

Washington Gas Light Company

Annual Financial Report

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Washington Gas Light Company

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SAFE HARBOR FOR FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Washington Gas Light Company (Washington Gas) is an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of, among other entities, AltaGas Ltd. (AltaGas) and WGL Holdings, Inc (WGL). WGL is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of AltaGas. Except where the content clearly indicates otherwise, any reference in this report to “Washington Gas,” “we,” “us,” “our” or “the Company” refers to Washington Gas Light Company. References to “WGL” refer to WGL Holdings, Inc. and all of its subsidiaries.

Certain matters discussed in this report, excluding historical information, include forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 with respect to the outlook for earnings, revenues and other future financial business performance, strategies, financing plans and other expectations. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as, but not limited to, “estimates,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “believes,” “plans” and similar expressions, or future or conditional terms such as “will,” “should,” “would” and “could.” Forward-looking statements speak only as of the posting date of this report, and the Company assumes no duty to update them. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from forward-looking statements or historical performance may include, but are not limited to the following. Please refer to the Risk Factors of AltaGas' Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2022 for a more detailed discussion.

- cyberattacks, including cyberterrorism, or other information technology security breaches or failures;
- leaks, mechanical problems, incidents, or other operational issues that could affect public safety and the reliability of Washington Gas' distribution system;
- concerns involving climate change, including physical and transition risks;
- unusual weather conditions and changes in natural gas consumption patterns;
- political insecurity and civil unrest that could threaten Company property and personnel;
- the political climate globally, including potential escalation of military activity or acts of war, threats to strategic targets such as energy-related assets, or other civil unrest or activism that may have effects on general economic conditions;
- hazards involved in the storage, transportation, moving, and marketing of hydrocarbon products;
- the availability of natural gas supply or an inability to obtain an adequate supply of gas to satisfy present and future demands;
- challenges in securing the necessary transportation or storage capacity to deliver or acquire the volume of gas necessary to meet customer demands and future growth expectations;
- the outcome of new and existing matters before courts, regulators, government agencies or arbitrators;
- the extent, and the timing, to which we are allowed to recover from our customers, through the regulatory process, costs and expenses related to our operations and the ability of the Company to earn a reasonable rate of return on its invested capital;
- the inability to meet commitments under various orders and agreements associated with regulatory approvals for the 2018 merger between AltaGas and WGL (the Merger);
- the loss of certain administrative and management functions and services provided by AltaGas;
- changes in AltaGas' strategy or relationship with Washington Gas that could affect our performance or operations;
- the ability to access capital and the costs at which Washington Gas is able to access capital and credit markets, including changes in the credit ratings of Washington Gas, WGL, and AltaGas;
- disruptions or decline in the local economy in which Washington Gas operates;
- the credit-worthiness of customers, suppliers and derivatives counterparties;
- changes in the value of derivative contracts and the availability of suitable derivative counterparties;
- rules implementing the derivatives transaction provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act may impose costs on our derivatives activities;

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- failures of Washington Gas service providers that could negatively impact the Company's business;
- acts of nature and catastrophic events, including terrorist acts;
- the extent insurance losses exceed our insurance coverage;
- an inability to attract and retain key management and sufficiently skilled operational personnel;
- strikes or work stoppages by unionized employees;
- changes in the costs of providing retirement plan benefits;
- costs associated with certain legacy operations of Washington Gas and environmental remediation efforts;
- changes to government fiscal and trade policies;
- regulatory and financial risks related to pipeline safety legislation;
- changes to the tax code and our ability to quantify such changes and seek recovery for the manner in which corporate taxes are shared with customers; and
- changes in accounting principles and the effect of accounting pronouncements issued periodically by accounting standard-setting bodies.
- impacts related to the COVID-19 global health pandemic;

All such factors are difficult to predict accurately and are generally beyond the direct control of the Company. Readers are urged to use care and consider the risks, uncertainties and other factors that could affect the Company's business as described in this Annual Report.

GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Arrearage Management Plan (AMP): The AMP is designed to help customers in the District of Columbia lower or eliminate existing COVID-19 related arrearages and avoid disconnection by bringing their account balances current.

Accelerated Pipe Replacement Programs (APRPs): Programs focused on replacement activities, targeting specific piping materials, installed years and/or locations which are undertaken on an expedited basis in an effort to improve safety, system reliability and to reduce potential greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. See below for APRPs relating to various jurisdictions (PROJECTpipes for the District of Columbia, SAVE for Virginia, and STRIDE for Maryland).

Accounting Standards Codification (ASC): The source of authoritative generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Accounting Standards Update (ASU): An update issued to communicate changes to accounting codification.

Active Customer Meters: Natural gas meters that are physically connected to a building structure within the Washington Gas distribution system that are receiving natural gas distribution service.

AltaGas Ltd. (AltaGas): AltaGas is a Canadian corporation that became the parent company of Washington Gas and WGL Holdings, Inc. upon consummation of the Merger Agreement on July 6, 2018.

AltaGas Services (U.S.) Inc. (ASUS): ASUS is a wholly owned subsidiary of AltaGas. It is the parent company of certain AltaGas' U.S. subsidiaries, including Washington Gas and WGL.

Area-Wide Contract: A contract between Washington Gas and the General Services Administration for utility and energy-management services.

Asset Optimization Program: A program to optimize the value of Washington Gas' long-term natural gas transportation and storage capacity resources during periods when these resources are not being used to physically serve customers.

Bundled Service: Service in which customers purchase both the natural gas commodity and the distribution or delivery of the commodity from the local regulated utility. When customers purchase bundled service from Washington Gas, no mark-up is applied to the cost of the natural gas commodity that is passed through to customers.

CARE Ratemaking Adjustment (CRA): A billing mechanism in the state of Virginia that is designed to minimize the effect of factors such as conservation on utility net revenues.

City Gate: A point or measuring station at which a gas distribution company, such as Washington Gas, receives natural gas from an unaffiliated pipeline or transmission system.

Competitive Service Provider (CSP): Unregulated companies that sell natural gas and electricity directly to retail customers. WGL Energy Services is a CSP. Also referred to as **Third-party Marketer**.

Conservation and Ratemaking Efficiency (CARE Plan): Provides for the CRA as well as cost effective conservation and energy efficient programs.

COVID-19: A novel coronavirus that has caused a global pandemic.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC): An independent agency of the federal government that regulates the interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas, and oil. The FERC also reviews proposals to build liquefied natural gas terminals and interstate natural gas pipelines.

Financial Contract: A contract in which no commodity is transferred between parties and only cash payments are exchanged in amounts equal to the financial benefit of holding the contract.

Firm Customers: Customers whose natural gas supply will not be disrupted by the regulated utility to meet the needs of other customers. Typically, this class of customer comprises residential customers and most commercial customers.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP): A standard framework of accounting rules used to prepare, present and report financial statements in the United States of America.

Hampshire: Hampshire Gas Company is a subsidiary of WGL that provides regulated interstate natural gas storage services to Washington Gas under a FERC approved interstate storage service tariff.

Heating Degree Day (HDD): A measure of the variation in weather based on the extent to which the daily average temperature falls below 65 degrees Fahrenheit.

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Interruptible Customers: Large commercial customers whose service can be temporarily interrupted in order for the regulated utility to meet the needs of firm customers. These customers pay a lower delivery rate than firm customers and they must be able to readily substitute an alternate fuel for natural gas.

Lower-of-Cost or Net Realizable Value: The process of adjusting the value of inventory to reflect the lesser of its original cost or its net realizable value.

Mark-to-Market: The process of adjusting the carrying value of an asset or liability to reflect its current fair value.

MD OPC: Maryland Office of People's Counsel represents the interests of Maryland residential utility consumers of electricity, natural gas, telecommunications and private water services in state and federal regulatory and legislative proceedings.

Medium-term notes (MTNs): Unsecured notes issued under Washington Gas' previous shelf-registrations.

Merger Agreement: A reference to the agreement, consummated July 6, 2018, governing the merger of WGL into an indirect, wholly owned AltaGas subsidiary, with WGL surviving as an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of AltaGas (the Merger).

New Customer Meters Added: Natural gas meters that are newly connected to a building structure within the Washington Gas distribution system. Service may or may not have been activated.

NGQSS: Natural Gas Quality of Service Standards under the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations (DCMR).

Normal Weather: A forecast of expected HDDs based on historical HDD data.

PROJECTpipes: An APRP that provides a recovery mechanism for costs of eligible infrastructure replacements in the District of Columbia.

PSC of DC: The Public Service Commission of the District of Columbia is a three-member board that regulates Washington Gas' distribution operations in the District of Columbia.

PSC of MD: The Maryland Public Service Commission is a five-member board that regulates Washington Gas' distribution operations in Maryland.

Purchase of Receivables (POR): A program in Maryland and the District of Columbia, whereby Washington Gas purchases receivables from participating CSPs at approved discount rates.

Revenue Normalization Adjustment (RNA): A regulatory billing mechanism in the state of Maryland designed to stabilize the level of net revenues collected from customers by eliminating the effect of deviations in customer usage caused by variations in weather from normal levels, and other factors such as conservation.

Right of Use (ROU) Assets: ROU assets represent the right to use an underlying asset for the lease term.

SCC of VA: The Commonwealth of Virginia State Corporation Commission is a three-member board that regulates Washington Gas' distribution operations in Virginia.

SEMCO: SEMCO Energy, Inc., an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of AltaGas.

Service Territory: The region in which Washington Gas operates. The service territory includes the District of Columbia, and the surrounding metropolitan areas in Maryland and Virginia.

Steps to Advance Virginia's Energy Plan (SAVE Plan): An APRP that provides a recovery mechanism for costs of eligible infrastructure replacements in the state of Virginia.

Strategic Infrastructure Development and Enhancement Plan (STRIDE Plan): An APRP that provides a recovery mechanism for reasonable and prudent costs associated with infrastructure replacements in the state of Maryland.

Tariffs: Documents approved by the regulatory commission in each jurisdiction that set the prices Washington Gas may charge and the practices it must follow when providing utility service to its customers.

Therm: A natural gas unit of measurement that includes a standard measure for heating value. We report our natural gas sales and deliveries in therms. A therm of gas contains 100,000 British thermal units (BTUs) of heat, or the energy equivalent of burning approximately 100 cubic feet of natural gas under normal conditions. Ten million therms equal approximately one billion cubic feet of natural gas. A dekatherm is 10 therms and is abbreviated Dth.

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Third-party Marketer: See definition under *Competitive Service Provider (CSP)*.

Utility Net Revenues: A non-GAAP measure calculated as operating revenues less the associated cost of gas and applicable revenue taxes. The cost of gas associated with sales to customers and revenue taxes are generally pass through amounts.

Washington Gas: Washington Gas Light Company is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of WGL that sells and delivers natural gas primarily to retail customers in accordance with tariffs approved by the PSC of DC, the PSC of MD and the SCC of VA. As of the close of the Merger, all Washington Gas' common stock is held by Wrangler SPE LLC.

Weather Normalization Adjustment (WNA): A billing adjustment mechanism in Virginia that is designed to minimize the effect of variations from normal weather on utility net revenues.

WGL: WGL Holdings, Inc. (WGL) is a holding company that is the indirect parent company of Wrangler SPE LLC, Washington Gas Light Company and other subsidiaries. It is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of AltaGas.

WGL Energy Services: WGL Energy Services, Inc. is a subsidiary of WGL that sells natural gas and electricity to retail customers on an unregulated basis.

WGL Energy Systems: WGL Energy Systems, Inc. is a subsidiary of WGL, which provides commercial energy efficient and sustainable solutions to government and commercial clients.

Wrangler SPE LLC (Wrangler): Wrangler SPE LLC is a bankruptcy remote special purpose entity which owns all the shares of the common stock of Washington Gas. It was established as a wholly owned subsidiary of WGL following the merger at the direction of Washington Gas' regulators.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Introduction

This Management's Discussion and Analysis analyzes the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of Washington Gas. It includes management's narrative analysis of results of operations and reasons for material changes. This narrative discusses past financial results and potential factors that may affect future results, potential risks and approaches that may be used to manage them. Except where the content clearly indicates otherwise, "Washington Gas," "we," "us," "our" or the "Company" refers to Washington Gas Light Company.

Management's Discussion and Analysis is designed to provide an understanding of our operations and financial performance and should be read in conjunction with the company's financial statements and the Notes to Financial Statements.

Results of Operations

Washington Gas has one operating segment that engages in its core business of delivering and selling natural gas under tariffs approved by regulatory commissions in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia.

The following table summarizes the Company's financial and statistical data for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020.

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	Financial and Statistical Data			Increase/(Decrease)	
	Years Ended December 31,			2022 vs.	2021 vs.
	2022	2021	2020	2021	2020
Financial Data					
Operating revenues	\$ 1,747.3	\$ 1,449.1	\$ 1,234.3	\$ 298.2	\$ 214.8
Less: Cost of gas	715.6	520.2	328.2	195.4	192.0
Less: Revenue taxes	82.1	77.6	77.5	4.5	0.1
Total net revenues	949.6	851.3	828.6	98.3	22.7
Operation and maintenance	454.0	407.1	399.5	46.9	7.6
Depreciation and amortization	158.9	148.3	145.6	10.6	2.7
General taxes and other assessments	81.5	77.1	75.1	4.4	2.0
Operating income	255.2	218.8	208.4	36.4	10.4
Other income - net	44.9	40.3	21.7	4.6	18.6
Interest expense	77.8	65.7	65.4	12.1	0.3
Income before income taxes	222.3	193.4	164.7	28.9	28.7
Income tax expense	32.5	37.4	32.8	(4.9)	4.6
Net income	\$ 189.8	\$ 156.0	\$ 131.9	\$ 33.8	\$ 24.1
Statistical Data					
Sales Volumes (<i>millions of therms</i>) ^(a)					
Firm customers	1,408.4	1,324.0	1,267.8	84.4	56.2
Interruptible customers	243.0	239.9	244.9	3.1	(5.0)
Other	92.7	95.5	96.7	(2.8)	(1.2)
Total sales volumes	1,744.1	1,659.4	1,609.4	84.7	50.0
HDDs-Actual	3,696	3,400	3,269	296	131
Average active customer meters	1,222,000	1,208,000	1,201,000	14,000	7,000
Ending active customer meters	1,226,811	1,217,179	1,205,529	9,632	11,650
New customer meters added	11,159	13,695	12,480	(2,536)	1,215

^(a) Excludes sales volumes related to our asset optimization program.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

The \$33.8 million improvement in net income for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the prior year was primarily from higher net revenues driven by an increase in realized margins associated with our asset optimization program, the impact of rate cases and higher accelerated pipe replacement revenue surcharges. Partially offsetting the improvement in net income was higher operation and maintenance costs, increased depreciation and amortization expense and higher interest costs.

Revenue

Operating revenues increased by \$298.2 million in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the prior year, and was mainly driven by an increase in the cost of gas recovered due to higher gas commodity prices. In addition, revenues also increased due to the effects of colder weather, the impact of rate cases and higher accelerated pipe replacement revenue surcharges.

We utilize the non-GAAP measure of net revenues, calculated as revenues less the associated cost of energy and applicable revenue taxes, to assist in the analysis of profitability. The cost of the natural gas commodity and revenue taxes are included in the rates that Washington Gas charges to customers as reflected in operating revenues. Accordingly, changes in the cost of gas and revenue taxes associated with sales made to customers generally have no direct effect on utility net revenues, operating income or net income. Net revenues should not be considered an alternative to, or a more meaningful indicator of our operating performance than operating revenues. Additionally, net revenues may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies.

The table above reconciles net revenues to operating revenues for the reporting periods. Net revenues increased by \$98.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the prior year. The following explains the main drivers for the increase in net revenues.

Impact of rate cases

Favorable rate case impacts caused a \$26.3 million increase in net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the prior year due to new rates effective April 2021 for the District of Columbia and March 2021 for Maryland, and a proposed base rate increase being implemented, subject to refund, beginning in November 2022 for Virginia. The rate case impacts include increases from APRP revenues being transferred into base rates as a result of the rate cases.

APRP revenues

Approved APRPs in all jurisdictions drove a \$10.9 million increase in net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the prior year driven by the associated surcharge mechanism to recover the cost, including a return, on those capital investments. These revenues represent the surcharge only and exclude revenues transferred into base rates as a result of the rate cases.

Asset optimization

Realized margins associated with our asset optimization program increased \$51.2 million as a result of favorable market opportunities, which was partially offset by an increase in unrealized losses associated with derivatives of \$33.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to the prior year. Refer to Note 14 — *Derivatives* for a discussion of our asset optimization program and the related derivative transactions.

Estimated effects of weather and consumption patterns

Weather, as measured by HDDs, was 8.7 percent colder for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the prior year. In the District of Columbia, Washington Gas does not have a billing mechanism to offset the effects of weather or usage on net revenues. Natural gas consumption patterns may be affected by shifts in weather patterns and non-weather-related factors such as customer conservation. The estimated effects of weather and consumption patterns drove higher net revenue of approximately \$5.6 million.

Operation and maintenance expenses

Operating and maintenance expenses increased \$46.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the prior year. The increase was mainly driven by increased costs related to improving service and managing call volumes at our customer call center, leak mitigation efforts, higher bad debt expense and increased employee and consulting costs.

Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization increased \$10.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the prior year. The increase was driven mainly by capital additions.

General taxes and other assessments

The \$4.4 million increase in general taxes and other assessments for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the prior year was primarily associated with payroll and property taxes.

Other income - net

The increase in other income for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the prior year of \$4.6 million was due to higher net periodic benefit income associated with our pension and post-retirement plans.

Interest expense

The increase in interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the prior year of \$12.1 million was due to increased average long-term debt balances and higher interest rates on our commercial paper. Refer to Note 7 — *Short-Term Debt* and Note 8 — *Long-Term Debt* for our outstanding debt balances and weighted-average interest rates.

Income tax expense

The effective income tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2022 was 14.6% compared to 19.3% for the prior year. The change in effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the prior year was driven primarily by research and development federal tax credits, related to qualified research expenses from tax years prior to 2020. Refer to Note 9 — *Income Taxes* of the Notes to Financial Statements for details.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

General Factors Affecting Liquidity

Washington Gas generally meets its liquidity and capital needs through cash on hand, cash from operations, the issuance of commercial paper and long-term debt, and equity contributions from its parent companies. Access to short-term debt markets provides funding to our short-term liquidity requirements, the most significant of which include buying natural gas and pipeline capacity, and financing both accounts receivable and storage gas inventory. We have accessed long-term capital markets primarily to fund capital expenditures and retire matured long-term debt. Under the Merger commitments agreed to by AltaGas and Washington Gas, including other rules imposed by regulatory commissions or laws in Washington Gas' service territory, the Company is prohibited from making advances or issuing loans to an affiliate or parent holding company without prior regulatory commission approval.

Generally, pursuant to its Merger commitments, Washington Gas can make dividend payments in the ordinary course of business unless any of the following regulatory limitations apply: (i) Washington Gas will not pay dividends to its parent company if Washington Gas' senior unsecured debt rating is below investment grade or (ii) Washington Gas will not make a dividend payment to its parent company if the payment would result in its equity level dropping below 48%. At December 31, 2022, we had no significant restrictions on our cash balances or retained earnings that would affect the payment of dividends.

As of December 31, 2022, we believe that our cash flows from operations and sources of funding will provide sufficient liquidity to satisfy our operating activities, capital expenditures and financial obligations. Based on market conditions, we will continue to assess our liquidity needs, the ability to access capital markets for commercial paper or long-term debt financing, and potential impacts due to the ability of our customers to pay for services.

Short-Term Cash Requirements and Related Financing

Washington Gas has seasonal short-term cash requirements to fund the purchase of storage gas inventory in advance of the winter heating season. The Company collects the cost of gas under cost recovery mechanisms approved by our regulators.

In the first and fourth quarters of each year, Washington Gas' large sales volumes cause its cash requirements to peak when combined storage inventory, accounts receivable, and unbilled revenues are at their highest levels. In the second and third quarters of each year, after the heating season, Washington Gas typically experiences a seasonal net loss due to reduced demand for natural gas. During this period, large amounts of Washington Gas' current assets are converted to cash, which Washington Gas generally uses to reduce its debt.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Washington Gas uses short-term debt primarily in the form of commercial paper to fund seasonal cash requirements. Our policy is to maintain back-up bank credit facilities in an amount equal to or greater than our expected maximum short-term financing requirements. Washington Gas classifies certain commercial paper balances as "Long-term debt" on the balance sheets based on its ability and intent to refinance these balances on a long-term basis. At both December 31, 2022 and 2021, \$100.0 million of our commercial paper balance was classified as long term debt on Washington Gas' balance sheets. Bank credit balances available to Washington Gas under the existing credit facility, net of commercial paper balances, were \$133.6 million and \$223.0 million at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Washington Gas also has the ability to borrow up to \$200 million on a short-term basis from WGL. There was \$4.0 million outstanding at December 31, 2022, which was recorded in "Payable to associated companies" on Washington Gas' balance sheets.

