 until February 2017. Prior to joining the Department, Ms. Messer was the Deputy Director of the Planning, Performance and Technology Division at the Delta Stewardship Council since 2012.

Ms. Messer has a Bachelor's Degree in Environmental Policy Analysis and Planning from the University of California, Davis, and a Master's Degree in Conservation Biology from California State University, Sacramento.



Stephanie Varrelman
DEPUTY DIRECTOR,
BUSINESS OPERATIONS

Stephanie Varrelman was appointed Deputy Director of Business Operations in May 2022. In this position, Varrelman is responsible for all Business Operations functions for the Department including fiscal management, human resources, procurement and contracting, facilities management, printing and mail, and information technology services. Additionally, Varrelman oversees the internal auditing, equal employment opportunity, and bond accountability functions, as well as the Electric Power Fund and Wildfire Charge Fund programs. Prior to becoming Deputy Director, Varrelman served as DWR's Equal Employment Opportunity Officer and worked in a variety of policy and administrative positions within Executive and Business Operations.

Varrelman earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in History from the University of California, Davis, and a Master of Arts degree in History from California State University, Sacramento.



Hong Lin
FINANCIAL MANAGER
STATE WATER PROJECT

Hong Lin was appointed as the State Water Project Financial Manager in June 2020. As the State Water Project Financial Manager, Dr. Lin reports to the State Water Project Deputy Director and provides high level policy advice to the Director and State Water Project senior management regarding the investment of resources to maintain and improve State Water Project operations. Additionally, Dr. Lin oversees the development and implementation of policies for comprehensive asset management and capital investment programs for the rehabilitation and refurbishment of State Water Project facilities in collaboration with State Water Project senior managers and senior managers of the Contractors. Prior to becoming the State Water Project Financial Manager, Dr. Lin served within the Department as an Advisor to the Executive Director of Delta Conveyance.

Prior to joining the Department, Dr. Lin worked on various water, wastewater and stormwater projects in consulting, private industry and local government. Dr. Lin is a registered professional engineer in California and received her Ph.D. degree in Civil Engineering from Louisiana State University.



Vinay Narjit Singh Behl, CPA
COMPTROLLER & CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Vinay Narjit Singh Behl has served as the Manager of the Division of Fiscal Services since April 2017 and as such is the Controller and Chief Financial Officer of the Department. Mr. Behl manages and directs the activities of the Budget Office, General Accounting Branch, Enterprise Accounting Branch, Financial Analysis and Risk Management Office, Administration/Out of State Travel, and Master Data Office, which includes the long term financial planning of the State Water Project and management of the outstanding debt of the Department.

Prior to joining the Department Mr. Behl served as Chief Financial Officer of a subsidiary of Guardian Life Insurance Corporation from 2015 through 2017, Chief Financial Officer of an operating division of the United States Department of Health and Human Services from 2010 to 2015 and Vice President of Finance for multinational software companies from 1997 to 2010. Mr. Behl has a Master's Degree in International Financial Management and a Master's Degree in Business Administration from the University of California, Davis. Mr. Behl is a licensed Certified Public Accountant in Delaware and California with various certifications in Accounting, Audit and Finance.

He is also a graduate of the prestigious Strategic Leadership program for Healthcare Executives from Cornell University. In addition, Vinay has held official positions as an advisory board member on the Performance and Accountability committee composed of eight members selected nationwide of American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) tasked with recommending performance improvements and governance in large organizations.



Tom Gibson
GENERAL COUNSEL

Tom Gibson was appointed Chief Counsel for the Department by Governor Gavin Newsom on June 11, 2021. As the Chief Counsel, Mr. Gibson oversees a staff of more than 60 attorneys providing legal advice and support in a variety of subject areas, including water, environment, energy, bond financing, real property, contracts, employment, constructions, and records management. The Chief Counsel's office also supports and coordinates with the California Attorney General and manages outside counsel for all Department litigation. Prior to being appointed as the Chief Counsel for the Department, Mr. Gibson served at the California Natural Resources Agency as the Deputy Secretary and Special Counsel for Water from 2019 to 2020, Undersecretary from 2016 to 2019, and the Deputy Secretary and General Counsel from 2014 to 2016. Also, Mr. Gibson served in multiple positions from 2007 to 2014 at the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, including Assistant Chief Counsel and Chief Counsel.

Prior to joining the state of California, Mr. Gibson was a Partner at Best, Best & Krieger LLP from 2005 to 2008 and an Associate at Hyman, Phelps & McNamara P.C. from 1999 to 2002 and Kronick, Moskovitz, Tiedemann & Girard P.C. from 1997 to 1999. Mr. Gibson has a Juris Doctor Degree from Northwestern School of Law of Lewis & Clark College.



Ted Craddock
DEPUTY DIRECTOR,
STATE WATER PROJECT

Ted Craddock was appointed State Water Project Deputy Director on May 18, 2020, after having served as the Acting State Water Project Deputy Director since July 5, 2019. Mr. Craddock has been with the Department for over 24 years. Prior to becoming the Acting State Water Project Deputy Director in July 2019, he served as Executive Manager of the Oroville emergency recovery effort and provided leadership for the State Water Project's dam safety and infrastructure initiatives. Prior to that appointment, Mr. Craddock held the positions of Chief of the Hydropower License Planning and Compliance Office, manager of the East Branch Extension program, and Advisor to the State Water Project Deputy Director. Mr. Craddock received a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil and Materials Engineering from the University of California, Davis and is a licensed Professional Engineer.

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A drone view of Lake Davis, part of the California State Water Project and located on Big Grizzly Creek, a tributary of the Middle Fork Feather River, in Plumas County in Northern California. Photo taken May 19, 2020.

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

The mountains are covered with deep snow after nine back-to-back winter storms in Twin Bridges along Highway 50 in El Dorado County, California. At nearby Sierra-at-Tahoe Ski Resort the snow total for the winter 2022-23 season has received 380 inches, with 179 inches of snow in January 2023.

Photo taken February 1, 2023.

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August 31, 2023

To the Citizens of the State of California:

We are pleased to present the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the State Water Resources Development System (the System) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, with comparative amounts for fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, along with the Independent Auditor's Report. The ACFR has been prepared by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) in conformance with the principles and standards for financial reporting set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with DWR management. We believe that the data, as presented, is accurate in all material respects; that its presentation fairly shows the financial position and the results of the System's operations as measured by the financial activity of its various funds; and that the included disclosures will provide the reader with an understanding of the System's financial affairs.

This ACFR was prepared using the financial reporting requirements as prescribed by GASB Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments (GASB 34), as amended. This GASB Statement requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of a Management's Discussion & Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

The Reporting Entity and Its Services

REPORTING ENTITY

The System operates as an Enterprise fund of the State of California administered by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR)¹. DWR operates within the Natural Resources Agency of the State of California, and is responsible for the planning, construction, and operation of the System. The System includes the State Water Project (SWP), the Davis-Grunsky Act Program, and the San Joaquin Drainage Implementation Program.

DWR was established in 1956 by an act of the State Legislature that combined the functions of the Water Project Authority and certain responsibilities of the Department of Public Works' former Division of Water Resources. At present, DWR employs approximately 3,433 full-time staff throughout the State, of which approximately 2,059 are allocated to the System. The Director of DWR oversees the Department's activities, with the assistance of a Lead Deputy Director and 12 Deputy Directors. The Director, Lead Deputy Director, Deputy Director for the State Water Project, and General Counsel are each appointed by the Governor.

DWR's operations, with respect to the SWP, are accounted for and conducted under Segments² consisting of special funds established by the California Water Code. These Segments are (a) the State Water Resources Development Bond Fund (Bond Fund), which was formed when the voters of the State of California passed the Burns-Porter Act in 1960; and (b) the Central Valley Project Construction Fund (Construction Fund) and the Central Valley Project Revenue Fund (Revenue Fund), which were enabled under California's Central Valley Project Act of 1933.

DWR's operations, with respect to the System, are separate and apart from DWR's operations that are primarily funded by State General Fund appropriations and from DWR's Power Supply Program and DWR's Wildfire Fund.

SERVICES

The System encompasses dams, reservoirs, pumping plants, power plants, aqueducts, and pipelines owned³ and operated by the State of California. The System was developed in order to deliver water to areas of need, throughout the State, for domestic, industrial, and agricultural purposes, as well as to provide flood control, recreation, fish and wildlife enhancement, hydroelectric power, and other benefits. DWR is responsible for the planning, construction, and operation of the System. All 647 miles of the initially planned aqueduct system have been completed. The 443-mile main stem of the California Aqueduct runs from a point near Stockton southward to a terminus in Riverside County. The dependable annual water supply available for delivery by the existing System varies yearly depending on hydrologic conditions and regulatory mandates.

JOINT-USE FACILITIES

Portions of the System consist of facilities developed and used jointly with the Federal Central Valley Water Project (FCVP) operated by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). In addition, both projects have primary sources of water north of

1 See the accompanying MD&A for more on Enterprise Funds

2 See the accompanying MD&A for more on the System's Segments

3 Certain assets are owned jointly by the State and the United States Bureau of Reclamation. See *Joint-Use Facilities*

the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta), transport water across the Delta and draw water from the southern edge of the Delta. The FCVP, like the System, provides water for irrigation in the Central Valley, urban water supply, water quality, flood control, power, recreation, and fish and wildlife enhancement. Capital costs, for the jointly developed facilities, are shared approximately 55 percent State and 45 percent Federal.

In 1986, the System and USBR entered into a Coordinated Operation Agreement (COA) under which the System and the FCVP coordinate operations, including releases from upstream reservoirs and pumping from the Delta. The COA permits increase operational efficiency of both projects, ensures that each project receives an equitable share of available surplus water and provides for sharing of responsibilities in meeting certain Delta water quality standards.

On December 12, 2018, the System and USBR executed an amendment to the COA that, among other things, revised the sharing responsibilities related to Delta water quality standards. Under the amended COA, in certain water year types the System's share of responsibility for meeting water quality standards for the Delta could be larger in dry years and smaller in wet years.

THE WATER SUPPLY CONTRACTS

DWR has entered into Water Supply Contracts with 29 local public agencies (SWP Contractors), which provide for DWR to recover substantially all System costs. The SWP Contractors are principally located in the San Francisco Bay Area, the Central Coast, the Central Valley, and Southern California, and their service areas encompass approximately 22 percent of the State's land area and approximately 69 percent of its population.

Payments by the SWP Contractors under the Water Supply Contracts provide for the operation, maintenance, planning, and capital costs, including interest, of the SWP. The SWP Contractors may request up to a maximum annual aggregate amount totaling 4,172,786 acre-feet of water from the System. This maximum does not assure delivery of that amount of water, but rather provides the basis for proportional allocation of available supplies and certain costs among the SWP Contractors.

Generally, the existing Water Supply Contracts are to remain in effect with varying termination dates ranging between 2035 and 2042 (depending upon when an individual contract was first signed) or until all bonds issued to finance construction costs of SWP facilities have been repaid (currently fiscal 2036), whichever period is longer. Under its Water Supply Contract, each SWP Contractor may request water deliveries from the SWP up to a maximum specified annual amount and agrees to pay its allocated share of the costs of gathering, storing, conveying, and delivering water. Generally, DWR's costs of providing the facilities of the SWP, including interest, are payable by the SWP Contractors whether or not water is delivered. If a SWP Contractor defaults under their Water Supply Contract, DWR may, upon six months' notice, suspend water deliveries to that SWP Contractor. During such period, the SWP Contractor remains obligated to make all payments required by the Water Supply Contract. If a SWP Contractor fails or is unable to raise sufficient funds, by other means, to make contract payments, the SWP Contractor is required, by the contract, to levy a tax or assessment sufficient for such purpose.

DWR and the affected SWP Contractors have entered into an Off-Aqueduct Power Facilities Amendment, East Branch Enlargement Amendment, Water System Revenue Bond Amendment, Coastal Branch Extension Amendment, East Branch Extension Amendment, and a South Bay Aqueduct Enlargement Amendment to the Water Supply Contracts for the purpose of financing certain Water System Projects. These Amendments established procedures to provide for the payment of construction costs financed with Revenue Bonds by establishing separate subcategories of charges to produce the revenues required to pay all of the annual financing costs, including coverage, of the Bonds allocable to such Amendment Projects. If any SWP Contractor defaults on payment under any of these Amendments, other than the Coastal Branch Extension Amendment, East Branch Extension Amendment, and the South Bay Aqueduct Enlargement Amendment, the shortfall may be collected from non-defaulting affected SWP Contractors, subject to certain limitations.

In December 1994, representatives of DWR and certain SWP Contractors adopted a set of principles pursuant to which additional amendments to the Water Supply Contracts have since been negotiated. These amendments are collectively known as the "Monterey Amendment." The Monterey Amendment includes provisions relating to the allocation of water, the transfer of the land and related assets of the Kern Fan Element, the operation of certain SWP reservoirs, transfers of the annual Table A amounts, other water transfers, the creation of and limitations on a Department reserve for operation, maintenance and replacement costs, and the description of facilities that may be financed with revenue bonds. In addition, the Monterey Amendment provides for the reduction of annual Water Supply Contract charges.

Economic Overview

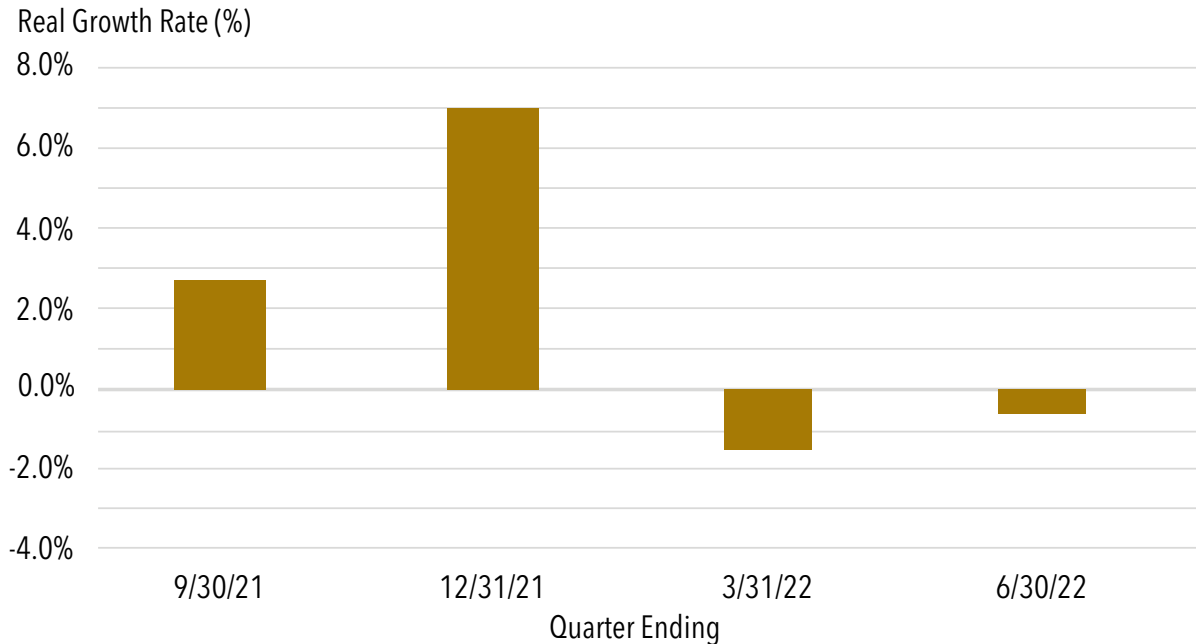
A MACROECONOMIC VIEW

Under normal circumstances, the Department's day-to-day operations are not materially impacted by fluctuations in global or national economic conditions. Generally, macroeconomic trends can affect market interest rates and energy costs, which in turn can impact investment income earned on financial assets, borrowing costs, and water transportation costs. Significant changes in economic conditions also can affect the availability and cost of bank credit products and other sources of capital relied on by the Department from time to time. The following economic overview primarily focuses on economic metrics during the period covered by the ACFR (fiscal year ended June 30, 2022) but also includes commentary regarding factors impacting the U.S. economy throughout 2022 and through mid-2023.

The Federal Reserve Bank (the Fed) began hiking the Fed Funds Target Rate in March 2022 to combat inflation (which reached a 40-year high of 9.1% in June 2022) and Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 created significant geopolitical uncertainty. These developments contributed to deep selloffs in both U.S. stock and bond markets in fiscal year 2022, with the S&P 500 Index falling 21% from a peak of 4,796 on January 3, 2022 to 3,785 as of June 30, 2022 and the 10-year UST yield rising from a low of 1.17% on August 3, 2021 to 3.02% as of June 30, 2022.

U.S. real GDP growth slowed to 2.1% in calendar year 2022, significantly lower than the 5.9% growth recorded in 2021. In the second half of fiscal year 2022, the U.S. economy actually contracted, with quarterly real GDP growth of -1.6% and -0.6% reported for the quarters ending March 31, 2022 and June 30, 2022. However, GDP growth turned positive in the second half of 2022 and the economy posted a 2.4% quarterly growth rate in the most recent calendar quarter ending June 30, 2023.

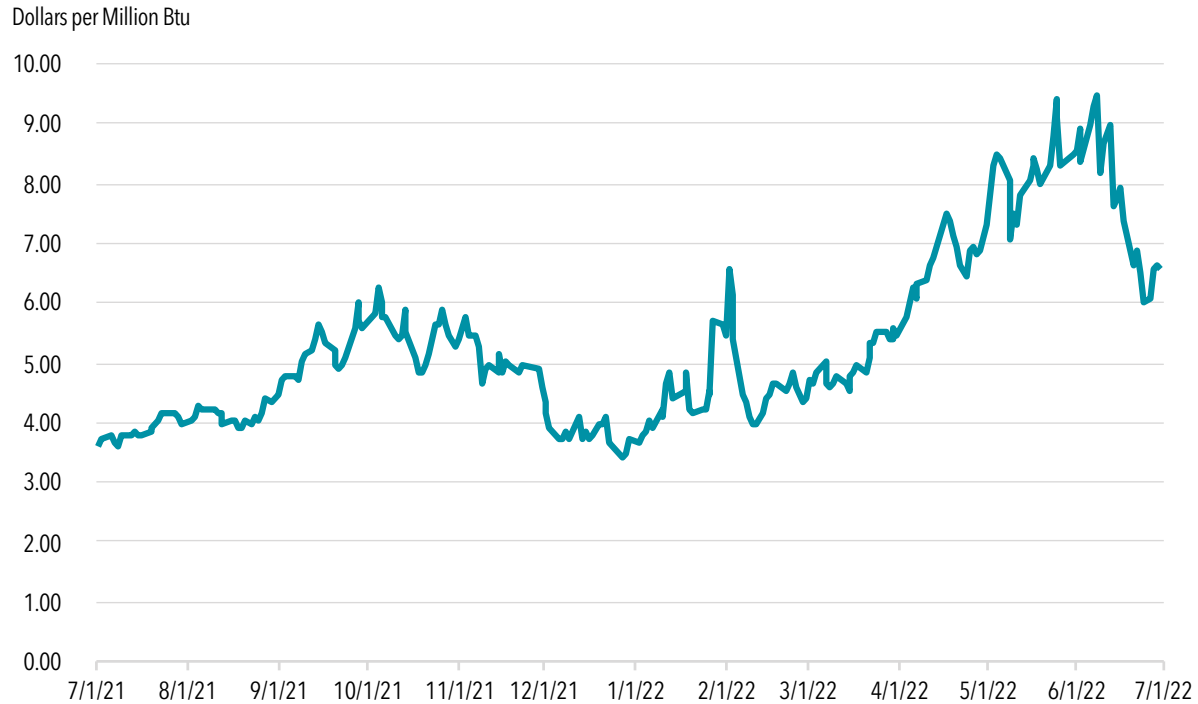
Quarterly U.S. Real GDP Growth



The Fed hiked interest rates 1.50% in fiscal year 2022, increasing the Target Rate upper bound from 0.25% in March to 1.75% at the June 15, 2022 FOMC meeting. The tightening of monetary policy continued into 2023, with the Fed raising the target fed funds rate by an additional 3.75% between July 2022 and July 2023. Overall, the rate hikes totaled 5.25% with the target upper bound Fed Funds rate rising to 5.50% after the July 26, 2024 FOMC meeting. As of August 15, 2023, The Fed's aggressive tightening of monetary policy had succeeded in lowering 5-year and 10-year inflation expectations to 2.26% and 2.33%, but recession risk was elevated with the Bloomberg economist survey showing a 60% of chance of recession. In March 2023, the failure of Silicon Valley Bank triggered concerns about the health of the international banking system, but the impact on the banking system overall, and the economy, was minimal.

In energy markets, the Henry Hub natural gas spot price averaged \$5.28 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) during fiscal year 2022 due primarily to the impact of Russia's invasion of Ukraine on global natural gas markets. Natural gas prices generally declined into 2023, and as of August 15, 2023 were about \$2.66 per MMBtu well below the fiscal year high of \$9.40 per MMBtu reached on May 25, 2022.

Natural Gas Henry Hub Spot Price: FY 2022



CALIFORNIA ECONOMY

According to the California Department of Finance, California remained the fifth largest economy in the world in 2022 for the sixth consecutive year, despite high inflation, the war in Ukraine and the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 global pandemic. The State's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by \$225 billion to total nearly \$3.6 trillion in current dollar terms, ranking ahead of India and behind Germany. The State recovered nearly all the 2.8 million job losses caused by the pandemic by June 2022. The State unemployment rate was 4.2% in 2022, down from 7.3% in 2021.

The May 2023 Revision to the Governor's 2023-24 Budget forecast projected California's nonfarm job growth to slow in 2023 and into early 2024, in line with the slowing of U.S. real GDP growth. The forecast projects California's unemployment rate to increase through 2025 as current tight financial conditions soften the labor market. The unemployment rate is projected to peak in early 2025 at 5.2% before moderating to 5.0% thereafter. Nominal personal income is projected to grow by 4.6% in 2023 and 4.1% in 2024, up from the 0.4% growth recorded in 2022. California's inflation rate peaked at 8.3% in June 2022, with rates of 4.3% and 3.1% forecast for 2023 and 2024.

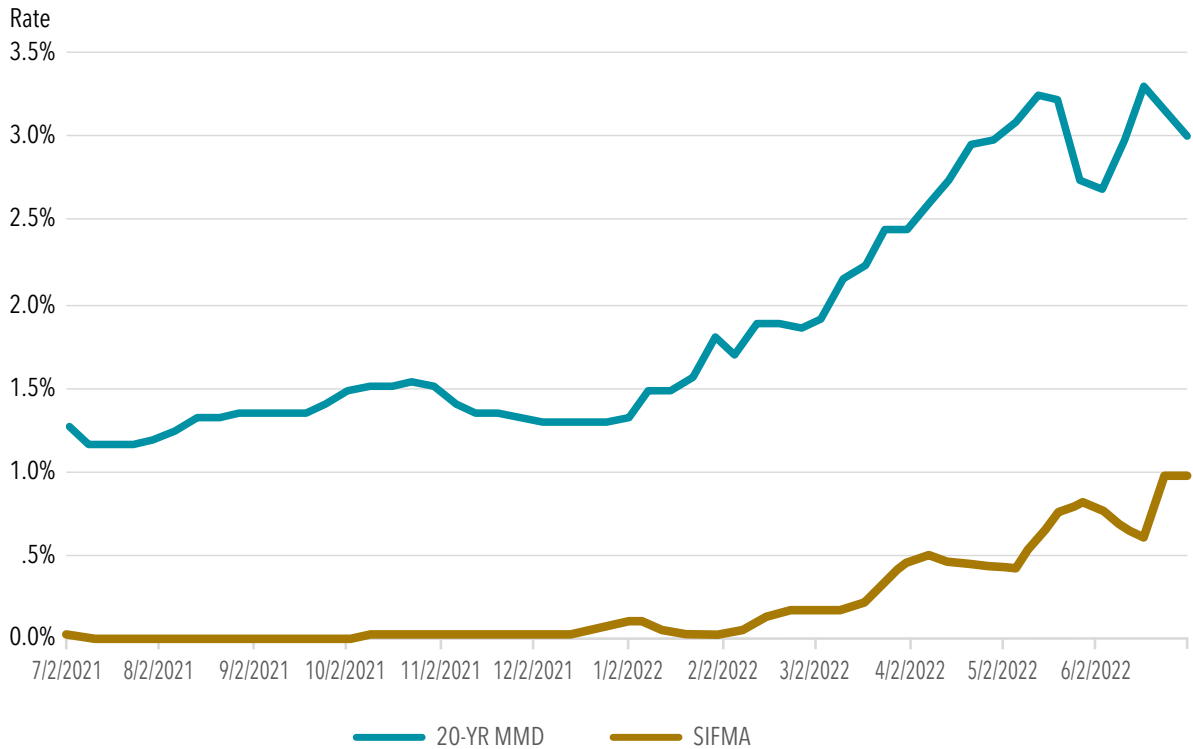
INTEREST RATES

Long-term tax-exempt interest rates as represented by the 20-Year MMD "AAA" tax-exempt fixed rate bond yield rose significantly during fiscal year 2022, from about 1.30% at the beginning of the fiscal year to about 3.00% at the end of the fiscal year. Long-term tax-exempt rates were volatile into 2023, fluctuating between about 3.00% and 4.00%. As of August 15, 2023, the 20-Year MMD "AAA" tax-exempt fixed rate bond yield was 3.29%.

Variable rate tax-exempt rates as represented by the 7-day SIFMA Index also rose significantly during fiscal year 2022

from a low of 0.03% on July 1, 2021 to 0.91% on June 30, 2022, as short-term tax-exempt rates tracked the Fed Funds rate higher. The SIFMA Index continued to rise into 2023 amid significant volatility. It hit a high of 4.35% on March 22, 2023 and was 3.00% as of August 15, 2023⁴.

Municipal Yields: FY 2022



In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the Department did not sell any long-term bond issues. In September of 2022, the Department issued its tax-exempt \$248,260,000 Central Valley Project Water System Revenue Bonds, Series BF with a final maturity of 2035, a weighted average life of 9.6 years and an average borrowing cost of 2.91%.

State Water Project

STATE WATER PROJECT CAPITAL PROJECTS

Since the State Water Project began construction in 1960, its original scope has been modified and expanded to address the needs of the growing population as well as commercial, industrial and agricultural demands for water in California. The following table shows the projects that have been undertaken as part of the State Water Project and the amounts that have been spent, as of September 2022, for each project and each's project's estimated future capital expenditures.

⁴ Bloomberg LP

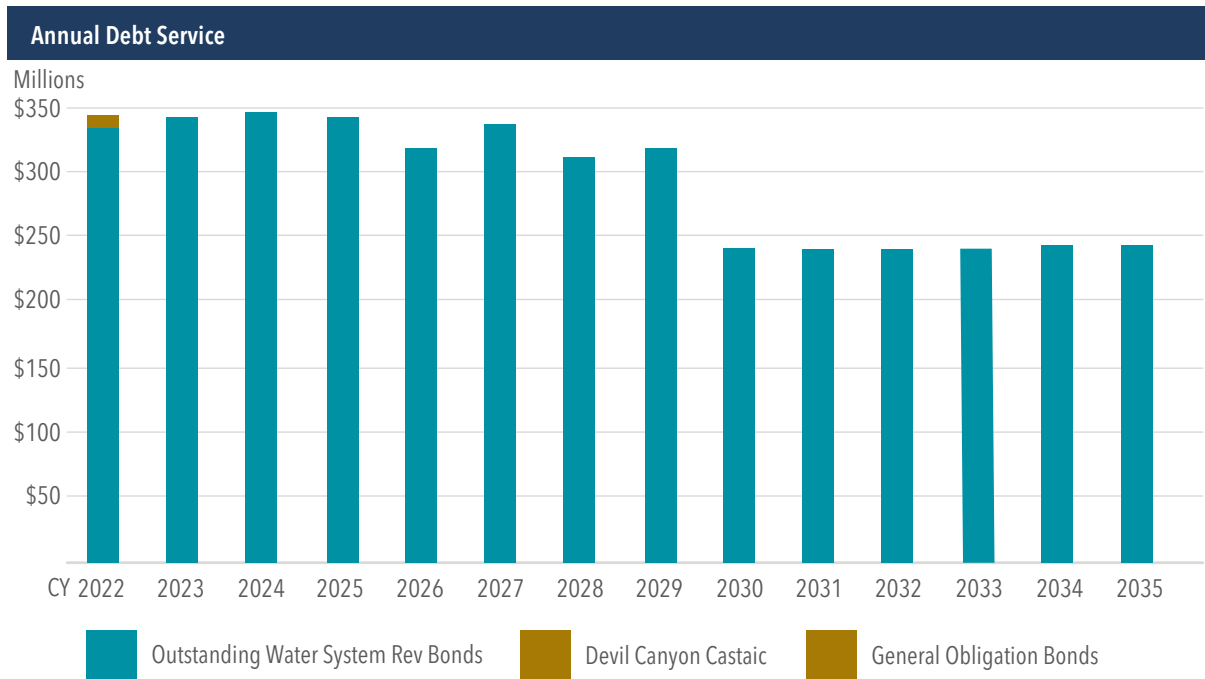
Estimated Capital Financing from Water System Revenue Bonds for Existing Water System Projects (in Millions)

Water System Project	Capital Expenditures Series A through BF	Estimated Future Capital Expenditures ⁽¹⁾	Total Capital Expenditures ⁽⁵⁾
Power plants:			
Small Hydro Project	\$ 46.6	\$ 0.0	\$ 46.6
Pyramid Hydroelectric Project	74.4	0.0	74.4
Alamo Project	30.4	0.0	30.4
Bottle Rock Facilities ⁽²⁾	80.2	0.0	80.2
South Geysers Project ⁽³⁾	40.9	0.0	40.9
Reid Gardner Project ⁽⁴⁾	176.2	0.0	176.2
East Branch Enlargement – Phase I	453.0	0.0	453.0
Additional East Branch Improvements	124.1	0.0	124.1
East Branch Enlargement – Phase II	7.9	0.2	8.1
Delta Pumping Plant Completion	73.6	0.0	73.6
Suisun Marsh Environmental Facilities	37.2	0.0	37.2
San Bernardino Tunnel Intake Structure	29.3	0.0	29.3
San Luis Rock Quarry	4.5	0.0	4.5
Castle Rock–Lakeville Transmission Line	6.9	0.0	6.9
Midway-Wheeler Ridge Transmission Line	10.1	0.0	10.1
Kern Water Bank	37.0	0.0	37.0
Vista del Lago Visitor Center	9.0	0.0	9.0
North Bay Aqueduct–Phase II	87.1	0.0	87.1
North Bay Aqueduct Improvements – Terminal Tanks ⁽⁷⁾	7.4	6.1 ⁽⁶⁾	13.5
North Bay Aqueduct Alternate Intake	0.0	0.0	0.0
Project Monitor and Control System	71.5	0.0	71.5
SWP Communications System Replacement ⁽⁷⁾	38.4	0.9	39.3
Arroyo Pasajero Program	5.1	0.1	5.3
Hyatt Pump-Turbine Refurbishment ⁽⁷⁾	17.9	4.6 ⁽⁶⁾	22.5
Edmonston Pump Replacement ⁽⁷⁾	24.2	14.9 ⁽⁶⁾	39.1
Delta Facilities Program	448.6	178.2	626.8
Tehachapi East Afterbay ⁽⁵⁾	70.7	11.3	82.0
Perris Dam Remediation ⁽⁵⁾	135.1	113.5	248.6
Thermalito Powerplant Cleanup and Reconstruction ⁽⁷⁾	266.1	4.0	270.2
Oroville Dam Spillways Response, Recovery and Restoration ⁽⁷⁾	550.9	62.4	613.3
Oroville Dam Safety Comprehensive Needs Assessment ⁽⁷⁾	1.9	13.4	15.3
FERC Relicensing ⁽⁷⁾	42.6	57.4	100.0
Facilities Reconstruction and Improvement Project	1,023.6	1,868.9	2,892.5
Project Planning and Study Costs	112.8	36.2	149.0
Coastal Branch – Phase II	491.3	0.0	491.3
East Branch Extension – Phase I	126.0	0.0	126.0
East Branch Extension – Phase I Improvements ⁽⁵⁾	38.6	0.8 ⁽⁶⁾	39.4
East Branch Extension – Phase II ⁽⁵⁾	270.5	0.0	270.5
South Bay Aqueduct Enlargement and Improvement ⁽⁵⁾	273.0	0.0	273.0
Total Water System Projects ⁽⁸⁾	\$5,349.0	\$2,256.8	\$7,616.9

- (1) The projections contained in this table have been prepared by the Department's management for management purposes on the basis of certain assumptions, and consistent with certain requirements of the Water Supply Contracts. The projections are the responsibility of the Department.
- (2) Sold by the Department in 2001.
- (3) Sold by the Department in 2004.
- (4) The Department's ownership interest terminated in 2013.
- (5) The original Bond Anticipation Bonds ("BABs") for East Branch Extension – Phase I Improvements and East Branch Extension – Phase II exceeded the projected expenditures. \$44.5 million of the proceeds of the Series AE refunding of the BABs was redistributed from East Branch Extension – Phase I Improvements and East Branch Extension – Phase II to Communications System Replacement, Edmonston Pump Replacement, Tehachapi East Afterbay, Perris Dam Remediation, and South Bay Aqueduct Enlargement
- (6) Projects are completed. Amounts are treated as "Estimated Future Capital Expenditures" pending reallocation.
- (7) These projects are each a project authorized under the Resolution as part of the Facilities Reconstruction and Improvement Project, the Department has decided to show these projects individually due to the estimated aggregate principal amount.
- (8) Totals may not sum due to rounding.

