

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

GAINESVILLE REGIONAL UTILITIES GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

SEPTEMBER 30, 2023 AND 2022

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

GAINESVILLE REGIONAL UTILITIES GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

SEPTEMBER 30, 2023 AND 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Independent Auditors' Report	1-3
Required Supplementary Information - Unaudited	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	4-11
Financial Statements	
Statements of Net Position	12-13
Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position	14
Statements of Cash Flows	15-16
Notes to Financial Statements	17-93
Supplementary Information	
Schedules of Combined Net Revenues in Accordance with Bond Resolution	94-95
Schedules of Net Revenues in Accordance with Bond Resolution:	
Electric Utility System	96
Water Utility System	97
Wastewater Utility System	
Gas Utility System	99
Telecommunications System	
Notes to Schedules of Net Revenues in Accordance with Bond Resolution	101
Combining Statement of Net Position	
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position	104
Schedule of Utility Plant Properties – Combined Utility System	105
Schedule of Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization – Combined Utility System	
Other Report	
Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting	
and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements	
Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards	107-108





Independent Auditors' Report

To the Gainesville Regional Utilities Authority of Gainesville Regional Utilities

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU), enterprise fund of the City of Gainesville, Florida (the City), as of and for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, and the related notes to the 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 financial position for the GRU, enterprise fund of the City, as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, and the changes in financial position and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matters

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only the enterprise fund and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the City, as of September 30, 2023, and 2022, and the changes in financial position, or cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

As discussed in Note 1, the GRU adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription - Based Information Technology Arrangements*, effective October 1, 2022. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

1

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
 fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures
 include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial
 statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures
 that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
 effectiveness of the GRU'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 required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the 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.

Management has omitted the schedule of changes in net pension liability and related ratios, schedule of employer contributions and schedule of investment returns required by the GASB Statement No. 68 and the schedule of changes in net OPEB liability and related ratios, schedule of employer contributions and schedule of investment returns required by GASB Statement No. 75 that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. GRU omitted these schedules as they are included in the City's annual comprehensive financial report. Our opinion on the financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The supplementary information as listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the 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 financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 27, 2024 on our consideration of the GRU'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 GRU'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 GRU's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Madison, Wisconsin February 27, 2024

Baker Tilly US, LLP

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSS	SION AND ANALYSIS	

Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU or the Utility) is a combined municipal utility operating electric, water, wastewater, natural gas, and telecommunications (GRUCom) systems. GRU is a utility enterprise of the City of Gainesville, Florida (City) and is reported as an enterprise fund in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the City.

We offer readers of GRU's financial statements this Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of the financial activities of GRU for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021 with comparison to the prior fiscal year. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes that follow this section.

Basic Financial Statements

Statement of Net Position: This statement includes all of GRU's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Utility is improving or deteriorating.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position: The current and prior year revenues and expenses are reported in this statement along with the resulting change in net position. This statement measures the success of the combined Utility's operations over the past year.

Statement of Cash Flows: The primary purpose of this statement is to provide information about the combined Utility's cash receipts and cash payments during the fiscal year. This statement reports cash receipts, cash payments, and changes in cash resulting from operating, capital and noncapital financing, and investing activities.

Notes to Financial Statements: The notes provide additional information that is essential to fully understand the information provided in the financial statements.

Financial Analysis of Gainesville Regional Utilities

GRU's net position decreased \$17.3 million, increased \$20.4 million, and decreased \$10.1 million for fiscal years 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Condensed Statements of Net Position and Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position follow (in thousands):

Gainesville Regional Utilities Condensed Statements of Net Position

	2023 2022		2021		
Current assets Restricted and internally designated assets Noncurrent assets Net capital assets Deferred outflows of resources Total assets and deferred outflows of	\$	148,786 391,955 297,518 1,856,737 40,014	\$ 174,246 255,062 296,135 1,854,172 95,717	\$	122,004 336,866 229,818 1,864,091 82,959
resources	\$	2,735,010	\$ 2,675,332	\$	2,635,738
Current liabilities Payable from restricted assets Long-term debt Noncurrent liabilities Deferred inflows of resources Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	\$	45,585 86,973 1,915,180 152,759 132,209 2,332,706	\$ 44,295 78,962 1,802,756 192,711 137,011 2,255,735	\$	32,070 73,462 1,890,102 109,679 131,191 2,236,504
Net position: Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted Total net position Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$	90,780 96,978 214,546 402,304 2,735,010	\$ 97,713 82,648 239,236 419,597 2,675,332	\$	153,694 143,286 102,254 399,234 2,635,738

Gainesville Regional Utilities Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

	2023 202		2022	2021	
Operating revenue Interest income Other interest related income, BABs Total revenues	\$	450,956 7,019 4,927 462,902	\$	524,838 2,697 5,012 532,547	\$ 411,658 1,899 5,113 418,670
Operating expenses Interest expense, net of AFUDC (2021 only) Other (income) expense Total expenses		381,496 66,126 (1,344) 446,278		417,228 63,511 4,563 485,302	331,509 57,823 5,402 394,734
Income before capital contributions and transfer Contributions from third parties Transfer to City of Gainesville General Fund Change in net position		16,624 366 (34,283) (17,293)		47,245 9,401 (36,283) 20,363	23,936 4,210 (38,285) (10,139)
Net position, beginning of year Net position, end of year, restated	\$	419,597 402,304	\$	399,234 419,597	\$ 409,373 399,234

Financial Highlights

The most significant changes in GRU's financial condition are summarized below:

- Current assets decreased \$25.5 million in fiscal year 2023 due primarily to the movement
 of the fuel and purchased gas adjustment balance from an asset owed to GRU to a liability
 of GRU. Current assets increased \$52.2 million in fiscal year 2022 due to an increase in
 inventory, fuel and purchased gas adjustment along with prepayment of natural gas
 purchases.
- Restricted and internally designated assets increased \$136.9 million in fiscal year 2023
 due primarily to an increase in construction fund cash and investments resulting from the
 2023 bond issuance. Restricted and internally designated assets decreased \$81.8 million
 in fiscal year 2022 due to the use of construction fund cash and investments along with
 utility plant improvement fund cash and investments used in the construction of capital
 assets.

Financial Highlights (Continued)

- Sales and service charges decreased \$43.1 million or 8.8%, increased \$89.6 million or 22.5%, and increased \$29.1 million or 7.9%, in fiscal years 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively. The decrease in sales and service charges in fiscal year 2023 is primarily the result of decreases in the fuel adjustment and purchased gas adjustment rates in response to lower fuel expenses compared to 2022, partially offset by increases in electric and wastewater base rates. The increase in sales and service charges in fiscal year 2022 is primarily the result of an increase in electric and wastewater base rates, in addition to an increase in fuel adjustment revenue. The increase in sales and service charges in fiscal year 2021 is due primarily to increases in fuel adjustment revenue, interchange sales and trucking radio services.
- Operating expenses decreased \$35.7 million or 8.6%, increased \$85.7 million or 25.9%, and increased \$19.4 million or 6.2%, in fiscal years 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively. The decrease in fiscal year 2023 is due to lower fuel expenses compared to 2022. The increase in fiscal year 2022 is due to higher natural gas costs and higher maintenance and supply costs than the prior year. The increase in operating expenses in fiscal year 2021 is due primarily to an increase in fuel expenses mainly in the form of extremely high natural gas prices during 2021. The increased demand as a result of the winter storm in February, coupled with the decrease in supply from pipeline freezes as well as the impacts of Hurricane Ida on oil rigs in the Gulf of Mexico contributed to the high natural gas prices throughout most of 2021.
- The transfer to rate stabilization was \$9 million in fiscal year 2023. Transfers from rate stabilization were \$12.3 million in fiscal year 2022, and transfers to rate stabilization were \$7.7 million in fiscal year 2021.
- For fiscal year 2024, GRU implemented increases in the revenue requirement of 3% for the electric system and 5% for the wastewater system. For fiscal year 2023, GRU implemented increases in the revenue requirement of 3% for the electric system and 5% for the wastewater system. For fiscal year 2022, GRU implemented increases in the revenue requirement of 7% for the electric system and 5% for the wastewater system.

Capital Assets

GRU's investment in capital assets as of September 30, 2023 was \$1.9 billion (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization). Gross utility plant in service increased \$58.5 million, or 1.9% in fiscal year 2023 due primarily to the completion of electric, water and wastewater capital projects. Gross utility plant increased \$106.1 million, or 3.6% in fiscal year 2022 due primarily to the completion of electric, water and wastewater capital projects. Gross utility plant increased \$47.4 million, or 1.6% in fiscal year 2021.

Capital Assets (Concluded)

Major capital asset events during the fiscal years include:

- Electric transmission and distribution additions were \$28.2 million in fiscal year 2023. These additions included transformer replacements at the Sugarfoot substation and meter deployment associated with our Advanced Metering Infrastructure.
- Electric generation additions were \$14.1 million for fiscal year 2023. These additions included John R Kelly Generating Station turbine replacement and electrical upgrades along with DeerHaven Generating Station Unit 1 work.
- Water additions were \$11.3 million in fiscal year 2023. These additions included improvements in water mains and distribution lines for existing and new extensions along with meter deployment associated with our Advanced Metering Infrastructure.
- Wastewater additions were \$14.2 million in fiscal year 2023. These additions included improvements and extensions to gravity collection systems and cleanouts.
- Gas additions were \$3.9 million in fiscal year 2023. These additions were due to extensions of the gas system to new residential and commercial developments.
- Telecommunications additions for fiber and electronics expansion were \$813 thousand in fiscal year 2023 and \$884 thousand in fiscal year 2022.

Commitments for capital expenses as of September 30, 2023 were \$45 million due primarily to work on our Advanced Metering Infrastructure, Deerhaven Generating Station, Parker and Millhopper Substations, Murphree Water Treatment Plant Pump 6, Kanapaha Reclamation Facility treatment and disposal equipment, wastewater collections, and telecommunications central office electric upgrade.

Additional information may be found in Note 4 Capital Assets and in the Schedules of Utility Plant Properties in the Supplementary Section.

Long-Term Debt

At September 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021, GRU had total long-term debt outstanding of \$1.8 billion in fiscal year 2023 and \$1.7 billion for the fiscal year 2022 and 2021, comprised of utilities system revenue bonds (in thousands):

Gainesville Regional Utilities Outstanding Debt at September 30:

	 2023	2022	2021
Utilities system revenue bonds	\$ 1,849,115	\$ 1,731,945	\$ 1,733,640

Long-term debt, including current portion, increased \$117.1 million, or 6.8%, in fiscal year 2023 due to the issuance of the 2023 Series bonds offset by scheduled principal payments. Long-term debt, including current portion, decreased \$1.7 million, or .1%, in fiscal year 2022, due to scheduled principal payments and a refunding of the 2007A and 2012A Bond series. Long-term debt, including current portion, increased \$68.7 million, or 4.1%, in fiscal year 2021, from the issuance of \$95.8 million in utilities system revenue bonds, offset by scheduled principal payments.

Major long-term debt events during the fiscal years include:

- On June 22, 2023, GRU issued its Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2023 Series C for \$151.2 million as a direct placement with Wells Fargo to fund its capital program.
- In May 2023, GRU issued its 2023 Series A (\$160 million) bonds to replace the 2017 Series B (\$45 million) bonds and the 2017 Series C bonds (\$115 million), and issued its 2023 Series B bonds (\$105 million) to replace the 2020 Series B bonds (\$105 million) as direct placements.
- In May 2023, GRU issued its 2023 Series A (\$45 million) swap to replace the 2017 Series B (\$45 million) swap, and issued its 2023 Series A (\$115 million) swap to replace the 2017 Series C (\$115 million) swap, and issued its 2023 Series B (\$105 million) swap to replace the 2017 Series B (\$105 million) swap.
- On October 26, 2022, a portion of the 2017 Series A October 1, 2026 and October 1, 2027 maturities were legally defeased for the purpose of reducing outstanding debt using available savings set aside from prior debt restructuring transactions in 2020 as well as savings from the City of Gainesville's issuance of Pension Obligation Bonds. The cash defeasance targeted reducing spikes in debt service in certain years to a more manageable level. Cashflow savings were targeted for FY 2022-2027 to provide short-term savings in debt service. \$2,710,000 and \$750,000 were legally defeased from the October 1, 2026, and October 1, 2027, maturities respectively. The escrow agreement was executed with U.S. Bank N.A. and the account was gross funded at closing. A verification agent was used to confirm cashflows of the defeased debt. The amount of cash for the escrow account to purchase securities was \$3,570,832. The cashflow in the escrow account has scheduled

payment dates from April 1, 2023, through October 1, 2027. The escrow sinking fund includes \$3,460,000 principal and \$729,500 of defeased interest for a defeased debt service total of \$4,189,500, resulting in a present value saving of \$3,602,840.

- In July 2022, GRU issued its Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2022 Series A for \$66.8 million, which refunded most of the 2012 Series A bond of \$66.1 million.
- In April 2022, GRU issued its Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2022 Series B for \$234 million. The issuance refunded the 2007 Series A bond of \$127.8 million and the 2008 Series B bond of \$75.8. Additionally the issuance terminated \$132.2 million of the 2007 Series A swaps and \$90 million of the 2008 Series B swaps.
- On October 28, 2021, a portion of the 2017 Series A October 1, 2025, and October 1, 2026, maturities were legally defeased for the purpose of reducing outstanding debt using available savings set aside from prior debt restructuring transactions in 2020 as well as savings from the City of Gainesville's issuance of Pension Obligation Bonds. The cash defeasance targeted reducing spikes in debt service in certain years to a more manageable level. Cashflow savings were targeted for FY 2022-2026 to provide short-term savings in debt service. \$4,220,000 and \$2,965,000 were legally defeased from the October 1, 2025, and October 1, 2026, maturities respectively. The escrow agreement was executed with U.S. Bank N.A. and the account was gross funded at closing. A verification agent was used to confirm cashflows of the defeased debt. The amount of cash for the escrow account to purchase securities was \$8,413,010, which also included a cash deposit of \$197,010. The cashflow in the escrow account has scheduled payment dates from April 1, 2022, through October 1, 2026. The escrow sinking fund includes \$7,185,000 of principal and \$1,585,250 of defeased interest for a defeased debt service total of \$8,770,250.

Additional information may be found in Note 6 Long-Term Debt.

Currently Known Facts or Conditions that May Have a Significant Effect on GRU's Financial Condition or Results of Operations

On June 28, 2023, Florida Governor Ron DeSantis signed Bill CS/HB 1645 into law as Chapter 2023-348 (2023-348), Laws of Florida, which took effect on July 1, 2023. 2023-348 changes the governance of GRU to a governor appointed board known as the Gainesville Regional Utilities Authority (Authority), upon installation of the Authority's members. The law replaced existing governance of the Gainesville City Commission with the Authority. The installation of four of the five Authority members took place on October 4, 2023. This law also repealed Section 3.06 of Article III of Section 1 of Chapter 90-394 that previously had the General Manager of Utilities report to the City of Gainesville City Commission. The General Manager of Utilities is now the CEO/GM and reports to the Authority.

GRU implemented a new billing system that went live in April 2023. Some benefits include improving customers' ability to: view billing history; sign up for eBill or paper billing; update email, mail addresses and phone number; start, stop or move service and paying their bill.

GRU is implementing an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) that upgrades GRU meters to digital and equips these meters with wireless communication technology. This will allow collection of usage data daily as opposed to manual monthly readings. AMI will increase the efficiency of obtaining meter readings used in generating bills for our customers, improve safety conditions for staff and reduce wear and tear on vehicles. Customers will not be inconvenienced by GRU reading meters and be able to easily monitor their usage.

GRU and its operations are subject to federal, state, and local statutory and regulatory requirements with respect to the siting and licensing of facilities, safety and security, air and water quality, land use, and other environmental factors.

GRU's long-term energy supply strategy is to provide safe, reliable, cost effective power, while meeting regulatory requirements. GRU has a diverse portfolio of generation including renewable energy. Based on the most recent forecasts, GRU has adequate reserves of generating capacity to meet forecasted loads plus maintaining the regulatory required reserve margin through 2031. This forecast incorporates new population forecasts and changed economic circumstances.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of GRU's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Chief Financial Officer, Gainesville Regional Utilities, P.O. Box 147117, Station A-105, Gainesville, Florida 32614-7117.



Gainesville Regional Utilities Statements of Net Position September 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and investments	\$ 25,834,774	\$ 31,631,268
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible		
accounts of \$8,993,806 and \$5,681,351 respectively	65,342,716	68,470,000
Inventories:		
Fuel	18,661,824	10,677,823
_Materials and supplies	34,818,772	25,520,558
Fuel and purchased gas adjustment	-	23,819,978
Regulatory assets	1,265,951	1,068,000
Other assets	2,861,564	13,058,384
Total current assets	148,785,601	174,246,011
Restricted and internally designated assets:		
Current:		
Utility deposits - cash and investments	8,517,871	8,672,380
Debt service - cash and investments	70,069,516	62,341,825
Noncurrent:		
Debt defeasance - cash and investments	3,431,550	2,328,792
Fuel hedges - cash and investments	10,939,925	5,607,292
Rate stabilization - cash and investments	64,844,503	54,600,333
Construction fund - cash and investments	178,171,014	71,453,916
Utility plant improvement fund - cash and investments	<u>55,980,916</u>	50,057,490
Total restricted and internally designated assets	391,955,295	255,062,028
Noncurrent assets:		
Long-term lease receivable	19,282,835	20,180,491
Fair value of derivative instruments	44,406,093	53,138,355
Investment in The Energy Authority	9,575,168	8,502,381
Regulatory assets	217,323,839	204,803,048
Other assets	6,930,583	9,510,445
Total noncurrent assets	297,518,518	296,134,720
Osnital secretar		_
Capital assets:	2 446 725 400	2 059 229 442
Utility plant in service Right-of-use asset	3,116,725,499	3,058,228,442 758,738
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	11,461,919	(1,311,727,244)
Less. accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,410,835,846) 1,717,351,572	1,747,259,936
Construction in progress	139,385,234	106,912,358
Net capital assets	1,856,736,806	1,854,172,294
Total assets	2,694,996,220	2,579,615,053
Total assets	2,034,330,220	2,070,010,000
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Unamortized loss on refunding of bonds	6,635,778	7,901,144
Accumulated decrease in fair value of hedging derivatives	5,655,372	2,886,107
General Employees' Pension plan costs	23,654,803	77,722,261
Other post-employment benefits plan	4,067,550	7,207,036
Total deferred outflows of resources	40,013,503	95,716,548
	A A B A B B B B B B B B B B	.
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 2,735,009,723	\$ 2,675,331,601

Continued on next page. See accompanying notes.

Gainesville Regional Utilities Statements of Net Position (concluded) September 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		4 40 007 070
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 19,553,568	\$ 18,097,858
Fuels payable	7,013,001	18,111,968
Due to other funds	9,405,643	7,359,758
Fuel and purchased gas adjustment	6,437,296	705.000
Other liabilities	3,175,256	725,838
Total current liabilities	45,584,764	44,295,422
Current liabilities from restricted assets:		
Utility deposits	8,509,917	8,667,130
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11,329,801	8,893,887
Utility system revenue bonds	35,680,000	30,580,000
Accrued interest payable	31,413,711	30,810,576
Other liabilities	39,092	10,136 78,961,729
Total payable from restricted assets	86,972,521	76,961,729
Long-term debt:		
Utility system revenue bonds	1,813,435,000	1,701,365,000
Long-term liability - leases	209,486	357,168
Long-term liability - SBITA	2,868,910	-
Unamortized bond premium/discount	92,538,457	101,033,480
Fair value of derivative instruments	6,128,402	<u> </u>
Total long-term debt	1,915,180,255	1,802,755,648
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Reserve for insurance claims	1,960,000	1,960,000
Reserve for environmental liability	708,000	708,000
Net pension liability	47,616,640	80,909,530
Net other post-employment benefits liability	3,415,965	4,193,523
Due to other funds	98,649,296	102,159,843
Other noncurrent liabilities	408,528	2,779,764
Total noncurrent liabilities	152,758,429	192,710,660
Total liabilities	2,200,495,969	2,118,723,459
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Rate stabilization	62,491,181	53,535,830
Accumulated increase in fair value of hedging derivatives	44,505,619	56,301,376
General Employees' Pension plan costs	302,280	45,300
Other post-employment benefits plan	4,553,201	5,755,669
Leases	20,357,062	21,373,099
Total deferred inflows of resources	132,209,343	137,011,274
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	88,400,318	97,712,885
Restricted (Note 9)	96,978,299	82,648,356
Unrestricted	216,925,794	239,235,627
Total net position	402,304,411	419,596,868
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources		
and net position	\$ 2,735,009,723	\$ 2,675,331,601
See accompanying notes 13		

Gainesville Regional Utilities Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position For the Years Ended September 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
Operating revenue:		
Sales and service charges	\$ 445,197,153	\$ 488,284,460
Transfers from (to) rate stabilization	(8,955,351)	12,276,987
Amounts to be recovered from (to) future revenue	(3,593,002)	5,308,072
Other operating revenue	 18,307,610	18,968,070
Total operating revenues	 450,956,410	524,837,589
Operating expenses:		
Operation and maintenance	233,168,292	278,191,870
Administrative and general	44,233,038	35,350,622
Depreciation and amortization	104,094,708	103,685,541
Total operating expenses	381,496,038	417,228,033
Operating income	69,460,372	107,609,556
Non-operating income (expense):		
Interest income	7,019,224	2,696,956
Interest expense	(66,126,119)	(63,510,409)
Other interest related income, BABs	4,926,434	5,012,110
Other income (expense)	 1,344,401	(4,563,257)
Total non-operating income (expense)	 (52,836,060)	(60,364,600)
Income before capital contributions and transfer	 16,624,312	47,244,956
Capital contributions:	CO4 000	0 444 072
Contributions from third parties	691,830	9,441,273
Reduction of plant costs recovered through contributions Net capital contributions	 (325,599)	(39,928)
Net capital contributions	 366,231	9,401,345
Transfer to City of Gainesville General Fund	 (34,283,000)	(36,283,000)
Change in net position	(17,292,457)	20,363,301
Net position – beginning of year	419,596,868	399,233,567
Net position – end of year	\$ 402,304,411	\$ 419,596,868

See accompanying notes.

Gainesville Regional Utilities Statements of Cash Flows For the Years Ended September 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
Operating activities:		_
Cash received from customers	\$ 479,457,189	\$ 476,466,430
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(209,956,623)	(253,574,387)
Cash payments to employees for services	(71,281,076)	(69,001,670)
Cash payments for operating transactions with other funds	(18,607,304)	(10,945,283)
Other operating receipts	 16,887,223	19,035,756
Net cash provided by operating activities	 196,499,409	161,980,846
Noncapital financing activities:		
Transfer to City of Gainesville General Fund	(34,283,000)	(36,283,000)
Net cash used in noncapital financing activities	(34,283,000)	(36,283,000)
Capital and related financing activities:		
Principal repayments and refunding on long-term debt, net	(31,980,728)	(66,466,667)
Interest paid on long-term debt	(69,934,783)	(71,061,082)
Proceeds from interest rebates, BABs	4,926,434	7,555,768
Acquisition and construction of fixed assets	(99,854,400)	(92,467,260)
Proceeds from new debt and commercial paper	151,273,337	30,027,346
Other income (expense)	3,487,996	156,148
Net cash used in capital and related		_
financing activities	 (42,082,144)	(192,255,747)
Investing activities:		
Interest received	7,429,176	2,630,503
Purchase of investments	(316,083,389)	(242,980,435)
Investments in The Energy Authority	(15,528,518)	(41,680,346)
Distributions from The Energy Authority	14,455,731	37,261,277
Proceeds from investments	237,095,210	258,437,093
Net cash (used) provided by investing activities	(72,631,790)	13,668,092
		,
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	47,502,474	(52,889,809)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	 73,081,813	125,971,622
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 120,584,287	\$ 73,081,813

Continued on next page. See accompanying notes.