Long-Term Cash Requirements and Related Financing

The primary drivers of our long-term cash requirements are capital expenditures and long-term debt maturities. Our capital expenditures primarily relate to adding new utility customers and system supply and maintaining the safety and reliability of Washington Gas' distribution system.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, Washington Gas issued two unsecured private placement notes with: (i) a \$25 million aggregate principal amount and 5.25% fixed interest rate that is due in December 2042, and (ii) a \$175 million aggregate principal amount and 5.33% fixed interest rate that is due in December 2052. During the year ended December 31, 2021, Washington Gas issued unsecured private placement notes with an aggregate principal amount of \$200.0 million and a 2.98% fixed interest rate that are due in December 2051. On December 10, 2020, Washington Gas issued MTNs with an aggregate principal amount of \$100.0 million and 3.65% fixed interest rate that are due in September 2049. These debt issuances were for funding general corporate purposes, including the retirement of short-term debt, capital expenditures, and working capital.

During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, Washington Gas received equity contributions from Wrangler in the total amount of \$110.0 million and \$225.0 million, respectively. Washington Gas did not receive any equity contributions during the year ended December 31, 2022.

Security Ratings

The table below reflects the current credit ratings for the outstanding debt instruments of Washington Gas. Changes in credit ratings may affect Washington Gas' cost of short-term and long-term debt and our access to the capital markets. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities. Credit ratings are subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organization and each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

Rating Service	Senior Unsecured	Commercial Paper
Fitch Ratings	A	F2
Moody's Investors Service	A3	P-2
Standard & Poor's Ratings Services	A-	A-2

Ratings Triggers and Certain Debt Covenants

Under the terms of Washington Gas' revolving credit facility and private placement note agreements, the ratio of consolidated financial indebtedness to consolidated total capitalization cannot exceed 0.65 to 1.0 (65.0%). At December 31, 2022, Washington Gas' ratio of consolidated financial indebtedness to consolidated total capitalization was 50.6%. In addition, Washington Gas is required to inform lenders of changes that might have a material effect on debt ratings. The failure to inform the lenders' agent of material changes might constitute default under the agreements. Additionally, failure to pay principal or interest on any other indebtedness may be deemed a default under our credit agreements. A default, if not remedied, may lead to obligations becoming immediately due and payable. In addition, the Washington Gas credit facility contain cross-default provisions, that would declare Washington Gas in default on its credit facility if it were to default on certain of its other indebtedness. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, we were in compliance with all of the covenants under our revolving credit facility and private placement notes.

Historical Cash Flows

The following table summarizes Washington Gas' net cash provided by (used in) operating, investing and financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,			Increase (decrease)	
	2022	2021	2020	2022 vs. 2021	2021 vs. 2020
	Cash provided by (used in):				
Operating activities	\$ 336.7	\$ 315.2	\$ 224.8	\$ 21.5	\$ 90.4
Financing activities	\$ 187.8	\$ 150.7	\$ 125.8	\$ 37.1	\$ 24.9
Investing activities	\$ (530.5)	\$ (473.6)	\$ (389.8)	\$ (56.9)	\$ (83.8)

Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities

Washington Gas' cash flows from operating activities principally reflect receipts from gas sales and payments for gas deliveries and operating costs. Cash flows provided by operating activities were \$336.7 million for 2022, compared to \$315.2 million in 2021. The increase was mainly due to higher net income, net of non-cash adjustments, partially offset by an increase in customer accounts receivable due to higher usage and gas costs.

Cash Flows Provided by Financing Activities

Net cash flows provided by financing activities were \$187.8 million in 2022 compared to \$150.7 million in 2021. This increase reflects a net increase in short term borrowing by \$147.5 million, partially offset by a decline in capital contributions from parent of \$110.0 million.

Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities

Net cash flows used in investing activities totaled \$530.5 million and \$473.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, which consists of capital expenditures.

The following table depicts our actual capital expenditures for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020. Our capital outlays include expenditures to extend service to new areas, and to ensure safe, reliable and improved service for our customers.

Capital Expenditures

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
New business ^(a)	\$ 92.8	\$ 80.0	\$ 82.1
System betterment:			
APRPs ^(b)	244.5	219.3	167.8
Expansion and other replacements	163.2	153.1	112.7
Other utility ^(c)	30.0	21.2	27.2
Total ^(d)	\$ 530.5	\$ 473.6	\$ 389.8

^(a) Includes certain projects that support the existing distribution system.

^(b) Represents capital expenditures (excluding cost of removal) approved under our APRPs in all jurisdictions. Refer to the section entitled "APRPs" below for a further discussion.

^(c) Represents capital expenditures on storage & pumping facilities, general plant and distribution equipment.

^(d) Excludes Allowance for Funds Used During Construction and cost of removal.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

APRPs. APRPs are in place in all three of our jurisdictions with an associated surcharge mechanism to recover the cost, including a return, on those capital investments between base rate cases. The following table summarizes the current status of our APRPs.

Jurisdiction	Estimated Cost	Expenditure to Date ^(a)	Status
District of Columbia	Estimated \$150 million over the period from January 2021 to December 2023, plus additional expenditures for subsequent phases upon approval.	\$85.0 million	The second phase of the accelerated utility pipe replacement programs in the District of Columbia (PROJECTpipes 2) ends in December 2023. On December 22, 2022, Washington Gas filed an application with the PSC of DC for PROJECTpipes 3, seeking approval of approximately \$671.8 million for the five year period from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2028.
Maryland	Estimated \$350 million over the five-year period from January 2019 to December 2023, plus additional expenditures for subsequent phases upon approval.	\$282.0 million	The second phase of the accelerated utility pipe replacement programs in Maryland (STRIDE 2.0) ends in December 2023. Beginning in March 2022 the Commission issued orders reducing the surcharge for 2022 and 2023 by 14.7 percent each year. Recovery of STRIDE expenditures not included in this surcharge will be requested through the normal rate-making process.
Virginia	Estimated \$525 million over the five year period from January 2018 to December 2022 and \$878 million over the five year period from January 2023 to December 2027, plus additional expenditures for subsequent phases upon approval.	\$525.0 million	The second phase of the accelerated pipe replacement programs in Virginia (SAVE 2.0) began in January 2018. On December 1, 2021, Washington Gas filed its proposed amendment for the 2023 to 2027 SAVE Plan, proposing to invest approximately \$889.0 million from 2023 to 2027 to replace higher risk pipeline and facilities in Virginia. On May 26, 2022, the Commonwealth of Virginia State Corporation Commission (SCC of VA) approved the proposed amendment with a total five-year spending cap of approximately \$878.0 million, which may be exceeded by up to 5 percent.

^(a) The APRPs are long-term projects with multiple phases for which expenditures are approved by the regulators and typically managed in multi-year increments. Expenditures to date only include amounts for the current programs described above, and exclude any expenditures made under prior increments of the programs. Actual regulatory filings may differ from reported amounts.

Refer to "Rates and Regulatory Matters" for a further discussion on rate case decisions during the periods including the transfer of costs from surcharge to base rate recovery.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Washington Gas did not have any material off-balance sheet arrangements as of, or subsequent to, December 31, 2022 or upon the date these consolidated financial statements were issued.

Credit Risk

Wholesale Credit Risk

Washington Gas enters into transactions with wholesale counterparties for the purpose of meeting firm ratepayer commitments, to optimize the value of its long-term capacity assets, and for hedging natural gas costs. Certain wholesale suppliers that sell natural gas to Washington Gas may have relatively low credit ratings or may not be rated by major credit rating agencies. In the event of a counterparty's failure to deliver contracted volumes of gas or fulfill its payment obligations, Washington Gas may incur losses if they are not passed through to its sales customers under the purchased gas cost adjustment mechanisms.

Washington Gas Light Company
Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Washington Gas operates under an existing wholesale counterparty credit policy that is designed to mitigate credit risks through requirements for credit enhancements including, but not limited to, letters of credit, parent guarantees and cash collateral when deemed necessary. In accordance with this policy, Washington Gas has obtained credit enhancements from certain of its counterparties. If certain counterparties or their guarantors meet the policy's creditworthiness criteria, Washington Gas may grant unsecured credit to those counterparties or their guarantors. The creditworthiness of all counterparties is continuously monitored.

The following table provides information on our credit exposure, net of collateral, to wholesale counterparties as of December 31, 2022.

Credit Exposure to Wholesale Counterparties (In millions)

Rating ^(a)	Exposure Before Credit Collateral ^(b)	Offsetting Credit Collateral Held ^(c)	Net Exposure	Number of Counterparties Greater Than 10% ^(d)	Net Exposure of Counterparties Greater Than 10%
Investment Grade	\$ 35.9	\$ —	\$ 35.9	3	\$ 31.6
Non-Investment Grade	9.3	9.3	—	—	—
No External Ratings	22.8	14.4	8.4	—	—

^(a) Investment grade is primarily determined using publicly available credit ratings of the counterparty. If the counterparty has provided a guarantee by a higher-rated entity (e.g., its parent), it is determined based upon the rating of its guarantor. Included in "Investment grade" are counterparties with a minimum Standard & Poor's or Moody's Investor Service rating of BBB- or Baa3, respectively.

^(b) Includes the net of all open positions on energy-related derivatives subject to mark-to-market accounting requirements and the net receivable/payable for the realized transactions. Amounts due from counterparties are offset by liabilities payable to those counterparties to the extent that contractual netting arrangements are in place.

^(c) Represents cash deposits and letters of credit received from counterparties, not adjusted for probability of default.

^(d) Using a percentage of the net exposure.

Retail Credit Risk

Washington Gas is at risk of non-payment of utility bills by customers. To manage this customer credit risk, Washington Gas may require cash deposits from high risk customers to cover payment of their bills until the requirements for the deposit refunds are met. Base rates include a provision for recovery of uncollectible accounts based on historical levels of charge offs of accounts receivable. Washington Gas also has a Gas Administrative Charge mechanism in all jurisdictions that includes an allowance for commodity amounts included in uncollectible accounts. In addition, Washington Gas has a POR program in Maryland and the District of Columbia, whereby it purchases receivables from participating energy marketers at approved discount rates, which incorporates the risk of non-payment by the retail customers for these receivables.

Market Risk

We are exposed to various forms of market risk including commodity price risk, weather risk and interest-rate risk. The following discussion describes these risks and our management of them.

Price Risk

Washington Gas faces price risk associated with the purchase and sale of natural gas. Washington Gas generally recovers the cost of the natural gas to serve customers through purchased gas cost adjustment mechanisms as approved in jurisdictional tariffs; therefore, a change in the price of natural gas generally has no direct effect on Washington Gas' net income. However, Washington Gas is responsible for following competitive and reasonable practices in purchasing natural gas for its customers.

To manage price risk associated with its natural gas supply to its firm customers, Washington Gas: (i) actively manages its gas supply portfolio to balance sales and delivery obligations; (ii) injects natural gas into storage during the summer months when prices are generally lower, and withdraws that gas during the winter heating season when prices are generally higher and (iii) assesses the option to enter into hedging contracts and other contracts that may qualify as derivative instruments related to the sale and purchase of natural gas.

Washington Gas executes commodity-related physical and financial contracts in the form of forward, futures and option contracts as part of an asset optimization program that is managed by its internal staff. Under this program, Washington Gas realizes value from its long-term natural gas transportation and storage capacity resources when they are not being fully used to serve utility customers. Regulatory sharing mechanisms in all three jurisdictions allow the profit from these transactions to be shared between Washington Gas' customers and shareholders.

Refer to Note 14 — *Derivatives* and Note 15 — *Fair Value Measurements* of the Notes to Financial Statements for a further discussion of our derivative activities and fair value measurements.

Weather Risk

The Company is exposed to various forms of weather risk due to seasonal operations, with a significant portion of its revenues derived from the delivery of natural gas to residential and commercial heating customers during the winter heating season. Weather conditions directly influence the volume of natural gas delivered by Washington Gas. Weather patterns tend to be more volatile during "shoulder" months within our calendar year. "Shoulder" months are those months in which Washington Gas is going into or coming out of the winter heating season. During the shoulder months within quarters ending June 30 (particularly in April and May) and December 31 (particularly in October and November), customer heating usage may not highly correlate with historical levels or with the level of heating degree days that occur, particularly when weather patterns experienced are not consistently cold or warm.

Billing Adjustment Mechanisms. In Maryland, Washington Gas has an RNA billing mechanism that is designed to stabilize the level of net revenues collected from Maryland customers by eliminating the effect of deviations in customer usage caused by variations in weather from normal levels and other factors such as conservation. In Virginia, Washington Gas has a WNA billing adjustment mechanism that is designed to eliminate the effect of variations in weather from normal levels on utility net revenues for residential, commercial and industrial and group metered apartment customers. Additionally, in Virginia, as part of the CARE plan, Washington Gas has a CRA mechanism that eliminates the effect of conservation and other usage variations for residential customers.

Washington Gas does not have a weather-related instrument or billing adjustment mechanism in the District of Columbia and as a result, its revenues are volume driven and current rates are based upon an assumption of normal weather. Without weather protection strategies, variations from normal weather will cause our earnings to increase or decrease depending on the weather pattern.

Interest-Rate Risk

We are exposed to interest-rate risk associated with our short-term and long-term financing. Washington Gas has previously utilized derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to the risk of interest-rate volatility, with resulting gains and losses typically being recovered through each jurisdiction's overall allowed rate of return.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, Washington Gas had outstanding commercial paper of \$316.4 million and \$227.0 million, respectively. The carrying amount of commercial paper approximates their fair value. At December 31, 2022, a change of 100 basis points in the underlying average interest rate for our commercial paper would have caused a change in interest expense of approximately \$2.0 million. Refer to Note 7 — *Short-Term Debt* and Note 8 — *Long-Term Debt*.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, Washington Gas had outstanding long-term debt of \$1,825.3 million and \$1,646.0 million, respectively, excluding current maturities and commercial paper. At December 31, 2022, the fair value of Washington Gas' fixed-rate debt was \$1,492.2 million. Our sensitivity analysis indicates that fair value would increase by approximately \$111.1 million or decrease by approximately \$99.6 million if interest rates were to decline or increase by 10%, respectively, from current market levels. In general, such an increase or decrease in fair value would impact earnings and cash flows only if Washington Gas were to reacquire some or all of these instruments in the open market prior to their maturity.

At December 31, 2022, a total of \$1,682.5 million, or approximately 92.1% of the face amount of Washington Gas' outstanding long-term debt, excluding current maturities and commercial paper, have make-whole call options which would require us to pay a premium over the face amount if we were to exercise them.

Rates and Regulatory Matters

Washington Gas makes its requests to modify existing rates based on its determination of the level of net investment in plant and equipment, operating expenses, and a level of return on invested capital that is just and reasonable. The following is an update of significant current regulatory matters in Washington Gas' jurisdictions.

Summary of Major Rate Increase Applications and Results

Jurisdiction	Application Filed	Effective Date	Test Year 12 Months Ended	Increase in Annual Revenues (Millions)		Requested Rate of Return		Granted Rate of Return	
				Requested	Granted	Overall	Equity	Overall	Equity
District of Columbia	4/4/2022	n/a	12/31/2021	\$ 53.0	n/a	7.39 %	10.40 %	n/a	n/a
District of Columbia	1/13/2020	4/01/2021	12/31/2019	\$ 35.2	\$ 19.5	7.56 %	10.40 %	7.05 %	9.25 %
Maryland	8/28/2020	03/26/2021	3/31/2020	\$ 28.4	\$ 13.1	7.73 %	10.45 %	7.09 %	9.70 %
Maryland	4/22/2019	10/15/2019	3/31/2019	\$ 35.9	\$ 27.0	7.85 %	10.40 %	7.42 %	9.70 %
Virginia	6/29/2022	11/26/2022 ^(a)	12/31/2021	\$ 86.6	n/a	7.50 %	10.75 %	n/a	n/a
Virginia	7/31/2018	1/2/2019	12/31/2017	\$ 37.6	\$ 13.2	7.94 %	10.60 %	7.22 %	9.20 %

^(a) Subject to refund pending the final decision by the SCC of VA.

The following is a discussion of significant current regulatory matters. Also refer to the APRPs in the Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities above for a discussion of regulatory matters associated with those programs.

District of Columbia 2022 Rate Case

On April 4, 2022, Washington Gas filed an application for authority to increase rates in the District of Columbia. The requested rates are designed to collect an incremental \$53.0 million in total annual revenues, reflecting a 10.4% rate of return on equity. Of the requested revenue increase, \$5.3 million represents costs currently collected through the PROJECTpipes surcharge; therefore, the incremental amount of the base rate increase is approximately \$47.7 million. The PSC of DC adopted a procedural schedule on August 12, 2022, and supplemental testimony was filed on September 2, 2022. Discovery in the case is ongoing. Evidentiary hearings are scheduled for late March 2023. The Company anticipates the PSC of DC may issue a final decision during the third quarter of 2023.

Maryland 2020 Rate Case

On May 14, 2021, MD OPC submitted a petition for rehearing of the PSC of MD's finding on merger synergy savings and certain rate base additions included in the 2020 final rate case order. This petition was denied and the MD OPC filed an appeal with the Circuit Court of Baltimore City (the Circuit Court). By order dated May 31, 2022, the Circuit Court determined that the PSC of MD properly permitted Washington Gas' recovery of corporate costs and relieved the PSC of MD of the obligation to rule on merger synergy savings on remand. The Circuit Court did not disturb its ruling on certain rate base additions, and the PSC of MD stated in a subsequent filing that it will address future challenges to rate base additions in accordance with the Circuit Court's original ruling. On June 30, 2022, MD OPC filed an appeal of the Circuit Court's new order on merger synergy savings to the Appellate Court of Maryland (formerly the Maryland Court of Special Appeals). Washington Gas anticipates a final decision from the Appellate Court as soon as the first half of 2023.

Virginia 2022 Rate Case

On June 29, 2022, Washington Gas filed an application for authority to increase rates in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The requested rates are designed to collect an incremental \$48.0 million in total annual revenues, reflecting a 10.75% rate of return on equity. This base rate increase is separate from the \$38.6 million revenue requirement relating to transferring expenditures incurred under the Company's SAVE plan to base rates (concurrently, the SAVE Plan surcharge will be reset). The total proposed base rate increase is \$86.6 million. Washington Gas implemented the proposed rates, on an interim basis subject to refund on the first billing cycle date for December 2022, which was 150 days after its application was filed, as permitted by Virginia Law. Intervenors provided their direct testimony on February 10, 2023. The SCC of VA staff testimony is due on March 10, 2023, Washington Gas' rebuttal testimony is due on April 7, 2023, and the hearings are scheduled for May 2023.

Customer Service Matters

District of Columbia. On September 15, 2021, the PSC of DC issued an Order directing Washington Gas to submit a corrective action plan to bring Washington Gas into compliance with the NGQSS regarding call response time standards. The Order also stated that Washington Gas shall not disconnect gas customers for non-payment until Washington Gas complies with NGQSS or such time as the PSC of DC otherwise determines.

Washington Gas filed a corrective action plan with the PSC of DC on September 27, 2021, and has complied with the additional filing requirements. In March 2022, the Commission issued an order stating that Washington Gas may resume collection activities, but not disconnections, and shall not assess late fees for the calendar years 2020 and 2021 for all classes of

customers. On April 1, 2022, Washington Gas filed a Motion Requesting Permission to Resume Non-Payment Disconnections demonstrating it met the threshold for compliance with the NGQSS. On April 22, 2022, the PSC of DC granted Washington Gas' motion to resume disconnections.

Maryland. On September 30, 2021, the MD OPC filed a motion to establish a corrective action plan to address customer service matters and impose civil penalties or, alternatively, to order Washington Gas to show cause why the Commission should not impose civil penalties. The MD OPC's request asserted that Washington Gas violated Condition 11 of the PSC of MD Order in the Washington Gas Merger proceeding with AltaGas because it had not devoted the resources necessary to ensure continued compliance with all Commission regulations. The MD OPC asserted that this failure made it impossible for customers to successfully and promptly communicate complaints and disputes resulting in Washington Gas being unable to satisfactorily resolve or report them pursuant to its obligations under the Code of Maryland regulations. On October 22, 2021, Washington Gas timely filed its response to MD OPC's motion with a 10-Step Corrective Action Plan.

On December 23, 2021, the PSC of MD issued an Order on MD OPC's motion which found, among other things that Washington Gas violated the Maryland Code of Regulations and the AltaGas Merger Order and accepted Washington Gas' Corrective Action Plan, subject to modifications, including the suspension of dunning letters, disconnections, and late fees until Washington Gas meets required customer service standards for three consecutive months. On March 17, 2022, the PSC of MD issued an order imposing a civil penalty of \$1.1 million, which Washington Gas paid in full on March 31, 2022.

On September 2, 2022, Washington Gas filed with the PSC of MD a request to resume normal customer care operations. Washington Gas is currently conversing with the PSC of MD Staff and the MD OPC on a joint recommendation for regularizing call center metrics and resuming regular customer care, including collections, late fees, and terminations. Washington Gas's request is currently pending before the PSC of MD.

Other Regulatory Matters

District of Columbia AMP

On October 6, 2022, the PSC of DC approved our request to automatically enroll District of Columbia energy assistance customers to AMP. In addition, the commission extended AMP for 2 years beginning November 1, 2022 and concluding October 31, 2024.

District of Columbia Financing Authority

On October 14, 2022, Washington Gas filed an application for authority to issue debt securities of up to \$650 million, during a three-year period beginning January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2025. The Company's prior financing authority ended on December 31, 2022. The current application is under review by the PSC of DC.

Virginia CARE Plan

Effective May 1, 2022, the SCC of VA approved Washington Gas' natural gas CARE plan modifying and expanding the existing portfolio of programs for residential customers with a total three-year budget of approximately \$12 million. The approved CARE Plan also includes a new program for eligible commercial, industrial and group metered apartment customers, which allows Washington Gas to extend the CRA to include these participating customers.

