PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED _____, 2025

NEW ISSUE – FULL BOOK-ENTRY ONLY

RATINGS:
Moody's: "___"
Fitch: "___"
Kroll: "___"
(See "RATINGS" herein.)

In the opinion of Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth LLP ("Bond Counsel"), under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions, and assuming the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants and requirements described in this Official Statement, interest on the Series [A][B] Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of calculating the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Series [A][B] Bonds is exempt from State of California personal income tax. See "TAX MATTERS" with respect to certain tax consequences relating to the Series [A][B] Bonds, including with respect to the alternative minimum tax imposed on certain large corporations.

[DWP Logo]

$_____*
DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES
Power System Revenue Bonds
2025 Series [A][B]

Dated: Date of Delivery **Due: As shown on the inside front cover**

This cover page contains certain information for general reference only. It is not intended to be a summary of the security or terms of this issue. Investors are advised to read the entire Official Statement to obtain information essential to the making of an informed investment decision. Capitalized terms used on this cover page not otherwise defined shall have the meanings set forth herein.

The Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles Power System Revenue Bonds, 2025 Series [A][B] (the "Series [A][B] Bonds") will be issued by the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles (the "Department") to provide funds (i) to pay costs of capital improvements of the Power System, (ii) to refund certain outstanding bonds of the Department payable from the Power Revenue Fund, and (iii) to pay certain costs of issuance of the Series [A][B] Bonds. See "PLAN OF FINANCE" and "APPLICATION OF PROCEEDS."

Interest on the Series [A][B] Bonds is payable on each January 1 and July 1, commencing [_____ 1], 202_.

The Series [A][B] Bonds will be dated the date of their original delivery and will mature in the principal amounts and in the years and bear interest at the respective rates of interest per annum, all as set forth on the inside front cover. The Series [A][B] Bonds will be issued in fully registered form and will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"). Individual purchases of interests in the Series [A][B] Bonds will be made in book-entry form only, in the principal amount of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Purchasers of such interests will not receive physical certificates representing their interests in the Series [A][B] Bonds purchased. Principal of and interest and premium, if any, on the Series [A][B] Bonds are payable directly to DTC by the Treasurer of the City of Los Angeles, as fiscal agent. Upon receipt of such payments, DTC is obligated in turn to remit such payments to the DTC Participants for subsequent disbursement to the Beneficial Owners of the Series [A][B] Bonds, as described herein. Beneficial Owners' rights will be governed as to such payments, the receipt of notices (including any notice of redemption) and other communications and various other matters by the rules and operating procedures applicable to the DTC book-entry system, as described herein. Beneficial interests in the Series [A][B] Bonds may be held through DTC, directly as a participant or indirectly through organizations that are participants in such system. See Appendix C – "DTC BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM."

The Series [A][B] Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity as described herein. See "THE SERIES [A][B] BONDS – Redemption of Series [A][B] Bonds."

The Series [A][B] Bonds will be special obligations of the Department payable only from the Power Revenue Fund and not out of any other fund or moneys of the Department or the City of Los Angeles (the "City"). The Series [A][B] Bonds will not constitute or evidence an indebtedness of the City or a lien or charge on any property or the general revenues of the City. Neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the City will be pledged to the payment of the Series [A][B] Bonds. See "SOURCE OF PAYMENT."

The Series [A][B] Bonds are offered when, as and if issued by the Department and received by the Underwriters, subject to the approval of validity by Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth LLP, Bond Counsel to the Department, and to certain other conditions. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Department by the Office of the City Attorney of the City and by Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth LLP, as Disclosure Counsel to the Department, and for the Underwriters by Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP. It is expected that the Series [A][B] Bonds, in definitive form, will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC on or about _____, 2025.

Barclays

BofA Securities **J.P. Morgan** **RBC Capital Markets**

TD Securities **Wells Fargo Securities**

Dated: _____, 2025

* Preliminary, subject to change.

MATURITY SCHEDULE*

$_____*
Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles
Power System Revenue Bonds
2025 Series [A][B]

$_____* Serial Bonds

Maturity Date (July 1)*	Principal Amount*	Interest Rate	Yield	Price	CUSIP† No.

$_____* – ___% Term Bonds due July 1, ____ – Yield ___%; Price _____; CUSIP† No.: _____

$_____* – ___% Term Bonds due July 1, ____ – Yield ___%; Price _____; CUSIP† No.: _____

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* Preliminary, subject to change.

† CUSIP® is a registered trademark of the American Bankers Association. CUSIP Global Services (CGS) is managed on behalf of the American Bankers Association by FactSet Research Systems Inc. CUSIP® data herein is provided by CUSIP Global Services. This data is not intended to create a database and does not serve in any way as a substitute for the CGS database. CUSIP® numbers are provided for convenience of reference only. None of the Department, the Underwriters or their agents or counsel assume responsibility for the selection, accuracy or uses of such numbers, and no representation is made as to their correctness on the applicable Series [A][B] Bonds or as included herein. The CUSIP number for a specific maturity is subject to being changed after the issuance of the Series [A][B] Bonds as a result of various subsequent actions including, but not limited to, a refunding in whole or in part or as a result of the procurement of secondary market portfolio insurance or other similar enhancement by investors that is applicable to all or a portion of certain maturities of the Series [A][B] Bonds.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER
OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES
111 North Hope Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

BOARD OF WATER AND POWER COMMISSIONERS

RICHARD KATZ *President*
GEORGE MCGRAW, *Vice President*
NURIT KATZ
MIA LEHRER
WILMA J. PINDER

_____

Chante Mitchell, *Board Secretary*

Officers and Executives

Janisse Quiñones, PE, *General Manager/Chief Executive Officer and Chief Engineer*
John A. Smith, *Chief Administrative Officer*
Ann M. Santilli, *Chief Financial Officer*
David Hanson, *Senior Assistant General Manager of the Power System*
Andrew Virzi III, *Assistant Chief Financial Officer and Controller*
Peter Huynh, *Chief Accounting Employee and Assistant Auditor*

General Counsel

Office of the City Attorney of the City of Los Angeles
Hydee Feldstein Soto, *City Attorney*
Benjamin Chapman, *General Counsel for Water and Power*

Bond Counsel and Disclosure Counsel

Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth LLP

Municipal Advisor

Public Resources Advisory Group

Fiscal Agent for Payment

Treasurer of the City of Los Angeles

No dealer, broker, salesperson or other person has been authorized by the Department or any Underwriter for the Series [A][B] Bonds to give any information or to make any representations, other than as contained in this Official Statement, and if given or made such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Department or any such Underwriter.

The information set forth herein has been furnished by the Department and other sources which are believed to be reliable. The information and expressions of opinion contained herein are subject to change without notice and neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Department or the Power System since the date hereof.

This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell Series [A][B] Bonds in any state to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer in such state. This Official Statement is not a contract with the purchasers of Series [A][B] Bonds.

In connection with the offering of the Series [A][B] Bonds, the Underwriters may overallot or effect transactions which stabilize or maintain the market price of the Series [A][B] Bonds at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. Such stabilizing, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time. The Underwriters may offer and sell Series [A][B] Bonds to certain dealers, institutional investors and others at prices lower than the public offering prices stated on the inside cover page hereof and such public offering prices may be changed from time to time by the Underwriters.

The Underwriters have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriters have reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as part of, their respective responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

Certain statements included or incorporated by reference in this Official Statement constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of federal securities laws. Such statements are based on currently available information, expectations, estimates, assumptions and projections and management's judgment about the electric utility industry and general economic conditions. Such words as "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "estimates", "anticipates" or variations of such words or similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. Actual results may vary materially from what is contained in a forward-looking statement. Factors which may cause a result different than expected or anticipated include new legislation, unfavorable court decisions, increases in suppliers' prices, particularly prices for purchased power and fuel in connection with the operation of the Power System, changes in environmental compliance requirements, acquisitions of assets, changes in customer power use patterns, natural disasters such as earthquakes, terrorist acts, and the impact of weather on operating results. The Department assumes no obligation to provide updates of forward-looking statements.

The Series [A][B] Bonds have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, in reliance upon an exemption contained in such act. The Series [A][B] Bonds have not been registered or qualified under the securities laws of any state.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

$_____*
Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles
Power System Revenue Bonds
2025 Series [A][B]

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Official Statement, which includes the cover page and the Appendices hereto, is to furnish information with respect to the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles (the "Department") and its Power System Revenue Bonds, 2025 Series [A][B] (the "Series [A][B] Bonds").

This Introduction is qualified in its entirety by reference to the more detailed information included and referred to elsewhere in this Official Statement. The offering of the Series [A][B] Bonds to potential investors is made only by means of the entire Official Statement. Capitalized terms used in this Official Statement shall have the respective meanings given such terms under the caption "CERTAIN DEFINITIONS" in Appendix D or in Appendix G.

The Department

The Department was created by and exists under The Charter of The City of Los Angeles, adopted in 1925 and replaced by a new charter which became effective July 1, 2000 (the "Charter"). The Department is designated a proprietary department of the City of Los Angeles (the "City"). The Department is the largest municipal utility in the United States and provides electric service through its Power System and water service through its Water System in a service area consisting almost entirely of the City. The Department is governed by the Board of Water and Power Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles (the "Board"). See "THE DEPARTMENT."

Authority for Issuance

The Series [A][B] Bonds are being issued pursuant to Section 609 of the Charter, relevant ordinances of the City and Resolution No. 4596, adopted by the Board on February 6, 2001 (the "Master Resolution"), as supplemented by Resolution No. [5066], adopted by the Board on _____, 2025, constituting the Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution to the Master Resolution (the "Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution"). The Master Resolution and the Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution are collectively referred to in this Official Statement as the "Bond Resolution." See "THE SERIES [A][B] BONDS" and Appendix D.

Purpose of the Series [A][B] Bonds

The Department is issuing the Series [A][B] Bonds to provide funds (i) to pay Costs of Capital Improvements to the Power System, (ii) to refund certain outstanding bonds of the Department payable from the Power Revenue Fund, and (iii) to pay certain Costs of Issuance of the Series [A][B] Bonds. See "PLAN OF FINANCE" and "APPLICATION OF PROCEEDS."

Source of Payment

The Series [A][B] Bonds constitute and evidence special obligations of the Department payable as to principal, premium, if any, and interest only from the Power Revenue Fund and not out of any other fund or moneys of the Department or the City. The Series [A][B] Bonds do not constitute or evidence an indebtedness of the City, or a lien or charge on any property or the general revenues of the City. Neither the faith and credit

* Preliminary, subject to change.

nor the taxing power of the City is or will be pledged to the payment of the Series [A][B] Bonds. See "SOURCE OF PAYMENT."

Parity Obligations

As of March 1, 2025, approximately $11.5 billion in principal amount of debt of the Department payable from the Power Revenue Fund was outstanding. Such outstanding Department debt, as well as certain take-or-pay obligations with respect to electric generation and transmission facilities (see "OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Indebtedness" and "– Take-or-Pay Obligations"), are payable from the Power Revenue Fund on a parity basis with the Series [A][B] Bonds. The Department has a significant infrastructure program and intends to issue Additional Parity Obligations in the future subject to the provisions of the Master Resolution. See "THE MASTER RESOLUTION" and "SOURCE OF PAYMENT – Additional Obligations" and "THE POWER SYSTEM – Projected Capital Improvements."

Continuing Disclosure

In connection with the issuance of the Series [A][B] Bonds, the Department will agree to provide, or to cause to be provided, to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "MSRB") through its Electronic Municipal Market Access system ("EMMA"), certain annual financial information and operating data relating to the Department and the Power System, and, in a timely manner, notice of certain enumerated events. These covenants are made in order to assist the Underwriters in complying with Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) ("Rule 15c2-12") adopted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Securities Exchange Act"). See "CONTINUING DISCLOSURE" and Appendix F.

Los Angeles 2025 Wildfire Event

Beginning on January 7, 2025, a severe fire fueled by windstorms originated in the Pacific Palisades neighborhood (the "Palisades Fire") of Los Angeles County, which is part of the City. On January 7, 2025, the Mayor declared a local emergency throughout the City and the Governor of California proclaimed a State of Emergency with respect to the Palisades Fire. According to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, almost 24,000 acres were burned in the Palisades Fire, with an estimate of more than 7,800 structures damaged or destroyed in the affected areas, as well as the loss of several lives.

As a result of such declarations and subsequent federal action, funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA") is generally available to the City with respect to its recovery efforts, including for certain costs of restoring facilities damaged as a result of the disaster to their pre-disaster condition, and to those affected by the Palisades Fire.

The Department has estimated the costs of damage to Power System facilities and infrastructure from the Palisades Fire to be approximately $78 million as of March 20, 2025. This estimate is inclusive of physical damages to Power System facilities, which largely consists of damage to electric distribution stations and equipment and Department-owned street and outdoor lighting, and an increase in operating expenses of the Power System primarily related to overtime for field crews and other support staff and increased materials and equipment costs associated with repairs of the damaged infrastructure. These estimates are preliminary and are expected to change as the damage assessment and recovery efforts continue and developments occur. The longer term impacts or changes to the costs, expenses or capital improvement plans of the Department as a result of the fires are not yet known.

To alleviate financial burdens for people impacted by the Palisades Fire, the Department has paused billing for customers whose homes or businesses have been damaged or destroyed by the fire. In addition, collection processes and disconnections for non-payment have been suspended until July 1, 2025 in the affected areas. The impacted areas represent approximately 0.7% of the Department's Power System customer accounts and approximately 0.8% of annual Power System electric sales revenues. Service has been restored to nearly all homes and businesses in the affected areas that are able to receive electric service.

The City's process for recovering from the Palisades Fire is at its earliest stages. The City continues to focus on debris removal and assessing the immediate financial impact of the Palisades Fire.

Multiple lawsuits have been filed against the City and the Department by property owners whose properties were damaged in the Palisades Fire under the doctrine of inverse condemnation. The doctrine of inverse condemnation is a "takings clause" cause of action under the State constitution that entitles property owners to just compensation if their private property is damaged by a public use. California courts have imposed liability on public agencies in legal actions brought by private property holders for damages, where the inherent risks in the public agency's infrastructure, as deliberately designed, constructed or maintained, are determined to be a substantial cause of damage to the property.

The existing lawsuits consist of a number of state court actions filed on behalf of approximately 472 individual plaintiffs, as of March 25, 2025. The cases are pending in the Los Angeles Superior Court Complex Division. The plaintiffs in the lawsuits generally allege, among other things, that: (1) the Department failed to properly maintain its water system for the purpose of fighting fires (and specifically that it failed to properly maintain the Santa Ynez Reservoir and, in certain of such cases, the Chautauqua Reservoir), (2) the Department chose to design its water system for urban use, not to fight wildfires, (3) after the fire ignited, the Department failed to de-energize its distribution and transmission electrical facilities, which resulted in its overhead power lines arcing and power poles breaking, causing additional fires, and (4) the Palisades Fire was foreseeable in light of data about the history of fires in the area, current fire risk and weather. Some of the lawsuits allege that Department Power System facilities caused secondary ignitions in the Palisades. Certain plaintiffs have indicated that they intend to bring tort claims. The plaintiffs are seeking compensation for damages including, but not limited to, lost or damaged property, lost income or wages, and attorney's fees, and in certain of the cases loss of use/marketability of property and emotional distress. The existing lawsuits do not contain a specific dollar amount of damages alleged, and the cases are not yet at a stage where it is possible to reasonably estimate the potential financial exposure to the City or the Department.

The City and the Department intend to vigorously defend against these lawsuits, and any others that may be filed. The City and the Department are unable to assess at this time whether additional claims will be asserted by the plaintiffs, the likelihood of success of the plaintiffs' cases or any possible outcome. There can be no assurances that additional causes of action will not be asserted by the current plaintiffs, or additional litigation will not be brought by other plaintiffs whose properties were damaged in the Palisades Fire.

See also "LITIGATION" for a discussion of this litigation and the status thereof.

A number of investigations and reviews of the fire events and of local agency preparation and response actions are being undertaken, including an independent review by State water and fire-fighting officials at the direction of the Governor, an investigation and after-incident review by the Los Angeles Fire Commission, and reviews and investigations by other federal, State and local agencies.

The federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives ("ATF") is leading an investigation into the cause of the Palisades Fire, and such investigation is ongoing. The Department has provided information to the ATF in connection with such investigation. The ATF has examined the Department's overhead transmission facilities that are near, but outside of, the area where the Palisades Fire reportedly ignited. To the present date, neither the ATF nor any other investigating authority has issued a cause and origin report identifying the source of the Palisades Fire, and no investigating authority has indicated that the Power System facilities were involved in the ignition of the Palisades Fire or have asked the Department to preserve any of its electrical facilities in the area. See "FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT AND ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY – California Climate Change Policy Developments – Legislation and Court Action Relating to Wildfires."

Other Matters

The summaries of and references to all documents, statutes, Charter provisions, resolutions, reports and other instruments referred to herein do not purport to be complete, comprehensive or definitive and each such summary and reference is qualified in its entirety to the referenced document, statute, Charter provision, resolution, report or instrument.

Department Website and Media Accounts

The Department maintains a website at www.ladwp.com and certain social media accounts. Information on such website and accounts is not part of this Official Statement and such information has not been incorporated by reference herein and should not be relied upon in deciding whether to invest in the Series [A][B] Bonds.

THE MASTER RESOLUTION

The Master Resolution provides for the issuance of Bonds, including the Series [A][B] Bonds, payable from the Power Revenue Fund and provides certain terms and conditions which shall apply to all such Bonds, including the Series [A][B] Bonds. The Series [A][B] Bonds are to be issued pursuant to the Master Resolution as supplemented by the Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution. The Master Resolution provides, among other things, the conditions that must be satisfied for the issuance of Bonds and other Parity Obligations payable from the Power Revenue Fund on a parity with the Bonds, the covenants of the Department with respect to the Bonds, a Bond Service Fund and Redemption Fund for the Bonds, an Expense Stabilization Fund and the terms under which the Master Resolution may be amended, including amendments authorized by the Owners of a majority in aggregate principal amount of all affected Outstanding Bonds. The Master Resolution permits the issuance of Parity Obligations under Issuing Instruments other than the Master Resolution and Supplemental Resolutions. For a summary of certain provisions of the Master Resolution and the Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution, see Appendix D.

PLAN OF FINANCE

Capital Improvement Projects

A portion of the proceeds of the Series [A][B] Bonds will be used by the Department to provide funds to pay the Costs of Capital Improvements of the Power System. See "THE POWER SYSTEM – Projected Capital Improvements."

Refunding of Refunded Bonds

A portion of the proceeds of the Series [A][B] Bonds will be issued by the Department to provide funds to refund all or a portion of the following outstanding series of Bonds: (A) Power System Variable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds, 2001 Series B; (B) Power System Variable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds, 2002 Series A (C) Power System Variable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds, 2021 Series A; (D) Power System Variable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds, 2023 Series C; and (E) Power System Variable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds, 2023 Series F, all as more fully described below. **The following table details the Bonds that may be refunded (the "Refunding Candidates"). The series and amounts of the Bonds to be refunded will be determined at the time of pricing of the Series [A][B] Bonds. Those Refunding Candidates selected for refunding will be identified in the final Official Statement as the "Refunded Bonds."**

Refunded Bonds[*]

Series	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Outstanding Principal Amount to be Redeemed	CUSIP No.[†]	Redemption Date[*]
Power System Variable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds, 2001 Series B					
Subseries B-1	June 7, 2001	July 1, 2034	$ 55,900,000	544495DF8	
Subseries B-2	June 7, 2001	July 1, 2034	59,200,000	544495DG6	
Subseries B-3	June 7, 2001	July 1, 2034	59,200,000	544495DH4	
Subseries B-5	June 7, 2001	July 1, 2034	42,500,000	544495DK7	
Subseries B-6	June 7, 2001	July 1, 2034	45,200,000	544495DL5	
Subseries B-7	June 7, 2001	July 1, 2034	45,200,000	544495DM3	
Subseries B-8	June 7, 2001	July 1, 2034	15,600,000	544495DN1	
			$322,800,000		
Power System Variable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds, 2002 Series A					
Subseries A-1	August 22, 2002	July 1, 2035	$ 25,550,000	544495DT8	
Subseries A-2	August 22, 2002	July 1, 2035	25,550,000	544495DU5	
Subseries A-3	August 22, 2002	July 1, 2035	25,550,000	544495DV3	
Subseries A-4	August 22, 2002	July 1, 2035	19,450,000	544495DW1	
Subseries A-5	August 22, 2002	July 1, 2035	42,200,000	544495DY7	
Subseries A-6	August 22, 2002	July 1, 2035	38,300,000	544495DX9	
Subseries A-7	August 22, 2002	July 1, 2035	42,300,000	544495DS0	
			$218,900,000		
Power System Variable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds, 2021 Series A					
Subseries A-1	January 26, 2021	July 1, 2050	$125,000,000	544532BQ6	
Subseries A-2	January 26, 2021	July 1, 2051	50,000,000	544532BR4	
Subseries A-3	January 26, 2021	July 1, 2051	75,000,000	544532BP8	
			$250,000,000		
Power System Variable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds, 2023 Series C					
Subseries C-1	June 28, 2023	July 1, 2057	$200,000,000	544532HC1	
Subseries C-2	June 28, 2023	July 1, 2055	150,000,000	544532HE7	
			$350,000,000		
Power System Variable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds, 2023 Series F					
Subseries F-1	December 28, 2023	July 1, 2048	$100,095,000	544532HU1	
Subseries F-2	December 28, 2023	July 1, 2047	100,090,000	544532HW7	
			$200,185,000		
TOTAL REFUNDING CANDIDATES			$1,341,885,000		

[*] Preliminary, subject to change.

Certain proceeds of the Series [A][B] Bonds, together with certain moneys to be contributed by the Department, will be deposited into an escrow fund for the applicable series of the Refunded Bonds (the "Escrow Funds") to be established under the terms of the respective escrow agreement between the Department and U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, as escrow agent, relating to such series of Refunded Bonds. Such proceeds and other available monies deposited by the Department into the Escrow Funds will be held in cash and will be in amounts sufficient to pay the redemption price *(i.e.*, 100% of the principal amount of the Refunded Bonds to be redeemed therefrom), and accrued interest due on such Refunded Bonds on the redemption date. Upon the delivery date of the Series [A][B] Bonds, Samuel Klein and Company, Certified Public Accountants, independent certified public accountants, will deliver a report stating that the firm has verified the mathematical accuracy of certain computations relating to the adequacy of the amounts held in the applicable Escrow Fund to pay the redemption price of and accrued interest on the respective series of the Refunded Bonds to be redeemed therefrom on the redemption date therefor. See "VERIFICATION AGENT."

APPLICATION OF PROCEEDS

The Department anticipates that the proceeds of the Series [A][B] Bonds, together with certain other available funds of the Department, will be applied as follows:

Sources of Funds	
Principal Amount of Series [A][B] Bonds	$
Original Issue Premium	
Other Available Funds	
Total Sources	**$**
Uses of Funds	
Costs of Capital Improvements to the Power System	$
Deposit to Escrow Funds for the Refunded Bonds	
Cost of Issuance, including Underwriters' Discount	
Total Uses	**$**

THE SERIES [A][B] BONDS

General

The Series [A][B] Bonds will be dated the date of their original delivery and will mature in the respective principal amounts on the dates and bear interest at the respective rates of interest per annum, all as set forth on the inside cover hereof. Interest on the Series [A][B] Bonds shall be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months, payable on January 1 and July 1 of each year, commencing on [_____ 1], 202_.

DTC Book-Entry System

The Series [A][B] Bonds will be issued as book-entry bonds, in fully registered form. The Series [A][B] Bonds will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"). DTC will act as securities depository for the Series [A][B] Bonds. Individual purchases of interests in Series [A][B] Bonds will be made in the principal amount of $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof. Principal of and interest and premium, if any, on the Series [A][B] Bonds, are payable directly to DTC by the Treasurer of the City of Los Angeles, as Fiscal Agent for payment. Upon receipt of such payments, DTC is obligated in turn to remit such payments to the DTC Participants for subsequent disbursement to the Beneficial Owners of the Series [A][B] Bonds, as described in Appendix C. NEITHER THE DEPARTMENT NOR THE FISCAL AGENT WILL BE RESPONSIBLE OR LIABLE FOR SUCH TRANSFERS OF PAYMENTS BY

DTC, FOR THE PROVIDING OF NOTICES BY DTC, INCLUDING NOTICES OF REDEMPTION, OR FOR MAINTAINING, SUPERVISING OR REVIEWING THE RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC, THE DTC PARTICIPANTS OR PERSONS ACTING THROUGH SUCH PARTICIPANTS. For information concerning the DTC book-entry system, see Appendix C.

DTC may discontinue providing its services with respect to the Series [A][B] Bonds at any time by giving notice to the Fiscal Agent and the Department as provided in the Master Resolution and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. The Department may terminate its participation in the book-entry system of DTC or any other Securities Depository with respect to the Series [A][B] Bonds. In the event that such book-entry system is discontinued with respect to the Series [A][B] Bonds, the Department will execute and deliver replacement Series [A][B] Bonds in the form of registered certificates. In addition, the following provisions would apply: the principal of and premium, if any, on the Series [A][B] Bonds will be payable upon surrender thereof at the principal office of the Fiscal Agent for payment in Los Angeles, California and interest on the Series [A][B] Bonds will be payable by check mailed on each interest payment date to the registered Owners thereof as shown on the registration books for the Series [A][B] Bonds as of the applicable Record Date. The Series [A][B] Bonds will then be transferable and exchangeable on the terms and conditions provided in the Master Resolution.

Redemption of Series [A][B] Bonds[*]

Optional Redemption. The Series [A][B] Bonds maturing on and after July 1, ___ will be subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of the Department, in whole or in part (in such amounts and from such maturities as determined by the Department in its sole discretion), on any date on or after _____ 1, ____, from any source of available funds, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount of such Series [A][B] Bonds to be redeemed, plus accrued, unpaid interest to the redemption date, without premium.

Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption. The Series [A][B] Bonds maturing on July 1, 20__, will be subject to mandatory redemption prior to maturity on July 1, 20__, and on each July 1 thereafter, from Sinking Fund Installments for such Series [A][B] Bonds, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof, without premium, which Sinking Fund Installments are to be made at the times and in the amounts sufficient to provide for the redemption of such Series [A][B] Bonds in the years and amounts set forth below:

Series [A][B] Bonds Maturing July 1, 20__

Mandatory Redemption Date (July 1)	**Amount**
	$
†	

† Maturity.

The Series [A][B] Bonds maturing on July 1, 20__, will be subject to mandatory redemption prior to maturity on July 1, 20__, and on each July 1 thereafter, from Sinking Fund Installments for such Series [A][B] Bonds, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof, without premium, which Sinking Fund Installments are to be made at the times and in the amounts sufficient to provide for the redemption of such Series [A][B] Bonds in the years and amounts set forth below:

[*] Preliminary, subject to change.

Series [A][B] Bonds Maturing July 1, 20__

Mandatory Redemption Date (July 1)	Amount
	$
†	

† Maturity.

The amount of Series [A][B] Bonds to be redeemed from Sinking Fund Installments on any date will be reduced as directed by the Department by the principal amount of the Series [A][B] Bonds that have been previously optionally redeemed or purchased by the Department and surrendered to the Fiscal Agent for cancellation in accordance with the Bond Resolution.

Notice of Redemption. When redemption of Series [A][B] Bonds is authorized or required, notice of such redemption is to be given to the Owners of the Series [A][B] Bonds to be redeemed, not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days before the redemption date, as provided in the Master Resolution. While Cede & Co. is the registered Owner of the Series [A][B] Bonds, notice of redemption will be given to DTC or its nominee. The Department will not be responsible for providing notices of redemption to DTC Participants or the Beneficial Owners. Pursuant to the terms of the Master Resolution, the Department is also to provide notice of the redemption of Series [A][B] Bonds to the specified securities depositories and to an information service. ***Neither the failure of DTC or a Beneficial Owner of a Series [A][B] Bond to receive notice, nor the failure to send a notice of redemption to the securities depositories or an information service, will affect the validity of the proceedings for the redemption of Series [A][B] Bonds.***

The notice of redemption shall specify the maturities of the Series [A][B] Bonds to be redeemed, the redemption date and the place or places where amounts due upon such redemption will be payable and, if less than all of the Series [A][B] Bonds of any maturity are to be redeemed, the letters and numbers or other distinguishing marks of such Series [A][B] Bonds to be redeemed, and, in the case of a Series [A][B] Bond to be redeemed in part only, such notice will also specify the portion of the principal amount thereof to be redeemed. Such notice will further state that on the specified redemption date there will become due and payable upon each Series [A][B] Bond to be redeemed the redemption price thereof, or the redemption price of the specified portion of the principal amount thereof to be redeemed in the case of a Series [A][B] Bond to be redeemed in part only, together with accrued, unpaid interest on the principal amount to be redeemed to the redemption date, and that from and after such date interest on such Series [A][B] Bond, or the portion of such Series [A][B] Bond to be redeemed, shall cease to accrue and be payable.

Conditional Notice. Under the Master Resolution, a notice of redemption of Series [A][B] Bonds, at the option of the Department, may be given on a conditional basis. In the event such conditional notice of redemption is given, if on the date established for such redemption of Series [A][B] Bonds there are not sufficient funds to effect such redemption, the applicable Series [A][B] Bonds will not be redeemed as described in such notice and the Series [A][B] Bonds so called for redemption shall continue to be Outstanding on the terms and conditions contained in such Series [A][B] Bonds, the Master Resolution and the Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution and shall bear interest and to be subject to further calls for redemption as provided in the Master Resolution and the Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution as if such notice of redemption had not been given.

Selection of Series [A][B] Bonds for Redemption. Except as otherwise provided with respect to Series [A][B] Bonds held in book-entry form, if less than all of the Outstanding Series [A][B] Bonds of a maturity are to be redeemed, the Fiscal Agent will select the Series [A][B] Bonds of such maturity to be redeemed at random in such manner as the Fiscal Agent in its discretion may deem fair and appropriate; provided, however, that the portion of any Series [A][B] Bond of a denomination greater than $5,000 shall be treated as that number of Series

[A][B] Bonds obtained by dividing the principal amount of such Series [A][B] Bonds by $5,000. If less than all of the Series [A][B] Bonds of a maturity held in the DTC book-entry system are to be redeemed, the Series [A][B] Bonds of such maturity to be redeemed will be selected as provided in the DTC procedures. See Appendix C.

SOURCE OF PAYMENT

Special Obligations of Department

The Series [A][B] Bonds will be special obligations of the Department payable only from the Power Revenue Fund and not out of any other fund or moneys of the Department or the City. The Series [A][B] Bonds will not constitute or evidence an indebtedness of the City or a lien or charge on any property or the general revenues of the City. Neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the City will be pledged to the payment of the Series [A][B] Bonds.

Power Revenue Fund

The principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds, including the Series [A][B] Bonds, is payable from the Power Revenue Fund. The Power Revenue Fund is a separate fund established by the Charter in the City Treasury. All revenues from every source collected by the Department in connection with its possession, management and control of the Power System are required to be deposited in the Power Revenue Fund. All moneys in the Power Revenue Fund are under the control and management of the Board and are kept separate from revenues and moneys of the Water System of the Department. Pursuant to the Master Resolution, the Department has covenanted to pay out of the Power Revenue Fund, without priority, (a) the costs and expenses of operating and maintaining the Power System; (b) the principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on the Outstanding Bonds (including the Series [A][B] Bonds) and other Parity Obligations; and (c) all other obligations payable from the Power Revenue Fund which are not, by their terms, Subordinated Obligations. See "APPENDIX D – SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE BOND RESOLUTION."

Rate Covenant

The Department covenants under the Master Resolution, as required by the Charter, that the Board will fix rates, subject to the approval of the City Council of the City (the "City Council"), for service from the Power System, and collect charges for such service, so as to provide revenues which, together with the other available funds of the Department, shall be at least sufficient to pay, as the same shall become due, the principal of and interest on the Outstanding Bonds, and all other outstanding bonds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness payable out of the Power Revenue Fund, including premiums, if any, due upon the redemption of any thereof, in addition to paying, as the same shall become due, the necessary expenses of operating and maintaining the Power System, and all other obligations and indebtedness payable out of the Power Revenue Fund. The costs and expenses of operating and maintaining the Power System include certain take-or-pay obligations with respect to generation and transmission facilities. See "OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Take-or-Pay Obligations." During the time the Series [A][B] Bonds remain Outstanding, the City Council is required by the Charter to approve electric rates in an amount sufficient to meet all such revenue requirements. See "ELECTRIC RATES – Rate Setting."

Additional Obligations

No Priority. The Master Resolution provides that the Department may not issue any Obligations that are senior or prior in right to payment from the Power Revenue Fund to the Bonds, including the Series [A][B] Bonds.

Limitations on Parity Obligations. The Master Resolution provides that the Department may, at any time, issue Additional Parity Obligations, provided that the Department obtains or provides a certificate or certificates, prepared by the Department or at the Department's option by a Consultant, showing that the

Adjusted Net Income as shown by the books of the Department for any 12 consecutive month period (selected by the Department in its sole discretion) within the 18 consecutive months ending immediately prior to the issuance of such Additional Parity Obligations shall have amounted to at least 1.25 times the Maximum Annual Adjusted Debt Service on all Parity Obligations to be Outstanding immediately after the issuance of the proposed Additional Parity Obligations. For purposes of preparing the certificate or certificates described above, the Department and any Consultant may rely upon financial statements prepared by the Department which have not been subject to audit by an Independent Certified Public Accountant if audited financial statements for the particular 12 month period selected by the Department are not available.

The Master Resolution provides that the Department may enter into certain Qualified Swap Agreements and Credit Support Instruments in connection with Parity Obligations, and issue certain Refunding Parity Obligations, without satisfying such Adjusted Net Income Test. See "CERTAIN DEFINITIONS" and "MASTER RESOLUTION – Conditions to Issuance of Parity Obligations" in Appendix D.

Pursuant to the Master Resolution, Adjusted Net Income means, with respect to the certificate to be delivered in connection with Additional Parity Obligations and for any Calculation Period to which such certificate relates and as calculated by the Department or a Consultant, the Net Income for such Calculation Period plus an amount equal to depreciation, amortization, interest on debt and Unrealized Items for such Calculation Period, in each case determined in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, less any portion of such Net Income which has been deposited in the Expense Stabilization Fund, plus at the option of the Department, certain allowances and adjustments as described in the Master Resolution. Pursuant to the Master Resolution, Maximum Annual Adjusted Debt Service means, with respect to a certificate to be delivered in connection with Additional Parity Obligations, as of any date and with respect to the Applicable Parity Obligations, the maximum amount of Debt Service becoming due on the Applicable Parity Obligations in the then current or any future Fiscal Year, as adjusted as provided in the Master Resolution and calculated by the Department or by a Consultant.

Subordinated Obligations

The Master Resolution provides that, without satisfying the tests for the issuance of Additional Parity Obligations, the Department may issue Obligations which are junior and subordinate as to payment from the Power Revenue Fund to the Parity Obligations. See "CERTAIN DEFINITIONS" and "MASTER RESOLUTION – Conditions of Issuance of Subordinated Obligations" in Appendix D. Currently, there are no outstanding Subordinated Obligations.

Other Covenants

In addition to the covenant with respect to rates described above, the Master Resolution includes covenants by the Department with respect to the sale of the Power System, the operation and maintenance of the Power System, restrictions on transfers from the Power Revenue Fund to the City and other matters. See "THE DEPARTMENT – Transfers to the City" herein and "MASTER RESOLUTION – Covenants" in Appendix D.

THE DEPARTMENT

General

The Department is the largest municipal utility in the United States and is a proprietary department of the City. Control of Power System assets and funds is vested with the Board, whose actions are subject to review by the City Council. The Department is responsible for providing the electric and water requirements of its service area. The Department provides electric and water service almost entirely within the boundaries of the City. The City encompasses approximately 473 square miles and is populated by approximately 3.8 million residents. For more information about the City, see Appendix B –"DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION FOR THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES."

Department operations began in the early years of the twentieth century. The first Board of Power Commissioners was established in 1902. Nine years later, the responsibilities for the provision of electricity and water within the City were given to the Los Angeles Department of Public Service (the "Department of Public Service"). The Department of Public Service was superseded in 1925 with passage of the 1925 Charter and the creation of the Department. The Department now operates under the Charter adopted in 2000. The operations and finances of the Water System are separate from those of the Power System.

Charter Provisions

Pursuant to the Charter, the Board is the governing body of the Department and the General Manager of the Department (the "General Manager") administers the affairs of the Department.

The Charter provides that all revenue from every source collected by the Department in connection with its possession, management and control of the Power System is to be deposited in the Power Revenue Fund. The Charter further provides that the Board controls the money in the Power Revenue Fund and makes provision for the issuance of Department bonds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness payable out of the Power Revenue Fund. The procedure relating to the authorization of the issuance of bonds is governed by Section 609 of the Charter.

Section 245 of the Charter provides that, with certain exceptions, actions of City commissions and boards ("Board Action"), including the Board, do not become final until five consecutive City Council meetings convened in regular session have passed or a waiver of such period is granted by City Council. During those five City Council meetings (unless the waiver of such period has been granted), the City Council may, on a two-thirds vote, take up the Board Action. If the Board Action is taken up, the City Council may approve or veto the Board Action within 21 calendar days of taking up the Board Action. If the City Council takes no action to assert jurisdiction over the Board Action during those five meetings, the Board Action becomes final at the end of such period.

Board of Water and Power Commissioners

Under the Charter, the Board is granted the possession, management and control of the Power System. Pursuant to the Charter, the Board also has the power and duty to make and enforce all necessary rules and regulations governing the construction, maintenance, operation, connection to and use of the Power System and to acquire, construct, extend, maintain and operate all improvements, utilities, structures and facilities the Board deems necessary or convenient for purposes of the Department. The Mayor of the City appoints, and the City Council confirms the appointment of, members of the Board. The Board is traditionally selected from among prominent business, professional and civic leaders in the City. The members of the Board serve with only nominal compensation. Certain matters regarding the administration of the Department also require the approval of the City Council.

The Board is composed of five members. The current members of the Board are:

RICHARD KATZ, *President*. Mr. Katz was appointed to the Board by Mayor Karen Bass and confirmed by the City Council on March 22, 2024. Mr. Katz was elected President of the Board on March 26, 2024. Mr. Katz is a long-time public servant and state policymaker with specific expertise in the areas of water, transportation, land use, and energy. He is the owner of Richard Katz Consulting Inc., a public policy and government relations firm based in Los Angeles. Mr. Katz previously served in the California State Assembly representing the North and East San Fernando Valley for sixteen years. After leaving the State Assembly, Mr. Katz was appointed to the State Water Resources Control Board, where he served for six years, occupying the water quality seat. Mr. Katz also served as a Senior Advisor on Energy and Water issues to Governor Gray Davis. He has previously served on the governing boards of the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority and Metrolink. Mr. Katz holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in political science (major) and history (minor) from San Diego State University.

GEORGE MCGRAW, *Vice President*. Mr. McGraw was appointed to the Board by Mayor Karen Bass and confirmed by the City Council on June 20, 2023. Mr. McGraw was elected Vice President of the Board on March 26, 2024. Mr. McGraw serves as founder and CEO of DigDeep, the only water, sanitation and hygiene organization solely focused on the United States, developing education, research and infrastructure programs aimed at extending the human right to clean running water to every American. In this capacity, Mr. McGraw works with local government officials, policymakers and utility providers to innovate solutions to the problems of water and sanitation access in different areas of the nation. Mr. McGraw is an Ashoka Fellow, a member of the Aspen Global Leadership Network and former Social Entrepreneur in Residence at Stanford University. He holds a Master of Arts degree in International Law and the Settlement of Disputes from the United Nations University for Peace.

NURIT KATZ, *Commissioner*. Ms. Katz was appointed to the Board by then Mayor Eric Garcetti and confirmed by the City Council on December 6, 2022. She is the Chief Sustainability Officer for the University of California, Los Angeles ("UCLA"), where she has led the development of the University's first comprehensive sustainability plan and fosters collaboration across the leading public university to advance sustainability through education, research, operations, and community partnerships. For six years Ms. Katz also served as Executive Officer for Facilities Management at UCLA. She has over 15 years of teaching experience and is an Instructor for the UCLA Extension Sustainability Certificate Program. Ms. Katz also has taught for the UCLA Institute of Environment and Sustainability and prior to UCLA worked in environmental and outdoor education. She holds a Master of Business Administration degree and a master's degree in public policy from UCLA, and a Bachelor of Arts degree in environmental education from Humboldt State University. She is currently pursuing a PhD in ecology and evolutionary biology at UCLA and is a Trainee in the National Science Foundation Research Traineeship Innovation at the Nexus of Food, Energy, and Water Systems program.

MIA LEHRER, *Commissioner*. Ms. Lehrer was appointed to the Board by then Mayor Eric Garcetti and confirmed by the City Council on October 21, 2020. Ms. Lehrer is president and founder of Studio-MLA, a landscape architecture, urban design, and planning practice dedicated to advocacy by design with a vision to improve quality of life through landscape. She has served as an advisor to numerous public agencies, including the United States Fine Arts Commission under President Barack Obama, the Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Commission, and the Los Angeles Zoning Advisory Committee. Ms. Lehrer was a member of the team that delivered the Los Angeles River Revitalization Master Plan and the 2020 Upper Los Angeles River and Tributaries Master Plan. She also serves on the board for the Southern California Development Forum and in 2010 she was elevated to Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects. Ms. Lehrer holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Tufts University and a Master of Landscape Architecture degree from the Harvard University Graduate School of Design.

WILMA J. PINDER, *Commissioner*. Ms. Pinder was appointed to the Board by Mayor Karen Bass and confirmed by the City Council on March 8, 2024. Ms. Pinder is a former Los Angeles Assistant City Attorney. She served the city as a civil litigator and trial attorney for 30 years, 20 of those years were with the Water and Power Division of the City Attorney's Office. Ms. Pinder has been active with national, state and local bar

associations, serving as a Board member on several. Ms. Pinder is a Life Fellow of the American Bar Foundation ("ABF") and served on its Board for 10 years. The ABF expands knowledge and advances justice through research on law and legal institutions. She has also served on alumni boards at the University of Southern California ("USC") and UCLA. Ms. Pinder is active in the greater Los Angeles area with a number of service-oriented groups. Ms. Pinder holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in psychology from USC, a Master of Science degree in psychology from Howard University, and a Juris Doctorate from UCLA School of Law. She is also trained in community mediation and dispute resolution.

Management of the Department

The management and operation of the Department are administered under the direction of the General Manager. The Department's financial affairs are supervised by the Chief Financial Officer. The Power System is directed by the Senior Assistant General Manager of the Power System with an Executive Director for Construction, Maintenance and Operations, and an Executive Director for Planning, Engineering, and Technology Applications. Legal counsel is provided to the Department by the Office of the City Attorney of the City of Los Angeles.

Below are brief biographies of the Department's General Manager, Ms. Janisse Quiñones, and other members of the senior management team for the Power System:

JANISSE QUIÑONES, PE, *General Manager/Chief Executive Officer and Chief Engineer.* Ms. Quiñones was named General Manager/Chief Executive Officer and Chief Engineer of the Department on April 19, 2024 and confirmed by the City Council on May 14, 2024. She has more than 25 years of leadership experience as a senior executive in utility and engineering industries. Prior to joining the Department, Ms. Quiñones was a Senior Vice President of Electric Operations at Pacific Gas and Electric Company ("PG&E"). She also previously served as Senior Vice President of Gas Engineering for PG&E, as the Vice President of Gas Systems Engineering for National Grid, and as Vice President of Operations for Cobra Acquisitions and Director of Design, Planning, Construction & Vegetation Management as part of her nine years of work at San Diego Gas & Electric ("SDG&E"). At SDG&E, Ms. Quiñones managed the majority of the company's gas and electric distribution capital construction. She currently serves as a Commander in the U.S. Coast Guard ("USCG") Reserves assigned to USCG District 11 and as the USCG Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officer where she is responsible for managing Local, State and Federal Emergencies. Ms. Quiñones previously served full time in the USCG as an Engineering Officer. She is a Professional Engineer with a Bachelor of Science degree in mechanical engineering from University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez, a Master of Business Administration from University of Phoenix, and a Master of International Affairs from University of California, San Diego.

JOHN A. SMITH, *Chief Administrative Officer*. Mr. Smith was named Chief Administrative Officer of the Department on July 1, 2024. In this capacity he oversees support organizations that service both Water and Power Systems. He has 35 years of experience with the City of Los Angeles, including 24 years with the Department. Prior to his appointment as Chief Administrative Officer, Mr. Smith served as Director of Fleet and Aviation Services since May 2023 and previously served as Director of Facilities Services from April 2022 to May 2023. He has served in various management capacities within the Department since April 2013. He is also designated the managing responsible agent for the Department's crane inspection program licensed by the State of California Department of Industrial Relations Division of Occupational Safety and Health Crane Unit. Mr. Smith holds a Bachelor of Science degree in organizational management from the University of La Verne. Additionally, he has a Master of Science degree in management, strategy and leadership from Michigan State University.

ANN M. SANTILLI, *Chief Financial Officer*. Ms. Santilli was named Chief Financial Officer of the Department in May 2019. She had served as Interim Chief Financial Officer of the Department since March 2018. Prior to her appointment as Interim Chief Financial Officer, Ms. Santilli served as Assistant Chief Financial Officer and Controller of the Department from 2012 through February 2018 and previously held the role of Interim Chief Financial Officer of the Department from October 2010 through January 2012. Prior to her first service as Interim Chief Financial Officer, Ms. Santilli served as Chief Accounting Employee and Assistant

Chief Financial Officer and Controller of the Department. She assumed the post as Controller in March 2008, as Assistant Chief Financial Officer in April 2008 and as Chief Accounting Employee in July 2010. Prior to being appointed as the Controller, Ms. Santilli was the Manager of Financial Reporting since 2003. Ms. Santilli has over 37 years of accounting and auditing experience. Ms. Santilli holds a bachelor's degree in business administration from California State University, Northridge and is a certified public accountant in the State and a certified internal auditor.

DAVID HANSON, *Senior Assistant General Manager of the Power System*. Mr. Hanson was named Senior Assistant General Manager of the Power System in December 2024 after serving as Interim Senior Assistant General Manager of the Power System since August 2024. Mr. Hanson has 22 years of experience with the Department, most recently serving as the Director of Power Construction and Maintenance within the Power System. Mr. Hanson began his career at the Department in 2002 as an Electrical Mechanic, and subsequently has held a number of supervisory and leadership positions within the Department, including Electrical Mechanic Training Center Superintendent, Manager of Construction Services and Assistant Director of Power Transmission and Distribution. Prior to joining the Department, he served his country for 10 years in the United States Navy as an Electrician's Mate First Class, Sub Surface Nuclear Power and also served as a Navy recruiter.

ANDREW VIRZI III, Assistant Chief Financial Officer and Controller. Mr. Virzi was named Assistant Chief Financial Officer and Controller of the Department in December 2024 after serving as the Assistant Retirement Plan Manager for the Water and Power Employees Retirement Plan since May 2024. Mr. Virzi previously served as the Manager of Accounts Payable, Taxes and Travel from December 2021 through May 2024. Prior to that, Mr. Virzi was the Manager of Cost of Service from July 2019 through December 2021. Mr. Virzi has over 14 years of experience with the Department, beginning is career in August 2010. Mr. Virzi holds a bachelor's degree in accounting from California State University, Northridge and holds a master's degree in business administrations from Pepperdine University. Mr. Virzi is a certified public accountant in the State.

PETER HUYNH, *Chief Accounting Employee and Assistant Auditor*. Mr. Huynh serves as the Chief Accounting Employee and Assistant Auditor, as well as the Assistant Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Department. Mr. Huynh's appointment as Chief Accounting Employee of the Department occurred on October 8, 2024. He was previously named Assistant Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Department in October 2020 and Assistant Auditor of the Department in February 2021. Before serving in those roles, Mr. Huynh served as the Assistant Director of Finance and Risk Control Division of the Department since July 2006. He has over 35 years of financial management experience in debt management, risk control, financial planning, accounting, and auditing. Mr. Huynh holds a bachelor's degree in art and a certificate in accountancy from the California State University, Los Angeles. He also has a master's degree in business administration from Pepperdine University. Mr. Huynh is a certified public accountant in the State, a certified management accountant, and a chartered global management accountant.

Employees

As of January 31, 2025, the Department assigned approximately 4,975 Department employees to the Power System on a full time basis. Approximately 4,603 additional Department employees support both the Power System and the Water System on a shared basis.

The Department conducts personnel functions in accordance with the Charter-established civil service system (the "Civil Service System") applicable to most Department employees. In accordance with the Civil Service System, the Department makes appointments on the basis of merit through competitive examinations and civil service procedures. The position of General Manager and [18] other management positions are specifically exempted from the Civil Service System.

The City Council approves the wages and salaries paid to all Department employees. In accordance with State law (the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act) and a conforming City ordinance (the Employee Relations Ordinance), the Department recognizes 14 bargaining units of Department employees. Five labor or professional

organizations represent these employees' bargaining units. In the bargaining process the Department and the labor or professional organizations develop memoranda of understanding which set forth wages, hours, overtime and other terms and conditions of employment.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers ("IBEW") represents more than 90% of the Department's employees through ten bargaining units. The Department's ten memoranda of understanding with IBEW have a term which commenced on October 1, 2022 and which expire on September 30, 2026.

The Department's memoranda of understanding with the Management Employees Association, Load Dispatchers Association, and Association of Confidential Employees, expire on December 31, 2025. The Department's memorandum of understanding with the Service Employees International Union, Security Unit, expires on September 30, 2026. Since the advent of collective bargaining in 1974, work stoppages have been rare, occurring in 1974, 1981 and 1993.

Retirement and Other Benefits

Retirement, Retiree Medical, Disability and Death Benefit Insurance Plan. The Department has a funded contributory retirement, disability, and death benefit insurance plan covering substantially all of its employees. The Water and Power Employees' Retirement, Disability, and Death Benefit Insurance Plan is a retirement system of employee benefits and includes the Water and Power Employees' Retirement Fund (the "Retirement Plan"), which is more fully described in "Note (10) Retirement Plan" and the "Required Supplementary Information" of the Department's Power System Financial Statements, attached hereto as Appendix A – "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS."

The costs of the Retirement Plan are shared by the Power System and the Water System, with the Power System being responsible for approximately 69% of Retirement Plan costs. Since Fiscal Year 2014-15, the assumed rate of investment return on the Retirement Plan's assets has been incrementally decreased from 7.75% to 6.50%. Most recently, effective July 1, 2022, the Retirement Board lowered the assumed rate of return from 7.00% to 6.50%. A decrease in the assumed rate of return will generally contribute to an increase in the Department's required contributions to the Retirement Plan, including the Power System's share. The budgeted contributions for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2025 take into account this change in the discount rate. Investment return assumptions are determined through the Retirement Plan's Experience Study, which was most recently published on May 20, 2022.

As more fully described in Note (10)(d), the Power System made contributions to the Retirement Plan of approximately $295 million in Fiscal Year 2023-24 (as part of a total Department contribution of approximately $432 million), and the Power System made contributions to the Retirement Plan of approximately $249 million in Fiscal Year 2022-23 (as part of a total Department contribution of approximately $369 million). For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2025, the Department budgeted a contribution of approximately $296 million from the Power Revenue Fund to the Retirement Plan (as part of a total Department contribution of approximately $435 million).