Gainesville Regional Utilities Statements of Cash Flows (concluded) For the Years Ended September 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		_
Operating income Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	\$ 69,460,372	\$ 107,609,556
Depreciation and amortization Net costs recoverable in future years Change in:	104,094,708 3,593,002	103,685,541 (5,308,072)
Accounts receivable Inventories Utility meter deposits Other assets and regulatory assets Restricted and internally designated assets Noncurrent assets	3,127,284 (17,282,215) (221,636) - - 1,097,114	(9,131,368) (15,047,456) 250,364 (8,675,000) 4,653,690 1,184,761
Payables and accrued liabilities Due to other funds Fuel adjustment Payable from restricted assets Rate stabilization	(9,643,257) 625,498 30,257,274 2,435,914 8,955,351	11,587,615 1,314,598 (11,143,886) 2,070,472 (21,069,969)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 196,499,409	\$ 161,980,846
Non-cash capital and related financing activities, and investing activities:		
Contribution of capital assets	\$ 366,231	\$ 9,401,345
Net costs recoverable in future years	\$ 3,593,002	\$ (5,308,072)
Change in long-term lease receivable	\$ 897,656	\$ 1,294,353
Change in long-term lease/SBITA liability	\$ (2,416,739)	\$ (1,477,850)
Change in utility plant in service	\$ 7,772,438	\$ 328,939
Change in ineffective portion of hedging derivatives	\$ (295,641)	\$ 856,347
Change in accumulated (increase) decrease in fair value of hedging derivatives - interest rate swaps	\$ (2,769,265)	\$ 65,046,296
Change in accumulated decrease in fair value of hedging derivatives - fuel options and futures	\$ (5,439,507)	\$ 56,301,376
Change in fair value of investments	\$ 7,221,761	\$ (18,010,224)
Change in fair value of derivatives	\$ 14,860,664	\$ (122,204,019)
Change in bond premium/discount	\$ (8,495,023)	\$ (11,632,960)
Unamortized debt issuance costs	\$ (241,883)	\$ 446,428
Unamortized loss on refundings of bonds	\$ 1,265,366	\$ 1,156,930
Change in General Employees Pension Plan	\$ (225,367)	\$ (303,845)
Other	\$ (2,200,246)	\$ (1,863,107)

September 30, 2023 and 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU or the Utility) is a combined municipal utility operating electric, water, wastewater, natural gas, and telecommunications (GRUCom) systems. GRU is a utility enterprise of the City of Gainesville, Florida (City), and is reported as an enterprise fund in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the City. That report may be obtained by writing to the City of Gainesville, Budget & Finance Department, P.O. Box 490, Gainesville, Florida 32627, or by calling (352) 334-5054.

System of Accounts and Basis of Accounting

GRU is required to follow the provisions in the Second Amended and Restated Utilities System Revenue Bond Resolution (Resolution) adopted by the City on September 21, 2017. GRU's electric and gas accounts are maintained substantially in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), as required by the Resolution, and in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America using the accrual basis of accounting, including the application of regulatory accounting as described in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 62 - Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements.

GRU prepares its financial statements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 62, paragraphs 476-500, *Regulated Operations*, and records various regulatory assets and liabilities. For a government to report under GASB Statement No. 62, its rates must be designed to recover its costs of providing services, and the utility must be able to collect those rates from customers. If it were determined, whether due to regulatory action or competition, that these standards no longer applied, GRU could be required to recognize revenue or expense its regulatory assets and liabilities. Management believes that GRU currently meets the criteria for continued application of GASB Statement No. 62, but will continue to evaluate significant changes in the regulatory and competitive environment to assess continuing applicability of the criteria.

The Resolution specifies the flow of funds from revenues and the requirements for the use of certain restricted and unrestricted assets. Under the Resolution, rates are designed to cover operation and maintenance expenses, rate stabilization, debt service requirements, utility plant improvement fund contributions, and for any other lawful purpose. The flow of funds excludes depreciation expense and certain other non-cash revenue and expense items. This method of rate setting results in costs being included in the determination of rates in different periods than when these costs are recognized for financial statement purposes. The effects of these differences are recognized in the determination of operating income in the period that they occur, in accordance with GRU's accounting policies.

September 30, 2023 and 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Current GASB Pronouncement Implementations

GASB Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates - The objective of this Statement is to address those and other accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an Interbank Offered Rates (IBOR). This Statement achieves that objective by:

 Removing LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap

Implementation of this guidance did not have any significant impact on GRU's financial statements.

GASB Statement 94. Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements - The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). As used in this Statement, a PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchangelike transaction. Some PPPs meet the definition of a service concession arrangement (SCA), which the Board defines in this Statement as a PPP in which (1) the operator collects and is compensated by fees from third parties, (2) the transferor determines or has the ability to modify or approve which services the operator is required to provide, to whom the operator is required to provide the services, and the prices or rates that can be charged for the services, and (3) the transferor is entitled to significant residual interest in the service utility of the underlying PPP asset at the end of the arrangement. This Statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs). As defined in this Statement, an APA is an arrangement in which a government compensates an operator for services that may include designing, constructing, financing, maintaining, or operating an underlying nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Implementation of this guidance did not have any significant impact on GRU's financial statements.

GASB Statement 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements - This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITA) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA, (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability, (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA, and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, Leases, as amended. GRU has implemented this guidance in the financial statements effective October 1, 2022. See Note 11,

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Current GASB Pronouncement Implementations (concluded)

Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements for additional information. GRU evaluated the impact of the standard on the prior year and determined it was immaterial. Therefore, retroactive implementation did not result in an impact on the prior year financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022* - The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during the implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The practice issues addressed by this Statement are as follows:

- Classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement No.
 53, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments, that do not meet the definition of either an investment derivative instrument or a hedging derivative instrument
- Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 87, Leases, as amended, related to the
 determination of the lease term, classification of a lease as a short-term lease, recognition,
 and measurement of a lease liability and a lease asset, and identification of lease
 incentives
- Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, related to (a) the determination of the public-private and public-public partnership (PPP) term and (b) recognition and measurement of installment payments and the transfer of the underlying PPP asset
- Clarification of provisions in Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements, related to the subscription-based information technology arrangement (SBITA) term, classification of a SBITA as a short-term SBITA, and recognition and measurement of a subscription liability

Implementation of this guidance did not have any significant impact on GRU's financial statements.

Future GASB Pronouncement Implementations

GASB Statement 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections - The primary objectives of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error correction. This statement (1) defines accounting changes, (2) prescribes the accounting and financial reporting for each type of accounting change and error corrections, (3) addresses how information that is affected by a change in accounting principle or error correction should be presented in required supplementary information and supplementary information, and (4) requires descriptive note disclosures about accounting changes and error corrections. GRU is currently evaluating the impact that adoption of this Statement will have on its financial statements.

September 30, 2023 and 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Future GASB Pronouncement Implementations (concluded)

GASB Statement 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. This statement requires that liabilities for compensated absences be recognized for (1) leave that has not been used and (2) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or noncash means, with an exception of certain types of compensated absences such as, parental leave, military leave, and jury duty, that should not be recognized until the leave is used. This Statement establishes guidance for measuring a liability for leave that has not been used, for leave that has been used but not yet paid or settled, and certain salary-related payments that are directly and incrementally associated with payments for leave. GRU is currently evaluating the impact that adoption of this Statement will have on its financial statements.

GASB Statement 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures* – The objective of this Statement is to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about risks related to a government's vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints. This Statement requires a government to assess whether a concentration or constraint makes the primary government reporting unit or other reporting units that report a liability for revenue debt vulnerable to the risk of a substantial impact. Additionally, this Statement requires a government to assess whether an event or events associated with a concentration or constraint that could cause the substantial impact have occurred, have begun to occur, or are more likely than not to begin to occur within 12 months of the date the financial statements are issued. If a government determines that those criteria for disclosure have been met for a concentration or constraint, it should disclose information in notes to financial statements in sufficient detail to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature of the circumstances disclosed and the government's vulnerability to the risk of a substantial impact. The disclosure should include descriptions of the following:

- The concentration or constraint
- Each event associated with the concentration or constraint that could cause a substantial impact if the event had occurred or had begun to occur prior to the issuance of the financial statements
- Actions taken by the government prior to the issuance of the financial statements to mitigate the risk.

GRU is currently evaluating the impact that adoption of this Statement will have on its financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Rates and Regulation

GRU is regulated by the Gainesville City Commission (City Commission) and GRU's rates are established in accordance with the Resolution. Each year during the budget process, and at any other time deemed necessary, the City Commission approves base rate changes and other changes to GRU's system charges as applicable.

On June 28, 2023, Florida Governor Ron DeSantis signed Bill CS/HB 1645 into law as Chapter 2023-348 (2023-348), Laws of Florida, which took effect on July 1, 2023. 2023-348 changes the governance of GRU to a governor appointed board known as the Gainesville Regional Utilities Authority (Authority), upon installation of the Authority's members. The law replaced existing governance of the Gainesville City Commission with the Authority. The installation of four of the five Authority members took place on October 4, 2023. GRU's budget and rates will now be regulated by the Authority.

The Florida Public Service Commission (PSC) does not regulate rate levels in any of GRU's utility systems. They do, however, have jurisdiction over the rate structure for the electric system.

Funds in Accordance with the Resolution

Certain restricted funds of GRU are administered in accordance with the Resolution:

- Debt Service Fund
- Rate Stabilization Fund
- Construction Fund
- Utility Plant Improvement Fund

The Debt Service Fund accounts for funds accumulated to provide payment of principal and interest on or redeem outstanding debt.

The Rate Stabilization Fund accounts for funds accumulated to stabilize rates over future periods through the transfer of funds to and from operations cash and investments as applicable.

The Construction Fund accounts for funds accumulated for the cost of acquisition and construction of the systems.

The Utility Plant Improvement Fund accounts for funds used to pay for capital projects, debt service, the purchase/redemption of bonds, repayment of bonds, and operation and maintenance expenses as applicable.

Additional Restricted Funds

The Utility Deposit Fund accounts for funds accumulated for customer deposits, which are returned to customers whose payment history remains in good standing with the utility after an established length of time.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Internally Designated Funds

Certain funds at GRU are considered internally designated outside of the Resolution:

- Fuel Hedging brokerage account
- Debt Defeasance Fund

The Fuel Hedging brokerage account are funds sent to an account to purchase fuel options and futures as a financial transaction to offset increasing natural gas costs.

The Debt Defeasance Fund accounts for funds earned through savings from debt restructurings approved by the City Commission to use to defease future debt early.

Reclassifications

Certain 2022 amounts have been reclassified to conform to the 2023 presentation.

Statement of Cash Flows

For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand and demand deposits.

Fuel Inventories

Fuel stocks in the electric system, which are stated using the weighted average unit cost method, are recorded as inventory when purchased. The cost of fuel used for electric generation is charged to expense as consumed.

Materials and Supplies Inventories

Inventories are stated at cost using the weighted average unit cost method when purchased and then expensed or capitalized, as appropriate. Obsolete and unusable materials and supplies are expensed.

Investments

Investments in U.S. Treasury and government agencies are reported at fair value, as determined by quoted market prices or independent pricing sources. Investments in commercial paper are recorded at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. More information is provided in Note 2 Deposits and Investments.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Regulatory Assets

Current and non-current regulatory assets consist of the following (in thousands):

2023	2022		
\$ 413	\$	476	
43,708		47,301	
9,812		9,570	
27,216		29,344	
100		277	
473		-	
6,543		7,483	
3,901		2,742	
126,424		108,678	
\$ 218,590	\$	205,871	
2023		2022	
\$ 1,266	\$	1,068	
217,324		204,803	
\$ 218,590	\$	205,871	
\$	\$ 413 43,708 9,812 27,216 100 473 6,543 3,901 126,424 \$ 218,590 2023 \$ 1,266 217,324	\$ 413 \$ 43,708 9,812 27,216 100 473 6,543 3,901 126,424 \$ 218,590 \$ \$ 2023 \$ 1,266 217,324	

Costs Recoverable in Future Years

The amount by which depreciation on Deerhaven Renewable Generating Station (DHR) exceeds principal repayment on the related bonds is recorded as amounts to be recovered from future revenue. For the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, the amounts recoverable from (to) future revenue is \$(3.6) million and \$5.3 million, respectively.

Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost and include utility plant, general plant assets, and right-to-use assets. The costs of capital assets include material, labor, vehicle and equipment usage, related overhead items, capitalized interest, and certain administrative and general expenses. Maintenance and replacement of minor items are charged to operations and maintenance expenses. When units of depreciable property are retired, the original cost less salvage value is charged to accumulated depreciation if there is outstanding debt that originally constructed or purchased that asset. If there is no longer outstanding debt, the net book value less salvage value is recorded as a gain or loss in the income statement. Removal cost of the old asset is added to the cost of constructing the new asset and amortized over the life of that new asset. Cost of

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Capital Assets and Depreciation (concluded)

removal of an asset that is not replaced with a new asset is recorded as an expense in the income statement. GRU has a capitalization threshold of \$2,500 for general plant assets and no capitalization threshold for utility plant.

Depreciation of capital assets is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated lives of the assets ranging from 2 to 83 years. The overall depreciation rate was 3.10% and 3.26% for the years ending September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA)

GRU enters into SBITA arrangements with other entities as a subscriber of information technology in accordance with GASB Statement No. 96 *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, and establishes an accounting model for subscription assets that requires the recognition of a SBITA liability and an intangible right-to-use subscription asset in the Statement of Net Position for fiscal year 2023. See Note 11 Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements for additional information.

Leases

GRU enters into leases of capital assets with other entities as a lessor in accordance with GASB Statement No. 87 *Leases*, and records a lease receivable and corresponding deferred inflow of resources in the Statement of Net Position for fiscal years 2023 and 2022. GRU continues to report and depreciate the capital assets being leased. See Note 10 Leases for additional information.

GRU enters into leases of capital assets of other entities as a lessee in accordance with GASB Statement No. 87 *Leases*, and records a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use capital asset (known as the lease asset) in the Statement of Net Position for fiscal years 2023 and 2022. See Note 10 Leases for additional information.

Contributions in Aid of Construction

GRU recognizes capital contributions to the electric and gas systems as revenues which are subsequently expensed in the same period. Depreciation on these assets is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated lives of the assets.

GRU recognizes capital contributions to the water, wastewater, and telecommunications systems as revenues in the period received. Depreciation on these assets is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated lives of the assets.

Hedging Derivative Instruments

GRU records fuel and financial-related derivative instruments in accordance with GASB Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Reporting for Financial and Derivative Instruments*. All effective derivative instruments are included in the Statements of Net Position as either an asset

September 30, 2023 and 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Hedging Derivative Instruments (concluded)

or liability measured at fair value. All ineffective derivative instruments are recorded as a regulatory asset. Changes in the fair value of the hedging derivative instruments during the year are recorded as either deferred outflows or deferred inflows and are recognized in the period in which the derivative is settled. The settlement of fuel and financial-related hedging derivative instruments is included as a part of fuel costs and interest expense, respectively, in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position.

GRU conducts a risk management program with the intent of reducing the impact of fuel price increases for its customers. The program utilizes futures and options contracts that are traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) so that prices may be fixed or reduced for given volumes of gas that the utility projects to consume during a given production month. This program is based on feedback and direction from GRU's Risk Oversight Committee, consultation and recommendations from reputable risk management sources, and close monitoring of the market. The General Manager approves all purchases of futures and options.

Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt and other obligations are reported as liabilities. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest rate method. Gains or losses on prior refundings are amortized over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter. The balance at year-end for premiums and discounts is shown as an increase or decrease in the liability section of the balance sheet. The balance at year-end for the loss on refunding is shown as a deferred outflow of resources in the statement of net position. See Note 6 Long-Term Debt for additional information.

Net Pension Liability (Asset)

A net pension liability (asset) is recorded in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to pension and pension expense, the fiduciary net position of the Employees' Pension Plan (Employees' 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 the Plan. Benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value except for money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts with a maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less, which are reported at cost. See Note 14 Retirement Plans for additional information.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

A net OPEB liability (asset) is recorded in accordance with GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the OPEB plan and additions to/deductions from the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the OPEB plan. Benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value except for money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts that have a maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less, which are reported at cost. See Note 15 Other Post-employment Benefits Plan for additional information.

Deferred Outflows of Resources

A deferred outflow of resources represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until that future time.

Unamortized Loss on Refunding of Bonds

Losses on refunding of bonds have been deferred. These amounts are being amortized over the life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter.

Accumulated Decrease in Fair Value of Hedging Derivatives

GRU has two types of hedging instruments: interest rate swap agreements and natural gas hedges. Each is associated with an item that is eligible to be hedged. For effective hedging transactions, hedge accounting is applied, and fair value changes are recorded on the statement of net position as either a deferred inflow of resources or a deferred outflow of resources until such time that the transaction ends. See Note 7 Hedging Activities for additional information.

General Employees' Pension Plan Costs

Recognition of deferred outflows of resources related to pension costs totaled \$23.7 million and \$77.7 million as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. See Note 14 Retirement Plans for additional information.

Other Post-employment Benefits Plan

Recognition of deferred outflows of resources related to the OPEB plan was \$4.1 million and \$7.2 million as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. See Note 15 Other Post-employment Benefits Plan for additional information.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

A deferred inflow of resources represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and therefore will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that future time.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred Inflows of Resources (concluded)

Rate Stabilization

GRU designs its rates to recover the costs of providing services. In order to stabilize future rate increases or decreases, GRU determines a rate stabilization amount to be charged or credited to revenues on an annual basis. There were transfers of \$9 million to and \$12.3 million from rate stabilization for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Rate stabilization amounts of \$62.5 million and \$53.5 million, respectively, are reflected in deferred inflows of resources in the statements of net position.

General Employees' Pension Plan Costs

Recognition of deferred inflows of resources related to unrealized gains for the pension plan totaled \$302,000 and \$45,000 as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. See Note 14 Retirement Plans for additional information.

Other Post-employment Benefit Plan

Recognition of deferred inflows of resources related to unrealized gains for the OPEB plan was \$4.6 million and \$5.8 million as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. See Note 15 Other Post-employment Benefits Plan for additional information.

Leases

Recognition of deferred inflows of resources related to future lease revenues for tower leasing was \$20.4 million for September 30, 2023 and \$21.4 million for September 30, 2022. See Note 10 Leases for additional information.

Net Position

GRU classifies net position into three components as follows:

- Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, and reduced by the outstanding balances of any long-term borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- Restricted consists of non-capital assets that must be used for a particular purpose as specified by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted consists of assets that do not meet the definition of net investment in capital assets or restricted net position.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is GRU's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

September 30, 2023 and 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when earned. GRU accrues for services rendered but unbilled, which totaled approximately \$20.2 million and \$19.8 million at September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Fuel and purchased gas adjustment levelization revenue is adjusted as expenses are incurred. Amounts charged to customers for fuel are based on estimated costs and are adjusted in the following month when the costs are known. The amount charged in the fuel adjustment is adjusted and approved by the General Manager of the Utility as deemed necessary. If the amount recovered through billing exceeds actual fuel expenses, GRU records the excess billings as a liability. If the amount recovered through billings is less than actual fuel expenses, GRU records the excess fuel expense as a reduction of the liability or as an asset. See Note 5 Fuel and Purchased Gas Adjustment Levelization for additional information.

Pledged Revenues

Under the terms of the Resolution relating to the sale of the Utilities System Revenue Bonds, payment of principal and interest is secured by an irrevocable lien on GRU's net revenue (exclusive of any funds that may be established pursuant to the Resolution for certain other specified purposes), including any investments and income thereof. The Utilities System Revenue Bonds have a first lien and the Variable Rate Subordinated Revolving Lines of Credit have a second lien. The Resolution contains certain restrictions and commitments, including GRU's covenant to establish and maintain rates and other charges to produce revenue sufficient to pay operation and maintenance expenses, amounts required for deposit in the debt service fund, and amounts required for deposit in the utility plant improvement fund.

Operating, Non-operating Revenues

GRU defines operating revenues as revenue derived from customer sales or service charges and recoveries related to future rate collections and other items. Non-operating revenues include interest on investments, gains and losses on sales of assets, and other items. Substantially all of GRU's operating revenues are pledged to the repayment of Utility System Revenue Bonds.

September 30, 2023 and 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (concluded)

Transactions with the City

As an enterprise fund of the City, transactions occur between GRU and the City's governmental and business-type funds throughout the year in the ordinary course of operations.

Below is a summary of significant transactions:

- Administrative services GRU pays for various administrative and certain insurance services provided by the City's governmental and business-type functions. GRU receives payment for Information Technology, telecommunications, certain insurance services, and billing services provided to the City's governmental and business-type functions.
- Pension obligation payments GRU makes payments to the City for pension expense obligations. See Note 14 Retirement Plans for additional information.
- Non-metered and metered service charges GRU receives payment from the City for all non-metered and metered service charges.
- Operating transfer to the General Fund GRU makes payments to the City's General Fund from operating revenues. See Note 12 Transfer to the City of Gainesville General Fund for additional information.

September 30, 2023 and 2022

2. Deposits and Investments

The institutions in which GRU's monies are deposited are certified as Qualified Public Depositories under the Florida Public Deposit Act. Therefore, GRU's total bank balances on deposit are entirely insured or collateralized by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Bureau of Collateral Securities, Division of Treasury, State Department of Insurance. As required by the Resolution, the depository is restricted to being a bank, savings and loan association, or trust company of the United States, or a national banking association having capital stock, surplus and undivided earnings aggregating at least \$10 million.

In accordance with state laws and the Resolution, GRU is authorized to invest in obligations, which are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America or its agencies or instrumentalities, repurchase agreement obligations unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America or its agencies, corporate indebtedness, direct and general obligations of any state of the United States of America or of any agency, instrumentality, or local governmental unit of any such state provided such obligations are rated by at least one Nationally Recognized Statistical Ratings Organization, (NRSRO). Investments in corporate indebtedness must be at a minimum acceptable level at time of purchase, in its highest short-term (ST) or three highest long-term (LT) rating categories (A-1/P-1, A-/A3, or equivalent). All assets held by GRU shall be invested pursuant to the guidelines set forth in the Investment Policy. It is the intent of the policy to provide sufficient latitude to effectively manage funds so as to maximize returns within acceptable risk exposure and ensure compliance with bond covenants and related parameters.

As of September 30, 2023, GRU had the following investments and maturities (in thousands):

			Maturities in Years						
	Fa	ir Value	Le	ss than 1		1-5		Over 5	
Investment type:		_		_		_			
Commercial paper	\$	131,397	\$	131,397	\$	-	\$	-	
Corporate bonds		25,014		10,959		14,055		-	
U.S. agencies		117,037		68,543		48,494		-	
U.S. treasuries		23,758		20,905		2,853		-	
Total	\$	297,206	\$	231,804	\$	65,402	\$	-	

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

2. Deposits and Investments (continued)

As of September 30, 2022, GRU had the following investments and maturities (in thousands):

			Maturities in Years							
	Fair Value		Less than 1		1-5		Over 5			
Investment type:										
Commercial paper	\$	99,664	\$	99,664	\$	-	\$	-		
Corporate bonds		30,929		6,614		24,315		-		
U.S. agencies		74,801		24,183		50,618		-		
U.S. treasuries		8,217		2,998		5,219		-		
Total	\$	213,611	\$	133,459	\$	80,152	\$	-		

Cash and investments are comprised of the following at September 30 (in thousands):

2023		2022	
\$	391,955	\$	255,062
	25,835		31,631
	417,790		286,693
	(120,584)		(73,082)
\$	297,206	\$	213,611
	_	\$ 391,955 25,835 417,790 (120,584)	\$ 391,955 \$ 25,835 417,790 (120,584)

Interest Rate Risk

GRU's investment policy limits its investments to securities with terms of ten years or less to reduce exposure to rising interest rates, unless investments are matched to meet specific cash flow needs. The investment policy states the average portfolio term is not to exceed five years. GRU's Resolution further limits investments of the Utility Plant Improvement Fund and Rate Stabilization Fund to no more than five years.

Credit Risk

GRU's investment policy and Resolution limit investments in state and local taxable or tax-exempt debt, corporate fixed income securities, and other corporate indebtedness to investments that are rated by at least one NRSRO. Investments in corporate indebtedness must be at a minimum acceptable level at time of purchase, in its highest short-term (ST) or three highest long-term (LT) rating categories (A-1/P-1, A-/A3, or equivalent) by Standard and Poor's, Moody's Investor Service, and/or equivalent.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

2. Deposits and Investments (concluded)

Credit Risk (concluded)

The table below illustrates GRU's holdings with investment ratings from Standard and Poor's (S&P), Moody's Investor Service, and Fitch Ratings.