Critical Accounting Policies

Preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in compliance with GAAP requires the selection and the application of appropriate technical accounting guidance to the relevant facts and circumstances of our operations, as well as our use of estimates to compile the financial statements. The application of these accounting policies involves judgment regarding estimates and projected outcomes of future events, including the likelihood of success of particular regulatory initiatives, the likelihood of realizing estimates for legal and environmental contingencies, and the probability of recovering costs and investments.

We have identified the following critical accounting policies discussed below that require our judgment and estimation, where the resulting estimates have a material effect on our net income.

Accounting for Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized in the period in which customers obtain control of promised goods or services and performance obligations are satisfied in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is entitled

in exchange for those goods or services. Generally, control of the promised goods or services is transferred to the customer when the natural gas is delivered.

For regulated deliveries of natural gas, the billing cycles for customers do not coincide with the accounting periods used for financial reporting purposes. Washington Gas accrues estimated unbilled revenues for gas that has been delivered but not yet billed at the end of an accounting period by jurisdiction and customer class, including the estimated effects of billing adjustment mechanisms.

See Note 1 — *Accounting Policies* and Note 3 — *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* of the Notes to Financial Statements for additional information.

Accounting for Regulatory Operations—Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

Washington Gas accounts for its regulated operations in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 980, Regulated Operations (ASC Topic 980), which results in differences in the application of GAAP between regulated and unregulated businesses. Regulatory assets generally represent incurred costs that have been deferred because such costs are probable of future recovery in customer rates. Regulatory liabilities are recorded when it is probable that a regulator will require the Company to make refunds to customers or reduce rates to customers for previous collections or deferred revenue for costs that have yet to be incurred.

Future regulatory changes or changes in the competitive environment could result in Washington Gas discontinuing the application of ASC Topic 980 for some of its business and require the write-off of the portion of any regulatory asset or liability for which recovery or refund is no longer probable. If Washington Gas were required to discontinue the application of ASC Topic 980 for any of its operations, it would record a non-cash charge or credit to income for the net book value of its regulatory assets and liabilities. Other adjustments might also be required.

As required by regulated accounting rules, significant judgment can be required to determine if an otherwise recognizable incurred cost qualifies to be deferred for future recovery as a regulatory asset. Significant judgment can also be required to determine if revenues previously recognized are for entity specific costs that are no longer expected to be incurred or have not yet been incurred and are therefore a regulatory liability. The current regulatory environment and Washington Gas' specific facts and circumstances support both the continued application of ASC Topic 980 for our regulatory activities and the conclusion that all of our regulatory assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2022 are recoverable or refundable through rates charged to customers. See Note 5 — *Regulated Operations* of the Notes to Financial Statements for further discussion of our regulated operations.

Accounting for Derivatives

We enter into both physical and financial contracts for the purchase and sale of natural gas and apply the fair value requirements of ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging (ASC Topic 815). The financial and physical contracts that qualify as derivative instruments and are subject to the mark-to-market accounting requirements are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments which are recoverable or refundable to customers when they settle are subject to ASC Topic 980 and are recorded as regulatory assets or liabilities while changes in the fair value of derivative instruments not affected by rate regulation are reflected in earnings.

Judgment is required in determining the appropriate accounting treatment for our derivative instruments, including our ability to: (i) evaluate contracts and other activities as derivative instruments subject to the accounting guidelines of ASC Topic 815; (ii) determine whether or not our derivative instruments are recoverable from or refundable to customers in future periods and (iii) derive the estimated fair value of our derivative instruments. See Note 14 — *Derivatives* of the Notes to Financial Statements for a discussion of our derivatives.

Accounting for Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans

Washington Gas maintains defined benefit pension plans and other post-retirement benefit plans for eligible employees (the "Plans"). The measurement of the Plans' obligations and costs is dependent on a variety of factors, such as employee demographics, the level of contributions made to the Plans, earnings on the Plans' assets and mortality rates. The following assumptions are also critical to this measurement. These assumptions are derived on an annual basis with the assistance of a third-party actuarial firm:

- Discount rate,
- Expected long-term return on plan assets,
- Rate of compensation increase,
- Healthcare cost trend rate and

Washington Gas Light Company
Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

- Projected increases to the Health Reimbursement Account (HRA) plan stipend.

The following table illustrates the effect of changing these actuarial assumptions, while holding all other assumptions constant:

Effect of Changing Critical Actuarial Assumptions

<i>(In millions)</i>		Pension Benefits		Health and Life Benefits	
Actuarial Assumptions	Percentage-Point Change in Assumption	Increase (Decrease) in Ending Obligation	Increase (Decrease) in Annual Cost	Increase (Decrease) in Ending Obligation	Increase (Decrease) in Annual Cost
Expected long-term return on plan assets	+/- 1.00 pt.	n/a	\$(9.0) / \$9.0	n/a	\$(6.8) / \$6.8
Discount rate	+/- 1.00 pt.	\$(73.7) / \$88.4	\$3.3 / \$8.6	\$(20.5) / \$24.9	\$(2.4) / \$3.0
Rate of compensation increase	+/- 0.25 pt.	\$2.4 / \$(2.3)	\$0.3 / \$(0.3)	n/a	n/a
Healthcare cost trend rate	+/- 1.00 pt.	n/a	n/a	\$3.9 / \$(3.4)	\$1.1 / \$(0.9)
Projected increases to the HRA plan stipend	+/- 1.00 pt.	n/a	n/a	\$15.6 / \$(11.7)	\$4.4 / \$(3.4)

See Note 10 — *Pension and Other Post-retirement Benefits* of the Notes to Financial Statements for additional discussion of the Plans.

Washington Gas Light Company
Balance Sheets
Financial Statements

<i>(In thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
ASSETS		
Property, Plant and Equipment		
At original cost	\$ 7,303,783	\$ 6,783,719
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,856,670)	(1,746,404)
Net property, plant and equipment	5,447,113	5,037,315
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	—	1
Receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$27,585 and \$25,299, respectively)	574,710	394,889
Gas costs and other regulatory assets	24,837	24,836
Materials and supplies	20,715	21,398
Storage gas	223,964	137,468
Prepaid taxes	20,048	34,361
Other prepayments	22,258	34,527
Receivables from associated companies	8,866	5,795
Derivatives	9,167	1,358
Other	2,247	6,301
Total current assets	906,812	660,934
Deferred Charges and Other Assets		
Regulatory assets		
Gas costs	176,228	144,079
Pension and other post-retirement benefits	566	2,918
Other	90,352	94,377
Prepaid pension and other post-retirement benefits	371,632	507,578
Operating lease right of use asset	33,942	36,981
Derivatives	—	2,224
Other	24,536	13,716
Total deferred charges and other assets	697,256	801,873
Total Assets	\$ 7,051,181	\$ 6,500,122
CAPITALIZATION AND LIABILITIES		
Capitalization		
Common shareholder's equity	\$ 2,111,994	\$ 2,022,274
Long-term debt	1,928,670	1,747,645
Total capitalization	4,040,664	3,769,919
Current Liabilities		
Current maturities of long-term debt	21,375	464
Notes payable	216,442	126,967
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	435,487	348,755
Customer deposits and advance payments	45,463	40,281
Gas costs and other regulatory liabilities	128,560	60,846
Accrued taxes	23,481	28,444
Payables to associated companies	19,340	22,399
Operating lease liability	6,015	5,883
Derivatives	46,587	16,069
Other	6,680	6,557
Total current liabilities	949,430	656,665
Deferred Credits		
Deferred income taxes	842,340	727,130
Accrued pensions and benefits	27,677	36,130
Asset retirement obligations	223,629	217,892
Regulatory liabilities		
Accrued asset removal costs	218,820	226,895
Pension and other post-retirement benefits	170,395	333,000
Excess deferred taxes and other	348,400	353,750
Operating lease liability	44,635	48,777
Derivatives	145,877	83,039
Other	39,314	46,925
Total deferred credits	2,061,087	2,073,538
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 13)		
Total Capitalization and Liabilities	\$ 7,051,181	\$ 6,500,122

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Washington Gas Light Company
Statements of Operations
Financial Statements (continued)

	Years Ended December 31,		
<i>(In thousands)</i>	2022	2021	2020
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 1,747,335	\$ 1,449,107	\$ 1,234,315
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Utility cost of gas	715,559	520,160	328,244
Operation and maintenance	453,991	407,127	399,498
Depreciation and amortization	158,873	148,344	145,585
General taxes and other assessments	163,736	154,745	152,654
Total Operating Expenses	1,492,159	1,230,376	1,025,981
OPERATING INCOME	255,176	218,731	208,334
Other income — net	44,899	40,333	21,737
Interest expense	77,796	65,733	65,352
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	222,279	193,331	164,719
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	32,496	37,374	32,844
NET INCOME	\$ 189,783	\$ 155,957	\$ 131,875

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Washington Gas Light Company
Statements of Comprehensive Income
Financial Statements (continued)

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
NET INCOME	\$ 189,783	\$ 155,957	\$ 131,875
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), BEFORE INCOME TAXES:			
Pension and other post-retirement benefit plans			
Change in prior service cost	(198)	(326)	(1,493)
Change in actuarial net gain (loss)	99	929	(2,607)
Total pension and other post-retirement benefit plans	(99)	603	(4,100)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT) RELATED TO OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	(36)	211	(1,101)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	\$ (63)	\$ 392	\$ (2,999)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$ 189,720	\$ 156,349	\$ 128,876

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Washington Gas Light Company
Statements of Cash Flows
Financial Statements (continued)

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 189,783	\$ 155,957	\$ 131,875
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE NET INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Depreciation and amortization	158,873	148,344	145,585
Amortization of:			
Other regulatory assets and liabilities — net	12,883	12,127	9,761
Debt related costs	967	961	1,405
Deferred income taxes — net	32,825	37,787	41,525
Accrued/deferred pension and other post-retirement benefit cost (benefit)	(32,179)	(27,204)	(8,400)
Compensation expense related to stock-based awards	10,884	10,495	2,826
Provision for doubtful accounts	17,908	12,296	15,958
Unrealized (gain) loss on derivative contracts	38,409	4,738	(3,579)
Other non-cash charges — net	2,273	1,039	(268)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities (Note 18)	(95,951)	(41,294)	(111,930)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 336,675	\$ 315,246	\$ 224,758
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Capital contributions from parent	—	110,000	225,000
Long-term debt issued	200,000	200,000	116,606
Repayment of long-term debt and finance lease	(722)	(365)	(10)
Debt issuance costs	(954)	(929)	(1,252)
Notes payable issued (retired) — net	89,475	(57,989)	(114,530)
Dividends on common stock	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	\$ 187,799	\$ 150,717	\$ 125,814
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(530,528)	(473,556)	(389,758)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	\$ (530,528)	\$ (473,556)	\$ (389,758)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH			
	(6,054)	(7,593)	(39,186)
Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Restricted Cash at Beginning of the Year	14,369	21,962	61,148
Cash, Cash equivalents and Restricted Cash at End of the Year	\$ 8,315	\$ 14,369	\$ 21,962
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION (Note 18)			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Washington Gas Light Company
Statements of Common Shareholder's Equity
Financial Statements (continued)

<i>(In thousands, except shares)</i>	Common Stock		Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Taxes	Total
	Shares	Amount				
Balance, December 31, 2019	46,479,536	\$ 46,479	\$ 979,273	\$ 548,264	\$ 4,576	1,578,592
Net income	—	—	—	131,875	—	131,875
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(2,999)	(2,999)
Capital contribution from parent	—	—	225,000	—	—	225,000
ASU 2016-13 implementation ^(a)	—	—	—	(1,543)	—	(1,543)
Common stock dividends declared	—	—	—	(75,000)	—	(75,000)
Balance, December 31, 2020	46,479,536	46,479	1,204,273	603,596	1,577	\$ 1,855,925
Net income	—	—	—	155,957	—	155,957
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	392	392
Capital contribution from parent	—	—	110,000	—	—	110,000
Common stock dividends declared	—	—	—	(100,000)	—	(100,000)
Balance, December 31, 2021	46,479,536	\$ 46,479	\$ 1,314,273	\$ 659,553	\$ 1,969	\$ 2,022,274
Net income	—	—	—	189,783	—	189,783
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(63)	(63)
Common stock dividends declared	—	—	—	(100,000)	—	(100,000)
Balance, December 31, 2022	46,479,536	\$ 46,479	\$ 1,314,273	\$ 749,336	\$ 1,906	\$ 2,111,994

^(a) Due to implementation of ASU 2016-13 Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments, see Note 2 — Credit Losses for further information.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

NOTE 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations and Basis of Presentation

Washington Gas is an indirect, majority owned subsidiary of, among other entities, AltaGas and WGL. WGL established a wholly owned subsidiary, Wrangler, a bankruptcy remote, special purpose entity for the purpose of owning all of the shares of the common stock of Washington Gas. As a public utility company, Washington Gas sells and delivers natural gas to approximately 1.2 million customers primarily in the District of Columbia and the surrounding metropolitan areas in Maryland and Virginia.

These financial statements have been prepared in conformity with GAAP, and the information presented in this annual report is presented solely for Washington Gas on a stand-alone basis.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

We make certain estimates and assumptions regarding: (i) reported assets and liabilities; (ii) disclosed contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and (iii) reported revenues, revenues subject to refund, and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at original cost, including labor, materials, taxes and overhead costs incurred during the construction period. The cost of utility plant of Washington Gas includes an allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC) that is calculated under a formula prescribed by our regulators in Maryland and the District of Columbia. AFUDC equity is reported on the statements of operations as non-cash income in "Other income (expense)". AFUDC debt is reported as a non-cash offset to interest expense. After construction is completed, the Company is permitted to recover these costs through inclusion in rate base and the corresponding subsequent depreciation or amortization of those regulated assets. The average rates for AFUDC for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 were 4.36%, 3.28%, 2.33%, respectively.

Costs of replacement and betterments that extend the useful life of property, plant, and equipment are also capitalized. The cost of maintenance and repairs, which do not extend the useful life or increase the expected output of the asset, are expensed as incurred. Depreciation applicable to utility gas plant in service primarily uses a straight-line method over the estimated remaining life of the plant. The composite annual depreciation and amortization rate was 2.40%, 2.39%, and 2.48% for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. In accordance with regulatory requirements, such rates include a component related to asset removal costs for Washington Gas. Washington Gas periodically reviews the adequacy of its depreciation rates by considering estimated remaining lives and other factors.

The following table represents the components of Washington Gas' Property, Plant and Equipment at original cost.

(\$ In millions)	December 31,			
	2022		2021	
Distribution, transmission and storage	\$ 6,405.7	87.7 %	\$ 5,850.9	86.3 %
General, miscellaneous, intangibles and finance leases	544.2	7.5 %	523.2	7.7 %
Construction work in progress (CWIP)	353.9	4.8 %	409.6	6.0 %
Total	\$ 7,303.8	100.0 %	\$ 6,783.7	100.0 %

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Management regularly reviews property and equipment and other long-lived assets for possible impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable.

For property and equipment, the indicators of potential impairment may include a deteriorating business or legal climate, a significant adverse change in asset condition, specific regulatory disallowance, advances in technology or plans to dispose of an asset significantly before the end of its useful life, among others. Management performs a recoverability test whenever the indicators show a possible impairment. The amount used to test recoverability is determined based on an estimate of undiscounted cash flows, and measurement of an impairment loss is determined based on the fair value of the asset. The determination of fair value requires management to make assumptions about future cash inflows and outflows over the life of an asset. Any changes to the assumptions used for the future cash flow could result in revisions to the evaluation of the recoverability of the long-lived assets and the recognition of an impairment loss in the Financial Statements.

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During the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, Washington Gas did not record any impairments related to our long-lived assets.

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider all investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Restricted cash and cash equivalents represent funds that are restricted and are not available for general use by the Company. Restricted cash and cash equivalents available to satisfy designated current liabilities are classified as current assets. Restricted cash and cash equivalents expected to satisfy non-current liabilities are classified as non-current assets. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement with AltaGas, rabbi trust funds were funded to satisfy certain executives and outside director retirement benefit plan obligations. The rabbi trust funds are invested in money market funds which are considered cash equivalents. The rabbi trust funds that are used for the settlement of benefit plans in long-term liabilities are classified in “Deferred charges and other assets-other” and current liabilities are classified in “Current Assets-Other” on Washington Gas’ balance sheets. Refer to Note 10 — *Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefits* for a further discussion of the rabbi trusts.

Receivables and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Receivables on the balance sheets include account receivable and unbilled revenues. Accounts receivable, which consists of amounts owed to Washington Gas from residential, commercial, industrial and other customers, were \$419.2 million and \$299.9 million at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Washington Gas accrues unbilled revenues for gas delivered, but not yet billed at the end of each accounting period due to our customer billing cycles. Unbilled revenues represent performance obligations that have been satisfied and to which Washington Gas has an unconditional right to payment. Total unbilled revenues and contract assets were \$183.1 million and \$120.3 million at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and were included in "Receivables" on Washington Gas' balance sheets. Refer to Note 3 — *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* for further discussion on unbilled revenue and contract assets.

Receivables are recorded net of allowance for doubtful accounts. Washington Gas estimates its bad debt expense based on current sales and establishes the allowance. Periodically, Washington Gas evaluates the reasonableness of the allowance utilizing a variety of factors including historical payment and collection experience, current economic conditions, receivable aging, and the financial health of its customers. If the financial condition of its customers deteriorates or other circumstances occur that impact the customers’ ability or desire to make payments, Washington Gas considers these factors in its evaluation of the adequacy of the allowance. Accounts are written off to the allowance when collection efforts are complete and future recovery is unlikely. Refer to Note 2 — *Credit Losses* for further discussion of allowance for doubtful accounts.

Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

Washington Gas accounts for its regulated operations in accordance with ASC Topic 980, Regulated Operations (ASC Topic 980), which results in differences in the application of GAAP between regulated and unregulated businesses. ASC Topic 980 requires recording regulatory assets or liabilities for certain transactions that would have been treated as expense or revenue in unregulated businesses. Washington Gas defers the recognition of an incurred cost and records a regulatory asset when it is probable that these costs will be recovered in future rates. Washington Gas defers the recognition of revenue and records a regulatory liability when it is probable that it will refund an amount previously collected from customers or refund a gain to customers. Additionally, Washington Gas records a regulatory liability when a regulator provides current rates intended to recover costs that will be incurred in the future. Future regulatory changes or changes in the competitive environment could result in Washington Gas discontinuing the application of ASC Topic 980 for some of its business and require the write-off of the portion of any regulatory asset or liability for which recovery or refund is no longer probable. If Washington Gas were required to discontinue the application of ASC Topic 980 for any of its operations, it would record a non-cash charge or credit to income for the net book value of its regulatory assets and liabilities. Other adjustments might also be required.

The current regulatory environment and Washington Gas’ specific facts and circumstances support both the continued application of ASC Topic 980 for our regulatory activities and the conclusion that all of our regulatory assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2022 are recoverable or refundable through rates charged to customers. See Note 5 — *Regulated Operations* for further discussion of our regulated operations.

Leases

We determine if an arrangement is a lease and the lease classification at inception. Washington Gas has lessee operating leases for our corporate headquarters and other corporate offices, communication tower space, and certain office equipment. Operating leases are included in "Deferred Charges and Other Assets-Operating lease right of use assets", "Current liabilities-

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Notes to Financial Statements

Operating lease liability", and "Deferred credits-Operating lease liability". The Company also has leases of vehicles which are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are included in "Property, Plant and Equipment", "Current liabilities-Other", and "Long-term debt" on the balance sheets. Depreciation and interest expense are recorded on finance leases.

ROU assets represent the right to use an underlying asset for the lease term, and lease liabilities represent the obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. For the operating leases in which we are the lessee, a ROU asset and lease liabilities are recognized at the commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. We use the rate implicit in the lease to determine the present value of the lease payments when the rate is readily determinable or we use our incremental borrowing rate. Our ROU assets are adjusted for lease incentives, any lease payments made in advance, and initial direct costs incurred. Lease expenses are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The estimated lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that we will exercise that option. For our lessee building and certain equipment leases, we do not separate the lease and non-lease components. Variable lease payments are recognized as lease expense when incurred, and are dependent on various external factors, including real estate taxes, common area maintenance and usage charges. The Company has elected not to record a ROU asset and lease liability for short-term leases. Short-term leases are defined as leases with a term of 12 months or less at the commencement date, including extension options that are reasonably certain of being exercised, and do not include an option to purchase the underlying asset.

For our multiple office location leases classified as operating leases, the lease term begins on the date when construction of the leasehold improvements can start and the lessor has allowed us to occupy the respective locations. Leasehold improvement costs are classified as "Property, Plant, and Equipment" on the balance sheet, and are being amortized to "Depreciation and amortization" expense on a straight-line basis over the non-cancelable period of the leases.

The Company also has lessor leases for land, office space and communication tower space that are classified as operating leases. Lease payments under operating leases are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Revenue and Cost of Gas Recognition

Revenues. Washington Gas generally recognizes revenue from contracts with customers when natural gas is delivered. The billing cycles for customers do not coincide with the accounting periods used for financial reporting purposes; therefore, Washington Gas accrues unbilled revenues for gas delivered, but not yet billed, at the end of each accounting period. Refer to Note 3 — *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* for further discussion of revenue from contracts with customers.