The Department also has made, and will continue to make in the future, contributions to the Plan from the Water Revenue Fund.

The Department follows the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pension – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27* ("GASB No. 68"). GASB No. 68 requires employers with pension liabilities to disclose the net pension liability along with deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to the pension liability. As approved by the Board, a regulatory asset has also been recorded, because this liability is expected to be funded by future revenues of the Power System. For more information about how GASB No. 68 affected the financial statements of the Power System, see "Required Supplementary Information" of the Department's Power System Financial Statements, attached hereto as Appendix A – "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS." See also specifically, Note (10)(l) for a discussion of the Power System's establishment of the regulatory asset discussed above.

According to the latest actuarial valuation and review of the Retirement Plan that was completed by The Segal Company on October 1, 2024, as of July 1, 2024, the market value of the assets in the Retirement Plan was approximately $17.8 billion, which results in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (based on the market value of assets) of approximately $214.0 million; the actuarial value of the assets in the Retirement Plan as of such date was approximately $17.6 billion, which would result in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (based on the actuarial value of assets) of approximately $426.2 million. As of July 1, 2024, the Retirement Plan had unrecognized investment gain of approximately $212.0 million. The Retirement Plan employs a five-year smoothing technique to value assets in order to reduce the volatility in contribution rates. The impact of this will result in "smoothed" assets that are lower or higher than the market value of the assets depending upon whether the remaining amount to be smoothed is a net gain or a net loss. If the net deferred gain for the year ended June 30, 2024 were recognized immediately in the actuarial value of assets, the aggregate required contributions to the Retirement Plan for Fiscal Year 2024-25 would decrease from approximately 28.0% of total Department covered payroll to 26.6% of total Department covered payroll. Additionally, if the net deferred gain in all available Retirement Plan funds were recognized immediately in the actuarial value of assets, the funded ratio of the Retirement Plan as of June 30, 2024 would increase from approximately 97.6% to 98.8%.

According to the actuarial valuation and review of the Retirement Plan that was completed by The Segal Company on September 22, 2023, as of July 1, 2023, the market value of the assets in the Retirement Plan was approximately $16.4 billion, which results in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (based on the market value of assets) of approximately $582.0 million; the actuarial value of the assets in the Retirement Plan as of such date was approximately $16.6 billion, which would result in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (based on the actuarial value of assets) of approximately $411.5 million. As of July 1, 2023, the Retirement Plan had unrecognized investment losses of approximately $171.0 million. The Retirement Plan employs a five-year smoothing technique to value assets in order to reduce the volatility in contribution rates. The impact of this will result in "smoothed" assets that are lower or higher than the market value of the assets depending upon whether the remaining amount to be smoothed is a net gain or a net loss. If the net deferred losses for the year ended June 30, 2023 were recognized immediately in the actuarial value of assets, the aggregate required contributions to the Retirement Plan for Fiscal Year 2023-24 would increase from approximately 31.4% of total Department covered payroll to 32.6% of total Department covered payroll. Additionally, if the net deferred losses in all available Retirement Plan funds were recognized immediately in the actuarial value of assets, the funded ratio of the Retirement Plan as of June 30, 2023 would decrease from approximately 97.6% to 96.6%.

Contribution requirements for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2025 were set based on the asset values as of June 30, 2024. Significant losses in market value or the failure to achieve projected investment returns could increase unfunded pension liabilities and future pension costs. However, the Retirement Plan uses a five-year asset smoothing period of the differences between the actual market return and the expected return on the market value of assets to manage short-term volatility, as a result of which the immediate fiscal impact of any one year's negative return on the Department's contribution rates is reduced.

Effective January 1, 2014, the Board approved a new tier for new Retirement Plan members called "Tier 2." Tier 2 provides reduced retirement benefits, requires the employee to contribute a higher percentage of pay to the Retirement Plan, and ends the reciprocity agreement with the City's retirement plan. The Coalition of L.A. City Unions, whose members are not employed at the Department, has challenged the ending of the reciprocity agreement. The City is defending the challenge against the decision to end the reciprocity agreement. The outcome of the challenge to the end of the reciprocity agreement is not expected to have a material adverse impact on the Department or the Retirement Plan. According to a study of the proposed benefits of Tier 2, which was completed by The Segal Company on October 24, 2013, the estimated amount of contribution required to fund the benefit allocated to the current year of service (the "Normal Cost"), as a percentage of payroll, was 5.61% for Tier 2 (as compared to 16.35% for Tier 1), and the new tier of benefits was projected to generate a present value savings of $877 million over 30 years (based on the 7.75% assumed rate of investment return on the Retirement Plan's assets, which was in effect when Tier 2 was approved). According to the latest actuarial valuation and review of the Retirement Plan, which was completed by The Segal Company on October 1, 2024, the estimated contribution for Fiscal Year 2024-25 required to fund the benefit allocated to the Normal Cost, as

a percentage of payroll, was 11.29% for Tier 2 (as compared to 21.13% for Tier 1). As of the July 1, 2024 actuarial valuation report, 58% of active Department members were covered under Tier 2.

Other Postemployment Benefits ("OPEB"). The Department provides certain healthcare benefits (the "Healthcare Benefits") and death benefits to active and retired employees and their dependents. These OPEB Benefits are more particularly described in "Note (11) Other Postemployment Benefits Plans" and the "Required Supplementary Information" of the Department's Power System Financial Statements, attached hereto as Appendix A – "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS."

The costs of the Healthcare Benefits are shared by the Water System and the Power System, with the Power System historically being responsible for approximately 67% of the costs of the Healthcare Benefits. As more fully described in Note (11)(d), the Power System paid Healthcare Benefits of approximately $72.2 million in Fiscal Year 2023-24 (as part of a total Department contribution of approximately $110.3 million), and the Power System paid Healthcare Benefits of approximately $75.9 million in Fiscal Year 2022-23 (as part of a total Department contribution of approximately $113.2 million). For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2025, the Department budgeted approximately $86.9 million to be paid from the Power Revenue Fund for Healthcare Benefits (with the total Department paying approximately $131.7million).

The Department also has paid, and will continue to pay in the future, Healthcare Benefits from the Water Revenue Fund, for the Water System's Healthcare Benefits costs.

According to the latest actuarial valuation and review of the Healthcare Benefits, which was completed by The Segal Company on October 31, 2024, as of June 30, 2024, the market value of the assets of the Healthcare Benefits was approximately $3.0 billion, which would result in an overfunded actuarial accrued liability (based on the market value of assets) of approximately $76.1 million; the actuarial value of the assets in the Healthcare Benefits as of such date was approximately $3.0 billion, which would result in an overfunded actuarial accrued liability (based on the actuarial value of assets) of approximately $28.8 million. As of June 30, 2024, the Healthcare Benefits had unrecognized investment gains of approximately $47.3 million. The actuarial valuations of the Healthcare Benefits employ a smoothing policy which requires that market gains and losses be recognized in even increments over five years. As a result, the impact of this will result in "smoothed" assets that are lower or higher than the market value of the assets depending upon whether the remaining amount to be smoothed is either a net gain or a net loss. As of June 30, 2024, the ratio of the actuarial value of assets to actuarial accrued liabilities decreased from 114.16% as of June 30, 2023 to 100.90% as of June 30, 2024. On a market value of assets basis, the funded ratio decreased from 113.17% as of June 30, 2023 to 102.38% as of June 30, 2024. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability (on an actuarial value of assets basis) increased from a surplus of $371.7 million as of June 30, 2023 to a surplus of $28.8 million as of June 30, 2024.

According to the actuarial valuation and review of the Healthcare Benefits, which was completed by The Segal Company on November 6, 2023, as of June 30, 2023, the market value of the assets of the Healthcare Benefits was approximately $3.0 billion, which would result in an overfunded actuarial accrued liability (based on the market value of assets) of approximately $345.8 million; the actuarial value of the assets in the Healthcare Benefits as of such date was approximately $3.0 billion, which would result in an overfunded actuarial accrued liability (based on the actuarial value of assets) of approximately $371.7 million. As of June 30, 2023, the Healthcare Benefits had unrecognized investment gains of approximately $25.9 million. The actuarial valuations of the Healthcare Benefits employ a smoothing policy which requires that market gains and losses be recognized in even increments over five years. As a result, the impact of this will result in "smoothed" assets that are lower or higher than the market value of the assets depending upon whether the remaining amount to be smoothed is either a net gain or a net loss. As of June 30, 2023, the ratio of the actuarial value of assets to actuarial accrued liabilities increased from 106.84% as of June 30, 2022 to 114.16% as of June 30, 2023. On a market value of assets basis, the funded ratio increased from 104.95% as of June 30, 2022 to 113.17% as of June 30, 2023. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability (on an actuarial value of assets basis) decreased from a surplus of $180.0 million as of June 30, 2022 to a surplus of $371.7 million as of June 30, 2023.

Contribution requirements for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2025 were set based on the asset values as of June 30, 2024. Significant losses in market value or the failure to achieve projected investment returns could increase unfunded pension liabilities for Healthcare Benefits and future contribution requirements. However, the Healthcare Benefits uses a five-year asset smoothing period of the differences between the actual market return and the expected return on the market value of assets to manage short-term volatility, as a result of which the immediate fiscal impact of any one year's negative return on the Department's contribution rates is reduced.

For a schedule that provides information about the Department's overall progress made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay Healthcare Benefits when due, prior to allocations to the Power System and the Water System, see the "Required Supplementary Information" of the Department's Power System Financial Statements, attached hereto as Appendix A – "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS."

Effective January 1, 2014, the Board approved a new tier for new Retirement Plan members called "Tier 2." Tier 2 provides reduced retiree healthcare benefits. According to a study of the proposed OPEB for Tier 2 employees of the Department, which was completed by The Segal Company on November 8, 2013, the estimated Normal Cost, as a percentage of payroll, was 2.63% for Tier 2 (as compared to 4.33% for Tier 1), and the new tier of benefits was projected to generate a present value savings of $136.5 million over 30 years (based on the 7.75% assumed rate of investment return on the OPEB plan's assets, which was in effect when Tier 2 was approved). According to the latest actuarial valuation and review of the Healthcare Benefits, which was completed by The Segal Company on October 31, 2024, for Fiscal Year 2024-25, the Normal Cost, as a percentage of payroll, was estimated to be 5.83% for Tier 2 (as compared to 5.04% for Tier 1).

Effective July 1, 2017, the Department follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 45 ("GASB No. 75"). GASB No. 75 requires employers with other postemployment liabilities to disclose the net postemployment liability along with deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to the other postemployment liability. The Department adopted the provisions of GASB No. 75 beginning for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2018. Accordingly, the cumulative effect of the impact on net position as of July 1, 2017 was negative $661.2 million. As of June 30, 2024, the Power System had a net OPEB liability surplus of $160.2 million comprised of $233.7 million surplus of retiree medical and $73.5 million liability in death benefits. As of June 30, 2023, the Power System had a net OPEB liability surplus of $11.8 million comprised of $87.4 million surplus of retiree medical and $75.6 million liability in death benefits. As approved by the Board, a regulatory asset has also been recorded, because this liability is expected to be funded by future revenues of the Power System. For more information about how GASB No. 75 affected the financial statements of the Power System, see "Required Supplementary Information" in the Department's Power System Financial Statements, attached hereto as Appendix A – "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS." See also specifically, Note (11)(j) for a discussion of the Power System's establishment of the regulatory asset discussed above.

Transfers to the City

Pursuant to the Charter, the City Council may, subject to the provisions of contractual obligations, direct a transfer of surplus money in the Power Revenue Fund to the City's reserve fund (a "Power Transfer") with the consent of the Board. The Board may withhold its consent if it finds that making the Power Transfer would have a material adverse impact on the Department's financial condition in the year the Power Transfer is to be made. In the event the Board does not approve any year's Power Transfer, the City Administrative Officer is to verify the Department's findings and make a report thereon and recommendations with respect thereto. After receiving such report, and in consultation with the City Council and the Mayor, the Board shall either amend or uphold its preliminary findings.

Pursuant to covenants contained in the Master Resolution, a Power Transfer may not exceed the net income of the prior Fiscal Year or reduce the Power System's surplus to less than 33-1/3% of total Power System indebtedness. Subject to the restrictions of the Charter and the Master Resolution, the Board has most recently approved transfers totaling $219,312,000 to the City during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2025.

The following table shows the amounts of the Power Transfer in each of the last five Fiscal Years:

POWER TRANSFERS
FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2020 – 2024
($ in thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Amount of Power Transfer
2020	$229,913
2021	218,355
2022	225,015
2023	232,043
2024	244,695

Source: Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles.

The City does not include any funds in the Power Transfer that the Department collects pursuant to the Electric Rates established under the Incremental Electric Rate Ordinance, which was adopted in 2016. However, the Power Transfer includes surplus revenue generated from Electric Rates established under the Rate Ordinance adopted in 2008.

Insurance

The Department's insurance program generally consists of a combination of commercial insurance policies, a Wildfire Self-Insurance Trust Fund and self-insurance. All general liability claims within the Department's self-insured retention are administered under the Department's self-insurance program and the Department carries commercial excess general liability insurance above its self-insured retention. There are two separate towers of insurance. The first is for non-wildfire losses. After meeting the $3 million retention, the program has a primary layer of $35 million, which includes 50% of co-insurance for the 2024-25 policy year (April 2024 to April 2025). *{update for new policy year when applicable}* Co-insurance is a designated percentage of the policy that is retained by the Department and the remaining policy amount is recoverable from the insurer. Above the primary layer of $35 million are additional layers of commercial liability insurance that provide an additional $125 million of coverage, which has no co-insurance and would provide coverage up to the policy limits. The total limit available for non-wildfire losses is $160 million. There is a second tower of insurance that is solely for wildfire losses. The Department has a total of $100 million in self-insured retention that serves as its primary layer for wildfire coverage and above that primary self-insurance retention layer, the Department has procured an additional $105.5 million of commercial wildfire insurance, totaling an insurance tower of $205.5 million.

To complement its overall wildfire insurance program, the Department augments and supports its wildfire coverage with a Wildfire Self-Insurance Trust Fund. The Wildfire Self-Insurance Trust Fund was established in December 2024 to assist in the settlement of wildfire claims, and as of December 31, 2024, the Wildfire Self-Insurance Trust Fund had a balance of $20 million. Through the utilization of commercial insurance, the Wildfire Self-Insurance Trust Fund and additional self-insurance, and trust funds, the wildfire insurance program currently has a total limit of $225.5 million available for wildfire losses.

For discussion regarding liability issues as they relate to wildfire losses, see "FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY – California Climate Change Policy Developments – *Legislation and Court Action Relating to Wildfires*."

In addition to the excess general liability insurance programs, the Department continues to maintain a bona fide program of self-insurance as well. As of December 31, 2024, the portion of the Power Revenue Fund set aside for self-insurance had a balance of approximately $232.5 million in a restricted cash account. The Power Revenue self-insurance fund is specific to the Power Division and is primarily designed to cover a large

catastrophic event that could affect the Power Division operations (*e.g.*, liability for a large wildfire). The Department annually reviews the amount retained for self-insurance and may adjust such amount if it deems such adjustment appropriate.

Going forward, the Department will continue to consider any available coverage options in the market, including procuring a wildfire Catastrophe Bond ("CAT Bond") as a part of its insurance program, when it determines beneficial, in order to ensure that the Department is adequately protected against catastrophic liability events and wildfires. CAT Bonds are intended to cover a portion of any large claim for a fire event during the coverage period that might exceed the self-insurance and commercial insurance coverage. CAT Bonds are multi-year issuances and pay out based on a catastrophic fire event that occurs within the three-year period of the specific bond. CAT Bonds allow the Department to obtain additional wildfire coverage capacity outside of a commercial insurance policy, but, unlike commercial insurance, the Department achieves a premium cost that is fixed and known for the three-year period of the bond. The Department's most recent CAT Bond, which was in the amount of $31.5 million with an attachment point of $125 million, expired in September 2024.

The Department has purchased a primary cyber insurance policy, with a self-insured retention component. This insurance policy covers certain types of cyber incidents and provides reimbursement coverage for costs to respond to data privacy or security incidents and for expenses incurred in connection with the investigation, prevention, and resolution of any cyber threat.

The Department commercially insures its physical plant through a policy of all risk property insurance, which is written on a replacement cost-basis. The policy covers all risk of physical loss or damage to buildings, structures, auxiliary and main plant equipment. Such insurance has a policy loss limit of $500 million for all claims in a single policy year. The all-risk property insurance has a deductible of $5 million. The Department has secured earthquake coverage and sudden and accidental pollution coverage as part of its all-risk property insurance program.

The Department's physical plant coverage does not provide coverage in certain events including terrorism or war. However, the Department has purchased a Terrorism Limits and Terrorism Risk Insurance Extension Act of 2005 ("TRIEA") Endorsement (the "Endorsement") to its excess general liability coverage under which coverage is extended to cover losses resulting from certain acts certified by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Treasury to be an act of terrorism, as defined in TRIEA. Currently, from 2002 through December 31, 2027, the Endorsement limits insurers liability for losses resulting from certified acts of terrorism when the amount of such losses exceeds $100 billion in any one calendar year. If the aggregate insured losses for all insurers exceed $100 billion, the Department's coverage may be reduced.

As a participant in the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station ("PVNGS") and associated transmission systems, the Department is an additional named insured on various forms of insurance providing protection against property and liability losses relating to such facilities. The amounts of coverage are established by participating owners and procured by the operating agent for the facility.

The Department, as the operating agent for the Intermountain Power Project ("IPP"), the Mead-Adelanto Transmission Project, the Marketplace Substation, the Pacific DC Intertie and in connection with its relationships with other entities and agencies, includes other entities or agencies as additional named insureds on the various forms of insurance procured for such facilities.

The Department continuously evaluates its insurance program and may modify the current configuration of commercial insurance and self-insurance with respect to the Power System. Insurance limits maintained by the Department are subject to change depending on market conditions and assessments by the Department as to risk exposure. The utilization of commercial insurance along with alternative risk options such as CAT Bonds allows the Department to strengthen its overall risk management program as well as provide flexibility in setting and adjusting its self-insurance retention limits as part of the continual review of the Department's insurance budget.

Investment Policy and Controls

Department's Trust Funds Investment Policy. The majority of the Power System funds are held in the Power Revenue Fund, investments of which are managed by the Office of Finance of the City. The funds have been invested as part of the City's investment pool program since 1983. Certain financial assets of the Department that are held in special-purpose trust or escrow funds with an independent trustee ("Trust Funds") more fully described in "Note (7) Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments" of the Department's Power System Financial Statements, attached hereto as Appendix A – "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS," are not included in the City's investment pool program. The Department manages the investment of the Trust Funds in which approximately $746.7 million (investments at fair market value) was on deposit as of January 31, 2025. The Department's investment of such funds complies with the California Government Code in all material respects and such funds are invested according to the Department's Trust Funds Investment Policy (the "Trust Funds Investment Policy"), which sets forth investment objectives and constraints. For more information about the Trust Funds Investment Policy, see Note (7). Such funds consist of debt reduction trust funds, the nuclear decommissioning trust funds, the natural gas trust fund, the California Independent System Operating Markets trust fund, and the hazardous waste treatment storage and disposal trust fund. These trust funds are being held by U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association as trustee/custodian. Amounts in the debt reduction trust fund are to be applied at the discretion of the Chief Financial Officer, to the retirement (including the payment of debt service, purchase, redemption and defeasance) of Power System debt, including obligations to Intermountain Power Agency ("IPA") and Southern California Public Power Authority ("SCPPA"). As of January 31, 2025, the debt reduction trust fund had a balance of approximately $530.4 million (investments at fair market value as of such date).

Under the Trust Funds Investment Policy, the Department's investment program seeks to accomplish three specific goals: (i) preserve the principal value of the funds, (ii) ensure that investments are consistent with each individual fund's liquidity needs and (iii) achieve the maximum yield/return on the investments.

The overall responsibility for managing the Department's investment program for the Trust Funds rests with the Department's Chief Financial Officer, who directs investment activities through the Department's Assistant Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer. An Investment Committee, comprised of the City Controller, a Board member designated by the Board President, the General Manager and the Department's Chief Financial Officer (the "Department Investment Committee") is charged with oversight responsibility. The Trust Funds Investment Policy is adopted by the Board from time to time, and fund activity is reviewed periodically by the Department Investment Committee to ensure its consistency with the overall objectives of the policy, as well as its relevance to current law and financial and economic trends.

The Department's Assistant Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer or its designee reviews all investment transactions for the Trust Funds on a monthly basis for control and compliance and submits quarterly investment reports that summarize investment income to the Department Investment Committee, the Board and the Mayor for information and evaluation.

POWER SYSTEM TRUST FUNDS INVESTMENTS
ASSETS AS OF JANUARY 31, 2025
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)
(UNAUDITED)

	Fair Market Value
U. S. Government Securities	$ 9,112
U. S. Sponsored Agency Issues	526,149
Supranationals	5,953
Medium term corporate notes	100,887
Municipal obligations	24,432
California state bonds	11,990
Other state bonds	21,354
Commercial paper	--
Certificates of deposit	5,003
Money market funds	41,788
Total	$746,667

Source: Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles.
* Totals may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

Department Financial Risk Management Policies. In order to manage certain financial and operational risk, the Board has adopted a number of policies in addition to its Trust Funds Investment Policy. The Board has adopted a Counterparty Evaluation Credit Policy designed to minimize the Department's credit risk with its counterparties. This policy applies to wholesale energy, transmission, physical natural gas and financial natural gas transactions entered into by the Department. Pursuant to this policy the Department assigns credit ratings to such counterparties. The policy requires the use of standardized netting agreements which require such counterparties to net positive and negative exposures to the Department and requires credit enhancement from counterparties that do not meet an acceptable level of risk. Sales to such counterparties are only permitted up to the amount of purchases with a netting agreement and, in certain cases, credit enhancement in place.

The Board has adopted a Retail Natural Gas Risk Management Policy designed to mitigate the Department's exposure to unexpected spikes in the price of natural gas used in the production of electricity to serve retail customers. This policy authorizes Department management to enter into transactions for natural gas subject to specified parameters, such as duration of contract and price and volumetric limits. It also establishes internal controls for natural gas risk management activity. See "THE POWER SYSTEM – Fuel Supply for Department-Owned Generating Units and Apex Power Project."

The Board has adopted a Wholesale Marketing Energy Risk Management Policy to establish a risk management program designed to manage the Department's exposure to risks resulting from purchases and sales of wholesale energy, transmission services and ancillary services. This policy establishes the General Manager's authority to enter into such transactions, identifies approved transaction types and establishes internal controls for wholesale energy risk management activity.

The Board has adopted an Environmental Credit and Renewable Energy Credit Policy to establish a risk management program that is designed to manage the Department's exposure to risks resulting from purchases and sales of emissions credits or allowances and other credits available for the purpose of compliance with environmental laws, rules, and regulations. This policy establishes the General Manager's authority to enter into such transactions, identifies approved transaction types, and establishes internal controls surrounding credit risk management activity.

The Board has adopted a Dodd-Frank Act Compliance Policy to ensure the Department complies with applicable provisions of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and commodity futures trading commission requirements.

City Investment Policy. The Office of Finance of the City invests temporarily idle cash on behalf of the City, including that of the proprietary departments, such as the Department, as part of a pooled investment program. As of January 31, 2025, the Power System had approximately $1.30 billion of unrestricted cash and approximately $1.16 billion of restricted cash on deposit with the City. For information regarding the fair market value adjustment of the Department's pooled investment fund assets as of June 30, 2024, see Note (7)(b) in the Department's Power System Financial Statements, attached hereto as Appendix A – "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS." This amount is in addition to what is on hand in the Trust Funds, see "*– Department's Trust Funds Investment Policy*" above. The City's pooled investment program combines general receipts with special funds for investment purposes and allocates interest earnings and losses on a pro-rata basis when the interest is earned and distributes interest receipts based on the previously established allocations. The primary responsibilities of the Office of Finance of the City and the pooled investment program are to protect the principal and asset holdings of the City's portfolio and to ensure adequate liquidity to provide for the prompt and efficient handling of City disbursements. Funds invested by the Power System in the pooled investment program are available for withdrawal within five business days without penalties. In addition, 16% of the pool, as of June 30, 2024, had maturities less than one month and 35% of the pool, as of June 30, 2024, had maturities of one year or less.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES POOLED INVESTMENT FUND
ASSETS AS OF JUNE 30, 2024
(Dollars in Thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Amount	Percent of Total	Power System Share
U.S. Treasury Notes	$ 9,517,268	62.53%	$ 1,556,226
Commercial Paper	1,026,837	6.74	167,743
Medium-Term Notes	1,968,033	12.93	321,798
U.S. Agencies Securities	1,554,172	10.21	254,103
Supranationals	170,036	1.12	27,874
Short-Term Investment Funds	587,440	3.86	96,066
Asset-Backed Securities	243,131	1.60	39,820
Securities Lending Short-Term Repurchase Agreement	15,385	0.10	2,489
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	138,406	0.91	22,648
Total General and Special Pools*	**$15,220,708**	**100.00%**	**$2,488,767**

Source: Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles City Treasurer.
Note: Department funds held by the City are both unrestricted and restricted funds. Totals may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.
Note: Fair Market Value as of June 30, 2024.

The City's investment operations are managed in compliance with the California Government Code and the City's statement of investment policy, which sets forth permitted investments, liquidity parameters and maximum maturity of investments. The investment policy is reviewed and approved by the City Council on an annual basis.

Monthly reports of investment activity are presented to the Mayor, the City Council and the Department to indicate, among other things, compliance with the investment policy. The City's Office of Finance does not invest in structured and range notes, securities that could result in zero interest accrual if held to maturity, variable rate, floating rate or inverse floating rate investments or mortgage-derived interest or principal-only strips.