		2023		2022					
	S&P	Moody's	Fitch	S&P	Moody's	Fitch			
Commercial Paper	A-1	N/A or P-1	N/A or F1	A-1	N/A or P-1	N/A, F1, or F1+			
Corporate Indebt.	A- or better	A3 or better	N/A, A or better	A- or better	A3 or better	N/A, A or better			
FFCB	AA+	Aaa	NR	AA+	NR or Aaa	NR, N/A, AA- or better			
FHLMC	AA+	Aaa	NR	A-1+, NR, AA+	P-1 or Aaa	F1+, WA, or AAA			
FHLB	A-1 or AA+	P-1 or Aaa	NR	AA+	Aaa	NR			
FNMA	A-1+	P-1	F1+						

Concentration of Credit Risk

State law does not limit the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. It does require, however, that investments be diversified to control risk of loss from an over concentration of assets. As of September 30, GRU had more than 5% of the investment portfolio invested with the following issuers:

	Percent of Total Investmen		
	2023	2022	
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	4.65%	5.97%	
Federal Farm Credit Bank	4.16%	10.92%	
Federal Home Loan Bank	24.05%	18.13%	
Federal National Mortgage Association	6.52%	0.00%	

September 30, 2023 and 2022

3. Investment in The Energy Authority

GRU has an equity investment in The Energy Authority (TEA), an energy marketing corporation comprised of seven municipal utilities as of September 30, 2023: Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia, Jacksonville Electric Authority (Florida), South Carolina Public Service Authority, Nebraska Public Power District, GRU, City Utilities of Springfield (Missouri), and American Municipal Power, Inc. (Ohio). TEA provides energy products and resource management services to equity members and non-members and allocates transaction savings and operating expenses to equity members pursuant to Settlement Procedures under the Operating Agreement.

In the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, GRU's sales to and purchases from TEA are recorded in sales and service charges and operations and maintenance expenses, respectively. Sales to TEA were \$4.3 million and \$13.9 million and purchases from TEA were \$7.2 million and \$7 million for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. GRU's equity interest was 6.0% for fiscal year 2023 and 5.9% for fiscal year 2022, and accounted for using the equity method of accounting. As of September 30, 2023 and 2022, GRU's investment in TEA was \$9.6 million and \$8.5 million, respectively.

Through a combination of agreements, GRU guaranteed credit received by TEA for \$36.4 million and \$37.9 million as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. TEA evaluates its credit needs periodically and requests equity members to adjust their guarantees accordingly. The guarantee agreements are intended to provide credit support for TEA when entering into transactions on behalf of equity members. Such guarantees are within the scope of GASB Statement No. 70, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Financial Guarantees, and would require the equity members to make payments to TEA's counterparties if TEA failed to deliver energy, capacity, or natural gas as required by contract, or if TEA failed to make payment for the purchases of such commodities. If guarantee payments are required, GRU has rights with other equity members that such payments be apportioned based on certain criteria. The guarantees generally have indefinite terms; however, GRU can terminate its guarantee obligations by providing notice to counterparties and others, as required by the agreements. Such terminations would not pertain to any transactions TEA entered into prior to notice being given. As of September 30, 2023 and 2022, GRU had not recorded a liability related to these guarantees.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

3. Investment in The Energy Authority (concluded)

The table below contains unaudited condensed financial information for TEA for the nine months ended September 30 (in thousands):

		2023	2022		
Condensed statement of operations:		_			
Total revenue	\$	3,132,281	\$	3,912,598	
Total cost of sales and expense	(3,026,014)	(3,638,084)	
Operating income		106,267		274,514	
Nonoperating income (expense)		3,887		506	
Change in net position		110,154		275,020	
Net position, beginning of period		145,932		123,866	
Capital contributions		1,252		85	
Member distributions		(98,449)		(254,430)	
Net position, end of period	\$	158,889	\$	144,541	
Condensed balance sheet: Assets:					
Current assets	\$	355,758	\$	699,272	
Noncurrent assets and deferred	Φ	355,756	Ψ	099,212	
outflows		61,959		68,677	
Total assets and deferred outflows		417,717		767,949	
Liabilities:		717,717	_	101,040	
Current liabilities		236,091		589,538	
Noncurrent liabilities and deferred		230,031		303,330	
inflows		22,737		33,870	
Total liabilities and deferred inflows		258,828		623,408	
Total net position		158,889		144,541	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and		100,000		177,071	
net position	\$	417,717	\$	767,949	

GRU's accounts receivable due from TEA totaled approximately \$442,000 and \$2.5 million, for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

September 30, 2023 and 2022

4. Capital Assets

Net capital assets as of September 30, 2023, are \$1.9 billion and the average depreciation is 3.10%. A summary of capital assets, changes in accumulated depreciation and amortization for the year ending September 30, 2023, follows (in thousands):

	C	Balance October 1, 2022	Additions		Ref	ss Sales, tirements Transfers	Balance September 30, 2023			
Utility Plant in Service										
Treatment	\$	257,524	\$	-	\$	-	\$	257,524		
Generation		1,480,926		14,132		(612)		1,494,446		
Transmission, Distribution,										
and Collection		1,089,157		51,222		(5,307)		1,135,072		
General		230,621		1,661		(2,598)		229,684		
Construction in Progress		106,912		102,806		(70,333)		139,385		
Right-of-use leases		759		-		(5)	754			
Right-of-use SBITA		-		10,708		-		10,708		
Combined	\$	3,165,899	\$	180,529	\$	(78,855)	\$	3,267,573		
	C	Balance October 1, 2022		Depreciation / Amortization Expense		Less rements / ustments	Balance September 30, 2023			
Accumulated Depreciation										
Treatment	\$	124,671	\$	8,964	\$	-	\$	133,635		
Generation		498,327		46,906		111		545,344		
Transmission, Distribution,										
and Collection		565,702		36,439		(2,301)		599,840		
General		122,763		8,981		(2,530)		129,214		
Construction in Progress		n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a		
Right-of-use leases		264		148		(5)		407		
Right-of-use SBITA				2,396				2,396		
Combined	\$	1,311,727	\$	103,834	\$	(4,725)	\$	1,410,836		

September 30, 2023 and 2022

4. Capital Assets (concluded)

Net capital assets as of September 30, 2022, are \$1.9 billion and the average depreciation is 3.26%. A summary of capital assets, changes in accumulated depreciation and amortization for the year ending September 30, 2022, follows (in thousands):

	(Balance October 1, 2021	Δ	Additions		ss Sales, ements and ansfers	Balance September 30, 2022		
Utility Plant in Service									
Treatment	\$	240,148	\$	20,488	\$	(3,112)	\$	257,524	
Generation		1,447,356		39,257		(5,687)		1,480,926	
Transmission, Distribution,									
and Collection		1,049,530		51,865		(12,238)		1,089,157	
General		215,117		15,553		(49)		230,621	
Construction in Progress		132,544		101,463		(127,095)		106,912	
Right-of-use leases		706		53		-		759	
Right-of-use SBITA		-		-		-		-	
Combined	\$	3,085,401	\$	228,679	\$	(148,181)	\$	3,165,899	
	(Balance October 1, 2021	Am	oreciation / nortization Expense	Less Retirements / Adjustments		Balance September 30, 2022		
Accumulated Depreciation		_							
Treatment	\$	115,030	\$	11,705	\$	(2,064)	\$	124,671	
Generation		455,958		45,077		(2,708)		498,327	
Transmission, Distribution,									
and Collection		537,953		35,951		(8,202)		565,702	
General		112,212		10,599		(48)		122,763	
Construction in Progress		n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a	
Right-of-use leases		156		108		_		264	
Right-of-use SBITA		-		-		-		-	
Combined	\$	1,221,309	\$	103,440	\$	(13,022)	\$	1,311,727	

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

5. Fuel and Purchased Gas Adjustment Levelization

Electric and natural gas customers are billed a monthly fuel and purchased gas adjustment charge based on a number of factors, including fuel and fuel-related costs. GRU establishes this fuel and purchased gas adjustment charge based on ordinances approved by the City Commission. A fuel and purchased gas adjustment levelization fund is utilized to stabilize the monthly impact of the fuel and purchased gas adjustment charge included in customer billings.

The following table represents total revenues and expenses associated with the fuel and purchased gas adjustment and the subsequent impact on the fuel and purchased gas levelization balance as of September 30, 2023 (in thousands):

	Purchased									
		Fuel		Gas						
	Ac	ljustment	Ad	justment		Total				
Revenues	\$	135,006	\$	17,424	\$	152,430				
Expenses		(109, 347)		(12,826)		(122, 173)				
To (From) Levelization Fund	\$	25,659	\$	4,598	\$	30,257				
Levelization Fund Beginning Balance To (From) Levelization Fund	\$	(21,118) 25,659	\$	(2,702) 4,598	\$	(23,820) 30,257				
Levelization Fund Ending Balance	\$	4,541	\$	1,896	\$	6,437				

The following table represents total revenues and expenses associated with the fuel and purchased gas adjustment and the subsequent impact on the fuel and purchased gas levelization balance as of September 30, 2022 (in thousands):

			ırchased		
		Fuel		Gas	
	Ac	ljustment	Ad	justment	Total
Revenues	\$	144,197	\$	14,572	\$ 158,769
Expenses		(154,038)		(15,875)	(169,913)
To (From) Levelization Fund	\$	(9,841)	\$	(1,303)	\$ (11,144)
				_	_
Levelization Fund Beginning Balance	\$	(11,277)	\$	(1,399)	\$ (12,676)
To (From) Levelization Fund		(9,841)		(1,303)	(11,144)
Levelization Fund Ending Balance	\$	(21,118)	\$	(2,702)	\$ (23,820)

September 30, 2023 and 2022

6. Long-Term Debt

\$55,135,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2005 Series C - Variable interest rates based on market rates, 4.60% at September 30, 2023, dated November 16, 2005, final maturity October 1, 2026. The 2005 Series C Bonds are subject to redemption at the option of the City at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. The 2005 Series C Bonds were issued to refund a portion of the City's Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 1996 Series A. In August 2012, the 2012 Series B Bonds (\$100,470,000) were issued to partially refund \$17,570,000 of bonds maturing from October 1, 2013, thru October 1, 2017. In April 2019, the 2019 Series C Bonds, (\$67,355,000), were issued to partially refund \$18,515,000 of bonds maturing from October 1, 2019, through October 1, 2024. The refunding was to provide near-term debt relief and stabilize cash reserves. Aggregate debt service outstanding before refunding was \$23,960,688 and after refunding was \$3,813,100, a reduction of \$20,147,588. A Stand-by Bond Purchase Agreement (SBPA) with Barclays Bank PLC on May 20, 2020, provided an initial fee of .38% but has increased to .54% due to a rating downgrade from AA- to A by Standard and Poor's in May 2021. The four-year agreement with Barclay's Bank PLC is stated to expire May 17, 2024. As of September 30, 2023, the related debt outstanding is \$3,090,000.

\$53,305,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2006 Series A – Variable interest rates based on market rates, 4.63% at September 30, 2023, dated July 6, 2006, final maturity October 1, 2026. The 2006 Series A Bonds are subject to redemption at the option of the City, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. The 2006 Series A Bonds were issued to pay a portion of the cost of acquisition and construction of certain improvements to the City's system and to refund a portion of the City's Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 1996 Series A. The 2006 Series A Bonds created a net present value savings of over \$6,200,000, with yearly cash savings ranging from approximately \$371,000 to over \$890,000. In August 2012, the 2012 Series B Bonds (\$100,470,000) were issued to partially refund \$25,930,000 of bonds maturing from October 1, 2013, thru October 1, 2020. In April 2019, the 2019 Series C Bonds, (\$67,355,000), were issued to partially refund \$13,905,000 of bonds maturing from October 1, 2019, through October 1, 2024. The refunding was to provide near-term debt relief and stabilize reserves. Aggregate debt service outstanding before refunding was \$19,034,788 and after refunding was \$3,683,475, a reduction of \$15,351,313. A Stand-by Bond Purchase Agreement (SBPA) with Barclays Bank PLC on May 20, 2020, provided an initial fee of .38% but has increased to .54% due to a rating downgrade from AA- to A by Standard and Poor's in May 2021. The four-year agreement with Barclay's Bank PLC is stated to expire May 17, 2024. As of September 30, 2023, the related debt outstanding is \$2,985,000.

\$156,900,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2009 Series B (Federally Taxable) – Issuer Subsidy – Build America Bonds – 5.147% – 5.655%, dated September 16, 2009, with final maturity of October 1, 2039. The 2009 Series B Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the election of the City at a redemption price equal to the greater of 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption, or the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the bonds to be

Gainesville Regional Utilities Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023 and 2022

6. Long-Term Debt (continued)

redeemed discounted to the date of redemption on a semiannual basis plus 12.5 basis points. The 2009 Series B Bonds were issued to pay costs of acquisition and construction of the City's utility system. On October 28, 2021, a portion of the October 1, 2025 maturity, \$1,130,000, was set aside in a revocable trust to make future payments on the outstanding debt. Funding for the revocable trust came from savings set aside from prior debt restructuring transactions in 2020 as well as savings from the City of Gainesville's issuance of Pension Obligation Bonds. The intent was to provide short term savings in debt service. The transaction targeted spikes in debt service in certain years in FY2022-2026 to a more manageable level. It allowed GRU to continue to receive the BABs subsidy and avoid the high cost of the make-whole call redemption and GRU can specifically target a single maturity. The escrow agreement was executed with U.S. Bank N.A. and the account was gross funded at closing. The amount of cash deposited into the escrow account to purchase securities was \$1,336,702, which also included a cash deposit of \$28,711. The cashflow in the escrow account has scheduled payment dates from April 1, 2022, through October 1, 2025. The escrow sinking fund includes \$1,130,000 of principal and \$253,346 of interest for a debt service total of \$1,383,346. As of September 30, 2023, the 2009 Series B debt outstanding is \$123,310,000.

\$12,930,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2010 Series A (Federally Taxable) – 5.87%, dated November 1, 2010, final maturity October 1, 2030. The 2010 Series A Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the election of the City at a redemption price equal to the greater of 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption, or the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the bonds to be redeemed discounted to the date of redemption on a semiannual basis plus 12.5 basis points. The 2010 Series A Bonds were issued to (a) pay costs of acquisition and construction of the City's utility system, (b) to provide for the payment of certain capitalized interest on the Taxable 2010 Series A Bonds, and (c) to pay the costs of issuance of the Taxable 2010 Series A Bonds. As of September 30, 2023, the related debt outstanding is \$12,930,000.

\$132,445,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2010 Series B – Issuer Subsidy – Build America Bonds (Federally Taxable) – 6.02%, dated November 1, 2010, final maturity October 1, 2040. The 2010 Series B Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the election of the City at a redemption price equal to the greater of 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption, or the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the bonds to be redeemed discounted to the date of redemption on a semiannual basis plus 12.5 basis points. The 2010 Series B Bonds were issued to (a) pay costs of acquisition and construction of the City's utility system, (b) to provide for the payment of certain capitalized interest on the Taxable 2010 Series B Bonds, and (c) to pay the costs of issuance of the Taxable 2010 Series B Bonds. As of September 30, 2023, the related debt outstanding is \$132,445,000.

September 30, 2023 and 2022

6. Long-Term Debt (continued)

\$81,860,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2012 Series A – 5.00%, dated August 2, 2012, final maturity October 1, 2022. The 2012 Series A Bonds were issued to (a) provide funds to refund \$1,605,000 in aggregate principal amount of the 2003 Series A Bonds, (b) to provide funds to refund \$78,690,000 in aggregate principal amount of the 2005 Series A Bonds, and (c) to pay cost of issuance of the 2012 Series A Bonds. These bonds mature at various dates from October 1, 2021, to October 1, 2028. Those bonds maturing on and after October 1, 2023, are subject to redemption prior to maturity, at a redemption price so specified. On June 30, 2021, a forward bond purchase agreement with Bank of America for \$66,755,000 was executed to refund \$66,075,000 of the 2012 Series A Bonds, starting with maturities on October 1, 2023, through October 1, 2028. The transaction officially closed on July 14, 2022, with proceeds escrowed to the call date on October 1, 2022. The total escrow requirement consisted of \$66,075,000 of principal and \$1,283,788 of interest for a total of \$67,358,788 due on October 1, 2022. The refunding of \$66,075,000 of the 2012 Series A Bonds generated a net present value savings of \$4,891,334. As of September 30, 2023, the related debt outstanding for the 2012 Series A Bonds is \$0.

\$100,470,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2012 Series B – Variable interest rates based on market rates, 4.60% at September 30, 2023, dated August 2, 2012, final maturity October 1, 2042. The 2012 Series B Bonds were issued to (a) refund \$31,560,000 in aggregate principal amount of the 2005 Series B Bonds, (b) provide funds to refund \$17,570,000 in aggregate principal amount of the 2005 Series C Bonds, (c) provide funds to refund \$25,930,000 in aggregate principal amount of the 2006 Series A Bonds, (d) provide funds to refund \$14,405,000 in aggregate principal amount of the 2008 Series A Bonds, and (e) pay costs of issuance of the 2012 Series B Bonds. These bonds mature at various dates through October 1, 2042. The 2012 Series B Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity, at a redemption price so specified. In April 2019, the 2019 Series C Bonds, (\$67,355,000), were issued to partially refund \$1,860,000 of bonds maturing from October 1, 2021, through October 1, 2023. The refunding was to provide near-term debt relief and stabilize reserves. Aggregate debt service outstanding before refunding was \$147,105,250 and after refunding was \$145,097,250, a reduction of \$2,008,000. A Stand-by Bond Purchase Agreement (SBPA) with Barclays Bank PLC on May 20, 2020, provided an initial fee of .38% but increased to .54% due to a rating downgrade from AA- to A by Standard and Poor's in May 2021. The four-year agreement with Barclay's Bank PLC is stated to expire May 17, 2024. As of September 30, 2023, the related debt outstanding is \$98,610,000.

\$37,980,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2014 Series A – 2.50% – 5.00%, dated December 19, 2014, with final maturity October 1, 2044. The 2014 Series A Bonds were issued to (a) provide funds for the payment of the cost, acquisition, and construction of certain improvements to the System, and (b) pay costs of issuance of the 2014 Series A Bonds. These bonds mature at various dates beginning October 1, 2015, and from October 1, 2021, to October 1, 2034, October 1, 2039, and October 1, 2044. The bonds maturing prior to October 1, 2024, are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. The bonds maturing on and after October 1, 2025, are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of GRU on and after October 1,

September 30, 2023 and 2022

6. Long-Term Debt (continued)

2024, as whole or in part at any time, at a redemption price plus interest so specified. A cancellable forward starting swap agreement with Bank of America, N.A., was entered on April 8, 2020, with cash flows effective on October 1, 2024. Details of the forward starting swap are located in Note 7 Hedging Activities. As of September 30, 2023, the related debt outstanding is \$36.000.000.

\$30,970,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2014 Series B — 3.13% — 5.00%, dated December 19, 2014, with final maturity October 1, 2036. The 2014 Series B Bonds were issued to (a) provide funds to refund \$12,725,000 in aggregate principal amount of a portion of the 2005 Series A Bonds, (b) provide funds to refund \$19,915,000 in aggregate principal amount of a portion of the 2008 Series A Bonds, and (c) pay costs of issuance of the 2014 Series B Bonds. These bonds mature at various dates beginning October 1, 2015, through October 1, 2020, from October 1, 2029, to October 1, 2030, and October 1, 2036. The bonds maturing prior to October 1, 2024, are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. The bonds maturing on and after October 1, 2025, are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of GRU on and after October 1, 2024, as whole or in part at any time, at a redemption price plus interest so specified. The 2014 Series B Bonds created a net present value savings of \$1,700,000, with yearly cash savings ranging from approximately \$11,000 to over \$600,000. As of September 30, 2023, the related debt outstanding is \$12,085,000.

\$415,920,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2017 Series A - 4.00% - 5.00%, dated November 7, 2017, with final maturity on October 1, 2040. The 2017 Series A Bonds were issued concurrently with 2017 Series B and Series C bonds to (a) finance a portion of the costs of acquisition of the GREC Biomass Plant and (b) pay cost of issuance. These bonds mature at various dates beginning October 1, 2018, and ending October 1, 2040. The 2017 Series A Bonds were issued at a premium of \$73,205,458 as serial bonds with the first optional call date of October 1, 2027. These bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity. On October 28, 2021, a portion of the October 1, 2025, and October 1, 2026, maturities were legally defeased for the purpose of reducing outstanding debt using available savings set aside from prior debt restructuring transactions in 2020 as well as savings from the City of Gainesville's issuance of Pension Obligation Bonds. The cash defeasance targeted reducing spikes in debt service in certain years to a more manageable level. Cashflow savings were targeted for FY 2022-2026 to provide short-term savings in debt service. \$4,220,000 and \$2,965,000 were legally defeased from the October 1, 2025, and October 1, 2026, maturities respectively. The escrow agreement was executed with U.S. Bank N.A. and the account was gross funded at closing. A verification agent was used to confirm cashflows of the defeased debt. The amount of cash for the escrow account to purchase securities was \$8,413,010, which also included a cash deposit of \$197,010. The cashflow in the escrow account has scheduled payment dates from April 1, 2022, through October 1, 2026. The escrow sinking fund includes \$7,185,000 of principal and \$1,585,250 of defeased interest for a defeased debt service total of \$8,770,250. On October 26, 2022, a portion of the October 1, 2026 and October 1, 2027 maturities were legally defeased for the purpose of reducing outstanding debt using available savings set aside from prior debt restructuring transactions in 2020 as well as savings from the City

September 30, 2023 and 2022

6. Long-Term Debt (continued)

of Gainesville's issuance of Pension Obligation Bonds. The cash defeasance targeted reducing spikes in debt service in certain years to a more manageable level. Cashflow savings were targeted for FY 2022-2027 to provide short-term savings in debt service. \$2,710,000 and \$750,000 were legally defeased from the October 1, 2026, and October 1, 2027, maturities respectively. The escrow agreement was executed with U.S. Bank N.A. and the account was gross funded at closing. A verification agent was used to confirm cashflows of the defeased debt. The amount of cash for the escrow account to purchase securities was \$3,570,832. The cashflow in the escrow account has scheduled payment dates from April 1, 2023, through October 1, 2027. The escrow sinking fund includes \$3,460,000 principal and \$729,500 of defeased interest for a defeased debt service total of \$4,189,500, resulting in a present value saving of \$3,602,840. As of September 30, 2023, the related debt outstanding is \$357,750,000.

\$45,000,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2017 Series B - Variable interest rate bonds dated November 7, 2017 and issued concurrently with 2017 Series A and 2017 Series C Bonds to (a) finance a portion of the costs of acquisition of the GREC Biomass Plant and (b) pay cost of issuance. These bonds are direct placement bonds and the sale was awarded to Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. initially and expired November 7, 2020. On October 15, 2020, an amendment in the Twenty-Eight Supplemental Resolution was approved to issue 'Replacement Bonds' which allows for restating and replacing the original Bond. It allowed for a 'reduction' of \$105,000,000 of the original outstanding notional. The new notional of 2017 Series B is \$45,000,000 and the sale was awarded to Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. TD Bank was awarded \$105,000,000 as a direct placement known as the 2020 Series B Bonds. The following were terms of the agreement with Wells Fargo: (a) GRU pays variable rate at 80% of 1 Month LIBOR, (b) bank fee of .64% but has increased to .79% due to a rating downgrade from AA- to A by Standard and Poor's in May 2021, calculated on the basis of 360 days, and (c) LIBOR index floor of .10%. The contract termination date was originally on November 1, 2023, but on May 1, 2023, the 2017 Series B, 2017 Series C, and 2020 Series B were refunded and replaced by the 2023 Series A and Series B direct placements. The 2017 Series B bonds, along with the 2017 Series C, were replaced by the 2023 Series A Bonds with Truist Commercial Equity, Inc. The cashflow for the 2017 Series B and C were \$186,749,714 before the refunding and \$212,209,410 after the refunding as represented in the 2023 Series A Bonds. The difference of \$25,459,696 was due to an increase in interest rates. The cost of issuance for the 2023 Series A transaction was \$225,231. There was no economic gain or loss realized with this transaction as these direct placements are contractually renegotiated every three years. As of September 30, 2023, the related debt outstanding is \$0.