Alternative Revenue Programs. Certain ratemaking mechanisms of Washington Gas qualify as alternative revenue programs in accordance with ASC Topic 980, if (i) the program is established by an order from a regulatory commission and allows for automatic adjustment of future rates, (ii) additional program revenues (above those amounts currently reflected in base rates) are objectively determinable and probable of recovery, and (iii) the collection of the additional revenues is allowed within 24 months of the end of the period in which they were recognized. The Company has determined that its RNA, WNA and CRA billing adjustment mechanisms and APRPs are alternative revenue programs. Alternative revenue program revenues represent the initial recognition of revenue related to these programs. When amounts are billed and collected from customers through rates, the amounts are recorded as a recovery of the associated regulatory asset or liability.

Cost of Gas. Washington Gas' jurisdictional tariffs contain mechanisms that provide for the recovery of the cost of gas incurred on behalf of firm customers, including related pipeline transportation and storage capacity charges. Under these mechanisms, Washington Gas periodically adjusts its firm customers' rates to reflect increases and decreases in these costs. Under or over-collections of gas costs in the current cycle are charged or credited to deferred charges or credits on the balance sheet as non-current regulatory assets or liabilities. Amounts deferred at the end of the cycle, August 31 of each year, are fully reconciled and transferred to current assets or liabilities under the balance sheet captions "Gas costs and other regulatory assets" and "Gas costs and other regulatory liabilities." These balances are recovered or refunded to customers over the subsequent 12 month period.

Revenue Taxes. Revenue taxes such as gross receipts taxes, regulatory fees, franchise fees and energy taxes are reported gross in operating revenues. During the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, \$82.1 million, \$77.6 million, and \$77.5 million, respectively, were recorded to "Operating revenues" of Washington Gas' statements of operations.

Transportation Gas Imbalance. Third-party marketer shippers transport gas to Washington Gas' distribution system as part of the unbundled services offered. The delivered volumes of gas from third-party shippers into Washington Gas' distribution system rarely equal the volumes billed to third-party marketer customers, resulting in transportation gas imbalances. These imbalances are usually short-term in duration, and Washington Gas monitors the activity and regularly notifies the shippers when their accounts have an imbalance. In accordance with regulatory treatment, Washington Gas does not record a receivable from or liability to third-party marketers associated with gas volumes related to these transportation imbalances but, rather, reflects the financial impact as a regulatory asset or liability related to its gas cost adjustment mechanism, thereby eliminating

any profit or loss that would occur because of the imbalance. The regulatory treatment combines the imbalance for all marketers, including our affiliate WGL Energy Services, into a single “net” adjustment to the regulatory asset or liability.

Asset Optimization Program. Washington Gas optimizes the value of its long-term natural gas transportation and storage capacity resources by entering into physical and financial transactions in the form of forwards, futures and option contracts for periods when these resources are not being used to physically serve utility customers. Refer to “Derivative Activities” below for further discussion of the accounting for derivative transactions entered into under this program. Regulatory sharing mechanisms in all three jurisdictions outline how the profits from these transactions should be shared with Washington Gas’ customers.

All unrealized fair value gains and losses, and margins generated from the physical and financial settlement of these asset optimization contracts are recorded in "Utility cost of gas" on the statements of operations or, in the case of amounts to be shared with rate payers, regulatory assets/liabilities on the balance sheets.

Materials, Supplies and Storage Gas

Washington Gas values materials, supplies and storage gas using a weighted-average cost method. These materials, supplies and storage gas are carried at the lower of weighted-average cost or net realizable value. Interim period inventory losses attributable to lower of cost or net realizable value adjustments may be reversed if the net realizable value of the inventory is recovered by the end of the same year. In general, the cost of gas in storage includes the commodity cost as well as the related variable transportation costs. Fixed costs, primarily pipeline demand charges and storage charges, are expensed as incurred through the cost of gas.

Washington Gas did not record a material lower-of-cost or net realizable value adjustment to net income for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020.

Derivative Activities

Washington Gas enters into both physical and financial derivative contracts for the purchase and sale of natural gas that are subject to mark-to-market accounting. Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments, which are recoverable or refundable to customers when they settle are subject to ASC Topic 980 and are recorded as regulatory assets or liabilities while changes in the fair value of derivative instruments not affected by rate regulation are reflected in earnings.

As part of its asset optimization program, Washington Gas enters into derivative contracts related to the sale and purchase of natural gas at a future price with the primary objective of securing operating margins that Washington Gas expects to ultimately realize. The fair value changes of derivatives used under this program may cause significant period-to-period volatility in earnings for the portion of net profits retained for shareholders; however, this earnings volatility will not change the realized margins that Washington Gas expects to earn. In accordance with ASC Topic 815, all financially and physically settled contracts under our asset optimization program are reported on a net basis in the statements of operations in “Utility cost of gas”.

Washington Gas historically has utilized derivative instruments that are designed to minimize the risk of interest-rate volatility associated with planned issuances of long-term debt. Gains or losses associated with these derivative transactions are deferred as regulatory assets or liabilities and amortized to interest expense in accordance with regulatory accounting requirements. Refer to Note 14 — *Derivatives* for further discussion of our derivative activities.

Contingencies

We account for contingent liabilities utilizing ASC Topic 450, Contingencies. By their nature, the amount of the contingency and the timing of a contingent event and any resulting accounting recognition are subject to our judgment of such events and our estimates of the amounts. Actual results related to contingencies may be difficult to predict and could differ significantly from the estimates included in reported earnings. For a discussion of contingencies, see Note 13 — *Commitments and Contingencies* of the Notes to Financial Statements.

Income Taxes

We recognize deferred income tax assets and liabilities for all temporary differences between the financial statement basis and the tax basis of assets and liabilities computed on a separate company basis. Regulatory assets or liabilities, corresponding to such additional deferred income tax assets or liabilities, may be recorded to the extent recoverable from or payable to customers through the ratemaking process in future periods. Refer to Note 5 — *Regulated Operations* for Washington Gas’ regulatory assets and liabilities associated with income taxes due from and due to customers. Amounts applicable to income taxes due from and due to customers primarily represent differences between the financial statement basis and tax basis of net utility plant in service. Refer to Note 9 — *Income Taxes* which provides detailed financial information related to our income taxes.

Long-Term Incentive Compensation

We account for stock-based compensation expense in accordance with ASC Topic 718, Compensation-Stock Compensation (ASC Topic 718). If a long-term incentive compensation award does not meet the definition of a stock-based award under ASC Topic 718, it is accounted for under ASC Topic 710, Compensation - General (ASC Topic 710). All outstanding stock-based awards at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are liability-classified awards.

We recognize stock-based compensation expense based on their fair value at the end of each reporting period. Compensation expense for awards subject to ASC Topic 710 is recognized based on the probable outcome of the award at the end of each reporting period. For all awards, we account for forfeitures when they occur. Refer to Note 11 — *Stock-Based Compensation* for further discussion of the accounting for our stock-based compensation plans.

Asset Retirement Obligations

Washington Gas accounts for its AROs in accordance with ASC Subtopic 410-20, Asset Retirement and Environmental Obligations—Asset Retirement Obligations. Our AROs include the costs to cut, purge and cap Washington Gas' distribution and transmission system. These standards require recording the estimated retirement cost over the life of the related asset by depreciating the present value of the retirement obligation, measured at the time of the asset's acquisition, and accreting the liability until it is settled. There are timing differences between the ARO-related accretion and depreciation amounts being recorded pursuant to GAAP and the recognition of depreciation expense for legal asset removal costs that we are currently recovering in rates. These timing differences are recorded as a reduction to "Regulatory liabilities — Accrued asset removal costs" in accordance with ASC Topic 980. We do not have any assets that are legally restricted related to the settlement of asset retirement obligations.

Changes in Asset Retirement Obligations

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Asset retirement obligations at beginning of the period	\$ 223.0	\$ 217.2	\$ 211.6
Liabilities incurred in the period	1.8	2.0	1.7
Liabilities settled in the period	(5.3)	(5.1)	(4.8)
Accretion expense	9.3	8.9	8.7
Asset retirement obligations at the end of the period ^(a)	\$ 228.8	\$ 223.0	\$ 217.2

^(a) Includes short-term asset retirement obligations of \$5.2 million, \$5.1 million and \$5.0 million for years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

Dividend Restrictions

Generally, Washington Gas can make dividend payments in the ordinary course of business unless any of the following regulatory limitations apply: (i) Washington Gas will not pay dividends to its parent company if Washington Gas' senior unsecured debt rating is below investment grade or (ii) Washington Gas will not make a dividend payment to its parent company if the payment would result in its equity level to drop below 48%. We had no significant restrictions on our cash balances or retained earnings that would affect the payment of dividends during the reported periods.

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Accounting Standards Adopted in 2022 and Other Newly Issued Accounting Standards

The following table represent accounting standards adopted by Washington Gas during the year ended December 31, 2022.

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADOPTED IN 2022			
Standard	Description	Date of adoption	Effect on the financial statements or other significant matters
<i>ASU 2021-05, Leases (Topic 842): Lessors—Certain Leases with Variable Lease Payments</i>	This standard amends the Codification to require lessors to classify and account for a lease with variable lease payments that do not depend on a reference index or a rate as an operating lease if the lease would have been classified as a sales-type or direct financing lease and a day one loss would have been recognized.	January 1, 2022	The adoption of this standard did not have a material effect on our financial statements. The amendments are being applied prospectively.
<i>ASU 2021-10, Government Assistance (Topic 832): Disclosures by Business Entities about Government Assistance</i>	This standard requires the annual disclosure about transactions with a government entity, including the nature of the transaction, accounting method applied, line items on the financial statements affected by the transaction, and the significant terms and conditions of the transaction. The amendments could either be applied prospectively to all new transactions with a government that are entered into after the date of initial application or retrospectively to those transactions.	December 31, 2022	The adoption of this standard did not have a material effect on our financial statements. There were no transactions reflected in the financial statements at the date of adoption; therefore, the amendments will be applied prospectively to all new transactions.

As of December 31, 2022, there are no material newly issued accounting standards expected to be adopted.

NOTE 2. CREDIT LOSSES

Customer Receivables: Washington Gas is exposed to customer credit risk resulting from the non-payment of utility bills. To manage this customer credit risk, Washington Gas customers are offered budget billing options, payment plans or higher risk customers may be required to provide a cash deposit until the requirement for deposit refunds are met. Low-income customers may also participate in governmental programs that provide assistance for utility bills. In the District of Columbia, Washington Gas also administers a program to assist low-income customers in paying their bills. Base rates include a provision for recovery of uncollectible accounts based on historical levels of charge offs of accounts receivable. Washington Gas also has a provision in its Gas Administrative Charge mechanism that includes an allowance for commodity amounts included in uncollectible accounts. For accounts receivable and unbilled revenue generated by the utility business, an allowance for doubtful accounts is recognized using a loss-rate based on historical payment and collection experience. This rate may be adjusted based on management's expectations of macroeconomic conditions and other factors. Washington Gas regularly evaluates the reasonableness of the allowance based on a combination of factors, such as the length of time receivables are past due, historical payment and collection experience, financial condition of customers, and other circumstances that could impact customers' ability or desire to make payments.

Washington Gas Asset Optimization: Washington Gas is exposed to wholesale counterparty credit risk through its asset optimization program. Credit limits are established for each counterparty and credit enhancements such as letters of credits, parent guarantees and cash collateral may be required. The creditworthiness of all counterparties is continuously monitored. Refer to Note 14 — *Derivatives* for a further discussion of our asset optimization program. Washington Gas operates under an existing wholesale counterparty credit policy that is designed to mitigate credit risk. At December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the allowance for doubtful accounts associated with outstanding receivables under the asset optimization program was not significant.

Customer Service Matters: As of December 31, 2022, Washington Gas continues to suspend certain dunning activities, including disconnections, in Maryland. In Virginia and the District of Columbia, all dunning activities, including disconnections, resumed in February 2022 and April 2022, respectively. As of December 31, 2022, we have evaluated the adequacy of our allowance for credit losses. Our evaluation included an analysis of customer payment trends in light of the suspensions in dunning, economic conditions, receivables aging, considerations of past economic downturns, the actions the company is taking to assist customers with past due balances, and other stimulus programs, and customer account write-offs. Based on this evaluation, we have concluded that the allowance for credit losses as of December 31, 2022 adequately reflected the collection risk and net realizable value for our receivables. We will continue to monitor changing circumstances and will adjust our allowance for credit losses as additional information becomes available.

The following table presents the activity of allowance for doubtful accounts.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 25.3	\$ 27.4
Provision ^(a)	17.9	12.4
Recorded to regulatory asset due to COVID-19	(1.8)	(3.2)
Write offs	(16.5)	(14.1)
Recoveries	2.7	2.8
Balance, end of period	\$ 27.6	\$ 25.3

^(a) The year ended December 31, 2021 includes a \$0.1 million reversal of the provision related to asset optimization.

NOTE 3. REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers, in accordance with ASC Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (ASC Topic 606), at an amount it expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. Washington Gas sells natural gas and distribution services to residential, commercial, industrial and other customers through regulated tariff rates approved by regulatory commissions in the jurisdictions where we operate. Customers are billed monthly based on regular meter readings. Customer billings are based on two main components: (i) a fixed service fee and (ii) a variable fee based on usage. For customers who choose to purchase their natural gas commodity from Washington Gas, the bill will include a usage-based charge for the cost of the commodity. Revenue is recognized over time as natural gas is delivered or as service is performed. Because meter readings are performed on a cycle basis, Washington Gas recognizes unbilled revenue for any services rendered to its customers but not billed at month-end. The tariff sales are generally considered daily or “at-will” contracts as customers may cancel their service at any time (subject to notification requirements in the tariff), and revenue generally represents the amount Washington Gas has the right to invoice. There are certain contracts that have terms of one year or longer. For these contracts, revenue is recognized based on the amount Washington Gas has the right to invoice the customer.

Customers have the choice to purchase natural gas from CSPs. Washington Gas charges the CSPs balancing fees to manage the natural gas transportation imbalances. Where regulations require, Washington Gas issues customers a consolidated bill to include the natural gas supplied by the CSPs and distribution of natural gas. Washington Gas recognizes revenue only for distribution services that it has provided to the customer, and the balancing fees for the services provided to the CSP.

The following table disaggregates revenue by type of service for the periods.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Disaggregated Revenue by Type of Service		
	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Revenue from contracts with customers			
Gas and transportation sales			
Gas sold and delivered	\$ 1,353.7	\$ 1,045.6	\$ 856.0
Gas delivered for others	284.7	269.3	265.0
Other ^(a)	27.3	58.4	35.0
Other revenues	4.6	4.9	3.4
Total revenue from contracts with customers	\$ 1,670.3	\$ 1,378.2	\$ 1,159.4
Other sources of revenue			
Revenue from alternative revenue programs ^(b)	\$ 69.2	\$ 70.1	\$ 69.8
Leasing revenue	0.9	0.8	0.7
Other ^(c)	6.9	—	4.4
Total revenue from other sources	77.0	70.9	74.9
Total Operating Revenue	\$ 1,747.3	\$ 1,449.1	\$ 1,234.3

^(a) The twelve months ended December 31, 2022 includes a reduction of \$32.3 million for a credit to customers and CSP's related to a rate refund from an interstate pipeline.

^(b) Washington Gas has determined that its RNA, WNA, and CRA billing adjustment mechanisms and APRPs are alternative revenue programs and accounted for under ASC Topic 980.

^(c) The amount includes late fees billed. The decrease for the year ended December 31, 2021 was primarily caused by waiving late payment fees due to both COVID-19 and customer service matters.

The following table shows the opening and closing balances of contract assets related to Washington Gas' Area-Wide contract, which required project acceptance by the federal government for the right to payment to occur. These balances were included within "Receivables" on Washington Gas' balance sheets. Refer to Project Financing in Note 16 — *Related Party Transactions* for further discussion of Washington Gas's Area-Wide contract.

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<i>(In millions)</i>	2022		2021	
Contract assets at January 1	\$	6.7	\$	16.1
Contract assets at December 31		—	\$	6.7
Decrease in contract assets	\$	(6.7)	\$	(9.4)

The Company applies the practical expedient available under ASC Topic 606, and does not disclose information about the remaining performance obligations for (i) contracts with an original expected length of one year or less, (ii) contracts for which revenue is recognized at the amount to which the Company has the right to invoice for performance completed, and (iii) contracts with variable consideration that is allocated entirely to a wholly unsatisfied performance obligation or to a wholly unsatisfied promise to transfer a distinct good or service that forms part of a single performance obligation.

NOTE 4. LEASES

Lessee Leases

Washington Gas has operating leases for our corporate headquarters and other corporate offices, communication tower space, and certain office equipment. The Company also has finance leases for vehicles. Our leases have remaining lease terms from 1 to 19 years. Some of the leases include options to extend the lease terms for 1 to 5 years with prior written notice or automatically renew if either party does not provide intent to terminate. The leases generally have options to terminate with notice prior to the end of the lease term based on the contract terms. Refer to Note 16 — *Related Party Transactions* for discussion of leases with associated companies.

The following table provides our expected operating and finance lease payments at December 31, 2022.

Maturity of Operating and Finance Lease Liabilities

<i>(In millions)</i>	Operating Leases		Finance Leases	
2023	\$	6.1	\$	1.4
2024		6.2		1.3
2025		5.6		1.2
2026		5.4		0.8
2027		4.8		0.4
Thereafter		32.5		—
Total lease payments	\$	60.6	\$	5.1
Less: Interest		(9.9)		(0.3)
Present Value of Lease Liabilities	\$	50.7	\$	4.8

The following table provides the components of lease expense.

Components of Lease Expense

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Operating lease cost ^(a)			
Rent expense	\$ 5.1	\$ 5.2	\$ 5.3
Variable lease cost	1.4	1.9	1.9
Financing lease cost ^(b)			
Amortization of right-of-use assets	\$ 0.9	\$ 0.3	\$ —
Total Operating lease cost	\$ 7.4	\$ 7.4	\$ 7.2

^(a) Short-term lease cost for the periods was insignificant.

^(b) Interest cost was insignificant.

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Notes to Financial Statements

The following table provides supplemental cash flow information related to operating and finance leases.

Supplemental Cash Flow Information

(\$ in millions)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities			
Operating cash flows used for operating leases	\$ 6.1	\$ 6.1	\$ 6.2
Financing cash flows used for finance leases ^(a)	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.4	\$ —
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease liabilities			
Operating leases	0.4	2.3	1.6
Finance leases	\$ 3.3	\$ 1.9	\$ 0.4

^(a) Operating cash flows related to finance leases are insignificant.

The following table provides balance sheet location and amounts for finance leases, weighted average remaining lease term and weighted average discount rates for operating and finance leases.

Supplemental Balance Sheet Information for Finance Leases

(\$ in millions)	2022	2021
Finance leases		
Property, plant and equipment, at original cost	\$ 5.9	\$ 2.4
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1.2)	(0.3)
Net property, plant and equipment	\$ 4.7	\$ 2.1
Current finance lease liability included in "Current liabilities-Other"	1.4	0.5
Non-current finance lease liability included in "Long-term Debt"	\$ 3.4	\$ 1.6
Weighted average remaining lease term		
Operating leases	10.7 years	11.5 years
Finance leases	4.0 years	4.3 years
Weighted average discount rate		
Operating leases	3.21 %	3.20 %
Finance leases	2.94 %	1.59 %

Lessor Leases

The Company also has lessor leases for land, office space and communication tower space that are classified as operating leases. Washington Gas has elected not to separate the lease and non-lease components for its building leases. Our leases have remaining lease terms ranging from less than a year to 78 years. Some of the leases include options to extend the lease terms for 1 to 5 years with prior written notice or automatically renew if the lessee does not provide notice of intent not to renew. The leases generally have options to terminate the leases with notice prior to the end of the lease term based on the contract terms. The lease agreements do not contain material residual value guarantees. Additionally, the Company has entered into a sub-lease for a portion of its office space that has a remaining lease term equal to the term of master lease of approximately 4 years.

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The following table summarizes the future operating lease payments to be received associated with these leases as of December 31, 2022:

Maturity of Operating Lease Payments to be Received^(a)

<i>(In millions)</i>	Lease	Sub-lease
2023	1.0	0.5
2024	0.8	0.5
2025	0.6	0.7
2026	0.6	0.7
2027	0.6	0.1
Thereafter	56.3	—
Total lease payments	\$ 59.9	\$ 2.5

^(a) The payments are presented on an undiscounted basis

The property, plant and equipment associated with these leases are not significant. The following table provides the operating lease income recognized for the periods.

Operating Lease Revenue Recognized

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Leasing revenue included in Operating Revenue	\$ 0.9	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.7
Lease revenue included in Other income — net	0.4	0.4	0.4
Sub-lease revenue included in Operating Expense	0.6	0.1	—
Total	\$ 1.9	\$ 1.3	\$ 1.1

During the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, Washington Gas did not record any impairments related to our leased assets.

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Financial Statements (continued)
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 5. REGULATED OPERATIONS

Washington Gas accounts for its regulated operations in accordance with ASC Topic 980. This standard includes accounting principles for companies whose rates are determined by independent third-party regulators. When setting rates, regulators may require us to record expense in different periods than may be appropriate for unregulated enterprises. When this occurs, Washington Gas defers the associated costs as assets (regulatory assets) on its balance sheet and records them as expenses on its statements of operations as it collects the revenues designed to recover these costs through customers' rates. Further, regulators can also impose liabilities upon a company for gains previously realized or for amounts previously collected from customers for expenses expected to be incurred in the future (regulatory liabilities).