STATE WATER PROJECT DEBT PROFILE

The Department currently has \$3.7 billion of total debt outstanding. These amounts include revenue bonds, general obligation bonds, commercial paper, and SB84 loan. The debt has a final maturity of December 1, 2035. The Department has generally structured each new money issuance of bonds with level annual debt service payments. However, from 2022 to the final maturity of the Department’s bonds in 2035, annual debt service payments on existing long-term debt will peak in 2024 at approximately \$347 million and gradually decline to approximately \$239 million.



STATE WATER PROJECT CREDIT RATINGS

The Department’s Water System Revenue Bond credit is rated AAA (highest possible rating) by Standard & Poor’s and Aa1 (second to highest possible rating) by Moody’s Investor’s Service. The Water System Revenue Bond credit rating is not tied to or impacted by the State of California’s general obligation bond ratings.

OROVILLE DAM SPILLWAY EMERGENCY REPAIRS

A steady barrage of storms in early 2017 led to the wettest January and February in 110 years of Feather River hydrologic records. While releases from the Oroville Dam were being made to accommodate these extraordinary conditions, a section of the main spillway chute was damaged. When the emergency spillway was activated, erosion occurred on the slope downstream of the emergency spillway crest structure. California Governor Edmund G. Brown issued four Proclamations of a State of Emergency between January 23, 2017 and March 7, 2017 addressing areas of flooding and potential flooding, throughout the State.

On February 12, 2017, concern regarding the potential risk to the emergency spillway crest structure prompted the Butte County Sheriff to issue an evacuation order for approximately 188,000 people living in Oroville and other downstream communities. The Department successfully dropped the water level of the lake while crews worked 24 hours a day to

repair erosion areas, place large rocks and concrete, remove eroded debris, construct or improve access roads, and begin the design for reconstruction efforts. The evacuation order was lifted on February 14, 2017.

Due to the magnitude of the project, repair of the main and emergency spillways was completed over multiple phases. To ensure public safety, the Department set and achieved a goal of November 1, 2017, to reconstruct the main spillway to handle flows of 100,000 cubic feet per second. In March 2018, the Department completed construction of a cut-off wall 750 feet downhill of the emergency spillway, which will prevent uphill erosion beyond the wall if the emergency spillway is ever used again. In spring of 2018, work on the main spillway ramped back up and the spillway was returned to operational status at its original design capacity in December 2018. At the emergency spillway, the Department constructed a splash pad that was completed in November 2018 and a buttress that was completed in March 2019. These two features are designed to bolster the integrity of the emergency spillway and the hillside downstream. In April 2019, the main spillway was successfully operated for the first time since its reconstruction. Major civil construction activities were completed in early 2020, and site rehabilitation and revegetation activities will continue through at least 2024.

Members of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Division of Safety of Dams, as well as dam experts on a board of consultants were actively engaged with the Department throughout the major civil construction and design portion (through mid-2020) of this project.

On April 1, 2017, former President Trump issued a Federal Major Disaster Declaration for areas in California affected by the severe storms and flooding, which will continue to provide for a federal contribution to the costs of the Department's emergency response activities and to the repair and replacement work at Oroville Dam. It was envisioned that costs associated with the recovery and restoration efforts at the Oroville Dam spillways would be approximately \$1.1 billion, with up to 75% expected to be reimbursed by the Federal Government. In March 2019, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) informed the Department that it did not consider the following costs to be eligible for reimbursement through its public assistance program: (i) approximately \$214 million in recovery costs (with a \$161 million federal cost share) for the upper portion of the main spillway and (ii) approximately \$290 million in costs (with a \$218 million federal cost share) for the recovery of the emergency spillway. The Department appealed FEMA's determination and provided additional information to support the Department's assertion that these costs should be eligible for reimbursement. FEMA responded to the Department's appeal in February 2020, finding that the costs associated with the upper portion of the main spillway are eligible for reimbursement, whereas the costs associated with the emergency spillway remain ineligible for reimbursement. In May 2020, the California Office of Emergency Services filed with FEMA, on behalf of the Department, an application for hazard mitigation grant program funding for these costs associated with the emergency spillway that are not being reimbursed through FEMA's public assistance program. However, this effort to obtain separate grant funding for the emergency spillway was ultimately unsuccessful. As a result, DWR will recover these remaining costs from its customer agencies per the terms of the long-term water supply contracts.

In March 2022, the Department updated its cost estimate for work associated with the recovery and restoration efforts at the Oroville Dam spillways to \$1.184 billion. Through ongoing discussions with FEMA, it has been determined that

\$361 million of this total will not be eligible for a FEMA cost share. As of April 2022, the Department had received \$479 million in federal reimbursement. Based on the Department's discussions with FEMA, the Department expects FEMA to provide an additional \$140 million through its Public Assistance program. These amounts are based on preliminary estimates and may be materially revised through the project close-out period.

The following table summarizes the current, approximate amounts and status of the costs and FEMA reimbursements for the Oroville Dam spillways restoration efforts described above. The table also shows the approximate portion of costs of such repair and replacement that is currently expected to be financed long-term with Bonds (assuming all FEMA reimbursements (other than funding under the federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program) described above and in the following chart are received) and paid by the SWP Contractors under the Water Supply Contracts.

Costs incurred through January 31, 2022	\$1.128 billion
Costs expected from July 1, 2022 through 2025	<u>\$ 56 million</u>
Total costs expected through 2025	\$1.184 billion
FEMA reimbursements to date	\$ 507 million
Expected future FEMA reimbursements (incl. retention)	\$ 110 million
Amount expected to be financed with Water System Revenue Bonds	<u>\$ 567 million</u>
Total sources (preliminary) expected through 2025	<u>\$1.184 billion</u>

The costs for the repair and replacement work at Oroville Dam were and are being financed with the proceeds of Notes, such costs that are not reimbursed by FEMA are expected to be financed long-term with Bonds. The Department does not believe the costs arising from this project will materially impact the Department's operations or ability to pay debt service on Bonds.

STATE WATER PROJECT CONTRACTORS

CONTRACTOR SHARE OF PAYMENTS

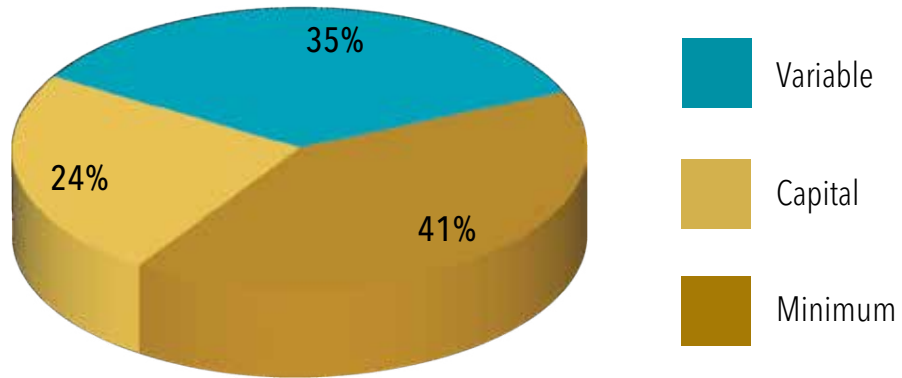
The State Water Project Contractors are billed each July for projected operating and capital costs for the upcoming calendar year including true-up of all prior year costs. These Annual Statements of Charges include three types of charges:

- Capital (Repay Construction, Major Replacement/Refurbishment Costs)
- Minimum (Repay O&M and Non-Capital Replacement Costs)
- Variable (Repay Power Costs)

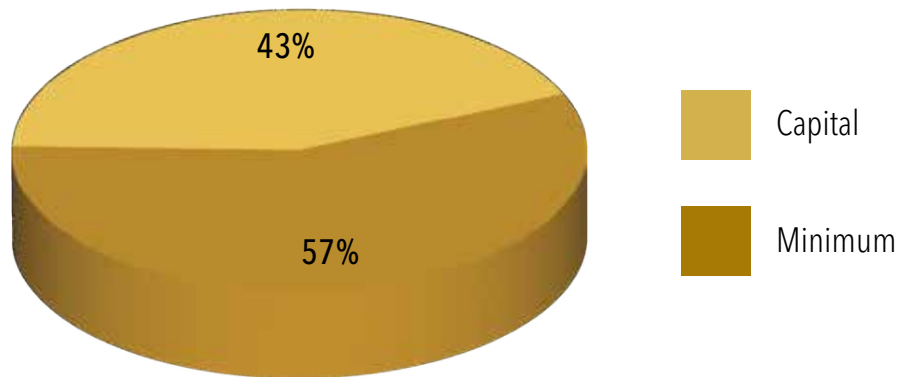
The capital, minimum and variable charges are applied in the following five main areas:

- Transportation - Capital, Minimum, Variable
- Conservation - Capital & Minimum
- Off-Aqueduct Power Facilities
- Water System Revenue Bond Surcharge
- Separate Bond Charges (East Branch Enlargement, East Branch Extension, Coastal Branch Extension, and South Bay Aqueduct Enlargement)

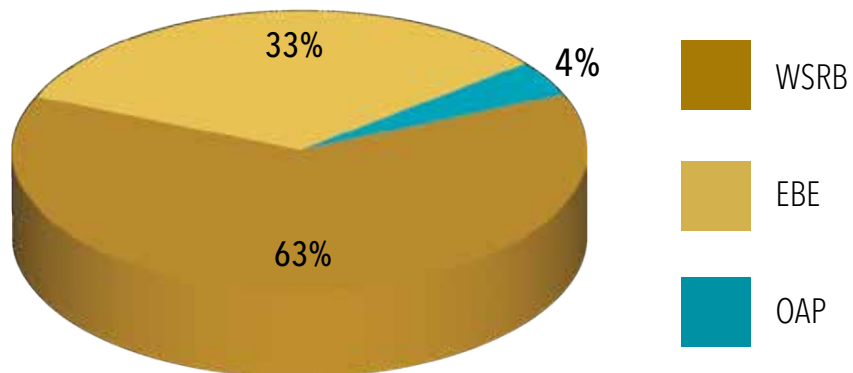
Transportation Charges



Conservation Charges

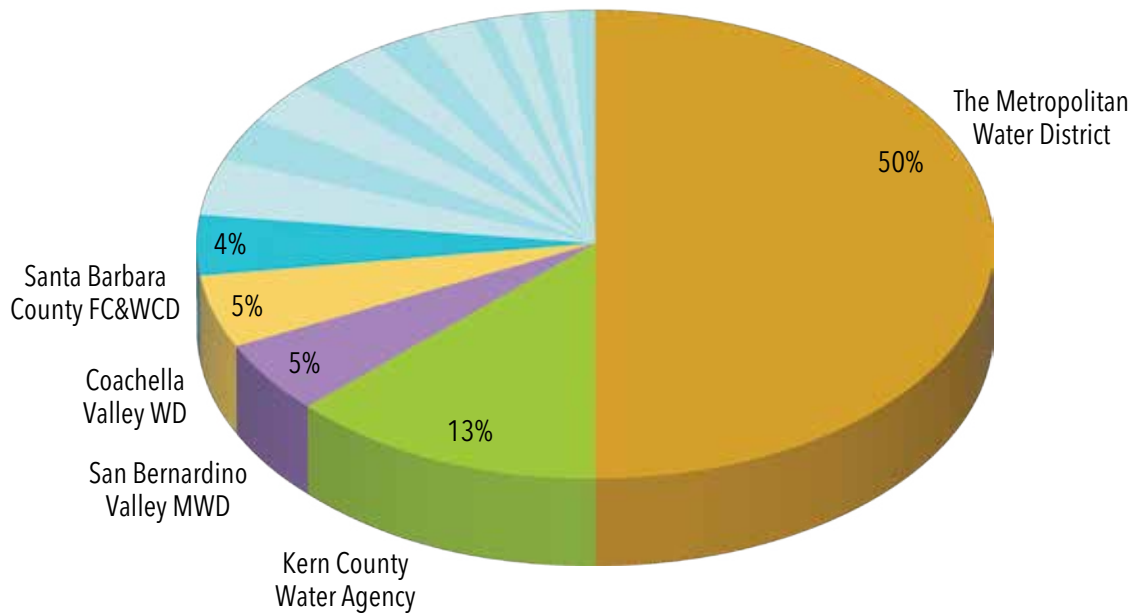


Other Charges



The 29 State Water Project Contractors pay for the costs of the State Water Project through a combination of monthly and semi-annual charges. In 2022, five of the SWP Contractors have accounted for more than 77 percent of water system revenues.

Revenue Collected by the Department



The percentage of total revenue collected by the Department from each SWP Contractor varies significantly from the percentage of water the SWP Contractor may be eligible to receive based on what is referred to as Table A. Table A is contained in the Long-Term Water Supply Contracts executed by the Department with each of the 29 SWP Contractors and details the maximum amount of water that each SWP Contractor is entitled to request from the Department. The SWP Contractors make their requests by October 1 for water to be delivered in the upcoming calendar year. Below are the Table A shares of water each Water Agency may request. Municipal and Industrial Contractors represent 76% of the SWP Contractors' share of the Table A water supply, while Agricultural Contractors represent 24%.

Maximum Table A Amounts (in acre feet)

UPPER FEATHER RIVER	
County of Butte	27,500
Plumas County Flood Control & Water Conservation District	2,700
City of Yuba	9,600
Subtotal	39,800
NORTH BAY AREA	
Napa County Flood Control & Water Conservation District	29,025
Solano County Water Agency	47,756
Subtotal	76,781
SOUTH BAY AREA	
Alameda County Flood Control & Water Conservation District, Zone 7	80,619
Alameda County Water District	42,000
Santa Clara Valley Water District	100,000
Subtotal	222,619
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY	
Oak Flat Water District	5,700
County of Kings	9,305
Dudley Ridge Water District	41,350
Empire West Side Irrigation District	3,000
Kern County Water Agency	982,730
Tulare Lake Basin Water Storage District	87,471
Subtotal	1,129,556
CENTRAL COAST	
San Luis Obispo County Flood Control & Water Conservation District	25,000
Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation District	45,486
Subtotal	70,486
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	
Antelope Valley-East Kern Water Agency	144,844
Castaic Lake Water Agency	95,200
Coachella Valley Water District	138,350
Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency	5,800
Desert Water Agency	55,750
Littlerock Creek Irrigation District	2,300
The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	1,911,500
Mojave Water Agency	89,800
Palmdale Water District	21,300
San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District	102,600
San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District	28,800
San Geronio Pass Water Agency	17,300
Ventura County Watershed Protection District	20,000
Subtotal	2,633,544
Total State Water Project (in acre-feet)	4,172,786

Major Initiatives and Achievements

WATER SUPPLY CONTRACT EXTENSION

In May 2013, DWR and the SWP Contractors began negotiations in a public forum to develop contract amendments to extend the term and change certain financial provisions of the Water Supply Contracts. In June 2014, the negotiators for DWR and the SWP Contractors reached a general agreement on principles for such an amendment. DWR and 27 of the 29 SWP Contractors have signed the Agreement in Principle (AIP). The County of Butte and Plumas County Flood Control and Water Conservation District have not signed the AIP.

Currently, subject to individual elections for continued service by each SWP Contractor, the Water Supply Contracts are to remain in effect for the longest of 75 years, December 31, 2035, or until all bonds issued to finance construction costs of SWP facilities have been repaid, whichever period is longest. No Water System Revenue Bonds have been sold with a maturity date later than December 1, 2035. The 75-year term provision currently results in the Water Supply Contracts having varying termination dates that range between December 31, 2035 and 2042, subject to the aforementioned election.

A contract extension amendment has now been prepared based on the AIP. Under the amendment, the term of the Water Supply Contract for each SWP Contractor that signs the amendment would be extended until December 31, 2085. Also under the amendment, certain provisions that provide for charges to the SWP Contractors for capital costs and certain other costs, currently made on an amortized basis, would be amended to provide for charges to the SWP Contractors on an annual "pay-as-you-go" basis to provide the revenues needed by DWR to make payments each year. The current provisions authorizing DWR to charge the SWP Contractors annually for the full amount of the required annual debt service and coverage on the Bonds will continue. Other provisions addressed in the amendment would provide for, among other things, an increase in DWR's operating reserves; a mechanism for financing capital projects, using System funds, and recovering those costs with interest from the SWP Contractors; establishment of an account to pay for certain System expenses not chargeable to the SWP Contractors; and the establishment of a Finance Committee consisting of DWR and SWP Contractor representatives to serve as a forum for discussions and to provide a channel for recommendations to the Director of DWR concerning financial policies of the System.

As required by statute, on September 11, 2018, DWR presented the terms of the proposed contract extension amendment in an informational hearing to the Legislature's Joint Legislative Budget Committee. With regard to the required environmental review pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), in August 2016, DWR released, for public comment, a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed contract extension amendment. The Director of DWR certified and released the final EIR in November 2018.

On December 11, 2018, the Director of DWR approved the contract extension amendment project under CEQA and executed the amendment with Metropolitan. As of April 6, 2023, twenty-seven SWP Contractors have executed the extension amendment with the Department. Under the terms of the extension amendment, the amendment will only take effect as to all signing SWP Contractors when (1) 24 SWP Contractors, with an aggregate maximum Table A amount exceeding 3,950,000-acre feet, have executed the amendment and (2) all pending litigation addressing the

amendment has been resolved, unless either of these conditions is waived by the Department and the SWP Contractors that have signed the amendment. On January 1, 2023, the extension amendment took effect after the Department and the SWP Contractors waived the pending litigation condition.

Three lawsuits are now pending that address the amendment, and those lawsuits are discussed in Note 11.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

In accordance with the Renewable Energy Procurement Plan, that has been revised to meet Senate Bill (SB) 100's zero-emissions energy by 2045, DWR has entered into several renewable energy contracts for such power as noted below:

- A 20-year contract with RE Camelot Solar Photovoltaic Project⁵ for the purchase of 45 megawatt (MW) of solar photovoltaic energy and associated capacity bundled with Renewable Energy Credits from their facility located in southeastern Kern County. The RE Camelot Plant is expected to deliver 124,000 MWh's of annual generation.
- A 20-year contract for 85 MW from Solverde 1, LLC whose facility, built near Lancaster in northern Los Angeles County, is expected to deliver 230,000 MWh's of annual generation.
- A 20-year contract for 9.5 MW with Solar Star California XLIV, LLC for a facility built at the Pearblossom power plant. This Pearblossom facility includes an additional 10-year option to extend and is expected to deliver 27,400 MWh's of annual generation.
- A 20-year contract for 36 MW with Terra Generation Sanborn Solar 1B, LLC whose facility, located in Kern County came online in January 2023 and is expected to deliver 105,000 MWh's of annual generation. This facility includes an additional 10-year option to extend.
- A 20-year contract for 100 MW with Pastoria Solar Energy Company, LLC whose facility, owned by Calpine Corporation, will be located in Kern County near the A. D. Edmonston Pumping Plant is scheduled to come online in October 2025 and is expected to deliver 280,000 MWh's of annual generation. This facility includes an additional 10-year option to extend.

Other Financial Information

INTERNAL CONTROLS

In developing and evaluating the System's accounting system, consideration is given to the adequacy of internal accounting controls. Internal accounting controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance regarding the safeguarding of assets against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and the reliability of financial records for preparing financial statements and maintaining accountability for assets. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived, and the evaluation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. We believe that the System's internal accounting controls adequately safeguard assets and provide reasonable assurance of proper recording of financial transactions.

⁵ Owned and operated by Dominion Solar Holdings, Inc.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ENHANCEMENTS PROGRAM

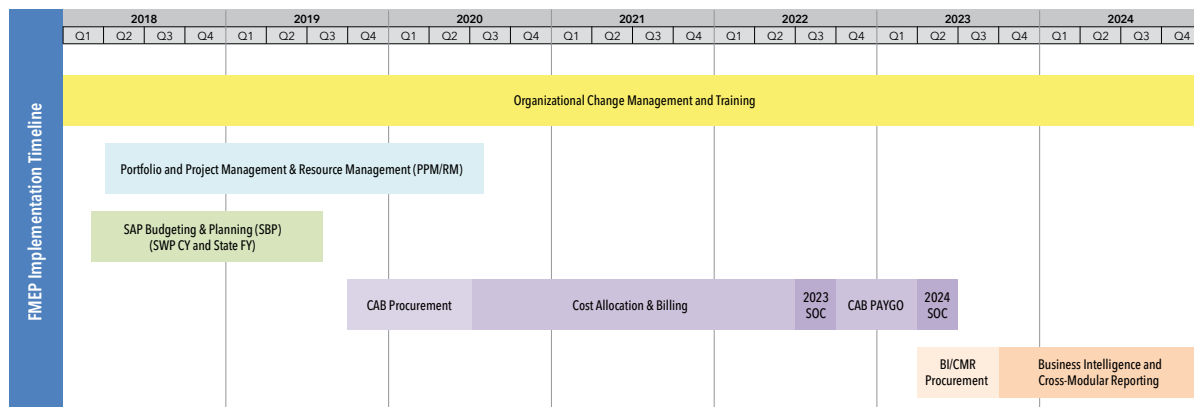
DWR initiated the Financial Management Enhancements Program (FMEP) to analyze and assess its State Water Project organizational, budgeting, billing, and financial processes and reporting needs. DWR used a staged approach to implement the end-to-end business solution. Stage 1 produced high-level solution alternatives to meet the goals for SWP financial management, and in Stage 2, DWR selected the solution. DWR is currently in Stage 3, which implements the end-to-end business solution (solution). The solution includes three technology tools, Portfolio and Project Management/Resource Management (PPM/RM), SAP Budgeting and Planning (SBP), and Cost Allocation and Billing (CAB). The fourth implementation project, Business Intelligence and Cross-Modular Reporting will leverage existing systems' reporting capabilities and may include new technology based on business needs.

CAB enhances the existing billing processes, replaced certain components of the existing Utility Cost Accounting and Billing System (UCABS) and Cost Allocation and Repayment Analysis (CARA) system, and added new billing methodologies by automating the manual processes for integrating B-132 Cost Projection data and Debt Service and incorporating the requirements for the new Pay-As-You-Go calculation method into the billing process.

The BI/CMR implementation will be done in phases with the first phase starting by the end of 2023 for Portfolio and Project Management related dashboards and analytics. The second phase for SWP billing is planned for early 2024.

The end-to-end business solution described above also includes an overarching Organizational Change Management (OCM) and Training effort that spans the technology implementation. The OCM/Training team continues to coordinate the sustained training efforts for the three systems that have gone into production, PPM/RM, SBP, and CAB. PPM/RM sustained training is offered bi-annually, SBP sustained training is offered yearly before the State budget planning cycle starts, and CAB is offered on an as-needed basis. The CAB implementation started on July 1, 2020, and the system reached Full System Acceptance (FSA) at the end of September 2022 after validations against the 2023 Statements of Charges (SOC) were successful. The Pay-As-You-Go functionality was implemented and went live on March 20, 2023, which enabled the 2024 Statements of Charges to be produced by the new system in July 2023.

The following graphic shows the overall technology implementation plan for FMEP:



Independent Audit

The System requires an annual audit of its financial records. These records, represented in the ACFR, have been audited with an unmodified opinion by a certified public accounting firm, Eide Bailly, LLP. The Independent Auditor's Report on our current financial statements is presented in the Financial Section.

Awards and Acknowledgments

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the System for its ACFR for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. This was the sixth consecutive year that the System has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, the System published an easily readable and efficiently organized ACFR. This report satisfies both Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and applicable legal requirements.

We would like to express our appreciation to the entire staff of the Fiscal Services Division and the State Water Project Analysis Office, whose professionalism, dedication, and efficiency are responsible for the preparation of this report. We would also like to thank Eide Bailly, LLP for their invaluable professional support in the preparation of the ACFR.

Respectfully submitted,



Ted Craddock
SWP Deputy Director



Vinay Narjit Singh Behl, CPA
Comptroller & Chief Financial Officer
Manager, Division of Fiscal Services



Lori Lay
Manager, Financial Reporting
and Compliance Branch

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Government Finance Officers Association

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Presented to

**California State Water Resources
Development System**

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

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FINANCIAL SECTION

An aerial photograph showing a concrete spillway with four energy dissipator blocks. Water is cascading over the blocks, creating a thick, white cloud of mist that rises into the air. The surrounding landscape is hilly and covered in green grass and trees.

A drone provides an aerial view of a cloud mist formed as water flows over the four energy dissipator blocks at the end of the Lake Oroville Main Spillway. Photo taken March 17, 2023.

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CPAs & BUSINESS ADVISORS

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Director of the State of California
Department of Water Resources
Sacramento, California

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the State of California Department of Water Resources State Water Resources Development System (System), an enterprise fund of the State of California, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the System's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Adoption of New Accounting Standard

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the System has adopted the provisions of Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*, for the year ended June 30, 2022. Accordingly, a restatement has been made as of July 1, 2021, to restate beginning net position. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Individual Fund Financial Statements

As disclosed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the financial statements present only the System and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of California as of June 30, 2022, and the changes in its financial positions and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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Report on Summarized Comparative Information

We have previously audited the 2021 financial statements of the System, and we expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those audited financial statements in our report dated August 11, 2022. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022 is consistent, in all material respects with the exception of the change in accounting principle identified in the preceding paragraph, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the System's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the System's basic financial statements. The calculation of the adequacy of debt service coverage for the Central Valley Project revenue bonds is presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion, the calculation of the adequacy of debt service coverage for the Central Valley Project revenue bonds is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

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

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 31, 2023, on our consideration of the System's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the System's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the System's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Eide Bailly LLP

Sacramento, California

August 31, 2023

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

(Required Supplementary Information)

This discussion and analysis is designed to assist the reader in focusing on significant financial issues and activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, and to identify any significant changes in the financial position of the State Water Resources Development System (System), which is administered by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). Readers are encouraged to consider the information presented in conjunction with the financial statements as a whole, which follow Management's Discussion and Analysis. This discussion and analysis and the financial statements do not relate to DWR's other governmental and proprietary funds. The System includes the State Water Project (SWP), the Davis-Grunsky Act Program, and the San Joaquin Drainage Implementation Program.

Financial Highlights

- During fiscal 2022, the System recorded a decrease in total assets of \$390.2 million on total operating revenues of \$1,290.2 million.
- Deferred inflows of resources for capital costs increased by \$58.5 million to an ending balance of \$1,589.2 million in fiscal 2022. The increase is primarily due to net revenues collected for principal payments of previous costs incurred to construct Utility Plant in Service (UPIS) assets.
- During fiscal 2022, the System received \$3.3 million FEMA disaster grant, included in other revenues, to reimburse the System for costs primarily associated with the Oroville Dam Spillway Recovery and Restoration Project.
- During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the System implemented GASB Statement No. 87 (GASB 87), Leases, which requires the System to recognize leases receivable and deferred inflows of resources related to lease arrangement where the System is a lessor. Further, the System is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use leased asset for lease arrangement where the System is a lessee. The financial statement items in connection with GASB 87 are presented in this fiscal year.