\$115,000,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2017 Series C – Variable interest rate bonds dated November 7, 2017 and issued concurrently with 2017 Series A and 2017 Series B Bonds to (a) finance a portion of the costs of acquisition of the GREC Biomass Plant and (b) pay cost of issuance. These bonds are direct placement bonds and the sale was awarded to Bank of America, N.A. initially and expired November 7, 2020. On October 15, 2020, an amendment in the Twenty-Ninth Supplemental Resolution was approved to issue 'Replacement Bonds' which allows for restating and replacing the original Bond with the following terms: (a) GRU pays variable rate at

September 30, 2023 and 2022

6. Long-Term Debt (continued)

80% of 1 Month LIBOR (b) bank fee of .59% but has increased to .69% due to a rating downgrade from AA- to A by Standard and Poor's in May 2021, calculated on the basis of 360 days, and (c) LIBOR index floor of .20%. The contract termination date was originally on November 1, 2023, but on May 1, 2023, the 2017 Series B, 2017 Series C, and 2020 Series B were refunded and replaced by the 2023 Series A and Series B direct placements. The 2017 Series C bonds, along with 2017 Series B, were replaced by the 2023 Series A Bonds with Truist Commercial Equity, Inc. The cashflow for the 2017 Series B and C were \$186,749,714 before the refunding and \$212,209,410 after the refunding as represented in the 2023 Series A Bonds. The difference of \$25,459,696 was due to an increase in interest rates. The cost of issuance for the 2023 Series A transaction was \$225,231. There was no economic gain or loss realized with this transaction as these direct placements are contractually renegotiated every three years. As of September 30, 2023, the related debt outstanding is \$0.

\$153,820,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2019 Series A – 5.00%, dated April 12, 2019, with a final maturity on October 1, 2047. The 2019 Series A Bonds were issued for the primary purpose of (a) paying the costs of the acquisition, construction, and equipping of certain capital improvements to the System, (b) refunding the outstanding Utilities System Commercial Paper Notes, Series C, and (c) paying costs of issuance of the 2019 Series A Bonds. These bonds were issued at a premium and mature beginning on October 1, 2041, and ending on October 1, 2047. The 2019 Series A Bonds will be subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of the City on and after October 1, 2029, as a whole or in part at any time, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest. A cancellable forward starting swap agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., was entered on April 8, 2020, with cash flows effective on October 1, 2029. On December 21, 2022, a Credit Support Annex was entered between GRU and Barclays Bank PLC for the amended Forward Starting Swap with cash flows effective on October 1, 2029. Details of the forward starting swap are located in Note 7 Hedging Activities. As of September 30, 2023, the related debt outstanding is \$153,820,000.

\$26,665,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2019 Series B (Federally Taxable) – 3.875%, dated April 12, 2019, with a final maturity on October 1, 2047. The 2019 Series B Bonds were issued for the primary purpose of (a) paying the costs of the acquisition, construction, and equipping of certain capital improvements to the System, (b) refunding the outstanding Utilities System Commercial Paper Notes, Series D, (c) refunding all of the Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2005 Series B (Federally Taxable), and (d) paying costs of issuance of the 2019 Series B Bonds. The refunding aggregate debt service presented a present value dissaving of (\$1,881,311). The 2019 Series B Bonds are term bonds and are subject to redemption through the mandatory sinking fund installments on October 1 in the years starting with 2041 at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest. As of September 30, 2023, the related debt outstanding is \$26,665,000.

September 30, 2023 and 2022

6. Long-Term Debt (continued)

\$67,355,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2019 Series C – Variable interest rates based on market rates, 4.50% at September 30, 2023, dated April 26, 2019, with final maturity October 1, 2047. The 2019 Series C Bonds were issued for the primary purpose of (a) refunding (i) \$18,515,000 of the 2005 Series C Bonds, (ii) \$13,905,000 of the 2006 Series A Bonds, (iii) \$8,430,000 of the 2007 Series A Bonds, (iv) \$14,200,000 of the 2008 Series B Bonds, and (v) \$1,860,000 of the 2012 Series B Bonds, (b) paying the costs of the acquisition, construction, and equipping of certain capital improvements to the System, and (c) paying costs of issuance of the 2019 Series C Bonds. The present value savings generated from the partial refunding of the 2005 Series C Bonds, 2006 Series A Bonds, 2007 Series A Bonds, 2008 Series B Bonds, and 2012 Series B Bonds was \$8,118,771. Payment of the principal and interest on the 2019 Series C Bonds is secured by a Letter of Credit (LOC) issued by Bank of America, N.A. with a fee of .40% and a termination date of April 25, 2022. On March 25, 2022, the First Amendment to the LOC renewed the agreement for a three-year term expiring on April 25, 2025 at a fee of .34%. As of September 30, 2023, the related debt outstanding is \$67,355,000.

\$10,715,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2020 Series A – 2.06% dated July 7, 2020, with a final maturity October 1, 2034. These 2020 Series A Bonds were issued to (a) refund the 2010 Series C Bonds on July 7, 2020, and (b) pay cost of issuance. These bonds are direct placement bonds and the sale was awarded to Bank of America, N.A. with a fixed rate of 2.06%. The 2020 Series A Bonds mature at various dates beginning October 1, 2020, and every year after with final maturity date of October 1, 2034. As of September 30, 2023, the related debt outstanding is \$10,620,000.

\$105,000,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2020 Series B - Variable interest rate bonds dated November 2, 2020 and issued as part of the renewal/replacement of the 2017 Series B direct placement. The original series issued as 2017 Series A concurrently with 2017 Series B and 2017 Series C Bonds to (a) finance a portion of the costs of acquisition of the GREC Biomass Plant and (b) pay cost of issuance. These bonds are direct placement bonds and the sale was awarded to Wells Fargo Bank N.A. initially and expired November 7, 2020. On October 15, 2020, an amendment in the Thirty-Fourth Supplemental Resolution was approved to issue 'Replacement Bonds' which allows for restating and replacing the original 2017 Series B with the 2020 Series B awarded to TD Bank with the following terms: (a) GRU pays variable rate at 80% of 1 Month LIBOR (b) bank fee of .46% but has increased to .56% due to a rating downgrade from AA- to A by Standard and Poor's in May 2021, calculated on the basis of 360 days, and (c) LIBOR index floor of .25%. The contract termination date was November 1, 2023 but on May 1, 2023, the 2017 Series B, 2017 Series C, and 2020 Series B were replaced by the 2023 Series A and Series B direct placements. The 2020 Series B bonds were replaced by the 2023 Series B Bonds with TD Bank, N.A. The cashflow for the 2020 Series B was \$120,157,241 before the refunding and \$141,484,614 after the refunding as represented in the 2023 Series B Bonds. The difference of \$21,327,373 was due to an increase in the interest rates. The cost of issuance for the 2023 Series B was \$177,919. There was no economic gain or loss realized with this transaction as these direct placements are contractually renegotiated every three years. As of September 30, 2023, the related debt outstanding is \$0.

September 30, 2023 and 2022

6. Long-Term Debt (continued)

\$95,760,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2021 Series A – 5.00%, dated August 11, 2021, with final maturity on October 1, 2051. The 2021 Series A Bonds were issued as two subseries, \$39,475,000 as subseries A-1, designated as "Green Bonds' and \$56,285,000 as subseries A-2. The 2021 Series A Bonds were issued for the primary purpose of (a) paying the cost of the acquisition, construction, and equipping of certain capital improvements to the system and (b) pay cost of issuance. The "Green Bonds' have been independently verified by Kestrel Verifiers for certain water distribution and reclamation facility improvements, wastewater collection renewal and replacement, and reclaimed water recharge projects. These bonds mature at various dates beginning October 1, 2042, and ending October 1, 2051. The 2021 Series A Bonds were issued at a premium of \$30,032,591 as term bonds with the first optional call date of October 1, 2031. These bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity. As of September 30, 2023, the related debt outstanding is \$95,760,000.

\$66,755,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2022 Series A – 1.51% dated July 14, 2022, with final maturity on October 1, 2028. The 2022 Series A Bonds were issued to (a) refund the 2012 Series A Bonds, and (b) pay cost of issuance. These bonds are a tax-exempt, forward delivery direct placement bonds and the sale was awarded to Bank of America, N.A. with a fixed rate of 1.51%. The 2022 Series A Bonds mature at various dates beginning October 1, 2022, and every year after with a final maturity date of October 1, 2028. The refunding of the \$66,075,000 of the 2012 Series A Bonds generated a net present value savings of \$4,891,334. As of September 30, 2023, the related debt outstanding is \$66,600,000.

\$234,045,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2022 Series B – 2.847% dated April 29, 2022, with final maturity on October 1, 2038. These 2022 Series A Bonds were issued to (a) refund the 2007 Series A Bonds and 2008 Series B Bonds, b) terminate derivative instruments associated with the 2007 Series A Bonds and 2008 Series B Bonds, and (c) pay the cost of issuance. The 2022 Series B Bonds fully redeemed \$127,750,000 of the 2007 Series A Bonds and \$75,800,000 of the 2008 Series B Bonds and terminated \$132,170,000 notional outstanding on the 2007 Series A swap and \$90,000,000 notional outstanding on the 2008 Series B swaps. The net present value savings generated with the issuance of the 2022 Series B Bonds was \$4,088,915. These bonds are direct placement bonds and the sale was awarded to Bank of America, N.A. with a fixed rate of 2.847%. The 2022 Series B Bonds mature at various dates beginning October 1, 2022, and every year after with final maturity date of October 1, 2038. As of September 30, 2023, the related debt outstanding is \$232,880,000.

\$160,000,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2023 Series A – Variable interest rate based on market rates, 4.780% at September 30, 2023, dated May 1, 2023 and issued concurrently with 2023 Series B as replacements for the 2017 Series B, 2017 Series C, and 2020 Series B direct placements originally to (a) finance a portion of the costs of acquisition of the GREC Biomass Plant and (b) pay cost of issuance. These bonds are direct placement bonds, adopted in the Thirty-Seventh Supplemental Resolution No. 2023-305, and the sale was awarded to Truist Commercial Equity, Inc. The 2023 Series A Bonds replaced the 2017 Series B and C Bonds. The

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

6. Long-Term Debt (continued)

cashflow for the 2017 Series B and C were \$186,749,714 before the refunding and \$212,209,410 after the refunding as represented in the 2023 Series A Bonds. The difference of \$25,459,696 was due to an increase in interest rates. There was no economic gain or loss realized with this transaction as these direct placements are contractually renegotiated every three years. The cost of issuance for the 2023 Series A transaction was \$225,231. The 2023 Series A Bonds have principal payments starting on October 1, 2040 and ending with October 1, 2047. The following are terms of the agreement with Truist: (a) GRU pays variable rate at 79% of 1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), and (b) bank fee at .57%, calculated on the basis of 360 days. The contract termination date is May 1, 2026. As of September 30, 2023, the related debt outstanding is \$160,000,000.

\$105,000,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2023 Series B - Variable interest rate based on market rates, 4.794% at September 30, 2023, dated May 1, 2023 and issued concurrently with 2023 Series A as replacements for the 2017 Series B, 2017 Series C, and 2020 Series B direct placements originally to (a) finance a portion of the costs of acquisition of the GREC Biomass Plant and (b) pay cost of issuance. These bonds are direct placement bonds, adopted in the Thirty-Seventh Supplemental Resolution No. 2023-304, and the sale was awarded to TD Bank, N.A. The 2023 Series B Bonds replaced the 2020 Series B Bonds. The cashflow for the 2020 Series B were \$120,157,241 before the refunding and \$141,484,614 after the refunding as represented in the 2023 Series B Bonds. The difference of \$21,327,373 was due to an increase in interest rates. There was no economic gain or loss realized with this transaction as these direct placements are contractually renegotiated every three years. The cost of issuance for the 2023 Series B was \$177,919. The 2023 Series B Bonds have principal payments starting on October 1, 2040 and ending with October 1, 2044. The following are terms of the agreement with TD Bank: (a) GRU pays variable rate at 80% of 1 Month SOFR, and (b) bank fee at .53%, calculated on the basis of 360 days. The contract termination date is May 1, 2026. As of September 30, 2023, the related debt outstanding is \$105,000,000.

\$151,210,000 Utilities System Revenue Bonds, 2023 Series C – Variable interest rate based on market rates, 4.901% at September 30, 2023, issued on June 22, 2023 for the primary purpose of (a) paying the costs of the acquisition, construction, and equipping of certain capital improvements to the System, and (b) paying costs of issuance. These bonds are direct placement bonds, adopted in the Thirty-Ninth Supplemental Resolution No. 2023-574, and the sale was awarded to TD Bank, N.A. The 2023 Series C Bonds have principal payments starting on October 1, 2048 and ending with October 1, 2053. The following are terms of the agreement with TD Bank: (a) GRU pays variable rate at 81.5% of 1 Month SOFR, and (b) bank fee at .57%, calculated on the basis of 360 days. The contract termination date is June 22, 2026. As of September 30, 2023, the related debt outstanding is \$151,210,000.

\$25,000,000 Utilities System Variable Rate Subordinated Revenue Bonds, 2018 Series A – On May 17, 2018, the City Commission authorized a revolving line of credit on parity with commercial paper notes to finance from time to time tax-exempt projects for the capital improvement plan for the electric system. The award of sale of purchase of the 2018 Series A Bond went to STI Institutional & Government, Inc. (SunTrust Bank), terms set forth in the purchase

September 30, 2023 and 2022

6. Long-Term Debt (continued)

contract in the principal amount not to exceed \$25,000,000. The letter of credit (LOC) termination date was extended by an 'Allonge' to the Bond to November 30, 2021. The agreement was renewed for three years in the Second 'Allonge' and expires on November 30, 2024. The interest rate is based on the SOFR index with the option to elect either daily SOFR or the 30-Day Average. The daily SOFR is adjusted on a daily basis and shall equal 79% of the sum of the index plus 1.85%; calculated on a 360-day basis. The 30-Day Average SOFR is calculated in advance and adjusted in the first day each month. The unused fee (liquidity fee) is .25%. As of September 30, 2023, there were no outstanding draws on this line of credit.

\$50,000,000 Utilities System Variable Rate Subordinated Revenue Bond, 2020 Series A – On April 16, 2020, the City Commission adopted a resolution and authorized a taxable revolving line of credit of \$50,000,000 on parity with commercial paper notes to finance from time to time the taxable cost of projects for electric, water, wastewater, gas, and GRUCom systems. The award of sale of purchase of the 2020 Series A Bond went to Truist Bank, with terms set forth in the purchase contract not to exceed \$50,000,000. The contract expired on April 29, 2022, and was renewed in the Amended and Restated Subordinated Bond Resolution No. 211097, adopted by the City on April 21, 2022. The renewed contract term with Truist Bank is for two years, expiring November 20, 2024. The interest rate is 1 Month SOFR plus .62%, calculated on a 360-day basis. The unused fee (liquidity fee) is .30%. As of September 30, 2023, there were no outstanding draws on this line of credit.

\$150,000,000 Utilities System Variable Rate Subordinated Revenue Bond, 2022 Series A – On April 21, 2022, the City Commission adopted resolution, No. 211098, and authorized a tax-exempt and/or a taxable revolving line of credit of \$150,000,000 on parity with commercial paper notes to finance from time to time the cost of projects for electric, water, wastewater, gas, and GRUCom systems. The award of sale of purchase of the 2022 Series A and/or B Bonds went to U.S. Bank National Association, with terms set forth in the purchase contract not to exceed \$150,000,000. The revolving line of credit offers lower annual cost as compared to the commercial paper program and its associated remarketing and liquidity facility costs. The 2022 Series A and/or B LOC replaced the CP programs and its liquidity facilities. The three- year credit agreement is stated to expire on April 29, 2025 with the following terms: a) tax – exempt draws shall bear interest at 80% of the 1 Month Bloomberg Short Term Bank Yield, (BSBY) plus .42%, and b) taxable draws shall bear interest at the 1 Month Bloomberg Short Term Bank Yield, (BSBY) plus .52%. The unused fee (liquidity fee) is .17%, calculated on a 360-day basis. As of September 30, 2023, there were no outstanding draws on this line of credit.

September 30, 2023 and 2022

6. Long-Term Debt (continued)

To further comply with GASB Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements, GRU states Article VIII Events of Default and Remedies of Bondholders, Section 801, in the Second Amended and Restated Utilities System Revenue Bond Resolution adopted September 21, 2017, in order to provide more information as it relates to (1) events to default with finance-related consequences, (2) termination events, and (3) subjective acceleration clauses.

EVENTS OF DEFAULT AND REMEDIES OF BONDHOLDERS

SECTION 801.Events of Default. If one or more of the following Events of Default shall happen:

- i. if default shall be made in (a) the due and punctual payment of the principal or Redemption Price of any Bond (other than Parity Reimbursement Obligations) when and as the same shall become due and payable, whether at maturity or by call or proceedings for redemption, or otherwise, (b) in the due and punctual payment of any amounts due on Parity Reimbursement Obligations (after the lapse of any notice requirements or grace periods, or both, as provided by the applicable Parity Reimbursement Obligation);
- ii. if default shall be made in the due and punctual payment of any installment of interest on any Bond or the unsatisfied balance of any Sinking Fund Installment, when and as such interest installment or Sinking Fund Installment shall become due and payable;
- iii. the Revenues in any Fiscal Year shall be inadequate to comply with the requirements of Section 710 hereof, unless the City promptly takes remedial action to ensure compliance thereafter consistent with the determination of the Consulting Engineer rendered pursuant to paragraph 4 of Section 713 hereof;
- iv. if default shall be made by the City in the performance or observance of any other of the covenants, agreements or conditions on its part in the Resolution or in the Bonds contained, and such default shall have continued for a period of 90 days after written notice specifying such default and requiring that it shall have been remedied and stating that such notice is a "Notice of Default" hereunder is given to the City by the Trustee or to the City and to the Trustee by the Holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of the Bonds Outstanding; provided, however, the City shall not be deemed in default hereunder if such default can be cured within a reasonable period of time and if the City in good faith institutes applicable curative action and within 90 days of such notice diligently pursues such action until the default has been corrected;
- v. a court having jurisdiction in the premises shall enter a decree or order providing for relief in respect of the City in an involuntary case under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or other similar law now or hereafter in effect, or appointing a receiver, liquidator, assignee, custodian, trustee, sequestrator (or similar official) of the City or for any substantial part of its property, or ordering the winding-up or liquidation of its affairs and such decree or order shall remain unstayed and in effect for a period of 90 days; or

Gainesville Regional Utilities Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023 and 2022

6. Long-Term Debt (continued)

the City shall commence a voluntary case under any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, vi. reorganization or other similar law now or hereafter in effect, shall consent to the entry of an order for relief in an involuntary case under any such law, or shall consent to the appointment of or taking possession by a receiver, liquidator, assignee, trustee, custodian, sequestrator (or similar official) of the City or for any substantial part of its property, or shall make any general assignment for the benefit of creditors, or shall fail generally to pay its debts as they become due or shall take any action in furtherance of the foregoing; then, and in each and every such case, so long as such Event of Default shall not have been remedied, unless the principal of all the Bonds shall have already become due and payable, either the Trustee (by notice in writing to the City and the Co-Trustee, if any), or the Holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of the Bonds Outstanding (by notice in writing to the City, the Trustee and the Co-Trustee, if any), may declare the principal of all the Bonds then Outstanding, and the interest accrued thereon, to be due and payable immediately, and upon any such declaration the same shall become and be immediately due and payable, anything in the Resolution or in any of the Bonds contained to the contrary notwithstanding. The right of the Trustee or of the Holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of the Bonds to make any such declaration as aforesaid, however, is subject to the condition that if, at any time after such declaration, but before the Bonds shall have matured by their terms, all overdue installments of interest on the Bonds, together with interest on such overdue installments of interest to the extent permitted by law and the reasonable and proper charges, expenses and liabilities of the Trustee and the Co-Trustee, if any, and all other sums then payable by the City under the Resolution. including, without limitation, Parity Hedging Contract Obligations then due (except the principal of, and interest accrued since the next preceding interest date on, the Bonds due and payable solely by virtue of such declaration), shall either be paid by or for the account of the City or provision satisfactory to the Trustee and the Co-Trustee, if any, shall be made for such payment, and all defaults under the Bonds or under the Resolution (other than the payment of principal and interest due and payable solely by reason of such declaration) shall be made good or be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee or provision deemed by the Trustee to be adequate shall be made therefor, then and in every such case the Holders of 25% in principal amount of the Bonds Outstanding, by written notice to the City, the Trustee and the Co-Trustee, if any, may rescind such declaration and annul such default in its entirety, or, if the Trustee shall have acted itself, and if there shall not have been theretofore delivered to the Trustee written direction to the contrary by the Holders of 25% in principal amount of the Bonds Outstanding, then any such declaration shall ipso facto be deemed to be rescinded and any such default shall ipso facto be deemed to be annulled, but no such rescission or annulment shall extend to or affect any subsequent default or impair or exhaust any right or power consequent thereon.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

6. Long-Term Debt (continued)

Debt Service Requirements for Long-Term Debt

2049-2053

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for long-term debt are as follows (in thousands):

BONDS									
Year Ending September 30,	Dr	incipal		Interest	Total Debt Service Requirements				
2024	\$	20,765	\$	53,007	\$	73,772			
2025	*	21,835	•	51,509	*	73,344			
2026		20,410		50,032		70,442			
2027		19,545		49,048		68,593			
2028		29,390		47,825		77,215			
2029-2033		176,620		198,291		374,911			
2034-2038		243,830		142,382		386,212			
2039-2043		268,445		68,225		336,670			
2044-2048		208,510		27,759		236,269			

DIRECT PLACEMENTS

4,750

692,828

50,850

1,748,278

46,100

1,055,450

\$

					7	Total Debt
Year Ending				Service		
September 30,	Р	rincipal	Interest		Re	quirements
2024		14,915	\$	29,184	\$	44,099
2025		13,505		30,595		44,100
2026		23,025		30,217		53,242
2027		23,370		29,702		53,072
2028		21,025		29,217		50,242
2029-2033		108,615		138,709		247,324
2034-2038		100,650		122,114		222,764
2039-2043		112,375		108,821		221,196
2044-2048		224,975		64,164		289,139
2049-2053		115,240		24,537		139,777
2054-2058		35,970		881		36,851
	\$	793,665	\$	608,141	\$	1,401,806

See Note 7 Hedging Activities for additional debt service requirements for interest rate swaps.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

6. Long-Term Debt (continued)

The table below shows the changes in net long-term debt balances that occurred during the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands):

	September 30				
	2023	2022			
Long-term Debt outstanding at beginning of year	\$ 1,731,945	\$ 1,733,640			
Changes in Long-term debt:					
2022 Series Alssuance	-	66,755			
2022 Series B Issuance	-	234,045			
2023 Series Alssuance	160,000	-			
2023 Series B Issuance	105,000	-			
2023 Series C Issuance	151,210	-			
Fixed and Variable Rate debt redeemed	(30,580)	(25,685)			
2017 Series Adefeasance	(3,460)	(7,185)			
2007 Series A Refunded	-	(127,750)			
2008 Series B Refunded	-	(75,800)			
2012 Series A Refunded	-	(66,075)			
2017 Series B Refunded	(45,000)	-			
2017 Series C Refunded	(115,000)	-			
2020 Series B Refunded	(105,000)	-			
Long-term Debt outstanding at end of year	\$ 1,849,115	\$ 1,731,945			

September 30, 2023 and 2022

6. Long-Term Debt (continued)

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 38, *Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures*, the interest requirement for variable-rate debt was determined using the interest rates that were in effect as of September 30, 2023. Interest rates on variable-rate long-term debt were valued to be equal to 4.60% for the 2005 Series C Bonds, 4.63% for the 2006 Series A Bonds, 4.60% for the 2012 Series B Bonds, 4.50% for the 2019 Series C Bonds, 4.78% for the 2023 Series A Bonds, 4.794% for the 2023 Series B Bonds, and 4.901% for the 2023 Series C Bonds.