When Washington Gas files a request with certain regulatory commissions to modify customers' rates, it may be permitted to charge customers new rates, subject to refund, until the regulatory commission renders a final decision on the amount of the authorized change in rates. During this interim period, Washington Gas records a provision for a rate refund regulatory liability based on the difference between the amount it collects in rates and the amount it expects to recover from a final regulatory decision. Similarly, Washington Gas periodically records provisions for rate refunds related to other transactions. Actual results for these regulatory contingencies are often difficult to predict and could differ significantly from the estimates reflected in the financial statements. Refer to Note 13 — *Commitments and Contingencies* for further discussion of regulatory matters and related contingencies.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, we recorded the following regulatory assets and liabilities on our balance sheets. These assets and liabilities will be recognized as revenues or expenses in future periods as they are reflected in customers' rates.

Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

(In millions)	Regulatory Assets		Regulatory Liabilities	
	December 31, 2022	2021	December 31, 2022	2021
Current:				
Gas costs due from/to customers ^(a)	\$ 10.9	\$ 6.2	\$ 121.2	\$ 56.7
Interruptible sharing ^(a)	0.3	—	2.0	3.2
Revenue normalization mechanisms for Maryland and Virginia ^(a)	5.9	12.8	1.3	—
Accelerated replacement recovery mechanisms ^(b)	7.7	5.8	—	—
Other	—	—	4.1	0.9
Total current	\$ 24.8	\$ 24.8	\$ 128.6	\$ 60.8
Deferred:				
Accrued asset removal costs ^(c)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 218.8	\$ 226.9
Deferred gas costs ^{(a)(d)}	176.2	144.1	—	—
Pension and other post-retirement benefits:				
ASC Topic 715 unrecognized costs/income ^{(a)(e)} :				
Pension	0.6	2.9	43.9	59.8
Other post-retirement benefits	—	—	126.5	273.2
Total pension and other post-retirement benefits	0.6	2.9	170.4	333.0
Other:				
Income tax-related amounts due from/to customers ^(f)	25.5	28.0	344.8	351.0
Losses/gains on issuance and extinguishment of debt and interest-rate derivative instruments ^{(a)(g)}	11.4	12.3	1.0	1.1
Non-retirement post-employment benefits ^{(a)(h)}	11.8	14.7	—	—
Recoverable portion of abandoned liquified natural gas facility ^(a)	1.2	1.6	—	—
Environmental response costs ^{(a)(i)}	9.5	10.0	—	—
Energy efficiency program-Maryland ^(j)	23.1	18.2	—	—
COVID-19 related costs ^(k)	3.0	4.7	—	—
Other regulatory items	4.8	4.9	2.6	1.7
Total other	\$ 90.3	\$ 94.4	\$ 348.4	\$ 353.8
Total deferred	\$ 267.1	\$ 241.4	\$ 737.6	\$ 913.7
Total	\$ 291.9	\$ 266.2	\$ 866.2	\$ 974.5

^(a) Washington Gas does not earn its overall rate of return on these assets.

Washington Gas Light Company
Financial Statements (continued)
Notes to Financial Statements

- (b) Balance represents amounts deferred for over collections or under collections associated with SAVE, STRIDE and PROJECTpipes programs compared to the amounts reflected in revenues.*
- (c) Refer to Note 1 — Accounting Policies for a further discussion of these amounts.*
- (d) Washington Gas is allowed to recover and required to pay, using short-term interest rates, the carrying costs related to billed gas costs due from and to its customers in the District of Columbia and Virginia jurisdictions. Includes fair value of derivatives, which are not included in customer bills until settled.*
- (e) Refer to Note 10 — Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans for a further discussion of these amounts.*
- (f) This balance represents i) amounts due from customers for deferred tax liabilities related to tax benefits on deductions that flowed directly to customers prior to the adoption of income tax normalization for ratemaking purposes and ii) amounts due to customers including the latest reduction as a result of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017.*
- (g) The losses or gains on the issuance and extinguishment of debt and interest-rate derivative instruments include unamortized balances from transactions executed in prior years. These transactions create gains and losses that are amortized over the remaining life of the debt as prescribed by regulatory accounting requirements.*
- (h) Represents the timing difference between the recognition of workers compensation and short-term disability costs in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and the recovery of these costs through rates.*
- (i) This balance represents allowed environmental remediation expenditures at Washington Gas sites to be recovered through rates for Maryland and the District of Columbia. The recovery period is over several years.*
- (j) Balance represents amounts for costs incurred associated with Washington Gas' participation in the energy conservation and efficiency program EmPOWER in Maryland that are recovered from customers over time.*
- (k) Regulatory assets established to capture and track the incremental COVID-19 related costs.*

As required by ASC Topic 980, Washington Gas monitors its regulatory and competitive environment to determine whether the recovery of its regulatory assets remains probable. If Washington Gas were to determine that recovery of these assets is no longer probable, it would write off the assets against earnings. We have determined that ASC Topic 980 continues to apply to our regulated operations.

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Financial Statements (continued)
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER ACCRUED LIABILITIES

The table below provides details for the amounts included in “Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities” on the balance sheets.

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accounts payable — trade	\$ 344.7	\$ 270.9
Employee related accruals	49.7	39.1
Accrued interest	18.5	18.7
Other accrued liabilities	22.6	20.1
Total	\$ 435.5	\$ 348.8

NOTE 7. SHORT-TERM DEBT

Washington Gas satisfies the short-term financing requirements through the sale of commercial paper, or through bank borrowings. Due to the seasonal nature of our operations, short-term financing requirements can vary significantly during the year. Revolving credit agreements are maintained to support outstanding commercial paper and to permit short-term borrowing flexibility. The policy of Washington Gas is to maintain bank credit facilities in amounts equal to or greater than the expected maximum short-term financing requirements.

Credit Facility

The following is a summary of committed credit available at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Committed Credit Available			
<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021
Committed credit agreements			
Unsecured revolving credit facility, expires July 19, 2024 ^(a)	\$	450.0	\$ 450.0
Less: Commercial Paper outstanding ^(b)		(316.4)	(227.0)
Net committed credit available	\$	133.6	\$ 223.0
Weighted average interest rate		4.80 %	0.28 %

^(a) Washington Gas has the right to request extensions with the bank group's approval. Washington Gas' revolving credit facility permits it to borrow an additional \$100.0 million, with the bank groups' approval, for a total potential maximum borrowing of \$550.0 million.

^(b) The amount represents carrying amount of commercial paper.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no outstanding bank loans from Washington Gas' revolving credit facilities.

Commercial Paper

At both December 31, 2022 and 2021, we classified \$100.0 million of our commercial paper as "Long-term debt" on Washington Gas' balance sheets due to our ability and intent to refinance these balances on a long-term basis. Accordingly, \$216.4 million and \$127.0 million of commercial paper remained in "Notes payable" at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

NOTE 8. LONG-TERM DEBT

First Mortgage Bonds

The Mortgage of Washington Gas dated January 1, 1933 (Mortgage), as supplemented and amended, securing any First Mortgage Bonds (FMBs) it issues, constitutes a direct lien on substantially all property and franchises owned by Washington Gas, other than a small amount of property that is expressly excluded. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, Washington Gas had no debt outstanding under the Mortgage. Any FMBs that may be issued in the future will represent indebtedness of Washington Gas.

Unsecured Notes

Washington Gas has outstanding long-term debt in the form of MTNs and private placement notes with individual terms regarding interest rates, maturities and call or put options. These notes can have maturity dates of one or more years from the date of issuance.

The indenture for the unsecured MTNs and the note purchase agreement for the private placement notes provide that Washington Gas will not issue any FMBs under its Mortgage without securing all MTNs and the private placement notes with the Mortgage.

Certain of Washington Gas' outstanding MTNs and private placement notes have a make-whole call feature that pays the holder a premium based on a spread over the yield to maturity of a U.S. Treasury security having a comparable maturity if that particular note were to be called by Washington Gas before its stated maturity date. With the exception of this make-whole call feature, Washington Gas is not required to pay call premiums for calling debt prior to the stated maturity date.

Washington Gas Light Company
Financial Statements (continued)
Notes to Financial Statements

The following table shows the outstanding notes with maturities in years at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Long Term Debt Outstanding

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
Washington Gas Unsecured Notes ^(a)				
Due 2023, 6.65%	\$	20.0	\$	20.0
Due 2025, 5.44%		40.5		40.5
Due 2026, 6.62% to 6.82%		53.0		53.0
Due 2027, 6.40% to 6.57%		72.0		72.0
Due 2028, 6.57% to 6.85%		52.0		52.0
Due 2030, 7.50%		8.5		8.5
Due 2036, 5.70% to 5.78%		50.0		50.0
Due 2040, 5.21%		75.0		75.0
Due 2042, 5.25%		25.0		—
Due 2043, 5.00%		75.0		75.0
Due 2044, 4.22% to 4.24%		150.0		150.0
Due 2046, 3.80%		450.0		450.0
Due 2049, 3.65%		400.0		400.0
Due 2051, 2.98%		200.0		200.0
Due 2052, 5.33%		175.0		—
Commercial Paper due in 2024 ^(b)		100.0		100.0
Total Principal Amount of Long-Term Debt	\$	1,946.0	\$	1,746.0
Unamortized debt premium (discount)		11.6		12.0
Unamortized debt expense		(12.3)		(12.0)
Non-current finance lease liability ^(c)		3.4		1.6
Less—current maturities		20.0		—
Total Carrying Amount of Long-Term Debt	\$	1,928.7	\$	1,747.6
Weighted average interest rate ^(d)		4.39 %		4.28 %

^(a) Includes MTNs and private placement notes. The amount represents face value of unsecured notes including current maturities.

^(b) At both December 31, 2022 and 2021, we classified \$100.0 million of our commercial paper as "Long-term debt" on Washington Gas' balance sheets due to our ability and intent to refinance these balances on a long-term basis. Refer to Note 7 — Short-term debt for discussion on the credit facility.

^(c) Refer to Note 4 — Leases for additional information related to finance leases.

^(d) Weighted average interest rate is for the Washington Gas unsecured notes, including current maturities.

Washington Gas Light Company
Financial Statements (continued)
Notes to Financial Statements

The following table shows the issuances and retirements of Washington Gas' unsecured notes for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020.

Washington Gas' Unsecured Notes Issuances and Retirements

<i>(In millions)</i>	Principal ^(a)	Interest Rate ^(b)	Effective Cost ^(b)	Nominal Maturity Date
Year Ended December 31, 2022				
Issuances:				
12/29/2022 ^(c)	\$ 25.0	5.25 %	5.31 %	12/29/2042
12/29/2022 ^(c)	\$ 175.0	5.33 %	5.36 %	12/29/2052
Year Ended December 31, 2021				
Issuances:				
12/15/2021 ^(c)	\$ 200.0	2.98 %	3.00 %	12/15/2051
Year Ended December 31, 2020				
Issuances:				
12/10/2020 ^(d)	\$ 100.0	3.65 %	2.84 %	9/15/2049

^(a) Represents face amount of notes.

^(b) Represents the interest rate and effective cost at the trade date of the debt.

^(c) Unsecured private placement notes with a fixed interest rate paid semi-annually in June and December of each year. The notes have a make-whole call provision at a U.S. Treasury rate plus 50 basis points that starts at issuance date.

^(d) MTNs with a fixed interest rate paid semi-annually in March and September of each year. The notes have a make-whole call provision at a U.S. Treasury rate plus 25 basis points prior to March 15, 2049, and then are callable at par after March 15, 2049.

NOTE 9. INCOME TAXES

Washington Gas is included in the ASUS consolidated income tax returns. We have a tax sharing policy with ASUS that allocates consolidated tax liabilities and benefits using a ratio determined by the separate taxable income for each member applied to the consolidated return tax liability of the group. State income tax returns are filed on a separate company basis in most states and on a unitary basis as required, where we or the consolidated ASUS group have operations and/or a requirement to file.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no intercompany balances under the ASUS tax sharing policy on Washington Gas' balance sheets.

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act ("CARES Act") was signed into law on March 27, 2020. The CARES Act includes various income and payroll tax provisions. Washington Gas has benefited from certain provisions such as the deferral of payment of applicable payroll taxes. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, we have remitted deferred payroll tax payments of approximately \$3.3 million and \$3.3 million, respectively. There was no other material impact to our financial statements.

Components of Income Tax Expense or Benefit

The following tables provide the components of income tax expenses for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020.

Components of Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Current:			
Federal	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (6,660)
State	—	—	(1,470)
Total current	—	—	(8,130)
Deferred:			
Federal	23,957	23,421	27,704
State	8,868	14,366	13,821
Total deferred	32,825	37,787	41,525
Amortization of investment tax credits	(329)	(413)	(551)
Total income tax expense	\$ 32,496	\$ 37,374	\$ 32,844

Washington Gas Light Company
Financial Statements (continued)
Notes to Financial Statements

Rate Reconciliation

The effective income tax rate from continuing operations varies from the U.S. Federal statutory rate principally due to the following.

Reconciliation Between the Statutory Federal Income Tax Rate and Effective Tax Rate

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,					
	2022		2021		2020	
Income taxes at statutory federal income tax rate	\$ 46,679	21.00 %	\$ 40,599	21.00 %	\$ 34,591	21.00 %
Increase (decrease) in income taxes resulting from:						
Amortization of investment tax credits	(329)	(0.15)	(413)	(0.21)	(551)	(0.33)
Amortization of excess deferred taxes	(14,042)	(6.32)	(11,972)	(6.19)	(12,189)	(7.40)
State income taxes-net of federal benefit	12,177	5.48	11,386	5.89	10,631	6.45
Return to provision adjustment	(746)	(0.34)	1,315	0.68	(5)	—
Research and Development Credit ^(a)	(9,299)	(4.18)	—	—	—	—
Other items-net	(1,944)	(0.87)	(3,541)	(1.83)	367	0.22
Total income tax expense and effective tax rate	\$ 32,496	14.62 %	\$ 37,374	19.34 %	\$ 32,844	19.94 %

^(a) Represents federal tax credits for qualified research expenses from tax years prior to 2021.

Components of accumulated deferred income tax assets and liabilities

The following table provides the components of accumulated deferred income tax assets (liabilities) for Washington Gas at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Components of Accumulated Deferred Income Tax Assets (Liabilities)

<i>(In thousands)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Deferred income tax assets:		
Pensions	\$ —	\$ 2,041
Uncollectible accounts	6,461	5,473
Inventory overheads	8,973	4,119
Employee compensation and benefits	22,426	25,676
Derivatives	16,971	6,992
Income taxes recoverable through future rates	110,113	135,852
Net operating loss	80,980	125,552
Other	4,943	5,706
Total assets	250,867	311,411
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Pensions	7,269	—
Other post-retirement benefits	95,970	120,404
Accelerated depreciation and other plant related items	982,388	899,200
Deferred gas costs	7,580	18,937
Other	—	—
Total liabilities	1,093,207	1,038,541
Net accumulated deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	\$ (842,340)	\$ (727,130)

The Company has a federal net operating loss carryforward of \$19.0 million and a state net operating loss carryforward of \$62.0 million. The Tax Cut and Jobs Act of 2017 extended the federal net operating loss carryforward to an indefinite period for net operating loss carryforwards generated in tax years beginning after December 31, 2017. The Company's state net operating losses have the expiration dates beginning in 2033. The Company's net operating losses will be utilized under the settlement of the tax sharing policy with affiliated companies.

Washington Gas Light Company
 Financial Statements (continued)
Notes to Financial Statements

Tabular Reconciliation of Unrecognized Tax Benefits

The following table summarizes the change in unrecognized tax benefits during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, and our total unrecognized tax benefits at the periods under the provisions of ASC Topic 740, Income Taxes.

Unrecognized Tax Benefits				
<i>(In thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,			
	2022	2021	2020	
Total unrecognized tax benefits at beginning of the periods	\$ 10,312	\$ 11,065	\$ 26,459	
Decreases resulting from prior period tax positions	(10,312)	(753)	(15,394)	
Total unrecognized tax benefits at end of the periods	\$ —	\$ 10,312	\$ 11,065	

During the years ended December 31 2022, 2021 and 2020 the unrecognized tax benefits for Washington Gas decreased by approximately \$10.3 million \$0.8 million and \$15.4 million, respectively relating to uncertain tax positions, primarily due to the change in tax accounting for repairs and closed periods.

Amounts of Interest and Penalties Recognized

Washington Gas recognizes any accrued interest associated with uncertain tax positions in interest expense and recognizes any accrued penalties associated with uncertain tax positions in other expenses in the statements of income. During the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, there were no accrued interest expense or penalties associated with uncertain tax positions.

NOTE 10. PENSION AND OTHER POST-RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

Washington Gas maintains a qualified, trustee, non-contributory defined benefit pension plan (qualified pension plan) covering most active and vested former employees of Washington Gas and certain employees of WGL subsidiaries. The non-contributory defined benefit pension plan is closed to all employees hired on or after January 1, 2010 and instead employees are eligible to receive supplemental contributions to their defined-contribution savings plan.

Several former executive officers of Washington Gas also participate in a defined benefit supplemental executive retirement plan (DB SERP), a non-qualified pension plan. The DB SERP was closed to new entrants beginning January 1, 2010, and eligible executive officers participate in a defined contribution SERP (DC SERP). In addition, effective January 1, 2010, Washington Gas established a non-funded defined benefit restoration plan (DB restoration) and a defined contribution restoration plan (DC restoration) for the purpose of providing supplemental pension and pension-related benefits to a select group of management employees. The DB restoration was closed to new entrants in 2020. There are rabbi trusts associated with the DB SERP and DB restoration plans that were funded pursuant to the Merger Agreement. The rabbi trusts can be used to make payments to the participants or the payments can be made from operating funds. At December 31, 2022, the rabbi trust balance associated with these two plans were \$5.6 million, of which \$2.1 million was recorded in "Current Assets-Other" and \$3.5 million was recorded in "Deferred Charges and Other Assets - Other", along with other rabbi trust balances. Washington Gas accounts for the qualified pension plan, DB SERP and DB restoration plans under the provisions of ASC Topic 715, Compensation-Retirement Benefits (ASC Topic 715).

Washington Gas offers defined-contribution savings plans to all eligible employees. These plans allow participants to defer on a pre-tax or after-tax basis, a portion of their salaries for investment in various alternatives. We made matching contributions of \$5.4 million, \$5.3 million and \$5.6 million during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. All employees not earning benefits in the qualified pension plan receive an employer provided supplemental contribution ranging from 4% to 6% depending on years of service. Total supplemental contributions to the plans were \$4.2 million, \$3.9 million, and \$3.8 million during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Washington Gas provides certain healthcare and life insurance benefits for retired employees of Washington Gas and certain employees of WGL subsidiaries. Eligible employees of Washington Gas may qualify for such benefits if they attain retirement status and have the required number of years of service. For eligible retirees and dependents not yet receiving Medicare benefits, Washington Gas provides medical, prescription drug and dental benefits, subject to an aggregate cost limit, through the Washington Gas Light Company Retiree Medical Plan (Retiree Medical Plan). For Medicare-eligible retirees age 65 and older, eligible retirees and dependents participate in a special tax-free Health Reimbursement Account plan (HRA plan) effective January 1, 2015. Participating retirees and dependents receive an annual subsidy to help purchase supplemental medical, prescription drug and dental coverage in the marketplace as well as additional reimbursement for catastrophic prescription drug costs. Washington Gas accounts for healthcare and life insurance benefits under the provisions of ASC Topic 715.

Almost all costs associated with Washington Gas' defined benefit post-retirement plans have historically been, and are expected to be, recovered through Washington Gas' rates. Therefore, in accordance with ASC Topic 980 and ASC Topic 715, Washington Gas established a regulatory asset/liability for the substantial majority of the unrecognized costs/income associated with its defined benefit post-retirement plans. To the extent these amounts will not be recovered through Washington Gas' rates, they are recorded directly to "Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes."

Washington Gas Light Company
Financial Statements (continued)
Notes to Financial Statements

Obligations and Assets

The following table provides the benefit obligation, fair value of plan assets, the funded status of the plans, and amounts recognized on the Company's balance sheets.