Overview of Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the System's basic financial statements. The System's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) Financial Statements, 2) Notes to the Financial Statements, and 3) Other Information.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The System is accounted for as an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds account for the acquisition, operation and maintenance of governmental facilities and services that are entirely or predominantly self-supported by user charges. These financial statements report information using accounting methods similar (although not identical) to those used by private sector companies. The Statements of Net Position includes all the assets, liabilities, deferred outflows and inflows of resources, and net position. The Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position reports all of the revenues and expenses incurred during the fiscal year presented. The Statements of Cash Flows reports the cash inflows and outflows classified by operating, investing, noncapital financing, and capital and related financing activities during the reporting period presented.

The Financial Statements can be found on pages 43-49 of this report.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The notes to the financial statements communicate certain information required by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 51-102 of this report.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (RSI) AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain supplementary information related to the pension and other postemployment benefits plans and certain supplementary information concerning the System's adequacy of debt service coverage. RSI and Supplementary information can be found on pages 103-108 of this report.

Financial Analysis

DWR determines the charges to be paid by each SWP Contractor in a fiscal year in accordance with the terms of the respective Water Supply Contracts. In the aggregate, payments pursuant to such charges, i.e., DWR revenues, will allow DWR to recover substantially all of the operating and capital costs of the SWP. If revenues intended to cover some costs are provided before costs are incurred, those revenues are reported as deferred inflows of resources and recognized as revenue when the associated costs are incurred. If regulation provides assurance that incurred costs will be recovered in the future, those costs are capitalized as receivables and recovered through future billings.

Condensed Statements of Net Position

	June 30,			% Change 2022-2021	% Change 2021-2020
	2022	2021	2020		
	(amounts in thousands)				
Assets					
Other assets	\$ 2,386,867	\$ 2,998,656	\$ 2,826,388	-20.4%	6.1%
Total utility plant	6,236,780	6,015,153	5,813,417	3.7%	3.5%
Total assets	8,623,647	9,013,809	8,639,805	-4.3%	4.3%
Total deferred outflows of resources	281,114	288,339	309,206	-2.5%	-6.7%
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 8,904,761</u>	<u>\$ 9,302,148</u>	<u>\$ 8,949,011</u>	<u>-4.3%</u>	<u>3.9%</u>
Liabilities					
Other liabilities	\$ 817,358	\$ 818,583	\$ 807,701	-0.1%	1.3%
Noncurrent liabilities	4,818,554	5,459,445	5,404,262	-11.7%	1.0%
Total liabilities	5,635,912	6,278,028	6,211,963	-10.2%	1.1%
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,101,646	1,919,551	1,600,156	9.5%	20.0%
Net position					
Net investment in capital assets	1,139,038	661,031	890,438	72.3%	-25.8%
Restricted	229,555	443,538	246,454	-48.2%	80.0%
Unrestricted	(201,390)			-100.0%	0.0%
Total net position	1,167,203	1,104,569	1,136,892	5.7%	-2.8%
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	<u>\$ 8,904,761</u>	<u>\$ 9,302,148</u>	<u>\$ 8,949,011</u>	<u>-4.3%</u>	<u>3.9%</u>

* Certain amounts have been reclassified from amounts previously reported to conform with the current year presentation.

The largest portion of the System's current fiscal year net position is investments in capital assets, including but not limited to land, improvements, construction work in progress, buildings, machinery, and equipment. Investments in capital assets are reflected net of accumulated depreciation less any outstanding related debt used to construct or acquire those assets. The main use of these capital assets is to provide water delivery and storage, flood control, recreation, fish and wildlife enhancement, and hydroelectric power. There was an increase in capital assets of \$221.6 million primarily due to the construction of the Facilities Reconstruction and Improvement Project, Delta Facilities Program, and \$37.4 million in right-to-use leased assets due to the implementation of GASB 87. This increase was offset by a decrease in other assets of \$611.8

million primarily due to decreases in cash and cash equivalents as the funds were used to paydown the commercial paper liability related to the Oroville Dam Spillway Recovery and Restoration Project and decreases in amounts recoverable through future billings under the long-term water supply contracts, and a decrease of \$630.6 million in debt as the System did not issue any Central Valley Project Water System Revenue Bonds in fiscal 2022 and net pension liability. This resulted in an overall increase in net investment in capital assets of \$509.2 million. Although the System's investments in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, mainly contractual billings to the SWP Contractors, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

The remaining balance of the System's current fiscal year net position represents restricted net position, which are resources subject to external restrictions on how they may be used, and unrestricted net position.

The following table reflects how the System recognized revenues and expenses during the year:

Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			% Change 2022-2021	% Change 2021-2020
	2022	2021	2020		
	(amounts in thousands)				
Operating revenues:					
Water supply	\$ 1,131,793	\$ 992,787	\$ 1,040,036	14.0%	-4.5%
Power sales	82,196	76,929	49,435	6.8%	55.6%
Federal and State reimbursements	76,168	47,303	45,719	61.0%	3.5%
Total operating revenues	1,290,157	1,117,019	1,135,190	15.5%	-1.6%
Operating expenses:					
Operations and maintenance	492,560	577,709	617,236	-14.7%	-6.4%
Purchased power	167,977	164,734	243,120	2.0%	-32.2%
Depreciation and amortization	140,220	113,568	105,345	23.5%	7.8%
Operating expenses recovered, net	186,323	85,560	(139,779)	117.8%	-161.2%
Total operating expenses	987,080	941,571	825,922	4.8%	14.0%
Income from operations	303,077	175,448	309,268	72.7%	-43.3%
Nonoperating revenues/expenses:					
Capital revenues recovered (deferred), net	(159,725)	(413,417)	(221,600)	-61.4%	86.6%
Interest expense	(88,217)	(87,931)	(110,158)	0.3%	-20.2%
Investment income (loss), net	5,513	7,983	19,811	-30.9%	-59.7%
Other revenues (expenses), net	1,986	285,594	(26,778)	-99.3%	-1166.5%
Total nonoperating revenues/expenses	(240,443)	(207,771)	(338,725)	15.7%	-38.7%
Change in net position	62,634	(32,323)	(29,457)	-293.8%	9.7%
Net position, beginning of year	1,104,569	1,136,892	1,166,349	-2.8%	-2.5%
Net position, end of year	\$ 1,167,203	\$ 1,104,569	\$ 1,136,892	5.7%	-2.8%

* Certain amounts have been reclassified from amounts previously reported to conform with the current year presentation.

The System recognized an increase in net position in fiscal 2022 of \$62.6 compared to a decrease of \$32.3 million in fiscal 2021. The components of the increases/decreases are shown in the table below:

Net Position		
	2022	2021
	(amounts in thousands)	
Capital cost in excess of revenue	\$ 89,023	\$ 17,425
Suspended costs	(31,645)	(25,873)
Recreation minimum	(18,661)	(15,582)
Recreation depreciation	(4,551)	(3,660)
Bad debt	10,719	(8,386)
Interest and other miscellaneous	17,749	3,753
Change in net position	<u>\$ 62,634</u>	<u>\$ (32,323)</u>

Revenues

OPERATING REVENUES

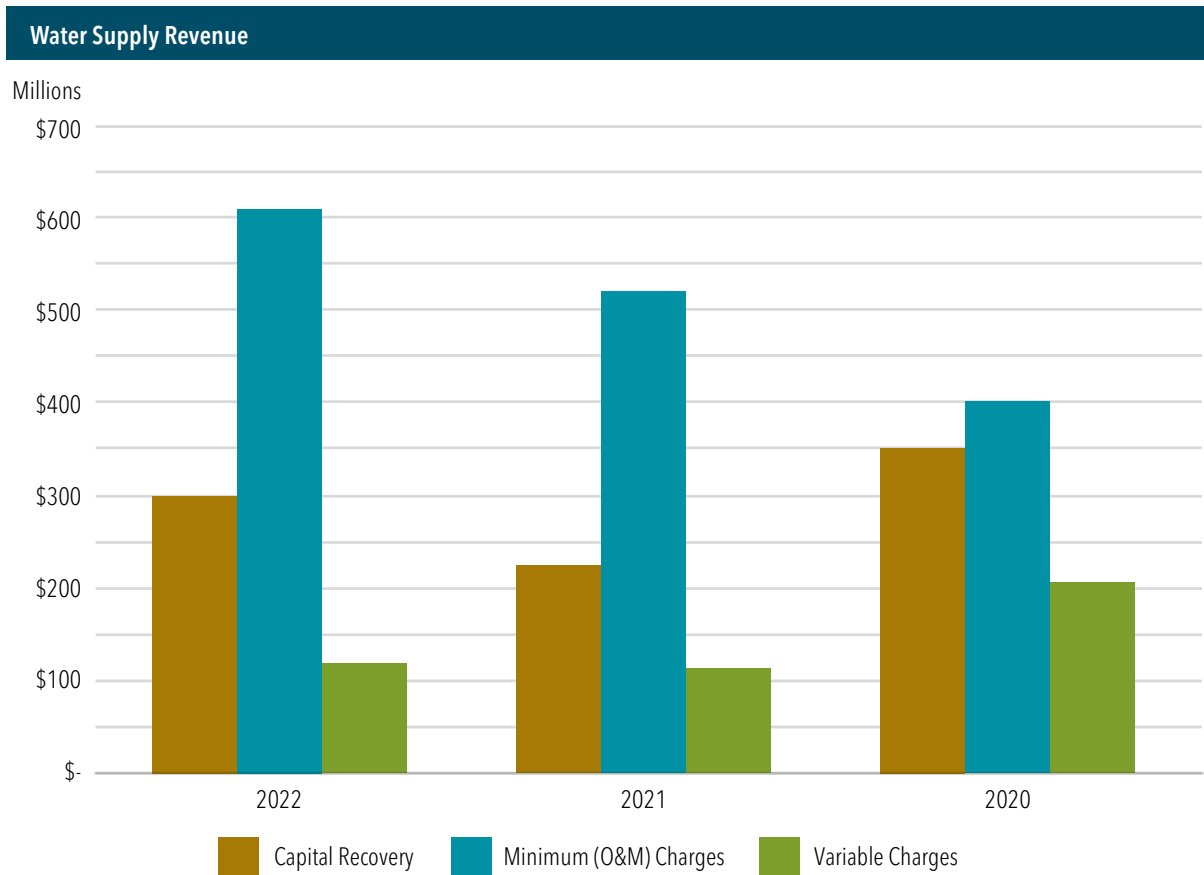
The increase of \$173.1 million in operating revenues for fiscal 2022 is attributable to an increase of \$139 million in water supply revenues mainly due to under collections of minimum and variable from prior year and increases in Delta Water Charge collections due to increased cost projections, an increase of \$28.9 million in federal and state reimbursements primarily due to the reimbursements from General Fund in support of the California Aqueduct Subsidence Program and increased construction costs in the San Luis joint-use facilities, and an increase of \$5.2 million in power sales.

The decrease of \$18.2 million in operating revenues for fiscal 2021 was attributable to a decrease of \$47.3 million in water supply revenues mainly due to decreases in water deliveries. This decrease was offset by an increase of \$27.5 million in power sales primarily due to higher energy market sales prices in fiscal 2021, and an increase of \$1.6 million in federal and state reimbursements.

WATER SUPPLY REVENUE

The largest portion of revenues, approximately 87.73%, comes from Water Supply Revenue. In fiscal 2022, the System generated \$1,131.8 million in water supply revenue, compared to \$992.8 million in fiscal 2021, and \$1,040 million in fiscal 2020.

The following table shows a comparative breakdown of the components of water supply revenue for fiscal years 2022, 2021, and 2020:



Expenses

OPERATING EXPENSES

Total operating expenses increased by \$45.5 million for fiscal 2022 to a total of \$987.1 million. The increase was primarily due to the timing difference between recovery and recognition of operating costs and increased depreciation expense as the Oroville Dam Spillway Recovery and Restoration Project began depreciation in fiscal 2022.

Total operating expenses increased by \$115.6 million for fiscal 2021 to a total of \$941.6 million. The increase was primarily due to the timing difference between recovery and recognition of operating costs offset with decreased power purchases due to low water availability.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSES

The total operations and maintenance expenses decrease of \$85.1 million in fiscal 2022 was primarily attributed to the following factors: \$51.2 million decrease in bond issuance cost as the System did not issue any Central Valley Project Water System Revenue Bonds in fiscal 2022; \$36.9 million decrease in employment costs due to decreases in pension expense; \$24.5 million decrease in consultant and professional services; \$19.1 million decrease in bad debt expense; offset by \$43.3

million increase in waste removal and hazardous costs due to the purchase of mitigation credit for the B.F. Sisk Dam Safety of Dams Modification Project and Green House Gas emission allowances; and \$3.3 million increase in pro rata cost.

The total operations and maintenance expenses decrease of \$39.5 million in fiscal 2021 was mostly attributed to a \$44 million decrease in consultant and professional services, a \$42 million decrease in employment costs mainly due to a mandated two-day furlough reduction on employees' pay, and a \$7.7 million decrease in waste removal cost. This decrease was offset by an increase of \$51.3 million in bond issuance cost and \$2.9 million in water supply.

PURCHASED POWER

In fiscal 2022, purchased power increased by \$3.2 million to a total of \$168 million. This slight increase was due to a minimal increase in the water contractor entitlement allocation of 15% in January 2022 from 10% during the fiscal year 2022.

In fiscal 2021, purchased power decreased by \$78.4 million to a total of \$165 million. The decrease was primarily due to dry conditions and low reservoir storage. Water availability was low in Northern Sierras and lakes, which limited the amount of water the Department had available for water contractors. The decrease in water deliveries resulted in decreased pumping demand, and hence lesser power purchases and decreased transmission costs.

OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSE RECOVERED (DEFERRED)

Operating and maintenance expense recovered (deferred) represents an adjustment for the timing difference between operations and maintenance (O&M) costs recovered as per the Water Supply Contracts and the incurrence of such O&M costs. Operating and maintenance expense recovered (deferred) increased by \$100.8 million in fiscal 2022. This was due to decreased employment costs and increases in water supply revenues as a result from under collections of minimum and variable from prior year and increases in Delta Water Charge collections.

Operating and maintenance expense recovered increased by \$225.3 million in fiscal 2021. This was due to decreased employment costs and decreased power purchases.

CAPITAL REVENUES DEFERRED

Capital revenues deferred represents an adjustment for the timing difference between capital revenue recovered as per the Water Supply Contracts and the depreciation expense recognition of such capital assets and their associated financing costs. Capital revenues deferred decreased by \$253.7 million in fiscal 2022. The decrease was primarily due to the normal-course timing difference as described and a decrease of \$238 million in FEMA disaster grant to reimburse the System for costs associated with the Oroville Dam Spillway Recovery and Restoration Project

Capital revenues deferred increased by \$191.8 million in fiscal 2021. This was due primarily to the normal-course timing difference as described and an increase of \$236.3 million in FEMA disaster grant to reimburse the System for costs associated with the Oroville Dam Spillway Recovery and Restoration Project and increased imputed interest costs.

INTEREST EXPENSE

Interest expense for fiscal 2022 increased by \$286 thousand from \$87.9 million in fiscal 2021 to \$88.2 million in fiscal 2022. The \$286 thousand increase was attributable to an AB 84 supplemental pension payment offset by decreased

interest payments as a result of the refunding occurred in Revenue Bonds Series BB, BC, and BE, as well as a decline in Commercial Paper borrowings.

Interest expense for fiscal 2021 decreased by \$22.2 million from \$110.1 million in fiscal 2020 to \$87.9 million in fiscal 2021. The \$22.2 million decrease was attributable to the new issuances of Revenue Bonds Series BB, BC, BD, and BE as well as continuing decline in interest rates from Commercial Paper borrowings.

OTHER REVENUES (EXPENSES)

Other revenues for fiscal 2022 decreased by \$283.6 million to a total of \$2 million in fiscal 2022. This was primarily due to a reduction in FEMA disaster grant to reimburse the System for costs associated with the Oroville Dam Spillway Recovery and Restoration Project.

Other revenues for fiscal 2021 increased by \$312.4 million to a total of \$285.6 million in fiscal 2021. The increase was mainly attributable to an increase in FEMA disaster grant to reimburse the System for costs associated with the Oroville Dam Spillway Recovery and Restoration Project and bond proceeds from the issuance of Revenue Bonds Series BB, BC, BD, and BE.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

CAPITAL ASSETS

Investments in capital assets include utility plant and equipment, land, construction work in progress (CWIP), land use rights, computer software, other intangible assets, general, and right-to-use leased assets. The increase in the System's investment in capital assets for fiscal 2022 was \$221.6 million (including \$504 thousand of capitalized interest) and for fiscal 2021 was \$201.7 million (including \$47.5 million of capitalized interest), an increase of 3.68% and 3.47%, respectively. Additional details of capital assets are contained in Note 4.

The System's investment in capital assets is presented below:

	Balance (in thousands)		
	2022	2021	2020
Nondepreciable Utility Plant	\$ 1,519,513	\$ 1,441,696	\$ 2,253,757
Depreciable Utility Plant	7,336,712	7,055,198	5,938,956
Total Utility Plant	8,856,225	8,496,894	8,192,713
Less Accumulated depreciation / amortization	(2,619,445)	(2,481,741)	(2,379,296)
Utility Plant, Net	\$ 6,236,780	\$ 6,015,153	\$ 5,813,417

LONG-TERM DEBT

The System's total debt decreased \$385.3 million or 9.3% during fiscal 2022. This decrease was comprised of the issuance of approximately \$102.2 million in new debt, offset by \$232.2 million in commercial paper notes paid, and principal payments and amortization of premiums and discounts of \$255.3 million. The change in debt included the issuance of \$102.2 million of commercial paper notes, which were partially offset by a \$232.2 million of FEMA disaster grant to reimburse the System for costs associated with the Oroville Dam Spillway Recovery and Restoration Project, bond principal payments and amortization of premium and discount of

\$244.4 million, and the SB 84 loan principal payment of \$10.9 million. During fiscal 2021, the System's total debt increased by \$105.1 million. This was comprised of new debt of \$470.9 million, net of refundings, and principal payments and amortization of premiums and discounts of \$365.8 million.

The System's long-term debt is presented below:

Long-Term Debt			
	Balance (in thousands)		
	2022	2021	2020
Revenue Bonds	\$ 3,520,598	\$ 3,763,125	\$ 3,045,468
General Obligation Bonds	205	2,090	10,685
Commercial Paper	207,943	337,953	920,107
SB 84 Loan	24,813	35,766	57,471
Total	3,753,559	4,138,934	4,033,731
Less current portion	(233,571)	(204,591)	(186,878)
Long-term portion	\$ 3,519,988	\$ 3,934,343	\$ 3,846,853

Additional information on the System's long-term debt can be found in Notes 6 and 7 of this report.

Economic Factors

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) continues operations to maintain critical functions while modifying the way we work in the face of emergencies, like novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) and fires statewide, to protect our employees and the public. DWR continues providing California its core services of water delivery, flood protection, dam safety, and infrastructure maintenance.

California's COVID-19 State of Emergency is over, but COVID-19 has not gone away. DWR continues to assess and monitor the effects that the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and the measures taken by the State and local governments to slow the virus' spread have had and will have on DWR's finances and operations. DWR is committed to keeping employees informed with the latest information about COVID-19 updates and useful information about actions employees can take to further prevent the spread of the virus.

The SWP must enter the power market to facilitate the operation of the SWP. Operations continue 24 hours a day, seven days a week, with constant coordination with other utilities, SWP Contractors, the California Independent System Operator (CAISO), and SWP pumping and generating plants. The power market, controlled by CAISO, can have a material impact on the power sales revenues and power purchase expenses of the SWP.

Economics, climate changes, and new legislation have required the System to explore and include more renewable energy sources. In 2005, Executive Order S-3-05 was signed into law and in 2006 Assembly Bill (AB-32) was passed, requiring California to reduce its Green House Gas (GHG) emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. By 2050, GHG emission levels must be below 80% of 1990 levels. On September 10, 2018, Senate Bill 100, signed by Governor Edmund G. Brown, has the potential effect of increasing DWR's costs for compliance by up to \$15 million per year until 2045 to meet the 100 percent renewable or zero-carbon standard.

As a result of these new laws, California will require a higher percentage of the System's pumping load to be served by renewable energy sources. In fiscal 2015, the System began purchasing renewable energy under a purchase contract with Dominion Solar- RE Camelot, a 45 MW solar plant. The System is also under contract for solar energy purchases with Solverde 1 and Solar Star California XLIV, which came online near the end of calendar year 2016 and added an additional 95 MW of renewable power. In fiscal 2021, the System entered into a renewable energy contract with Terra Generation Sanborn Solar, which came online in January 2023 and added an additional 36 MW of renewable power. In fiscal 2022, the System entered into a renewable energy contract with Pastoria Solar Energy Company, LLC which is scheduled to come online in October 2025 and will add an additional 100 MW of renewable power.

Every year, the SWP is confronted with factors that affect how the operation of the System is conducted. Some factors include plant or unit outages, environmental concerns, weather, fluctuations in natural gas prices, transmission line outages, and wildfires.

Increases or decreases in water allocations depend on water availability. Water allocations also depend heavily on reservoir storage and snowpack water content. In fiscal 2022, the State of California experienced a third dry year. Water deliveries decreased from 1.45 million acre-feet in fiscal 2021 to 1.41 million acre-feet in 2022, a decrease of 0.39 million acre-feet or 2.7%. Water allocation began at 10% during fiscal 2022, increased slightly to 15% in January 2022, and then reduced to 5% in March 2022.

The State of California remains in a critically dry year in 2022. Climate change is impacting how precipitation falls in California. The State is learning to adapt to this new reality. Long-term efforts such as recycling water and capturing stormwater and water-friendly landscape will be essential with water conservation throughout the State.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the System's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the Manager, Financial Reporting and Compliance Branch, 715 P Street 6th Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statements of Net Position (with comparative amounts for June 30, 2021)	(amounts in thousands)	
	June 30,	
	2022	2021
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 760,918	\$ 1,142,783
Receivables:		
Interest on investments	1,731	885
Water supply and power billings, net	92,059	31,006
Due from federal and state governments, net	93,497	82,759
Due from other receivables	804	-
Inventories	5,140	4,776
Total current assets	<u>954,149</u>	<u>1,262,209</u>
Noncurrent assets:		
Restricted assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents restricted for plant replacements	28,054	33,313
Cash and investments restricted for debt service	167,278	166,316
Cash and cash equivalents on deposit with revenue bond trustee	34,223	34,559
Total restricted assets	<u>229,555</u>	<u>234,188</u>
Amounts recoverable through future billings under long-term water supply contracts:		
Operations and maintenance expense	735,359	1,004,375
Unamortized project costs	159,612	171,785
Unbilled interest incurred on capital costs	117,142	159,506
Total amounts recoverable through future billings	<u>1,012,113</u>	<u>1,335,666</u>
Loans receivable from local water agencies	7,711	8,501
Advances to other state funds	183,339	158,092
Utility Plant:		
Nondepreciable utility plant	323,190	321,540
Depreciable utility plant	7,336,712	7,055,199
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization	<u>(2,619,445)</u>	<u>(2,481,741)</u>
Net utility plant in service	5,040,457	4,894,998
Construction work in progress	1,196,323	1,120,155
Total utility plant	<u>6,236,780</u>	<u>6,015,153</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>7,669,498</u>	<u>7,751,600</u>
Total assets	<u>8,623,647</u>	<u>9,013,809</u>
Deferred outflows of resources		
Deferral of loss on refunding	106,504	123,248
Deferral of resources related to pensions	94,473	106,966
Deferral of resources related to OPEB	80,137	58,125
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>281,114</u>	<u>288,339</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 8,904,761</u>	<u>\$ 9,302,148</u>

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

Statements of Net Position (continued)

(amounts in thousands)

(with comparative amounts for June 30, 2021)

	June 30,	
	2022	2021
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Current maturities of bonds	\$ 223,270	\$ 193,390
Accounts payable	130,426	145,877
Accrued compensated absences	17,200	16,341
Pollution remediation	5,496	11,637
SB 84 Loan	10,301	11,201
Accrued interest on long-term debt	9,862	10,740
Claims liability	22,570	24,189
Leases liability	6,255	-
Due to other state funds	60,208	94,844
Proceeds due to water contractors	331,770	310,364
Total current liabilities	<u>817,358</u>	<u>818,583</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:		
General obligation bonds, net of current portion	120	205
Revenue bonds, net of current portion	3,297,413	3,571,620
Commercial paper	207,943	337,953
Net pension liability	356,813	573,990
Net OPEB liability	787,182	797,648
SB 84 Loan	14,512	24,565
Claims liability	6,220	31,022
Leases liability	24,951	-
Accrued compensated absences, net of current portion	37,221	39,009
Pollution remediation, net of current portion	40,485	34,384
Unearned revenue - State and Federal capital recovery	14,689	15,282
Advances for plant replacements	31,005	33,767
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>4,818,554</u>	<u>5,459,445</u>
Total liabilities	<u>5,635,912</u>	<u>6,278,028</u>
Deferred inflows of resources		
Operations and maintenance expense	30,149	47,960
Capital costs	1,589,216	1,530,706
Power sales credit due to Water Contractors	70,372	88,649
Deferral of resources related to pensions	184,902	33,072
Deferral of resources related to OPEB	227,007	219,164
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>2,101,646</u>	<u>1,919,551</u>
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>7,737,558</u>	<u>8,197,579</u>
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	1,139,038	661,031
Restricted for:		
Debt service and plant replacements	229,555	234,188
SWP related activities	-	209,350
Unrestricted	(201,390)	-
Total net position	<u>1,167,203</u>	<u>1,104,569</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	<u>\$ 8,904,761</u>	<u>\$ 9,302,148</u>

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Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

(amounts in thousands)

(with comparative amounts for June 30, 2021)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	
	2022	2021
Operating revenues:		
Water supply	\$ 1,131,793	\$ 992,787
Power sales	82,196	76,929
Federal and State reimbursements	76,168	47,303
Total operating revenues	<u>1,290,157</u>	<u>1,117,019</u>
Operating expenses:		
Operations and maintenance	492,560	577,709
Purchased power	167,977	164,734
Depreciation and amortization	140,220	113,568
Operating expenses recovered, net	186,323	85,560
Total operating expenses	<u>987,080</u>	<u>941,571</u>
Income from operations	<u>303,077</u>	<u>175,448</u>
Nonoperating revenue (expenses):		
Capital revenues recovered (deferred), net	(159,725)	(413,417)
Interest expense	(88,217)	(87,931)
Investment income	5,513	7,983
Other revenues (expenses), net	1,986	285,594
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>(240,443)</u>	<u>(207,771)</u>
Change in net position	62,634	(32,323)
Net position, beginning of year	1,104,569	1,136,892
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ 1,167,203</u>	<u>\$ 1,104,569</u>

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statements of Cash Flows

(amounts in thousands)

(with comparative amounts for June 30, 2021)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	
	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Receipts from customers	\$ 1,239,371	\$ 1,173,188
Payments to employees for services	(464,559)	(414,834)
Payments to suppliers	(387,509)	(397,596)
Other receipts	(3,009)	-
Other payments	-	42,471
Net cash provided by operating activities	384,294	403,229
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of revenue obligation bonds including premium	-	797,150
Principal payments on long-term debt	(162,185)	(181,410)
Commercial paper notes issued	102,242	21,459
Principal payments on commercial paper notes	(232,252)	(603,612)
Interest payments on long-term debt	(127,204)	9,807
Additions to utility plant and construction work in progress	(361,846)	(315,304)
Capital grants received	4,996	243,123
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(776,249)	(28,788)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Cash received from investment earnings	5,102	10,883
Proceeds of investments matured	153,369	202,715
Purchases of investments	(153,337)	(203,411)
Loan payments from local water agencies	790	836
Net cash provided by investing activities	5,924	11,023
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(386,031)	385,465
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,326,001	940,536
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 939,970	\$ 1,326,001
Noncash capital and related financing activities:		
Amortization of bond premium/discount	\$ 51,022	\$ 54,369
Amortization of deferred loss on refunding	16,744	20,198
Principal retirements of long-term debt on proceeds received from issuance of Series BB, BC, BD, and BE Water System Revenue Bonds for 2021	-	790,010
Noncash capital and related financing activities:	\$ 67,766	\$ 864,577

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

Statements of Cash Flows (continued)

(amounts in thousands)

(with comparative amounts for June 30, 2021)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	
	2022	2021
Reconciliation to the statement of net position:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 760,918	\$ 1,142,783
Restricted assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents restricted for plant replacements	28,054	33,313
Cash and cash equivalents restricted for debt service (net of \$50,503 and \$50,970 of U.S. Agency securities for 2022 and 2021, respectively)	116,775	115,346
Cash and cash equivalents on deposit with revenue bond trustee	34,223	34,559
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 939,970</u>	<u>\$ 1,326,001</u>
Reconciliation of income from operations to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Income from operations	\$ 303,077	\$ 175,448
Adjustment to reconcile income from operations to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization expense	140,220	113,568
Other receipts (expense)	(3,009)	42,471
Decrease in other non current liabilities	(10,954)	(9,057)
Decrease in deferred charges and credits, net	336,880	96,388
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(71,200)	42,688
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(365)	117
Increase in due from federal government	(1,395)	(9,736)
Decrease in accounts payable, accrued vacation, and pollution remediation	(93,087)	(64,904)
Decrease in pension & OPEB	(227,643)	(7,887)
Decrease in due to other state funds	(9,636)	(3,338)
Increase in proceeds due to Water Contractors	21,406	27,471
Total adjustments	<u>81,217</u>	<u>227,781</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 384,294</u>	<u>\$ 403,229</u>

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

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Reporting Entity

The State Water Resources Development System (System), administered by the Department of Water Resources (DWR), includes the State Water Project (SWP), the Davis-Grunsky Act Program, and the San Joaquin Drainage Implementation Program. It was constructed as the result of initial legislation in 1951 and subsequent legislation in the 1960s providing various financing mechanisms. The funds of the System are a part of the primary government of the State of California and are reported as a proprietary fund and business-type activity (non-governmental cost funds) within the State of California's financial statements. The SWP is a system of dams, water storage facilities, aqueducts, pumping stations and electric generation facilities, which have been constructed for purposes of developing firm water supply and conveying water to areas of need within the State and providing flood control, recreation, fish and wildlife enhancement, and hydroelectric power. The System has entered into Water Supply Contracts with 29 customers (SWP Contractors) in order to recover substantially all System costs. The 29 SWP Contractors are principally located in the San Francisco Bay Area, the Central Coast, the Central Valley and Southern California and their service areas encompass approximately 22% of the State's land area and, approximately 69% of its population and 8% of the United States' entire population.