The investment policy permits the City's Office of Finance to engage custodial banks to enter into short-term arrangements to lend securities to various brokers. Cash and/or securities (United States Treasuries and

Federal Agencies only) collateralize these lending arrangements, the total value of which is required to be at least 102% of the market value of securities loaned out. The securities lending program is limited to a maximum of 20% of the market value of the City's Office of Finance's pool by the City's investment policy and the California Government Code.

For more information about the investments in the City's Office of Finance pool as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, see Note (7).

ELECTRIC RATES

Rate Setting

Pursuant to the Charter, the Board, subject to the approval of the City Council by ordinance (as discussed below), fixes the rates for electric service from the Power System ("Electric Rates"). The Charter provides that the Electric Rates shall be fixed by the Board from time to time as necessary. The Charter also provides that the Electric Rates shall, except as authorized by the Charter, be of uniform operation for customers of similar circumstances throughout the City, as near as may be, and shall be fair and reasonable, taking into consideration, among other things, the nature of the uses, the quantity supplied and the value of the service provided. The Charter further provides that rates for electric energy may be negotiated with individual customers, provided that such rates are established by binding contract, contribute to the financial stability of the Power System and are consistent with such procedures as the City Council may establish.

The Board is obligated under the Charter and the rate covenant in the Master Resolution to establish Electric Rates and collect charges in amounts which, together with other available funds, shall be sufficient to service the Department's Power System indebtedness and to meet the Power System's expenses of operation and maintenance. The Charter provides that Electric Rates are subject to the approval of the City Council by ordinance (a "Rate Ordinance"). The Charter further requires that the City Council approve Rate Ordinances for the Electric Rates prescribed in the rate covenant in the Charter, which rate covenant is also included in the Master Resolution.

The Department's completed interim rate review of the last rate action for Fiscal Year 2015-16 through Fiscal Year 2019-20 resulted in planned annual system average Electric Rate increase adjustments. The average yearly increase during the five-year period was approximately 4.5% for low-energy users, approximately 4.0% for midrange users, and approximately 5.5% for top tier users, reflected in increased actual pass-through cost adjustments and decreased Base Rate revenue targets.

The rate increase over these five Fiscal Years is reflected in the Incremental Electric Rate Ordinance and as a result, effective April 15, 2016, the Department's retail electric revenue requirement has been funded from the Rate Ordinance adopted in 2008 and the Incremental Electric Rate Ordinance through the following major components:

(a) Under the Rate Ordinance adopted in 2008:

(i) Base Rates: Base Rates are used to fund expenditures including debt service arising from capital projects (except projects relating to the Renewable Portfolio Standard ("RPS")), operational and maintenance expenses (except as RPS-related), public benefit spending, property tax, and a prorated portion of the Power Transfer;

(ii) Reliability Cost Adjustment (the "RCA"): The RCA is used to recover certain power reliability expenditures; and

(iii) Energy Cost Adjustment (the "ECA"): The ECA is used to recover expenditures for fuel, non-renewable purchased power, RPS and energy efficiency-related expenditures.

(b) Under the Incremental Electric Rate Ordinance:

(i) Incremental Base Rates: The Incremental Base Rates are used to recover costs of providing electric utility service that are not recovered by Base Rates or any of the Rate Ordinance cost adjustments, including labor costs, real estate costs, costs to rebuild and operate local power plants, equipment costs, operation and maintenance costs, expenditures for jointly-owned plants and other inflation-sensitive costs, in addition to including the Power Access Charge, which is a consumption-based tiered charge applied to residential non-Time-of-Use Residential Rate customers used to recover basic infrastructure costs for providing access to the power grid;

(ii) Incremental Reliability Cost Adjustment (the "IRCA"): The IRCA is used to recover costs associated with operations and maintenance, debt service expense of the Power System Reliability Program and RCA under-collection;

(iii) Variable Energy Adjustment (the "VEA"): The VEA is used to recover costs associated with fuel, non-renewable portfolio standard power purchase agreements, economy purchases, legacy ECA under-collection and Base Rates decoupling from energy efficiency impact;

(iv) Capped Renewable Portfolio Standard Energy Adjustment (the "CRPSEA"): The CRPSEA is used to recover costs associated with RPS operations and maintenance, debt service and energy efficiency programs; and

(v) Variable Renewable Portfolio Standard Energy Adjustment (the "VRPSEA"): The VRPSEA is used to recover costs associated with RPS market purchases and costs above any operations and maintenance and debt service payments.

The RCA, ECA, IRCA, VEA, CRPSEA and VRPSEA are pass-through cost adjustments applied by factors that the Department may change with approval of the Board, without changes to existing Rate Ordinances.

Interim Rate Review. The last rate action covered a five-year period from Fiscal Year 2015-16 through Fiscal Year 2019-20. In 2019, the Department and the Office of Public Accountability (the "OPA") each conducted their ordinance-mandated independent interim rate review. As part of this review, on the recommendation of the OPA, the Board decreased the Base Rate revenue targets for Fiscal Year 2018-19 and Fiscal Year 2019-20 by 2% each. The OPA further recommended, and the Department supports the recommendation, to use four-year rate action cycles, rather than replicate the recent five-year rate action cycle. In June 2022, the Board approved an increase of the Base Rate revenue target for Fiscal Year 2022-23 of 2.035%, in accordance with the provisions of the Incremental Electric Rate Ordinance. In June 2023, the Board approved an increase of the Base Rate revenue target for Fiscal Year 2023-24 of 5.60% in accordance with the provisions of the Incremental Electric Rate Ordinance. In June 2024, the Board approved an increase of the Base Rate revenue target for Fiscal Year 2024-25 of 1.48% in accordance with the provisions of the Incremental Electric Rate Ordinance. The increase to the Base Rate revenue target will continue to provide the Department with sufficient revenues to meet the rate covenant under the Master Resolution and the Board adopted financial metrics. The Department is in the process of reviewing the Rate Ordinance and Incremental Electric Rate Ordinance and, based on current and assumed market conditions, determining what changes, if any, need to be made in connection with the next rate action. Department staff expects to start a water rate review in the first six months of calendar year 2025, but is still reviewing the need and proposed schedule for the next power rate action with the Chief Executive Officer. Department staff expects the power rate action to start after the completion of the water rate action.

Proposition 26. In 2010, California voters approved Proposition 26 ("Proposition 26"), an initiative measure amending Article XIII C of the State Constitution to add a new definition of "tax." Each such tax cannot be imposed, extended, or increased by a local government without voter approval. Article XIII C of the State Constitution, as amended by Proposition 26, defines "tax" to include any levy, charge, or exaction imposed by

a local government, except, among other things, (a) charges imposed for benefits conferred, privileges granted, or services or products provided, to the payor (and not to those not charged) that do not exceed the reasonable costs to the local government of conferring, granting or providing such benefit, privilege, service, or product, and (b) property-related fees imposed in accordance with the provisions of Article XIII D of the State Constitution. The Department believes that the Electric Rates and charges do not constitute taxes as defined in Article XIII C of the State Constitution.

Board Adopted Financial Planning Criteria. The Board has directed the Department to use the following criteria when preparing the Power System's financial plans with respect to Electric Rates: (i) maintain a minimum operating cash target of the equivalent of 170 days of operating expenses, (ii) maintain full obligation coverage of at least 1.7 times, and (iii) maintain a debt-to-capitalization ratio of less than 68%. These criteria are subject to reviews and adjustments from time to time by the Board with advice from the Department's financial advisors and were most recently revised on May 26, 2020.

Neighborhood Councils. Pursuant to a Memorandum of Understanding with the City's Neighborhood Councils, the Department agrees to use its best efforts to undertake a 60-day or 90-day notification and outreach period (depending on the duration of the Department's proposed rate action) prior to submitting a residential or non-residential retail business customer electric rate increase proposal involving changes to the Rate Ordinances to the Board for approval. The Neighborhood Councils have indicated they will use their best efforts to provide written input regarding such rate proposals to the Department within 60 days of receiving the above-discussed notifications.

Office of Public Accountability. Section 683 of the Charter establishes the OPA with respect to the Department. The primary role of the OPA is providing public, independent analysis to the Board and City Council about Department actions as they relate to the Electric Rates and water rates. The role of the OPA is advisory rather than as an approver of Electric Rates. The OPA is headed by an Executive Director appointed by a citizens committee, subject to confirmation by the City Council and Mayor. The Executive Director of the OPA serves as the Ratepayer Advocate for the OPA. [On February 1, 2012, Dr. Frederick H. Pickel was appointed as Executive Director of the OPA (the "Ratepayer Advocate"). Dr. Pickel continued to serve in those roles until his retirement in _____ 2025.] [On _____, 2025, _____ was appointed to succeed Dr. Pickel as Ratepayer Advocate.] *{to be updated to reflect appointment for such roles}* The rate action effective April 15, 2016 was supported by the [then serving] Ratepayer Advocate following his review of the proposed rate changes. The rate action included certain changes proposed by the Ratepayer Advocate. As a result of the rate action involving the Incremental Electric Rate Ordinance for Fiscal Year 2015-16 through Fiscal Year 2019-20, the Department is required to provide semi-annual written reports each year regarding certain Board-established metrics to the Board and the OPA.

Rate Regulation

While changes in the retail Electric Rate ordinances are subject to approval by the City Council, the authority of the Board to impose and collect retail Electric Rates for service from the Power System is not subject to the general regulatory jurisdiction of the California Public Utilities Commission (the "CPUC") or any other State or federal agency. The California Public Utilities Code (the "Public Utilities Code") contains certain provisions affecting all municipal utilities such as the Power System. At this time, neither the CPUC nor any other regulatory authority of the State nor the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC") approves the Department's retail Electric Rates. It is possible that future legislative and/or regulatory changes could subject the Department to the jurisdiction of the CPUC or to other limitations or requirements.

The California Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, commonly referred to as the California Energy Commission (the "CEC"), is authorized to evaluate rate policies for electric energy as related to the goals of the Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act (Public Resources Code Section 25000 et seq.) and make recommendations to the Governor of the State, the Legislature and publicly-owned electric utilities ("POUs") such as the Department.

Although its retail Electric Rates are not subject to approval by any state or federal agency, the Department is subject to certain provisions of the Public Utilities Code and the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 ("PURPA"). PURPA applies to the purchase of the output of "qualified facilities" ("QFs") at prices determined in accordance with PURPA. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 repealed the mandatory purchase obligation for electric utilities when FERC determines that the QFs have non-discriminatory access to wholesale power markets with certain characteristics. The Department has neither applied for nor been relieved of its mandatory purchase obligation. The Department believes that it is currently operating in compliance with PURPA.

Under federal law, FERC has the authority, under certain circumstances and pursuant to certain procedures, to order any utility (municipal or otherwise), including the Department, to provide electric transmission access to others at cost-based rates. FERC also has licensing authority over hydroelectric facilities and regulates the reliability and security of the nation's bulk power system.

With, among other things, the consent of the Department, operational control of the transmission facilities owned or controlled by the Department may be transferred to the California statewide network administered by the California Independent System Operator Corporation ("Cal ISO"). See "THE POWER SYSTEM – Transmission and Distribution Facilities." In 2017, the Department updated its Open Access Transmission Tariff ("OATT"), which included revising the cost-of-service and rate design for the Department's wholesale transmission rates. In 2020, the Department updated its OATT to facilitate entry into Cal ISO's Western Energy Imbalance Market (the "EIM"). The April 2020 amendment to the Department's OATT focused predominantly on non-rate terms and conditions related to the EIM, to ensure that services under the OATT would continue to be provided in a comparable and not unduly discriminatory or preferential manner to all of the Department's OATT customers. The April 2020 amendment largely followed similar, prior OATT amendments of other utilities already participating in the EIM. The OATT has been and may be amended or updated from time-to-time. For more information on the Department's entry into the Western EIM, see "THE POWER SYSTEM – Transmission and Distribution Facilities."

Billing and Collections

General. With some limited exceptions, the Department currently bills residential customers on a bimonthly basis and commercial and industrial customers on a monthly basis. The Department prepares bills covering water and electric charges and non-Department charges (such as sewer services, solid waste resources fee and State and local taxes). Payments are posted in the following order: overdue receivables, customer deposits, water charges, electric charges, State and local taxes, sewer service charges, solid waste resources fees and bulky item fees. Within overdue receivables, payments received are applied in the same order for which payments are posted for current receivables.

In September 2022, the Department launched a new Level Pay system that provides eligible residential customers the opportunity to pay a monthly recurring amount for utility services based on an average of the customer's past usage and costs over the previous 12 months. Payment terms of 12, 24 and 36 months are available. At the end of the payment term, Level Pay will automatically renew and the monthly amount will be recalculated. Any underpayment or overpayment will be rolled into the calculation of the next term. The customer may cancel Level Pay at any time. It is not known at this time how many customers will ultimately sign up for Level Pay. Participation to date has been minimal but is continuing to increase. The Department does not anticipate Level Pay to have a materially adverse impact on its finances or operations.

Billing System. In September 2013, the Department launched a new customer information and billing system, designed and implemented by Pricewaterhouse Coopers LLP. Immediately following the launch of the new billing system, the Department experienced numerous billing issues in connection with the new system, including, but not limited to, (a) the inability to issue bills to customers, (b) the inability to issue accurate bills to customers, (c) an increase in estimated bills that were sent to customers where metering information was not available, and (d) the inability to generate multiple business reports, including financial reports reflecting the Department's accounts receivable. The customer information and billing system is currently being used by the

Department. The Department continues to work to improve the functionality of the system to meet the Department's original expectations for the system.

Delinquencies. Based on annual historical experience of delinquencies, the Department historically has been unable to collect approximately 0.7% of the amounts billed to its customers. In light of the prior billing issues noted above and in response to the COVID-19 pandemic described below, the allowance for doubtful accounts was increased to 2.0% of Power System sales beginning in Fiscal Year 2020-21. Since that time, a new accrual approach has been adopted for the allowance for doubtful accounts, which uses a three-year write-off average rate of Power System sales, starting in Fiscal Year 2023-24 (0.5%). As of January 31, 2025, the Power System's allowance for doubtful accounts was $325.0 million and accounts receivable were $1.45 billion (including utility user's tax). Of these amounts, $868.1 million (60.14% of total receivables) were 120 days or more past the payment due date. As of January 31, 2025, the Power System's allowance for doubtful accounts was $291.6 million and accounts receivable were $1.24 billion (including utility user's tax). Of these amounts, $737.9 million (59.42% of total receivables) were 120 days or more past the payment due date.

COVID-19 Effects. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department deferred disconnection of water and power services to customers who were unable to pay their bills due to financial hardship, which deferrals officially ended on March 31, 2022 (the Department began the resumption of disconnections for commercial customers in June 2023 and began to resume service disconnections for certain residential customers in June 2024). As a result of the deferral of disconnections, the Department has experienced an increase in the amount of bills that are 120 days or more past their payment due date as described above under "Delinquencies." Ultimately, customers are still responsible to pay the billed amounts and the Department will work with customers by providing payment options. See "FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY – Global Health Emergencies; COVID-19 Pandemic."

The California Legislature established the 2021 California Arrearage Payment Program ("2021 CAPP") to provide financial assistance for California energy utility customers to help reduce past due energy bill balances during the COVID-19 pandemic. Administered by the Department of Community Services and Development (the "CSD"), the 2021 CAPP dedicated approximately $994 million in federal American Rescue Plan Act funding to address Californian's energy debts, of which approximately $299 million was allocated for financial assistance to customers of POUs and electrical cooperatives. In September 2021, the Department submitted a funding request of approximately $203 million for residential arrearages and approximately $109 million for commercial arrearages. The Department received $202.8 million of 2021 CAPP funding of which $201.5 million have been credited towards residential arrearages. As authorized by the CSD, the Department distributed the remaining $1.3 million towards residential and commercial arrearages in March 2022.

The California Legislature established the 2022 California Arrearage Payment Program ("2022 CAPP"), which dedicated approximately $1.2 billion to address Californian's energy debts. In October 2022, the Department submitted a funding request of approximately $76.6 million for residential arrearages. The Department received the requested 2022 CAPP funding amount and credited residential arrearages in January 2023.

Write-Off Procedures. Uncollectible accounts are recoverable by the Department by passing on such "bad debts" to the ratepayers via pass-through adjustment factors. Due to hot weather in the summer and associated higher bills and the Department's bimonthly billing process, accounts receivable balances generally increase in the late summer and autumn and generally decrease in the winter and spring. These accounts receivable balances include inactive accounts. Inactive accounts that are included in accounts receivable that cannot be linked to an active account will be written off as uncollectible.

Customer Bill of Rights. In January 2017, the Board adopted a "Customer Bill of Rights" which was developed by the Department in consultation with then Mayor Eric Garcetti and is designed to improve service for Department customers. On February 26, 2019, the Board extended the "Customer Bill of Rights" indefinitely.

THE POWER SYSTEM

General

The Power System is the nation's largest municipal electric utility with a net maximum plant capacity of 10,988 megawatts ("MW") and net dependable capacity (or average expected capacity in the case of renewable resources) of 7,965 MW as of December 31, 2024, and properties with a net book value of approximately $14.7 billion as of December 31, 2024. The Power System's highest load registered 6,502 MW on August 31, 2017. Based on the Department's December 2024 Retail Electric Sales and Demand Forecast, the Department anticipates that gross customer electricity consumption will increase from Fiscal Year 2022-23 to Fiscal Year 2032-33 at a forecasted rate of approximately 1.53% per year without consideration of the Department's measures to promote energy efficiency and distributed generation. That load growth rate reflects, in the later part of the ten year planning period, increases due in part to fuel switching in the transportation sector including the increase of plug-in hybrid and battery electric vehicles. In accordance with the Power System's recent resources plans, significant energy efficiency measures have been planned and are being implemented as a cost effective resource, along with support for customer solar projects. The Department adopted a goal in August of 2014 of achieving up to 15% energy savings by the end of 2020, which was achieved. The Department is now focused on a goal of achieving additional energy savings of 3,434 gigawatt hours ("GWhs") from 2023 to 2035, surpassing the 1,802 GWhs of projected savings reflected in the LA100 Study. For the operating statistics of the Power System, see "OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Summary of Operations."

The Department estimated that the Power System's capacity (as of December 31, 2024), and energy mix (actual numbers for calendar year 2023) were approximately as follows:

DEPARTMENT GENERATION MIX PERCENTAGES

Resource Type	Capacity Percentage[1]	Energy Percentage[2]
Natural Gas	36%	32.4%
Large Hydro	16	3.9
Coal	11	10.3
Nuclear	3	13.9
Renewables	34	39.5
Storage	<1	–
Unspecified Sources of Energy[3]	–	–
Total	100%	100%

(1) Net Maximum Unit Capability as of December 31, 2024.
(2) Energy percentage is based on the Department's calendar year 2023 fuel mix submission as part of the 2023 Annual Power Content Label to the California Energy Commission.
(3) Unspecified sources of energy means electricity from transactions that are not traceable to specific generation sources.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

The Department anticipates that its generation mix will change in response to statutory and regulatory developments. See "FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY."

Generation and Power Supply

The Power System has a number of generating resources available to it. The following discussion describes the Department's solely owned, jointly owned and contracted generation facilities, as well as fuel and water supplies and spot purchase activities. Currently, the Department's base load requirements are fulfilled

primarily by generating capacity at IPP and PVNGS, and balanced with its natural gas, hydroelectric, renewable resources and spot purchases. The following information concerning the capacities of various facilities is as of December 31, 2024.

Department-Owned Generating Units

The Department's solely owned generating facilities, as of December 31, 2024, are summarized in the following table:

DEPARTMENT OWNED FACILITIES

Type of Fuel	Number of Facilities	Number of Units	Net Maximum Plant Capacity (MW)[1]	Net Dependable or Average Expected Plant Capacity (MW)[1][4]
Natural Gas	4[2]	29[2]	3,377	3,182
Large Hydro	1	7	1,265	1,265
Renewables	65	162[3]	362	86[4]
Storage	1	1	20	15[4]
Subtotal	**71**	**199**	**5,024**	**4,549**
Less: Payable to the California Department of Water Resources	–	–	(120)[5]	(28)[5]
Total	**71**	**199**	**4,904**	**4,521**

Source: Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles.

(1) Net dependable capacity is based on 2023-24 capacity ratings; for renewables, figure represents average expected capacity. See footnote 4.

(2) Consists of the four Los Angeles Basin Stations (Haynes, Valley, Harbor and Scattergood) discussed and defined below. See "– *Once-Through-Cooling Units Phase-Out"* below for information regarding the future expected phase out of certain natural gas units.

(3) Includes 22 of the hydro units at the Los Angeles Aqueduct, Owens Valley and Owens Gorge hydro units that are certified as renewable resources by the CEC. Also included are Department-built photovoltaic solar installations, the Pine Tree Wind Project and a local small hydro plant. Not included are the units that were upgraded at the Castaic Plant.

(4) Figure based on historical generation, in addition to statistical modeling of likely output without consideration of weather conditions that may affect the ability of certain renewable resources to reach its average expected.

(5) Energy payable to the California Department of Water Resources for energy generated at the Castaic Plant. This amount varies weekly up to a maximum of 120 MW.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

Los Angeles Basin Stations. The Department is the sole owner and operator of four electric generating stations in the Los Angeles Basin (the "Los Angeles Basin Stations"), with a combined net maximum generating capacity of 3,377 MW and a combined net dependable generating capacity of 3,182 MW. Natural gas is used as fuel for the Los Angeles Basin Stations. Ultra-low-sulfur distillate is used for emergency back-up fuel. See "– Fuel Supply for Department-Owned Generating Units and Apex Power Project." See also "– Projected Capital Improvements." The four Los Angeles Basin Stations are briefly described below.

Haynes Generating Station. The largest of the Los Angeles Basin Stations is the Haynes Generating Station, located in the City of Long Beach, California. The Haynes Generating Station currently consists of eleven generating units with a combined net maximum capacity of 1,614 MW and a net dependable capacity of 1,503 MW. Originally comprising six units, two of the original units were repowered in 2005 and replaced with a combined-cycle generating unit, which includes two combustion turbines and a common steam turbine. The combustion turbines can each operate with the steam turbine independently or together in a two–plus–one configuration (and are counted by the Department as three generating units). In 2013, the Department completed the replacement of an additional two of the original units with six advanced simple-cycle gas turbine units. In

2022, the Department completed the demolition of the four Haynes Generating Station Units that were decommissioned to create a construction area for a future energy project. See "FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY – Environmental Regulation and Permitting Factors – *Water Quality – Cooling Water Process – State Water Resources Control Board" and "– Regional Requirements – Thermal Discharges at Harbor Generating Station and Haynes Generating Station*" for a discussion of potential permitting and related equipment upgrades with respect to cooling water intake structures and thermal discharges.

Valley Generating Station. The Valley Generating Station is located in the San Fernando Valley and is currently comprised of a simple-cycle generating turbine unit and a combined-cycle generating unit, which consists of two combustion turbines and a common steam turbine. The combustion turbines can each operate with the steam turbine independently or together in a two-plus-one configuration (and are counted by the Department as three generating units). The net maximum plant capacity for the Valley Generating Station is 555 MW. The total net dependable capacity for the Valley Generating Station is 525 MW. The Department expects to demolish four Valley Generating Station Units that were decommissioned in 2002 to create a construction area for a future energy project. The demolition of the decommissioned Valley Generating Station Units is not expected to impact the energy output of the Valley Generating Station. Demolition is expected to be completed by November 2026.

Valley Generating Station Gas Vent-Off. While conducting methane surveys across the State for the CEC in August 2020, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory observed an increase of methane vent-off over the Valley Generating Station reciprocating natural gas compressor area. The Department installed new design rod packing seals in December 2020 that have been working as designed.

Five Los Angeles Superior Court cases were filed related to the referenced vent-off at the Valley Generating Station. The most significant of the cases, a class action lawsuit with a putative class of 30,000 individuals, was dismissed in December 2021. Additionally, punitive damages were removed, and the number of causes of action was reduced. With the dismissal of the class action lawsuit, there are four remaining cases, including *Pueblo y Salud, Inc, et. al. v. Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, et al*., 21STCV04346, the lead case. The final number of individual plaintiffs is expected to be approximately 1,300 following the dismissal of plaintiffs who have not participated in discovery. All pending cases have been deemed related by the court and are assigned to the same judge in the Los Angeles Superior Court.

The Department and the plaintiffs have agreed to settle this litigation for $59.89 million after mediation. The fact that the parties have agreed to settle the litigation has been publicized by various news outlets. The parties are currently working on drafting written settlement agreement documents and working with the Court on the process to finalize the settlement agreement and dispose of the cases.

Harbor Generating Station. The Harbor Generating Station is located in Wilmington, California. The Harbor Generating Station is comprised of eight generating units, including five simple-cycle generating turbine units and a combined-cycle unit, which includes two combustion turbines and a common steam turbine. The combustion turbines can each operate with the steam turbine independently or together in a two-plus-one configuration (and are counted by the Department as three generating units). Harbor Generating Station's net maximum capacity is 432 MW with a net dependable capacity of 423 MW. See "FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY – Environmental Regulation and Permitting Factors – *Water Quality – Cooling Water Process– State Water Resources Control Board*" and "*– Regional Requirements – Thermal Discharges at Harbor Generating Station and Haynes Generating Station*" for a discussion of potential permitting and related equipment upgrades with respect to cooling water intake structures and thermal discharges.