The 2009 Series B and 2010 Series B Bonds receive a federal interest subsidy of 33% of the annual interest expense and are assumed to remain at said rate through the sequestration period of 2030. The sequestration rate will be applied unless and until a law is enacted that cancels or otherwise affects the sequestration reduction rate. The subsidy is recorded as non-operating revenue on the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position.

GRU's revenues net of specified operating expenses are pledged as security of the above Utilities System Revenue Bonds and Lines of Credit. For fiscal years 2023 and 2022, principal and interest paid were \$109.7 million and \$107.1 million, respectively. For fiscal years 2023 and 2022, total pledged revenues were \$475.5 million and \$515 million, respectively. As of September 30, 2023, annual principal and interest payments are expected to require 22% of pledged revenues on average.

For GRU's utilities system variable rate demand obligations (VRDO), support is provided in connection with tenders for purchase with various liquidity providers pursuant to SBPAs or credit agreements relating to that series of obligations. The purchase price of the obligations tendered or deemed tendered for purchase is payable solely from the proceeds of the remarketing thereof and moneys drawn under the applicable SBPA or credit agreement. The current stated termination dates of the SBPA and credit agreements range from November 20, 2024, to April 29, 2025. Each of the SBPA and credit agreement termination dates may be extended. At September 30, 2023, there were no outstanding draws under any of the SBPAs. Available credits including interest, under each VRDO are as follows: \$3.1 million for 2005 Series C, \$3 million for 2006 Series A, \$100 million for 2012 Series B, and \$68 million for 2019 Series C.

The revolving credit agreements with commercial banks to provide liquidity support for its commercial paper notes were terminated on April 29, 2022, along with the programs those facilities support, such as the tax-exempt Commercial Paper Notes Series C and the taxable Commercial Paper Notes Series D.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

6. Long-Term Debt (concluded)

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liabilities activity for the year ended September 30, 2023, was as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning					Ending Balance		Due	Due Within	
	Balance	Additions Reductions		ductions	On			e Year		
1 M2041	6 4 704 045	•	440.040	•	(000.040)	•	4 040 445	•	05.000	
Utilities system revenue bonds	\$ 1,731,945	\$	416,210	\$	(299,040)	\$	1,849,115	\$	35,680	
Add: Issuance premiums	101,034		-		(8,495)		92,539		-	
Total bonds payable	1,832,979		416,210		(307,535)		1,941,654		35,680	
Lease Liability	503		2		(148)		357		148	
SBITA Liability	-		5,101		-		5,101		2,232	
Fair value of derivative instruments	-		19,927		(13,799)		6,128		-	
Reserve for insurance claim	1,960		-		-		1,960		-	
Reserve for environmental liability	939		157		-		1,096		388	
Net pension liability	80,910		-		(33,293)		47,617		-	
Net other post-employment							-			
benefits liability	4,194		-		(778)		3,416		-	
Due to other funds	109,519		2,046		(3,510)		108,055		9,406	
Other noncurrent liabilities and							-			
regulatory liabilities	2,779		179		(2,549)		409		-	
	\$ 2,033,783	\$	443,622	\$	(361,612)	\$	2,115,793	\$	47,854	

Long-term liabilities activity for the year ended September 30, 2022, was as follows (in thousands):

	Beginning Balance	Additions		Reductions		Ending Balance		Due Within One Year	
Utilities system revenue bonds	\$ 1,733,640	\$	300,800	\$	(302,495)	\$	1,731,945	\$	30,580
Add: Issuance premiums	112,667		-		(11,633)		101,034		-
Total bonds payable	1,846,307		300,800		(314,128)		1,832,979		30,580
Lease liability	553		8		(58)		503		146
Fair value of derivative instruments	69,065		-		(69,065)		-		-
Reserve for insurance claim	3,337		-		(1,377)		1,960		-
Reserve for environmental liability	708		231		-		939		231
Net pension liability	-		80,910		-		80,910		-
Net other post-employment									
benefits liability	-		4,194		-		4,194		-
Due to other funds	108,299		188,135		(186,915)		109,519		7,360
Other noncurrent liabilities and									
regulatory liabilities	3,447		3,675		(4,343)		2,779		-
	\$ 2,031,716	\$	577,953	\$	(575,886)	\$	2,033,783	\$	38,317

Interest Rate Swaps

GRU is a party to certain interest rate swap agreements. GRU applies hedge accounting where applicable. See Note 7 Hedging Activities for additional information.

September 30, 2023 and 2022

7. Hedging Activities

Interest Rate Hedges

Under GRU's interest rate swap programs, GRU either pays a variable rate of interest, which is based on various indices, and receives a fixed rate of interest for a specific period of time (unless earlier terminated), or GRU pays a fixed rate of interest and receives a variable rate of interest, which is based on various indices, for a specified period of time (unless earlier terminated). These indices are affected by changes in the market. The net amounts received or paid under the swap agreements are recorded as an adjustment to interest on debt in the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position. No money is initially exchanged when GRU enters into a new interest rate swap transaction.

Terms, Fair Values, and Counterparty Credit Ratings

The terms, fair values, and counterparty credit ratings of the outstanding swaps as of September 30, 2023, were as follows (in thousands):

Associated Bond Issue	2005C*	2006A*	2023A*	2023A*
Notional amount	\$5,980	\$5,775	\$45,000	\$115,000
Effective date	11/16/2005	7/6/2006	5/1/2023	5/1/2023
Fixed payer rate	3.200%	3.224%	1.868%	1.410%
Variable receiver rate	60.36% of 10YR SOFR Conversion	68.00% of 10YR SOFR Conversion less .365%	79.00% of 1MO SOFR	70.00% of 10 YR SOFR less .355%
Fair value	(\$48)	(\$51)	\$1,259	\$3,800
Termination date	10/1/2026	10/1/2026	10/1/2044	10/1/2047
Counterparty credit rating	Aa2/A+/AA	Aa2/AA-	Aa3/A+/A+	Aa3/A+/A+
Associated Bond Issue	2023B*	2023C*	2014A*	2019A*
Notional amount	\$105,000	\$151,210	\$34,025	\$153,820
Effective date	5/1/2023	6/22/2023	10/1/2024	10/1/2029
Fixed payer rate	2.112%	2.421%	1.054%	2.586%
Variable receiver rate	80.00% of 1MO LIBOR fallback conversion	81.50% of 1MO SOFR	70.00% of 1MO LIBOR*	70.00% of 1MO SOFR
Fair value	\$10,329	\$16,786	\$4,975	\$7,358
Termination date	10/1/2044	10/1/2053	10/1/2044	10/1/2047
Counterparty credit rating	A1/A+/A+	Aa2/A+/AA-	Aa1/A+/AA	A1/A+/A+

^{*} See Basis Risk section

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

7. Hedging Activities (continued)

Fair Value

All of the swap agreements, except for the 2005C and 2006A swaps, had a positive fair value as of September 30, 2023. The swaps with the positive fair values have a higher variable receiver interest rate as compared to their fixed payer interest rate due to an increasing interest rate environment (in thousands):

	Rate	lue of Interest e Swaps at nber 30, 2023	Changes in Fair Value as of May 1, 2023	anges in Deferred (Inflow)/Outflow	Re	changes in egulatory (Assets) Liability for Ineffective Instruments
2005C	\$	(49)	\$ 85	\$ -	\$	(85)
2006A		(51)	92	-		(92)
2023A		1,259	1,259	(1,259)		-
2023A		3,800	3,800	(3,800)		-
2023B		10,328	10,328	(10,328)		-
2023C		16,786	16,786	(16,786)		-
2014A		4,975	1,414	(1,414)		-
2019A		7,358	7,358	(7,358)		-
	\$	44,406	\$ 41,122	\$ (40,945)	\$	(177)

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

7. Hedging Activities (continued)

Fair Value (concluded)

All of the swap agreements, except for the 2005C and 2006A swaps, had a positive fair value as of September 30, 2022. The swaps with the positive fair values have a higher variable receiver interest rate as compared to their fixed payer interest rate due to an increasing interest rate environment (in thousands):

	Fair Value of Interest Rate Swaps at September 30, 2022	Char	nges in Fair Value	anges in Deferred Inflow)/Outflow	Re	egulatory (Assets) Liability for Ineffective Instruments
2005C	\$ (134)	\$	411	\$ -	\$	(411)
2006A	(143)		446	-		(446)
2008B	-		-	-		-
2008B	-		-	-		-
2007A	-		-	-		-
2017B	11,978		17,796	(17,796)		-
2017B	6,170		7,348	(7,348)		-
2017C	14,834		20,586	(20,586)		-
2014A	3,561		2,353	(2,353)		-
2019A	13,403		6,367	(6,367)		-
	\$ 49,669	\$	55,307	\$ (54,450)	\$	(857)

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

7. Hedging Activities (continued)

Interest Rate Swap Payments

Debt service requirements on the interest rate swaps using interest rates in effect at September 30, 2023, are as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending	
September 30,	Debt Service
2024	\$ (7,614)
2025	(8,564)
2026	(9,341)
2027	(8,401)
2028	(8,369)
2029-2033	(48,302)
2034-2038	(50,302)
2039-2043	(44,705)
2044-2048	(21,951)
2049-2053	(8,073)
	\$ (215,622)

Credit Risk

As of September 30, 2023, although most of the fair value of the interest rate swaps were positive, GRU has structured its swap agreements to minimize credit risk. To mitigate the potential for credit risk, GRU has negotiated additional termination event and collateralization requirements in the event of a ratings downgrade. Failure to deliver the Collateral Agreement to GRU as negotiated and detailed in the Schedule to the International Swaps and Derivative Agreements (ISDA) master agreement for each counterparty would constitute an event of default with respect to that counterparty.

Basis Risk

The board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York formed the Alternative Reference Rates Committee, known as the ARRC. ARRC recommended and provided alternative reference rates to replace the USD LIBOR ICE swap rates, which ended June 30, 2023.

To avoid disruption to the existing swap contracts, ARRC suggested certain fallback provisions using conversion formulas for the 10 YR LIBOR ICE swap rate, by incorporating the 10YR SOFR ICE rate, USISSO10. ARRC also suggested using the fallback ICE LIBOR 1M index, VUS0001M,

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

7. Hedging Activities (continued)

Basic Risk (continued)

to replace the 1M USD LIBOR rate, US0001M. The fallback conversion formula, suggested by ARRC, was published in the ARRC White Paper in March 2021.

The Swaps Expose the City to Basis Risk

- The 2005 Series C Swap, \$6 million notional, is exposed to basis risk through the potential mismatch of 60.36% of 10-year LIBOR, which has been replaced by the fallback conversion formula using the 10YR SOFR index, and the variable 31-day rollover rate. As a result, savings may not be realized. As of September 30, 2023, the fallback conversion rate was at 4.510%.
- The 2006 Series A Swap, \$5.8 million notional, is exposed to basis risk through the
 potential mismatch of 68% of 10-year LIBOR less .365%, which has been replaced by the
 fallback conversion formula using the 10YR SOFR index, and the variable 31-day rollover
 rate. As a result, savings may not be realized. As of September 30, 2023, the fallback
 conversion rate was at 4.510%.
- The 2017 Series B Swaps, \$150 million notional, were exposed to the difference between 70% of the one-month LIBOR and 80% of the one-month LIBOR plus .79% bank fee. As of May 1, 2023, the 2017 Series B Swaps were amended and replaced by the 2023 Series A and Series B Swaps.
- The 2017 Series C Swap, \$115 million notional, was exposed to the difference between 70% of one-month SOFR less .355% and 80% of the one-month LIBOR plus .69% bank fee. As of May 1, 2023, the 2017 Series C Swap was amended and replaced by the 2023 Series A Swap.
- The 2023 Series A Swap, \$45 million notional, is exposed to the difference between 79% of the one-month SOFR and 79% of the one-month SOFR plus .57% bank fee. As a result, savings may not be realized. As of September 30, 2023, the one-month SOFR rate was 5.319%.
- The 2023 Series A Swap, \$115 million notional, is exposed to the difference between 70% of the ten-year SOFR less .355% and 79% of the one-month SOFR plus .57% bank fee.
 As a result, savings may not be realized. As of September 30, 2023, the ten-year SOFR rate was 4.226%.
- The 2023 Series B Swap, \$105 million notional, is exposed to the difference between 80% of the one-month LIBOR, and 80% of the one-month SOFR plus .53% bank fee. Due to the cessation of the USD LIBOR swap indices on June 30, 2023, a fallback conversion rate is implemented. As a result, savings may not be realized. As of September 30, 2023, the fallback conversion rate was 5.435%.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

7. Hedging Activities (continued)

Basic Risk (concluded)

- The 2023 Series C Swap, \$151.2 million notional, is exposed to the difference between 81.5% of the one-month SOFR and 81.5% of the one-month SOFR plus .57% bank fee. As a result, savings may not be realized. As of September 30, 2023, the one-month SOFR rate was 5.319%.
- The 2014 Series A and the 2019 Series A Swaps are forward starting swaps (FSS) with effective dates of October 1, 2024, and October 1, 2029, respectively. The 2014 Series A Swap, \$34 million notional, will be exposed to the difference between 70% of the onemonth LIBOR and the variable rollover rate. The index for the 2014 Series A will be amended when economic decisions are made on the forward starting swap before the effective date. The 2019 Series A Swap, \$153.8 million notional, will be exposed to 70% of the one-month SOFR as amended in December 21, 2022, and the variable rollover rate.

Termination Risk

The swap agreement will be terminated at any time if certain events occur that result in one party not performing in accordance with the agreement. The swap can be terminated due to illegality, a credit event upon merger, an event of default, or if credit ratings fall below established levels.

Interest Rate Risk

This risk is associated with the changes in interest rates that will adversely affect the fair values of GRU's swaps, derivatives and fuel hedges. GRU mitigates this risk by actively reviewing and negotiating its swap agreements.

Rollover Risk

GRU is exposed to this risk when its interest rate swap agreements mature or terminate prior to the maturity of the hedged debt. When the counterparty to the interest rate swap agreements chooses to terminate early, GRU will be re-exposed to the rollover risk. Currently, there is no early termination option being exercised by any of GRU's interest rate swap counterparties.

Market Access Risk

This risk is associated with the event that GRU will not be able to enter credit markets for interest rate swap agreements or that the credit market becomes more costly. GRU maintains a strong credit rating of Aa3 from Moody's, A from Standard and Poor's, and A+ from Fitch Ratings. Currently, GRU has not encountered any credit market barriers.

Price Risk

This risk is associated with the decline in value of a commodity due to price volatility. GRU minimizes price risk through exercising fuel hedges for natural gas.

September 30, 2023 and 2022

7. Hedging Activities (concluded)

Fuel Hedges

GRU enters into natural gas futures and options to reduce the risk of price fluctuations during the fiscal year. As of September 30, 2023, GRU had financial hedge positions with a notional amount of 10.72 Metric Million British Thermal Units (MMBtu). Results of fuel hedge activities were recorded as an increase in fuel costs of \$15.8 million for the year ended September 30, 2023, and a reduction of \$5.3 million for the year ended September 30, 2022.

Fair value as related to fuel hedging is recorded as fair value of derivative instruments in the Statement of Net Position and recognized in fuel expense as costs are incurred. The fair value of fuel hedges at September 30, 2023, is recorded as a noncurrent liability of \$6.1 million. The fair value of fuel hedges at September 30, 2022, was recorded as a noncurrent asset of \$3.5 million. Changes in fair value related to fuel hedging contracts are recorded as deferred inflows and outflows in the Statement of Net Position. GRU incurred a net change in fair value for fuel hedges of \$9.6 million as of September 30, 2023.

Effectiveness

Of the eight interest rate swap agreements, six were deemed effective, while two were deemed ineffective as of September 30, 2023. The ineffective portion related to interest rate swap agreements is recorded as a regulatory asset in the amount of \$100,000 and \$277,000 as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The unrealized gain on interest rate swap agreements was \$41.1 million representing an increase in fair value of hedging derivatives at September 30, 2023, as compared to an unrealized gain of \$55.3 million on September 30, 2022. The change in fair value of \$41.1 million is based on the fair value 'at-the-market' as of May 1, 2023, due to the amendments in the 2017 Series B and 2017 Series C Swaps. There were no realized gains or losses related to interest rate swaps as of September 30, 2023 and 2022.

GRU utilizes futures and options contracts to hedge the effects of fluctuations in the prices of natural gas. Fuel hedging contracts are comprised of 82% Futures and 18% Options and meet the requirements of GASB Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*.

The fuel hedges were tested for effectiveness as of September 30, 2023. Using two effectiveness testing methods, a portion of Futures were deemed ineffective at September 30, 2023, and are recorded as a regulatory asset in the amount of \$473,000.

September 30, 2023 and 2022

8. Fair Value Measurement

GRU records assets and liabilities in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application, which determines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurement.

Fair value is defined in Statement No. 72 as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (an exit price). Fair value is a market-based measurement for a particular asset or liability based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Such assumptions include observable and unobservable inputs of market data, as well as assumptions about risk and the risk inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique.

As a basis for considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, Statement No. 72 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. agencies, corporate bonds, and financial hedges are examples of Level 2 inputs.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs that reflect GRU's own assumptions about factors that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability (including assumptions about risk).

Valuation methods of the primary fair value measurements are as follows:

- U.S. Treasury securities are valued using market prices of similar assets (Level 2 inputs).
- Investments in debt securities are valued using Level 2 measurements because the
 valuations use interest rate curves and credit spreads applied to the terms of the debt
 instrument (maturity and coupon interest rate) and consider the counterparty credit rating.
- Commodity derivatives, such as futures, swaps, and options, which are ultimately settled using prices at locations quoted through clearinghouses, are valued using Level 2 inputs.
- Other hedging derivatives, such as swaps settled using prices at locations other than
 those quoted through clearinghouses and options with strike prices not identically quoted
 through a clearinghouse, are valued using Level 2 inputs. For these instruments, fair value
 is based on pricing algorithms using observable market quotes.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

8. Fair Value Measurement (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Utility's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgement and may affect the valuation of fair value assets and liabilities and their place within the fair value hierarchy levels. GRU's fair value measurements are performed on a recurring basis. The following table presents fair value balances and their levels within the fair value hierarchy as of September 30, 2023 (in thousands):

	Le	evel 1	Level 2		Level 3			Total
Assets								
Fair Value Investments								
Commercial Paper	\$	-	\$	131,397	\$	-	\$	131,397
U.S. Treasuries		-		23,758		-		23,758
U.S. Agencies:								
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.		-		13,815		-		13,815
Federal National Mortgage Assn.		-		19,389		-		19,389
Federal Home Loan Bank		-		71,475		-		71,475
Federal Farm Credit Bank		-		12,358		-		12,358
Corporate bonds:								
Principal Life Global		-		3,572		-		3,572
Met Life		-		4,751		-		4,751
National Sec. Clearing		-		3,068		-		3,068
New York Life		-		2,983		-		2,983
Pacific Life		-		2,431		-		2,431
Schwab Corp.		-		4,433		-		4,433
GA Global		-		3,776		-		3,776
Total fair value investments		-		297,206		-		297,206
Fair Value Financial instruments							, .	
Effective interest rate swaps		-		44,506		-		44,506
Ineffective interest rate swaps		-		(100)		-		(100)
Total financial instruments		-		44,406		-		44,406
Total Assets Fair Value	\$	-	\$	341,612	\$	-	\$	341,612
Liabilities								
Fair Value Derivatives								
Effective fuel hedge derrivatives	\$	-	\$	5,655	\$	-	\$	5,655
Ineffective fuel hedge derrivatives		-		473	•	-	·	473
Total fair value derivatives		-	_	6,128		-		6,128
Total Liabilities Fair Value	\$	-	\$	6,128	\$	-	\$	6,128

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

8. Fair Value Measurement (concluded)

Fair value balances and their levels within the fair value hierarchy as of September 30, 2022, are represented in the following table (in thousands):

	Level 1 Level 2		Level 3		Total		
Assets							
Fair Value Investments							
Commercial Paper	\$	-	\$ 99,664	\$	-	\$	99,664
U.S. Treasuries		-	8,217		-		8,217
U.S. Agencies:							
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.		-	12,762		-		12,762
Federal National Mortgage Assn.		-	-		-		-
Federal Home Loan Bank		-	38,717		-		38,717
Federal Farm Credit Bank		-	23,322		-		23,322
Corporate bonds:							
Principal Life Global		-	3,480		-		3,480
AIG Global		-	6,614		-		6,614
Met Life		_	4,593		-		4,593
National Sec. Clearing		-	2,992		-		2,992
New York Life		-	2,927		-		2,927
Pacific Life		-	2,334		-		2,334
Schwab Corp.		-	4,369		-		4,369
GA Global		-	3,621		-		3,621
Total fair value investments		-	213,612		-		213,612
Fair Value Financial instruments							
Effective interest rate swaps		-	49,945		-		49,945
Ineffective interest rate swaps		-	(277)		-		(277)
Total financial instruments		-	49,668		-		49,668
Fair Value Derivatives							
Effective fuel hedges derivatives		-	3,470		-		3,470
Total fair value derivatives			3,470		-		3,470
Total Assets Fair Value	\$	-	\$ 266,750	\$	-	\$	266,750

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

9. Restricted Net Position

Certain assets are restricted by the Resolution and other external requirements as follows (in thousands):

	2023	2022		
Restricted net position:				
Debt service	\$ 38,636	\$	31,521	
Utility plant improvement	55,981		50,057	
Other	2,361		1,070	
Restricted net position	\$ 96,978	\$	82,648	

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

10. Leases

Lessee

GRU leases communication tower antenna ground space, fiber optics, and equipment from third parties. Lease terms range from 1 to 6 years. Several leases have an option to extend the lease term after completion of the contracted term. GRU uses an incremental borrowing rate of 3.5% to calculate the lease liability. GRU leased assets are amortized over the life of the leases; the accumulated amortization is included in Note 4 Capital Assets. There were no commitments prior to the commencement of the lease contracts, and no lease impairments as of September 30, 2023.

GRU has four variable lease contracts that split one-half of the ground space revenue collected from the communication tower with the University of Florida (UF) Foundation. The Lessee payment to the UF Foundation is dependent upon the Lessor rent payments and escalation revenue stated in the Lessor contract. GRU accounts for the total rent collected as revenue and one-half of the rent amount payment to the UF Foundation as an expense.

The following table summarizes future principal and interest payments as of September 30, 2023 (in thousands):

Year Ended					
September 30,	Prir	ncipal	Int	erest	 Total
2024		148		10	158
2025		70		6	76
2026		60		4	64
2027		49		2	51
2028		31		-	31
Total	\$	358	\$	22	\$ 380

Lessor

GRU leases communication tower antenna space to various third-party wireless communications service providers on eleven communication towers and two water towers throughout our service territory. Two of the five transmitter sites for the countywide public safety radio system are also located on these communication towers.

GRU lease contract terms vary from 1 to 31 years, which includes options to extend. There was no receipt of variable or other lease payment prior to the commencement of the contracts. The incremental borrowing rate was 3.5% as of September 30, 2023, and September 30, 2022. Lease interest income was \$702,000 for September 30, 2023, and \$760,000 for September 30, 2022. Lease revenue was \$1.5 million for September 30, 2023, and \$1.4 million for September 30, 2022.

September 30, 2023 and 2022

11. Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements

GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements, establishes an accounting model for subscription assets and requires the recognition of a SBITA liability and an intangible right-to-use subscription asset. Subscription arrangements for the fiscal year 2022 were deemed immaterial and GRU implemented GASB Statement No. 96 during fiscal year 2023.

GRU uses subscription-based information technology arrangements in providing services to our customers. SBITA terms range from 1 to 5 years and some have an option to extend the arrangement beyond the current term. GRU uses an incremental borrowing rate of 4.5%, unless otherwise provided within the arrangement documentation, to calculate the SBITA liability. Subscription agreements that have terms for more than one year are recorded as a right-to-use asset and are amortized over the life of the arrangement term. GRU's subscription assets and the related accumulated amortization are included in Note 4, Capital Assets under the general asset class. There were no commitments prior to the commencement of the subscription agreements and no subscription impairments as of September 30, 2023.