The operations of the System are separate and distinct from other operations of the State of California. The accompanying financial statements only reflect the activity of the System and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly, the financial position of the State of California and the changes in its financial position and cash flows, where applicable, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The System is accounted for as an enterprise fund comprised of two segments, the Burns-Porter Act and the Central Valley Project Act, and is financed and operated in a manner similar to that of a private business enterprise. The System uses the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

DWR is a department within the California Natural Resources Agency of the State, and is responsible for the planning, construction, and operation of the System's SWP. The System's operating revenues include water supply, power sales, and Federal and State Reimbursements. Under the Water Supply Contracts, the SWP Contractors are required to pay to the System amounts calculated and billed as operating revenues, thus returning to the System substantially all annual operating costs. These operating expenses are comprised of the costs of sales and services, depreciation and amortization of capital assets, power and transmission costs, and administrative expenses.

Revenues from the SWP Contractors pledged to the payment of debt, and net investment income are related to capital and financing activities and are defined as non-operating revenues and expenses.

UTILITY PLANT

Utility plant is recorded at historical cost. Historical cost includes labor, materials, and indirect items such as engineering, supervision, transportation, and interest on borrowed funds incurred during construction. Repairs, maintenance, and minor purchases of equipment are expensed as incurred.

Right-to-use leased assets are recognized at the lease commencement date and represent the System's right-to-use an underlying asset for the lease term. Right-to-use leased assets are measured at the initial value of the lease liability plus any payments made to the lessor before commencement of the lease term, less any lease incentives received from the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease term, plus any initial direct costs necessary to placing the lease asset into service.

DEPRECIATION

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the various classes of utility plant, as follows:

Various Classes of Utility Plant	Estimated Useful Lives
Aqueducts	80 - 100 years
Dams and reservoirs	85 years
Environmental preservation and mitigation	50 years
Power plants	30 - 50 years
Pumping plants	30 - 40 years
Fish protection	35 - 36 years
Facilities	20 - 30 years
Equipment, computers, and vehicles	3 - 5 years
Right-to-use leased assets	2 - 15 years
General	1 - 20 years

The System's intangible assets, consisting of software, land use and legal rights, costs associated with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licenses, compliance instruments are included in Utility Plant in Service (UPIS), and right-to-use leased assets. Software costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over a five to ten-year useful life. Easements

are land use rights and considered as either permanent or temporary. Permanent easements have an indefinite useful life and are non-depreciable while temporary easements are being amortized over a five-year useful life, unless otherwise specified in the purchase agreement. Right-to-use leased assets are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset using the straight-line basis varies from two to 15 years.

A central element of California's Global Warming Solutions Act (AB 32) requires the System to obtain and surrender emission credits and allowances. Currently, these compliance instruments consist of Green House Gas (GHG) emission allowances for the System's share of compliance cost for the Lodi Energy Center (LEC). Since the economic benefit is not diminished until the credits are consumed, they will not be amortized. The credits will be included in UPIS and charged to expense as they are surrendered.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents, for purposes of the statement of cash flows, includes cash on hand, restricted cash for plant replacements, restricted cash for debt service, and restricted cash on deposit with revenue bond trustee. Such amounts include deposits in the State of California Pooled Money Investment Account (PMIA), Surplus Money Investment Fund (SMIF), and instruments with original maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents do not include U.S. Government and Agency securities with original maturities of more than three months.

RESTRICTED CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and cash equivalents on deposit with revenue bond trustee consists of debt service reserve funds held with a major national bank for the Series 1973 Devil Canyon – Castaic Facilities bonds and amounts held for Reid Gardner Unit 4 contingencies under the termination agreement.

Cash and cash equivalents with the State Treasurer for plant replacements and debt service are restricted as required by the provisions of the Water Supply Contracts and bond resolutions. Restricted funds consist of investments of the same type as those described below.

CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash not required for current use, including restricted cash, is invested in SMIF, which is stated at fair value. The weighted average to maturity of PMIA investments was 311 days as of June 30, 2022 and 291 days as of June 30, 2021. The State's total amount of deposits in SMIF was \$67.3 billion as of June 30, 2022 and \$80.2 billion as of June 30, 2021. The Pooled Money Investment Board (PMIB) has oversight responsibility for SMIF. The Board consists of three members as designated by state statute which shall consist of the State Controller, State Treasurer and Director of Finance. The value of the pool shares in SMIF, which may be withdrawn, is determined on an amortized cost basis, which is different than the fair value of the System's portion of the pool. PMIA funds are on deposit with the State's Centralized Treasury System and are not SEC-registered, but are managed in compliance with the California Government Code and State policy.

The State's Investment Policy for the PMIA, which is managed by the State Treasurer's Office, sets forth the permitted investment vehicles, liquidity parameters and maximum maturity of investments. These investments consist of U.S. government securities, securities of federally-sponsored agencies, U.S. corporate bonds, interest bearing time deposits in

California banks, prime-rated commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, negotiable certificates of deposit, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements. The PMIA policy limits the use of reverse repurchase agreements subject to limits of no more than 10% of PMIA. The PMIA does not invest in leveraged products or inverse floating rate securities.

The System is authorized by statute to invest in the same types of investment vehicles permitted by the State's Centralized Treasury System. U.S. Treasury and agency debt securities are carried at fair value. Because investing is not a core part of the System's mission, the System determines that the disclosure related to these investments only need to be disaggregated by major type. Fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, and it is determined from published data (quoted prices) provided by the exchanges, computerized pricing sources, the National Association of Securities Dealers' National Market System, securities custodians and other authoritative sources. Investments made by the System during the year ended June 30, 2022 are of a similar nature as those held at June 30, 2021.

ADVANCES TO OTHER STATE FUNDS

Advances to Other State Funds represent the System's advances to DWR's internal service fund that functions as a revolving working capital account for the System. The other Advances to Other State Funds represent the System's advances to the Department of General Services to fund the Rio Vista Science Center, a joint venture between DWR and the United States Fish and Wildlife Services, and to fund the Joint Operations Center.

RECEIVABLES

Receivables include amounts due from SWP Contractors, organizations that purchase power from the System, Federal and State governments, accrued interest from financial institutions, and other miscellaneous customers.

INVENTORIES

The System carries two types of inventories, operating supplies and fuel. The method of accounting used for operating supplies is first-in, first-out inventory valuation. Fuel station tanks are located throughout the System, and fuel inventory is accounted for using the moving average cost method. Components of inventories at June 30, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

Inventories		
	2022	2021
Operating supplies	\$ 4,618	\$ 4,431
Fuel	522	345
Total	\$ 5,140	\$ 4,776

AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE THROUGH FUTURE BILLINGS

The System records unbilled costs as assets recoverable through future billings under the Water Supply Contracts. These costs include operations and maintenance costs and capital costs.

Unamortized project costs represent abandoned utility plant costs and certain research and development expenses that are recoverable through future billings to the SWP Contractors under the terms of the Water Supply Contracts.

Unbilled interest incurred on unrecovered capital costs are classified as other long-term assets until billed under the terms of the Water Supply Contracts. Unbilled interest incurred represents the System's unrecovered interest since inception, recalculated annually at the System's cumulative weighted average cost of borrowing (Project Interest Rate). The System's Project Interest Rate was 4.61% for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021.

REGULATED OPERATIONS

The System has the authority to determine the charges to be paid by each SWP Contractor in a fiscal year in accordance with the terms of the respective Water Supply Contracts to recover generally all System costs, including debt service. As a regulated entity, the System's financial statements are prepared in accordance with the standards established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The System is considered to be a Regulated Operation pursuant to GASB Statement No. 62, which requires that the effects of the rate-making process are recorded in the financial statements. Accordingly, certain expenses and credits, normally reflected in the change in net position, as incurred, are recognized when included in rates and recovered from or refunded to customers, the state, and the federal government. The System records various regulatory assets and credits to reflect rate-making actions of management.

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

In addition to assets, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an expense/expenditure until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as revenue until that time.

Deferred Outflows of Resources

Deferral of loss on refunding represents the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the refunded debt. The unamortized balance of deferred loss on refunding was \$106.5 million as of June 30, 2022 and \$123.2 million as of June 30, 2021. The \$16.7 million decrease is due to the scheduled annual amortization expense.

The System's allocated share of the deferred outflows of resources related to pensions was \$94.5 million and \$107 million as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. See Note 9 for additional information.

The System's allocated share of the deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB was \$80.1 million and \$58.1 million as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. See Note 10 for additional information.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred operations and maintenance expenses represent operations and maintenance revenues collected in excess of operations and maintenance expenses incurred resulting from specific terms of the Water Supply Contracts and timing differences. The System had an ending balance of \$30.1 million and \$48 million in deferred inflows of operations and maintenance expenses as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Since the capital component of revenue allows for the recovery of capital costs plus interest related to the construction of the System's facilities, these revenues are presented as deferred inflows of resources. As these facilities are depreciated over time, the deferred capital costs are recovered. The System had an ending balance of \$1,589.2 million and \$1,530.7 million in deferred inflows of capital costs as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The power sales credit due to SWP Contractors arises from revenue collected for the power generated by the Hyatt-Thermalito Power Plant (HTPP). The power sales credit is amortized over time by a credit issued to the SWP Contractors through the Delta Water Charge. The power sales credit decreased by \$18.2 million to an ending balance of \$70.4 million in fiscal 2022 compared to \$88.6 million in fiscal 2021.

The System's allocated share of the deferred inflows of resources related to pensions was \$184.9 million and \$33.1 million as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. See Note 9 for additional information.

The System's allocated share of the deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB was \$227 million and \$219.2 million as of June 30, 2022 and 2021. See Note 10 for additional information.

UNEARNED REVENUE – STATE AND FEDERAL CAPITAL RECOVERY

Unearned revenue represents reimbursement payments made by the State and Federal governments for their share of the System's capital costs in excess of the related depreciation expense recognized in the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

ADVANCES FOR PLANT REPLACEMENTS

Advances for plant replacements represent billings under the terms of the Water Supply Contracts for future replacement of certain System assets. Receipts from such billings are restricted. Costs of plant replacements are charged to this reserve, as incurred.

BOND ISSUANCE DISCOUNTS AND PREMIUMS

Bond issuance discounts and premiums are reflected as a reduction/increase to the carrying value of the bonds outstanding and are amortized over the lives of the related debt instruments.

NET POSITION

The System classifies its net position into three components: net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

Net investment in capital assets includes utility plant in service, net of accumulated depreciation, construction work in progress, unamortized project costs, less debt related to capital assets, unearned revenue, and other assets and liabilities related to the recovery of utility plant. Net investment in capital assets were \$1,170.2 million and \$661 million at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The restricted component of net position is for debt service and plant replacements, and State Water Project (SWP) related activities. Net position restricted for debt service represents reserves held by the System as required by its bond resolutions. Net position restricted for plant replacements represents reserves held by the System for future replacement of certain System's Assets. Net position restricted for SWP related activities represents the requirements of legislation

that created the System and authorized the construction of the SWP, to use the System's net position solely in support of the SWP, the Davis-Grunsky Act Program, and the San Joaquin Drainage Implementation Program. Restricted net position totaled \$229.5 million and \$443.5 million at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The unrestricted component of net position is neither restricted nor invested in capital assets. Unrestricted net position totaled \$232.6 million at June 30, 2022.

REVENUES

The cost of providing services from the System is required to be recovered through user charges and other reimbursements. Under the terms of the Water Supply Contracts, the System granted the SWP Contractors rate management reductions of approximately \$40.5 million for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021. Rate management reductions are reductions in capital related billings to the SWP Contractors.

Revenues under the Water Supply Contracts are recognized when billings are due and payable. The billings cover debt service requirements, an additional 25% of revenue bond debt service to satisfy certain bond covenants, current operations and maintenance costs, and under collections. The Water Supply Contracts provide that the 25% portion of the billings collected for the purpose of satisfying certain bond covenants be refunded in the subsequent year. These billings, which totaled \$72.3 million and \$69.7 million for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, are included as Proceeds Due to SWP Contractors. The SWP Contractors received bond cover refunds of \$69.7 million and \$66 million in the fiscal years 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Revenues from the sale of surplus power are recognized as the power is delivered.

The Federal government reimburses the System for certain operating and capital costs incurred by the System for flood control purposes. In addition, the Federal government reimburses the System for the Federal government's 37.67% share of the operating costs and 45% share of the capital costs of the San Luis joint use facilities and other water facilities. The State of California also reimburses the System for certain operating and capital costs incurred by the System for facilities located within the SWP. Revenue from the State and Federal government in excess of their share of the related depreciation expense is deferred until the related depreciation expense is recognized.

COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Compensated absences represent employees' vested unpaid vacation, annual leave, and other similar paid leave programs which are eligible for payment upon separation from state service. Unused sick-leave balances are not included in the compensated absences as they do not vest to employees.

LEASES

Lease Liabilities represent the System's obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Lease liabilities are recognized at the lease commencement date based on the present value of future lease payments expected to be made during the lease term. The present value of lease payments is discounted based on a borrowing rate determined by the System.

PENSIONS

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

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the System's portion of the CalPERS OPEB plan and additions to or deductions from the plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

SEGMENTS

The System has two segments, which are defined under governmental accounting standards, as an identifiable activity for which one or more revenue bonds or other revenue-backed debt instruments are outstanding:

1. **Activities Allowed Under the Burns-Porter Act** – This segment accounts for the costs to build, operate, and maintain the facilities financed by General Obligation (GO) bonds as authorized by the Burns-Porter Act. Transportation and conservation revenues from the SWP Contractors are recorded in this segment as well as power sales and reimbursements from Federal and State governments and interest on investments. Expenses are limited to operations and maintenance of the SWP constructed with GO bond proceeds, power purchases, replacements, and debt service on the GO bonds.
2. **Activities Allowed Under the Central Valley Project Act** – This segment accounts for the costs to build, operate, and maintain the facilities financed by the Central Valley Project Water System revenue bonds. Capital and operating revenues from the SWP Contractors for projects financed by revenue bond proceeds are recorded in this segment, as well as commercial paper sales, reimbursements from Federal and State governments for the San Luis Dam and Reservoir, Suisun Marsh, recreation costs, and interest on investments. Expenses are limited to the construction and operation of SWP facilities constructed with revenue bond proceeds and power facilities and debt service payments on the revenue bonds.

COMPARATIVE DATA AND RECLASSIFICATIONS

Comparative data for prior years have been presented for certain section of the accompanying financial statements in order to provide an understanding of changes in the System's financial position and operations. Certain amounts presented in the prior years may have been reclassified in order to conform to the current year's presentation.

COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Per the System's continuing disclosure certificates and continuing disclosure agreement, the System has an obligation to meet specific continuing disclosures. The System's annual report and notices of material events must be filed by the System with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the MSRB) within 270 days after the System's fiscal year end. The System had filed the annual report for fiscal 2022, but the annual report did not include financial statements as required per the continuing disclosure certificates and continuing disclosure agreement. The System will file its 2022 financial statements promptly on the MSRB website upon its completion.

IMPLEMENTATION OF GASB STATEMENT NO. 87

As of July 1, 2021, the System adopted GASB Statement No. 87, Leases. The implementation of this standard establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The standard requires recognition of certain right to use leased 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. The effect of the implementation of this standard on beginning net position is disclosed in Note 15 and the additional disclosures required by this standard are included in Note 8.

3. Interests in Jointly Owned Facilities

At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the System owned the following undivided interests in jointly-owned facilities:

Interests in Joint-Use Facilities

	Joint Party	% Owned by System	System's Portion Based on % Owned			
			Utility Plant/Construction Work in Progress		Accum Depreciation	
			2022	2021	2022	2021
San Luis Joint-Use Facilities	USBR	55%	\$ 433,949	\$ 391,547	\$ 95,032	\$ 83,577
SWP Hydropower Facilities License	LADWP	50%	\$ 6,419	\$ 6,274	\$ -	\$ -

The amounts above include the System's share of direct costs related to constructing the facilities. Each participant provides its own financing for the jointly-owned facility.

DWR is the operator of the San Luis Joint-Use Facilities. All of the operating expenses related to these facilities are included as operating expenses in the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position. The Federal government is billed for its share of the operating expenses and these billings are included as operating revenues in the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

4. Utility Plant

The summarized activity of the System's utility plant during 2022 is presented below:

Utility Plant June 30, 2022

	Beginning Balance (Restated)	Transfers and Additions	Transfers and Deletions	Ending Balance
Nondepreciable Utility Plant:				
Land	\$ 209,123	\$ -	\$ (77)	\$ 209,046
Construction work in progress (CWIP)	1,120,155	319,941	(243,773)	1,196,323
Land use rights	12,465	-	-	12,465
Other intangible assets	99,952	5,620	(3,893)	101,679
Total nondepreciable utility plant	1,441,695	325,561	(247,743)	1,519,513
Depreciable Utility Plant:				
Aqueducts	2,209,474	2,801	-	2,212,275
Dams & reservoirs	1,919,449	16,831	-	1,936,280
Power plants	764,625	155,398	-	920,023
Pumping plants	1,056,235	6,784	(47,343)	1,015,676
Environmental preservation and mitigation	67,797	-	-	67,797
Fish protection	90,696	24,359	-	115,055
Facilities	529,119	20,909	-	550,028
Equipment and other depreciable assets	86,897	2,880	(2,450)	87,327
Computer software	29,375	-	-	29,375
Land use rights and other intangible assets	12,277	-	(70)	12,207
Right-to-use leased buildings	37,380	-	-	37,380
General	289,255	16,691	47,343	353,289
Total depreciable utility plant	7,092,579	246,653	(2,520)	7,336,712
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization				
Aqueducts	(714,003)	(25,133)	-	(739,136)
Dams & reservoirs	(422,701)	(23,264)	-	(445,965)
Power plants	(355,637)	(16,250)	-	(371,887)
Pumping plants	(658,374)	(15,088)	-	(673,462)
Environmental preservation and mitigation	(41,844)	(1,366)	-	(43,210)
Fish protection	(33,671)	(2,331)	-	(36,002)
Facilities	(75,831)	(15,533)	-	(91,364)
Equipment and other depreciable assets	(67,579)	(7,316)	2,445	(72,450)
Computer software	(27,297)	(712)	-	(28,009)
Land use rights and other intangible assets	(9,878)	(1,199)	70	(11,007)
Right-to-use leased buildings	-	(6,669)	-	(6,669)
General	(74,926)	(25,358)	-	(100,284)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,481,741)	(140,219)	2,515	(2,619,445)
Net depreciable plant	4,610,838	106,434	(5)	4,717,267
Total Utility Plant - net	\$ 6,052,533	\$ 431,995	\$ (247,748)	\$ 6,236,780

The summarized activity of the System's utility plant during 2021 is presented below:

Utility Plant June 30, 2021

	Beginning Balance	Transfers and Additions	Transfers and Deletions	Ending Balance
Nondepreciable Utility Plant:				
Land	\$ 209,165	\$ -	\$ (42)	\$ 209,123
Construction work in progress (CWIP)	1,931,664	306,583	(1,118,092)	1,120,155
Land use rights	12,465	-	-	12,465
Other intangible assets	100,463	-	(511)	99,952
Total nondepreciable utility plant	2,253,757	306,583	(1,118,645)	1,441,695
Depreciable Utility Plant:				
Aqueducts	2,195,260	14,214	-	2,209,474
Dams & reservoirs	997,443	922,006	-	1,919,449
Power plants	749,245	15,380	-	764,625
Pumping plants	999,004	57,231	-	1,056,235
Environmental preservation and mitigation	67,797	-	-	67,797
Fish protection	40,239	50,457	-	90,696
Facilities	490,326	38,793	-	529,119
Equipment and other depreciable assets	90,738	7,282	(11,123)	86,897
Computer software	27,383	1,992	-	29,375
Land use rights and other intangible assets	12,277	-	-	12,277
General	269,244	20,011	-	289,255
Total depreciable utility plant	5,938,956	1,127,366	(11,123)	7,055,199
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization				
Aqueducts	(690,874)	(23,129)	-	(714,003)
Dams & reservoirs	(410,189)	(12,512)	-	(422,701)
Power plants	(341,240)	(14,397)	-	(355,637)
Pumping plants	(643,439)	(14,935)	-	(658,374)
Environmental preservation and mitigation	(40,478)	(1,366)	-	(41,844)
Fish protection	(32,798)	(873)	-	(33,671)
Facilities	(61,382)	(14,449)	-	(75,831)
Equipment and other depreciable assets	(69,510)	(9,192)	11,123	(67,579)
Computer software	(26,403)	(894)	-	(27,297)
Land use rights and other intangible assets	(8,678)	(1,200)	-	(9,878)
General	(54,305)	(20,621)	-	(74,926)
Total accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,379,296)	(113,568)	11,123	(2,481,741)
Net depreciable plant	3,559,660	1,013,798	-	4,573,458
Total Utility Plant - net	\$ 5,813,417	\$ 1,320,381	\$ (1,118,645)	\$ 6,015,153

5. Investments

The System maintains cash deposits with the State's Surplus Money Investment Fund (SMIF), which is part of the Pooled Money Investment Account (PMIA). The State Treasurer manages the PMIA in accordance with various provisions of the California Water Code and the State's investment policies. The State Treasurer also acts as trustee for the System's revenue bonds, and manages the System's investments. Investment of the System's funds is administered in accordance with California Government Code, State's policies, and applicable provisions of the Central Valley Project Act bond resolutions.

The System follows GASB Statement No. 40, Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures. This statement requires the disclosure of five types of risks: interest, credit, custodial, concentration, and foreign currency. Additional disclosures required by GASB No. 40 for cash deposits and investments within the State's centralized treasury system can be found in the State of California's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

The System categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Deposits and withdrawals are made on the basis of \$1 and not fair value. Accordingly, the System's proportionate share of investments in the State Treasury at June 30, 2022 and 2021 of \$905.7 million and \$1,291.4 million, respectively, is an uncategorized input not defined as a Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3 input.

The following is a summary of the System's cash and investments by percentage of total, their related credit ratings and by fair value measurement as of June 30, 2022:

Cash and Investments at June 30, 2022

	% of Total	Credit Rating (S&P)	Maturities			6/30/2022	Fair Value Measurement
			Under 30 Days	31-180 Days	181-365 Days		Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)
Investments by fair value level:							
U.S. Federal Agency Securities	5%	AA+	\$ -	\$ 50,503	\$ -	\$ 50,503	\$ 50,503
Total investment by fair value level			\$ -	\$ 50,503	\$ -	\$ 50,503	\$ 50,503
Investments not subject to fair value level:							
Surplus Money Investment Fund	91%	Not rated	-	-	905,747	905,747	
Cash and Investments held outside State Treasury:							
Money Market Funds	4%	AAA	34,223	-	-	34,454	
Total cash and investments			\$ 34,223	\$ 50,503	\$ 905,747	\$ 990,473	

The following is a summary of the System's cash and investments by percentage of total, their related credit ratings and by fair value measurement as of June 30, 2021:

Cash and Investments at June 30, 2021

	% of Total	Credit Rating (S&P)	Maturities				Fair Value Measurement
			Under 30 Days	31-180 Days	181-365 Days	6/30/2021	Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)
Investments by fair value level:							
U.S> Federal Agency Securities	4%	AA+	\$ -	\$ 50,970	\$ -	\$ 50,970	\$ 50,970
Total investment by fair value level			\$ -	\$ 50,970	\$ -	\$ 50,970	\$ 50,970
Investments not subject to fair value level:							
Surplus Money Investment Fund	94%	Not rated	-	-	1,291,442	1,291,442	
Cash and Investments held outside State Treasury:							
Money Market Funds	2%	AAA	34,559	-	-	34,559	
Total cash and investments			\$ 34,559	\$ 50,970	\$ 1,291,442	\$ 1,376,971	

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of fixed income securities will decline because of rising interest rates. The prices of fixed income securities with a longer time to maturity, measured by weighted average to maturity, tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than those with a shorter duration. As of June 30, 2022 and 2021, the weighted average maturity of the investments contained in SMIF is approximately 311 days and 291 days, respectively.

Custodial Credit Risk: For deposits, custodial credit risk is that in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The California Government Code does not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits: the California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law. The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

Credit Risk: Credit risk is the risk that a debt issuer will fail to fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. PMIA funds are on deposit with the State's Centralized Treasury System and are managed in compliance with the California Government Code, according to a statement of investment policy discussed in Note 2. The PMIA is not rated.

Concentration of Credit Risk: Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investor's holdings in a single issuer. The investment policy of the State Treasurer's Office contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond those limitations stipulated in the California Government Code.

Interest on deposits in PMIA varies with the rate of return of the underlying portfolio and averaged 0.371%, and 0.500% for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, interest earned on the deposits with PMIA approximated \$2.9 million and \$4.8 million, respectively. Interest earned is included in the investment income line item on the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

The U.S. Federal Agency Securities of \$50.5 million and \$51 million at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, are valued using quoted market prices (Level 1 input). Income is comprised of interest, dividends, realized gains and losses, and unrealized gains and losses due to changes in the fair value of investments held at year-end.

6. Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021:

	Revenue Bonds				General Obligation Bonds	Commercial Paper	SB 84 Loan	Total Long Term Debt
	Par Amount	Unamortized Discount	Unamortized Premium	Total Revenue Bonds	Par Amount	Par Amount	Loan Amount	
Balance at June 30, 2020	\$ 2,637,230	\$ (4)	\$ 408,242	\$ 3,045,468	\$ 10,685	\$ 920,107	\$ 57,471	\$ 4,033,731
Additions	1,593,160	-	255,976	1,849,136	-	21,459	-	1,870,595
Retirements	(796,010)	-	(108,285)	(904,295)	-	(603,613)	-	(1,507,908)
Amortization	-	1	(54,370)	(54,369)	-	-	-	(54,369)
Payments	(172,815)	-	-	(172,815)	(8,595)	-	(21,705)	(203,115)
Balance at June 30, 2021	3,261,565	(3)	501,563	3,763,125	2,090	337,953	35,766	4,138,934
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	102,242	-	102,242
Retirements	-	-	-	-	-	(232,252)	-	(232,252)
Amortization	-	1	(51,023)	(51,022)	-	-	-	(51,022)
Payments	(191,505)	-	-	(191,505)	(1,885)	-	(10,953)	(204,343)
Balance at June 30, 2022	3,070,060	(2)	450,540	3,520,598	205	207,943	24,813	3,753,559
Less current portion	(223,185)	-	-	(223,185)	(85)	-	(10,301)	(233,571)
Total Long-Term Debt	\$ 2,846,875	\$ (2)	\$ 450,540	\$ 3,297,413	\$ 120	\$ 207,943	\$ 14,512	\$ 3,519,988

GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS

The Burns-Porter Act authorized the issuance of State Water Resources Development System (SWRDS) General Obligations (GO) Bonds in the amount of \$1,750 million for construction of the System. This amount included \$130 million to be set aside for financial assistance to local water agencies as provided in the Davis-Grunsky Act. The Burns-Porter Act also made a continuing appropriation of the California Water Fund, a fund unrelated to the System, to supplement the bond authorization. To the extent California Water Fund money was used for construction of the State water facilities in lieu of bond proceeds, an equal amount of bond authorization was set aside to be used only for the construction of additional facilities of the System that met certain requirements set forth in the Burns-Porter Act.

Under the Burns-Porter Act, revenues of the System, other than revenues attributable to facilities financed with Water System Revenue Bonds, are deposited in the California Water Resources Development Bond Fund and are to be used annually only for the following purposes and in the following order of priority:

1. To pay the maintenance, operation and replacement costs of the System,
2. To pay, or reimburse the General Fund of the State for, the principal of and interest on the SWRDS GO Bonds issued for the System as it becomes due,
3. To reimburse the California Water Fund for funds utilized from said fund for construction of the System (complete reimbursement has been made), and
4. To pay additional costs of the acquisition and construction of the System.

All such revenues are pledged for these uses and purposes for the benefit of the owners of the SWRDS GO Bonds.

As of June 30, 2022, the amount of the revenues pledged to repay the Burns-Porter Act SWRDS GO Bonds debt service is \$221 thousand with payments through 2025. Principal and interest paid for the current year was \$2 million and Burns-Porter Act water supply operating revenues were \$803.4 million. As of June 30, 2021, the amount of the revenues pledged to repay the Burns-Porter Act SWRDS GO Bonds debt service was \$2.2 million with payments through 2025. Principal and interest paid for 2021 was \$9.1 million and Burns-Porter Act SWRDS water supply operating revenues were \$691.9 million.

SWRDS GO Bonds of \$168 million are authorized but un-issued as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, and may only be used for additional facilities, meeting certain requirements of the Burns-Porter Act.

Outstanding SWRDS GO Bonds Series X and Y do not have early redemption provisions.

SWRDS GO Bonds consist of the following at June 30, 2022 and 2021:

General Obligation Bonds

Fiscal Year of Issue	Series	Original Par Amount	Fixed Rates	Fiscal Year of Final Maturity	Amounts Outstanding	
					2022	2021
1972	S	\$ 40,000	5.3%	2022	\$ -	\$ 1,800
1994	X	2,000	4.8%	2024	100	150
1995	Y	1,400	7.1%	2025	105	140
Total General Obligation bond debt outstanding at par					205	2,090
Less current portion					(85)	(1,885)
Total Long-term General Obligation bond debt outstanding					\$ 120	\$ 205

REVENUE BONDS

The Water System Revenue Bonds have been issued for the acquisition or construction of projects to provide water and power for the SWP. Under the statute pursuant to which Water System Revenue Bonds are issued, principal and interest on the bonds are secured by and payable solely from revenues attributable to the facilities financed by the bonds. These are primarily payments under the Water Supply Contracts between the System and SWP Contractors.