Scattergood Generating Station. The Scattergood Generating Station is located in Playa Del Rey, California and is currently comprised of two conventional steam boiler generating units, one combined-cycle unit, which consists of two generating units in a one-plus-one configuration, and two advanced simple-cycle gas turbines, for a total of six generating units, with a net maximum capacity of 776 MW and a net dependable

capacity of 731 MW from natural gas. An original unit of the Scattergood Generating Station was decommissioned in 2015 and has been demolished to create the construction area for a future energy project. See "FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY – *Environmental Regulation and Permitting Factors – Water Quality – Cooling Water Process – State Water Resources Control Board*" for a discussion of potential permitting and related equipment upgrades with respect to cooling water intake structures.

Once-Through-Cooling Units Phase-Out. Generating units at the Los Angeles Basin Stations that currently utilize once-through-cooling have a net maximum capacity of 1,492 MW. In February 2019, then Mayor Eric Garcetti announced that these units would be phased out and replaced with energy storage and clean energy alternative assets. The Department has initiated the City's planning efforts for replacing the capacity of the once-through cooling units as they retire by December 31, 2029. The Department presented a 2022 Power Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan (the "2022 Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan") to the Board in September 2022, which details high level initiatives, including increased use of energy storage, retrofitting existing gas units that currently use once-through-cooling with alternative cooling designs such as using wet cooling towers, and introducing hydrogen capable gas generating units to replace once-through-cooling units, and to formalize a roadmap for achieving 100% carbon free energy by 2035. The 2022 Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan was finalized and released in July 2023. See also "– Renewable Power Initiatives – *Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan*."

Other Department-Owned Generating Facilities. In addition to the Los Angeles Basin Stations, the Department is the sole owner of a number of other generating facilities. Certain of the Department's hydroelectric projects are described below. See also "– Renewable Power Initiatives."

Castaic Pump Storage Power Plant. The Castaic Pump Storage Power Plant is located near Castaic, California (the "Castaic Plant") just before the terminus of the west branch of the California Aqueduct at Castaic Lake. The Castaic Plant is the Department's largest source of hydroelectric capacity and consists of seven units. The Castaic Plant's net maximum capacity and net dependable capacity for the seven units is 1,265 MW. The seven units completed a modernization process in August 2016. A FERC license pursuant to which the Department operates the Castaic Plant expired in 2022. The Department, in partnership with the California Department of Water Resources (the "CDWR"), is in the process of renewing this FERC license. FERC has not yet issued a new license. Under federal regulations, FERC issued an annual license on February 3, 2022, for the continued operations of Castaic Power Plant under the current license conditions. This annual license will be automatically renewed until FERC issues a new license. The Castaic Plant provides peaking and reserve capacity and is normally not a source of energy to the Department's net base load requirements. The Castaic Plant obtains water supply via the water conveyance system (the "State Water Project") operated by the CDWR, which has frequently been the subject of litigation that generally alleges that the CDWR is illegally "taking" listed species of fish through operation of the State Water Project export facilities and that the CDWR should cease operation of the State Water Project pumps. The CDWR has altered the operations of the State Water Project to accommodate certain listed species, which has had the effect of reduced pumping from the affected waters. Future litigation of this nature could influence how the State Water Project is operated and further reduce water flow to the Castaic Plant. The Department cannot predict at this time what effect this type of litigation will have on the Power System. See *"*– Water Supply for Department-Owned Generating Units" below.

Owens Gorge and Owens Valley Hydroelectric Generation. The three Owens Gorge and seven Owens Valley hydroelectric generating units (the "Owens Gorge and Owens Valley Hydroelectric Generation") are located along the Owens Valley in the Eastern High Sierra region of the State. The aggregate average expected capacity of Owens Gorge and Owens Valley Hydroelectric Generation totals 34 MW and the net maximum plant capacity totals 122 MW.

The Owens Gorge and Owens Valley Hydroelectric Generation is a network of hydroelectric plants which use water resources of the Los Angeles Aqueduct and three creeks along the Eastern Sierras. The water flow fluctuates from year to year and as a result water flow may be reduced from seasonal norms from time to time. Since 1995, the total aqueduct exports from Owens Valley to the City have gone from approximately

476,000 acre-feet per year to currently approximately 252,000 acre-feet per year (based on the 30-year median). This difference is due to environmental uses in the Owens Valley, including Mono Lake level restoration, Lower Owens River restoration, reduced groundwater pumping and Owens Lake dust mitigation. Consequently, this water use reallocation has resulted in a reduction of downstream hydroelectric generation, which is accounted for in the annual updates of the Power System's resource plan; however, efforts are underway to reduce the amount of water required for Owens Lake dust mitigation. An estimated reduction of up to 10,000 acre-feet may be achieved depending upon terms agreed upon with applicable regulatory authorities and may result in increased aqueduct exports from Owens Valley to the City.

San Francisquito Canyon and the Los Angeles and Franklin Reservoirs Hydroelectric Generation. The Department also owns and operates twelve hydroelectric units located north of the City along the Los Angeles Aqueduct in San Francisquito Canyon and at the Los Angeles and Franklin Reservoirs. The net aggregate average expected capacity of these smaller units is 27 MW and the net maximum plant capacity totals 78 MW.

Jointly-Owned Generating Units and Contracted Capacity Rights in Generating Units

The Department has additional generating resources available as capacity rights resulting from undivided ownership interests in facilities that are jointly-owned with other utilities. Also, the Department benefits from distributed generation ("DG") capacity connected to the Department's grid from customer solar photovoltaic installations through net metering and customer generation rates and from other DG units through a Feed-in-Tariff. These interests, as of December 31, 2024, are summarized in the following chart and discussed below. Each project participant with respect to jointly-owned units is generally responsible for providing its share of construction, capital, operating, decommissioning, and maintenance costs.

JOINTLY-OWNED GENERATING UNITS AND CONTRACTED CAPACITY RIGHTS IN GENERATING UNITS

Type	Number of Facilities	Department's Net Maximum Connected Capacity (MW)	Department's Net Dependable Connected or Average Expected Capacity (MW)
Coal	1	1,202[(1)]	1,164
Natural Gas	1	578[(2)]	483
Large Hydro	1	496[(3)]	270[(3)]
Nuclear	1	387[(4)]	380
Renewables/Distributed Generation	88,149[(5)]	3,421	1,148[(6)]
Total	**88,153**	**6,084**	**3,445**

Source: Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles.

(1) The Department's IPP entitlement is 48.62% of the net maximum plant capacity of 1,800 MW. An additional 18.17% portion of the IPP entitlement is subject to variable recall as set forth under "*Intermountain Power Project – Power Recalls*" below.

(2) The Department's Apex Generating Station entitlement is 100% of the power produced.

(3) The Department's Hoover Power Plant contract entitlement is 496 MW, which is 23.90% of the Hoover total contingent capacity and 14.7% of the firm energy. Hoover Power Plant output constantly varies due to low water levels at Lake Mead resulting from drought conditions.

(4) The Department's PVNGS entitlement is 9.66% of the maximum net plant capacity of 4,003 MW. See "– *Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station*" below.

(5) The Department's contract renewable resources in-service include a hydro unit in the Los Angeles area, wind farms in Oregon, Washington, Utah and Wyoming, and customer solar photovoltaic installations and other DG units located in the Los Angeles region.

(6) For renewables, figure represents average expected capacity. Figure based on historical generation, in addition to statistical modeling of likely output without consideration of weather conditions that may affect the ability of certain renewable resources to reach its average expected capacity.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

Intermountain Power Project.

General. The IPP consists of: (i) a two-unit, coal-fired, steam-electric generating plant with a net rating of 1,800 MW (the "Intermountain Generating Station") and a switchyard (the "Switchyard"), located near Delta, in Millard County, Utah; (ii) a ±500 kilovolts ("kV"), direct current transmission line approximately 490 miles in length from and including the Intermountain Converter Station (an alternating current/direct current converter station adjacent to the Switchyard) to and including a corresponding converter station at Adelanto, California (collectively, the "Southern Transmission System") (see "– Transmission and Distribution Facilities – *Southern Transmission System*"); (iii) two 50-mile, 345 kV, alternating current transmission lines from the Switchyard to the Mona Switchyard in the vicinity of Mona, Utah and a 144-mile, 230 kV, alternating current transmission line from the Switchyard to the Gonder Switchyard near Ely, Nevada (collectively, the "Northern Transmission System"); (iv) a microwave communications system; (v) a railcar service center located in Springville, in Utah County, Utah (the "Railcar Service Center"); and (vi) certain water rights and coal supplies (which water rights and coal supplies, together with the Intermountain Generating Station, the Switchyard and the Railcar Service Center, are referred to herein collectively as the "Generation Station"). Pursuant to a Construction Management and Operating Agreement between IPA and the Department, IPA appointed the Department as project manager and operating agent responsible for, among other things, administrating, operating and maintaining the IPP.

Power Contracts. Pursuant to a Power Sales Contract with IPA (the "IPP Contract"), the Department is entitled to 48.617% of the capacity of the IPP (currently equal to 875 MW). The term of the IPP Contract ends on June 15, 2027.

Pursuant to the IPP Contract, the Department is required to pay in proportion to its entitlement share the costs of producing and delivering electricity as a cost of purchased capacity. The Department also has available additional capacity in the IPP through an excess power sales agreement with certain other IPP participants (the "IPP Excess Power Sales Agreement"). Under the IPP Excess Power Sales Agreement the Department is entitled to an additional 18.168% of the capacity of IPP (currently equal to approximately 327 MW), subject to recall as described below. The IPP Contract requires the Department to pay for such capacity and energy on a "take-or-pay" basis as operating expenses of the Power System. See "OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Take-or-Pay Obligations."

In Fiscal Year 2023-24, the IPP operated at a plant net capacity factor of 26.22% and provided approximately 4.1 million megawatt-hours ("MWhs") of energy to its power purchasers, which includes approximately 2.4 million MWhs to the Power System.

Intermountain Generating Station upon the termination of the IPP Contract. In order to facilitate the continued participation of the Department and other power purchasers in the IPP beyond the IPP Contract's termination in 2027, the IPA Board issued the Second Amendatory Power Sales Contract which amended the IPP Contract to allow for the repowering of the plant to replace the coal units with combined cycle natural gas units by July 1, 2025 that would allow for compliance with greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions performance standards. Pursuant to the provisions of the power sales contracts, the IPP participants also agreed to reduce the initially planned generation capacity of the repowered plant from 1,200 MW to 840 MW. IPA executed a contract in early 2022 securing energy conversion and storage services to supply the IPP units with green hydrogen fuel (*i.e.*, hydrogen created solely by use of renewable energy) to support the goal of operating with a blend of 30% green hydrogen starting in 2025 and the subsequent goal of reaching 100% green hydrogen fueled operation by 2045. It is estimated that the repowering of the plant to the new combined cycle units at IPP will cost approximately $1.7 billion. This estimate does not include the hydrogen facilities being constructed. The construction of the repowering portion of IPP generation project is anticipated to be completed during the summer of 2025 sometime after the originally scheduled date of July 1, 2025. Upgrades to the Switchyard and replacement of converter stations are also being undertaken at an estimated cost of approximately $2.7 billion, reflecting a change in scope requested by the Department and the cities of Burbank and Glendale to upgrade portions of the converter station to 3,000 MW. SCPPA has issued bonds to finance a portion of the costs of the upgrades to the Switchyard and converter station replacements. See "– Transmission and Distribution Facilities

– *Southern Transmission System.*" See also "OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Take-or-Pay Obligations."

The original power sales contracts, including the IPP Contract, will terminate on June 15, 2027, at which point the IPP Renewal Power Sales Contracts (which were executed in 2017) will immediately take operational effect and continue for a term ending in 2077. Most of the power purchasers under the original power sales contracts will continue to be IPP participants under the IPP Renewal Power Sales Contracts. The cities of Anaheim, Riverside, and Pasadena will not be power purchasers under the IPP Renewal Power Sales Contracts. The city of Burbank will take a smaller share of generation capacity under the IPP Renewal Power Sales Contracts, and the Department and the city of Glendale both increased their respective generation shares. Under its IPP Renewal Power Sales Contract with IPA, the Department will be entitled to 71.442% of the capacity of the IPP. In connection with the execution of the IPP Renewal Power Sales Contracts in 2017, the Department also executed successor excess power sales agreements with certain other IPP participants (the "IPP Agreement for Sale of Renewal Excess Power") which will continue to make available to the Department additional capacity in the IPP. The increase to the Department's share and additional available capacity in the IPP will become available to the Department when the IPP Renewal Power Sales Contracts take effect on June 16, 2027. Similar to its IPP Contract, the Department will be obligated to pay for the capacity and energy purchased under its IPP Renewal Power Sales Contract on a "take-or-pay" basis as operating expenses of the Power System.

The IPA has issued bonds to finance a portion of the costs of the IPP repowering project. See "OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Take-or-Pay Obligations."

Power Recalls. Under the existing IPP Excess Power Sales Agreements, certain IPP participants have a right to recall from the Department up to 18.168% of the capacity of IPP (currently equal to approximately 327 MW) for defined future summer or winter seasons or both, following no less than 90 days' notice and up to 43 MW of such capacity on a seasonal basis following no less than 90 days' notice. IPP Utah participants have recalled 1.05% of the capacity of IPP (equal to 19 MW) from the Department for the winter season which started September 2024 and will end March 2025. The percentage of the capacity of IPP subject to recall will increase to 21.057% (equal to 177 MW) in 2027 upon the effectiveness of the IPP Agreement for Sale of Renewal Excess Power which will take effect on the same day as the IPP Renewal Power Sales Contract described above. The Department can give no assurance that the capacity of IPP subject to recall from the Department under the IPP Excess Power Sales Agreement or the IPP Agreement for Sale of Renewal Excess Power will not be recalled in the future in accordance with the agreement terms.

Fuel Supply. IPA possesses coal supply agreements to fulfill the supply requirement of approximately 615,000 tons for IPP in 2025. The coal is purchased under a portfolio of fixed price contracts that last through June 2025. As a result of the decline in coal-fired generation around the nation, the coal market has constricted, especially in Utah, which has dramatically reduced supply in the region near IPA. The recent cost of coal delivered to the Intermountain Generating Station is similar to current market prices for the region. However, IPA expects the costs of any incremental coal purchases will increase due to the scarcity of coal in the Western United States and suppliers looking to other, longer term buyers.

Transportation of coal to the Intermountain Generating Station is provided primarily by rail under agreements between IPA and the Union Pacific Railroad company. The coal is transported primarily in IPA-owned railcars. Coal is also transported to IPP, to some extent, in commercial trucks. Both rail service and trucking services have suffered greatly due to a lack of human resources. Neither network is capable of supporting industrial demand; and IPA, like all coal-fired utilities in the United States, has seen large systemic failures in the transportation system.

IPP maintains a minimum of 30 days of coal in inventory in the event of a coal supply disruption. At the end of February 2025, IPP maintained 77 days of coal in inventory.

The Department has operational flexibility with respect to its use of IPP; however, the supply chain issues referenced above are likely to impact the operations of IPP and may constrain the Department's ability to utilize such resource until the repowering project is operational.

For more information on the effect of certain environmental considerations on IPP and potential implications of certain recently enacted Utah legislation with respect thereto, see "FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY – *Environmental Regulation and Permitting Factors – Air Quality – Mercury*," "*– Coal Combustion Residuals*," and "*– Utah Senate Bill 161*."

Apex Power Project. The Apex Power Project (the "Apex Power Project") is located in an unincorporated area of Clark County, north of Las Vegas, Nevada. The Apex Power Project includes the Apex Generating Station, which is a combined cycle generating station consisting of one 238 MW, nameplate rating, steam turbine generator, and two, 203 MW, nameplate rating, combustion turbine generators. The Apex Power Project also includes heat recovery equipment, air inlet filtering, closed cycle cooling system, emission control system, exhaust stack, distributed control system, all necessary noise control equipment, and its associated real property. The Apex Generating Station has a net maximum capacity of 578 MW and a net dependable capacity of 483 MW. In March 2014, SCPPA acquired the Apex Power Project for the benefit of the Department, and the Department is entitled to 100% of the capacity and energy of the Apex Power Project under a take-or-pay power sales contract with SCPPA. See "OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Take-or-Pay Obligations."

Hoover Power Plant.

General. The Hoover Power Plant is located on the Arizona-Nevada border approximately 25 miles east of Las Vegas, Nevada and is part of the Hoover Dam facility at Lake Mead, which was completed in 1935 and controls the flow of the Colorado River. The Hoover Power Plant consists of 17 generating units and two service generating units with a total installed capacity of approximately 2,074 MW, and a minimum capacity of 650 MW. The Department has a power purchase agreement with the United States Department of Energy Western Area Power Administration ("Western") for 23.90% of total contingent capacity and 14.65% of the firm energy from the Hoover Power Plant through September 2067. The facility is owned and operated by the United States Bureau of Reclamation (the "Bureau of Reclamation").

Environmental Considerations. The lower Colorado River has been included in a critical Habitat Designated Area. This required the Bureau of Reclamation to prepare and file with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (the "USFWS") a Biological Assessment on the effect of its operations of the lower Colorado River on endangered species therein (the "Biological Assessment"). After the Biological Assessment was filed, the USFWS issued a Biological and Conference Opinion regarding the Bureau of Reclamation's operations and outlined remedial actions to be taken to correct adverse effects to endangered species. Such remedial actions could affect the operation of the Hoover Power Plant, which would in turn affect the Hoover Power Plant customers, including the Department. The Department believes that any impact of the Biological and Conference Opinion on future operations will be minor; however, there is a possibility that future regulatory action will recommend major remediation actions that could have a material impact on the Hoover Power Plant customers' available capacity from the Hoover Power Plant. The Hoover Power Plant customers, including the Department, together with certain other parties, have implemented a plan in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation and the USFWS to mitigate negative effects on the Hoover Power Plant's energy production.

Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station.

General. PVNGS is located approximately 50 miles west of Phoenix, Arizona. PVNGS consists of three nuclear electric generating units (numbered 1, 2 and 3), with a net maximum capacity of 1,333 MW (unit 1), 1,336 MW (unit 2) and 1,334 MW (unit 3) and a dependable capacity of 1,311 MW (unit 1), 1,314 MW (unit 2) and 1,312 MW (unit 3). PVNGS's combined design capacity is 4,003 MW and its combined dependable capacity is 3,937 MW. Each PVNGS generating unit had been operating under 40-year Full-Power Operating Licenses granted by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the "NRC") expiring in 2025, 2026, and 2027, respectively. In

April 2011, the NRC approved PVNGS's license renewal application, allowing the three units to extend operation for an additional 20 years until 2045, 2046 and 2047, respectively.

Arizona Public Service Company ("APS") is the operating agent for PVNGS. On average, PVNGS has provided over 3.1 million MWhs of energy annually to the Power System. The Department has a 5.7% direct ownership interest in the PVNGS (approximately 224 MW of dependable capacity). The Department also has a 67.0% generation entitlement interest in the 5.91% ownership share of PVNGS that belongs to SCPPA through its "take-or-pay" power contract with SCPPA (totaling approximately 156 MW of dependable capacity), so that the Department has a total interest of approximately 380 MW of dependable capacity from PVNGS. Co-owners of PVNGS include APS; the Salt River Project; Edison; El Paso Electric Company; Public Service Company of New Mexico; SCPPA and the Department.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The NRC has broad authority under federal law to impose licensing and safety-related requirements for the operation of nuclear generation facilities. Events at nuclear facilities of other operators or impacting the industry generally may lead the NRC to impose additional requirements and regulations on existing and new facilities.

The aftermath of the March 2011 earthquake and tsunami that caused significant damage to the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant in Japan prompted the U.S. nuclear industry to form a task force under the direction of PVNGS's Chief Nuclear Officer to take immediate actions in ensuring the reliability of all U.S. nuclear plants. PVNGS instituted improvements driven by the findings from such task force. Among these improvements, is a staging of "flex" equipment, which includes mobile pumps, generators, hoses, and fire trucks that enable PVNGS to shift cooling water through the plant and power critical equipment in the event of a disaster.

Decommissioning Costs. The owners of PVNGS have created external trusts in accordance with the PVNGS participation agreement and NRC requirements to fund the costs of decommissioning PVNGS. Based on the 2023 annual funding status report which is based on a 2019 study of decommissioning costs, the most recent estimate available, the Department estimates that its share of the amount required for decommissioning PVNGS relating to the Department's direct ownership interest in PVNGS was approximately 73% funded and that its share of decommissioning costs through SCPPA was 84% funded. The Department's direct share of costs is $204.9 million and SCPPA's share is $222.0 million, of which the Department's portion is $148.7 million or 67%. Under the current funding plan, the Department estimates its share of the decommissioning costs relating to the Department's direct ownership interest in PVNGS will be fully funded by accumulated interest earnings and additional contributions by the extended license expiration date of 2047. Such estimates assume 7% per annum in future investment returns and a 5% per annum cost escalation factor. The Department has received and is receiving less than a 7% per annum investment return on the decommissioning funds and cost increases have been averaging less than 5% per annum. No assurance or guarantee can be given that investment earnings will fully fund the Department's remaining decommissioning obligations at current estimated costs or that the decommissioning costs will not exceed current estimates. For a discussion of the Department's nuclear decommissioning trust fund and other investments held on behalf of the Department, see "THE DEPARTMENT – Investment Policy and Controls."

Nuclear Waste Storage and Disposal. Generally, federal and state efforts to provide adequate interim and long-term storage facilities for low-level and high-level nuclear waste have proven unsuccessful to date. Although federal and state efforts continue with respect to such storage and disposal facilities, the Department is not able to predict the schedule for the permanent disposal of radioactive wastes generated at PVNGS. Since the spent fuel pools ran out of storage capacity, an independent spent fuel storage installation was built to provide additional spent fuel storage at the site while awaiting permanent disposal at a federally developed facility. The installation uses dry cask storage and was designed to accept all spent fuel generated by PVNGS during its lifetime. As of December 31, 2024, 152 casks, each containing 24 spent fuel assemblies, and 30 new casks, each containing 37 spent fuel assemblies allowing the dry cask storage facility to accept more spent fuel at a time, have been stored. Storage costs are partially paid using funds received by APS pursuant to a settlement agreement with the United States government relating to nuclear waste disposal fees.

Mohave Generating Station – Operations Ceased. The Mohave Generating Station was a coal-fired electric generating station located near Laughlin, Nevada, that ceased operations in 2005. The Department owned a 30% interest in the Mohave Generating Station and still owns a 30% interest in the site. The other co-owners are Edison and NV Energy (formerly known as Nevada Power Company). The Mohave Generating Station generating units were removed from service at the end of 2005. A major plant decommissioning was completed in 2012. As required by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, minor cleanup, ground water monitoring and upkeep of the plant site will continue for a number of years after the decommissioning to ensure that the integrity of the coal ash landfill is maintained and that the groundwater is protected from contamination. In accordance with an approved site disposition plan, the co-owners of the Mohave Generating Station have made approximately 80% of the property of the Mohave Generating Station available for public sale. Any sales transaction will require approval from the Board and City Council. The remaining property would be retained by the co-owners for ongoing monitoring, maintenance, and environmental compliance purposes. See "FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY – *Environmental Regulation and Permitting Factors – Coal Combustion Residuals.*"

Navajo Generating Station – Operations Ceased. The Navajo Generating Station was a coal-fired, electric generating station located near the City of Page, Arizona, that ceased operations in 2019. The Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District, a political subdivision of the state of Arizona, and the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, a corporation (together, the "Salt River Project") is the operating agent of the Navajo Generating Station. The Department sold its interest in the Navajo Generating Station in 2016. Decommissioning has been completed and the land was returned to the Navajo Nation in March 2024; however, the Department retains responsibility for its share of environmental monitoring and remediation costs.

LA100 Study

In accordance with three City Council motions passed in 2016 and 2017, the Department partnered with the NREL to perform the "LA100: The Los Angeles 100% Renewable Energy Study" (the "LA100 Study"). This unprecedented, three-year study identified several pathways that would allow the City to achieve a 100%-renewable-energy portfolio no later than 2045. The NREL identified four overall scenarios with various modeling assumptions for the Department to achieve its sustainability goals, including one scenario to achieve its goals by 2035. The NREL also analyzed how the scenarios could affect the region's air quality, GHG emissions, public health, jobs, and economic activity. At the direction of the City Council, the study incorporated the CalEnviroScreen, allowing the NREL to identify pathways that will be not only economical for the utility but also equitable for communities.

The LA100 Study yielded a tremendous amount of data and new, state-of-the-art models that provide the Department with a variety of perspectives on approaches toward 100% renewable energy. The results of the LA100 Study will continue to inform the Department's internal planning processes, including its Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan and other public outreach efforts that are designed to ensure a just and equitable transition for the City. The Financial Services Organization of the Department has conducted a preliminary rate analysis to determine the rate impacts for each of the scenarios in the LA100 Study. However, more in-depth analysis on the specific path is needed to ascertain more accurate rate analysis. The total cumulative cost through 2045 of new investment needed to achieve the suite of modeled scenarios ranges from approximately $57 billion to $87 billion, depending on the scenario, load projection, and the target year.

At the conclusion of the LA100 Study, it was determined that the LA100 Study provided various ways to reach 100% clean energy but it did not fully address the topic of equity as part of the transition. As a result, the LA100 Equity Strategies Study was commissioned by the Board. The independent study was conducted by the NREL and by UCLA with focused research in five priority areas: (1) affordability and energy burdens; (2) access to and use of energy technologies, programs, and infrastructure; (3) health, safety, and community resilience; (4) jobs and workforce development; and (5) inclusive community involvement. The ultimate goal of the LA100 Equity Strategies Study is for all communities across the City to share in the benefits and the burdens of the clean energy transition and to identify what policies should be put in place to achieve such outcomes. The LA100 Equity Strategies study report was released in November 2023. The report details a number of findings,

recommendations and strategies addressing inequities in the clean-energy transition and is designed to assist the Department to make data-driven, community-informed decisions for equitable investment and program development towards achieving a 100% carbon-free energy portfolio. See also "–Renewable Power Initiatives – *L.A.'s Green New Deal*" and "– *Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan*."