The following table summarizes future subscription fees and the accrued interest as of September 30, 2023 (in thousands):

Year Ended							
September 30,	Principal		In	terest	Total		
2024	\$	2,232	\$	183	\$	2,415	
2025		2,027		89		2,116	
2026		777		15		792	
2027		65		1		66	
2028		-		-		-	
Total	\$	5,101	\$	288	\$	5,389	

September 30, 2023 and 2022

12. Transfer to City of Gainesville General Fund

GRU transfers monies monthly to the City's General Fund. The transfer to the General Fund may be made only to the extent such monies are not necessary to pay operating and maintenance expenses and to pay debt service on the outstanding bonds and subordinated debt or to make other necessary transfers under the Resolution.

On July 19, 2021, the Commission approved Resolution No. 210116. This resolution reduced the general fund transfer by two million dollars a year through fiscal year 2027.

On May 4, 2023, the Commission approved Resolution No. 2023-417. This resolution renamed the GFT to the Government Services Contribution (GSC) and established a formula to determine the level of Government Services Contribution (GSC) from GRU to the City's General Fund. The formula consists of a property tax calculation component and a franchise fee component. The property tax calculation component will use the total insured values included in the most recent property insurance policy, discounted to 70% of total insured values. The franchise fee component of 5% will be applied to the most recently audited electric system revenues less fuel and rate stabilization fund transfers. As a result of the new formula, the fiscal year 2024 GSC will be \$15.3 million.

For the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, the transfer was \$34.3 million and \$36.3 million, respectively.

Gainesville Regional Utilities Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2023 and 2022

13. Commitments and Contingencies

General

The primary factors currently affecting the utility industry include environmental regulations, Operating, Planning and Critical Infrastructure Protection Standards promulgated by NERC under FERC jurisdiction, and the increasing strategic and price differences among various types of fuels. No state or federal legislation is pending or proposed at this time for retail competition in Florida.

The role of municipalities as telecommunications providers pursuant to the 1996 Federal Telecommunications Act resulted in a number of state-level legislative initiatives across the nation to curtail this activity. In Florida, this issue culminated in the passage, in 2005, of legislation codified in Section 350.81, Florida Statutes (Section 350.81) that defined the conditions under which municipalities are allowed to provide retail telecommunications services. Although GRU has special status as a grandfathered entity under this legislation, the provision of certain additional retail telecommunications services by the Utility would implicate certain requirements of Section 350.81. Management does not expect that any required compliance with the requirements of Section 350.81 would have a material adverse effect on the operations or financial condition of GRUCom.

Environmental and Other Natural Resource Regulations

GRU and its operations are subject to federal, state, and local environmental regulations which include, among other things, control of emissions of particulates, mercury, acid gases, SO2 and NOX into the air; discharges of pollutants, including heat, into surface or ground water; the disposal of wastes and reuse of products generated by wastewater treatment and combustion processes; management of hazardous materials; and the nature of waste materials discharged into the wastewater system's collection facilities. Environmental regulations generally are becoming more numerous and more stringent and, as a result, may substantially increase the costs of the Utility's services by requiring changes in the operation of existing facilities as well as changes in the location, design, construction, and operation of new facilities (including both facilities that are owned and operated by GRU as well as facilities that are owned and operated by others, from which the Utility purchases output, services, commodities, and other materials). There is no assurance that the facilities in operation, under construction, or contemplated will always remain subject to the regulations currently in effect or will always be in compliance with future regulations. Compliance with applicable regulations could result in increases in the costs of construction and/or operation of affected facilities, including associated costs such as transmission and transportation, as well as limitations on the operation of such facilities. Failure to comply with regulatory requirements could result in reduced operating levels or the complete shutdown of those facilities not in compliance, as well as the imposition of civil and criminal penalties.

September 30, 2023 and 2022

13. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

EPA Air Emissions Reduction Initiative

On June 19, 2019, the EPA issued the final Affordable Clean Energy (ACE) rule to replace the Clean Power Plan (CPP) to restore the rule of law and empower states to continue to reduce emissions while providing affordable and reliable energy. The ACE rule adheres to the Clean Air Act and gives states the regulatory certainty they need to continue to reduce emissions and provide a dependable, diverse, and affordable supply of electricity. The ACE rule establishes emissions guidelines for states to use to limit carbon dioxide emissions (CO2) at their coal-fired power plants. Specifically, ACE identifies heat rate improvements as the best system of emission reduction (BSER) for CO2 from coal-fired plants, and these improvements can be made at individual facilities. Also contained in the rule are new implementing regulations for ACE and future existing source rules under Clean Air Act Section 111(d). These guidelines will inform states as they set unit-specific standards of performance. The states were given three years to submit plans, which is in line with planning timelines under the Clean Air Act.

On January 19, 2021, the D.C. Circuit vacated the ACE rule and remanded it to the EPA for further proceedings consistent with its opinion.

On June 30, 2022, the Supreme Court issued a landmark decision that Congress did not give the EPA the authority under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act to set emission standards for existing power plants that prescribe the market share of certain types of power generation. The Court reversed the D.C. Circuit ruling striking down the Trump-era ACE rule, which repealed the Obama-era CPP and replaced it with more limited regulations of CO2 emissions from existing power plants.

On Sept 19 2022, based on the Supreme Court's June 30 decision reversing and remanding the DC Circuit's decision, the DC Circuit ordered the parties to file Motions to govern further proceedings. On October 3, 2022, EPA/DOJ, along with the states, industry and NGOs, filed a Joint Motion, requesting that the DC Circuit (a) withdraw its March 5, 2021 Partial Mandate, (b) issue a new Partial Mandate denying the challenges to the CPP repeal and granting the challenges to the revisions to the 111(d) implementing rules, and (c) place the remaining, unresolved challenges to the ACE rule in abeyance until EPA promulgates a replacement rule.

On October 27, 2022, the DC Circuit issued an Order granting the Joint Motion, as described above. Accordingly, the CPP was repealed, the 111(d) implementing rules were vacated, and the remaining challenges to the ACE rule are in abeyance until EPA promulgates a replacement rule.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

13. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

EPA Air Emissions Reduction Initiative (concluded)

On March 7, 2023, the EPA extended the due date for state plans under the ACE rule until April 15, 2024. Because the ACE rule's July 8, 2022 deadline passed while the rule was vacated by the D.C. Circuit, and because states had no reason to continue to work on their plans during the period when the ACE rule was vacated, it is necessary to extend the deadline for state plan submittal. By extending the deadline, this action makes clear the EPA does not expect states to take immediate action to develop and submit plans under the Clean Air Act section 111(d) with respect to greenhouse gas emissions from power plants at this time. This is a final rule that will be effective upon publication in the Federal Register.

On May 5, 2023, the EPA proposed ACE replacement/TTTT rule.

On November 20, 2023, the EPA published a supplemental proposed ACE replacement/TTTT rule; comments were due December 20, 2023 with a proposed final ruling in April 2024.

Coal Combustion Products

The EPA published a final rule (40 CFR 257), effective October 14, 2015, to regulate the disposal of coal combustion residuals (CCR) as solid waste under subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The rule includes national minimum criteria for existing and new CCR landfills and existing and new CCR surface impoundments. GRU is subject to the requirements of the promulgated rule that are applicable to CCR ponds and landfill at Deerhaven if the fuel burned consists of more than 50% coal on a total heat or mass input basis.

On August 28, 2020, EPA's Closure Part A rule was published in the Federal Register with the final rule effective date of September 28, 2020. As part of this rule revision, EPA required the closure of all unlined CCR surface impoundments. Therefore, if GRU combusts more than 50% coal, GRU will need to install a lined surface impoundment, or line (i.e., retrofit) the existing surface impoundment system, which is currently undergoing closure.

Storage Tanks

GRU is required to demonstrate financial responsibility for the costs of corrective actions and compensation of third parties for bodily injury and property damage arising from releases of petroleum products and hazardous substances from storage tank systems. GRU has 11 fuel oil storage tanks. The South Energy Center has two underground distillate (No. 2) oil tanks. The J.R. Kelly Station (JRK) has four above-ground distillate oil tanks, which are out of service, and two above-ground No. 6 oil tanks, which are also out of service. DH has one above-ground distillate and two above-ground No. 6 oil tanks, one of which is out of service.

All of GRU's fuel storage tanks have secondary containment and/or interstitial monitoring as required by regulations, and the Utility is insured for the requisite amounts.

September 30, 2023 and 2022

13. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Remediation Sites

Several site investigations have been completed at the JRK Station, most recently in September 2020. According to previous assessments, the horizontal extent of impacted soils extends from the northern containment wall of the above-ground storage tanks (ASTs) to the wastewater filter beds and from the old plant building to Sweetwater Branch Creek. The results of the most recent soil assessment documented the presence of Benzo(a)purine in one soil sample at a concentration greater than its default commercial/industrial direct exposure based soil cleanup target levels (SCTLs). Four of the soil samples contained Benzo(a)pyrene equivalents at concentrations greater than its default commercial/industrial direct exposure based SCTLs. In addition, two of the soil samples contained total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH) at concentrations greater than its default commercial/industrial direct exposure based SCTLs.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) had requested a supplemental site assessment (SSA) be conducted to assess the nature and extent of non-aqueous phase liquids (NAPL), soil impacts, and groundwater quality impacts at the J.R. Kelly site. ECT conducted a supplemental site assessment and submitted the results to the FDEP in the June 2022 Supplemental Site Assessment Report. On July 19, 2022, the FDEP sent a response letter requesting additional assessment to complete delineation of target analytes at the J.R. Kelly Generating Station site. This additional assessment is in progress.

Following the submittal of the August 2013 No Further Action Proposal, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) prepared comments regarding the No Further Action Proposal and provided them to GRU in a letter dated January 10, 2014. In August of 2014, GRU provided responses to the FDEP's January 2014 comment letter. In March of 2016, an attempt was made to meet with the FDEP, but a time was not set up for the meeting. The delay in responding to GRU's comments was due in part to the FDEP's waiting on resolution of the request to use an active hydraulic containment system as an engineering control. Ultimately, the FDEP rejected the use of the active containment system as an engineering control. On April 17, 2017, the FDEP provided comments on GRU's August 2014 response to the FDEP's January 2014 comment letter. The FDEP requested further assessment of the extent of No. 6 fuel oil in the subsurface. GRU's response proposed additional soil investigation to assess the extent of No. 6 fuel oil, both as a non-aqueous phase liquid and as stained soils. GRU also proposed temporarily shutting down the groundwater recovery system and evaluating whether free product returns to the wells. This information will be used to evaluate what actions will be needed to recover free product, if any is detected.

The results of the additional assessment were submitted to FDEP with the findings that the extent of impact has not been fully defined. FDEP has requested GRU conduct additional assessment such that complete delineation is achieved, and a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) can be developed to address all impacts to all media. In March and July 2023, an additional assessment was conducted and the results are in review for the development of a report to submit to FDEP.

September 30, 2023 and 2022

13. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Water Use Restrictions

Pursuant to Florida law, a water management district in Florida may mandate restrictions on water use for non-essential purposes when it determines such restrictions are necessary. The restrictions may be either temporary or permanent. The St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) has mandated permanent district-wide restrictions on residential and commercial landscape irrigation. The restrictions limit irrigation to no more than two days per week during Daylight Savings Time and one day per week during Eastern Standard Time. The restrictions apply to centralized potable water as provided by the Utility as well as private wells. All irrigation between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. is prohibited.

In addition, in April 2010, the County adopted, and the City subsequently opted into, an Irrigation Ordinance that codified the above-referenced water restrictions, which promote and encourage water conservation. County personnel enforce this ordinance, which further assists in reducing water use and thereby extending the Utility's water supply.

The SJRWMD and the Suwannee River Water Management District (SRWMD) each have promulgated regulations referred to as "Year-Round Water Conservation Measures" for the purpose of increasing long-term water use efficiency through regulatory means. In addition, the SJRWMD and the SRWMD each have promulgated regulations referred to as a "Water Shortage Plan" for the purpose of allocating and conserving the water resources during periods of water shortage and maintaining a uniform approach towards water use restrictions. Each Water Shortage Plan sets forth the framework for imposing restrictions on water use for non-essential purposes when deemed necessary by the applicable water management district.

On August 7, 2012, in order to assist the SJRWMD and the SRWMD in the implementation and enforcement of such Water Conservation Measures and such Water Shortage Plans, the Board of County Commissioners of Alachua County enacted an ordinance creating year-round water conservation measures and water shortage regulations (the "County Water Use Ordinance"), thereby making such Water Conservation Measures and such Water Shortage Plans applicable to the unincorporated areas of the County. On December 20, 2012, the City Commission adopted a resolution to opt into the County's year-round water conservation measures and water shortage regulations ordinances in order to give the Alachua County Environmental Protection Department the authority to enforce water shortage orders and water shortage emergencies within the City.

The St. Johns River Water Management District issued GRU consumptive use permit (CUP) number 11339-6 (GRU CUP) on September 10, 2014. The GRU CUP authorizes GRU to withdraw 11 million gallons per year (30 million gallons per day, or MGD, annual average) for public water supply purposes through September 10, 2034.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

13. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Water Use Restrictions (concluded)

By an Order dated May 11, 2021, the District determined that Lakes Brooklyn and Lake Geneva were not meeting (i.e., were below) the new minimum flows and levels (MFLs) rule. Withdrawals authorized by individual consumptive use permits, individually or cumulatively, were in violation of the MFLs for Lakes Brooklyn and Lake Geneva. Per an agreement fully executed on August 6, 2021, GRU elected to participate financially in the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Black Creek Water Resource Development Project (Black Creek WRD) to address GRU's impacts to the Lakes Brooklyn and Geneva MFLs.

Per the fully executed agreement, GRU agreed to pay 0.25 feet of lift or \$2.1 million based on the 0.1-foot lake level increase construction cost estimate, along with GRU's share of the Black Creek WRD operation and maintenance costs of \$616,000, for a combined total of \$2.7 million, to be paid in two installments. The payments are to be delivered, in escrow, to the Florida Department of Financial Services (DFS), per the terms of the Escrow Agreement between GRU, the District, and DFS. Each installment represents one-half of GRU's total proportional share of the Black Creek WRD construction costs of \$1 million, and the operation and maintenance costs of \$308,000, for a combined total of \$1.4 million.

On October 28, 2021, per the terms of the Escrow Agreement, GRU delivered, in escrow, the first payment of \$1.4 million to the Florida Department of Financial Services. Per the fully executed agreement, the final installment for the remaining construction costs of \$1 million and the remaining operation and maintenance costs of \$308,000, shall not exceed the combined total of \$1.4 million. GRU will deliver, in escrow, the final payment for \$1.4 million to the Florida Department of Financial Services no later than November 1, 2023.

On October 30, 2023, per the terms of the Escrow Agreement, the final installment of \$1.4 million was delivered, in escrow, to the Florida Department of Financial Services.

Manufactured Gas Plant

Gainesville's natural gas system originally distributed blue water gas, which was produced in town by gasification of coal using distillate oil. Although manufactured gas was replaced by pipeline gas in the mid-1950's, coal residuals and spilt fuel contaminated soils remain on and adjacent to the manufactured gas plant (MGP) site. When the natural gas system was purchased, GRU assumed responsibility for the investigation and remediation of environmental impacts related to the operation of the former MGP. GRU has pursued recovery for the MGP from past insurance policies and, to date, has recovered \$2.2 million from such policies. GRU received final approval of its Remedial Action Plan which included the excavation and landfilling of impacted soils. This plan was implemented pursuant to a Brownfield Site Rehabilitation Agreement with the State.

September 30, 2023 and 2022

13. Commitments and Contingencies (concluded)

Manufactured Gas Plant (concluded)

A soil excavation was conducted to remove visibly stained soils and soils containing free phase coal tar. During the soil excavation it was discovered that the extent of the stained soils and coal tar was exceeded beyond the limits of the planned excavation. Following the removal of the contaminated soils and construction of the park, groundwater sampling was conducted to evaluate the groundwater quality and evaluate the effects of the coal tars that were not removed during the soil excavation. Currently the site is in a monitoring phase to assess the extent of the dissolved coal tar constituents in the aquifer and evaluate options for site closure.

Following remediation, the property has been redeveloped by the City as a park with storm water ponds, nature trails, and recreational space, all of which were considered in the remediation plan's design. The duration of the groundwater monitoring program is unknown, and that timeframe is open to the results of the sampling data.

Based upon GRU's analysis of the cost to clean up this site, GRU has accrued a liability to reflect the costs associated with the cleanup effort. During fiscal years 2023 and 2022, expenditures which reduced the liability balance were \$1.1 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. The reserve balance at September 30, 2023 and 2022, was \$1.1 million and \$939,000, respectively.

GRU is recovering the costs of this cleanup through customer charges. A regulatory asset was established for the recovery of remediation costs from customers. Customer billings were \$1.1 million and \$1.2 million as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The regulatory asset balance was \$6.5 million and \$7.5 million as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Although some uncertainties associated with environmental assessment and remediation activities remain, GRU believes that the current provision for such costs is adequate and additional costs, if any, will not have an adverse material effect on GRU's financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

Purchase Commitments

On July 16, 2020, the City Commission approved a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for solar electric to add 50 megawatts of solar generation to our service area by December 2022. On July 21, 2020, GRU entered into a 20-year contract with the option for two additional five-year terms and a purchase opportunity at years 8, 12, and 16, and at change in control. On April 20, 2023, the City Commission authorized the General Manager or designee to execute a contract amendment to the Power Purchase Agreement to extend the commercial operation date until the fourth quarter of calendar year 2024 or the first quarter of calendar year 2025, and to expand the facility size from 50 megawatts of solar generation to 74.9 megawatts to mitigate cost impacts. This will enable GRU to provide our customers with affordable solar power. GRU will own all green environmental attributes (renewable energy credits).

September 30, 2023 and 2022

14. Retirement Plans

The City sponsors and administers the Employees' Pension Plan (Employees' Plan).

Defined Benefit Plans

Employees' Plan

The Employees' Plan is a contributory defined benefit single-employer pension plan that covers all permanent employees of the City, including GRU, except certain personnel who elected to participate in the Defined Contribution Plan and who were grandfathered into that plan. Benefits and refunds of the defined benefit pension plan are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. The costs of administering the plan, like other plan costs, are captured within the plan itself and financed through contribution and investment income, as appropriate.

The City of Gainesville issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Employees' Plan. That report may be obtained by writing to the City of Gainesville, Department of Financial Services, P.O. Box 490, Gainesville, Florida 32627 or by calling (352) 334-5054.

The Employees' Plan provides retirement, disability, and death benefits.

Retirement benefits for employees are calculated as a fixed percent (often referred to as "the multiplier") of the employee's final average earnings (FAE) times the employee's years of service. The fixed percent of final average earnings varies depending on the date of hire as follows:

	Fixed percent of	
Date of Hire	FAE (multiplier)	Final Average Earnings
On or before 10/01/2007	2.0%	Highest 36 consecutive months
10/02/2007 - 10/01/2012	2.0%	Highest 48 consecutive months
On or after 10/02/2012	1.8%	Highest 60 consecutive months

For service earned prior to 10/01/2012, the lesser number of unused sick leave or personal critical leave bank credits earned on or before 09/30/2012 or the unused sick leave or personal critical leave bank credits available at the time of retirement may be credited towards the employee's years of service for that calculation. For service earned on or after 10/01/2012, no additional months of service will be credited for unused sick leave or personal critical leave bank credits.

Retirement eligibility is also tiered based on date of hire as follows:

Employees are eligible for normal retirement:

• If the date of hire occurred on or before 10/02/2007, after accruing 20 years of pension service credit, regardless of age or after accruing 10 years of pension service credit and reaching age 65 while still employed.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

14. Retirement Plans (continued)

Defined Benefit Plans (continued)

Employees' Plan (continued)

- If the date of hire was between 10/02/2007 and 10/01/2012, after accruing 25 years of pension service credit, regardless of age or after accruing 10 years of pension service credit and reaching age 65 while still employed.
- If the date of hire was on or after 10/02/2012, after accruing 30 years of pension service credit, regardless of age or after accruing 10 years of pension service credit and reaching age 65 while still employed.

Employees are eligible for early retirement:

- If the date of hire occurred on or before 10/01/2012, after accruing 15 years of pension service credit and reaching age 55 while still employed.
- If the date of hire was on or after 10/02/2012, after accruing 20 years of pension service credit and reaching age 60 while still employed.
- Under the early retirement option, the benefit is reduced by 5/12ths of one percent for each month (5% for each year) by which the retirement date is less than the date the employee would reach age 65.
- Employees receive a deferred vested benefit if they are terminated after accruing five years of pension service credit but prior to eligibility for regular retirement. Those employees will be eligible to receive a benefit starting at age 65.

A 2% cost of living adjustment (COLA) is applied to retirement benefits each October 1st if the retiree has reached eligibility for COLA prior to that date. Eligibility for COLA is determined as follows:

- If the retiree had at least 20 years of credited service prior to 10/01/2012 and had at least 20 years but less than 25 years of credited service upon retirement, COLA begins after reaching age 62.
- If the retiree had at least 20 years of credited service prior to 10/01/2012 and had at least 25 years of credited service upon retirement, COLA begins after reaching age 60.
- If the retiree was hired on or before 10/01/2012 and had less than 20 years of credited service on or before 10/01/2012 and 25 years or more of credited service upon retirement, COLA begins after reaching age 65.
- If the retiree was hired after 10/01/2012 and had 30 years or more of credited service upon retirement, COLA begins after age 65.

September 30, 2023 and 2022

14. Retirement Plans (continued)

Defined Benefit Plans (continued)

Employees' Plan (continued)

Employees hired on or before 10/01/2012 are eligible to participate in the deferred retirement option plan (DROP) when they have completed 27 years of credited service and are still employed by the City. Such employees retire from the Employees' Plan but continue to work for the City. The retirement benefit is calculated as if the employee had terminated employment and is paid to a DROP account held within the pension plan until the employee actually leaves the employment of the City. While in DROP, these payments earn a guaranteed rate of annual interest, compounded monthly. For employees who entered DROP on or before 10/01/2012, DROP balances earn 6% annual interest. For employees who entered DROP on or after 10/02/2012, DROP balances earn 2.25% annual interest. Employees may continue in the DROP for a maximum of five years or until reaching 35 years of service, whichever occurs earlier. Upon actual separation from employment, the monthly retirement benefits begin being paid directly to the retiree and the retiree must take their DROP balance plus interest as a lump-sum cash disbursement, roll into a retirement account or choose a combination of the two options.

Death benefits are paid as follows:

- If an active member retires after reaching normal retirement eligibility and has selected a tentative benefit option, benefit payments will be made to the beneficiary in accordance with the option selected.
- If an active member who is married dies after reaching normal retirement eligibility and did
 not previously select a tentative benefit option, the plan assumes the employee retired the
 day prior to death and elected the Joint & Survivor option naming their spouse as their
 beneficiary.
- If an active member who is not married dies after reaching normal retirement eligibility and did not previously select a tentative benefit option, or if an active member dies prior to reaching normal retirement eligibility, or if a non-active member with a deferred vested benefit dies before age 65, the death benefit is a refund of the member's contributions without interest to the beneficiary on record.
- Continuation of retirement benefits after the death of a retiree receiving benefits is contingent on the payment option selected upon retirement. If the retiree has chosen a life annuity and dies prior to receiving benefits greater than the retiree's contributions to the plan, a lump sum equal to the difference is paid to the beneficiary on record.

September 30, 2023 and 2022

14. Retirement Plans (continued)

Defined Benefit Plans (continued)

Employees' Plan (continued)

Disability benefits are paid to eligible regular employees of the City who become totally and permanently unable to perform substantial work for pay within a 50-mile radius of the home or city hall, whichever is greater, and who are wholly and continuously unable to perform any and every essential duty of employment, with or without a reasonable accommodation, or of a position to which the employee may be assigned. The basic disability benefit is equal to the greater of the employee's years of service credit times 2%, with a minimum of 42% for in line of duty disability and a minimum of 25% for other than in line of duty disability, times the employee's final average earnings as would be otherwise calculated under the plan. The benefit is reduced by any disability benefit percent, up to a maximum of 50%, multiplied by the monthly Social Security primary insurance amount to which the employee would be initially entitled as a disabled worker, regardless of application status. The disability benefit is limited to the lesser of \$3,750 per month or an amount equal to the maximum benefit percent, less reductions above and the initially determined wage replacement benefit made under workers' compensation laws.