As of June 30, 2022, the amount of the revenues pledged to repay the Water System Revenue Bonds debt service is \$3,874.5 million with payments through fiscal 2036. Principal and interest paid for the current year was \$311.2 million and CVP water supply operating revenues were \$328.4 million. As of June 30, 2021, the amount of the revenues pledged to repay the Water System Revenue Bonds debt service were \$4,189.4 million with payments through 2036. Principal and interest paid for the previous year was \$285.5 million and CVP water supply operating revenues were \$300.9 million.

The System's outstanding Water System Revenue Bonds contain a provision that in an event of default, and if after given a period of 60 days written notice by the Trustee, and the event of default continues, then the Trustee or the bondholders with at least 25 percent in the principal amount of outstanding Bonds are entitled to declare the outstanding amounts due immediately.

On August 6, 2020, the System issued tax-exempt, fixed-rate CVP Water System Revenue Bonds Series BB and federally taxable, fixed-rate CVP Water System Revenue Bonds Series BC, with a par amount of \$544.2 million and \$515.1 million, respectively. The proceeds from the Series BB and BC were used to (1) provide \$250 million of advance funds for the construction of certain Water System Projects, (2) pay off \$318.9 million outstanding Water Revenue Commercial Paper Notes Series 1, and (3) refund certain Water System Revenue Bonds with a par value of \$549.9 million. Series BB was issued with a premium of \$188.5 million and Series BC was issued at par. Bond proceeds were also used to pay the costs of issuance and fund both capitalized interest and the reserve account. The System achieved an economic gain of \$47.3 million, representing 8.6% savings of the refunded bonds. The final maturity of the Series BB and BC bonds is 2035.

On May 19, 2021, the System issued tax-exempt, fixed-rate CVP Water System Revenue Bonds Series BD and federally taxable, fixed-rate CVP Water System Revenue Bonds Series BE, with a par amount of \$217.6 million and \$316.2 million, respectively. The proceeds from the Series BD and BE were used to pay off \$284.7 million outstanding Water Revenue Commercial Paper Notes Series 2 and Series 3 and refund certain Water System Revenue Bonds with a par value of \$246.1 million. Series BD was issued with a premium of \$67.5 million and Series BE was issued at par. Bond proceeds were also used to pay the costs of issuance and fund both capitalized interest and the reserve account. The System achieved an economic gain of \$16.4 million, representing 6.68% savings of the refunded bonds. The final maturity of the Series BD and BE bonds is 2035.

The System is subject to certain bond covenants, the most restrictive of which requires that the revenues in each year shall be at least equal to 1.25 times the debt service payable from revenues on all bonds outstanding in such year, plus operating costs, and the required funding of the debt service reserve account. The bonds are limited special obligations of the System; neither the principal nor any interest thereon constitutes a debt of the State. Certain bonds are redeemable prior to maturity at a redemption price of 100%.

Water System Revenue Bonds consist of the following at June 30, 2022 and 2021:

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (in thousands)

CVP Revenue Bonds

Fiscal Year of Issue	Series	Original Par Amount	Fixed Rates	Fiscal Year of Final Maturity	Fiscal Year of First Call Date	Amounts Outstanding	
						2022	2021
Devil Canyon-Castaic Facilities:							
1973	A&B	\$ 139,165	5.3%	2023	1983	\$ 8,725	\$ 16,955
CVP Water System:							
1999	V	20,580	6.3%	2025	None	18,050	18,050
2012	AJ	216,930	4.0-5.0%	2022	None	-	19,750
2012	AK	36,370	5.0%	2022	None	-	2,255
2013	AL	105,875	5.0%	2023	None	9,680	19,170
2013	AM	183,960	5.0%	2023	None	19,880	30,595
2013	AN	49,525	5.0%	2024	2023	1,775	3,655
2013	AP	45,340	3.0%	2023	None	1,775	3,490
2013	AQ	120,205	5.0%	2023	None	2,020	3,900
2014	AR	161,445	5.0%	2024	None	14,625	21,405
2015	AS	645,795	5.0%	2026	2025	204,775	237,040
2015	AT	149,245	Variable	2036	2022	149,245	149,245
2016	AV	106,530	4.0-5.0%	2036	2026	89,965	94,410
2017	AW	428,130	4.0-5.0%	2036	2027	303,605	317,730
2018	AX	350,670	5.0%	2033	2028	231,975	257,865
2018	AY	140,825	2.5-3.1%	2030	2018	29,570	32,205
2019	AZ	215,295	5.0%	2035	2029	174,070	185,125
2019	BA	299,590	5.0%	2035	2029	247,300	260,600
2021	BB	544,210	5.0%	2036	2031	544,210	544,210
2021	BC	515,150	0.3-1.8%	2036	None	489,950	510,110
2021	BD	217,640	4.0-5.0%	2036	2031	217,640	217,640
2021	BE	316,160	0.1-2.2%	2036	None	311,225	316,160
Total CVP Water System Revenue Bonds						3,061,335	3,244,610
Total revenue bond debt outstanding at par						3,070,060	3,261,565
Unamortized bond issuance premiums						450,540	501,563
Unamortized bond issuance discounts						(2)	(3)
Less current portion						(223,185)	(191,505)
Total long-term bond debt outstanding						\$ 3,297,413	\$ 3,571,620

FUTURE DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

Future principal and interest payment requirements on the bonds are as follows at June 30, 2022:

Future Debt Service Requirements							
Year	Revenue Bonds			General Obligation Bonds			All Bonds
	Principal	Interest*	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Total
2023	\$ 223,185	\$ 113,958	\$ 337,143	\$ 85	\$ 10	\$ 95	\$ 337,238
2024	224,175	104,441	328,616	85	5	90	328,706
2025	230,455	95,768	326,223	35	1	36	326,259
2026	234,205	86,621	320,826	-	-	-	320,826
2027	223,275	77,574	300,849	-	-	-	300,849
2028-2032	1,095,840	263,461	1,359,301	-	-	-	1,359,301
2033-2036	838,925	62,596	901,521	-	-	-	901,521
	<u>\$ 3,070,060</u>	<u>\$ 804,419</u>	<u>\$ 3,874,479</u>	<u>\$ 205</u>	<u>\$ 16</u>	<u>\$ 221</u>	<u>\$ 3,874,700</u>

*Includes variable rate bonds for Series AT, which bear interest at a weekly rate. An assumed rate of 3.0% for Series AT was used to project the variable portion of interest payments in this table. The interest rate still in effect was determined at issuance date using the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) Swap 10 year average Index, plus an applicable basis point spread. The variable rate for Series AT was 1.28% as of June 30, 2022.

SB 84 LOAN

On July 10, 2017, the California Senate Bill 84 was enacted, an act to amend Sections 16475 and 16480.6 of, and to add Section 20825 to, the Government Code, relating to state employees' retirement. This bill would require the State Controller's Office (SCO) to transfer up to \$6 billion from the Surplus Money Investment Fund and other funds in the Pooled Money Investment Account to the General Fund as a cash loan, the proceeds of which would supplement the state's employer contributions for the fiscal year 2018-2019. This bill would also require that repayment of the loan principal and the payment of interest be made from the General Fund and other funds and accounts that are required by law to fund the state's employer contribution to the Public Employees' Retirement Fund. The loan is to be fully repaid by June 30, 2030. The amount allocated to the System was \$60.9 million and payments of \$10.9 million and \$21.7 million were made in fiscal 2022 and fiscal 2021, respectively. Future principal and interest payment requirements on the loan are as follows as of June 30, 2022:

Future Debt Service Requirements

Year	SB 84 Loan		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 10,301	\$ 968	\$ 11,269
2024	10,637	632	11,269
2025	3,875	5,105	8,980
	<u>\$ 24,813</u>	<u>\$ 6,705</u>	<u>\$ 31,518</u>

COMMERCIAL PAPER NOTES

In March 1993, the System launched its commercial paper (CP) program to pay for Water System Capital costs relating to State Water System Projects. Pursuant to the original Resolution No. DWR-CP-1, adopted as of March 1, 1993, the Department authorized the issuance of CP Notes Series 1 in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$150 million, limited to \$139.7 million in principal and \$10.3 million of accrued interest. To provide liquidity for the program, the Department entered into two separate credit agreements with two commercial banks on May 3, 2017. Pursuant to Resolution No. DWR-CP-5, adopted on May 1, 2017, the Department authorized the increase of the issuance of CP Notes Series 1 (Series 1) in an amount not to exceed \$300 million in principal and \$22.2 million in accrued interest. On the same date, pursuant to Resolution DWR-CP-Series 2-1, the Department authorized the issuance of new CP Notes Series 2 (Series 2), with a limit not to exceed \$500 million in principal and \$37 million in accrued interest. On February 1, 2018, pursuant to Resolution No. DWR-CP-Series 2-2, the Department authorized an additional increase of the issuance of Series 2 in an amount not to exceed \$800 million in principal and \$59.2 million in accrued interest. On October 18, 2018, pursuant to Resolution No. DWR-CP-6, the Department authorized an additional increase of the issuance of Series 1 in an amount not to exceed \$600 million in principal and \$44.4 million in accrued interest, to expand its total CP capacity to \$1.4 billion in principal and \$103.6 million in accrued interest. On February 1, 2021, the System restructured its Series 2 Notes and authorized the issuance of CP Notes 3 and 4 in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$800 million in principal and \$59.2 million in accrued interest. Proceeds of the Series 1 Notes are expected to be used to provide funds for the construction of certain Water System Projects, including a portion of the costs of the Oroville Dam Spillway Recovery and Restoration Projects. The Series 2 Notes was established to pay for cost relating to the Oroville Dam Spillway Recovery and Restoration Project. The Series 3 Notes was established to fund principal and/or interest on the Series 1 Notes, the Series 2 Notes, the Series 3 and the Series 4 Notes. Proceeds of the Series 3 Notes may be used from time to time to fund for the costs of certain Projects and related Water System Capital projects. The Series 4 Notes was established to provide funds for the construction costs of certain Water System Projects.

The Department has two revolving credit agreements with two commercial banks supporting its \$1.4 billion CP program. The Series 1 is supported by Bank of America, N.A. (Bank of America) and the Series 2, 3, and 4 by JP Morgan Chase Bank, National Association (JPM). The Series 1 expires on July 19, 2024 and Series 2, 3 and 4 on February 9, 2024, but

all can be extended upon written request and approval of the banks. The two agreements require quarterly commitment fee payments on the first business day of each July, October, January and April. As of June 30, 2022, there were no borrowings with the banks under the current revolving credit agreements.

The Series 1 Notes, which were originally supported by a \$150 million credit agreement with Bank of Montreal, was scheduled to expire on October 24, 2017, but was terminated early on May 4, 2017. Under the prior credit agreement, Bank of Montreal was obligated to provide \$150 million, with principal limited to \$139.7 million and \$10.3 million of accrued interest. There were no borrowings with Bank of Montreal under this revolving credit agreement before it was terminated. Under the current credit agreement with Bank of America, which became effective on October 18, 2018, Bank of America is obligated to provide up to \$600 million in principal at any one time and \$44.4 million of accrued interest. For sizing purposes, accrued interest is calculated at 10% per annum for 270 days on a maximum principal commitment of \$600 million.

The Series 2 Notes, which were originally supported by a credit agreement with Wells Fargo, was scheduled to expire on February 25, 2021, but was terminated on February 11, 2021. Under the original agreement dated May 4, 2017, Wells Fargo was obligated to provide up to \$500 million in principal at any one time and up to \$37 million of accrued interest. Under an amended agreement dated February 26, 2018, Wells Fargo was obligated to provide up to \$800 million of principal at any one time and \$59.2 million of accrued interest. There were no borrowings with Wells Fargo under this revolving credit agreement before it was terminated.

The System entered into a Revolving Credit Agreement with JPM dated as of February 1, 2021, but effective on February 11, 2021. JPM is obligated to provide up to \$800 million in aggregate principal for the Series 2, 3 and 4 Notes at any one time and \$59.2 million of accrued interest. For sizing purposes, accrued interest is calculated at 10% per annum for 270 days on a maximum principal commitment of \$800 million.

The System's outstanding CP Series 1, Series 2, Series 3, and Series 4 contain certain provisions that under certain events of default, the credit agreements supported by Bank of America and JPM, will terminate and amounts outstanding under the credit agreements become immediately due and payable.

As of June 30, 2022, the amount of CP notes outstanding was \$104.4 million for the Series 1, \$2.3 million for the Series 3, and \$101.2 million for the Series 4. As of June 30, 2021, the amount of CP notes outstanding was \$215.9 million for the Series 1, \$121.3 million for the Series 2, and \$733 thousand for the Series 3. The weighted average rate for interest expense for the Series 1 Notes approximated 0.29% for the year ended June 30, 2022 and 0.20% for the year ended June 30, 2021. The weighted average rate for interest expense for the Series 2 Notes approximated 0.06% for the year ended June 30, 2022 and 0.17% for the year ended June 30, 2021. The weighted average rate for interest expense for the Series 3 Notes approximated 0.48% for the year ended June 30, 2022 and 0.14% for the year ended June 30, 2021. The weighted average rate for interest expense for the Series 4 Notes approximated 0.79% for the year ended June 30, 2022. The Department received approximately \$3.3 million in federal reimbursements in fiscal 2022 and \$239.9 million in fiscal 2021, which paid off a portion of the outstanding Series 1 Notes and all the outstanding Series 2 Notes related to the Oroville Dam Spillway Recovery and Restoration Project in fiscal 2022. Any CP outstanding remaining after all reimbursements have been received will be refunded with Revenue Bonds.

Proceeds from the sale of CP notes are used to finance Water System Projects prior to permanent financing from the sale of Water System Revenue Bonds. Proceeds from the Series 2 Notes are restricted to be used to provide funds for costs related to the Oroville Dam Spillway Recovery and Restoration Project (Oroville) and proceeds from the Series 1 Notes are restricted to be used to provide funds for costs related to all Water System projects, including Oroville. Proceeds from the Series 3 Notes are restricted to be used to fund principal and/or interest on the Series 2 Notes and the Series 3 Notes. Proceeds from the Series 4 Notes are restricted to be used to provide funds for the construction costs of certain Water System Projects. The liability has been classified as long-term as it is the System's policy to redeem the Commercial Paper outstanding with the issuance of Water System Revenue Bonds. The System's obligation to make debt service payments on Commercial Paper Notes is subordinate to its payment obligations with respect to the Water System Revenue Bonds and SWRDS GO Bonds.

The Water Supply Contracts, in their original form, provide for two charges to the SWP Contractors: (a) a Delta Water Charge and (b) a Transportation Charge. These charges are computed to return to the State the costs of the facilities necessary to deliver water to the SWP Contractors, including capital costs (with interest) and operation and maintenance costs, and expressly including in the case of the facilities to be financed with commercial paper and the related Water System Revenue Bonds, debt service and 1.25 debt service coverage requirements to be satisfied from revenues.

7. Bond Refundings and Defeasances

During the current fiscal year, the System did not issue any CVP Water System Revenue Bonds to refund portions of previous issuances. In fiscal 2021, the System issued CVP Water System Revenue Bonds Series BB, BC and BE to refund all or portions of previous issuances. In prior years, the System has defeased various bond issuances by depositing bonds proceeds in escrows and creating irrevocable trusts. The net proceeds from these refundings were used to purchase U.S. Treasury Securities, such as State and Local Government Series (SLGS) to meet the requirements of the refunded debt. Those securities were deposited in irrevocable escrow trust accounts with the State Treasurer acting as escrow agent to provide for all future debt service on the bonds being refunded. As a result, those bonds are considered defeased, and the related liabilities have been excluded from the System's basic financial statements. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, outstanding Water System Revenue Bonds held in escrow trust accounts of \$845.4 million and \$948.4 million, respectively, are considered defeased.

In addition to GASB Statement No. 86, the System is required to disclose any remaining balance of previously defeased bonds that were defeased using its own existing resources. As of June 30, 2022, and 2021, the outstanding balance of bonds that were defeased using the System's own existing resources was \$10 million and \$13.6 million, respectively. The cash deposited to the escrow was invested in U.S. Treasury Securities – State and Local Government Series (SLGS) to comply with yield restrictions and arbitrage rebate provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. SLGS are direct obligations of the U.S. Government and are considered essentially risk-free.

On August 6, 2020, the System issued tax-exempt, fixed-rate CVP Water System Revenue Bonds Series BB and federally taxable, fixed-rate CVP Water System Revenue Bonds Series BC. The Series BB and BC refundings were undertaken primarily to take advantage of lower interest rates. These transactions resulted in cash flow savings of \$55.6 million and economic gains (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old debt and new debt) of \$47.3 million,

or 8.6% of the refunded bonds. The refunding resulted in a difference between the book value of the old debt and the amount required to retire the debt of \$8.2 million. This difference is considered a deferred loss on the refunding and is being amortized over the original remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is less, using the straight-line method.

On May 19, 2021, the System issued federally taxable, fixed-rate CVP Water System Revenue Bonds Series BE. The Series BE refunding was undertaken to take advantage of lower interest rates. This transaction resulted in cash flow savings of \$20.3 million and economic gains (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old debt and new debt) of \$16.4 million, or 6.68% of the refunded bonds. The refunding resulted in a difference between the book value of the old debt and the amount required to retire the debt of \$6.3 million. This difference is considered a deferred loss on the refunding and is being amortized over the original remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is less, using the straight-line method.

Amortization of all deferred refunding costs was approximately \$16.7 million in fiscal 2022 and \$20.2 million in fiscal 2021.

8. Leases

LEASEE ACTIVITIES

As of June 30, 2022, the System had fourteen active lease arrangements in which the System is the lessee with a maximum possible term of more than twelve months at commencement and an individual value of \$100 thousand or more. The fourteen active leases are all for the use of buildings in which the System is leasing office space. The leases of buildings commenced between July 2008 and August 2020. Optional renewals of these leases are reasonably certain resulting in expiration between March 2023 and June 2035. The System is required to make principal and interest payments through June 2035. The lease agreements have interest rates between 0.20% to 1.5%. The interest rates were based on the State Controller's Office's incremental borrowing rate.

A summary of the lease asset activity during the year ended June 30, 2022 is as follows:

Lease Asset Activity					
	July 1, 2021	Additions	Remeasure	Deductions	June 30, 2022
Right-to-use leased assets:					
Buildings	\$ 37,380	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,380
Total right-to-use leased assets	37,380	-	-	-	37,380
Accumulated amortization on right-to-use lease assets:					
Buildings	\$ -	\$ (6,669)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (6,669)
Total accumulated amortization on right-to-use leased assets		(6,669)			
Right-to-use lease assets, net	\$ 37,380	\$ (6,669)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,711

Future annual lease payments are as follows:

Lease Payments		
Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 6,255	\$ 280
2024	5,637	236
2025	4,995	192
2026	4,733	148
2027	3,316	105
2028-2032	3,965	304
2033-2035	2,304	54
Total	\$ 31,205	\$ 1,319

9. Retirement Plan

The State is a member of the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), an agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. As an enterprise fund, the System is required under GASB 68 to report results pertaining to liability and asset information as of specific dates and within certain time frames. For this report, the following time frames apply:

- Valuation Date June 30, 2020
- Measurement Date June 30, 2021
- Measurement Period July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021

PLAN DESCRIPTION

As a participant in the State of California's defined benefit pension plan, the System reports an allocated share of the total net pension liability reported by the State. Departments and agencies within the State of California, including the System, are in a cost-sharing arrangement in which all risks and costs are shared proportionately by participating State agencies. The System, for the most part has all its employees enrolled in the State Miscellaneous Plan. CalPERS functions as a common investment and administrative agent for participating public agencies within the State of California using the accrual basis of accounting. All state agencies are considered collectively to be a single employer, and the actuarial present value of vested and non-vested accumulated plan benefits attributable to the System's employees is determined as the System's percentage of the State as a single employer. Fiduciary net position available for benefits of the System's employees are also determined as the System's percentage of the State.

CalPERS issues a publicly available Annual Comprehensive Financial Report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for CalPERS. CalPERS also issues the GASB 68 Accounting Valuation Report. Copies of these reports may be obtained by logging onto the CalPERS website at www.calpers.ca.gov.

BENEFITS PROVIDED AND EMPLOYEES COVERED

CalPERS provides retirement benefits, survivor benefits, and death and disability benefits based upon employee's years of credited service, age, and final compensation. Vesting occurs after five years of credited service except for second tier benefits, which require ten years of credited service. Most employees who retire at or after age 50 with five or more years of service are entitled to a retirement benefit. New members with service credit beginning on or after January 1, 2013 must be at least age 52. Benefits are payable monthly for the remainder of their lives. Health care and dental benefits, described in Note 9, may be provided to members depending on the date hired and the years of credited service of a member. Several survivor benefit options that reduce a retiree's unmodified benefit are available. Benefit provisions and all other requirements are established by State statute.

CONTRIBUTIONS

The contribution requirements of the plan members are established by State statute and the employer contribution rate is established and may be amended by CalPERS. Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers be determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. The total plan contributions are determined through the CalPERS' annual actuarial valuation process. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The employer is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of the plan members or employees. These rates reflect PERL Section 20683.2, which mandates that certain employees contribute more as of July 1, 2013. Furthermore, any reduction in employer contributions due to the increase in the employee contributions must be paid by the employer toward the unfunded liability. The System's total employer contributions were \$71.6 million and \$61.4 million for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The following table shows the average active employee and the employer contribution rates for the State Miscellaneous and State Industrial plans applicable to the System as a percentage of annual pay for the measurement period ended June 30, 2021 and 2020:

Contribution Rates

	Measurement Dates			
	June 30, 2021		June 30, 2020	
	State Miscellaneous	State Industrial	State Miscellaneous	State Industrial
Average active employee rate	7.120%	8.160%	7.000%	8.070%
Employer rate of annual payroll	29.370%	18.190%	31.075%	21.704%
Total	36.490%	26.350%	38.075%	29.774%

ACTUARIAL METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The net pension liability at June 30, 2022 and 2021 was measured as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively, by rolling forward the total pension liability using an annual actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The total pension liabilities for the measurement dates of June 30, 2021 and 2020 were based on the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Actuarial Cost Method: Entry Age Normal in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 68

Actuarial Assumptions:

Discount Rate	7.15%
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	Varies by Entry Age and Service
Investment Rate of Return:	7.15%, net of pension plan investment expense, but without reduction for administrative expenses; includes inflation
Mortality Rate Table	Derived using CalPers' Membership Data for all Funds
Post Retirement Benefit Increase	The lesser of contract COLA or 2.50% until Purchasing Power Protection Allowance floor on purchasing power applies, 2.50% thereafter

The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS specific data. The table includes 15 years of mortality improvements using the Society of Actuaries 90% of Scale MP 2016. For more details on this table, please refer to the 2017 CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions report (Experience Study).

All other actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 and 2019 valuations were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from 1997 to 2015, including updates to salary increase, mortality, and retirement rates. The Experience Study report is available at www.CalPERS.ca.gov.

DISCOUNT RATE

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability at June 30, 2021 and 2020 measurement dates was 7.15%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected discount rate of 7.15% at June 30, 2021 and 2020 measurement dates, was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. CalPERS' approach for the cash flow projections is presented in the GASB 67 and 68 Crossover Testing Report, which may be obtained from the CalPERS' website.

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

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

The following table reflects expected real rate of return by asset class for the measurement dates of June 30, 2021 and 2020:

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return by Asset Class			
Asset Class	Current Target Allocation	Real Return Years 1-10 ¹	Real Return Years 11+ ²
Global Equity	50.0%	4.80%	5.98%
Fixed Income	28.0%	1.00%	2.62%
Inflation Assets	-	0.77%	1.81%
Private Equity	8.0%	6.30%	7.23%
Real Assets	13.0%	3.75%	4.93%
Liquidity	1.0%	-	-0.92%
	<u>100.0%</u>		

¹ An expected inflation rate of 2.00% used for this period

² An expected inflation rate of 2.92% used for this period

SENSITIVITY OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY TO CHANGES IN THE DISCOUNT RATE

The following presents the net pension liability of the System's proportionate share of the Plan as of the June 30, 2021 and 2020 measurement dates, calculated using the discount rate of 7.15% for both years, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage-point lower (6.15%) or 1 percentage-point higher (8.15%) than the current rate:

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate			
	Measurement Dates		
	2021	2020	
Discount Rate -1%	6.15%	6.15%	
Net Pension Liability	\$ 601,275	\$ 817,992	
Current Discount Rate	7.15%	7.15%	
Net Pension Liability	\$ 356,813	\$ 573,990	
Discount Rate +1%	8.15%	8.15%	
Net Pension Liability	\$ 151,877	\$ 369,495	

PENSION PLANS FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CalPERS financial report and the State of California financial report.

PENSION LIABILITIES, PENSION EXPENSE AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES RELATED TO PENSIONS

As of June 30, 2022, and 2021, the System reported a net pension liability of \$356.8 million and \$574 million, respectively, for its proportionate share.

The net pension liability at June 30, 2022 and 2021 was measured as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively, by rolling forward the total pension liability using an annual actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The System's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the System's pensionable compensation relative to the pensionable compensation of the State Miscellaneous plan members, as calculated by the State Controller's Office (SCO). The System's proportionate share of the net pension liability as of June 30, 2021 and 2020 was 1.6007% and 1.6512%, respectively.

For the year ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, the System recognized pension expense of \$18.7 million and \$95.5 million, respectively. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the System has deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions as follows:

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

	2022		2021	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
System contribution subsequent to the measurement date	\$ 71,570	\$ -	\$ 61,443	\$ -
Changes in proportion	54	(33,634)	2,868	(26,970)
Changes of assumptions	-	(538)	-	(6,103)
Differences between expected and actual experience	22,849	-	28,505	-
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	(150,730)	14,151	-
Total	\$ 94,473	\$ (184,902)	\$ 106,966	\$ (33,072)

The System reported \$71.6 million and \$61.4 million as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively, will be/was recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Amortization of Deferred Outflows/(Inflows)

Year Ended June 30:	Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources
2023	\$ (37,564)
2024	(37,858)
2025	(41,312)
2026	(45,265)
Total	\$ (161,999)

10. Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

PLAN DESCRIPTION AND BENEFITS PROVIDED

As a participant in the State of California's defined benefit other postemployment benefits plan, the System reports an allocated share of the total net OPEB liability reported by the State. Departments and agencies within the State, including the System, are in a cost-sharing arrangement in which all risks and costs are shared proportionately by participating State agencies. The State of California provides medical and prescription drug benefits to retired state employees and dependents through the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) under the Public

Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act, and dental benefits under the State Employees' Dental Care Act. The State, and certain bargaining units and judicial employees (valuation groups), and the Exempt, Excluded, and Executive valuation group, have begun prefunding retiree healthcare and dental benefits. Assets are held in separate accounts by valuation group within the California Employers' Retiree Benefit Trust (CERBT), an agent multiple-employer defined benefit other postemployment benefits plan administered by CalPERS. Assets within each valuation group benefit retirees and dependents associated with that valuation group. CalPERS issues a publicly available annual comprehensive financial report that includes financial statements for its CERBT. Copies of these reports may be obtained by visiting the CalPERS website at www.calpers.ca.gov.

To be eligible for these benefits, employees must retire after attaining certain age and length of service requirements. In accordance with the California Government Code, the State generally pays 100% of the health insurance premium cost for retirees, plus 90% of the additional premium required for dependents. The State generally pays all or a portion of the dental insurance premium cost for retirees, depending upon the completed years of credited state service at retirement and the coverage selected by the retiree.

As a participant in the State of California's defined benefit other postemployment plan, the System reports an allocated share of the total net OPEB liability reported by the State.

CONTRIBUTIONS

The contribution requirements of plan members and the State are established and may be amended by the Legislature, and can be subject to collective bargaining. The State funds the cost of providing health and dental insurance to retirees primarily on a "pay-as-you-go" basis, with a modest amount of prefunding for members of certain bargaining units, and other funded plans. The System's allocated share of the contribution was \$31.6 million and \$29.2 million for fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

ACTUARIAL METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The net OPEB liability at June 30, 2022 and 2021 was measured as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively, using an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The total OPEB liability for the measurement dates of June 30, 2021 and 2020 were based on the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Actuarial Cost Method: Entry Age Normal in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 75

Actuarial Assumptions:

Discount Rate Blended rate for each valuation group, consisting of 6.00% in 2021 and 6.75% in 2020, when assets are available to pay benefits, otherwise 20-year Municipal G.O. Bond AA Index rate of 1.92% in 2021 and 2.45% in 2020

Inflation 2.30% in 2021 and 2.25% in 2020

Salary Increases Varies by entry age and service

Investment Rate of Return 6.0% in 2021 and 6.75% in 2020, net of OPEB plan investment expenses but without reduction for OPEB plan administrative expenses

	<u>2021 valuation:</u>	<u>2020 valuation:</u>
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	Pre-Medicare coverage: Actual rates for 2022, increasing to 7.50% in 2023, then decreasing 4.50% for 2029 through 2037, then to 4.25% for 2038 and later years Post-Medicare coverage: Actual rates for 2022, increasing to rates ranging from 7.5% to 8.42% in 2023, then decreasing to 4.5% from 2031 to 2037, then to 4.25% for 2038 and later years Dental coverage: 0.00% in 2022, 2.00% for 2023, 3.00% for 2024, 4.00% for 2025, then 4.25% for 2026 and later years	Pre-Medicare coverage: Actual rates for 2021, increasing to 7.50% in 2022, then decreasing 0.50% per year to an ultimate rate of 4.50% for 2028 through 2036, then to 4.25% for 2037 and later years Post-Medicare coverage: Actual rates for 2021, increasing to 7.50% for 2022 then decreasing 0.50% per year to an ultimate rate of 4.50% for 2028 through 2036, then to 4.25% for 2037 and later years Dental coverage: 0.00% in 2021, 2.00% for 2022, 3.00% for 2023, 4.00% for 2024, then 4.25% thereafter

Mortality Rate Table Derived using CalPERS' membership data for all members

The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS' specific data. The table includes generational mortality improvement using the Society of Actuaries 80% Scale MP 2020 in the 2021 valuation and 15 years of mortality improvements using the Society of Actuaries 90% Scale MP 2016 in the 2020 valuation. For more details on this table, refer to the CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions report (Experience Study) dated 2021 and 2017 for the June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020 valuations, respectively. Other demographic assumptions used in the June 30, 2021 and 2020 valuations were also based on the results of the Experience Study, including updates to termination, disability, and retirement rates. The Experience Study report can be obtained from CalPERS' website, at www.calpers.ca.gov.