Renewable Power Initiatives

The Department expects to continue to procure a renewable power resource portfolio that satisfies applicable State requirements, the main provisions of which are currently contained in the California Renewable Energy Resources Act ("SBX 1-2"), the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 ("AB 32" or the "Global Warming Solutions Act"), the Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015 ("SB 350"), and the 100 Percent Clean Energy Act of 2018 ("SB 100"). For a discussion of certain State legislation and regulations affecting the Department, including AB 32, SB 350, SB 1368, SBX 1-2, SB 100, and the Clean Energy, Jobs, and Affordability Act of 2022 ("SB 1020"), see "FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY – California Climate Change Policy Developments." Certain components of the Department's renewable power resource portfolio are described below. Available capacity with respect to such renewable power resources will vary as they are intermittent resources. Wind power, both obtained through power purchase agreements and resources owned by the Department, provided 13% and 14% of the Department's energy in 2022 and 2023, respectively, or about one-third of the renewable energy, which comprised 36% and 40% of the total energy mix in 2022 and 2023, respectively, as reflected in the Department's Annual Power Content Label for such years.

Large Scale Wind Energy. Through power purchase agreements, the Department has secured large scale wind farm output in a number of areas to provide a diversity of wind power resources. Such wind energy for the Department is being generated in wind farms located in the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Utah, and Wyoming, and New Mexico. Such power purchase agreements provide for an aggregate of 1,143 MW of wind energy. In addition to these power purchase agreements, wind farms with output of approximately 880 MW are also subject to Department options to purchase such assets.

Certain of these projects are described as follows:

Milford Wind Corridor Phase I Project. The Milford Wind Corridor Phase I Project (the "Milford I Project") began commercial operation in November 2009 and consists of SCPPA's purchase of all energy generated by a 203.5 MW nameplate capacity wind farm comprised of 97 wind turbines located near Milford, Utah (the "Milford I Facility"), for a term expiring in November 2029 (unless earlier terminated) pursuant to a Power Purchase Agreement, by and between SCPPA and Milford Wind Corridor Phase I, LLC. Energy from the Milford I Facility is delivered to SCPPA over an approximately 90-mile, 345 kV transmission line extending from the wind generation site to the IPP Switchyard in Delta, Utah. SCPPA has issued revenue bonds in order to finance the purchase by prepayment of 6,764,301 MWhs of energy from the Milford I Facility over the delivery term. The Department has entered into a power sales agreement with SCPPA that provides for the Department to pay for its 92.5% share of the Milford I Project on a "take-or-pay" basis as an operating expense of the Power System. See "OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Take-or-Pay Obligations."

Milford Wind Corridor Phase II Project. The Milford Wind Corridor Phase II Project (the "Milford II Project") began commercial operation in May 2011 and consists of SCPPA's purchase of all energy generated by a 102 MW nameplate capacity wind farm comprised of 68 wind turbines located near Milford, Utah (the "Milford II Facility"), for a term expiring on June 30, 2031 (unless earlier terminated) pursuant to a Power Purchase Agreement, by and between SCPPA and Milford Wind Corridor Phase II, LLC. Energy from the Milford II Facility is delivered to SCPPA over an approximately 88-mile, 345 kV transmission line extending from the wind generation site to the IPP Switchyard in Delta, Utah. SCPPA has issued revenue bonds in order to finance the purchase by prepayment of 4,467,600 MWhs of energy from the Milford II Facility over the delivery term. In connection with the issuance of bonds relating to the Milford II Project, the Department has entered into a power sales agreement with SCPPA that provides for the Department to pay for its 95.098% share of the Milford II Project on a "take-or-pay" basis as an operating expense of the Power System. In addition, the

Department has purchased the City of Glendale's 4.902% output entitlement share of Milford II Project's output. See "OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Take-or-Pay Obligations."

Linden Wind Energy Project. The Linden Wind Energy Project (the "Linden Project") began commercial operation in June 2010 and consists of SCPPA's acquisition of a 50 MW nameplate capacity wind farm comprised of 25 wind turbines located near the town of Goldendale in Klickitat County, Washington. The Linden Project was developed and constructed by Northwest Wind Partners, LLC ("Northwest Wind"). SCPPA acquired the project from Northwest Wind pursuant to the terms of an asset purchase agreement between SCPPA and Northwest Wind. Energy from the Linden Project is delivered to SCPPA through an energy exchange agreement that redelivers production from the Linden Project to the Pacific DC Intertie. SCPPA has issued revenue bonds to finance the acquisition of the Linden Project. The Department has entered into a power sales agreement with SCPPA for a term expiring in 2035 (unless earlier terminated) that provides for the Department to pay its 90.00% share of the Linden Project on a "take-or-pay" basis as an operating expense of the Power System. In addition, the Department has purchased the City of Glendale's 10.00% output entitlement share of the Linden Project's output. See "OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Take-or-Pay Obligations."

Windy Point/Windy Flats Project. The Windy Point/Windy Flats Project began commercial operation in January 2010 and is a 262.2 MW nameplate capacity wind farm comprised of 114 wind turbines located in the Columbia Hills area of Klickitat County, Washington near the city of Goldendale (the "Windy Point Project"). The Windy Point Project is owned and operated by Windy Flats Partners, LLC ("Windy Flats"). Pursuant to a power purchase agreement with Windy Flats, SCPPA has agreed to purchase from Windy Flats all energy from the Windy Point Project for a delivery term that was originally expiring in 2030 (unless earlier terminated). In March 2023, an amendment to the original power purchase agreement was approved which extended the delivery term for an additional four years, to 2034. Energy from the Windy Point Project is delivered to SCPPA through an energy exchange agreement that redelivers production from the Windy Point Project to the Pacific DC Intertie. SCPPA has issued revenue bonds to finance the prepayment of the purchase of 11,107,860 MWhs of energy from the Windy Point Project. The Department has entered into a power sales agreement with SCPPA that provides for the Department to pay its 92.37% share of the Windy Point Project on a "take-or-pay" basis as an operating expense of the Power System. In addition, the Department has purchased the City of Glendale's 7.63% output entitlement share of Windy Point Project's output. See "OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Take-or-Pay Obligations."

Pine Tree Wind Project. The Pine Tree Wind Project (the "Pine Tree Wind Project") is a wind generating facility north of Mojave, California, consisting of 90 wind turbines owned and operated by the Department. The Pine Tree Wind Project began commercial operation in June 2010 and has a nameplate capacity of 135 MW. As part of normal operating procedures, the Department staff has notified federal and State authorities concerning mortalities of golden eagles. Since June 2009, the Department staff has found eleven golden eagle carcasses in the proximity of the Pine Tree Wind Project. The Department has completed advanced monitoring studies and surveys to research golden eagle behavior within the vicinity of the Pine Tree Wind Project and to determine potential causes of the eagle mortalities and mitigation options relating to the golden eagles. The Department previously conducted tests using radar and automated deterrent technology in detecting and deterring golden eagles and other birds of prey at the Pine Tree Wind Project. Golden eagles are a protected species, and the death or injury to a golden eagle in some circumstances can result in fines and penalties, including criminal sanctions. As of June 2017, the Department entered into a settlement agreement with the USFWS to address the golden eagle mortalities at the Pine Tree Wind Project. The Department completed its golden eagle research and development study as required by the settlement agreement and submitted the final summary report to USFWS in September 2020. On December 29, 2020, the Department received a letter from the USFWS indicating that the Department had fulfilled the terms of the settlement agreement with respect to the research and development study, payment, and meet and confer with USFWS staff. The Department is still coordinating with the USFWS to obtain an incidental take permit for golden eagles as a separate requirement under the settlement agreement. In order to protect condors, a protected species under State and federal law, the Department has implemented a condor detection protocol that includes turbine curtailment when condors are observed in the immediate area. Additionally, the Department has prepared a condor conservation plan and

obtained an incidental take permit for California condors on November 28, 2023. The condor conservation plan outlines the avoidance measures that are currently being implemented and the proposed compensatory mitigation measures in an effort to protect and address the declining condor population.

Red Cloud Wind Project. In November 2020, the Department entered into a power sales agreement with SCPPA to purchase renewable energy purchased by SCPPA from the Red Cloud Wind Project located in New Mexico (the "Red Cloud Wind Project"). Pursuant to a power purchase agreement with Red Cloud Wind, LLC, SCPPA purchases 331 MW of renewable energy to be delivered to the Department at the Navajo 500 kV Switching Station for a 20-year term. The Red Cloud Wind Project was developed by Pattern Energy and commenced commercial operation on December 22, 2021. The Red Cloud Wind Project is expected to deliver an annual average of approximately 1,333,000 MWhs of renewable energy to the Department.

Large Scale Solar Energy. The Department has entered into the following 13 power purchase agreements ("PPAs") for the purchase of renewable energy from 1,495 MW of solar photovoltaic projects:

- One PPA with an option to purchase is a 25-year contract with K Road Moapa Solar, LLC, which changed its name to Moapa Southern Paiute Solar, LLC, for 250 MW, delivering up to 618,000 MWhs a year to the Department. The solar facility is located on Moapa Band of Paiute Indians tribal land north of Las Vegas, Nevada. The Department acquired the approximately 5.5-mile transmission line associated with the facility, which achieved full commercial operation in December 2016.

- The second PPA with an option to purchase is a 20-year contract through SCPPA for 210 MW of the Copper Mountain Solar 3 Project developed by an affiliate of Sempra U.S. Gas and Power. Copper Mountain Solar 3 Project is near Boulder City, Nevada and is expected to deliver 515,000 MWhs of renewable energy a year to the Department and began full commercial operation in April 2015.

- The third PPA with an option to purchase is a 20-year contract for 60 MW of the RE Cinco Solar Project developed by Recurrent Energy, an affiliate of Canadian Solar Inc. RE Cinco Solar Project is near the Mojave Desert in Kern County and is expected to deliver an annual average of 182,000 MWhs of renewable energy a year to the Department. This facility began full commercial operation in August 2016.

- The fourth PPA with an option to purchase is a 25-year contract through SCPPA for 105 MW of the Springbok I Solar Farm Project developed by Avantus LLC (formerly 8Minutenergy). Springbok I Solar Farm Project is near the Mojave Desert in Kern County and is expected to deliver an average of 284,000 MWhs of renewable energy a year to the Department. This facility began full commercial operation in July 2016.

- The fifth PPA with an option to purchase is a 27-year contract through SCPPA for 155 MW of the Springbok II Solar Farm Project, which is adjacent to the Springbok I Solar Farm Project and was developed by Avantus LLC. Springbok II Solar Farm Project is expected to deliver an average of 420,000 MWhs of renewable energy a year to the Department. This facility began full commercial operation in September 2016.

- The sixth PPA with an option to purchase is a 27-year contract through SCPPA for 90 MW of the Springbok III Solar Farm Project, which is adjacent to the Springbok I and Springbok II Solar Farm Projects and was developed by Avantus LLC. Springbok III Solar Farm Project is expected to deliver an average of 240,000 MWhs of renewable energy a year to the Department. This facility began full commercial operation in July 2019.

- The seventh PPA with an option to purchase, named the Eland Solar & Storage Center, Phase 1, is a 25-year contract through SCPPA for 175 MW of energy and 131.25 MW/525 MWhs of

battery energy storage. The Eland Solar & Storage Center, Phase 1 is located in the Barren Ridge area adjacent to the Eland Solar & Storage Center, Phase 2, and was developed by Arevon Energy, Inc.. Eland Solar & Storage Center, Phase 1 is expected to deliver an average of approximately 702,000 MWhs of renewable energy a year to the Department. This facility began full commercial operation in November 2024.

- The eighth PPA with an option to purchase, named the Eland Solar & Storage Center, Phase 2, is a 25-year contract through SCPPA for 200 MW of energy and 150 MW/600 MWhs of battery energy storage. The Eland Solar & Storage Center, Phase 2 is located in the Barren Ridge area adjacent to the Eland Solar & Storage Center, Phase 1, and is being developed by Arevon Energy, Inc., with commercial operation expected in the second quarter of calendar year 2025. Eland Solar & Storage Center, Phase 2 is expected to deliver an average of approximately 803,000 MWhs of renewable energy a year to the Department.

- The ninth through thirteenth PPAs are related to the Beacon Solar Project Sites 1 thru 5. The Beacon Property, located in the Mojave Desert near the Pine Tree Wind Project, is a 2,500-acre property purchased by the Department from Nextera Energy Resources in 2012. Five PPAs and associated agreements have been executed for the development of five solar sites totaling 250 MW within the Beacon Property. Each of the five solar sites achieved commercial operation at different dates within the years 2016 and 2017 and are expected to generate an average of 581,000 MWhs per year of solar energy in aggregate over a term of 25 years. The PPAs provide the Department with an option to purchase the solar projects after the developers have realized the federal tax benefits.

In connection with the implementation of these PPAs, the Department has upgraded certain transmission assets to accommodate these projects in the Barren Ridge area. See "– Transmission and Distribution Facilities – *Barren Ridge Renewable Transmission Project*."

Geothermal Development. The Department executed a power sales agreement with SCPPA for 84.62% of the energy output, or 114 GWhs annually, of the Don A. Campbell Phase I Geothermal Energy Project (the "Don Campbell Phase I Project"), which began commercial operation on January 1, 2014. The Don Campbell Phase I Project consists of SCPPA's purchase of all energy generated by a 16.2 MW nameplate capacity binary geothermal power plant comprised of eight drilled commercial wells located in Mineral County, Nevada for an initial delivery term of 20 years expiring December 31, 2033.

In addition, in April 2015, the Department executed a power sales agreement with SCPPA for 100% of the energy output, or 135 GWhs annually, of the Don A. Campbell Phase II Geothermal Energy Project (the "Don Campbell Phase II Project" and, together with the Don Campbell Phase I Project, the "Don Campbell Projects"), which expires in September 2035 and is located in the same vicinity as the Don Campbell Phase I Project. The Don Campbell Phase II Project is an expansion of the Don Campbell Phase I Project by the same developer, Ormat Nevada, Inc., and began commercial operation in September 2015. The nameplate capacity for the Don Campbell Phase II Project is 16.2 MW.

In addition to the Don Campbell Projects, the Department executed a power sales agreement with SCPPA in September 2013 for a share of the output purchased by SCPPA from the Heber-1 Geothermal Project (the "Heber-1 Project"). The energy delivery commencement date was February 2, 2016 for an initial term of ten years. The Heber-1 Project is an existing geothermal complex which includes the Heber-1 double flash steam unit and the Gould 1 bottoming binary unit, located in Imperial County, California. The net energy generating capacity from the Heber-1 Project is expected to be 52 MW. The Department's share is 78.0% (40.56 MW) for the remaining term. The equivalent average energy delivered to the Department is expected to be 338 GWhs annually.

In addition, the Department executed a power sales agreement with SCPPA in December 2016 for a share of the output purchased by SCPPA from the Ormesa Geothermal Complex Project (the "Ormesa Project").

The energy delivery commencement date was January 1, 2018 for a term of 25 years, ending on December 31, 2042. Similar to the Heber-1 Project, the Ormesa Project is an existing geothermal complex which includes two active binary units and one active bottoming unit, located in Imperial County, California. The generation capacity of the project is 35 MW. The Department's share is 85.71% (30 MW) of the energy output. The equivalent average energy delivered to the Department is expected to be 250 GWhs annually.

In May 2017, the City Council approved a power sales agreement with SCPPA for 100% of the output purchased by SCPPA from the Ormat Northern Nevada Geothermal Portfolio Project. At full service, this project provides the Department with approximately 163.54 MW of renewable geothermal energy from six power plants in various locations in Nevada. This amount is expected to represent approximately 5% of the Department's renewable energy portfolio in 2030. Energy delivery from the project stepped up in three phases from December 31, 2017 to December 31, 2022 as follows: 60 MW minimum and 85 MW maximum by December 31, 2018 (which was achieved), cumulative 90 MW minimum and 130 MW maximum by December 31, 2020 (which was achieved), and cumulative 135 MW minimum and 185 MW maximum by December 31, 2022 (which was achieved). The maximum annual energy received by the Power System from the project is expected to be approximately 1,620 GWhs. The power sales agreement with SCPPA expires in December 2043.

Distributed Energy Resource Programs. The Department has implemented the following programs to encourage the development of solar energy in Los Angeles: (i) the Solar Incentive Program in which residential and commercial customers are encouraged to install eligible solar photovoltaic systems with incentive funding provided by the Department, which ended in December 2018; (ii) Department-built solar projects on City-owned properties; (iii) the Solar Rooftops Program, which places Department-owned solar panels on qualifying residential rooftops in exchange for predefined lease payments to the customer; (iv) a Feed-in-Tariff ("FiT") program, launched on February 1, 2013, which has a total installed capacity of 113.1 MW comprised of 4 MW of solar photovoltaic generation in the Owens Valley and 4 MW of renewable landfill gas generation, and 105.1 MW of photovoltaic generation installed within the Department's in-basin service territory and connected to the Department's electric distribution system; (v) the Shared Solar Program ("SSP"), which enables residential customers living in multi-family dwellings to fix the pricing of a portion of their electric bills based upon the costs and benefits of Department solar installations; (vi) the Virtual Net Energy Metering ("VNEM") pilot program, which launched in March 2021 and allows developers or building owners to install solar arrays on multi-family dwelling unit buildings and split the energy sales proceeds with tenants; (vii) the FiT Plus program, which facilitates the installation of energy storage with existing and new FiT photovoltaic projects; and (viii) the Self Generation Incentive Program ("SGIP"), which the Department has been authorized by the CPUC to administer for its service territory, and which initially includes approximately $36.0 million in funding for deploying solar and energy storage in low-income households. In total, approximately 664.3 MW of customer-owned net energy metered photovoltaic solar projects have been installed in the Department's in-basin service territory as of December 2024.

Certain of these programs are further described below:

Under the California Solar Initiative ("SB-1"), POUs are required to establish programs supporting the stated goal of the legislation to install 3,000 MW of photovoltaic capacity in the State, and to establish eligibility criteria in collaboration with the CEC for the funding of solar energy systems receiving ratepayer funded incentives. The Solar Incentive Program used $339 million of ratepayer funds mandated by SB-1 to administer the program and subsidize customers for customer-owned solar projects to offset their electricity use. As of December 2018, the Department committed all funds available for this program for 279.7 MW of installations.

The Department currently has 26.49 MW of Department–built solar projects on City-owned properties. The Adelanto Solar Power Project is a 10 MW solar photovoltaic system placed into commercial operation in June 2012, which is expected to deliver 450,000 MWhs of energy over 25 years, located at the existing Adelanto Switching and Converter Station near Adelanto, California. In addition, the Pine Tree Solar Project was placed into commercial operation in March 2013. The Pine Tree Solar Project is an 8.5 MW solar photovoltaic system expected to deliver 350,000 MWhs of energy over 25 years, located at the Department's existing Pine Tree Wind

Project in the Tehachapi Mountains, California. The remaining 7.99 MW includes installations spread across various City owned properties in the Los Angeles Basin as well as a 500kW system in the Owens Valley.

The Department's 450 MW FiT program allows the Department to purchase, through power purchase contracts, electricity generated from program participants' renewable energy generating sources. Such sources are to be located within the Department's service territory and connected to the Power System. The energy purchased through the FiT program is expected to count toward the Department's RPS targets. As discussed above, as part of the PPAs for solar development on the Beacon Property, the Beacon Solar developers installed additional solar in the Department's service territory. The Department has allocated the capacity of the original 150 MW FiT program. The Department obtained approval from the City Council to expand the FiT program by an additional 300 MW of capacity. The first 50 MW offering of this expansion was authorized in January 2020. In addition to increasing the FiT program from 150 MW to 450 MW over a number of years, the FiT program will now accommodate all renewable technologies approved by the CEC and expand each project's maximum capacity, previously set at 3 MW, to 10 MW. The FiT Plus and VNEM pilot programs will use 10 MW and 5 MW of the existing FiT capacity, respectively. The FiT Plus pilot program encourages the installation of battery energy storage with local solar projects, making solar energy dispatchable, while increasing the power grid's reliability and resiliency. The VNEM pilot program facilitates the installation of solar projects on multifamily dwellings and allows renters to readily access the benefit of these systems. In April 2023, the Board approved the use of an additional 75 MW of capacity for the FiT programs and the Department introduced a FiT Carport and Canopy Incentive program. Out of the 450 MW authorized by City Council, the use of a total of 275 MW has been approved across all FiT programs.

Biomass Development. In March 2018, the City Council approved a power purchase agreement with SCPPA for a share of the output of the ARP-Loyalton Biomass Project in Sierra County, California, which began commercial operation in April 2018. SCPPA partnered with other State POUs to purchase a total of 18 MW of capacity for a term of five years towards satisfaction of procurement obligations under SB 859. The Department's share of the ARP-Loyalton Biomass Project was 8.9 MW. Following the bankruptcy of the operator and its parent company, energy deliveries from the ARP-Loyalton Biomass Project ceased in February 2020 and did not resume. The power purchase agreement for the output of the project expired by its terms on April 19, 2023. The Department has also contracted with SCPPA to purchase 5.4 MW of rated capacity for a five-year term from the Roseburg SB 859 biomass project, which began making deliveries of energy in February 2021. These two power purchase arrangements allow the Department to meet its requirement to purchase 14.3 MW of rated capacity from biomass sourced energy facilities in order to comply with SB 859. See "FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY – California Climate Change Policy Developments – *Biomass Legislation*."

Energy Storage Development. In connection with the implementation of State law, the Department is developing viable and cost-effective energy storage systems. The goals of the energy storage systems include reducing emissions of GHGs, reducing demand for peak dispatchable generation and improving the reliability of the electric grid. Although energy storage systems themselves are not considered renewable resources, they facilitate the integration of renewable resources into the Power System. To date, the Department has implemented several small energy storage systems throughout the Power System, including:

- The 60 kW Lithium-Ion BESS, located at the Department's La Kretz Innovation Center, was integrated into the existing solar panel system in 2016.

- The 20 MW Beacon utility-scale BESS project, located on the Beacon Property, which commenced operation in October 2018.

- The 100 kW Lithium-Ion BESS and 100 kW Flow BESS, located at the Department's headquarters (John Ferraro Building), which commenced operation in November 2019.

In addition, as discussed above, in 2020, the Department entered into PPAs for solar and energy storage systems at the Eland Solar & Storage Center, Phase 1 and the Eland Solar & Storage Center, Phase 2. Phase 1

was commissioned in November 2024 and Phase 2 is expected to be commissioned in the second quarter 2025. The energy storage at the Eland Solar & Storage Center, Phase 1 is a 131.25 MW/4-hour Tesla Li-ion Battery System. The energy storage at the Eland Solar & Storage Center, Phase 2 is a 150 MW/4-hour Tesla Li-ion Battery System.

See "FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY – California Climate Change Policy Developments – *Energy Storage Legislation*."

The Department issued a Standalone Energy Storage RFP, through SCPPA, for various technologies, including Long Duration Energy Storage (LDES). Following review of the proposals received, the Department expects to undertake negotiations for a planned energy storage project with the vendor(s) that meets the Department's requirements.

Green Power Program. The Department offers its Green Power Program to all customers at a premium over standard rates. "Green Power" is produced from renewable resources such as solar and wind energy, rather than fossil-fueled or nuclear generating plants. This voluntary program includes customer-selected levels of Green Power purchases, subject to specified minimum requirements. As of December 2024, there were slightly more than 8,700 Department customers subscribed to the Green Power Program.

Other Renewable Energy Project Developments. The Department, on its own and through SCPPA, has received proposals from renewable energy resources such as solar photovoltaic, wind, biomass, small hydro, solar thermal and geothermal power via solicitations. The Department is also considering opportunities related to utilization of land located in the Owens Valley area of the State for solar, wind or geothermal and for improved transmission access to geothermal energy. In addition, as part of then Mayor Eric Garcetti's announcement in February 2019 that certain natural gas units would be phased out and replaced with renewable energy producing assets, the Department will be exploring options over the next few years to develop such assets for the Power System. See "THE POWER SYSTEM – Department Owned Facilities – *Once-Through-Cooling Units Phase-Out*" for more information. Additional renewable energy resources will be obtained; however, the Department's participation in or acquisition of any specific renewable energy project will be subject to City Council approval when required, and the costs and schedules for implementation and feasibility of any such alternative energy projects may vary materially from initial projections.

L.A.'s Green New Deal. On February 10, 2020, then Mayor Eric Garcetti released his Executive Directive No. 25 implementing L.A.'s Green New Deal. As part of this directive, the City expects the Department to provide equitable access to clean energy programs, build zero carbon microgrids in City owned infrastructure, deploy smart meters City-wide and institute other similar initiatives. As discussed herein, the Department has been studying how to implement this directive and other renewable power related directives and the effect they will have on the finances and operations of the Power System.

On April 19, 2021, then Mayor Eric Garcetti declared in his 2021 Los Angeles State of the City address his goal for the Department to provide an energy mix that is 80% renewable and 97% GHG-free resources by 2030, a full six years ahead of L.A.'s Green New Deal, and to use the LA100 Study as a guide to fulfill then President Biden's energy vision, with a goal of 100% carbon-free energy by 2035. To achieve these goals, the then Mayor referenced the Department's transition of Scattergood Generating Station to clean energy alternatives, the construction of the Red Cloud Wind Project in New Mexico, the partnership with the Navajo Nation for solar energy, and the supply of IPP with green hydrogen fuel. For more information on the LA100 Study, see "THE POWER SYSTEM – *LA100 Study*." For more information on the transition of Scattergood Generating Station, see "FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY – Environmental Regulation and Permitting Factors – Water Quality – Cooling Water Process – State Water Resources Control Board." For more information on the Red Cloud Wind Project, see "THE POWER SYSTEM – Renewable Power Initiatives – *Red Cloud Wind Project*." For more information on the Navajo Project, see "THE POWER SYSTEM – Jointly-Owned Generating Units and Contracted Capacity Rights in Generating Units - *Navajo Generating Station – Operations Ceased*." For more information on the repowering of IPP, see "THE POWER SYSTEM – Jointly-Owned Generating Units and Contracted Capacity Rights in

Generating Units – *Intermountain Power Project – Intermountain Generating Station upon the termination of the IPP Contract*."