Post-Retirement Benefits						
<i>(In millions)</i>	Pension Benefits^(a)			Health and Life Benefits		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Change in projected benefit obligation^(b)						
Benefit obligation at beginning of period	\$ 1,078.4	\$ 1,113.7	\$ 1,059.9	\$ 281.8	\$ 295.8	\$ 269.2
Service cost	10.9	12.1	12.5	6.2	6.2	5.3
Interest cost	31.4	30.4	35.5	8.5	8.0	9.3
Actuarial loss (gain)	(276.2)	(22.2)	77.9	(76.6)	(13.6)	25.2
Plan participants' contribution	—	—	—	2.0	1.6	1.6
Settlements	(4.0)	(5.4)	(18.9)	—	—	—
Benefits paid	(53.5)	(50.2)	(53.2)	(15.0)	(16.7)	(15.4)
Other	—	—	—	0.6	0.4	0.5
Projected benefit obligation at end of period^(b)	\$ 787.0	\$ 1,078.4	\$ 1,113.7	\$ 207.5	\$ 281.7	\$ 295.7
Change in plan assets						
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period	1,076.4	1,053.1	935.2	763.2	731.6	638.0
Actual return on plan assets	(244.2)	71.4	168.9	(183.9)	46.6	107.4
Company contributions	6.0	7.5	21.0	—	—	—
Plan participants' contribution	—	—	—	2.0	1.6	1.6
Settlements	(4.0)	(5.4)	(18.9)	—	—	—
Expenses	—	—	—	0.6	—	—
Benefits paid	(53.5)	(50.2)	(53.2)	(15.0)	(16.7)	(15.3)
Fair value of plan assets at end of period	\$ 780.7	\$ 1,076.4	\$ 1,053.0	\$ 566.9	\$ 763.1	\$ 731.7
Funded status at end of period	(6.3)	(2.0)	(60.7)	359.4	481.4	436.0
Allocation to affiliates	0.1	—	(0.4)	2.1	2.9	2.7
Adjusted funded status at end of period	\$ (6.4)	\$ (2.0)	\$ (60.3)	\$ 357.3	\$ 478.5	\$ 433.3
Total amounts recognized on balance sheet						
Non-current asset	14.0	29.0	—	357.3	478.5	433.3
Current liability	(2.0)	(6.1)	(6.7)	—	—	—
Non-current liability	(18.4)	(24.9)	(53.6)	—	—	—
Total recognized	\$ (6.4)	\$ (2.0)	\$ (60.3)	\$ 357.3	\$ 478.5	\$ 433.3

^(a) The DB SERP and DB Restoration, included in pension benefits in the table above, does not include the amounts funded in rabbi trust.

^(b) For the Health and Life Benefits, the change in projected benefit obligation represents the accumulated benefit obligation.

Washington Gas Light Company
Financial Statements (continued)
Notes to Financial Statements

The following table provides the projected benefit obligation (PBO), accumulated benefit obligation (ABO), and fair value of plan assets the qualified pension plan, DB SERP and DB Restoration at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Projected and Accumulated Benefit Obligation					
	Qualified Pension Plan		DB SERP		DB Restoration	
	December 31,		December 31,		December 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 766.6	\$ 1,047.4	\$ 16.8	\$ 26.0	\$ 3.6	\$ 5.0
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 741.7	\$ 999.8	\$ 16.8	\$ 26.0	\$ 3.6	\$ 4.9
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 780.7	\$ 1,076.4	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

Amounts Recognized in Regulatory Assets/Liabilities and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The following table provides amounts recorded to regulatory assets, regulatory liabilities and accumulated other comprehensive loss (income) at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Unrecognized Costs/Income Recorded on the Balance Sheet			
	Pension Benefits		Health and Life Benefits	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Actuarial net loss (gain)	\$ (43.9)	\$ (54.0)	\$ (84.1)	\$ (221.9)
Prior service cost (credit)	0.4	0.5	(45.8)	(59.4)
Total	\$ (43.5)	\$ (53.5)	\$ (129.9)	\$ (281.3)
Regulatory asset (liability)	(43.3)	(56.9)	(126.5)	(273.2)
Pre-tax accumulated other comprehensive loss (income) ^(a)	—	3.7	(2.6)	(6.4)
Total recognized on the balance sheets	\$ (43.3)	\$ (53.2)	\$ (129.1)	\$ (279.6)
Allocation to Affiliates	\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.3)	\$ (0.8)	\$ (1.7)
Total	\$ (43.5)	\$ (53.5)	\$ (129.9)	\$ (281.3)

^(a) The total amount of accumulated other comprehensive loss recorded on our balance sheets at December 31, 2022 and 2021 was net of income tax expense of \$0.1 million and \$0.7 million, respectively.

The following tables provide amounts that are included in regulatory assets/liabilities and accumulated other comprehensive loss associated with our unrecognized pension and other post-retirement benefit costs that were recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost before allocations to affiliates and capital during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Amounts Recognized During the Year Ended December 31, 2022

<i>(In millions)</i>	Regulatory assets/liabilities		Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	
	Pension Benefits	Health and Life Benefits	Pension Benefits	Health and Life Benefits
Amortization of actuarial net loss (gain)	\$ 0.4	\$ (5.7)	\$ —	\$ 0.1
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	0.2	(13.4)	—	(0.2)
Total	\$ 0.6	\$ (19.1)	\$ —	\$ (0.1)

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Amounts Recognized During the Year Ended December 31, 2021

<i>(In millions)</i>	Regulatory assets/liabilities		Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	
	Pension Benefits	Health and Life Benefits	Pension Benefits	Health and Life Benefits
Amortization of actuarial net loss (gain)	\$ 1.3	\$ (4.8)	\$ 0.3	\$ (0.2)
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	0.1	(13.2)	0.1	(0.4)
Total	\$ 1.4	\$ (18.0)	\$ 0.4	\$ (0.6)

Net Periodic Benefit Cost

The components of the net periodic benefit costs (income) related to pension and other post-retirement benefits were as follows.

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Costs (Income)^(a)

<i>(In millions)</i>	Pension Benefits			Health and Life Benefits		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Service cost	\$ 10.9	\$ 12.1	\$ 12.5	\$ 6.2	\$ 6.2	\$ 5.3
Interest cost	31.4	30.4	35.5	8.5	8.0	9.3
Expected return on plan assets	(43.0)	(42.8)	(43.2)	(24.8)	(22.6)	(23.6)
Recognized prior service cost (credit)	0.2	0.2	0.3	(13.6)	(13.6)	(13.6)
Recognized actuarial loss (gain)	0.4	1.6	7.7	(5.6)	(5.0)	(2.0)
Settlement charge ^(b)	0.4	1.2	4.9	—	—	—
Net periodic benefit cost (income)	\$ 0.3	\$ 2.7	\$ 17.7	\$ (29.3)	\$ (27.0)	\$ (24.6)
Allocation to affiliates	—	—	(1.3)	0.8	0.6	1.3
Adjusted net periodic benefit cost (income)	\$ 0.3	\$ 2.7	\$ 16.4	\$ (28.5)	\$ (26.4)	\$ (23.3)
Service cost capitalized to construction projects	(2.6)	(2.3)	(1.6)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(0.7)
Amount charged (credited) to expense	\$ (2.3)	\$ 0.4	\$ 14.8	\$ (29.9)	\$ (27.6)	\$ (24.0)

^(a) The components of net benefit cost (income), other than service cost, are recorded in "Other income -net" on the accompanying statements of operations.

^(b) Amounts relate to partial settlement charges associated with lump sum payments from the Washington Gas' DB SERP plan to executives who have retired.

Washington Gas uses the Market Related Value of Assets (MRVA) in the determination of net periodic benefit cost. The fair value approach is first used to determine the realized and unrealized gains and losses for all assets under Washington Gas' post-retirement benefit plans. The assets are then split between the fixed income investments and related derivatives, with the gains and losses related to these being recognized immediately, and all of the other asset classes, with the gains and losses related to these being deferred and amortized into the calculation of the MRVA over a period of five years. Therefore, each year 20% of the prior five years' asset gains and losses of the non-fixed income investments are recognized.

We use the corridor approach to amortize all actuarial gains and losses. Under this approach, net gains or losses in excess of ten percent of the larger of the benefit obligation or the MRVA are amortized on a straight-line basis over the average future working lifetime of active plan participants.

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Assumptions

The weighted average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit obligations and net periodic benefit costs were as follows.

	Benefit Obligations Assumptions					
	Pension Benefits			Health and Life Benefits		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Discount rate ^(a)	5.6%	2.9%-3.0%	2.6%-2.8%	5.6%	3.1%	2.8%
Rate of compensation increase	3.0%	3.0%	2.5%-3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.5%-3.0%

^(a) The increase in the discount rate for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to prior year primarily reflects the increase in long-term interest rates.

	Net Periodic Benefit Cost Assumptions					
	Pension Benefits			Health and Life Benefits		
	Years Ended December 31,			Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Discount rate ^(a)	2.9%-3.0%	2.6%-2.8%	3.4%-3.5%	3.1 %	2.8 %	3.5 %
Expected long-term return on plan assets ^(b)	4.75 %	4.75 %	5.25 %	4.0 %	3.75 %	4.5 %
Rate of compensation increase ^(c)	3.0 %	2.5%-3.0%	3.0%-3.5%	3.0 %	2.5%-3.0%	3.5 %

^(a) The changes in the discount rates over the prior periods primarily reflect the changes in long-term interest rates.

^(b) For health and life benefits, the expected returns for certain funds may be lower due to certain portions of income that are subject to an assumed blended income tax rate.

^(c) The changes in the rate of compensation reflects the best estimates of actual future compensation levels including consideration of general price levels, productivity, seniority, promotion, and other factors such as inflation rates.

Discount Rate

Washington Gas determines the discount rate based on a portfolio of high quality fixed-income investments (AA- as assigned by Standard & Poor's or Aa3 as assigned by Moody's or better) whose cash flows would cover our expected benefit payments.

Expected long-term return on plan assets

Washington Gas determines the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets by averaging the expected earnings for the target asset portfolio. In developing the expected rate of return assumption, Washington Gas evaluates an analysis of historical actual performance and long-term return projections, which gives consideration to our asset mix and anticipated length of obligation of our plan.

Mortality Assumptions

Beginning in October 2014, the SOA began publishing annual updates to its mortality tables for U.S. plans, starting with the RP-2014 base mortality table and the MP-2014 improvement scale. The improvement scale has been updated each year except 2022, when the SOA determined that excess mortality due to COVID-19 improperly skewed the data.

In October 2021, the SOA issued and updated improvement scale (MP-2021). The MP-2021 improvement scale and the Pri-2012 (the Private Retirement Plans Mortality table for 2012) mortality table were used to determine the benefit obligation as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Healthcare cost trend

Washington Gas assumed the healthcare cost trend rates related to the accumulated post-retirement benefit obligation at December 31, 2022, for non-Medicare eligible retirees, to be 2.78% in 2023, 2.60% starting in 2024 and expects the trend to remain at that level thereafter.

For Medicare eligible retirees age 65 and older that will receive a subsidy each year as a benefit from the HRA plan, Washington Gas assumed no increase to the annual subsidy through 2024 then a 4% increase in 2025 and a 2% increase for all

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subsequent years in order to approximate possible future increases in the stipend. While the plan terms do not guarantee increases to the stipend, Washington Gas intends to review the stipend annually.

Investment Policies and Strategies

The investment objective of the qualified pension, healthcare, and life insurance benefit plans (“Plan” or “Plans”) is to allocate each Plan’s assets to appropriate investment asset classes (asset categories) so that the benefit obligations of each Plan are adequately funded, consistent with each Plan’s and Washington Gas’ tolerance for risk.

Washington Gas' portion of retired employee healthcare and life insurance benefits obligation is funded through two trusts: (i) the Washington Gas Light Company Post Retirement Benefit Master Trust for Retired Previously Union-Eligible Employees ("union-eligible trust") and (ii) the Washington Gas Light Company Post Retirement Benefit Master Trust for Retired Management Employees ("management trust").

In order to best achieve the investment objectives for each Plan, strategic allocation targets and ranges are established that control exposure to selected investment asset classes. Asset/Liability Modeling (ALM) is used to test the benefits and risks of several potential strategic asset allocation mixes. Simulated investment performance results based on assumptions about expected return, volatility, and correlation characteristics of the selected asset classes are tested for their effects on contributions, pension expense, PBO funded status, and downside Value at Risk metrics over a ten-year planning time horizon. An ALM study completed in January 2020 indicated that adopted target asset class allocations remained an appropriate trade-off between risk and reward. The following table includes the target asset allocation by asset class at December 31, 2022. Actual asset balances are reviewed monthly and allowed to range within plus or minus 5% of the target allocations. Assets are generally rebalanced to target allocations before actual amounts fall below or rise above the allowable ranges.

Target Asset Allocation by Asset Class

	Qualified Pension Trust Asset ^(b)	Union-eligible Trust Asset	Management Trust Asset
Global Equities	30 %	30 %	50 %
Real Estate	5 %	—	—
Fixed Income ^(a)	65 %	70 %	50 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %

^(a) The Fixed Income asset class includes the related derivatives.

^(b) Investment strategy for the qualified pension plan includes increasing the target fixed income allocation percentage by 10% for each 5% improvement in the Plan’s funded ratio above the 100% funded level. The Pension Trust Investment Policy’s current guidelines were set when the Plan reached a 105% funded status level and list a 30% target allocation for global equities, a 5% target allocation for real estate, and a 65% allocation for fixed income.

Significant amounts of each various Plan's assets are managed by the same financial institution. Each Plan has a high exposure to U.S. based investments. There are no other significant risk concentrations related to investments in any entity, industry, country, commodity, or investment fund.

Commingled funds are employed in the management of qualified pension plan, management trust, and union-eligible trust assets. In addition, a publicly offered mutual fund and separately managed portfolios are employed in the management of a qualified pension plan trust. The management trust also uses a separately managed portfolio.

U.S. and international equity assets are diversified across sectors, industries, and investment styles. Fixed income assets are primarily diversified across U.S. government and investment grade corporate debt instruments, with some exposure to foreign and non-investment-grade securities. Real estate is diversified geographically across the U.S. by property type.

The qualified pension plan’s investment policy allows the use of futures, options, and other derivatives for purposes of reducing portfolio risk and as a low- cost option for gaining market exposure, but derivatives may not be used for leverage. Derivatives are currently used in the Fixed Income portion of the portfolio. The qualified pension plan’s investment policy prohibits investments in Washington Gas securities. The prohibition applies to separately managed portfolios but does not apply to any commingled fund investments.

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The following tables present the fair value of the pension plan assets and health and life insurance plan assets by asset category at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Pension Plan Assets

<i>(In millions)</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Total	% of Total
At December 31, 2022				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 0.8	\$ —	\$ 0.8	0.1 %
Fixed income securities				
U.S. Treasuries, government and agency	—	245.9	245.9	31.5
Corporate Debt ^(a)	—	239.6	239.6	30.7
Other ^(c)	—	8.4	8.4	1.1
Derivatives ^(b)	—	1.4	1.4	0.2
Mutual Funds ^(d)	43.2	—	43.2	5.5
Total investments in the fair value hierarchy	\$ 44.0	\$ 495.3	\$ 539.3	69.1 %
Investments measured at net asset value using the NAV practical expedient ^(e)				
Collective Trust Fund ^(f)			205.9	26.4
Commingled Funds and Pooled Separate Accounts ^(g)			31.8	4.1
Private Equity/Limited Partnership ^(h)				—
Total fair value of plan investments			\$ 777.0	99.5 %
Net receivable/(payable) ⁽ⁱ⁾			3.7	0.5
Total plan assets at fair value^(j)			\$ 780.7	100.0 %

Pension Plan Assets

<i>(In millions)</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Total	% of Total
At December 31, 2021				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 0.6	\$ —	\$ 0.6	0.1 %
Fixed income securities				
U.S. Treasuries, government and agency	—	242.4	242.4	22.4
Corporate Debt ^(a)	—	333.2	333.2	31.0
Other ^(c)	—	9.6	9.6	0.9
Derivatives ^(b)	—	4.5	4.5	0.4
Mutual Funds ^(d)	47.0	—	47.0	4.4
Total investments in the fair value hierarchy	\$ 47.6	\$ 589.7	\$ 637.3	59.2 %
Investments measured at net asset value using the NAV practical expedient ^(e)				
Collective Trust Fund ^(f)			368.7	34.3
Commingled Funds and Pooled Separate Accounts ^(g)			30.2	2.8
Private Equity/Limited Partnership ^(h)			36.1	3.4
Total fair value of plan investments			\$ 1,072.3	99.6 %
Net receivable/(payable) ⁽ⁱ⁾			4.1	0.4
Total plan assets at fair value^(j)			\$ 1,076.4	100.0 %

^(a) At December 31, 2022 and 2021, corporate debt consisted of 84% of U.S. corporate debt and 16% non-U.S. corporate debt, and 86.5% of U.S. corporate debt and 13.5% non-U.S. corporate debt, respectively.

^(b) At December 31, 2022 and 2021, this category included a combination of long-term U.S. Treasury interest rate future contracts, currency forwards, currency option interest rate swaps, and put and call options on both interest rate swaps and credit default swap index products.

^(c) This category primarily includes non-U.S. government bonds and asset-backed securities as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

^(d) At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the investment in mutual funds consisted primarily of common stock of non-U.S. based companies.

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^(e) In accordance with ASC Topic 820, these investments are measured at fair value using NAV per share as a practical expedient and, therefore, have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amounts presented in this table are intended to permit reconciliations of the fair value hierarchy to the statements of net assets available for plan benefits.

^(f) At December 31, 2022, investments in collective trust funds consisted primarily of 79.23% common stock of U.S. companies; 16.25% income producing properties located in the United States; and 4.52% short-term money market investments. At December 31, 2021, investments in collective trust funds consisted primarily of 90.53% common stock of U.S. companies; 9.01% income producing properties located in the United States; and 0.46% short-term money market investments.

^(g) At December 31, 2022 and 2021, investments in commingled funds and a pooled separate accounts consisted of 100% income producing properties located in the United States.

^(h) At December 31, 2022 and 2021, investments in a private equity/limited partnership consisted of common stock of international companies.

⁽ⁱ⁾ Net receivable/(payable) primarily represents pending trades for investments purchased net of pending trades for investments sold and interest receivable.

^(j) This table does not include rabbi trust investments located in "Current Assets-Other" and "Deferred Charges and Other Assets-Other" on our balance sheets. Refer to Note 15 — Fair Value Measurements for fair value of rabbi trust investments.

Healthcare and Life Insurance Plan Assets

<i>(In millions)</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Total	% of Total
At December 31, 2022				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 6.2	\$ —	\$ 6.2	1.1 %
Fixed Income Securities				
U.S. Treasuries, government and agency	—	59.4	59.4	10.5
Corporate Debt ^(a)	—	57.5	57.5	10.1
Other ^(b)	—	3.7	3.7	0.7
Total investments in the fair value hierarchy	\$ 6.2	\$ 120.6	\$ 126.8	22.4 %
Investments measured at net asset value using the NAV practical expedient ^(c)				
Commingled Funds ^(d)			440.3	77.6 %
Total fair value of plan investments			\$ 567.1	100.0 %
Net receivable/(payable) ^(e)			(0.2)	—
Total plan assets at fair value			\$ 566.9	100.0 %

Healthcare and Life Insurance Plan Assets

<i>(In millions)</i>	Level 1	Level 2	Total	% of Total
At December 31, 2021				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 4.5	\$ —	\$ 4.5	0.6 %
Fixed Income Securities				
U.S. Treasuries, government and agency	—	74.1	74.1	9.7
Corporate Debt ^(a)	—	80.1	80.1	10.4
Other ^(b)	—	5.0	5.0	0.7
Total investments in the fair value hierarchy	\$ 4.5	\$ 159.2	\$ 163.7	21.4 %
Investments measured at net asset value using the NAV practical expedient ^(c)				
Commingled Funds ^(d)			599.7	78.6 %
Total fair value of plan investments			\$ 763.4	100.0 %
Net receivable/(payable) ^(e)			(0.3)	—
Total plan assets at fair value			\$ 763.1	100.0 %

^(a) At December 31, 2022 and 2021, corporate debt consisted of 91% of U.S. corporate debt and 9% non-U.S. corporate debt, and 89.0% of U.S. corporate debt and 11.0% non-U.S. corporate debt, respectively.

^(b) At December 31, 2022 and 2021, this category consisted primarily of non-U.S. government bonds.

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- ^(c) In accordance with ASC Topic 820, these investments are measured at fair value using Net Asset Value (NAV) per share as a practical expedient and, therefore, have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amounts presented in this table are intended to permit reconciliations of the fair value hierarchy to the statements of net assets available for plan benefits.
- ^(d) At December 31, 2022, investments held by commingled funds in which the plan invests consisted of 49% of common stock of large-cap U.S. companies, 23% of US Govt fixed income securities and 28% corporate bonds. At December 31, 2021, investments held by commingled funds in which the plan invests consisted 51% of common stock of large-cap U.S. companies, 21% of US Govt fixed income securities and 28% corporate bonds.
- ^(e) At December 31, 2022 and 2021, Net receivable/(payable) primarily represents pending trades for investments sold and interest receivable net of pending trades for investments purchased.

Valuation Methods

Equity securities are traded on a securities exchange and are valued at the closing quoted market price as of the balance sheet date.

Mutual funds, commingled funds, pooled separate accounts and private equity/limited partnerships are valued at the quoted net asset value (NAV) per share, which is computed as of the close of business on the balance sheet date. Mutual funds with a publicly quoted NAV per share are classified as Level 1. The remaining asset types are not classified in the fair value hierarchy.

Fixed income securities are valued using pricing models that consider various observable inputs such as benchmark yields, reported trades, broker quotes and issuer spreads to determine fair value.

Benefit Contribution

For the qualified pension plan, Washington Gas' funding policy is to contribute an amount sufficient to satisfy the minimum annual funding requirements under the Pension Protection Act. Any contributions above the minimum annual funding requirements would be limited to amounts that are deductible under appropriate tax law. For the healthcare and life insurance benefit plans, Washington Gas' funding policy is to contribute amounts that are collected from ratepayers.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, Washington Gas did not contribute to its qualified pension but did contribute \$5.8 million and \$0.2 million to its DB SERP and DB Restoration plans, respectively, which was funded by the rabbi trust. For 2023, Washington Gas does not expect to make a contribution to its qualified pension plan and expects to contribute in aggregate \$2.0 million to its DB SERP and DB restoration plans, which is expected to be funded by the related rabbi trusts. During 2022, Washington Gas did not make contributions for its health and life insurance benefit plans. Washington Gas does not expect to make a contribution to its health and life insurance benefit plans year in 2023.