Healthcare related assumptions such as plan participation, aging factors, adjustments for disabled members, and adjustments for children of current retirees and survivors are based on the State of California Retiree Health Benefits Program 2018 Experience Review performed by Gabriel, Roeder, Smith and Company (GRS) for the period from 2014 to 2018. Other healthcare assumptions such as member healthcare plan selection, coverage and continuance, select and ultimate healthcare cost trend rates, and per capita claim costs and expenses, are based on the most current information available. The GRS 2018 Experience Review is available at www.sco.ca.gov.

DISCOUNT RATE

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was based on a blended rate for each valuation group. The blended rate used to measure the June 30, 2021 and 2020 total OPEB liability consists of the 20-year Municipal G.O. Bond AA Index rate of 1.92% as of June 30, 2021 and 2.45% as of June 30, 2020, as reported by Fidelity, when prefunding assets are not available to pay benefits, and 6.0% and 6.75% at June 30, 2021 and 2020 measurement dates, respectively, when prefunding assets are available to pay benefits. The cash flow projections used to calculate the blended discount rates were developed assuming that prefunding agreements in which actuarially determined normal costs are shared between employees and the State will continue and that the required contributions will be made on time and as scheduled in future years. The actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020 includes the impact of the temporary suspensions of employee contributions under the Personal Leave Program that was in effect during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021. The prefunding agreements are subject to collective bargaining and legislative approval. Detailed information on the blended discount rates by valuation group is available in the State of California Retiree Health Benefits Program GASB Nos. 74 and 75 Actuarial Valuation Report as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, on the State Controller's Office website, at www.SCO.ca.gov.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. Expected compound (geometric) real returns were calculated over a closed period. Based on separate expected real returns for the short-term (first 5 years) and (first 10 years) at June 30, 2021 and 2020 measurement dates, respectively, and the long-term (6-20 years) and (11-40 years) at June 30, 2021 and 2020 measurement dates, respectively, and an average inflation assumption of 2.30% and 2.25% at June 30, 2021 and 2020 measurement dates, respectively, a single expected nominal return rate of 6.0% and 6.75% at June 30, 2021 and 2020 measurement dates, respectively, was calculated for the combined short-term and long-term periods. If applied to expected cash flows during that period, the resulting present value of benefits is expected to be consistent with the present value of benefits that would be determined by applying the short and long-term expected rates to the same cash flows.

The following table reflects the long-term expected real rate of return by asset class:

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return by Asset Class						
Asset Class	Current Target Allocation		Real Return Years 1-5	Real Return Years 1-10	Real Return Years 6-20	Real Return Years 11-40
	Measurement Dates					
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Global Equity	49.0%	59.0%	4.40%	4.80%	4.50%	5.98%
Fixed Income	23.0	25.0	(1.00)	1.10	2.20	2.62
Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities	5.0	5.0	(1.80)	0.25	1.30	1.46
Real Estate Investment Trusts	20.0	8.0	3.00	3.50	3.90	5.00
Commodities	3.0	3.0	0.80	1.50	1.20	2.87
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>				

SENSITIVITY OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY TO CHANGES IN THE DISCOUNT RATE

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the System's proportionate share of the Plan as of the June 30, 2021 and 2020 measurement date, calculated using a blended discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate:

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate	Measurement Dates	
	2021	2020
Net OPEB Liability		
Blended Discount Rate -1%	\$ 928,973	\$ 942,059
Current Blended Discount Rate	787,182	797,648
Blended Discount Rate +1%	671,996	682,445

SENSITIVITY OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY TO CHANGES IN THE HEALTHCARE COST TREND RATES

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the System's proportionate share of the Plan if it were calculated using a healthcare trend rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate, for measurement period ended June 30, 2021 and 2020:

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

	Measurement Dates	
	2021	2020
Net OPEB Liability		
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates -1%	\$ 661,206	\$ 698,255
Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	787,182	797,648
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates +1%	949,532	924,617

OPEB PLAN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

Detailed information about the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued California Employer's Retiree Benefit Trust Fund (CERBTF) financial reports.

OPEB LIABILITIES, OPEB EXPENSE AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES RELATED TO OPEB

As of June 30, 2022 and 2021, the System reported a net OPEB liability of \$787.2 million and \$797.6 million, respectively, for its proportionate share.

For the measurement period ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, the net OPEB liability was measured using an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The System's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the System's pay-as-you-go relative to the pay-as-you-go of all the valuation groups plan members, as calculated by the State Controller's Office. The System's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2021 and 2020 measurement date was 0.8242% and 0.8379%, respectively.

For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, the System recognized OPEB expense of \$6.9 million and \$15 million, respectively. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the System has deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB as follows:

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

	2022		2021	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
System contribution subsequent to the measurement date	\$ 31,550	\$ -	\$ 29,195	\$ -
Net differences between actual and expected contributions	69	(804)	111	(1,206)
Changes in proportion	-	(96,436)	-	(109,363)
Changes of assumptions	48,135	(29,019)	27,785	(46,550)
Differences between expected and actual experience	383	(97,492)	692	(62,045)
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	(3,256)	342	-
Total	<u>\$ 80,137</u>	<u>\$ (227,007)</u>	<u>\$ 58,125</u>	<u>\$ (219,164)</u>

The System reported \$31.6 million and \$29.2 million as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively, will be/was recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized as expense as follows:

Amortization of Deferred Outflows/(Inflows)

Year Ended June 30:	Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources
2023	\$ (37,388)
2024	(34,831)
2025	(37,000)
2026	(27,251)
2027	(19,972)
Thereafter	(21,978)
Total	<u>\$ (178,420)</u>

11. Commitments and Contingencies

COMMITMENTS

Construction

The System has entered into long-term construction contract commitments for the State Water Project facilities. The remaining value of contracts in process as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, were approximately \$25.9 million and \$17 million, respectively.

Power Transmission and Purchases

The System enters into contracts to purchase power as well as transmission service contracts to transmit power. Additionally, the System has expanded the power purchase portfolio to include solar energy and is exploring other potential renewable energies.

The System has long-term transmission service contracts with anticipated future payments of approximately \$73.7 million over periods ranging from one to 20 years. Payments made under these contracts approximated \$5.2 million and \$5.1 million for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The System has long-term power purchase contracts with anticipated future payments of approximately \$711 million, which includes operation and maintenance expense, over periods ranging from one to 45 years. The remaining amounts of fixed obligations under the long-term power contracts as of June 30, 2022, are as follows:

Fixed Obligations

Year	Transmission	Power	Total
2023	\$ 5,162	\$ 43,689	\$ 48,851
2024	5,162	43,689	48,851
2025	4,963	43,689	48,652
2026	4,963	43,690	48,653
2027	4,963	43,690	48,653
2028-2067	48,504	494,966	541,470
Total	\$ 73,717	\$ 711,413	\$ 785,130

The System has a contract with the Kings River Conservation District (the District) which provides the System all power generated by the Pine Flat Power Plant Project (the Project). Under the contract, which expires in 2037, the System is obligated to pay fixed amounts each year to cover the debt service on bonds issued by the District to build the Project, operations and maintenance expenses, and a charge for power supplied. Debt service payments are to be made until all of the bonds issued by the District to finance the Project have been retired. As of June 30, 2019, all bonds have been fully redeemed. Payments to the District totaled approximately \$6.7 million and \$7.1 million during the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

DWR entered into a Power Agreement with the Northern California Power Agency (NCPA) and other project participants in fiscal 2014 to participate in the Lodi Energy Center Project (LEC Project). The terms of the agreement provide that DWR pay for 33.5% of the construction and operating costs in exchange for receiving 33.5% of the power output of the LEC Project on a long-term basis. Participation in the LEC Project assists DWR in meeting SWP energy requirements, including the replacement of a portion of the energy previously provided by the Reid Gardner Project. NCPA issued revenue bonds for DWR's share of the costs to construct the power plant in Lodi, California in fiscal 2011. The Lodi Energy Center is one of the most efficient thermal-generating units in California, and will be economically dispatched before other older gas-fired units, resulting in power revenues that are sufficient to cover the operational costs and a portion of DWR's debt service on the bonds.

The amounts of the System's fixed obligations related to future principal and interest payments of the LEC Project's bonds as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

LEC Bonds Fixed Obligations	
Year	Total
2023	\$ 9,209
2024	9,211
2025	9,210
2026	9,206
2027	9,208
2028-2032	46,037
2033-2035	27,625
	\$ 119,706

Market value information for certain power purchases, sales, and exchange contracts are disclosed at June 30, 2022 using forward market prices discounted at the prevailing risk-free interest rate. The long-term energy purchase contracts involving energy delivered from Hoover Dam will expire in fiscal 2068; 8 Minute Solar Energy will expire in fiscal 2048; Terra Generation Sanborn Solar will expire in fiscal 2043; the Pine Flat Power Plants, Solar Star California XLIV, and Solverde Solar energy purchase contracts will expire in fiscal 2037; Dominion Solar Holdings purchase contract will expire in fiscal 2035; and a purchase contract with the SWP Contractor, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan), will expire in fiscal 2023. An exchange agreement with the NCPA, operator of the Lodi Energy Center Project, commits DWR to purchase power on a long-term basis subject to the agreement, but has no explicit termination date.

Power purchase commitments extending beyond June 30, 2022 are as follows:

Energy Commitments 2022			
	Number of Contracts	Total Capacity (MWh)	Value at June 30, 2022
Long-term energy purchases	9	571	\$ 106,474
Total			\$ 106,474

Power purchase commitments extending beyond June 30, 2020 are as follows:

Energy Commitments 2021			
	Number of Contracts	Total Capacity (MWh)	Value at June 30, 2021
Long-term energy purchases	10	619	\$ 268,512
Total			\$ 268,512

CONTINGENCIES

Litigation and Claims

In 1994, the System and certain SWP Contractors adopted a set of principles pursuant to which additional amendments to the long-term water supply contracts have since been negotiated (Monterey Amendment). The Monterey Amendment includes provisions related to the transfer of land and related assets, known as the Kern Water Bank, to the Kern County Water Agency (KCWA) (one of the SWP Contractors), the operation of certain System reservoirs, transfers of water allocations between SWP Contractors, establishment of certain operating reserves, and the revision of calculating certain SWP Contractor billings. The Monterey Amendment has been executed by the System and 27 of the 29 SWP Contractors, who receive approximately 99% of water delivered annually and who pay approximately 99% of annual water supply revenues. Certain parties have disputed the Monterey Amendment by challenging the validity of the related Environmental Impact Report (EIR). While the courts have allowed the System to proceed with the implementation of the Monterey Amendment, the System was required to prepare a new EIR. The System completed the new Final EIR in February 2010 and filed its Notice of Determination in May 2010.

In June 2010, two Delta water agencies and several environmental organizations and individuals filed a lawsuit in Sacramento Superior Court challenging the System's California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance and the validity of the Monterey Amendment, including DWR's transfer of the Kern Fan Element to the KCWA. In July 2010, the same plaintiffs in the Sacramento Superior Court case filed a lawsuit in Kern County Superior Court challenging the transfer of the Kern Fan Element from KCWA to the Kern Water Bank Authority, a local joint powers agency which now has responsibility for the management of the Kern Fan Element and Kern Water Bank. In addition, in June 2010, two

water districts in Kern County filed a separate lawsuit in Kern County Superior Court, primarily challenging the System's CEQA compliance with respect to the Kern Fan Element transfer from the System to KCWA. The two lawsuits filed in Kern County Superior Court were transferred to the Sacramento Superior Court. In December 2012, the System prevailed on its challenge to the plaintiffs' validation causes of action (including the validity of the Kern Fan Element transfer) on the grounds that they were not filed timely. This left only the plaintiffs' CEQA compliance challenge. After holding a hearing on the CEQA challenges in the remaining two cases, the trial court ruled that most of the EIR was adequate under CEQA, but that the EIR's discussion of impacts on continued use and operation of the Kern Water Bank was deficient.

In October 2014, the Court ordered the System, as the remedy for the deficiency, to provide additional environmental analysis on the impacts of the continued use and operation of the Kern Water Bank in a revised EIR and upon completion of the revised EIR, to determine whether to continue the use and operation of the Kern Water Bank by the Kern Water Bank Authority. The court limited its decision to the Kern Water Bank by ruling that only those portions of the revised EIR that are new or changed shall be subject to challenge under CEQA. In December 2014, one set of plaintiffs filed an appeal with the Court of Appeal regarding the trial court's final CEQA and validation decisions. In September 2016, the System issued the revised EIR in compliance with the trial court's decision. Shortly thereafter, one set of plaintiffs, as well as a new party, filed a new action challenging the revised EIR. The new action challenges the System's certification of the revised EIR and approval of the "Kern Water Bank Development and Continued Use and Operation" project. In October 2017, the trial court ruled in favor of the Department. In December 2017, the plaintiffs appealed that ruling. The Court of Appeal upheld the lower court's ruling finding in favor of the System. The conclusion of the litigation triggered payments to the petitioners and plaintiffs on the original Monterey Amendment litigation as agreed to under the previous settlement agreement between the parties and the System.

Other Claims by SWP Contractors, Including Claims Concerning Charges for Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Enhancement

In accordance with the long-term water supply contracts, in December 2005, 27 SWP Contractors and entities representing SWP Contractors filed "Notices of Contest" with the System challenging the accuracy of various charges in the System's billings. One SWP Contractor also filed a claim based on its Notice of Contest with the Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board. The System has been reviewing these Notices of Contest and investigating the items raised.

One item that has been determined to have merit, contested the System's practice of charging the SWP Contractors for certain financing costs of the recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement portion of facilities financed with Water System Revenue Bonds. The System rectified the situation by restating past bills to provide appropriate credits back to the SWP Contractors for the contested charges and taking other actions to pay for the costs of the recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement portion of System facilities with sources other than charges to the SWP Contractors. Such actions included DWR entering into Tolling and Waiver Agreements in 2007 and 2008 with the 28 SWP Contractors, which included certain waivers allowing DWR to resume issuing revenue bonds in May 2008. The SWP Contractors that have signed the Tolling and Waiver Agreements have more than 99 per cent of the Table A amounts and make more than 99 per cent of the annual Water Supply Contract payments.

In addition to waivers included in the 2007 and 2008 Tolling and Waiver Agreements, which helped to facilitate the resumption of the sale of System Revenue Bonds, the Tolling and Waiver Agreements, as amended, also tolls (i.e. suspends)

until December 31, 2023, the running of the time period and statute of limitations for filing by the SWP Contractors of (1) protests regarding the System's bills to the SWP Contractors for the years 2007 through 2024, (2) claims arising from the System's revisions to prior year invoices that were made to adjust for improper charges to the SWP Contractors for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement costs, and (3) certain other specified claims. The Tolling and Waiver Agreements also tolled the running of the time period for bringing an action on the Victim Compensation and Government Claims Board claim regarding the 2006 invoice that was filed by one of the SWP Contractors. In the meantime, the System and SWP Contractors are continuing their efforts to resolve issues that are covered by the Tolling and Waiver Agreements. One such issue was raised in an October 2019 letter the System received from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California which asserted, among other items, that a provision in the Water Supply Contracts precludes the System from seeking reimbursement from the SWP Contractors for their allocated share of claims and damages related to the control, carriage, handling, use, disposal or distribution of System water prior to the delivery of water to the SWP Contractors. In the opinions of management and the System's legal counsel such allocated amounts have been properly included in past bills to the SWP Contractors and will continue to be recoverable from the SWP Contractors in the future under the long-term water supply contracts. However, no assurance can be given that the SWP Contractors will not file additional Notices of Contest, claims and/or lawsuits with respect to the issues under discussion, or that the System's positions on the issues will prevail, once the Tolling and Waiver Agreements expire.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Proceedings

There are a number of proceedings pending before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) that may impact the cost of System operations. Some of these proceedings address requests from the California Independent System Operator (CAISO), investor-owned utilities, and others to increase or adjust rates or allocate responsibility for costs for transmission and other services provided to the System and other entities in California. The System is participating in these proceedings, since the outcome of these proceedings has the potential to increase the System's annual power costs. However, the System does not believe that any increased charges arising from these proceedings will materially impact the System's financial position or changes in financial position. Any increased charges will be passed through to the SWP Contractors under the long-term water supply contracts in the form of higher operations charges.

2017 Oroville Dam Spillway Emergency and Feather River Flooding

Historical amounts of rainfall occurred in January and February 2017 causing widespread flooding throughout California, including in the Oroville and Feather River area. During the storms and rainfall, significant damage occurred to both the control spillway and emergency spillway at Oroville Dam. As a result, DWR operated the control spillway and Dam facilities to address this situation. In addition, because of a concern about the potential failure of the emergency spillway, the Butte County Sheriff issued an evacuation order for Oroville and the surrounding communities on February 12, 2017. The evacuation order was lifted on February 14, 2017. A number of claims and lawsuits have been filed as a result of these events.

Approximately 400 claims were filed with the Government Claims Program in the Department of General Services. This program was formerly a program within the Victims Compensation and Government Claims Board. Most of the claims were filed by individuals and businesses claiming damages resulting from their compliance with the February 12, 2017, Butte County Sheriff's evacuation order. The Government Claims Program rejected these claims, which required the claimants to file a lawsuit within six months of the rejection to pursue their claims in court.

Two separate class action lawsuits have been filed. The first is a class action on behalf of approximately 188,000 potential class members residing in areas along the Feather River, including Oroville, Marysville, and Yuba City. This suit alleges, among other things, that property values have decreased due to the proximity to the Oroville Dam and that other costs were incurred in complying with the emergency evacuation order. The other class action identifies three classes of plaintiffs: 1) the "Diminution Class," i.e., plaintiffs who allege diminution in property value; 2) the "Property Loss Class," i.e., plaintiffs who allege property loss; and 3) the "Business Loss Class," i.e., plaintiffs who allege lost business income. The coordination trial judge granted DWR's Motion to Defeat Class Certification. The plaintiffs in the first lawsuit filed an appeal. That appeal was denied. Plaintiffs in the class action lawsuits are now proceeding individually. DWR has settled these lawsuits.

The City of Oroville and the County of Butte have each filed separate lawsuits seeking damages to reimburse each such public entity for costs and losses they claim they suffered as a result of the response and evacuation at Oroville. DWR has settled both lawsuits.

Other inverse condemnation lawsuits have been filed by agricultural landowners and other landowners whose property adjacent to the Feather River was flooded. These lawsuits allege, among other things, that DWR's operation of the Oroville Dam facilities caused damages to their property and agricultural crops. Trial was held in 2021 and the Department prevailed on all counts. A separate lawsuit filed by South Feather Water & Power Agency has been settled.

In addition, Pacific Gas and Electric Company filed a lawsuit seeking reimbursement and damages for costs it incurred to relocate electric facilities and to engineer and construct temporary electric facilities in the vicinity of Oroville Dam during the emergency. DWR has settled this lawsuit.

The County of Butte District Attorney also filed a lawsuit seeking civil penalties of up to \$51 billion for an alleged violation of the Fish and Game Code arising from the release of sediment into the Feather River during the emergency, which is being vigorously contested by the Department. In September 2020, the Department filed a motion for summary judgment. The court granted the Department's motion, finding that the District Attorney's complaint failed to state a claim. The final order was entered on January 5, 2021. The District Attorney has appealed. Court ordered mediation following the appeal was not successful. The appeal is pending and will be argued in early fall of 2023.

In June 2019, the Department received a letter from the SWP Contractors organization which asserted that a provision in the water supply contracts would preclude the Department from seeking reimbursement from the SWP Contractors for their allocated share of any judgment or settlement amount in the Butte County lawsuit. In the opinions of management and the Department's legal counsel such allocated amounts, if incurred, would be recoverable from the SWP Contractors under the long-term water supply contracts.

All of the above lawsuits have been coordinated for purposes of pre-trial activities and been transferred to the Sacramento County Superior Court. Unless otherwise noted above, the eventual outcome of these lawsuits is uncertain. The Department, however, continues to defend itself against these claims and lawsuits and believes they will not have a material adverse effect on its ability to continue to operate and maintain the System and pay its related liabilities.

Water Supply Contract Extension Litigation

As discussed in the transmittal letter, the Director of DWR approved the contract extension amendment project under CEQA and executed the amendment with Metropolitan on December 11, 2018, and as of March 15, 2023, twenty-seven SWP Contractors have executed the extension amendment with the Department.

On the same date that the Director executed the first contract extension amendment, December 11, 2018, the Department filed an action in Sacramento County Superior Court seeking to validate the contract extension amendment. In February 2019, four groups filed answers in the validation action in opposition to the Department's request to validate the amendment. One answer was filed by several environmental organizations; the second answer was filed by several other environmental organizations and an Indian Tribe; the third answer was filed by a number of counties and public water agencies, including the County of Butte and the Plumas County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, both of which are SWP Contractors; and the fourth answer was filed by the South Delta Water Agency. Six SWP Contractors have filed answers in support of the extension amendment. In January 2019, two groups of petitioners filed actions in Sacramento County Superior Court challenging DWR's approval of the contract extension amendment project on the basis of alleged non-compliance with CEQA and certain other environmental laws.

All three cases – the validation action and the two environmental lawsuits – have been determined to be related and assigned to a single judge in the Sacramento Superior Court for all purposes. The Court held a single hearing on all three cases on January 5-7, 2022. On April 22, 2022, the Court issued judgments in DWR's favor in all three actions. Certain parties opposed to DWR appealed. The appeal is pending and oral argument is scheduled for September 20, 2023.

General

The System, during the ordinary course of its operations, has been named in a number of additional suits and claims, several of which are still pending. In the opinions of management and the System's legal counsel, such legal actions will not have a material effect on the System's financial position or changes in financial position.

Water Supply Reliability, Delta Conservation and Infrastructure

In 2006, the Department, the Bureau, DFW, federal and state fish and wildlife agencies and the agencies that purchase water from the Department and the Bureau began a planning process to promote and improve the overall ecological health of the Delta and the species that inhabit the Delta and ensure water supply reliability for the SWP Contractors.

This resulted in the proposed Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP). In 2015, a change in permitting approach resulted in the BDCP transitioning to the California WaterFix, a proposed two-tunnel water conveyance facility authorized under different provisions of the ESA and CESA, not as part of a Habitat Conservation Plan or Natural Community Conservation Plan under federal and State law. A component of the large-scale environmental restoration in the Delta originally proposed in the BDCP would be implemented through a separate program designated as California EcoRestore (described in part below). In 2017, the Department approved California WaterFix, filed a validation action and worked towards obtaining relevant permits and authorizations necessary for construction and implementation. Several lawsuits ensued as a result of the California WaterFix approval and validation action and were consolidated in the Sacramento Superior Court.

In his first State of the State Address, delivered on February 12, 2019, Governor Gavin Newsom announced that he did not support California WaterFix and laid out a new direction for Delta conveyance and expressed his support for a revised project consisting of a single tunnel. On April 29, 2019, Governor Newsom issued Executive Order N-10-19, which detailed his new policy direction regarding water issues in the state, including Delta conveyance. The Department assessed the nature and extent of the actions necessary as a result of the Governor's Executive Orders and, beginning on May 2, 2019, took several actions in response.

The Department's actions included rescinding all project approvals for California WaterFix, including those under the California Environmental Quality Act, and withdrawing its Petition for Change in Points of Diversion and Rediversion and Application for Section 401 Certification of the Clean Water Act. This withdrawal ended the water rights hearing before the SWRCB. In July 2019, the Department and all plaintiffs filed requests for dismissal in the numerous lawsuits that had been filed regarding the California Waterfix following its approval. Plaintiffs and petitioners in these actions moved for fees and costs totaling over \$13 million, which the trial court denied. Plaintiffs and petitioners have appealed, and oral argument in front of the Third District Court of Appeal occurred on March 21, 2022, and a decision was issued on May 11, 2022. The Court concluded that the Trial Court had failed to apply the correct legal standard and remanded the case back to the Trial Court for further proceedings. On September 15, 2023, the Trial Court will hold a fees and costs hearing.

The Department has begun the environmental review, planning, design and engineering of a proposed single tunnel, smaller capacity project, consistent with Governor Newsom's direction. The Department issued a NOP of an EIR for the proposed project on January 15, 2020. On July 27, 2022, the Department published the draft EIR and received comments until the comment period ended on December 16, 2022. As described in the NOP, the proposed Delta conveyance project includes constructing and operating new facilities in the Delta that would add to the existing State Water Project infrastructure. The new facilities would include intake structures on the Sacramento River and a tunnel to convey water to the existing pumping plants in the south Delta. The proposed Delta conveyance project would be operated in coordination with the existing south Delta pumping facilities, resulting in a system known as "dual conveyance" because there would be two complementary methods to divert and convey water.

On July 24, 2019, the Department and the SWP Contractors began a public negotiation with the goal of reaching an agreement in principle with the SWP Contractors on a conceptual approach to cost allocation and the related financial and water management matters related to this Delta conveyance facility. The negotiations concluded on April 30, 2020, with the announcement of such an agreement in principle that, if approved by the Department and the SWP Contractors, would be the basis for amendment of the Water Supply Contracts. As of the date hereof, 18 SWP Contractors have approved the agreement in principle.

Whether and/or the extent to which a conveyance system will be implemented, the final form of any implementation, the process and cost of any implementation, who would pay such costs and the scope and specifics of any conveyance system are all still under discussion with relevant stakeholders. On August 6, 2020, the Department filed a validation action to affirm its authority to finance a conveyance project. In May 2023, trial commenced and is ongoing.

Pollution Remediation

Pollution remediation obligations are recorded by the System when an obligating event occurs, as defined in GASB Statement No. 49, and if a reasonable estimate of the remediation costs can be made. These liabilities are measured using either actual contract costs, where no change in cost is expected, or the estimated remediation costs, offset by estimated recoveries from other responsible parties and expenditures incurred to date. Estimated remediation costs are subject to change over time. Estimated costs are revised for updated technology, changes in potential responsible parties, results of environmental studies, changes in statutes or regulations, price fluctuations and other factors.

Six different locations require pollution remediation, including previously-owned Reid Gardner Unit 4 in Nevada, Methyl Mercury Control programs in the Delta, and landfill sites at Banks Pumping Plant, Pearblossom O&M Center, Oroville Wildlife Area southwest of Oroville, and Del Valle Pumping Plant. In addition, the liability for pollution remediation includes the GHG emissions credits to be surrendered to California Air Resources Board (CARB).

The following table presents the pollution remediation liability for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021:

Pollution Remediation Liabilities		
	2022	2021
Reid Gardner Power Plant	\$ 24,224	\$ 24,814
Delta Mercury Control Program	665	426
Green House Gas Emissions Credits	15,956	11,831
Banks Pumping Plant	2,239	4,500
Pearblossom O&M Center	1,291	2,532
Oroville Wildlife Area	1,431	1,403
Del Valle Pumping Plant	175	515
Total Liabilities	45,981	46,021
Less current portion	(5,496)	(11,637)
Total Long-term liabilities	\$ 40,485	\$ 34,384

Reid Gardner Power Plant

The Reid Gardner Power Plant ("RG"), located near Moapa, Nevada, was operated by Nevada Energy ("NVE") and consisted of four coal-powered generators—Units 1 through 4. DWR's ownership interest in Unit 4 of the Reid Gardner coal plant terminated in 2013, but the plant continued to generate electricity until early 2017. The remediation costs described below are being shared under an Environmental Agreement in proportion to DWR's ownership interest, executed along with the Termination Agreement between NVE and DWR, in 2013.

In February 2008, NVE entered into an Administrative Order on Consent ("AOC") with the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection ("NDEP"). Pursuant to the AOC, NVE agreed to undertake investigatory activities into various potential areas of contamination at RG and also to ultimately remediate groundwater, soils and other contamination

at the RG facility, as needed, or mitigate adverse impacts. Groundwater and soils have been affected by certain constituents of concern associated with flue gas desulfurization effluent settlement in evaporation ponds. Since some of this contamination can be associated with the Unit No. 4 generation related facilities (such as the Unit 4 evaporation ponds) DWR has agreed to share the cost of NVE's investigatory activities, which may ultimately lead to the remediation measures prescribed by NDEP to NVE. These activities are projected to continue through at least 2032.

The System expended approximately \$3.3 million in fiscal 2022 and \$600 thousand in fiscal 2021. DWR expects to pay \$4.1 million of the total estimated financial liability during fiscal 2023.

Delta Mercury Control Program

In June 2011, the State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB") adopted an amendment to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Basin Plan regarding the control of methyl mercury in the Delta. The amendment, among other provisions, assigns certain responsibilities jointly to DWR (with regard to both the System and DWR's flood management programs), the Central Valley Flood Protection Board and the State Lands Commission to reduce methyl mercury in the open waters of the Delta. In addition, DWR and others are assigned certain responsibilities regarding the discharge of methyl mercury from wetland and other aquatic restoration and enhancement projects. Phase I of the Delta Mercury Control Program ended in August 2020 and DWR's regulated role in Phase II continues to be unknown at this time. The System expended approximately \$137 thousand in fiscal 2022 and \$1.9 million in fiscal 2021.

The State Water Resources Control Board ("SWRCB") is currently developing a statewide mercury regulation applicable to inland waters, including reservoirs. Once finalized, DWR will be responsible for meeting fish tissue and or water quality objectives statewide in DWR reservoirs identified by the regulation. Currently, nine DWR reservoirs have been identified by the SWRCB for regulation. However, there is insufficient information currently available to enable DWR to estimate the timing and magnitude or the System's share of potential compliance costs, if any, at this time.