The Clean Grid LA Plan Update was presented to the Board on May 11, 2021. The Clean Grid LA Plan Update is a 10-year roadmap that aligns with the LA100 Study to assist the Department with its clean energy goals. Elements of the Clean Grid LA Plan include providing 80% renewable and 97% GHG-free resources by 2030, accelerating transmission projects, transforming local generation, accelerating energy storage, and deploying distributed energy resources equitably. The Department plans to construct a combined cycle generating system capable of utilizing green hydrogen at Scattergood Generating Station, which proposed project (the "Scattergood Green Hydrogen-Ready Modernization Project") is expected to be in-service by 2029. Moreover, the Department continues to assess the potential opportunities for additional green hydrogen-fueled electricity generation across the coastal, in-basin generating stations. In addition to the Scattergood Green Hydrogen-Ready Modernization Project, the Department plans to convert Haynes Unit 8 from once-through cooling to wet cooling by 2027.

To fully understand the opportunities for developing a comprehensive green hydrogen economy in California, the Department is engaged with the Alliance for Renewable Clean Hydrogen Energy Systems ("ARCHES"). ARCHES is a public-private partnership led by the California Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) that is seeking to secure and maximize federal, state, and private funding for a California hydrogen hub. Most significantly, ARCHES sought federal funding through the federal Department of Energy's Regional Clean Hydrogen Hubs ("H2Hub") program which provided for funding to establish no more than 10 regional hydrogen hubs across the country. Through the ARCHES framework, the Department is collaborating with partners across the region and advocating for the development of local green hydrogen economy.

On May 19, 2022, the City Council voted to instruct the Department and the Port of Los Angeles ("POLA") to coordinate a local effort to create and submit a proposal to the Department of Energy proposing the Greater Los Angeles area for consideration as a regional green hydrogen hub. Through ARCHES, the Department and its partners submitted an application that detailed a proposed clean hydrogen ecosystem in California comprised of new and existing projects. On October 13, 2023, President Biden and Energy Secretary Jennifer Granholm announced $7 billion in awards for seven regional clean hydrogen hubs, of which the California-centered hub was selected for an award of up to $1.2 billion. ARCHES selected the Scattergood Generating Station Units 1 and 2 Green Hydrogen-Ready Modernization Project as a subrecipient of federal funds. The subrecipient agreement between ARCHES and the Department was approved by the Board on December 10, 2024, and formally executed as of January 21, 2025. The Department continues to work with both public and private entities to develop the necessary partnerships and governance structures, conduct market and system value benefit studies, and gather stakeholder feedback. The development and outcomes from this effort will be foundational to the Department's decarbonization efforts at the Los Angeles Basin Stations. The Department is monitoring legal and regulatory developments at the federal, state, and local levels with respect to the H2Hub program. Since the H2Hub program was established and appropriated through the federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021, it is expected that any changes to the statutory provisions of the program would require Congressional action. See "FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY AND OTHER INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS – Changing Laws and Requirements."

Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan. On September 1, 2021, the City Council voted to instruct the Department to "prepare a Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan that achieves 100% carbon-free energy by 2035, in way that is equitable and has minimal adverse impact on ratepayers." In addition, the City Council instructed the Department to "create a long term hiring and workforce plan . . . ensuring project labor agreements, [payment of] prevailing wage[s] . . . [with] hiring from environmentally and economically disadvantaged communities." The Department initiated its Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan in September 2021 with a stakeholder process and incorporating the Clean Grid LA Plan and key findings from the LA100 Study for Board consideration.

As previously noted, the Department released a final version of the 2022 Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan in July 2023. The 2022 Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan models three cases for achieving 100% carbon-free energy by 2035, as well as a reference case used for comparison purposes, that represents the minimum investments needed to comply with the requirements of SB 100, which establishes the State policy goal of achieving the supply of all retail sales of electricity in California from renewable and carbon-free resources by 2045 (see "FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY – California Climate Change Policy Developments"). The 2022 Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan utilizes the same modeling methodology and approach as the LA100 Study, and includes a general assessment of the revenue requirements and rate impacts (preliminary, averages) to support a recommended resource plan through 2035 and 2045. For each of the three cases modeled, the net present value of the estimated total cumulative bulk power portfolio cost across the study horizon of 2022 through 2045 is in excess of $80 billion. This total cost in net present value represents both fixed capital and variable operating and maintenance cost of the Power System and is primarily used as a metric to compare cases. In June 2024, the OPA issued a review of the 2022 Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan, focused on the potential rate impacts of the plan. In its review, the OPA noted that the estimated average annual impact on rates for 2022 through 2035 of the three cases modeled in the 2022 Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan to achieve carbon-free energy by 2035 ranged from approximately 7.7% to 8.3%, as compared to approximately 4.8% for the SB 100 comparison case (roughly 90% clean energy by 2045). The 2022 Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan represents only a conceptual plan and encompasses numerous challenges related to availability of technology, implementation feasibility, system reliability and affordability. The 2022 Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan did not include potential cost savings from other potential sources of funding such as the federal Inflation Reduction Act, the federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021, and state and federal grants. The extent of the continued availability, if any, of any federal funding sources will be determined by the new Trump administration. See "FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY AND OTHER INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS – Changing Laws and Requirements."

The next iteration of the Department's Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan is being developed and has been renamed the LA100 Plan. The LA100 Plan will focus on only one case along with a number of sensitivities to evaluate risk, and will be an update to the 2022 Strategic Long-Term Resource Plan. The LA100 Plan will include analysis of rate drivers and additional clean energy opportunities to refine and optimize costs over the long-term. The LA100 Plan is anticipated to be completed by mid-2025.

Energy Efficiency

General. The Charter authorizes the Department to engage in and finance activities related to the efficient use of energy and a number of State laws expressly require utilities such as the Department to collect and spend funds for these activities. The Department has a commitment to energy efficiency and continues to pursue cost-effective means of reducing or avoiding the need to generate electricity (particularly during peak periods). These activities defer the need to acquire costly new generating facilities, improve the value of electric service to customers and increase the Department's overall load factor, thereby reducing or avoiding negative environmental impacts from power generation. Moreover, State laws enacted in 2005 and 2006 require POUs, such as the Department, in procuring energy, to first implement all available energy efficiency and demand reduction resources that are cost effective, reliable and feasible, and to provide annual reports to customers and to the CEC describing their investment in energy efficiency and demand reduction programs. AB 2021, which became a law in 2007, required IOUs and POUs to identify energy efficiency potential and establish annual efficiency targets to enable the State to meet the goal of reducing total forecasted electricity consumption by 10% by 2020. The Department adopted a goal in August 2014 of achieving up to 15% energy savings by the end of 2020, which was achieved. The Department is now focused on a goal of achieving additional energy savings of 3,434 GWhs from 2023 to 2035, surpassing the 1,802 GWhs of projected savings reflected in the LA100 Study.

Program and Portfolio Highlights. The Department's balanced portfolio of programs provides opportunities for all customers to benefit from cost effective energy efficiency. This approach targets large energy users and hard-to-reach customers who would not otherwise be able to invest in energy efficiency

services, broadly addresses energy end uses in the built environment, focuses on reducing consumption during times of peak demand, and provides quality job opportunities for the local workforce. These programs include financial incentives for the installation of a variety of efficiency measures, free energy saving products, technical assistance incentives for business and industry, codes and standards, and education and awareness. The following list provides examples of programs that demonstrate the portfolio's ability to reach all customer types.

Comprehensive Affordable Multifamily Retrofits. The Comprehensive Affordable Multifamily Retrofits (the "CAMR") program provides low-income tenants and affordable housing property owners access to energy efficiency retrofits, building electrification measures, and on-site solar installation. The participating housing providers receive free energy assessments and assistance in scoping retrofit projects based on opportunities for energy savings, cost reductions, and GHG emissions reduction. Participating properties must meet affordability requirements of at least 66% of households at or below 80% of the area median income, consist of five or more units, and install energy improvements that equate to at least 10% in energy savings.

Efficient Product Marketplace. The Efficient Product Marketplace (the "EPM") program provides customers an opportunity to research, locate, and purchase energy efficient products from a single website. It offers a point of sale credit option to customers during their online purchases, eliminating the need for completing a rebate application. The EPM also provides customers with the ability to customize a solar system for their home and compare and choose offers from a list of local third-party vendors.

Food Service Program. For in-store purchases, the Food Service Program offers an instant rebate as a line item discount directly on their sales invoice for eligible equipment. The Food Service Program is intended to influence commercial food service vendors to stock and sell energy-efficient equipment. Beginning in 2024, the Food Service Program started offering electrification incentives for all electric commercial cooking equipment and appliances.

Custom Performance Program/Business Offerings for Sustainable Solutions. As initially established, the Custom Performance Program (the "CPP") provided cash incentives for energy savings achieved through the implementation and installation of various energy efficiency measures and equipment that meet or exceed Title 24 or industry standards. Measures may include but are not limited to equipment controls, industrial process, retro-commissioning, chiller efficiency, and/or other innovative energy savings strategies.

Beginning July 1, 2024, the CPP was rebranded as the Business Offerings for Sustainable Solutions ("BOSS") Program. The BOSS Program continues to fast-track smaller, less energy-intensive projects through its "Custom Express" service, which offers energy savings projections to expedite application processing and faster payments to customers. Additionally, the Custom Calculated service provides in-depth analyses to custom calculate the energy savings of individual efficiency projects. Since 2007, the CPP/BOSS Program has achieved over 614 GWhs of energy savings and introduced electrification incentives for space and water heating end uses.

Commercial Lighting Incentive Program. The Commercial Lighting Incentive Program ("CLIP") offers customers incentives to install newly purchased and installed energy-efficient lighting and controls. CLIP currently provides incentives to customers whose monthly electrical use is greater than 200 kilo-watts (kW). CLIP's calculated savings approach allows customers to tailor their lighting efficiency upgrades to better meet their lighting needs, attain greater energy savings, and receive higher incentives. Commercial lighting programs have achieved over 826 GWhs of energy savings since 2000.

Commercial Direct Install Program. The Commercial Direct Install ("CDI") Program is a free direct-install program that targets small, medium, and large business customers in the Department service territory. The CDI program is available to qualifying businesses whose average monthly electrical demand is 250 kW or less; CDI has achieved over 528 GWhs of energy savings since its inception in 2008.

Home Energy Improvement Program. The Home Energy Improvement Program ("HEIP") is a comprehensive direct install whole-house retrofit program that offers residential customers a full suite of free products and services to improve the home's energy and water efficiency by upgrading/retrofitting the home's

envelope and core systems. While not limited to low-income customers, HEIP's priority is to serve the neediest customers.

Refrigerator Exchange Program. The Refrigerator Exchange Program ("REP") is a free refrigerator replacement initiative targeting customers who qualify under the Department's Low-Income or Senior Citizen/Disability Lifeline Rates, as well as multi-residential and non-profit customers. The program has expanded to include multi-family and mobile home communities, civic, community, faith-based organizations, and educational institutions. Currently, the REP is suspended while the program seeks a new third-party contractor to administer the program and provide energy-efficient refrigerators for this customer segment to replace older, inefficient, but operational models. Since 2007, REP has achieved over 106 GWhs of energy savings.

LED Streetlight Program. The LED streetlight program provided a $48 million loan to the City of Los Angeles to enable it to ultimately install over 180,000 highly energy efficient LED streetlights and reduce its consumption of electricity as a result. This program is now completed, and the loan has been repaid by the City. As a result, this model is being expanded with a new $24 million loan to retrofit decorative street lighting with LED streetlights throughout the City.

Program Analysis and Development Program. The Program Analysis and Development Program is a non-resource program that covers support activities related to the energy efficiency portfolio that are not included in the individual programs. These activities include but are not limited to, developing new programs, conducting special studies and pilot programs, participation in technical professional groups, and the investment in external studies. The Department has contributed to several research studies as it relates to building electrification, including NBI's Building Electrification Technology Roadmap and E3's Residential Building Electrification in California. Since the results of the studies, the Department has been crafting incentives for customers to electrify building end uses leveraging existing program delivery mechanisms to promote electric space and water heating, cooking and drying that have traditionally used natural gas as a fuel. While building electrification presents an opportunity to produce additional revenue, the Department's activities have focused on promoting measures that effectively result in net utility bill reduction (inclusive of gas and electricity). This is directed towards maintaining a high level of customer benefit and satisfaction.

As the Department ramps up its technology assessment efforts in the Emerging Technologies program, it has partnered with the NREL to develop a technology prioritization tool. The tool prioritizes the most impactful technologies that would improve energy efficiency for customers. These technology assessment efforts in the Emerging Technologies program incorporate many of the tools and methods used in the LA100 Study. See "THE POWER SYSTEM – LA100 Study" above.

The set of tools and methods used in the LA100 Study allows the Department to assess potential impacts as it relates to an emerging technology using the development of the building demand modeling that includes baseline consumption and characteristics data for residential and commercial building stock. This effort will analyze multiple use cases to empower the Department to provide more accurate potential studies and develop a pipeline of new technology assessments to determine the appropriate intervention required for maximum benefits. The goal is to quantify achievable contributions towards goals set by State and local energy policies for the lowest cost.

From 2000 through December 2024, the Department has spent approximately $1.8 billion on its energy efficiency programs, and these programs are estimated to have reduced long-term peak period demand and consumption by approximately 983 MW and resulted in approximately 5,894 GWhs of energy savings. Through the energy-efficiency rebate and incentive programs, residential and commercial customers saved approximately 277 GWh incrementally for Fiscal Year 2023-24, falling short of energy savings targets by 109 GWh. The Department spent approximately $125 million on energy efficiency programs for Fiscal Year 2023-24 of its approximately projected $183 million budgeted amount for such Fiscal Year. The Department will continue to evaluate the delivery and implementation of energy efficiency measures that support system reliability and resiliency while enabling customers to better manage their use of electricity. The Department anticipates

increasing its expenditures for energy efficiency and building electrification programs in future years, based on portfolio planning utilizing the results of the Department's energy efficiency and building electrification potential studies.

Fuel Supply for Department-Owned Generating Units and Apex Power Project

Natural gas is used to fuel 100% of the Los Angeles Basin Stations. The Department's fossil fuel requirements for the Los Angeles Basin Stations to meet the electric load requirements of its customers in the City (referred to as "native load") were 41 billion equivalent cubic feet of natural gas during Fiscal Year 2023-24. In addition, the Department's fossil fuel requirements for the Apex Power Project were 17 billion equivalent cubic feet of natural gas during Fiscal Year 2023-24. In the early 2000s, the Department determined that acquiring natural gas reserves was advantageous, reasonable and prudent to ensure stable, long-term natural gas supplies to help meet future power generation demands. In June 2005, the Department, the Turlock Irrigation District and SCPPA (acting on behalf of its member California cities of Anaheim, Burbank, Colton, Glendale and Pasadena) acquired rights in natural gas-producing properties from the Anschutz Pinedale Corporation. Under the acquisition agreement, the Department obtained an approximately 74.5% ownership interest in a $300 million acquisition of leases of gas-producing property in Sublette County, Wyoming. This acquisition provided approximately 2.75% of the Department's average daily natural gas requirements for Fiscal Year 2023-24. No increase to this natural gas-producing program is expected at this time, however further capital investment in such program will be re-evaluated if market conditions change and the price of natural gas rises.

The Department obtains its remaining natural gas requirements through a competitively bid spot purchase program or through forward physical gas purchases for a specified period of time. The price of natural gas delivered into Southern California has fluctuated over the past few years and the Department expects prices to continue to fluctuate. To mitigate the effects of natural gas price volatility, the Department includes as part of the Electric Rates certain pass-through cost adjustments that provide recovery of natural gas and other fuel costs. See "ELECTRIC RATES – Rate Setting." In addition, the City Council enacted an ordinance to authorize the Department to enter into financial hedge contracts with respect to natural gas purchases to stabilize fuel costs for native load. See "Note (8) Derivative Instruments" of the Department's Power System Financial Statements, attached hereto as Appendix A. Under this ordinance, the Department's General Manager also may enter into biogas supply agreements for a period not to exceed ten years, so long as certain conditions are met. The use of natural gas swaps, derivatives and other price hedging arrangements are subject to risk management policies and review procedures established by the Board. The Department has developed a natural gas procurement strategy that includes a program of entering into financial hedges with various counterparties that have permitted terms of up to ten years and are intended to mitigate customer exposure to gas price volatility. The policy permits up to 75% of the Department's natural gas requirements to be hedged through various measures (including such financial hedges), although the amount hedged in a given year may vary.

As of December 31, 2024, the Department had entered into financial natural gas hedges in various notional amounts per Fiscal Year for each Fiscal Year through Fiscal Year 2029-30 with an aggregate notional amount of approximately 78.3 million MMBtu. These financial hedges cover up to approximately 43% of the Department's natural gas requirements based on the latest budget for the Fiscal Years through 2029-30. Tables describing the notional amount for specified Fiscal Years and the durations of the hedges, as well as a discussion of the credit, basis and termination risks associated with the Department's financial natural gas hedges as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, can be found in Note (8).

The Department has previously used a physical delivery natural gas hedge program that was designed to hedge up to 50% of its forecasted usage. However, due to the limitation of gas injections at the SoCalGas Aliso Canyon storage facility, there is some uncertainty about intrastate gas transmission capacity available for electric generators. Consequently, the Department reduced the amount of forward physical gas purchased and limited the term of forward purchases based on the Department's quarterly term plan forecasting periods.

The Department has firm interstate natural gas transportation capacity on the Kern River Pipeline System. The total amount of capacity is sufficient to transport 92% of the average amount of natural gas needed

for the Los Angeles Basin Stations under current Department forecasts. Additional interstate pipeline capacity, if needed, is acquired through federally-approved capacity brokering programs or through gas purchases bundled with interstate transportation delivered into the SoCalGas intrastate system.

Intrastate transportation and balancing services are provided to the Department by SoCalGas sufficient to meet 100% of the Los Angeles Basin Stations' requirements under SoCalGas's Basic Transportation Service program ("BTS"). This enables the Department to deliver Kern River Pipeline System gas to the BTS receipt points in the State.

As of December 31, 2024, approximately 45% and 34% of the Department's projected natural gas needs have been hedged for Fiscal Year 2025-26 and Fiscal Year 2026-27, respectively, through financial natural gas hedges and gas reserves. This ratio declines such that by Fiscal Year 2029-30, approximately 13% of projected natural gas needs are hedged. The Department typically hedges a higher percentage of its natural gas needs as the operating year approaches. The goal of the current natural gas hedging program is to hedge up to five years forward from the current Fiscal Year, with the next Fiscal Year hedged up to 50% and the fifth Fiscal Year hedged up to 10%. The Department periodically reviews the goals of its natural gas hedging program.

The SoCalGas Aliso Canyon underground natural gas storage facility in the Porter Ranch area of Los Angeles leaked between October 23, 2015 and February 18, 2016 and was ordered to cease its injections by State agencies until testing of all operating wells was completed. The volume in this storage field, SoCalGas's largest, was reduced for safety reasons to a maximum of only 41 billion cubic feet ("BCF"), from its design maximum of 86 BCF. In August 2023, the CPUC approved an increase in the allowable storage at the facility to 68.6 BCF. With the CPUC's August 31, 2023 vote to increase the Aliso Canyon interim storage limit, the agency also ended SoCalGas's need to comply with the Aliso Canyon Withdrawal Protocol as part of the implementation of that decision. In reaching its August 2023 decision, the CPUC determined that restrictions on Aliso Canyon contributed to the prior year's natural gas price spikes and that removal of the Commission's storage level limitation would provide a significant tool to mitigate future gas price spikes. There have been no localized natural gas curtailments impacting the Department and there have been no impacts to the Department from SoCalGas operations thus far. In December 2024, the CPUC approved a proposed decision to create a process to reassess the need for the Aliso Canyon gas storage facility as demand for natural gas declines. The decision establishes a specific natural gas peak demand target, which is the level at which it determined Southern California peak demand can be served without Aliso Canyon. Beginning in June 2025, the CPUC will issue biennial assessments with a recommendation of the appropriate Aliso Canyon inventory based on natural gas demand reduction levels and reliability and economic analyses. When the forecasted peak day demand for two years out decreases to the target level, and an assessment shows that Aliso Canyon could be closed without jeopardizing reliability or just and reasonable rates, the CPUC will open a proceeding to review the assessment's conclusions and address any relevant issues related to permanent closure and decommissioning of the gas storage facility.

Water Supply for Department-Owned Generating Units

Water required for the operation of generating stations owned by the Department is secured from a number of sources. The Harbor Generating Station, Haynes Generating Station and Scattergood Generating Station use Pacific Ocean water for power plant cooling purposes. However, the Department is undertaking a long-term program of replacing the coastal generating units to eliminate the use of ocean water at these three locations in part to meet requirements of the SWRCB and the City's plans to eliminate the future use of once-through-cooling for these plants and replace them with clean energy alternatives. See "FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY – Environmental Regulation and Permitting Factors – *Water Quality – Cooling Water Process – State Water Resources Control Board" and "– Regional Requirements – Thermal Discharges at Harbor Generating Station and Haynes Generating Station."* The Valley Generating Station, which is located inland, utilizes recycled water for cooling.

Spot Purchases

The Department purchases energy from the Bonneville Power Administration ("BPA") and other Pacific Northwest utilities under short-term "spot" arrangements to be delivered over the Pacific DC Intertie. For further information on the Pacific DC Intertie, see "– Transmission and Distribution Facilities – *Pacific DC Intertie and Sylmar Converter Station*." These purchases are used by the Department in conjunction with other resources for Power System operation. In addition, purchases of energy are made from other entities located in the Southwest. Spot purchases have generally been made at prices that permit economical operation of the Power System and that are comparable to the Department's costs for producing power from its own resources.

The availability of economical energy on the spot market has fluctuated greatly in recent years. Historically, the Department has not been dependent on such purchases to meet its customers' requirements. Although the Department currently continues to find economical spot purchase opportunities (including some for renewable energy), it cannot predict the future availability of power from either the Pacific Northwest or the Southwest for purchases at prices below the Department's costs for producing power from its own resources. The Department has increased its volume activity with the Cal ISO, including the purchase and sale of energy, as well as providing ancillary services, when excess capacity exists on its system.

Cogeneration and Distributed Generation

Currently thermal cogeneration installed in the Department's service area consists primarily of cogeneration projects of industrial and commercial customers. This totals approximately 387 MW nameplate capacity. Some cogeneration projects sell excess energy to the Department under interconnection agreements.

Distributed generation (the generation of electricity at or near the point of use) within the Department's service area currently consists primarily of cogeneration projects at customer facilities. Distributed generation also includes smaller generating units such as solar photovoltaic cells, fuel cells, micro-turbines and other smaller combustion engines. The Department manages a new technology demonstration program to assess the viability of some of these technologies. The Department also supports the development of new technologies through customer incentive programs. See "– Renewable Power Initiatives" and "– Energy Efficiency." These technology advancements may change the nature of energy generation and delivery and may materially affect the operating and financial position of the Department. For example, behind-the-meter resources such as cogeneration, demand response, and energy efficiency may have the effect of reducing customer demand, potentially diminishing revenue for the Department. On the other hand, if such resources are able to be successfully deployed during peak demand hours, this could reduce the Department's need to procure additional utility-scale resources to meet that peak demand.

Excess Capacity

The Department uses its extensive transmission network to sell excess generating capacity into the California, Northwest and Southwest energy markets. Net income from those sales is used to reduce costs to the Department's retail customers (primarily by applying revenues to the costs of capital improvements or toward an electric rate stabilization account in the Incremental Electric Rate Ordinance). With equipment outages, retirement of equipment, anticipated load growth and changes in GHG regulations which impact emission allowances, the Department anticipates that revenue from excess energy sales will be less certain than in the past. Wholesale revenues, as shown in "SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION" under "OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Financial Information," have accounted for less than 2% of overall Power System revenues in recent years.

Transmission and Distribution Facilities

Electricity from the Department's power generation sources is delivered to customers over a complex transmission and distribution system. To deliver energy from generating plants to customers, the Department owns and/or operates over approximately 15,000 miles of alternating current ("AC") and direct current ("DC")

transmission and distribution circuits operating at voltage classes ranging from 120 volts to 500 kV, of which over approximately 11,000 miles are above ground. In addition to using its transmission system to deliver electricity from its power generation resources, under the OATT the Department transmits energy for others through such system when surplus transmission capacity is available and such transmission is permitted by the Master Resolution. As the operating agent of the Pacific DC Intertie, the Southern Transmission System, the Mead-Adelanto Transmission Project and certain Navajo-McCullough transmission facilities (all such facilities being described below), the Department, at the direction of and for the benefit of the respective co-owners/participants, transmits energy for the co-owners of, or participants in, these facilities.

Pursuant to AB 1890, signed into law on January 1, 1997, as part of the deregulation of the State electric industry, municipal utilities such as the Department were encouraged, but not required, to transfer operational control of their electric transmission facilities to the Cal ISO. The Department owns and operates in excess of 25% of the transmission facilities in the State. While the Department has not transferred operational control of its transmission facilities to the Cal ISO, the Department interacts with the Cal ISO on a regular basis. The Department serves as the scheduling coordinator for the delivery of that portion of the Department's energy that requires use of any part of the Cal ISO grid. The Department also coordinates with the Cal ISO with respect to some lines that are jointly owned by the Department and others. The Department is responsible for the costs associated with its use of the Cal ISO grid. The Department is registered as a participant in wholesale transactions in the Cal ISO market.