At September 30, the following City employees were covered by the benefit terms:

	2023	2022
Active members	1,644	1,676
Retirees members/beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	1,507	1,453
Terminated members/beneficiaries entitled to benefits		
but not yet receiving benefits	529	475
Total	3,680	3,604

The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by City Ordinance approved by the City Commission. The City is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate recommended by an independent actuary. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The City contributes the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. Plan members are required to contribute 5% of their annual covered salary. The rates were 5.09% and 5.21% of covered payroll for the years ended September 2023 and 2022, respectively. This rate was influenced by the issuance of the Taxable Pension Obligation Bonds, Series 2003A and the Special Obligation Revenue Bonds, Series 2020 issued by the City. The proceeds from these issues were utilized to retire the unfunded actuarial accrued liability at the time of issuance in the Employees' Plan. Differences between the required contribution and actual contribution are due to actual payroll experiences varying from the estimated total payroll used in the generation of the

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

14. Retirement Plans (continued)

Defined Benefit Plans (continued)

Employees' Plan (concluded)

actuarially required contribution rate. Administrative costs are financed through investment earnings. The Taxable Pension Obligation Bonds, Series 2003A have an interest rate of 1.71% to 6.19%, with a final maturity on October 1, 2032, with principal payments due October 1 and interest payments due October 1 and April 1 payable solely from non-ad valorem revenues and not subject to redemption prior to maturity. On September 29, 2020, the City of Gainesville issued \$206.1 million in Special Obligation Revenue Bonds, Series 2020. The proceeds of these bonds were deposited into the Employees' Plan and Consolidated Police Officers' and Firefighters' Plan for September 30, 2020, to retire 95% of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability existing at that time in these plans. The Special Obligation Revenue Bonds, Series 2020 have an interest rate of 2.61%, and a final maturity on October 1, 2042, with principal payments due October 1, and interest payments due October 1 and April 1. These bonds are payable solely from legally available non-ad valorem revenues. GRU recorded a due to other funds for its share of the pension contribution expense related to these bonds. The total outstanding at September 30, 2023, was \$102.2 million with \$98.6 million not expected to be paid within the current year. The total outstanding at September 30, 2022, was \$105.4 million with \$102.2 million not expected to be paid within the current year.

The net pension liability (asset) related to the Employees' Plan was measured as of September 30, 2023 and 2022. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of October 1, 2022, and October 1, 2021, for September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The net pension liability (asset) applicable to GRU as an enterprise fund of the City was \$48 million and \$81 million at September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The total pension liability as of September 30, 2023, was determined based on a roll-forward of the entry age normal liabilities from the October 1, 2022, actuarial valuation. Below is a summary of the key actuarial assumptions used in the October 1, 2022, actuarial valuation:

Inflation 2.50%

Salary Increases Service based

Investment Rate of Return 7.75%, net of pension investment expenses

Below is a summary of the key actuarial assumptions used in the October 1, 2021, actuarial valuation:

Inflation 2.50%

Salary Increases Service based

Investment Rate of Return 7.75%, net of pension investment expenses

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

14. Retirement Plans (continued)

Defined Benefit Plans (continued)

Mortality Rate

Mortality rates were based on the PubG.H-2010 Combined Healthy Mortality Table projected generationally with Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2018.

The mortality assumption rates were mandated by Chapter 2015-157, Laws of Florida. This law mandates the use of the assumptions used in either of the two most recent valuations of the Florida Retirement System (FRS). The above rates are those outlined in Milliman's July 1, 2021, FRS valuation report for non-special-risk employees, with appropriate adjustments made based on plan demographics.

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best estimates of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expenses and inflation) were developed for each major asset class. These estimates are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, are summarized in the following table:

	Long-Term Expected
Target Allocation	Real Rate of Return
47.0%	7.5%
28.0%	8.5%
8.0%	2.5%
12.0%	4.5%
5.0%	7.0%
100.0%	
	47.0% 28.0% 8.0% 12.0% 5.0%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75% as of September 30, 2023 and 2022. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that City contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates less the member contributions. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on the pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

14. Retirement Plans (continued)

Defined Benefit Plans (continued)

Net Pension Liability (Asset)

Changes in the Net Pension Liability (Asset) for GRU for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands):

	Increase (Decrease)					
		al Pension .iability		Fiduciary Position	Net Pension Liability (Asset)	
Balances at 10/01/2022	\$	381,436	\$ 300,527		\$	80,909
Changes for the year:						
Service cost		6,480		-		6,480
Interest		33,002		-		33,002
Differences between expected and actual experience		(335)		-		(335)
Changes to assumptions		-		-		-
Contributions - employer		-		3,717		(3,717)
Contributions - employee		-		3,651		(3,651)
Net investment income		-		76,403		(76,403)
Benefit payments, including refunds and DROP payouts		(27,298)		(27,298)		-
Administrative expense		-		(393)		393
Other Changes *		51,565		40,626		10,939
Net changes		63,414		96,706		(33,292)
Balances at 09/30/2023	\$	444,850	\$	397,233	\$	47,617

^{*} Reflects a change in GRU's portion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)

	Increase (Decrease)					
	Total Pension Liability		Plan Fiduciary		Net Pension Liability (Asset	
B 1 (40/04/0004			Net Position			
Balances at 10/01/2021	\$	365,502	\$	408,498	\$	(42,996)
Adjustment to beginning of year		-		1,390		(1,390)
Changes for the year:						
Service cost		5,736		-		5,736
Interest		27,774		-		27,774
Differences between expected and actual experience		7,858		-		7,858
Changes to assumptions		5,849		-		5,849
Contributions - employer		-		3,203		(3,203)
Contributions - employee		-		3,076		(3,076)
Net investment income		-		(83,134)		83,134
Benefit payments, including refunds and DROP payouts		(23,229)		(23,229)		-
Administrative expense		-		(276)		276
Other Changes *		(8,054)		(9,001)		947
Net changes		15,934		(107,971)		123,905
Balances at 09/30/2022	\$	381,436	\$	300,527	\$	80,909

^{*} Reflects a change in GRU's portion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)

September 30, 2023 and 2022

14. Retirement Plans (continued)

Defined Benefit Plans (continued)

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents GRU's portion of the net pension liability (asset), calculated using the discount rate of 7.75% as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, as well as what GRU's portion of the Plan's net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower or one percentage-point higher than the current rate (in thousands):

				2023		
Sensitivity for GRU's Portion:			С	urrent		
		Decrease 6.75%		iscount te 7.75%	.,	ncrease 3.75%
Net pension liability (asset)	\$	97,515	\$	47,617	\$	5,731
				2022		
Sensitivity for GRU's Portion:			С	urrent		_
	1%	Decrease	D	iscount	1% I	ncrease
		6.75%	Ra	te 7.75%	8	3.75%
Net pension liability (asset)	\$	124,261	\$	80,909	\$	44,534

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued Employees' Plan financial report.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

14. Retirement Plans (concluded)

Defined Benefit Plans (concluded)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

For the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, GRU recorded a pension expense of \$3.3 million and \$3.4 million, respectively. At September 30, 2023 and 2022, the City and GRU reported deferred outflows of resources related to the Employees' Plan from the following sources (in thousands):

2023

Deferred Outflows Deferred Inflows

64,257

5,795

77,722

\$

45

		esources 's Portion	of Resources GRU's Portion	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	6,249	\$	302
Net difference between projected and actual investment				
earnings on pension plan investments		12,791		-
Change to assumptions		4,615		-
Total	\$	23,655	\$	302
		20	22	
	Deferr	ed Outflows	Deferr	ed Inflows
	of R	esources	of Re	sources
	GRU	's Portion	GRU's	s Portion
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	7,670	\$	45

Net difference between projected and actual investment

earnings on pension plan investments

Change to assumptions

Total

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Employees' Plan will be recognized in pension expense as follows (in thousands):

\$

	Ne	et Deferred			
Year Ending	Outflows/(Inflows)				
September 30,	of Resources				
2024	\$	7,260			
2025		5,267			
2026		18,450			
2027		(7,624)			
2028		-			
Thereafter		-			
Total	\$	23,353			

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

15. Other Post-employment Benefits Plan

Plan Description

By ordinance enacted by the City Commission, the City has established the Retiree Health Care Plan (RHCP), providing for the payment of a portion of the health care insurance premiums for eligible retired employees. Management of the RHCP is vested in the RHCP Board of Trustees, which consists of the seven members of the City Commission who are elected by the citizens of Gainesville for four-year terms. The City of Gainesville issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for the RHCP. That report may be obtained by writing to the City of Gainesville, Finance Department, P.O. Box 490, Gainesville, Florida 32627 or by calling (352) 334-5054.

Benefits Provided

The RHCP is a single-employer defined benefit health care plan administered by the City which provides medical insurance benefits to eligible retirees and their beneficiaries.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At September 30, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

	2023	2022
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	1,466	1,466
Active employees	2,117	2,117
Total	3,583	3,583

Contributions

The contribution policy of the City is established and may be amended by the City at any time. The annual contribution consists of the normal cost amount developed annually plus, given there is any unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL), an amount to amortize said UAAL over 10 years from inception.

For the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, GRU contributed \$524,000 and \$620,000, respectively, for other post-employment benefits.

Investment Policy

The City Commission has the responsibility to develop a policy for the investment of the assets of the RHCP. The investment of the assets must be consistent with the written investment policy adopted by the City Commission (Section 2-438 of the Gainesville City Code).

The policies are structured to maximize the financial return to the RHCP consistent with the risks incumbent in each investment and are structured to establish and maintain an appropriate diversification of the RHCP's assets. The City Commission periodically undertakes studies to evaluate the potential consequences of alternative investment strategies on the long-term well-being of the RHCP.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

15. Other Post-employment Benefits Plan (continued)

Investment Policy (concluded)

Based on analysis of the RHCP assets and expected investment returns and risks associated with alternative asset mix strategies, the City adopted the following asset class targets, based on market value:

		Long Term Expected
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Large Cap Value Equity	22.50%	7.00%
Large Cap Growth Equity	22.50%	8.40%
Small Cap Value Equity	10.00%	7.20%
Small Cap Growth Equity	10.00%	8.40%
International Value Equity	10.00%	7.80%
International Growth Equity	10.00%	7.80%
Core Fixed Income	5.00%	2.50%
Private Real Estate	10.00%	4.50%
Total	100.00%	

Net OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability related to the RHCP was measured as of September 30, 2023 and 2022. The total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of October 1, 2021, for September 30, 2023 and 2022.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability as of September 30, 2023, was determined based on a roll-forward of the October 1, 2021, actuarial valuation. Below is a summary of the key actuarial assumptions used in the October 1, 2021, actuarial valuation:

3.00%
Service Based
7.75%
7.75%
4.50%

September 30, 2023 and 2022

15. Other Post-employment Benefits Plan (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (concluded)

GASB Statement No. 75 requires that the total OPEB liability should be determined either by an actuarial valuation as of the measurement date, or by utilizing update procedures to roll the OPEB liability forward to the measurement date. The update procedures should include amounts from an actuarial valuation as of a date no more than 30 months and 1 day earlier than the employer's most recent fiscal year-end.

Mortality Rate

Mortality rates were based on the PubG-2010 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table for Males or Females, as appropriate, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on Scale MP-2018.

Discount Rate

The discount rates used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.75% compounded annually, net of investment expenses, as of September 30, 2023 and 2022. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that City Contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

15. Other Post-employment Benefits Plan (continued)

Changes in Net OPEB Liability (Asset) for GRU

Changes in Net OPEB Liability (Asset) for GRU for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands):

	Increase (Decrease)					
	Total OPEB		Plan Fiduciary		Net OPEB	
	L	₋iability	Net Position		Liability (Asset)	
Balances at 10/01/2022	\$	27,469	\$	23,276	\$	4,193
Changes for the year:						_
Service cost		551		-		551
Interest		2,058		-		2,058
Differences between expected and actual experience		-		=		-
Changes in assumptions		-		=		-
Contributions - employer		-		524		(524)
Net investment income		-		2,786		(2,786)
Benefit payments		(1,786)		(1,786)		-
Administrative expense		-		(15)		15
Other changes *		(594)		(503)		(91)
Net changes		229		1,006		(777)
Balances at 09/30/2023	\$	27,698	\$	24,282	\$	3,416

^{*} Reflects a change in GRU's portion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as of September 30, 2023, and a change in asset value as of September 30, 2022.

	Increase (Decrease)							
	То	tal OPEB	Plan Fiduciary		Net OPEB			
	L	iability	Net Position		Liabi	ility (Asset)		
Balances at 10/01/2021	\$	28,599	\$	31,908	\$	(3,309)		
Changes for the year:								
Service cost		536		-		536		
Interest		1,930		-		1,930		
Differences between expected and actual experience		(1,725)		-		(1,725)		
Changes in assumptions		2,147		-		2,147		
Contributions - employer		-		620		(620)		
Net investment income		-		(4,998)		4,998		
Benefit payments		(2,030)		(2,030)		-		
Administrative expense		-		(6)		6		
Other changes *		(1,988)		(2,218)		230		
Net changes		(1,130)		(8,632)		7,502		
Balances at 09/30/2022	\$	27,469	\$	23,276	\$	4,193		

^{*} Reflects a change in GRU's portion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as of September 30, 2022, and a change in asset value as of September 30, 2021.

September 30, 2023 and 2022

15. Other Post-employment Benefits Plan (continued)

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rates

The following presents GRU's portion of the net OPEB liability (asset), calculated using the discount rate of 7.75% as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, as well as what the Plan's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate (in thousands):

	2023 Discount 1% Decrease Rate 6.75% 7.75%				1% Increas 8.75%		
Net OPEB liability (asset)	\$	6,210	\$	3,416	\$	1,329	
			:	2022			
	1% Decrease 6.75%			scount Rate 7.75%	1% Increase 8.75%		
Net OPEB liability (asset)	\$	6,905	\$	4,193	\$	2,015	

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates

The following presents GRU's portion of the net OPEB liability (asset), calculated using the health care cost trend rate of 4.5% as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, as well as what the Plan's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is one percentage-point lower or one percentage-point higher than the current rate (in thousands):

	2023 Health Care Cost Trend 1% Decrease 3.50% Rate 4.50%					ncrease
Net OPEB liability (asset)	\$	633	\$ 3,416		\$	7,078
			2022			
				ilth Care st Trend		
		ecrease 5.50%		Rate 1.50%		ncrease 5.50%
Net OPEB liability (asset)	\$	1,576	\$	4,193	\$	7,461

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

15. Other Post-employment Benefits Plan (continued)

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued RHCP financial report.

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

At September 30, 2023 and 2022, the City and GRU reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources (in thousands):

2023

	of Re	ed Outflows esources s Portion	Deferred Inflows of Resources GRU's Portion		
Differences between expected and actual experience Change in assumptions Net difference between projected and actual investment	\$	180 1,610	\$	1,817 2,737	
earnings on OPEB plan investments		2,278		-	
Total	\$	4,068	\$	4,554	
		20	122		
		20 ed Outflows esources		red Inflows	
	of Re	d Outflows	Deferr of R		
Differences between expected and actual experience	of Re	ed Outflows	Deferr of R	esources	
Differences between expected and actual experience Change in assumptions	of Ro GRU	ed Outflows esources s Portion	of Ro GRU	esources 's Portion	
·	of Ro GRU	ed Outflows esources s Portion	of Ro GRU	esources 's Portion 2,259	
Change in assumptions	of Ro GRU	ed Outflows esources s Portion	of Ro GRU	esources 's Portion 2,259	

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

15. Other Post-employment Benefits Plan (concluded)

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (concluded)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows (in thousands):

	Ne	et Deferred				
Year Ending	Outflows/(Inflows)					
September 30,	of	Resources				
2024	\$	288				
2025		(275)				
2026		434				
2027		(992)				
2028		59				
Thereafter		-				
Total	\$	(486)				

September 30, 2023 and 2022

16. Risk Management

GRU is exposed to various risks of loss related to the theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; employee injuries; and natural disasters. GRU is also subject to risk of loss arising from the ordinary course of business, including, but not limited to, claims for damages for personal injuries, employment-related claims, and breach of contract.

The risks of workers' compensation, auto liability and general liability are accounted for under the City of Gainesville General Insurance Fund. The City is self-insured for workers' compensation, auto liability and general liability but also carries excess coverage for workers' compensation, auto liability and general liabilities. Third-party coverage is currently maintained for workers' compensation claims in excess of \$350,000. GRU maintains an insurance reserve for the self-insured portion and uses a commercial carrier to purchase plant and machinery insurance. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year, and settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years. GRU reimburses the City for premiums and claims paid on its behalf, recording the appropriate expense.

An actuarial study was completed during fiscal year 2008 and resulted in an increase to the reserve liability for a total of \$3.3 million. The present value calculation assumes a rate of return of 4.5% with a confidence level of 75%. In 2022, the liability was adjusted to align with a three-year average of outstanding claims. In 2023, there is no change to the liability. For fiscal years 2023, 2022, and 2021, all claims were paid from current-year revenues.

Changes in the insurance reserve as of September 30 (in thousands):

Year Ending	Be	ginning					Ch	ange in	E	nding
September 30,	Ва	alance	С	laims	Pa	yments	R	eserve	Ва	alance
2023	\$	1,960	\$	863	\$	(863)	\$	-	\$	1,960
2022	\$	3,337	\$	1,503	\$	(1,503)	\$	(1,377)	\$	1,960
2021	\$	3,337	\$	699	\$	(699)	\$	-	\$	3,337

September 30, 2023 and 2022

17. Litigation

Jacob Rodgers v. William Stormant and City of Gainesville, d/b/a Gainesville Regional Utilities; Case No. 2016-CA-659 in the Circuit Court of the Eighth Judicial Circuit in and for Alachua County, Florida.

On October 7, 2015, a City-owned vehicle driven by a City employee collided with a vehicle. In February 2016, the plaintiff filed suit against the City employee, personally, and added the City as a defendant in June 2017. The trial was conducted in early May 2021. The jury reached a verdict of \$120 million against the City. The trial court denied the City's motion for a new trial, but granted a remittitur, reducing the overall award to \$18.3 million.

The plaintiff rejected the remittitur and filed a notice of appeal. The City subsequently filed a crossappeal as to the court's orders denying its motion for new trial and motion for directed verdict. Briefs were filed with Florida's First District Court of Appeal, and oral argument was scheduled for January 25, 2023. On January 18, 2023, however, the First District Court of Appeal issued an order cancelling the oral argument and relinquishing jurisdiction to the trial court to enter a Final Judgment. On January 30, 2023, the trial court entered the final judgment proposed by the Plaintiff/Appellant, awarding him the remitted damages, so that the appellate proceedings may go forward with a new date for oral argument. The City's cross-appeal persisted to oral argument. On September 7, 2023, the court heard oral argument from both parties, and subsequently issued an opinion on November 29, 2023, affirming the trial court's holding that the law of the case precluded the City from reasserting the issue of sovereign immunity, and reversing and remanding for a new trial limited to the issue of the alleged comparative negligence of Plaintiff/Appellee in failing to wear a seatbelt. The Court determined that the remitted damages award cannot be retried. Thus, the remitted damages award will operate as a cap on damages. On retrial, the City can seek to reduce its liability based on the comparative fault of the plaintiff and plaintiff's driver without facing the risk that the jury will award damages above the remitted amount. Also, the plaintiff will need to present his case on liability without presenting to the jury any evidence related to his damages.

The case is now remanded back to the trial court. Once judgment is entered, regardless of the amount, execution will lie only in the amount of the \$200,000 sovereign immunity cap. To the extent any potential judgment above \$200,000 exists after all appeals are exhausted, the plaintiff may file a claims bill to collect the excess from the City. Any claims bill must be heard and approved by both houses of the Florida Legislature and signed by the Governor. In the event a claims bill is approved directing the City to appropriate and pay plaintiff a sum in excess of \$200,000, the City plans to cover such liability with currently available utility system operating funds or through a borrowing. In the event a claims bill is approved directing the City to appropriate and pay plaintiff a sum in excess of \$200,000, the City plans to request the legislature structure such payment over a term of years that would allow the City to cover such liability with currently available operating funds or through a borrowing.

September 30, 2023 and 2022

18. Subsequent Events

Gainesville Regional Utilities Authority

On June 28, 2023, Florida Governor Ron DeSantis signed Bill CS/HB 1645 into law as Chapter 2023-348 (2023-348), Laws of Florida, which took effect on July 1, 2023. 2023-348 changes the governance of GRU to a governor appointed board known as the Gainesville Regional Utilities Authority (Authority), upon installation of the Authority's members. The law replaced existing governance of the Gainesville City Commission with the Authority. The installation of four of the five Authority members took place on October 4, 2023. GRU's budget and rates will now be regulated by the Authority.

Sale of Trunked Radio System (TRS)

On December 7, 2023, Gainesville Regional Utilities Authority Board approved the sale of the utility's public safety radio system to Alachua County. Due to the perceived risk associated with the change in governance as mentioned above, the County conditioned the sale on the entry of an Estoppel Agreement by the City Commission agreeing not to attempt to undo the sale of the Trunked Radio System. An Estoppel Agreement between Gainesville City Commissioners and Alachua County Board of County Commissioners related to the sale of the trunked radio system was recommended by city staff and approved by City Commissioners on December 14, 2023.

On December 28, 2023, Alachua County and Gainesville Regional Utilities Authority as a unit of the City of Gainesville, completed the acquisition/sale. A condition of the sale is for GRU to apply the entirety of the purchase price from the sale to pay down telecommunication's debt obligations, as the debt obligations come due.



Gainesville Regional Utilities Schedules of Combined Net Revenues in Accordance with Bond Resolution For the Years Ended September 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
Revenues:		
Electric system:		
Sales of electricity	\$ 321,199,772	\$ 362,473,147
Transfer from (to) rate stabilization	(5,192,857)	9,316,848
Other revenue	5,773,452	6,375,742
Other income	7,175,637	2,760,932
Build America Bonds	2,692,700	2,746,092
Total electric system revenues	331,648,704	383,672,761
Water system:		
Sales of water	35,696,611	36,761,847
Transfer from (to) rate stabilization	(253,461)	347,214
Other revenue	4,692,644	3,563,209
Other income	757,988	382,541
Build America Bonds	772,038	784,074
Total water system revenues	41,665,820	41,838,885
Wastewater system:		45.050.050
Sales of services	48,391,425	45,658,058
Transfer from (to) rate stabilization	(3,955,015)	1,797,451
Other revenue	6,276,200	6,739,826
Other income	915,353	276,151
Build America Bonds	896,761	906,040
Total wastewater system revenues	52,524,724	55,377,526
Gas system:		
Sales of gas	28,435,985	31,908,417
Transfer from (to) rate stabilization	445,982	815,474
Other revenue	500,318	507,408
Other income	442,401	198,056
Build America Bonds	564,934	575,905
Total gas system revenues	30,389,620	34,005,260
Tologommunications system:		
Telecommunications system: Sales of services	12,198,042	12,272,670
Other revenue	12,196,042	69,854
Other income	120, 9 53 174,830	109,636
Total telecommunications system revenues	12,493,825	12,452,160
rotal totoonimumoations system revenues	12,733,023	12,702,100
Total revenues	\$ 468,722,693	\$ 527,346,592

Continued on next page.