Green House Gas Emissions Credits

The System is required to report and recognize the liability related to certain vintage years of the LEC Project under AB32. Each year the GHG allowances held in UPIS as an Intangible Asset, are evaluated and reported by the Power and Risk Analysis Office to CARB to be charged as pollution remediation expenses and a liability is recognized. The System's market analysis value of total compliance instruments to be surrendered is \$16 million. The System surrendered \$3.9 million and \$511 thousand of compliance instruments under this program during fiscal 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Other Construction Sites

During the construction of the System, DWR created at least three landfill sites for construction debris and waste, including the Harvey O. Banks Pumping Plant and Intake Channel, Pearblossom Pumping Plant Enlargement, and Oroville Wildlife Area. The landfill sites are closed and monitored by DWR. Two of the sites are routinely inspected by county officials.

Evidence of burrowing has been detected at the Harvey O. Banks Pumping Plant. DWR is addressing the burrowing issue by constructing a new burrowing resistant. This project is in the construction phase at this time. It should be noted that no hazardous substances or hazardous wastes are known to be part of the waste; at this time the landfill waste is believed to consist only of construction debris. The System expended approximately \$2.4 million and \$1.4 million during fiscal 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Remediation activities have not formally commenced at the other two sites, however, DWR expects such activities to occur in the future. DWR will continue to refine estimated remediation liabilities associated with these three sites.

During the 1990s, DWR noted waste and debris at a fourth site, the Del Valle Pumping Plant, to be eroding from the bank of Arroyo Valle Creek and into the channel. Initial clean-up of surface debris was conducted in the spring of 1996 followed by slope stability, waste removal, and erosion control construction in July 1996. The site is listed as a closed landfill subject to periodic inspection by the Alameda County Department of Public Health, and DWR was identified as the responsible party for maintenance. Recent communication between Alameda County and Delta Field Division indicates potential regulatory action could occur soon. DWR will continue to refine the estimated remediation liability associated with this site.

12. Self-Insurance

The System is self-insured for all completed facilities of the SWP. The System is also self-insured for workers' compensation, general liability and other risks. All workers' compensation claims and other losses are on a pay-as-you-go basis. The Water Supply Contracts provide for recovery of such losses from the SWP Contractors. Additionally, the CVP act and the related bond resolutions authorize the issuance of additional bonds, payable from available revenues or federal reimbursements under the National Disaster Act, for the purpose of providing funds for emergency repairs to power projects or water system projects necessitated by natural disasters, provided that certain conditions are met.

DWR has purchased automobile insurance for its fleet of vehicles through the California Department of General Services, Office of Risk & Insurance Management, and certain amounts are assessed to the System while some amounts may be directly charged for those vehicles owned specifically by the System.

Liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred, and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an estimated amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported. Claims liabilities are calculated considering the effect of recent claim settlement trends including frequency and amount of payouts, and other economic and social factors. The following table presents the claim liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2022 and 2021:

Unpaid Claims Liabilities		
	2022	2021
Unpaid claims, beginning	\$ 55,211	\$ 67,829
Incurred claims	21,570	5,750
Claims payments and adjustments	(47,991)	(18,368)
Unpaid claims, ending	28,790	55,211
Less current portion	(22,570)	(24,189)
Total long-term claims liabilities	<u>\$ 6,220</u>	<u>\$ 31,022</u>

13. Economic Dependency

The System's water supply revenue is generally derived from the 29 SWP Contractors. The highest percentage of water supply revenues came from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. The following table shows total water supply revenues billed to SWP Contractors including cover, refunds, and adjustments which exceeded 5% of the total water supply revenues recognized by the System.

Water Supply Revenues

	2022	% Total	2021	% Total
The Metropolitan Water District	\$ 587,763	49.54%	\$ 545,343	48.69%
Kern County Water Agency	150,608	12.69%	143,685	12.83%
San Bernardino Valley MWD	59,493	5.01%	60,130	5.37%

The System sold power to 7 and 9 power entities during the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021. The highest percentage of power revenues came from the California Independent System Operator (CAISO). The following table shows power sales to entities which exceeded 5% of the total power sold by the System:

Power Sales

	2022	% Total	2021	% Total
California Independent System Operator	\$ 47,953	58.34%	\$ 44,127	57.36%
Northern California Power Agency	29,391	35.76%	23,494	30.54%

Similarly, the System purchased power from 14 and 15 power entities during the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The highest percentage of power provided to the System came from the CAISO. The following table shows power purchases from entities which exceeded 5% of the total power purchased by the System:

Power Purchases

	2022	% Total	2021	% Total
California Independent System Operator	\$ 104,518	62.22%	\$ 94,051	57.09%
Northern California Power Agency	35,004	20.84%	33,449	20.30%

14. Segment Information

The table below presents the condensed statement of net position, the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position and the statement of cash flows for the System's two segments, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (in thousands)

Segment

	2022			2021		
	Activities Allowed Under			Activities Allowed Under		
	Burns-Porter Act	Central Valley Project Act	Total	Burns-Porter Act	Central Valley Project Act	Total
Condensed Statement of Net Position:						
Assets						
Current Assets	\$ 536,547	\$ 417,602	\$ 954,149	\$ 471,537	\$ 790,672	\$ 1,262,209
Other Assets	1,167,946	264,772	1,432,718	1,470,739	265,708	1,736,447
Capital Assets	1,169,102	5,067,678	6,236,780	1,115,110	4,900,043	6,015,153
Total Assets	2,873,595	5,750,052	8,623,647	3,057,386	5,956,423	9,013,809
Deferred outflows of resources	174,610	106,504	281,114	165,091	123,248	288,339
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 3,048,205	\$ 5,856,556	\$ 8,904,761	\$ 3,222,477	\$ 6,079,671	\$ 9,302,148
Liabilities						
Current liabilities	\$ 173,517	\$ 643,841	\$ 817,358	\$ 214,135	\$ 604,448	\$ 818,583
Noncurrent liabilities	1,278,383	3,540,171	4,818,554	1,513,376	3,946,069	5,459,445
Total liabilities	1,451,900	4,184,012	5,635,912	1,727,511	4,550,517	6,278,028
Deferred inflows of resources	1,173,199	928,447	2,101,646	1,009,702	909,849	1,919,551
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	2,625,099	5,112,459	7,737,558	2,737,213	5,460,366	8,197,579
Net position						
Net investment in capital assets	587,564	551,474	1,139,038	595,678	65,353	661,031
Restricted	28,054	201,501	229,555	(110,414)	553,952	443,538
Unrestricted	(192,512)	(8,878)	(201,390)	-	-	-
Total net position	423,106	744,097	1,167,203	485,264	619,305	1,104,569
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	\$ 3,048,205	\$ 5,856,556	\$ 8,904,761	\$ 3,222,477	\$ 6,079,671	\$ 9,302,148
Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position:						
Operating revenues						
Water supply	\$ 859,757	\$ 272,036	\$ 1,131,793	\$ 744,010	\$ 248,777	\$ 992,787
Power sales	82,196	-	82,196	76,929	-	76,929
Federal and State reimbursements	34,767	41,401	76,168	24,740	22,563	47,303
	976,720	313,437	1,290,157	845,679	271,340	1,117,019
Depreciation and amortization	30,643	109,577	140,220	25,251	88,317	113,568
Other operating expense	802,451	44,409	846,860	732,135	95,868	828,003
Income from operations	143,626	159,451	303,077	88,293	87,155	175,448
Nonoperating revenues/expenses						
Capital revenues recovered (deferred), net	(121,827)	(37,898)	(159,725)	(120,198)	(293,219)	(413,417)
Interest expense	(400)	(87,817)	(88,217)	(440)	(87,491)	(87,931)
Transfers In/(Out)	(86,678)	86,678	-	(68,230)	68,230	-
Investment income (loss), net	1,259	4,254	5,513	1,532	6,451	7,983
Other revenues (expenses), net	1,862	124	1,986	-	285,594	285,594
Total nonoperating revenues/expenses	(205,784)	(34,659)	(240,443)	(187,336)	(20,435)	(207,771)
Increase (decrease) in net position	(62,158)	124,792	62,634	(99,043)	66,720	(32,323)
Net position, beginning of year, as restated	485,264	619,305	1,104,569	584,307	552,585	1,136,892
Net position, end of year	\$ 423,106	\$ 744,097	\$ 1,167,203	\$ 485,264	\$ 619,305	\$ 1,104,569
Condensed Statements of Cash Flows:						
Net cash provided by (used in)						
Operating activities	\$ 147,405	\$ 236,889	\$ 384,294	\$ 166,917	\$ 236,312	\$ 403,229
Capital and related financing activities	(143,641)	(632,608)	(776,249)	(132,744)	103,957	(28,787)
Investing activities	1,592	4,332	5,924	3,342	7,681	11,023
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	5,356	(391,387)	(386,031)	37,515	347,950	385,465
Cash and equivalents, beginning of year	464,157	861,844	1,326,001	426,642	513,894	940,536
Cash and equivalents, end of year	\$ 469,513	\$ 470,457	\$ 939,970	\$ 464,157	\$ 861,844	\$ 1,326,001

15. Adoption of New Standard

As of July 1, 2021, the System adopted GASB Statement No. 87, Leases. The implementation of this standard establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The Statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. The standard also requires lessors to recognize a lease receivable and deferred inflow of resources. Beginning net position was restated to retroactively adopt the provisions of GASB Statement No. 87 as follows:

GASB Implementation			
Statement of Net Position	Balance before GASB 87 adjustment at July 1, 2021	GASB 87 adjustment	July 1, 2021 adjusted beginning balance
Noncurrent Assets:			
Right-to-use leased assets buildings	\$ -	\$ 37,380	\$ 37,380
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Leases liability	-	(37,380)	(37,380)
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	661,031	-	661,031
Restricted	443,538	-	443,538
Total net position	\$ 1,104,569		\$ 1,104,569

16. New and Future Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 89

In June 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*. The objectives of this Statement are (1) to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and (2) to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. The requirements of GASB No. 89 are effective for fiscal year 2022 and thereafter. It has been determined that GASB No. 89 did not impact the System.

GASB Statement No. 91

In May 2019, the GASB issued Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*. The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The requirements of GASB No. 91 are effective for fiscal year 2023 and thereafter. The System is currently evaluating the impact this Statement will have on its financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 92

In January 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The requirements of GASB No. 92 are effective for fiscal year 2022 and thereafter. It has been determined that GASB No. 92 did not impact the System.

GASB Statement No. 93

In March 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*. The objective of this Statement is to address those and other accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an interbank offered rate. The requirements of GASB No. 93 are effective for fiscal year 2022 and thereafter. It has been determined that GASB No. 93 did not impact the System.

GASB Statement No. 94

In March 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. The objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements. The requirements of GASB No. 94 are effective for fiscal year 2023 and thereafter. The System is currently evaluating the impact this Statement will have on its financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 96

In May 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. The objective of this Statement is to provide guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users. The requirements of GASB No. 96 are effective for fiscal year 2023 and thereafter. The System is currently evaluating the impact this Statement will have on its financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 97

In June 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans*. The primary objectives of this Statement are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. The requirements of GASB No. 97 are effective for fiscal year 2022 and thereafter. It has been determined that GASB No. 97 did not impact the System.

GASB Statement No. 99

In April 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The requirements of GASB No. 99 are effective for fiscal year 2023 and thereafter. The System is currently evaluating the impact this Statement will have on its financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 100

In June 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*. The primary objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. The requirements of GASB No. 100 are effective for fiscal year 2024 and thereafter. The System is currently evaluating the impact this Statement will have on its financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 101

In June 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. The requirements of GASB No. 101 are effective for fiscal year 2025 and thereafter. The System is currently evaluating the impact this Statement will have on its financial statements.

17. Subsequent Events

On September 22, 2022, the System issued tax-exempt, fixed-rate Central Valley Project (CVP) Water System Revenue Bonds Series BF, with a par amount of \$248.3 million and a premium of \$43.1 million. The proceeds from the Series BF were used to refund CVP Water System Revenue Bonds, Series AT, refund a portion of the System's outstanding commercial paper notes, fund interest on a portion of the Series BF Bonds, fund a deposit to the Debt Service Reserve Account, and pay costs of issuing the Series BF Bonds. The final maturity of the Series BF bonds will be 2035.

On April 20, 2023, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) announced increases to forecasted State Water Project (SWP) deliveries to 100 percent of requested water supplies, up from 75 percent announced in March 2023. With San Luis Reservoir and Lake Oroville, the SWP's largest reservoir, and other SWP reservoirs in Southern California are nearing full capacity, DWR expects to deliver 100 percent of requested water supplies. The last time the SWP allocated 100 percent was in 2006. Statewide, reservoir storage is at 105 percent of average for this date. The 2023 wet winter and strong runoff conditions allow the SWP to make additional water available to any SWP Contractor that has the ability to store the water in its own system. DWR is maximizing the capture and storage of this abundance of snowpack across the State of California. While the State's surface water conditions have greatly improved in 2023 following three years of historic drought, the State should continue to use water wisely to help the State adapt to a hotter, drier future.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Schedule of the System's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Last 10 Years* (in thousands)

Fiscal Year	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
The System's proportion of the net pension liability	1.6007%	1.6512%	1.6611%	1.6786%	1.7268%	1.6813%	1.7191%	1.6927%
The System's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 356,813	\$ 573,990	\$ 558,713	\$ 527,333	\$ 630,912	\$ 556,748	\$ 485,502	\$ 426,935
The System's covered payroll	\$ 230,396	\$ 220,400	\$ 211,364	\$ 206,175	\$ 194,340	\$ 188,680	\$ 181,151	\$ 164,571
The System's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of their covered payroll	154.87%	260.43%	264.34%	255.77%	324.64%	295.08%	268.01%	259.42%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	82.39%	71.51%	71.34%	71.83%	66.42%	66.81%	70.68%	73.05%
Measurement date:	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014

* - Fiscal year 2015 was the 1st year of implementation, therefore only eight years are shown.

Schedule of the System's Pension Contributions

Last 10 Years* (in thousands)

Fiscal Year	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 71,570	\$ 61,443	\$ 69,557	\$ 63,075	\$ 58,265	\$ 51,594	\$ 47,978	\$ 44,393
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	71,570	61,443	69,557	63,075	119,175	51,594	47,978	44,393
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (60,910)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
System's covered payroll	\$ 212,364	\$ 230,396	\$ 220,400	\$ 211,364	\$ 206,175	\$ 194,340	\$ 188,680	\$ 181,151
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	33.70%	26.67%	31.56%	29.84%	57.80%	26.55%	25.43%	24.51%

* - Fiscal year 2015 was the 1st year of implementation, therefore only eight years are shown.

Schedule of the System's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability

Last 10 Years* (in thousands)

Fiscal Year	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
The System's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.8242%	0.8379%	0.8763%	0.9011%	1.0031%
The System's proportionate share of the OPEB liability	\$ 787,182	\$ 797,648	\$ 805,535	\$ 771,286	\$ 912,912
The System's covered payroll	\$ 230,396	\$ 220,400	\$ 211,364	\$ 206,175	\$ 194,340
The System's proportionate share of the OPEB liability as a percentage of their covered payroll	341.66%	361.91%	381.11%	374.09%	469.75%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	4.037%	2.748%	1.693%	1.011%	0.546%
Measurement date:	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017

* - Fiscal year 2018 was the 1st year of implementation, therefore only five years are shown.

Schedule of the System's OPEB Contributions

Last 10 Years* (in thousands)

Fiscal Year	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 39,661	\$ 37,015	\$ 38,491	\$ 40,950	\$ 44,788
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	31,550	29,195	27,272	23,948	21,016
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 8,111	\$ 7,820	\$ 11,219	\$ 17,002	\$ 23,772
System's covered payroll	\$ 212,364	\$ 230,396	\$ 220,400	\$ 211,364	\$ 206,175
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.86%	12.67%	12.37%	11.33%	10.19%

* - Fiscal year 2018 was the 1st year of implementation, therefore only five years are shown.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Calculation of Adequacy of Debt Service Coverage for the Central Valley Project Revenue Bonds

Debt Service Coverage	(amounts in thousands)	
	2022	2021
Water supply revenues, Central Valley Project Act	\$ 272,036	\$ 248,777
Add: Cover Collected as Proceeds Due to Water Contractors	72,311	69,670
Transfers In from Burns-Porter Act	56,325	52,087
Less: Devil Canyon Castaic Revenues	(24,503)	(23,256)
Revenues not available for Debt Service	(13,047)	(13,491)
Net CVP revenues available for debt service	363,122	333,787
Principal and interest for revenue bonds	\$ 279,924	\$ 257,724
Debt service coverage	129.7%	129.5%

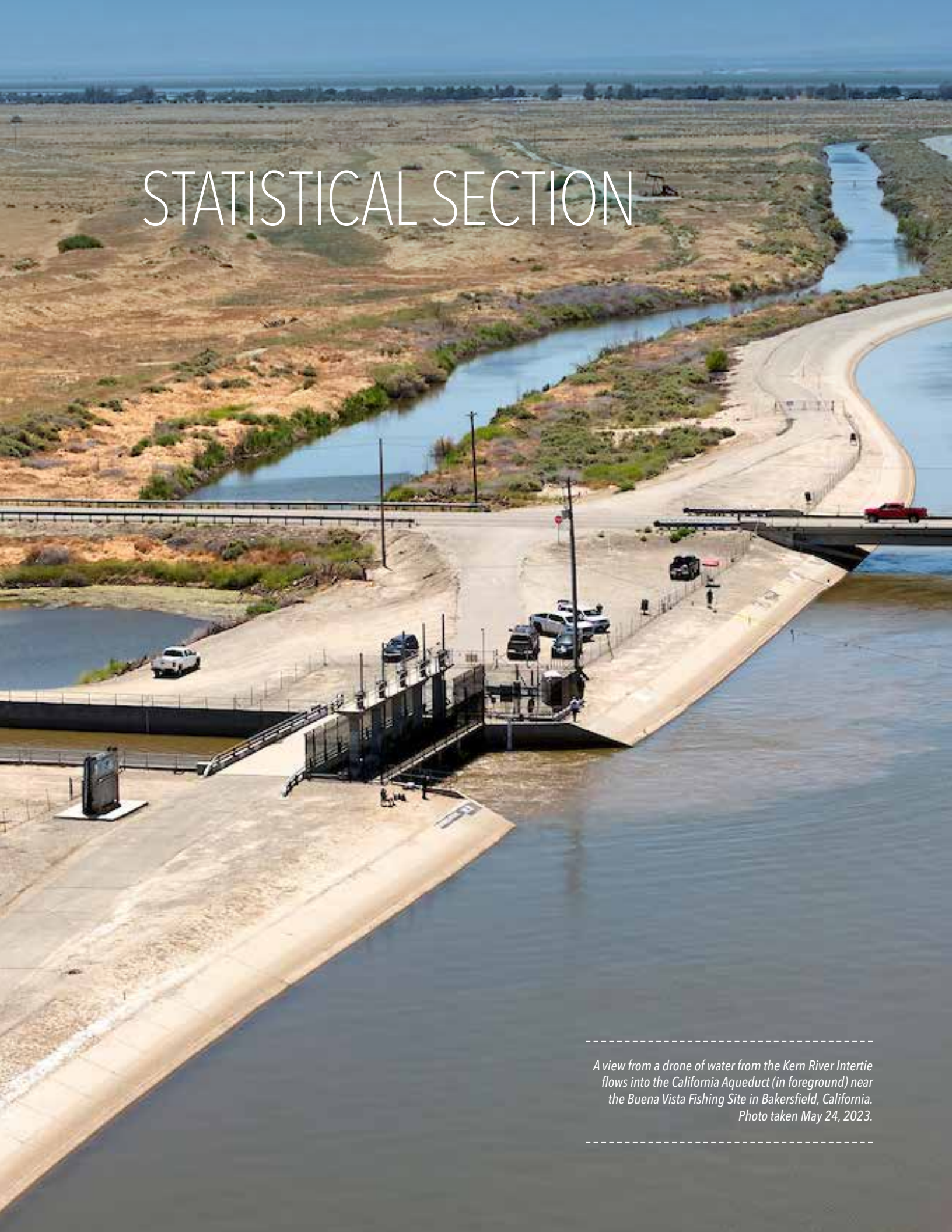
Note: Section 805 of the general bond resolution for the Central Valley Project (CVP) Water System Revenue Bonds states, "The total amount of Revenues receivable under all Water Supply Contracts in any Year shall be the sum of (A) 1.25 times the Annual Debt Service for such Year to be paid from the Revenue Fund, plus (B) the amount estimated by DWR, pursuant to Section 605, to be required from the Revenue Fund in such Year to provide for Water System Operating Expenses..."

The Supplementary Information, Calculation of Adequacy of Debt Service Coverage, for the Central Valley Project (CVP) Revenue Bonds is based on \$272 million in fiscal 2022 and \$248.8 million in fiscal 2021, respectively, in Water Supply Revenues of the System's (CVP) segment.

In fiscal 2022, the revenues include: an increase of \$72.3 million in refundable proceeds, an increase of \$56.3 million in transfers in from revenues collected under the Burns-Porter Act, a decrease of \$24.5 million for principal and interest payments for the Devil Canyon Castaic Facilities Bonds (DCC) since the DCC General Bond resolution does not require cover to be collected for these bonds, and a decrease of \$13 million in miscellaneous revenue not available for debt service.

In fiscal 2021, the revenues include: an increase of \$69.7 million in refundable proceeds, an increase of \$52.1 million in transfers in from revenues collected under the Burns-Porter Act, a decrease of \$23.3 million for principal and interest payments for the Devil Canyon Castaic Facilities Bonds (DCC) since the DCC General Bond resolution does not require cover to be collected for these bonds, and a decrease of \$13.5 million in miscellaneous revenue not available for debt service.

STATISTICAL SECTION



*A view from a drone of water from the Kern River Intertie flows into the California Aqueduct (in foreground) near the Buena Vista Fishing Site in Bakersfield, California.
Photo taken May 24, 2023.*

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STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the California State Water Resources Development System's annual comprehensive financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements and note disclosures say about the government's overall financial health.

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FINANCIAL TRENDS

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the System's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

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REVENUE CAPACITY

These schedules contain information to help the reader access the System's two most significant local revenue sources, water supply and power sales.

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These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the System's financial activities take place.

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OPERATING INFORMATION

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the System's financial report relates to the services the System provides and the activities it performs.

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Schedule of Changes in Net Position (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years (in thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Water supply	\$ 931,808	\$ 789,370	\$ 883,538	\$ 948,105
Power sales	146,277	131,952	91,780	71,236
Federal and State reimbursements	52,397	52,186	44,060	67,309
Total operating revenues	<u>1,130,482</u>	<u>973,508</u>	<u>1,019,378</u>	<u>1,086,650</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Operations and maintenance	545,413	557,209	404,627	511,926
Purchased power	258,899	241,444	202,780	219,661
Depreciation and amortization expense	85,236	68,896	81,495	77,170
Operating expenses recovered (deferred), net	22,261	-	-	65,004
Total operating expense	<u>911,809</u>	<u>867,549</u>	<u>688,902</u>	<u>873,761</u>
NET OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	<u>218,673</u>	<u>105,959</u>	<u>330,476</u>	<u>212,889</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):				
Capital revenues recovered (deferred), net	(174,356)	(42,934)	(243,945)	(118,510)
Interest expense	(53,492)	(115,499)	(96,082)	(106,978)
Other revenues (expenses), net	9,175	52,474	9,551	12,599
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>(218,673)</u>	<u>(105,959)</u>	<u>(330,476)</u>	<u>(212,889)</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Source: State Water Resources Development System

Schedule of Changes in Net Position (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years (in thousands)

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 1,082,587	\$ 1,076,238	\$ 1,010,751	\$ 1,040,036	\$ 992,787	\$ 1,131,793
85,089	88,148	96,308	49,435	76,929	82,196
55,664	42,127	42,593	45,719	47,303	76,168
<u>1,223,340</u>	<u>1,206,513</u>	<u>1,149,652</u>	<u>1,135,190</u>	<u>1,117,019</u>	<u>1,290,157</u>
544,925	555,163	645,191	617,236	577,709	492,560
339,993	342,115	290,908	243,120	164,734	167,977
77,265	80,101	94,191	105,345	113,568	140,220
57,066	(64,454)	(151,926)	(139,779)	85,560	186,323
<u>1,019,249</u>	<u>912,925</u>	<u>878,364</u>	<u>825,922</u>	<u>941,571</u>	<u>987,080</u>
204,091	293,588	271,288	309,268	175,448	303,077
(130,147)	(294,864)	(334,870)	(221,600)	(413,417)	(159,725)
(105,768)	(105,429)	(116,481)	(110,158)	(87,931)	(88,217)
31,824	57,846	152,374	(6,967)	293,577	7,499
<u>(204,091)</u>	<u>(342,447)</u>	<u>(298,977)</u>	<u>(338,725)</u>	<u>(207,771)</u>	<u>(240,443)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (48,859)</u>	<u>\$ (27,689)</u>	<u>\$ (29,457)</u>	<u>\$ (32,323)</u>	<u>\$ 62,634</u>

Source: State Water Resources Development System

Schedule of Net Position by Component (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years (in thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
NET POSITION										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 466,348	\$ 674,336	\$ 585,309	\$ 736,203	\$ 748,439	\$ 942,618	\$ 783,286	\$ 890,438	\$ 661,031	\$ 1,139,038
Restricted for:										
Debt service and plant replacements	150,825	155,116	155,857	177,330	193,889	197,363	214,513	210,859	234,188	229,555
DWP related activities	588,255	375,976	464,262	291,895	300,569	54,057	168,550	35,595	209,350	-
Unrestricted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(201,390)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 1,205,428	\$ 1,205,428	\$ 1,205,428	\$ 1,205,428	\$ 1,242,897	\$ 1,194,038	\$ 1,166,349	\$ 1,136,892	\$ 1,104,569	\$ 1,167,203

Source: State Water Resources Development System



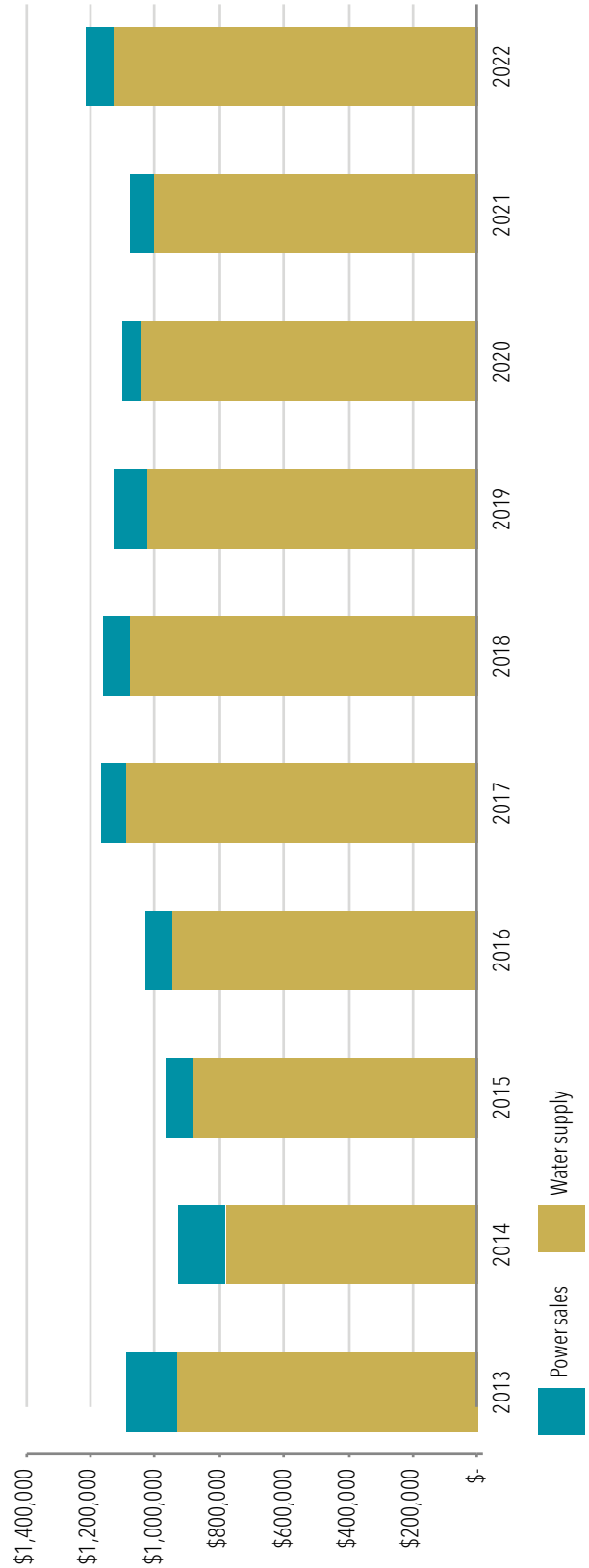
Schedule of Significant Revenues by Source (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years (in thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Operating Revenues by Source										
Water supply	\$ 931,808	\$ 789,370	\$ 883,538	\$ 948,105	\$ 1,082,587	\$ 1,076,238	\$ 1,010,751	\$ 1,040,036	\$ 992,787	\$ 1,131,793
Power sales	146,277	131,952	91,780	71,236	85,089	88,148	96,308	49,435	76,929	82,196
TOTAL	\$ 1,078,085	\$ 921,322	\$ 975,318	\$ 1,019,341	\$ 1,167,676	\$ 1,164,386	\$ 1,107,059	\$ 1,089,471	\$ 1,069,716	\$ 1,213,989

Source: State Water Resources Development System

OPERATING REVENUES BY SOURCE



Summary of Schedule of Water and Power Sales Rates (Unaudited)