Expected Benefit Payments

Expected benefit payments, including benefits attributable to estimated future employee service, which are expected to be paid over the next ten years are as follows.

Expected Benefit Payments		
<i>(In millions)</i>	Pension Benefits	Health and Life Benefits
2023	55.4	14.6
2024	56.1	14.2
2025	56.8	14.1
2026	57.2	14.4
2027	57.4	14.5
2028—2032	288.7	74.1

Regulatory Matters

A significant portion of the estimated pension and post-retirement medical and life insurance benefits apply to our regulated activities. Each regulatory commission having jurisdiction over Washington Gas requires it to fund amounts reflected in rates for post-retirement medical and life insurance benefits into irrevocable trusts.

District of Columbia Jurisdiction

The PSC of DC has approved a level of rates sufficient to recover annual costs associated with the qualified pension and other post-retirement benefits. Expenses of the SERP allocable to the District of Columbia are not recovered through rates.

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Maryland Jurisdiction

The PSC of MD has approved a level of rates sufficient to recover pension and other post-retirement benefit costs as determined under GAAP. Expenses of the SERP allocable to Maryland are not recovered through rates.

Virginia Jurisdiction

On September 28, 1995, the SCC of VA issued a generic order that allowed Washington Gas to recover most costs determined under GAAP for post-retirement medical and life insurance benefits in rates over twenty years. The SCC of VA, however, set a forty-year recovery period of the transition obligation. As prescribed by GAAP, Washington Gas amortizes these costs over a twenty-year period. With the exception of the transition obligation, the SCC of VA has approved a level of rates sufficient to recover annual costs for all pension and other post-retirement medical and life insurance benefit costs determined under GAAP. Although the transition obligation has been fully amortized for accounting purposes, we continue to collect Virginia's 40% portion of the transition expense in rates until 2033.

NOTE 11. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Washington Gas had a WGL shareholder-approved Omnibus Plan, which included grants made in shares of WGL stock. Effective upon the Merger with AltaGas in July 2018, WGL no longer has common stock outstanding and no new awards will be issued in WGL stock.

In December 2019, Washington Gas adopted a new Long-Term Incentive Plan. In addition, certain executives of Washington Gas may be awarded stock options under the AltaGas Share Option Plan. Dollar amounts presented in this footnote are in U.S. Dollars unless otherwise stated.

Performance and Restricted Units

AltaGas Phantom Units (Phantom Units) under the new Long-Term Incentive Plan. Phantom Units are comprised of both performance and restricted units, have a three-year vesting period, are settled in cash, and are valued at an average AltaGas stock price per unit at vesting. The performance units granted in 2020 and 2021 vest from zero to 200 percent of the target award based on AltaGas' total shareholder return (TSR) relative to a selected peer group of companies, which is a market condition under ASC Topic 718, and AltaGas' three-year adjusted funds from operation compounded growth per share during the performance period, which is a performance condition under ASC Topic 718. The performance units granted in 2022 vest based on TSR and AltaGas' earnings per share (EPS) during the performance period, which is a performance condition under ASC Topic 718. The restricted units vest from zero to 100 percent of the target award based on payment of a cash dividend by AltaGas.

Phantom Units are accounted for as liability awards under ASC 718 as they only settle in cash; therefore, we measure and record compensation expense for these awards based on their fair value at the end of each period until their vesting date. The percentage of the fair value that is accrued as compensation expense at the end of each period equals the percentage of the requisite service that has been rendered at that date. Consequently, fluctuations in earnings may result.

The following table summarize information regarding all outstanding units during the year ended December 31, 2022.

Phantom Unit Award Activity	
<i>Number of units</i> ^(a)	Year Ended December 31, 2022
Non-vested and outstanding, beginning of the year	702,181
Granted	454,509
Canceled/forfeited	(42,935)
Non-vested and outstanding, end of year	1,113,755

(a) Excludes units in lieu of dividends paid during the vesting period.

Performance and Restricted Units under WGL Omnibus Plan, Post Merger. As of December 31, 2021, all Performance Units and Restricted Units under the WGL Omnibus Plan have fully vested.

Performance units had a three-year cliff vesting period, were valued at \$1.00 per unit, and were subject to corporate performance multipliers. They were accounted for as liability awards under ASC 718 as they only settled in cash.

Restricted units had a three-year vesting period with one third of the units vesting at the end of each year in the three-year period if AltaGas paid a dividend during that period, and they were valued at \$1.00 per unit. Restricted units were accounted for as deferred compensation under ASC Topic 710 as they only settled in cash and did not have a market condition.

Combined Performance and Restricted Unit Activity under Both Plans. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, we paid \$3.6 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, in cash to settle performance units and restricted units. There was no such payment during the year ended December 31, 2022.

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, we recognized \$10.3 million, \$9.9 million, and \$1.9 million of compensation expense, respectively, related to the units in both plans.

At December 31, 2022, total unrecognized compensation expense related to the Phantom Units was \$8.1 million, which will be recognized over a period of two years.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, we had a deferred liability of \$8.1 million and \$10.1 million, respectively, related to the Phantom Units in "Deferred Credits-other". Additionally, at December 31, 2022 we recorded a current liability of \$11.7 million in "Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities-other" related to the phantom units. There was no such current liability at December 31, 2021.

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Stock Options

Certain executives of Washington Gas were awarded AltaGas stock options. Options have a three-year vesting period with one-third vesting each year and expire after six years. For the year ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, we recognized \$0.2 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.6 million in compensation expense, respectively, related to stock options.

At December 31, 2022, the unrecognized expense for the fair value of share option compensation cost associated with future periods was \$0.1 million Canadian dollars.

The following table summarizes information about the stock options.

	Year ended December 31, 2022	
	Number of Options	Exercise Price (Canadian Dollars)
Stock Options outstanding, beginning of year	481,618	\$ 19.76
Exercised	(173,917)	19.27
Forfeited	(25,000)	31.05
Stock options outstanding, end of year	282,701	\$ 19.07
Stock options exercisable, end of year	47,855	\$ 18.78

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the total intrinsic value of share options outstanding was \$1.2 million Canadian dollars and \$3.7 million Canadian dollars, respectively, and the total intrinsic value of share options exercised was \$1.6 million Canadian dollars and \$1.2 million Canadian dollars, respectively. At December 31, 2020, the aggregate intrinsic value of share options outstanding and share options exercised was insignificant.

The following table summarizes the employee share option plan at December 31, 2022.

	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable		
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price (Canadian Dollars)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price (Canadian Dollars)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
\$18.00 to \$25.08	282,701	19.07	3.44	47,855	18.78	2.96

The fair value of each option granted is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model. During the year ended December 31, 2022, there were no stock options granted. The weighted average grant date fair value and assumptions are as follows.

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
Fair value per options (Canadian dollars)	\$ 3.35	\$ 2.59
Risk-free interest rate (%)	0.42	1.57
Expected life (years)	6	6
Expected volatility (%) ^(a)	35.71	25.05
Annual dividend per share (%) ^(b)	5.33	4.85

^(a) Expected volatility assumptions are based on the historic daily share price volatility.

^(b) Annual dividend per share is calculated based on a weighted average share price and forward dividend yields at the grant dates.

NOTE 12. ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

We are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations related to environmental matters. These laws and regulations may require expenditures over a long time frame to control environmental effects. Almost all of the environmental liabilities we have recorded are for costs expected to be incurred to remediate sites where we or a predecessor affiliate operated manufactured gas plants (MGPs) or gas holder sites. Estimates of liabilities for environmental response costs are difficult to determine with precision because of the various factors that can affect their ultimate level. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the complexity of the site;
- changes in environmental laws and regulations at the federal, state and local levels;
- the number of regulatory agencies or other parties involved;
- new technology that renders previous technology obsolete or experience with existing technology that proves ineffective;
- the level of remediation required; and
- variations between the estimated and actual period of time that must be dedicated to respond to an environmentally-contaminated site.

Washington Gas has identified up to ten sites where it or its predecessors may have operated MGPs. Washington Gas last used any such plant in 1984. In connection with these operations, we are aware that coal tar and certain other by-products of the gas manufacturing process are present at or near some former sites and may be present at others.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, Washington Gas reported a liability of \$9.6 million and \$13.7 million, respectively, on an undiscounted basis related to future environmental response costs. These estimates principally include the minimum liabilities associated with a range of environmental response costs expected to be incurred. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, Washington Gas estimated the maximum liability associated with all of its sites to be approximately \$37.2 million and \$39.2 million, respectively. The maximum liability at December 31, 2022 included \$19.1 million related to the Anacostia river study and \$11.5 million related to the East Station property, which are discussed further below. The estimates were determined by Washington Gas' environmental experts, based on experience in remediating MGP sites and advice from legal counsel and environmental consultants. The variation between the recorded and estimated maximum liability primarily results from differences in the number of expected years that will be required to perform environmental response processes and the extent of remediation that may be required.

Washington Gas is currently remediating its East Station property, located adjacent to the Anacostia River in Washington D.C., including ground water pump and treat, tar recovery, soil encapsulation and other treatment. Under a 2012 consent decree with the District of Columbia and the federal government, Washington Gas is also conducting a remedial investigation and feasibility study on an adjacent property owned by the District of Columbia. The Draft Remedial Investigation Report was submitted to the National Park Service (NPS) and the Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) on June 12, 2020. Additional remediation may be required at this property.

In addition, at another adjoining property known as the "Eastern Power Boat Club Property" located to the east of the property owned by the District of Columbia, Washington Gas agreed to perform a site investigation and report the findings pursuant to oversight by the DOEE. This property was subject to a July 12, 2019, Administrative Order from the DOEE. That Administrative Order was withdrawn and the Company entered into a negotiated Administrative Order on Consent with the DOEE that was effective on March 11, 2020. Under the terms of the Administrative Order on Consent, the Company submitted a Remedial Investigative Report on February 26, 2021. On March 11, 2021, the Company received an Administrative Order related to the alleged presence of sheens in the Anacostia River. The Company filed an appeal of the Administrative Order with the District of Columbia Office of Administrative Hearings on March 26, 2021. The appeal is pending.

Washington Gas may be responsible for environmental cleanup and government costs associated with the Anacostia River Sediment Project (ARSP). In February 2016, Washington Gas received a letter from the DOEE and National Park Service (NPS) regarding the ARSP, indicating that the District of Columbia is conducting a separate remedial investigation and feasibility study of the river to determine if and what cleanup measures may be required and to prepare a natural resource damage assessment. Subsequently, the DOEE issued an Interim Record of Decision (ROD) for remediation of "Early Action Areas" in the Anacostia River. Although the Interim ROD identifies East Station as one of fifteen potential environmental cleanup sites, the DOEE is proposing to continue the remediation of East Station under Washington Gas' existing Consent Decree rather than as part of the ARSP. On June 14, 2021, Washington Gas received letters from the DOEE and NPS notifying the Company that it may be responsible for environmental cleanup and government costs associated with the ARSP.

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Washington Gas has accrued an amount for estimated study costs based on a potential range of estimates. However, we are not able to estimate the total amount of potential costs or timing associated with the District of Columbia's environmental investigation on the Anacostia River at this time. In addition, an allocation method among the potential parties has not been established.

On May 27, 2021, Washington Gas submitted an application to the Maryland Department of Environment's Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) for a former gas holder site located in Chillum, Maryland. Based upon the VCP application, Washington Gas has accrued an amount for the Chillum site based on the potential costs of a range of remedial options.

Regulatory orders issued by the PSC of MD allow Washington Gas to recover the costs associated with the sites applicable to Maryland over the period ending in 2035. Regulatory orders issued by the PSC of DC allow Washington Gas a three-year recovery of prudently incurred environmental response costs and allow Washington Gas to defer additional costs incurred between rate cases. Regulatory orders from the SCC of VA have generally allowed the recovery of prudent environmental remediation costs to the extent they were included in the underlying financial data supporting an application for rate change.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, Washington Gas reported a regulatory asset of \$9.5 million and \$10.0 million, respectively, for the portion of environmental response costs that are expected to be recoverable in future rates.

NOTE 13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments

Natural Gas Contracts — Minimum Commitments

At December 31, 2022, Washington Gas had service agreements with four pipeline companies that provide direct service for firm transportation and/or storage services. These agreements, which have expiration dates ranging from 2023 to 2044, require Washington Gas to pay fixed charges each month. Additionally, Washington Gas had agreements for other pipeline and peaking services with expiration dates ranging from 2023 to 2028. These agreements were entered into based on forecasted loads on the Washington Gas system. In addition, Washington Gas has agreements to purchase natural gas at variable market prices with expiration dates ranging from 2023 to 2033.

The following table summarizes the minimum contractual payments that Washington Gas will make under its pipeline transportation, storage and peaking contracts, as well as minimum contractual payments to purchase natural gas during the next five years and thereafter.

Washington Gas Contract Minimums			
<i>(In millions)</i>		Pipeline Contracts ^(a)	Gas Purchase Commitments ^{(b)(c)}
2023	\$	261.4	\$ 594.8
2024		243.3	501.9
2025		228.2	509.6
2026		215.3	512.5
2027		190.3	515.0
Thereafter		472.0	1,250.9
Total	\$	1,610.5	\$ 3,884.7

^(a) Represents minimum payments for natural gas transportation, storage and peaking contracts that have expiration dates through 2044.

^(b) Includes known and reasonably likely commitments to purchase natural gas. Cost estimates are based on forward market prices at December 31, 2022.

^(c) Excludes an estimated \$838.4 million for natural gas purchases through 2033 that are contingent on the in-service date of the Mountain Valley Pipeline.

When a customer selects a third-party marketer to supply their natural gas, Washington Gas generally assigns pipeline and storage capacity to unregulated third-party marketers to deliver gas to Washington Gas' City Gate. In order to provide the gas commodity to customers who do not select an unregulated third-party marketer, Washington Gas has a commodity acquisition plan to acquire the natural gas supply to serve the customers.

To the extent these commitments are to serve its customers, Washington Gas has rate provisions in each of its jurisdictions that would allow it to continue to recover these commitments in rates. Washington Gas also actively manages its supply portfolio to ensure its sales and supply obligations remain balanced. This reduces the likelihood that the contracted supply commitments would exceed supply obligations. However, to the extent Washington Gas were to determine that changes in regulation would cause it to discontinue recovery of these costs in rates, Washington Gas would be required to charge these costs to expense without any corresponding revenue recovery. If this occurred, depending upon the timing of the occurrence, the related impact on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows would likely be significant.

Merger Commitments

In connection with the Merger in 2018, Washington Gas and AltaGas made commitments related to the terms of the PSC of DC settlement agreement and the conditions of approval from the PSC of MD and the SCC of VA. Among other things, these commitments included rate credits distributable to both residential and non-residential customers, gas expansion and other programs, various public interest commitments, and safety programs. At December 31, 2022, the remaining unpaid amount for the previously accrued merger commitments was \$7.8 million. Additionally, there are a number of operational commitments, including the funding of leak mitigation and reducing leak backlogs, the funding of damage prevention efforts, maintaining pre-merger quality of service standards including odor call response times, increasing supplier diversity, achieving synergy savings benefits, as well as reporting and tracking related to all the commitments.

The following table presents the future payments of merger commitments by year. These commitments have been accrued on Washington Gas' balance sheets at December 31, 2022.

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Merger Commitments Payments

<i>(In millions)</i>	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Thereafter	Total
Merger commitments	\$ 3.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	—	\$ 7.8

Contingencies

We account for contingent liabilities utilizing ASC Topic 450. By their nature, the amount of the contingency and the timing of a contingent event and any resulting accounting recognition are subject to our judgment of such events and our estimates of the amounts. Actual results related to contingencies may be difficult to predict and could differ significantly from the estimates included in reported earnings.

Regulatory Contingencies

Certain legal and administrative proceedings incidental to our business, including regulatory contingencies, involve Washington Gas. In our opinion, we have recorded an adequate provision for probable losses or refunds to customers for regulatory contingencies related to these proceedings.

Virginia Jurisdiction

Virginia Rate Case. On June 29, 2022, Washington Gas filed an application with the SCC of VA to increase its base rates for natural gas service by \$86.6 million, which includes \$38.6 million of revenue related to the transfer of expenditures incurred under the Company's SAVE plan. Interim rates became effective, subject to refund, on the first billing cycle date for December 2022.

Financial Guarantees

At December 31, 2022, there were no guarantees to external parties.

NOTE 14. DERIVATIVES

Washington Gas enters into contracts that qualify as derivative instruments and are accounted for under ASC Topic 815. These derivative instruments are recorded at fair value on our balance sheets and Washington Gas does not currently designate any derivatives as hedges under ASC Topic 815. Washington Gas' derivative instruments relate to Washington Gas' asset optimization program and managing price risk associated with the purchase of gas to serve utility customers. In prior periods, we have also entered into derivatives to manage interest rate risk.

Asset Optimization. Washington Gas optimizes the value of its long-term natural gas transportation and storage capacity resources during periods when these resources are not being used to physically serve utility customers. Specifically, Washington Gas utilizes its transportation capacity assets to benefit from favorable natural gas prices between different geographic locations and utilizes its storage capacity assets to benefit from favorable natural gas prices between different time periods. As part of this asset optimization program, Washington Gas enters into physical and financial derivative transactions in the form of forward, futures and option contracts with the primary objective of securing operating margins that Washington Gas will ultimately realize. The derivative transactions entered into under this program are subject to mark-to-market accounting treatment.

Regulatory sharing mechanisms provide for the annual realized profit from these transactions to be shared between Washington Gas' shareholders and customers; therefore, changes in fair value are recorded through earnings, or as regulatory assets or liabilities to the extent that it is probable that realized gains and losses associated with these derivative transactions will be included in the rates charged to customers when they are realized. Unrealized gains and losses recorded to earnings may cause significant period-to-period volatility; this volatility does not change the operating margins that Washington Gas expects to ultimately realize from these transactions through the use of its storage and transportation capacity resources.

Washington Gas has a collaborative arrangement with a third party to facilitate the asset optimization program. The collaborative arrangement allocates a tiered percentage of profits or losses to the third party as compensation for its participation. The costs recorded by Washington Gas related to the collaborative arrangement totaled \$26.4 million, \$9.6 million, and \$8.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. These amounts were recorded in "Utility cost of gas" on Washington Gas' statements of operations. Either party may terminate the collaborative arrangement through the delivery of a termination notice. In such an event, Washington Gas maybe required to make a payment upon termination.

The following table presents the net margin recorded to "Utility cost of gas" after sharing and management fees associated with our asset optimization transactions.

Net Margins for Asset Optimization

<i>(In millions)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Realized gain	\$ 72.8	\$ 21.6	\$ 20.8
Unrealized gain (loss)	(38.4)	(4.7)	3.6
Net margin gain	\$ 34.4	\$ 16.9	\$ 24.4

Managing Price Risk. To manage price risk associated with acquiring natural gas supply for utility customers, Washington Gas enters into physical and financial derivative transactions in the form of forward, option and other contracts, as authorized by its regulators. Any gains and losses associated with these derivatives are recorded as regulatory liabilities or assets, respectively, to reflect the rate treatment for these economic hedging activities.

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Notional Summary

The following table presents the balance sheet classification for all derivative instruments at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

**Absolute Notional Amounts
of Open Positions on Derivative Instruments**

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Natural Gas (In millions of therms)		
Sales	2,192.2	2,429.7
Purchases ^(a)	4,889.5	5,607.7
Swaps	252.4	500.6

^(a) Excludes approximately 1,811.0 million therms of natural gas purchases through 2033 that are contingent on the in-service date of the Mountain Valley Pipeline.

Location, Fair Value and Offsetting of Derivative Assets and Liabilities Recognized on the Balance Sheets

The following table presents the balance sheet line items where derivatives are recognized. Washington Gas has elected to offset the fair value of recognized derivative instruments against the right to reclaim or the obligation to return collateral for derivative instruments executed under the same master netting arrangement in accordance with ASC Topic 815. All recognized derivative contracts and associated financial collateral subject to a master netting arrangement that is eligible for offset under ASC Topic 815 have been presented net on the balance sheets.

Balance Sheet Classification of Derivative Instruments

<i>(In millions)</i>	Gross amounts of recognized assets/ (liabilities)	Gross amounts offset in balance sheet	Netting of collateral	Net amounts presented on balance sheet
December 31, 2022				
Derivative assets ^(a)	\$ 14.3	\$ (5.1)	\$ —	\$ 9.2
Derivative liabilities ^(b)	(197.6)	5.1	—	(192.5)
Net derivative assets (liabilities)	\$ (183.3)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (183.3)
December 31, 2021				
Derivative assets ^(a)	\$ 6.5	\$ (2.9)	\$ —	\$ 3.6
Derivative liabilities ^(b)	(105.1)	2.9	3.1	(99.1)
Net derivative assets (liabilities)	\$ (98.6)	\$ —	\$ 3.1	\$ (95.5)

^(a) Derivative assets at December 31, 2022 include \$9.2 million recorded in "Current assets — Derivatives." There was no such balance in "Deferred charges and other assets — Derivatives" on Washington Gas' balance sheets at December 31, 2022; Derivative assets at December 31, 2021 include \$1.4 million recorded in "Current assets — Derivatives" and \$2.2 million in "Deferred charges and other assets — Derivatives" on Washington Gas' balance sheets.