Gainesville Regional Utilities Schedules of Combined Net Revenues in Accordance with Bond Resolution (concluded) For the Years Ended September 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
Operation, maintenance and administrative expenses:		
Electric system: Fuel expense Operation and maintenance Administrative and general Total electric system expenses	\$ 109,346,516 65,404,392 28,696,866 203,447,774	\$ 154,038,253 64,076,107 23,761,786 241,876,146
Water system: Operation and maintenance Administrative and general Total water system expenses	13,306,416 8,159,674 21,466,090	14,355,793 5,412,384 19,768,177
Wastewater system: Operation and maintenance Administrative and general Total wastewater system expenses	18,209,846 7,851,551 26,061,397	16,875,304 5,836,662 22,711,966
Gas system: Fuel expense - purchased gas Operation and maintenance Administrative and general Total gas system expenses	12,826,202 3,318,760 3,741,422 19,886,384	15,875,371 2,821,399 2,733,163 21,429,933
Telecommunications system: Operation and maintenance Administrative and general Total telecommunications system expenses Total expenses	9,399,316 1,536,830 10,936,146 281,797,791	8,900,755 1,129,918 10,030,673 315,816,895
Net revenue in accordance with bond resolution: Electric Water Wastewater Gas Telecommunications	128,200,930 20,199,730 26,463,327 10,503,236 1,557,679	141,796,615 22,070,708 32,665,560 12,575,327 2,421,487
Total net revenues in accordance with bond resolution	\$ 186,924,902	\$ 211,529,697
Aggregate bond debt service	\$ 109,677,918	\$ 107,117,764
Aggregate bond debt service coverage ratio	1.70	1.97
Total debt service	\$ 109,677,918	\$ 107,117,764
Total debt service coverage ratio	1.70	1.97

Gainesville Regional Utilities Schedules of Net Revenues in Accordance with Bond Resolution – Electric Utility System For the Years Ended September 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
Revenues		
Residential Non-residential	\$ 86,883,922 98,066,793	\$ 84,703,247 96,360,436
Fuel adjustment Sales for resale Utility surcharge	109,346,516 - 4,858,381	154,038,253 1,142,634 4,831,818
Other electric sales Total sales of electricity	22,044,160 321,199,772	21,396,759 362,473,147
Transfer from (to) rate stabilization Other revenue Other income Build America Bonds	(5,192,857) 5,773,452 7,175,637 2,692,700	9,316,848 6,375,742 2,760,932 2,746,092
Total revenues	331,648,704	383,672,761
Operation, maintenance and administrative expenses Fuel expense Power production Transmission and distribution Administrative and general Total operation, maintenance, and administrative expenses	109,346,516 46,642,524 18,761,868 28,696,866 203,447,774	154,038,253 45,568,743 18,507,364 23,761,786 241,876,146
Total net revenues in accordance with bond resolution Less transfer to (from) other funds: Debt service Debt service - debt defeasance UPIF contributions	\$ 128,200,930 79,086,522 (3,460,000) 27,349,341	78,993,192 (7,185,000) 24,770,690
Transfer to City of Gainesville General Fund Transfer to City of Gainesville General Fund for county streetlights Transfer to debt defeasance Retain in revenue funds Net impact to rate stabilization - addition (reduction)	22,311,376 (800,000) 3,713,691 	23,388,369 - 3,711,977 18,117,387
Tet impact to rate stabilization addition (reduction)	-	<u> </u>

Gainesville Regional Utilities Schedules of Net Revenues in Accordance with Bond Resolution – Water Utility System For the Years Ended September 30, 2023 and 2022

	 2023	2022
Revenues		
Residential	\$ 21,614,512	\$ 22,493,753
Non-residential	11,451,237	11,468,150
Utility surcharge	2,630,862	2,799,944
Total sales of water	35,696,611	36,761,847
Transfer from (to) rate stabilization	(253,461)	347,214
Other revenue	4,692,644	3,563,209
Other income	757,988	382,541
Build America Bonds	772,038	784,074
Total revenues	41,665,820	41,838,885
Operation, maintenance, and administrative expenses		
Transmission and distribution	3,101,617	4,572,455
Treatment	10,204,799	9,783,338
Administrative and general	8,159,674	5,412,384
Total operation, maintenance, and administrative expenses	21,466,090	19,768,177
Total net revenues in accordance with bond resolution	\$ 20,199,730	\$ 22,070,708
Less transfer to (from) other funds:		
Debt service	9,462,816	8,736,112
UPIF contributions	6,371,313	6,765,625
Transfer to City of Gainesville General Fund	4,045,394	4,426,217
Transfer to debt defeasance	320,207	319,915
Retain in revenue funds	-	1,822,839
Net impact to rate stabilization - addition (reduction)	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>

Gainesville Regional Utilities Schedules of Net Revenues in Accordance with Bond Resolution – Wastewater Utility System For the Years Ended September 30, 2023 and 2022

	 2023	2022
Revenues		
Residential	\$ 31,972,534	\$ 30,223,434
Non-residential	12,855,189	12,037,848
Utility surcharge	3,563,702	3,396,776
Total sales of services	48,391,425	45,658,058
Transfer from (to) rate stabilization	(3,955,015)	1,797,451
Other revenue	6,276,200	6,739,826
Other income	915,353	276,151
Build America Bonds	896,761	906,040
Total revenues	52,524,724	55,377,526
Operation, maintenance, and administrative expenses		
Collection	7,045,038	6,134,498
Treatment	11,164,808	10,740,806
Administrative and general	 7,851,551	5,836,662
Total operation, maintenance, and administrative expenses	 26,061,397	22,711,966
Total net revenues in accordance with bond resolution	\$ 26,463,327	\$ 32,665,560
Less transfer to (from) other funds:		
Debt service	13,634,605	12,577,473
UPIF contributions	7,625,160	8,314,263
Transfer to City of Gainesville General Fund	4,840,760	5,346,802
Transfer to debt defeasance	362,802	362,573
Retain in revenue funds	 -	6,064,449
Net impact to rate stabilization - addition (reduction)	\$ -	\$

Gainesville Regional Utilities Schedules of Net Revenues in Accordance with Bond Resolution – Gas Utility System For the Years Ended September 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023		2022
Revenues			
Residential	\$ 8,133,562	\$	8,437,770
Non-residential	5,630,682	•	5,663,328
Purchased gas adjustment	12,826,202		15,875,371
Utility surcharge	570,389		587,152
Other gas sales	1,275,150		1,344,796
Total sales of gas	28,435,985		31,908,417
Transfer from (to) rate stabilization	445,982		815,474
Other revenue	500,318		507,408
Other income	442,401		198,056
Build America Bonds	564,934		575,905
Total revenues	30,389,620		34,005,260
Operation, maintenance, and administrative expenses			
Fuel expense - purchased gas	12,826,202		15,875,371
Operation and maintenance	3,318,760		2,821,399
Administrative and general	3,741,422		2,733,163
Total operation, maintenance, and administrative expenses	19,886,384		21,429,933
Total net revenues in accordance with bond resolution	\$ 10,503,236	\$	12,575,327
Less transfer to (from) other funds:			
Debt service	5,005,296		4,762,668
UPIF contributions	3,503,680		4,762,422
Transfer to City of Gainesville General Fund	1,830,712		1,799,797
Transfer to debt defeasance	163,548		163,465
Retain in revenue funds	 -		1,086,975
Net impact to rate stabilization - addition (reduction)	\$ -	\$	-

Gainesville Regional Utilities Schedules of Net Revenues in Accordance with Bond Resolution – Telecommunications System For the Years Ended September 30, 2023 and 2022

	 2023	2022
Revenues		
Telecommunications	\$ 7,355,676	\$ 7,282,003
Trunking radio	2,653,062	2,760,010
Tower leasing	2,189,304	2,230,657
Total sales of services	12,198,042	12,272,670
Other revenue	120,953	69,854
Other income	174,830	109,636
Total revenues	12,493,825	12,452,160
Operation, maintenance, and administrative expenses		
Operation and maintenance	9,399,316	8,900,755
Administrative and general	1,536,830	1,129,918
Total operation, maintenance, and administrative expenses	10,936,146	10,030,673
Total net revenues in accordance with bond resolution	\$ 1,557,679	\$ 2,421,487
Less transfer to (from) other funds:		
Debt service	2,488,679	2,048,319
UPIF contributions	1,356,717	1,149,559
Transfer to City of Gainesville General Fund	1,254,758	1,321,815
Transfer to debt defeasance	113,342	113,265
Intercompany loan	 (3,655,817)	(2,211,471)
Net impact to rate stabilization - addition (reduction)	\$ _	\$

Gainesville Regional Utilities Notes to Schedules of Net Revenues in Accordance with Bond Resolution For the Years Ended September 30, 2023 and 2022

The Schedules of Net Revenues in Accordance with Bond Resolution are in compliance with the bond resolution and do not agree to the audited Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. The difference is due mainly to the exclusion of the following noncash activities:

- ^o Amounts to be recovered from future revenue
- ^o Depreciation and amortization expense
- ^o Capital contributions

Gainesville Regional Utilities Combining Statement of Net Position September 30, 2023

	Electric	Water	Wastewater	Gas	GRUCom	Combined
Assets						
Current assets:						
Cash and investment	\$ 15,316,368	\$ 1,152,079	\$ 3,717,593	\$ 3,486,940	\$ 2,161,794	\$ 25,834,774
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for						
uncollectible accounts	48,003,446	4,973,444	6,646,866	3,016,759	2,702,201	65,342,716
Inventories:						
Fuel	18,661,824	-	-	-	-	18,661,824
Materials and supplies	20,119,904	10,572,021	515,352	3,034,440	577,055	34,818,772
Regulatory assets	40,951	-	-	1,225,000	-	1,265,951
Other assets	2,194,013	43,951	144,408	253,371	225,821	2,861,564
Total current assets	104,336,506	16,741,495	11,024,219	11,016,510	5,666,871	148,785,601
Restricted and internally designated assets:						
Current:						
Utility deposits - cash and investments	7,084,120	682,171	477,794	273,786	-	8,517,871
Debt service - cash and investments	49,158,912	6,904,426	9,177,553	3,554,905	1,273,720	70,069,516
Noncurrent:						
Debt defeasance - cash and investments	1,175,193	466,004	802,780	555,253	432,320	3,431,550
Fuel hedges - cash and investments	9,408,336	_	-	1,531,589	-	10,939,925
Rate stabilization - cash and investments	31,514,393	16,492,008	16,830,634	6,465	1,003	64,844,503
Construction fund - cash and investments	50,286,884	22,240,303	103,808,782	1,824,825	10,220	178,171,014
Utility plant improvement fund - cash and investments	36,737,937	2,954,774	2,329,529	10,878,841	3,079,835	55,980,916
Total restricted and internally designated assets	185,365,775	49,739,686	133,427,072	18,625,664	4,797,098	391,955,295
Noncurrent assets:						_
					19,282,835	19,282,835
Long-term lease receivable	27 000 004	2 540 246	40,000,700	1 001 017		
Fair value of derivative instruments	27,800,961	3,549,316	12,020,789	1,001,917	33,110	44,406,093
Investment in The Energy Authority	8,393,411	-		1,181,757	7 000 500	9,575,168
Regulatory assets	150,607,868	20,149,953	25,779,262	13,777,164	7,009,592	217,323,839
Other assets	3,728,958	1,385,199	968,547	598,819	249,060	6,930,583
Total noncurrent assets	190,531,198	25,084,468	38,768,598	16,559,657	26,574,597	297,518,518
Capital assets:						
Utility plant in service	2,101,955,386	345,399,707	476,858,100	116,146,724	76,365,582	3,116,725,499
Right-of-use Asset	5,055,604	2,668,057	1,903,526	1,237,827	596,905	11,461,919
Less: accumulated depreciation and						
amortization	(888,208,968) (171,922,532)	(226,421,377)	(73,210,534)	(51,072,435)	(1,410,835,846)
	1,218,802,022	176,145,232	252,340,249	44,174,017	25,890,052	1,717,351,572
Construction in progress	53,997,603	28,923,203	44,779,251	9,003,541	2,681,636	139,385,234
Net capital assets	1,272,799,625	205,068,435	297,119,500	53,177,558	28,571,688	1,856,736,806
Total assets	1,753,033,104	296,634,084	480,339,389	99,379,389	65,610,254	2,694,996,220
Deferred outflows of resources:						
Unamortized loss on refundings of bonds	3,414,069	1,129,053	1,451,295	549,612	91,749	6,635,778
Accumulated decrease in fair value of	-, ,	, .,	, - ,	,-	, ,	-,,
hedging derivatives	4,833,000	_	-	822,372	-	5,655,372
General Employees' Pension plan costs	15,038,461	2,649,123	3,585,683	1,257,665	1,123,871	23,654,803
Other post-employment benefits plan	2,585,931	455,529	616,574	216,261	193,255	4,067,550
Total deferred outflows of resources	25,871,461	4,233,705	5,653,552	2,845,910	1,408,875	40,013,503
Tatal assets and defermed outflows						
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 1 778 904 565	\$ 300 867 789	\$ 485 992 941	\$ 102 225 200	\$ 67 019 129	\$ 2,735,009,723
5. 1555tiroe5	Ψ 1,770,904,303	\$ 000,007,709	Ψ 1 00,332,341	Ψ 102,220,299	ψ 01,013,129	Ψ 2,100,000,120

Continued on next page.

Gainesville Regional Utilities Combining Statement of Net Position (concluded) September 30, 2023

	Electric	Water	Wastewater	Gas	GRUCom	Combined
Liabilities						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 14,880,063	\$ 1,952,930	\$ 1,712,455	\$ 487,971	\$ 520,149	\$ 19,553,568
Fuels payable	6,538,411	-	-	474,590	-	7,013,001
Intercompany loan	(2,423,807)	(457,708)	(2,496,756)	(3,688,640)	9,066,911	-
Due to other funds	6,642,963	(237,947)	1,076,667	1,859,191	64,769	9,405,643
Fuel adjustment	4,541,515	-	-	1,895,781	-	6,437,296
Other liabilities	1,414,843	533,841	446,662	669,096	110,814	3,175,256
Total current liabilities	31,593,988	1,791,116	739,028	1,697,989	9,762,643	45,584,764
Current liabilities from restricted assets:						
Utility deposits	7,076,165	682,171	477,794	273,787	_	8,509,917
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,402,116	1,601,833	5,125,159	66,442	134,251	11,329,801
Utilities system revenue bonds	26,546,504	3,141,040	3,794,069	1,812,259	386,128	35,680,000
Accrued interest payable	21,527,133	2,930,311	4,534,953	1,517,805	903,509	31,413,711
Other liabilities	17,651	5,137	14,886	1,058	360	39,092
Total payable from restricted assets	59,569,569	8,360,492	13,946,861	3,671,351	1,424,248	86,972,521
Long-term debt:						
Utilities system revenue bonds	1,232,539,319	168,188,054	289,841,833	68,875,714	53,990,080	1,813,435,000
Long-term liability - leases	52,126	_	935	_	156,425	209,486
Long-term liability - SBITA	1,255,191	716,400	545,447	331,166	20,706	2,868,910
Unamortized bond premium/discount	62,006,460	8,046,098	19,165,679	3,103,520	216,700	92,538,457
Fair value of derivative instruments	5,270,426	-	_	857,976	_	6,128,402
Total long-term debt	1,301,123,522	176,950,552	309,553,894	73,168,376	54,383,911	1,915,180,255
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Reserve for insurance claims	1,198,968	355,415	299,193	106,275	149	1,960,000
Reserve for environmental liability	-	-	-	708,000	-	708,000
Net pension liability	30,272,117	5,332,633	7,217,907	2,531,654	2,262,329	47,616,640
Net other post-employment benefits liability	2,171,688	382,557	517,805	181,618	162,297	3,415,965
Due to other funds	62,715,955	11,047,828	14,953,626	5,244,929	4,686,958	98,649,296
Other noncurrent liabilities	141,072	79,088	81,189	40,231	66,948	408,528
Total noncurrent liabilities	96,499,800	17,197,521	23,069,720	8,812,707	7,178,681	152,758,429
Total liabilities	1,488,786,879	204,299,681	347,309,503	87,350,423	72,749,483	2,200,495,969
Deferred inflows of resources:						
Rate stabilization	33,270,012	17,252,701	17,485,818	(464,472)	(5,052,878)	62,491,181
Accumulated increase in fair value of hedging derivatives	27,858,870	3,565,233	12,040,089	1,008,317	33,110	44,505,619
General Employees' Pension plan costs	192,173	33,853	45,821	16,071	14,362	302,280
Other post-employment benefits plan	2,894,682	509,917	690,191	242,082	216,329	4,553,201
Leases	_	_	_	_	20,357,062	20,357,062
Total deferred inflows of resources	64,215,737	21,361,704	30,261,919	801,998	15,567,985	132,209,343
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	(1,346,072)	46,207,132	83,447,311	(13,566,358)	(26,341,695)	88,400,318
Restricted (Note 9)	62,607,976	6,166,401	6,314,471	13,385,884	8,503,567	96,978,299
Unrestricted	164,640,045	22,832,871	18,659,737	14,253,352	(3,460,211)	216,925,794
Total net position	225,901,949	75,206,404	108,421,519	14,072,878	(21,298,339)	402,304,411
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and net position	\$ 1,778,904,565	\$ 300,867,789	\$ 485,992,941	\$ 102,225,299	\$ 67,019,129	\$ 2,735,009,723

Gainesville Regional Utilities Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

		Electric	Water	١	Nastewater	Gas	GRUCom	Combined
Operating revenue:								
Sales and service charges	\$	321,199,773	\$ 35,696,611	\$	48,391,425 \$	28,435,985	\$ 11,473,359 \$	445,197,153
Transfers from (to) rate stabilization		(5,192,857)	(253,461)		(3,955,015)	445,982	-	(8,955,351)
Amounts to be recovered from (to)								
future revenue		(3,593,002)	-		-	-	-	(3,593,002)
Other operating revenue		6,620,994	4,692,644		6,372,700	500,319	120,953	18,307,610
Total operating revenues		319,034,908	40,135,794		50,809,110	29,382,286	11,594,312	450,956,410
Operating expenses:								
Operation and maintenance		174,894,659	13,334,301		18,235,586	17,304,431	9,399,315	233,168,292
Administrative and general		24,874,064	7,666,396		7,177,073	3,464,328	1,051,177	44,233,038
Depreciation and amortization		70,047,291	11,619,038		15,047,333	4,050,785	3,330,261	104,094,708
Total operating expenses	_	269,816,014	32,619,735		40,459,992	24,819,544	13,780,753	381,496,038
Operating income		49,218,894	7,516,059		10,349,118	4,562,742	(2,186,441)	69,460,372
Non-operating income (expense):								
Interest income		3,023,619	796,711		2,082,062	312,041	804,791	7,019,224
Interest expense		(44,307,061)	(6,648,108)		(9,693,263)	(3,277,921)	(2,199,766)	(66,126,119)
Other interest related income, BABs		2,692,700	772,038		896,762	564,934	-	4,926,434
Other Income (expense)		1,606,497	(358,669)		306,800	(36,261)	(173,966)	1,344,401
Total non-operating income (expenses)		(36,984,245)	(5,438,028)		(6,407,639)	(2,437,207)	(1,568,941)	(52,836,060)
Income before capital contributions and transfers		12,234,649	2,078,031		3,941,479	2,125,535	(3,755,382)	16,624,312
Capital contributions:								
Contributions from third parties Reduction of plant cost recovered		325,599	38,296		327,935	-	-	691,830
through contributions		(325,599)	-		-	-	-	(325,599)
Net capital contributions	_	-	38,296		327,935	-	-	366,231
Transfers from (to)								
City of Gainesville General Fund		(22,311,376)	(4,045,394)		(4,840,760)	(1,830,712)	(1,254,758)	(34,283,000)
		(22,311,376)	(4,045,394)		(4,840,760)	(1,830,712)	(1,254,758)	(34,283,000)
Change in net position		(10,076,727)	(1,929,067)		(571,346)	294,823	(5,010,140)	(17,292,457)
Net position – beginning of year		235,978,676	77,135,471		108,992,865	13,778,055	(16,288,199)	419,596,868
Net position – end of year	\$	225,901,949	\$ 75,206,404	\$	108,421,519 \$	14,072,878	\$ (21,298,339) \$	402,304,411

Gainesville Regional Utilities Schedule of Utility Plant Properties – Combined Utility System

	5	Balance September 30,		Sales, Retirements,	S	Balance September 30,
		2022	Additions	and Transfers		2023
Plant in service						
Electric utility system:						
Production plant	\$	1,480,926,451	\$ 14,131,683	\$ 612,347	\$	1,494,445,787
Transmission and distribution plant		440,715,521	28,168,548	3,664,556		465,219,513
General and common plant		143,293,089	5,215,154	1,162,554		147,345,689
Total electric system		2,064,935,061	47,515,385	5,439,457		2,107,010,989
Water utility system:						
Supply, pumping, and treatment plant		96,683,824	-	-		96,683,824
Transmission and distribution plant		217,436,037	8,443,319	1,414,037		224,465,319
General and common plant		24,398,657	2,829,226	309,262		26,918,621
Total water system		338,518,518	11,272,545	1,723,299		348,067,764
Wastewater utility system:						
Pumping and treatment plant		160,839,264	-	-		160,839,264
Collection plant		231,607,354	11,136,419	226,331		242,517,442
Reclaimed water plant		42,416,972	6,482	-		42,423,454
General and common plant		30,985,475	3,074,041	1,078,049		32,981,467
Total wastewater system		465,849,065	14,216,942	1,304,380		478,761,627
Gas utility system:						
Distribution plant		91,429,579	2,808,019	-		94,237,598
General and common plant		17,452,975	1,096,658	53,316		18,496,317
Plant acquisition adjustment		4,650,636	-	-		4,650,636
Total gas system		113,533,190	3,904,677	53,316		117,384,551
Telecommunications system:						
Distribution plant		60,901,868	658,899	1,993		61,558,774
General and common plant		15,249,478	154,235	-		15,403,713
Total telecommunications system		76,151,346	813,134	1,993		76,962,487
Total plant in service	\$	3,058,987,180	\$ 77,722,683	\$ 8,522,445	\$	3,128,187,418
Construction in progress						
Electric system	\$	53,266,071	\$ 44,981,091	\$ 44,249,559	\$	53,997,603
Water system		18,624,226	19,785,356	9,486,378		28,923,203
Wastewater system		27,531,095	30,035,383	12,787,227		44,779,251
Gas system		6,494,447	5,652,184	3,143,091		9,003,541
Telecommunications system		996,519	 2,352,021	 666,904		2,681,636
Total construction in progress	\$	106,912,358	\$ 102,806,035	\$ 70,333,159	\$	139,385,234

Gainesville Regional Utilities Schedule of Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization – Combined Utility System

	S	Balance eptember 30, 2022	Additions	Sales, etirements, I Adjustments	Balance September 30, 2023
Electric utility system:				-	
Production plant	\$	498,327,140	\$ 46,906,362	\$ (110,642)	\$ 545,344,144
Transmission and distribution plant		240,436,766	16,367,504	1,582,683	255,221,587
General and common plant		82,388,106	6,101,776	846,645	87,643,237
Total electric system		821,152,012	69,375,642	2,318,686	888,208,968
Water utility system:					
Supply, pumping, and treatment plant		42,220,115	4,026,610	-	46,246,725
Transmission and distribution plant		107,451,128	6,059,415	565,124	112,945,419
General plant		11,465,629	1,605,106	340,347	12,730,388
Total water system		161,136,872	11,691,131	905,471	171,922,532
Wastewater utility system:					
Pumping and treatment plant		82,450,782	4,937,164	-	87,387,946
Collection plant		105,147,381	7,212,664	156,122	112,203,923
Reclaimed water plant		9,002,254	1,075,681	-	10,077,935
General plant		15,920,402	1,947,184	1,116,013	16,751,573
Total wastewater system		212,520,819	15,172,693	1,272,135	226,421,377
Gas utility system:					
Distribution plant		55,998,072	3,092,891	-	59,090,963
General plant		8,553,702	989,940	74,708	9,468,934
Plant acquisition adjustment		4,646,571	-	(4,066)	4,650,637
Total gas system		69,198,345	4,082,831	70,642	73,210,534
Telecommunications system:					
Distribution plant		43,019,880	2,630,844	768	45,649,956
General plant		4,699,316	602,486	(120,677)	5,422,479
Total telecommunications system		47,719,196	3,233,330	(119,909)	51,072,435
Total depreciation and amortization	\$	1,311,727,244	\$ 103,555,627	\$ 4,447,025	\$ 1,410,835,846





Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Gainesville Regional Utilities Authority of Gainesville Regional Utilities

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of Gainesville Regional Utilities (the GRU), which comprise the GRU's statement of net position as of September 30, 2023, and the related statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 27, 2024. Our report included an emphasis of matter paragraph relative to the adoption of provisions of GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, effective October 1, 2022. Our report is not modified with respect to this matter.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the GRU's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the GRU's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the GRU's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

Baker Tilly US, LLP

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the GRU's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of This Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Madison, Wisconsin February 27, 2024