Last Ten Years

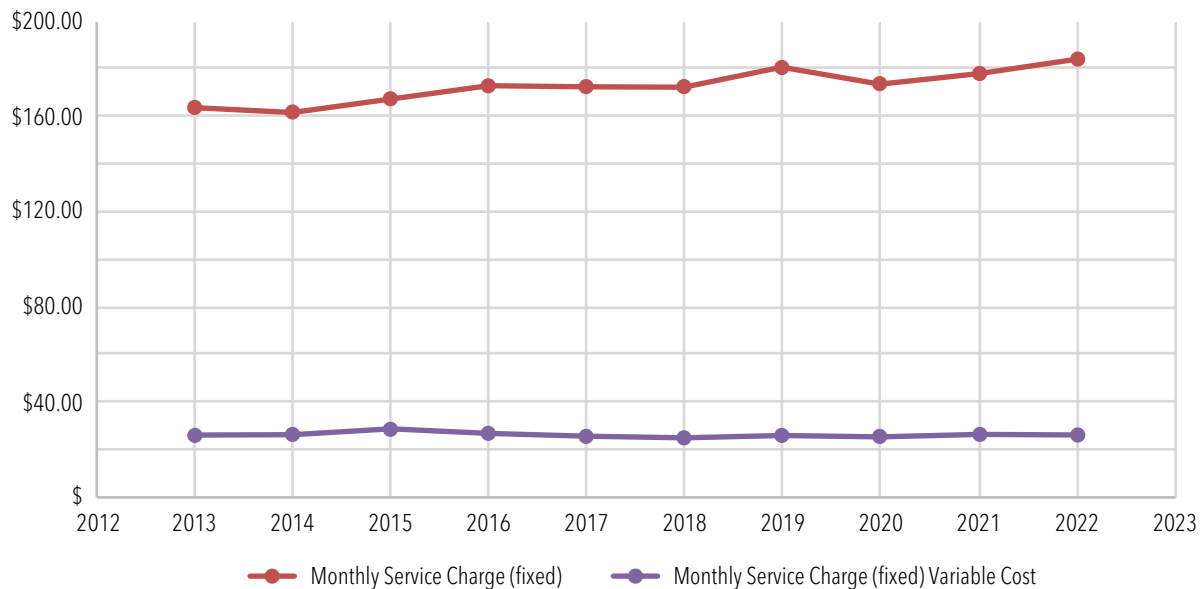
Year ^b	Water Supply ^a	
	Monthly Service Charge	Variable Cost
2013	162.64	26.36
2014	159.89	26.79
2015	166.37	28.21
2016	172.81	27.52
2017	171.99	26.34
2018	172.07	25.33
2019	181.06	25.78
2020	173.24	25.98
2021	177.80	26.85
2022	183.57	26.89

Source: State Water Project Analysis Office Bulletin 132-xx Table B-24

a) Hypothetical charges, which, if assessed on all Table A of Bulletin 132 water delivered to date, all surplus water delivered prior to May 1, 1973, and all Table A water estimated to be delivered during the remainder of the project repayment period (Table B-5B of Bulletin 132), would provide a sum at the end of the period financially equivalent to all Transportation Charge and Delta Water Charge payments required under a water supply contract, considering interest at the Project Interest Rate, 4.610 percent per annum.

b) Numbers reflect amounts on a Calendar Year basis

WATER SUPPLY REVENUE UNIT CHARGES

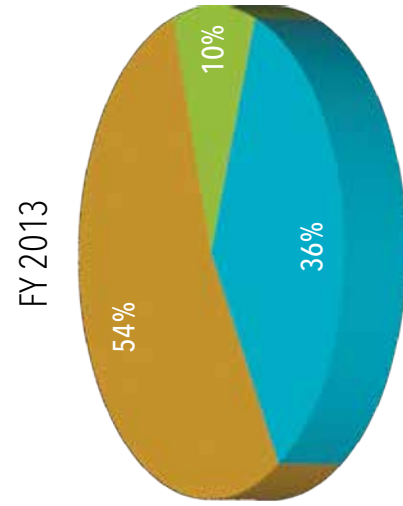
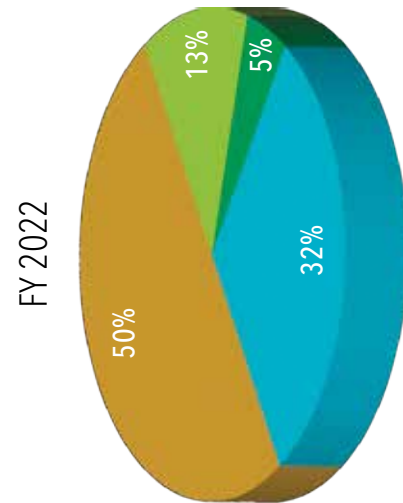


Largest Distribution Water Revenue Accounts (Unaudited)

Customer	Current Year and Nine Years Prior			Customer	FY 2013		
	FY 2022	Rank	Percentage of Total ^{a)}		FY 2013	Rank	Percentage of Total ^{a)}
THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT	\$ 587,762,740	1	50%	THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT	\$ 503,176,246	1	54%
KERN COUNTY WA - AG	150,608,346	2	13%	KERN COUNTY WA - AG	93,180,786	2	10%
SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY MWD	59,493,328	3	5%				
Subtotal	\$ 797,864,414		68%	Subtotal	\$ 596,357,032		64%
Total Water Sales	\$ 1,131,793,446			Total Water Sales	\$ 931,807,863		

Source: State Water Resources Development System

a) Percentage of total is based on total revenues billed under the water supply contracts



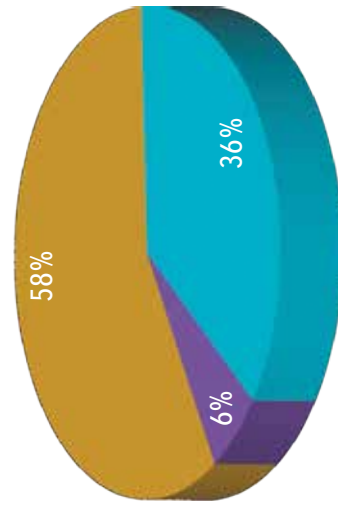
Largest Distribution Power Sales Revenue Accounts (Unaudited)

Customer	FY 2022			FY 2013		
	Annual Revenues	Rank	Percentage of Total	Annual Revenues	Rank	Percentage of Total
CALIFORNIA INDEPENDENT SYSTEM OPERATOR	\$47,952,838	1	58%	\$ 98,005,915	1	67%
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA POWER AGENCY	29,391,107	2	36%	16,090,523	2	11%
Subtotal	<u>\$77,343,945</u>		<u>94%</u>	<u>\$114,096,438</u>		<u>78%</u>
Total Power Sales	<u>\$82,195,548</u>			<u>\$146,277,485</u>		

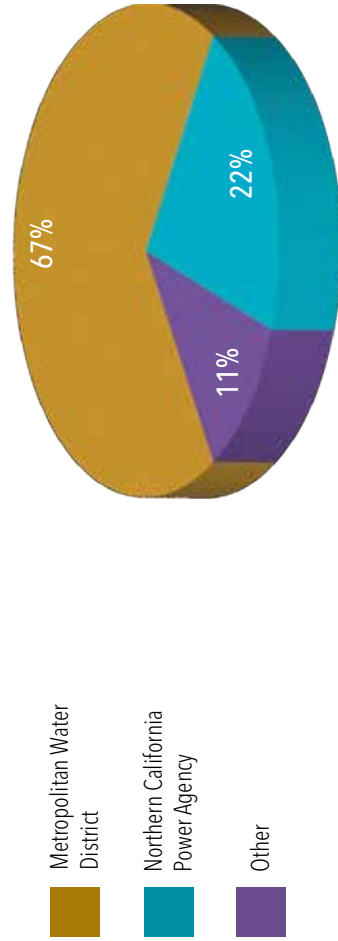
Current Year and Nine Years Prior

Source: State Water Resources Development System

FY 2022



FY 2013

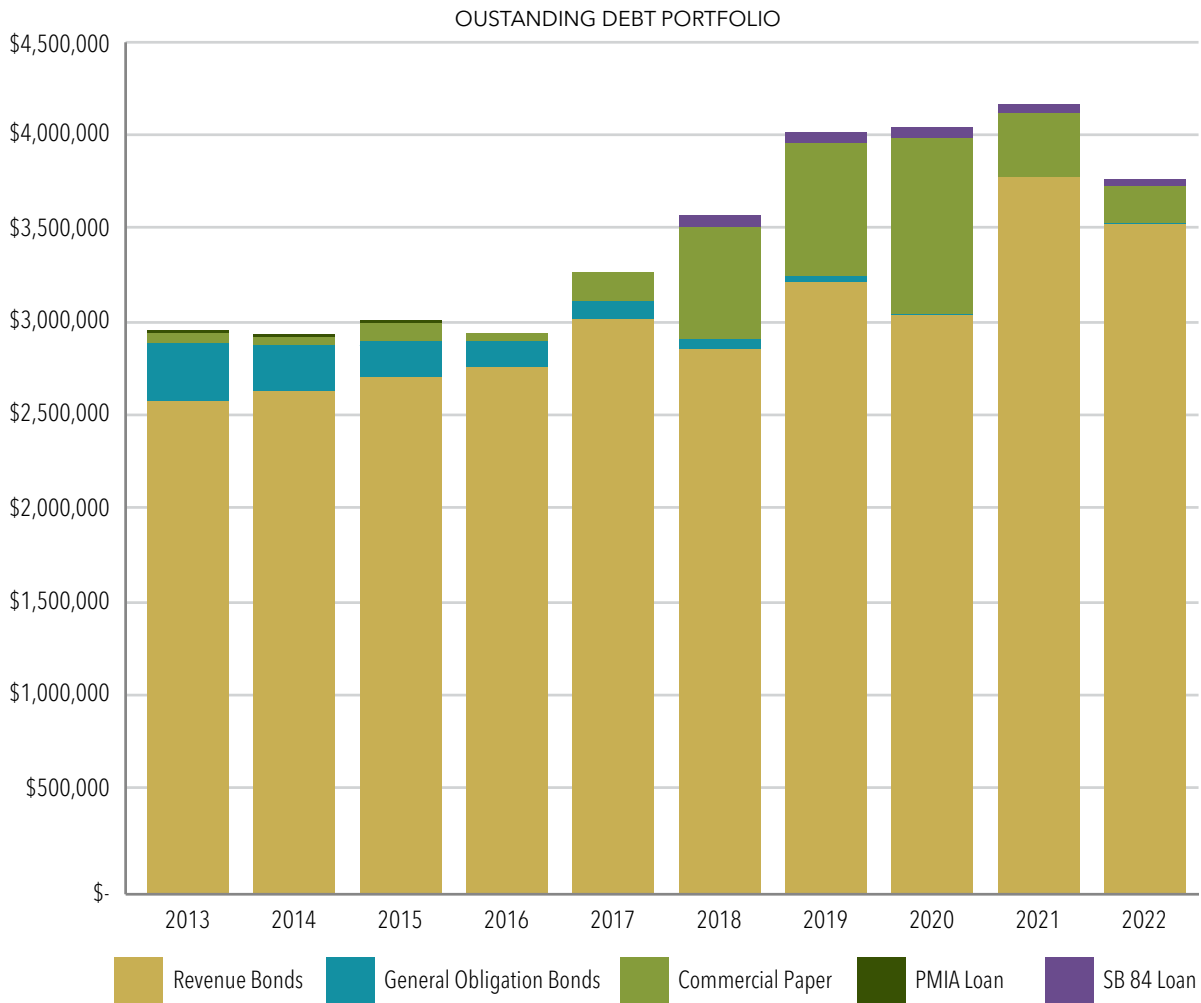


Schedule of Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years (in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Revenue Bonds	General Obligation Bonds	Commercial Paper	PMIA Loan	SB 84 Loan	Total
2013	\$ 2,594,459	\$ 302,920	\$ 50,505	\$ 14,896	\$ -	\$ 2,962,780
2014	2,647,814	241,835	36,136	11,579	-	2,937,364
2015	2,724,008	184,960	87,900	8,094	-	3,004,962
2016	2,770,888	135,045	42,776	-	-	2,948,709
2017	3,026,368	88,300	147,165	-	-	3,261,833
2018	2,869,007	54,065	580,672	-	60,910	3,564,654
2019	3,222,577	28,090	689,984	-	60,910	4,001,561
2020	3,045,468	10,685	920,107	-	57,471	4,033,731
2021	3,763,125	2,090	337,953	-	35,766	4,138,934
2022	3,520,598	205	207,943	-	24,813	3,753,559

Source: State Water Resources Development System



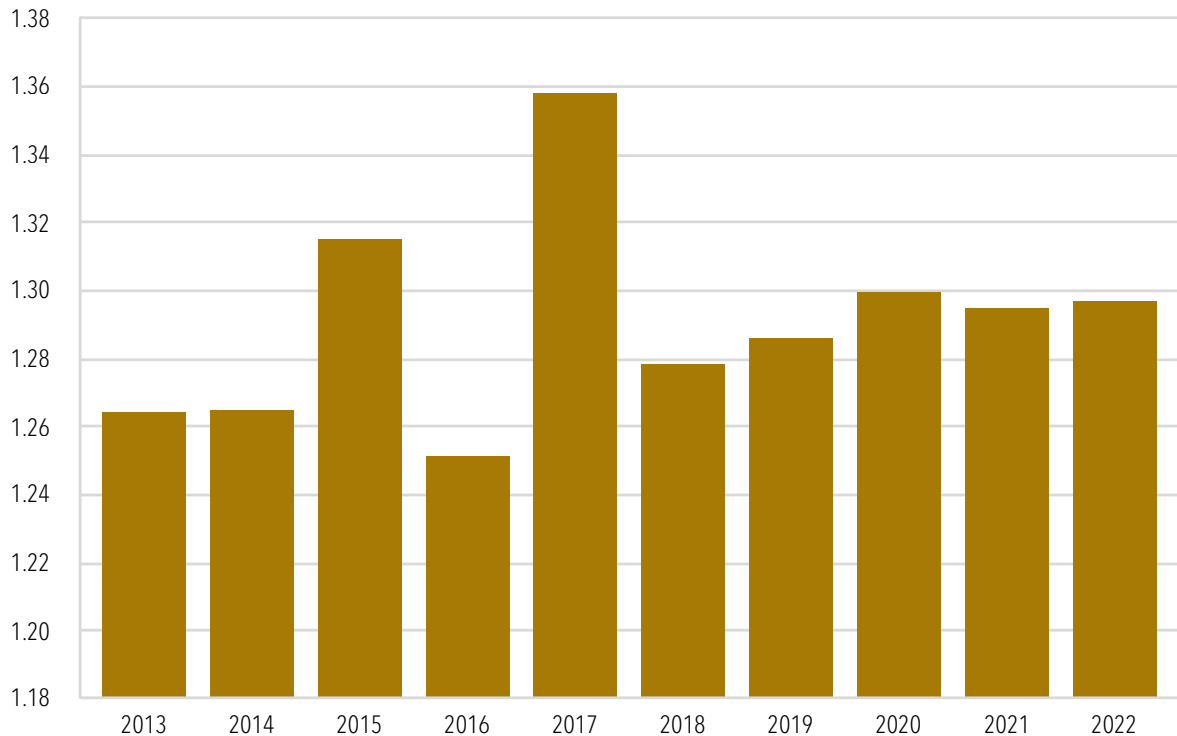
Schedule of Debt Service Coverage (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years (in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Water Supply Revenues	Cover Collected for Debt Service	Transfer in from Burns-Porter Act	Revenues		Debt Service Requirements			Coverage
				Not Available for Debt Service	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Total	
2013	\$ 372,748	\$ 54,677	\$ -	\$ 156,404	\$ 271,021	\$ 119,280	\$ 95,098	\$ 214,378	1.26
2014	281,461	51,786	-	72,829	260,418	109,610	96,313	205,923	1.26
2015	225,899	54,316	-	26,405	253,810	110,105	82,819	192,924	1.32
2016	255,106	57,779	-	28,325	284,560	130,095	97,255	227,350	1.25
2017	241,117	56,321	-	26,248	271,190	128,035	71,584	199,619	1.36
2018	235,540	56,305	-	26,681	265,164	132,050	75,291	207,341	1.28
2019	246,338	58,967	-	33,133	272,172	122,490	89,068	211,558	1.29
2020	276,795	63,224	-	27,152	312,867	139,710	101,004	240,714	1.30
2021	248,777	69,670	52,087	36,747	333,787	165,050	92,674	257,724	1.30
2022	272,036	72,311	56,325	37,550	363,122	183,275	96,649	279,924	1.30

Source: State Water Resources Development System

DEBT COVERAGE RATIO



Schedule of Demographic and Economic Indicators (Unaudited)

Last Ten Years

Year	Population (in thousands)	Personal Income (in millions)	Per Capita Personal Income	Unemployment Rate
2012	38,044	\$ 1,812,315	\$ 47,600	10.4%
2013	38,375	1,849,505	48,115	8.9%
2014	38,737	1,939,528	49,976	7.5%
2015	39,093	2,061,149	52,644	6.2%
2016	39,250	2,197,492	55,987	5.4%
2017	39,537	2,303,870	58,272	4.8%
2018	39,557	2,475,727	62,586	4.4%
2019	39,512	2,633,926	66,661	4.2%
2020	39,368	2,814,011	71,480	14.1%
2021	39,238	2,997,206	76,386	8.2%

1 - Source: Economic Research Unit, California Department of Finance

2 - Note: 2022 information is not available and therefore not presented

Schedule of California Number of Employees by Industry (Unaudited)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	463,476	463,169	467,923	471,566	474,766
Mining	28,475	27,986	29,142	25,668	21,218
Utilities	59,160	58,240	57,829	57,577	58,008
Construction	609,365	656,000	691,811	748,872	789,841
Manufacturing	1,264,017	1,265,860	1,283,779	1,303,651	1,304,915
Wholesale Trade	679,339	702,319	713,642	719,576	718,853
Retail Trade	1,553,812	1,587,467	1,615,557	1,645,332	1,654,247
Transportation and Warehousing	415,488	433,112	455,070	488,428	517,790
Information	426,056	445,121	459,781	486,838	517,275
Finance and Insurance	522,529	520,579	514,826	523,933	540,844
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	253,154	260,584	265,335	271,617	278,001
Services	6,519,084	6,809,757	7,056,066	7,247,138	7,442,898
Nonclassifiable Establishments (3)	59,443	36,808	63,478	102,851	119,680
Federal, State and Local Government	2,260,320	2,276,164	2,317,813	2,388,336	2,434,565
Total for all Industries	15,113,718	15,543,166	15,992,052	16,481,383	16,872,901

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	473,554	475,503	478,758	450,194	455,365
Mining	20,130	20,545	20,133	16,690	16,589
Utilities	57,766	56,571	56,499	59,009	59,730
Construction	830,446	880,556	908,159	861,502	893,912
Manufacturing	1,318,709	1,337,213	1,333,653	1,259,018	1,291,926
Wholesale Trade	723,984	701,831	694,166	634,092	650,470
Retail Trade	1,670,450	1,673,554	1,643,399	1,503,656	1,593,778
Transportation and Warehousing	553,571	592,578	635,648	652,616	710,611
Information	526,390	542,792	562,689	513,216	570,381
Finance and Insurance	544,423	541,035	540,286	532,862	538,001
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	285,957	296,584	305,824	273,053	291,721
Services	7,630,490	7,888,061	8,077,285	6,909,280	7,715,639
Nonclassifiable Establishments (3)	82,201	12,948	1,543	1,364	1,796
Federal, State and Local Government	2,346,343	2,366,731	2,390,055	2,276,430	2,376,158
Total for all Industries	17,064,414	17,386,502	17,648,097	15,942,982	17,166,077

- (1) Source: California Employment Development Department
 - (2) The industry data provided are intended to provide similar alternative information regarding the concentration of employment in various sectors of the California Economy. Due to confidentiality issues, the names of the top individual employers are not available.
 - (3) Note: Businesses are designated as "Nonclassifiable Establishments" when there is insufficient information to determine the appropriate industry classification.
 - (4) Note: 2022 information is not available and therefore not presented
- Definitions of Terms and Source Notes: www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov

Schedule of Full-Time Equivalent Employees by Function (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

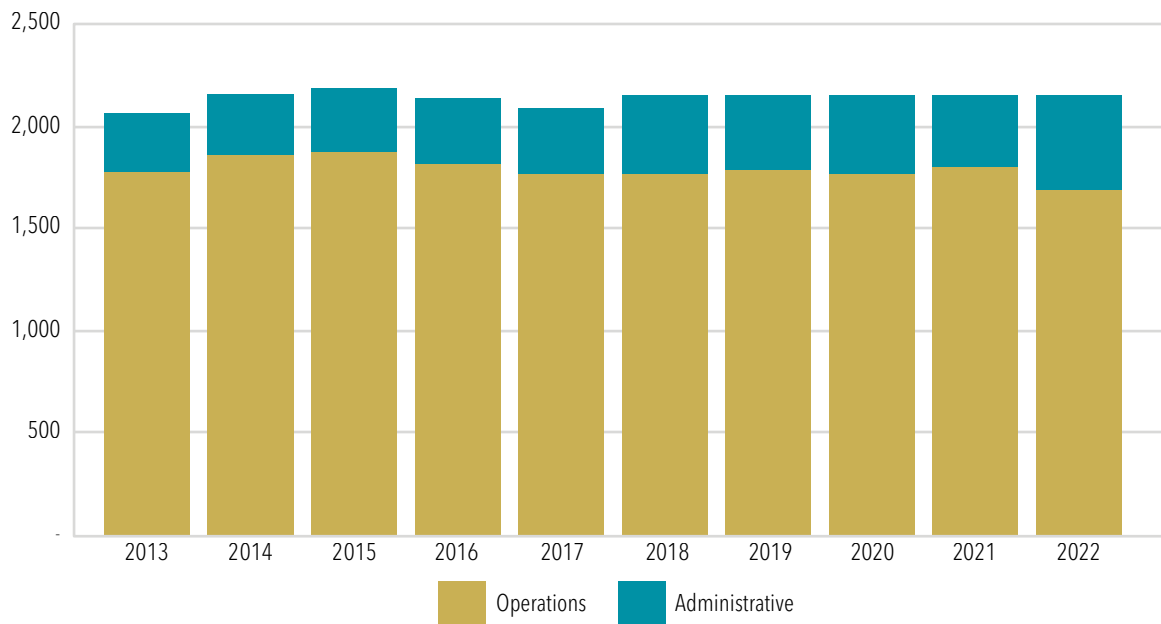
Full-Time Equivalents by Function as of June 30, ¹

Function	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Field Operations	863	920	934	899	904	910	886	870	864	885
Engineering	337	330	324	280	283	286	294	287	297	314
Operations and Maintenance	338	348	355	388	381	390	413	408	408	244
Environmental Services	129	135	132	129	127	126	127	140	169	177
Flood Management	65	65	67	60	10	10	8	9	7	7
Safety of Dams	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Power Management	35	47	52	53	53	35	48	49	50	50
Operations Total	1,769	1,847	1,866	1,811	1,760	1,757	1,776	1,763	1,795	1,677
Executive	56	63	71	77	78	90	99	104	100	109
Finance and Accounting	72	69	75	69	70	74	72	72	71	70
Technology Services	99	104	105	107	110	110	111	110	101	95
Communications	27	24	27	27	29	26	27	29	29	29
Legal	30	30	31	31	33	33	33	33	36	34
Human Resources	-	-	-	-	-	46	44	44	42	45
Administrative Total	284	290	309	311	320	379	386	392	379	382
Grand Total	2,053	2,137	2,175	2,122	2,080	2,136	2,162	2,155	2,174	2,059

1 - Excludes Retired Annuitants; FTEs calculated using the most recently available allocation factors

Source: California Department of Water Resources

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS



Operating and Capital Indicators (Unaudited)

	Last Ten Years									
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^a	2021 ^a
Water										
Water Deliveries (AF)	4,010,749	3,405,691	2,017,124	2,108,876	3,344,756	4,783,208	3,157,728	4,169,976	2,679,984	1,855,520
Percentage of Requested Water Delivered	65%	35%	5%	20%	60%	85%	35%	75%	20%	5%
Gross Area Served (Acres)	23,509,885	23,847,530	23,527,540	23,514,148	23,514,148	23,514,604	23,513,897	23,513,897	23,512,997	23,512,959
Estimated Population Served ³	26,201,400	26,267,499	26,520,624	26,876,859	26,926,556	27,214,361	27,209,404	27,336,310	27,329,680	27,078,862
Statewide Precipitation (% of Avg) ¹	77%	79%	57%	75%	105%	164%	73%	131%	71%	49%
Statewide Snowpack (% of Apr 1 Avg) ⁴	54%	47%	33%	5%	86%	163%	54%	161%	54%	59%
Statewide River Runoff (% of Avg) ¹	62%	60%	35%	46%	97%	217%	68%	137%	47%	33%
Total Storage (% of Average) ²	97%	79%	57%	54%	82%	120%	99%	124%	93%	60%
Total Storage (% of Capacity) ²	56%	46%	33%	31%	47%	68%	56%	71%	53%	34%
Total Miles of Aqueducts	705	705	705	705	705	705	705	705	705	705
Number of Storage Facilities	20	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	22	22
Gross Storage Capacity (AF)	6,761,600	6,761,600	6,761,600	6,761,600	6,761,700	6,761,700	6,762,567	6,762,567	6,762,567	6,762,567
Number of Pumping Plants	23	23	23	23	23	23	24	24	24	24
Number of Pumps	162	162	162	162	162	162	177	177	177	177
Power										
Energy Generated (Mwh)	4,198,000	3,068,539	1,132,659	1,274,706	3,075,218	4,519,141	2,551,901	4,470,674	2,083,370	1,016,429
Energy Purchased (Mwh)	3,741,000	3,604,135	1,691,424	2,780,643	4,108,601	5,378,979	3,646,253	3,643,139	2,033,726	2,341,767
Energy Sold (Mwh)	533,000	936,975	33,000	566,891	579,934	243,590	471,188	398,420	236,543	577,997
Net Power Consumption (Mwh)	7,406,000	5,735,699	2,791,083	3,488,458	6,603,883	9,654,529	5,726,966	7,715,393	3,880,553	2,780,199
Number of Power Plants	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Number of Power Generating Units	37	37	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36

Note: Unless otherwise noted, amounts are on a calendar year basis.

Source: State Water Project Analysis Office Annual Bulletin 132

1 - Measured in Water Years, which run from October of the prior year to September of the reported year.

2 - Measured at the end of the Water Year

3 - Contains duplicate values. Some areas that are in two or more Contractor areas are included in each Contractor's total.

4 - Based on snow sensor network on April 1

a - Amounts for these years are preliminary and subject to change

Legend

AF - Acre Feet

Mwh - Megawatt Hours

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STATISTICAL SECTION

Capital Assets, Net (in thousands) (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Nondepreciable Utility Plant					
Land	\$ 136,797	\$ 137,033	\$ 141,874	\$ 147,681	\$ 156,934
Construction work in progress	528,836	438,244	611,900	769,871	1,340,586
Land use rights	11,549	11,583	11,630	11,760	11,767
Other intangible assets	100,064	103,740	103,445	100,123	99,240
Total Nondepreciable Utility Plant	777,246	690,600	868,849	1,029,435	1,608,527
Depreciable Utility Plant					
Aqueducts	2,071,255	2,167,237	2,169,352	2,171,981	2,126,713
Dams & reservoirs	781,408	781,408	708,303	708,303	729,521
Power plants	911,703	466,358	441,202	470,818	477,044
Pumping plants	836,655	836,814	826,704	838,880	850,475
Environmental preservation and mitigation	67,797	67,797	67,797	67,797	67,797
Fish protection	33,934	33,934	33,934	35,544	35,544
Facilities	66,230	246,397	254,741	271,965	298,295
Equipment	71,819	75,705	77,384	79,229	82,526
Computer software	24,501	24,529	24,531	24,717	27,108
Land use rights	272	272	272	272	272
Other intangible assets	11,995	11,995	12,005	12,005	12,005
*Right-to-use leased buildings	-	-	-	-	-
General	39,579	61,310	62,262	73,053	119,562
Total Depreciable Utility Plant	4,917,148	4,773,756	4,678,487	4,754,564	4,826,862
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	(2,366,429)	(1,994,695)	(2,014,654)	(2,084,676)	(2,117,138)
Total Utility Plant, Net	\$ 3,27,965	\$ 3,469,661	\$ 3,532,682	\$ 3,699,323	\$ 4,318,251

Source: State Water Resources Development System
 *Implementation of GASB 87 Leases

Capital Assets, Net (in thousands) (Unaudited)

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Nondepreciable Utility Plant					
Land	\$ 162,457	\$ 188,965	\$ 209,165	\$ 209,123	\$ 209,046
Construction work in progress	1,653,005	2,078,333	1,931,664	1,120,155	1,196,323
Land use rights	12,458	12,460	12,465	12,465	12,465
Other intangible assets	98,981	99,440	100,463	99,952	101,679
Total Nondepreciable Utility Plant	1,926,901	2,379,198	2,253,757	1,441,695	1,519,513
Depreciable Utility Plant					
Aqueducts	2,183,839	2,182,663	2,195,260	2,209,474	2,212,275
Dams & reservoirs	817,041	818,899	997,443	1,919,449	1,936,280
Power plants	523,529	650,730	749,245	764,625	920,023
Pumping plants	1,018,627	1,025,608	999,004	1,056,235	1,015,676
Environmental preservation and mitigation	67,797	67,797	67,797	67,797	67,797
Fish protection	35,544	35,544	40,239	90,696	115,055
Facilities	301,157	304,796	490,326	529,119	550,028
Equipment	75,214	82,698	90,738	86,897	87,327
Computer software	27,206	27,349	27,383	29,375	29,375
Land use rights	272	272	272	272	202
Other intangible assets	12,005	12,005	12,005	12,005	12,005
*Right-to-use leased buildings	-	-	-	-	37,380
General	162,619	209,913	269,244	289,255	353,289
Total Depreciable Utility Plant	5,224,850	5,418,274	5,938,956	7,055,199	7,336,172
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	(2,185,494)	(2,276,510)	(2,379,296)	(2,481,741)	(2,619,445)
Total Utility Plant, Net	\$ 4,966,257	\$ 5,520,962	\$ 5,813,417	\$ 6,015,153	\$ 6,236,780

Source: State Water Resources Development System
*Implementation of GASB 87 Leases

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