^(b) Derivative liabilities at December 31, 2022 include \$46.6 million recorded in "Current liabilities — Derivatives" and \$145.9 million recorded in "Deferred credits — Derivatives" on Washington Gas' balance sheets; Derivative liabilities at December 31, 2021 include \$16.1 million recorded in "Current liabilities — Derivatives" and \$83.0 million recorded in "Deferred credits — Derivatives" on Washington Gas' balance sheets.

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Gains and (Losses) on Derivatives

The following table presents all realized and unrealized gains and losses associated with derivative instruments.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Gains and (Losses) on Derivative Instruments		
	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Recorded to income — Utility cost of gas	\$ (53.5)	(12.2)	\$ 5.5
Recorded to regulatory assets — Gas costs	(82.4)	(31.9)	0.3
Total	\$ (135.9)	\$ (44.1)	\$ 5.8

Collateral

Washington Gas utilizes standardized master netting agreements, which facilitate the netting of cash flows into a single net exposure for a given counterparty. As part of these master netting agreements, cash, letters of credit and parent company guarantees may be required to be posted or obtained from counterparties in order to mitigate credit risk related to both derivatives and non-derivative positions. Under Washington Gas' offsetting policy, collateral balances are offset against the related counterparties' derivative positions to the extent the application would not result in the over-collateralization of those derivative positions on the balance sheets. Any collateral posted that is not offset against derivative assets and liabilities is included in "Other prepayments" on the balance sheets. Collateral received and not offset against derivative assets and liabilities is included in "Customer deposits and advance payments" on the accompanying balance sheets.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, Washington Gas had \$1.2 million and \$7.2 million, respectively, in collateral deposits posted with counterparties that are not offset against derivative asset and liabilities. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, Washington Gas had \$3.1 million and \$1.7 million, respectively, cash collateral held representing an obligation, and are not offset against derivative asset and liabilities.

Certain derivative instruments of Washington Gas contain contract provisions that require collateral to be posted if the credit rating of Washington Gas falls below certain levels or if counterparty exposure to Washington Gas exceeds a certain level (credit-related contingent features). At December 31, 2022 and 2021, Washington Gas was not required to post collateral related to a derivative liability that contained a credit-related contingent feature.

The following table shows the aggregate fair value of all derivative instruments with credit-related contingent features that are in a liability position, as well as the maximum amount of collateral that would be required if the most unfavorable credit-risk-related contingent features underlying these agreements were triggered on December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Potential Collateral Requirements for Derivative Liabilities with Credit-Risk-Contingent Features

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Derivative liabilities with credit-risk-contingent features	\$ 24.1	\$ 2.0
Maximum potential collateral requirements	23.7	1.9

We do not enter into derivative contracts for speculative purposes.

Concentration of Credit Risk

We are exposed to credit risk from wholesale derivative counterparties, which is represented by the fair value of derivative instruments, the net receivable/payable outstanding for settled transactions and offsetting collateral posted at the reporting date. We actively monitor and work to minimize counterparty concentration risk through various practices. At December 31, 2022, three counterparties represented over 10% of Washington Gas' credit exposure to wholesale derivative counterparties for a total credit risk of \$31.6 million.

NOTE 15. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

We measure the fair value of our financial assets and liabilities using a combination of the income and market approaches in accordance with ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement (ASC Topic 820). These financial assets and liabilities primarily consist of derivatives recorded on our balance sheets under ASC Topic 815 and short-term investments, commercial paper and long-term debt outstanding required to be disclosed at fair value. Under ASC Topic 820, fair value is defined as the exit price, representing the amount that would be received in the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. To value our financial instruments, we use market data or assumptions that market participants would use, including assumptions about credit risk (both our own credit risk and the counterparty's credit risk) and the risks inherent in the inputs to valuation.

We enter into derivative contracts in the futures and over-the-counter wholesale and retail markets. These markets are the principal markets for the respective wholesale and retail contracts. Our relevant market participants are our existing counterparties and others who have participated in energy transactions at our delivery points. These participants have access to the same market data as Washington Gas. Valuations are generally based on pricing service data or indicative broker quotes depending on the market location. We measure the net credit exposure at the counterparty level where the right to set-off exists. The net exposure is determined using the mark-to-market exposure adjusted for collateral, letters of credit and parent guarantees. We use published default rates from Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and Moody's Investors Service as inputs for determining credit adjustments.

ASC Topic 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under ASC Topic 820 are described below:

Level 1. Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy consists of assets or liabilities that are valued using observable inputs based upon unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the reporting date. Included in this category are cash equivalents and restricted cash equivalents which are investments in money market funds and recorded on the balance sheets at fair value on a recurring basis.

Level 2. Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy consists of assets or liabilities that are valued using directly or indirectly observable inputs either corroborated with market data or based on exchange traded market data. Level 2 includes fair values based on industry-standard valuation techniques that consider various assumptions: (i) quoted forward prices, including the use of mid-market pricing within a bid/ask spread; (ii) discount rates; (iii) implied volatility and (iv) other economic factors. Substantially all of these assumptions are observable throughout the full term of the instrument, can be derived from observable data or are supported by observable levels at which transactions are executed in the relevant market. Level 2 financial assets and liabilities included energy-related physical and financial derivative transactions such as forward, option and other contracts for deliveries at active market locations. Other Level 2 financial instruments include commercial paper and unsecured notes. The carrying cost of our commercial paper approximates fair value. The fair value of Washington Gas unsecured notes was estimated based on valuation techniques using indirectly observable inputs corroborated with market data.

Level 3. Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy consists of assets or liabilities that are valued using significant unobservable inputs at the reporting date. These unobservable assumptions reflect our assumptions about estimates that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including natural gas basis prices and annualized volatilities of natural gas prices. A significant change to any one of these inputs in isolation could result in a significant upward or downward fluctuation in the fair value measurement. These inputs may be used with industry standard valuation methodologies that result in our best estimate of fair value for the assets or liabilities at the reporting date.

Level 3 derivative assets and liabilities included: (i) physical contracts valued at illiquid market locations with no observable market data; (ii) long-dated positions where observable pricing is not available over the majority of the life of the contract; (iii) contracts valued using historical spot price volatility assumptions and (iv) valuations using indicative broker quotes for inactive market locations.

Our level 2 and level 3 derivatives are recorded on the balance sheets at fair value on a recurring basis.

Other financial instruments including commercial paper and unsecured notes are recorded on the balance sheets at amortized cost. Due to the short-term nature of these instruments, the carrying value approximates fair value and are classified as Level 2.

The fair value of unsecured notes was estimated based on valuation techniques using indirectly observable inputs corroborated with market data and therefore is classified as Level 2.

Summary of Carrying Amounts and Fair value of Financial Instruments

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts and fair value of financial assets and liabilities. A financial instrument's classification within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the valuation of fair value assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy.

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Fair Value Under the Fair Value Hierarchy

<i>(In millions)</i>	Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
At December 31, 2022					
Financial assets					
Fair value through net income					
Cash equivalents ^(a)	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 0.8
Rabbi trust investments - current ^(b)	2.0	2.0	—	—	2.0
Rabbi trust investments - deferred ^(b)	6.3	6.3	—	—	6.3
Derivative asset - current	3.7	—	3.3	0.4	3.7
Derivative asset - deferred	—	—	—	—	—
Fair value through regulatory assets/liabilities					
Derivative asset - current	5.5	—	4.6	0.9	5.5
Derivative asset - deferred	—	—	—	—	—
Total Assets	\$ 18.3	\$ 9.1	\$ 7.9	\$ 1.3	\$ 18.3
Financial Liabilities					
Fair value through net income					
Derivative liabilities - current	(17.2)	—	0.1	(17.3)	(17.2)
Derivative liabilities - deferred	(51.2)	—	—	(51.2)	(51.2)
Fair value through regulatory assets/liabilities					
Derivative liabilities - current	(29.4)	—	0.2	(29.6)	(29.4)
Derivative liabilities - deferred	(94.7)	—	—	(94.7)	(94.7)
Amortized cost					
Commercial paper ^(c)	(316.4)	—	(316.4)	—	(316.4)
Current maturities of long-term debt	(20.0)	—	(20.0)	—	(20.0)
Unsecured notes ^(d)	(1,825.3)	—	(1,492.2)	—	(1,492.2)
Total Liabilities	\$ (2,354.2)	\$ —	\$ (1,828.3)	\$ (192.8)	\$ (2,021.1)
At December 31, 2021					
Financial assets					
Fair value through net income					
Cash equivalents ^(a)	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 0.2
Rabbi trust investments - current ^(b)	6.1	6.1	—	—	6.1
Rabbi trust investments - deferred ^(b)	8.3	8.3	—	—	8.3
Derivative asset - current	0.5	—	0.1	0.4	0.5
Derivative asset - deferred	0.9	—	—	0.9	0.9
Fair value through regulatory assets/liabilities					
Derivative asset - current	0.8	—	0.1	0.7	0.8
Derivative asset - deferred	1.4	—	—	1.4	1.4
Total Assets	\$ 18.2	\$ 14.6	\$ 0.2	\$ 3.4	\$ 18.2
Financial Liabilities					
Fair value through net income					
Derivative liabilities - current	\$ (3.1)	\$ —	\$ (0.1)	\$ (3.0)	\$ (3.1)
Derivative liabilities - deferred	(23.5)	—	—	(23.5)	(23.5)
Fair value through regulatory assets/liabilities					
Derivative liabilities - current	(12.9)	—	(0.8)	(12.1)	(12.9)
Derivative liabilities - deferred	(59.6)	—	—	(59.6)	(59.6)
Amortized cost					
Commercial paper ^(c)	(227.0)	—	(227.0)	—	(227.0)
Unsecured notes ^(d)	(1,646.0)	—	(1,691.9)	—	(1,691.9)
Total Liabilities	\$ (1,972.1)	\$ —	\$ (1,919.8)	\$ (98.2)	\$ (2,018.0)

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Notes to Financial Statements

- ^(a) Cash equivalents represent the amounts invested in money market funds and were included in "Cash and cash equivalents" of the accompanying balance sheets.
- ^(b) Rabbi trust investments are restricted cash equivalents, which are invested in money market funds. Amounts are included in "Current assets — Other" and "Deferred charges and other assets — Other" of the accompanying balance sheets.
- ^(c) The balance at December 31, 2022 includes \$216.4 million located in "Notes payable", and \$100.0 million located in "Long-term debt" on the accompanying balance sheets. The balance at December 31, 2021 includes \$127.0 million located in "Notes payable", and \$100.0 million located in "Long-term debt" on the accompanying balance sheets.
- ^(d) Includes unamortized discounts/premiums and unamortized debt expense, as applicable. The carrying amount is included in "Long-term debt" on the accompanying balance sheets.

Quantitative Information About Unobservable Inputs

The following table includes quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of our Level 3 financial instruments and the respective fair values of the net derivative asset and liability positions.

Quantitative Information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements					
<i>(In millions)</i>	Net Fair Value	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Inputs	Weighted Average ^(a)	Range
December 31, 2022	(\$191.5)	Discounted Cash Flow	Natural Gas Basis Price (per dekatherm)	(\$0.51)	(\$1.750)-\$10.338
December 31, 2021	(\$94.8)	Discounted Cash Flow	Natural Gas Basis Price (per dekatherm)	(\$0.44)	(\$1.335)-\$4.498

^(a) The average level 3 price was weighted by transaction volume.

Reconciliation of Level 3 Assets and Liabilities

The following table presents a reconciliation of changes in net fair value of Level 3 derivative instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Reconciliation of Fair Value Measurements Using Significant Level 3 Inputs		
	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Balance at beginning of period	\$ (94.8)	\$ (80.0)	\$ (84.8)
Realized and unrealized gains (losses)			
Recorded to income—Utility cost of gas	(48.3)	(6.5)	4.1
Recorded to regulatory assets—gas costs	(76.5)	(21.9)	(1.2)
Transfers out of Level 3	—	—	1.3
Settlements	28.1	13.6	0.6
Balance at end of period	\$ (191.5)	\$ (94.8)	\$ (80.0)

Transfers between different levels of the fair value hierarchy may occur based on fluctuations in the valuation inputs and on the level of observable inputs used to value the instruments from period to period. All amounts recorded to income are included in the utility cost of gas.

The following table presents the unrealized gains (losses) attributable to Level 3 derivative instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Unrealized Gains (Losses) Recorded for Level 3 Measurements		
	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Recorded to income — Utility cost of gas	\$ (42.8)	\$ (0.9)	\$ 6.7
Recorded to regulatory assets — Gas costs	(67.9)	(9.6)	7.2
Total	\$ (110.7)	\$ (10.5)	\$ 13.9

NOTE 16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Financing Agreement with WGL

Washington Gas has an agreement to borrow up to \$200 million on a short-term basis from WGL. The agreement extends through December 31, 2025. The financing agreement is in place for the Company to meet its seasonal borrowing needs and to maintain financial flexibility. There was \$4.0 million outstanding at December 31, 2022 with a fixed interest rate of 4.65% per annum until maturity, which was recorded in "Payable to associated companies" on Washington Gas' balance sheets.

Corporate Service Allocation

As a subsidiary of AltaGas, Washington Gas is charged a proportionate share of corporate governance and other shared services costs from AltaGas, primarily related to general and administrative services. AltaGas charges Washington Gas for the total shared service costs at the lower of cost or market, and Washington Gas in turn allocates a portion of the costs to WGL's other subsidiaries at the higher of cost or market. Washington Gas records a payable for the total shared service costs allocated from WGL's other subsidiaries in "Payables to associated companies" and a receivable for the shared service costs allocated to WGL's other subsidiaries in "Receivables from associated companies" on its balance sheets. Additionally, Washington Gas receives certain corporate services from SEMCO. Washington Gas records in "Payable to associated companies" on its balance sheets for the services provided by SEMCO. The expenses associated with services provided by AltaGas and SEMCO are recorded to "Operation and maintenance" on Washington Gas' statements of operations.

Expenses of \$20.9 million, \$20.0 million and \$19.7 million were included in "Operation and maintenance" on the statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, reflecting the corporate service cost allocated to Washington Gas.

In addition, Washington Gas provides administrative and general support to WGL's subsidiaries and various AltaGas U.S. entities. Washington Gas bills affiliates to which it provides services in accordance with regulatory requirements for the actual cost of providing these services, which approximates their market value. To the extent such billings are outstanding, they are reflected in "Receivables from associated companies" on Washington Gas' balance sheets. Washington Gas assigns or allocates these costs directly to its affiliates and, therefore, does not recognize revenues or expenses associated with providing these services. Washington Gas believes that allocations based on broad measures of business activity are appropriate for allocating expenses resulting from common services. Affiliate entities are allocated a portion of common services based on a formula driven by appropriate indicators of activity, as approved by management.

Project Financing

WGL Energy Systems had obtained third-party project financing for energy management services projects with the federal government under Washington Gas' Area-Wide contract. As work is performed, Washington Gas establishes a contract asset in "Receivables" representing the government's obligation to remit principal and interest and records a "Payable to associated company" to WGL Energy Systems for the construction work performed for the same amount.

At December 31, 2022 Washington Gas had no contract assets and payables as all remaining projects were accepted by the government. At December 31, 2021, Washington Gas recorded \$6.7 million of contract assets in "Receivables" and \$6.7 million payable to WGL Energy Systems in "Payables to associated companies," for energy management services projects financed by WGL Energy Systems that were not complete.

Related Party Transactions with Hampshire

Hampshire, a wholly owned subsidiary of WGL, owns full and partial interests in underground natural gas storage facilities, including pipeline delivery facilities located in and around Hampshire County, West Virginia, and operates those facilities to serve Washington Gas, which purchases all of the storage services of Hampshire. Washington Gas includes the cost of these services in the bills sent to its customers and records the cost of the services in "Operation and maintenance" in its statements of operations. Hampshire operates under a "pass-through" cost of service-based tariff approved by the FERC and adjusts its billing rates to Washington Gas on a periodic basis to account for changes in its investment in utility plant and associated expenses. The arrangement between Hampshire and Washington Gas is classified as an operating lease. A ROU asset and lease liability were not recognized upon the adoption of ASC 842, Leases, because all the costs associated with the arrangement are variable. Washington Gas recorded expenses related to the cost of services provided by Hampshire in "Operation and maintenance" on Washington Gas' statements of operations of \$12.3 million, \$10.2 million and \$8.2 million for the years ended December 31,

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2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The outstanding balance not cleared between Washington Gas and Hampshire at the end of the reporting period was recorded in "Payable to associated companies" of Washington Gas' balance sheets.

Other Related Party Transactions

In connection with billing for unregulated third-party marketers, including WGL Energy Services, and with other miscellaneous billing processes, Washington Gas collects cash on behalf of affiliates and transfers the cash to the affiliates in a reasonable time period. Cash collected by Washington Gas on behalf of its affiliates but not yet transferred is recorded in "Payables to associated companies" on Washington Gas' balance sheets.

Washington Gas provides gas balancing services related to storage, injections, withdrawals and deliveries to all third-party marketers participating in the sale of natural gas on an unregulated basis through the customer choice programs that operate in its service territories. Washington Gas records revenues in "Operating revenues" on its statements of operations for these balancing services pursuant to tariffs approved by the appropriate regulatory bodies. Washington Gas charged WGL Energy Services for balancing services of \$18.4 million, \$24.8 million and \$16.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Additionally, Washington Gas credited \$3.9 million to WGL Energy Services for a rate refund from an interstate pipeline for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Washington Gas participates in a POR program as approved by the PSC of MD and a separate program approved by the PSC of DC, whereby Washington Gas purchases receivables from participating third-party marketers at approved discount rates. WGL Energy Services is one of the third-party marketers that participates in these POR programs and sells its receivables to various utilities, including Washington Gas, at approved discount rates. The receivables purchased by Washington Gas are included in "Receivables" in the accompanying balance sheets. At December 31, 2022 and 2021, Washington Gas had balances of \$12.7 million and \$10.0 million, respectively, of purchased receivables from WGL Energy Services.

Refer to Note 9 — *Income Taxes* of the Notes to financial statements for discussions of related party income taxes.

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NOTE 17. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The following table shows the changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for Washington Gas by component.

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Changes in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) by Component		
	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Beginning Balance	\$ 1,969	\$ 1,577	\$ 4,576
Amortization of prior service credit ^{(a)(b)}	(198)	(326)	(1,493)
Amortization of actuarial loss ^{(a)(b)}	108	127	2,129
Actuarial gain (loss) arising during the period ^(a)	(9)	802	(4,736)
Current-period other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (99)	\$ 603	\$ (4,100)
Income tax expense (benefit) related to pension and other post-retirement benefit plans	(36)	211	(1,101)
Ending Balance	\$ 1,906	\$ 1,969	\$ 1,577

^(a) These accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) components are included in the computation of net periodic benefit cost. Refer to Note 10 — Pension and other post-retirement benefit plans for additional details.

^(b) Amortization of prior service cost and amortization of actuarial gain (loss) represent the amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to "Other income (expense)" of statements of operations for the reported periods.

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NOTE 18. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The following table details the changes in operating assets and liabilities from operating activities, cash payments that have been included in the determination of earnings and non-cash investing and financing activities.

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Years Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
CHANGES IN OPERATING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Receivables	\$ (197,538)	\$ (67,426)	\$ 9,288
(Receivables from)/Payable to associated companies — net	(6,367)	114,762	(116,703)
Gas costs and other regulatory assets/liabilities — net	67,713	(4,811)	(54,684)
Storage gas	(86,496)	(66,886)	17,395
Prepaid taxes	14,313	(10,814)	11,029
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	73,221	58,855	(11,014)
Customer deposits and advance payments	5,182	1,538	(1,309)
Accrued taxes	(4,963)	1,807	2,856
Other current assets	16,006	(9,008)	5,575
Other current liabilities	124	101	1,424
Deferred gas costs — net	14,160	(22,209)	(16,764)
Deferred assets — other	(23,417)	(1,789)	(16,911)
Deferred liabilities — other	36,845	(30,796)	76,918
Pension and other post-retirement benefits	(4,734)	(4,618)	(19,030)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	\$ (95,951)	\$ (41,294)	\$ (111,930)
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION ^(a)			
Income taxes paid (refunded) — net	\$ (229)	\$ 10,625	\$ (2,880)
Interest paid including interest for finance leases	\$ 77,114	\$ 65,542	\$ 62,883
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES ^(a)			
Capital expenditure accruals included in accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	\$ 75,477	\$ 69,660	\$ 74,121

^(a) Refer to Note 4 — Leases for additional supplemental cash flow disclosure related to leases.

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash reported within Washington Gas' balance sheets that sums to the total of such amounts shown on the statements of cash flows.

<i>(In thousands)</i>	December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 1
Restricted cash included in Current assets — Other	2,048	6,102	6,673
Restricted cash included in Deferred charges and other assets — Other	6,267	8,266	15,288
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash shown in the statement of cash flows	\$ 8,315	\$ 14,369	\$ 21,962

Restricted cash included in "Current assets — Other" and "Deferred charges and other assets — Other" on the balance sheets represents the amount of investment in rabbi trusts to fund deferred compensation, pension and other post-retirement benefits for certain management personnel and directors. The funds in the rabbi trusts can only be used to pay for plan participant benefits and other plan expenses such as investment fees or trustee fees. The funds are invested in money market funds at December 31, 2022 and 2021. Refer to Note 10 — Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans for further discussion of rabbi trusts.

NOTE 19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been reviewed through March 2, 2023, the date these financial statements were issued.