On April 1, 2021, the Department began participating in Cal ISO's Western EIM. The Western EIM is a real-time energy market that provides sub-hourly dispatch of participating resources for balancing supply and demand every five minutes, using the least-cost energy. As a Western EIM participant, the Department voluntarily provides excess energy capacity for dispatching to other participating utilities, while maintaining control of its generation assets and ratemaking authority. The Western EIM also provides an opportunity for the Department to purchase low-cost excess energy. The Department is participating voluntarily in order to access resources across a larger geographic area that includes eleven western states and the Canadian Province of British Columbia. Through its participation, the Department has experienced benefits from purchasing low cost energy during periods of high generation from renewables, a reduction in GHG emissions, as well as financial benefits from selling energy to the market during periods of low supply and higher prices. This helps lower the cost of delivery of power to its customers, and foster integration of renewable energy. In December 2024, the Board approved an implementation agreement for the Department's future participation in the Cal ISO's Extended Day-Ahead Market ("EDAM"). EDAM is a voluntary, wholesale energy market designed to optimize the availability of energy on existing transmission line infrastructure in the Western United States. Cal ISO's EDAM is expected to launch in 2026. Through participation in EDAM, the Department and other utilities will be provided with a preview of anticipated surplus energy days in advance, which is expected to help mitigate renewable energy curtailments and GHG emissions. It is anticipated that the Department will officially enter the EDAM market in mid-2027.

Legislation considered from time to time by the U.S. Congress and the State could potentially increase the level of jurisdictional control over the generation, transmission and distribution assets that comprise the Department's Power System and could encourage voluntary participation by the Department in a regional transmission organization. The City opposes any participation in a regional transmission organization that would be mandatory. The Department monitors any potential restrictions regarding control of transmission rates, authority to finance the Power System using bonds and use of the Power System to deliver electric power to the City.

Certain transmission facilities available to the Department are discussed below.

Southern Transmission System. The Southern Transmission System (the "STS") is an approximately 490-mile, ±500 kV DC transmission line from the Intermountain Generating Station, near Delta, Utah, to Adelanto, California, together with an AC/DC converter station at each end of the line. The STS is owned by IPA and is one of three major components of the IPP. See "– Jointly-Owned Generating Units and Contracted Capacity Rights in Generating Units – *Intermountain Power Project*." After the completion of an upgrade to its

capacity in December 2010, a maximum of 2,400 MW can be transmitted over the STS. The Department's entitlement in the capacity of the STS is currently approximately 1,428 MW and is expected to increase to 2,172 MW in 2027 as a result of the Department increasing its share of the STS to 90.5% in accordance with the IPP Renewal Power Sales Contract. IPA is undertaking an approximately $2.7 billion renewal project to refurbish or replace the existing Adelanto Converter Station and Intermountain Converter Station with new HVDC stations on available land adjacent to the existing converter stations at Adelanto and IPP, which replacement components are currently scheduled for commercial operation on various dates through April 2028. The new converter stations will tie into the existing AC switchyards and connect to the existing DC transmission line. The schedule and cost estimate for the STS renewal project reflect design changes authorized by the IPA board of directors in November 2023 to facilitate an increase in the capacity of the STS from 2,400 to 3,000 MW to be undertaken in the future. The Department entered into a transmission service contract with SCPPA in 1983 to define the terms for transmission service on a "take-or-pay" basis for the Department's 59.5% entitlement right to capacity in the STS that it assigned to SCPPA in order for SCPPA to incur indebtedness sufficient to generate funds to finance the original construction of the STS. This service provides for the transmission of energy from the Intermountain Converter Station to the Adelanto Converter Station until 2027. The Department has entered into a renewal transmission service contract with SCPPA for the same purpose as the original transmission service contract on a "take-or-pay" basis to allow SCPPA to be able to continue handling financings of the STS (including financing for costs of the ongoing upgrades to the Switchyard and converter station replacements) for the remainder of the term of the Department's participation in the IPP until 2077. SCPPA has issued bonds to finance a portion of the costs of the STS renewal project. See "OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Take-or-Pay Obligations."

Northern Transmission System. The Northern Transmission System (the "NTS") includes two approximately 50-mile, 345 kV AC transmission lines from IPP to the Mona Substation in Northern Utah, and one approximately 144-mile, 230 kV AC transmission line from IPP to the Gonder Substation in Nevada. The capacity from IPP to Mona is 1,400 MW; the capacity from Mona to IPP is 1,200 MW; the capacity from IPP to Gonder is 200 MW; and the capacity from Gonder to IPP is 117 MW. The NTS was constructed for the delivery of power from IPP to certain municipalities in Utah and certain cooperative purchasers. Capacity on the NTS is available to the Department through the IPP Excess Power Sales Agreement. The Department can have up to a maximum NTS share allocation of 43.141% of the total capacity depending on the generation deemed excess by the 29 Utah municipalities and cooperatives that have access to such power. Under the IPP Agreement for Sale of Renewal Excess Power, which will take effect in June 2027, the Department will be provided with firm transmission rights to approximately 50% of the total capacity on each of the sections of the NTS. The Department can have up to a maximum NTS share allocation of 100% of the total NTS capacity depending on the generation deemed excess by the Utah municipalities and cooperatives that have access to such power post-2027. See "– Jointly-Owned Generating Units and Contracted Capacity Rights in Generating Units – *Intermountain Power Project*."

Pacific DC Intertie and Sylmar Converter Station. The Pacific DC Intertie is an approximately 846-mile, ±500 kV DC transmission system that connects Southern California to the hydroelectric and wind generation resources of the Pacific Northwest. A maximum of 3,210 MW can be transmitted over the entire Pacific DC Intertie System. The Department owns a 40% interest in the southern portion of the Pacific DC Intertie from the Nevada-Oregon border to its southern terminus at the Sylmar Converter Station in Sylmar, California and is the operating agent of the southern portion of the Pacific DC Intertie. The northern portion of the Pacific DC Intertie is owned and operated by BPA and extends from the Nevada-Oregon border to BPA's Celilo Station in The Dalles, Oregon.

Devers-Palo Verde Transmission Line. The Devers-Palo Verde Transmission Line is an approximately 250-mile, 500 kV AC line owned by Edison that connects the PVNGS with the Devers Substation outside Desert Hot Springs, California. As part of an exchange agreement, the Department purchases up to 368 MW of bi-directional firm transmission service on the Devers-Palo Verde Transmission Line from Edison (the "Devers-Palo Verde Agreement") at the rate being charged by the Cal ISO for that same service. The Devers-Palo Verde transmission path now consists of the Devers-Colorado River and Colorado River-Palo Verde transmission lines. The Department has the right to terminate the service upon 12 months written notice.

Mead-Phoenix Transmission Project. The Mead-Phoenix Transmission project is an approximately 259-mile, 500 kV AC transmission line which originates at the Westwing substation in Phoenix, Arizona, connects with the Mead substation near Boulder City, Nevada and terminates at the Marketplace substation nearby. The Mead-Phoenix Transmission Project is currently owned by SCPPA, APS, Salt River Project, Western and Startrans IO, L.L.C. In 2016, SCPPA, on behalf of the Department, acquired an additional interest in the Mead-Phoenix Transmission Project for the benefit of the Department through the purchase of the M-S-R Public Power Agency ("M-S-R") ownership share (11.5385% of the Westwing-Mead component and 8.09930% of the Mead-Marketplace component) of the Mead-Phoenix Transmission Project. After such acquisition, the Department's share is 57.732% of SCPPA's member-related interests in the Westwing-Mead component of the Mead-Phoenix Transmission Project (SCPPA's member-related interests comprise 29.8462% of the entire Westwing-Mead component of the Mead-Phoenix Transmission Project) and 39.6459% of SCPPA's member-related interests in the Mead-Marketplace component of the Mead-Phoenix Transmission Project (SCPPA's member-related interests comprise 30.5075% of the entire Mead-Marketplace component of the Mead-Phoenix Transmission Project). A maximum of 1,923 MW can be transmitted over the Westwing-Mead component of the Mead-Phoenix Transmission Project, of which the Department has an entitlement share of 332 MW. A maximum of 2,600 MW can be transmitted over the Mead-Marketplace component of the Mead-Phoenix Transmission Project, of which the Department has an entitlement share of 315 MW. The Department's average share of the Mead-Phoenix Transmission Project components is 50.39% of SCPPA's member-related interests in the Mead-Phoenix Transmission Project. The Department has entered into transmission service contracts with SCPPA that obligate the Department until 2030 to pay for its share of SCPPA's member-related interests in the Mead-Phoenix Transmission Project on a "take-or-pay" basis as an operating expense of the Power System. Payments made by the Department associated with SCPPA's member-related interests in the Mead-Phoenix Transmission Project include a share of the fixed operating costs and debt service on bonds issued by SCPPA for SCPPA's member-related interests in the Mead-Phoenix Transmission Project. See "OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Take-or-Pay Obligations."

Mead-Adelanto Transmission Project. The Mead-Adelanto Transmission Project is an approximately 202-mile, 500 kV AC transmission line between the Adelanto substation, near Victorville, California and the Marketplace substation, near Boulder City, Nevada. The Mead-Adelanto Transmission Project was constructed by its owners, currently, SCPPA, Western and Startrans IO, L.L.C., in connection with the Mead-Phoenix Transmission Project. In 2016, SCPPA, on behalf of the Department, acquired an additional interest in the Mead-Adelanto Transmission Project for the benefit of the Department through the purchase of M-S-R's 17.5% ownership share of the Mead-Adelanto Transmission Project. After such acquisition, the Department's share is 48.878% of SCPPA's member-related interests of the Mead-Adelanto Transmission Project (SCPPA's member-related interests comprise 85.4167% of the entire Mead-Adelanto Transmission Project). A maximum of 1,291 MW can be transmitted over the Mead-Adelanto Transmission Project, of which the Department has an entitlement share of 539 MW. The Department has entered into transmission service contracts with SCPPA that obligate the Department until 2030 to pay for its share of SCPPA's member-related interests in the Mead-Adelanto Transmission Project on a "take-or-pay" basis as an operating expense of the Power System. Payments made by the Department associated with SCPPA's member-related interests in the Mead-Adelanto Transmission Project include a share of the fixed operating costs and debt service on bonds issued by SCPPA for SCPPA's member-related interests in the Mead-Adelanto Transmission Project. See "OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Take-or-Pay Obligations."

Navajo-McCullough Transmission Line. The Navajo-McCullough Transmission Line is a 274-mile, 500 kV AC transmission line that originates at the Navajo Project near Page, Arizona, connects through the Crystal Substation near Las Vegas, Nevada and terminates at the McCullough substation, near Boulder City, Nevada. The Department owns 48.9% of the Navajo-McCullough Transmission Line, which was constructed as a part of the now-retired Navajo Generating Station. The Crystal Substation was constructed by NV Energy. NV Energy owns 100% of the Crystal Substation on behalf and for the benefit of the Navajo Project, including the Department.

Eldorado Transmission System. The Eldorado Transmission System's major components are the 59-mile, 500 kV AC Mohave-Eldorado transmission line, the 500 kV Mohave Switchyard, the Eldorado substation,

which is comprised of a 220 kV switchyard and a 500 kV switchyard, and two parallel 15-mile 220 kV AC Eldorado-Mead transmission lines. Pursuant to a Co-Tenancy and Operating Agreement, the Department is a 30% co-owner of the Mohave Switchyard, a 29.3% co-owner of the 500 kV switchyard, an 11.3% owner of the 220 kV switchyard, and a 15.1% co-owner of the transformers between the 500 kV and 220 kV switchyards, each of which is a part of the Eldorado Substation. The Department's ownership represents 716 MW of capacity on the Mohave-Eldorado transmission line and 215 MW of capacity on the two parallel 15-mile 220 kV AC Eldorado-Mead transmission lines.

Barren Ridge Renewable Transmission Project. The Barren Ridge Renewable Transmission Project involved the expansion of the Barren Ridge Switching Station in order to increase the 3,119 MVA transmission capacity of renewable energy flowing into the Los Angeles Basin from generating facilities in Owens Valley, Kern County and the Tehachapi Mountains by 2,000 MVA.

Projected Capital Improvements

The Department is currently finalizing its Power System capital improvement program for Fiscal Year 2025-26 through Fiscal Year 2029-30. The Department expects to present the final Power System capital improvement plan for Fiscal Year 2025-26 through Fiscal Year 2029-30 to the Board on _____, 2025 for the Board's approval. The following discussion about the capital improvement program reflects is preliminary and subject to change. The final Power System capital improvement program for Fiscal Year 2025-26 through Fiscal Year 2029-30 that will be presented to the Board on _____, 2025 could possibly change to some extent from the program described below and elsewhere in this Official Statement.

The detailed plans for and costs of projects to be undertaken in connection with the re-building of areas affected by the Palisades Fire are being developed. The Power System capital improvement program for Fiscal Year 2025-26 through Fiscal Year 2029-30 reflects certain preliminary estimates of anticipated expenditures associated with the re-building over the five-year period. However, these estimates are preliminary and are expected to change as the plans are further developed and the recovery efforts continue.

The Department has developed a series of Power System resource plans with each plan updating and refining the previous plan. The plans are developed in conjunction with the Department's strategic planning to meet its goals of continuing to provide reliable service to customers, maintaining a competitive price for the Power System's services and providing environmental leadership. Such resource plans act as guidance for the Department in implementing more specific short-term and long-term financial plans.

Based on the Department's December 2024 Retail Electric Sales and Demand Forecast, the Department anticipates that gross customer electricity consumption will increase from Fiscal Year 2022-23 to Fiscal Year 2032-33 at a forecasted rate of approximately 1.53% per year without consideration of the Department's measures to promote energy efficiency and distributed generation. That load growth rate reflects, in the later part of the ten-year planning period, increases due in part to fuel switching in the transportation sector including the increase of plug-in hybrid and battery electric vehicles. In accordance with the Power System's recent resources plans, significant energy efficiency measures have been planned and are being implemented as a cost effective resource, along with support for customer solar projects. The Department achieved its energy efficiency goal of 15% energy efficiency savings by 2020 and is now focused on an additional 3,434 GWhs of energy savings by 2035. Enhancement and expansion of electric transmission resources will enable access to renewable energy resources. Certain in-basin energy projects will assist in integrating intermittent renewable resources into the Power System. Capital investments in the transmission and distribution system, including new business service and electric feeder lines, are required to support future growth. New control and monitoring systems are needed to continue to provide reliable and secure system operations. See " – Power System Reliability Program" below.

Power System Reliability Program. A significant power outage in 2006 caused the Department to conduct an evaluation of its electrical infrastructure and led to the development of a comprehensive distribution-focused power reliability program initially referred to as the "Power Reliability Program" with the following major components: (a) mitigation of problem circuits and stations based on the types of outages specific to the

facility, including among other things, timely, permanent repairs of distribution circuits after a failure and fixing poorly performing circuits, (b) proactive maintenance and capital improvements that take into account system load growth and the inspections and routine maintenance that must take place to identify problems before they occur, (c) replacement cycles at the facilities that are in alignment with the equipment's life cycle such as replacing aging underground cables, overhead poles and circuits and substation equipment and (d) replacement of overloaded transformers. In 2013, another evaluation was completed and the program was expanded and renamed the "Power System Reliability Program." The Power System Reliability Program assesses all Power System assets affecting reliability in an integrated and comprehensive manner and proposes corrective actions as well as capital expenditures designed to minimize future outages and maintain reliability in the short and long term. The Power System Reliability Program includes the establishment of metrics and indices to help prioritize infrastructure replacement and expenditures for all major functions of the Power System, including distribution, transmission, generation, and substations. The Power System Reliability Program has been and is anticipated to be updated on an annual basis to adjust to varying Power System conditions and resource allocations.

Projected Capital Expenditures. As indicated in the table below, for Fiscal Year 2025-26 through Fiscal Year 2029-30, the Department expects to invest approximately $18.0 billion in capital improvements to the Power System. *The information presented in the table below has been developed in conjunction with the preparation of the Department's preliminary budget for Fiscal Year 2025-26 and, as described above, is subject to change.*

EXPECTED CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS TO THE POWER SYSTEM
FIVE-YEAR PERIOD BEGINNING JULY 1, 2025*
(in Millions)

	5-Year Totals
Infrastructure: Various Generation Station Improvements	$ 3,743
Energy Efficiency	1,039
Power System Reliability Program	7,313
Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS): Wind Projects, Renewable Energy Project Development, Renewable Transmission Projects, RPS Storage	3,395
Power System Resource Plan	12
Shared Services: Facilities, Customer Services, Fleet	2,537
Total Power System Capital Improvements	$18,038

Source: Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles.
* *Preliminary, subject to change.*
Note: Total may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

The table below indicates, for Fiscal Year 2025-26 through Fiscal Year 2029-30, the expected funding sources for the capital improvements to the Power System expected for such Fiscal Years. *The information presented in the table below has been developed in conjunction with the preparation of the Department's preliminary budget for Fiscal Year 2025-26 and, as described above, is subject to change.*

**EXPECTED FUNDING SOURCES FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS TO THE POWER SYSTEM*
(in Millions)**

Fiscal Year Ending (June 30)	Internally Generated Funds	External/Debt Financing	Total Capital Expenditures[(1)]
2026	$960	$1,696	$2,656
2027	1,255	2,268	3,523
2028	1,559	2,541	4,100
2029	1,482	2,706	4,188
2030	1,243	2,328	3,571
	$6,499	$11,539	$18,038

Source: Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles.
** Preliminary, subject to change.*
(1) Net of reimbursements to the Department.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

The particular programs and commitments for capital improvements to the Power System are subject to review by Department stakeholders and others. The estimated costs of, and the projected schedule for, the expected capital improvements to the Power System and the Department's other capital projects are subject to a number of uncertainties. The ability of the Department to complete such capital improvements may be adversely affected by various factors including: (i) estimating errors, (ii) design and engineering errors, (iii) changes to the scope of the projects, (iv) delays in contract awards, (v) material and/or labor shortages, (vi) unforeseen site and subsurface conditions, (vii) adverse weather conditions or natural disasters, (viii) contractor defaults, (ix) labor disputes, (x) unanticipated levels of inflation, (xi) environmental issues, (xii) the ability to access the capital markets at particular times and (xiii) delays in approvals of rate increases. No assurance can be given that the proposed projects will not cost more than the current budget for these projects. Any schedule delays or cost increases could result in the need to issue additional obligations and may result in increased costs to the Department. All payments of project costs associated with projected capital improvements are subject to Board approval.

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OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Department's service area consists of the City, where over 1.5 million customers are served, and certain areas of Inyo and Mono Counties in the State, where approximately 5,211 customers are served. As of [December 31, 2024] 33% of the Power System's total energy sales (measured in MWhs) were to residential customers, 59% to commercial and industrial customers and the remaining 8% to all other purchasers. Revenues from residential customers, commercial/industrial customers, and other customers were approximately 36%, 60%, and 4% of total revenue, respectively.

Summary of Operations

The table below provides certain operating information with respect to the Power System.

POWER SYSTEM
SELECTED OPERATING INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

	Six Month Period Ended December 31		Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
Operating Statistics	**2024[1]**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Net Energy Load[2]	12,691	12,313	22,994	23,859	23,997	23,797	24,096
Net Hourly Peak Demand (MW)	6,251	5,453	5,453	6,216	4,911	6,106	5,637
Annual Load Factor (%)	54.93	61.09	48.00	43.81	55.79	44.49	48.66
Electric Energy Generation, Purchases and Interchanges[2]							
Generation[3][4]	8,291	8,859	16,384	17,172	17,194	17,281	17,947
Purchases[4]	5,721	4,718	8,876	9,148	9,440	8,988	7,295
Miscellaneous Energy Receipts[2]	0	408	96	–	–	705	470
Total Energy[2]	14,012	13,986	25,356	26,320	26,634	26,974	25,712
Less:							
Miscellaneous Energy Deliveries[2][5]	10	0	--	426	511	–	–
Losses and System Uses[2]	1,060	1,975	2,833	2,386	2,595	4,479	3,879
On-System Sales[2]	12,942	12,011	22,523	23,508	23,528	22,495	21,833
Sales of Energy[2]							
Residential	4,176	3,845	7,077	7,736	7,383	7,707	7,218
Commercial and Industrial	7,471	7,302	13,954	13,959	14,092	13,220	14,030
All Other	968	301	1,026	1,722	1,891	2,087	1,050
Total	12,615	11,448	22,057	23,417	23,366	23,014	22,298
Number of Customers – (Average, in thousands):							
Residential	1,458	1,448	1,453	1,440	1,430	1,414	1,405
Commercial and Industrial	128	128	128	128	128	126	126
All Other	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Total	1,593	1,583	1,588	1,575	1,565	1,547	1,538

Source: Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles.

(1) Data for the six-month period ended December 31, 2024 is preliminary and subject to change. Results for the first six months of Fiscal Year 2024-25 may not be indicative of results for full Fiscal Year 2024-25.

(2) Thousands of MWhs.

(3) Does not include energy generated at Hoover Power Plant for plant use and for the use of the Bureau of Reclamation and the cities of Boulder City, Nevada; Burbank, California; Glendale, California and Pasadena, California.

(4) Purchases from SCPPA are classified as Generation for quarterly results and Purchases for Fiscal Year end results.

(5) Deliveries include transmission loss energy paybacks and control area inadvertent interchange.

Financial Information

The tables below provide certain financial information with respect to the Power System.

POWER SYSTEM
SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION
(Dollars in Thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Six Month Period Ended December 31		Fiscal Year Ended June 30[1]				
	2024[2]	2023	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Operating Revenues							
Residential	$ 929,160	$ 798,930	$1,679,399	$1,717,646	$1,637,120	$1,614,033	$1,360,648
Commercial and Industrial	1,524,026	1,402,753	3,036,936	2,857,601	2,784,691	2,492,138	2,372,533
Sales for resale[3]	80,680	106,632	118,193	326,347	230,160	186,706	61,455
Other[4]	15,684	4,260	(9,160)	56,945	(58,211)	(24,399)	12,655
Total Operating Revenues	$2,549,550	$2,312,575	$4,825,368	$4,958,539	$4,593,760	$4,268,478	$3,807,291
Average Revenue per kWh Sold[5]							
Residential	0.223	0.208	0.237	0.222	0.222	0.209	0.189
Commercial and Industrial	0.204	0.192	0.218	0.205	0.198	0.189	0.169
Average Annual Residential Usage[6]	3	3	5	5	5	5	5
Operating income	$ 437,080	$ 317,206	$ 771,963	$ 742,176	$ 800,988	$ 744,139	$ 363,981
As % of revenues	17.1%	13.7%	16.0%	15.0%	17.4%	17.4%	9.6%
Adjusted Change in Net Position, excluding Power Transfer and including accounting change[7]	$ 425,137	$ 319,966	$ 829,356	$ 833,815	$ 532,290	$ 633,942	$ 320,065
Adjusted Change in Net Position, including Power Transfer and accounting change[7]	$ 205,825	$ 75,271	$ 584,661	$ 601,772	$ 307,275	$ 415,587	$ 90,152

Source: Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles.

(1) Derived from the Power System Financial Statements (except for usage statistics).

(2) Data for the six-month period ended December 31, 2024 is preliminary and subject to change. Results for the first six months of Fiscal Year 2024-25 may not be indicative of results for full Fiscal Year 2024-25.

(3) Includes sales of power and transmission services to other utilities.

(4) Net of Uncollectible Accounts.

(5) The calculated Average Revenue per kWh Sold is based on dividing reported Operating Revenues by customer class by volumes for that customer class, including deferred revenues. The actual customer rates may differ from these calculated figures due to a variety of factors, including (1) demand and energy charges for commercial rates, (2) changes in usage between rate tiers within a customer class and between years, and (3) other factors including customer classification issues.

(6) MWh use per residential customer.

(7) "Adjusted" indicates measurements of financial and/or operating performance that are not specifically disclosed in the Power System Financial Statements. Adjustments reflect the impact of the implementation of new accounting standards, particularly GASB No. 75, which resulted in the recording of certain OPEB liabilities and a corresponding reduction in net position.

POWER SYSTEM
SUMMARY OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE
(Dollars in Thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Six Month Period Ended December 31		Fiscal Year Ended June 30[1]				
	2024[2]	2023	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Operating Revenues							
Sales of Electric Energy:							
Residential	$ 929,160	$ 798,930	$1,679,399	$1,717,646	$1,637,120	$1,614,033	$1,360,648
Commercial and industrial	1,524,026	1,402,753	3,036,936	2,857,601	2,784,691	2,492,138	2,372,533
Sales for resale	80,680	106,632	118,193	326,347	230,160	186,706	61,455
Other[3]	15,684	4,260	(9,160)	56,945	(58,211)	(24,399)	12,655
Total Operating Revenues	$2,549,550	$2,312,575	$4,825,368	$4,958,539	$4,593,760	$4,268,478	$3,807,291
Operating Expenses							
Production:							
Fuel for Generation	$ 163,100	$ 197,839	$ 333,636	$ 435,524	$ 327,813	$ 228,697	$ 207,043
Purchased Power	623,906	584,545	1,220,759	1,448,692	1,309,505	1,301,394	1,242,068
Energy Cost	787,006	782,384	1,554,395	1,884,216	1,637,318	1,530,091	1,449,111
Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses	917,562	822,356	1,693,747	1,570,429	1,430,993	1,323,158	1,364,303
Adjusted Operating Expenses[4][6]	$1,704,568	$1,604,740	$3,248,142	$3,454,645	$3,068,311	$2,853,249	$2,813,414
Adjusted Operating Income[4][6]	$ 844,982	$ 707,835	$1,577,226	$1,503,894	$1,525,449	$1,415,229	$ 993,877
Other non-operating income and expenses, net	171,536	172,527	395,293	413,808	1,482	145,303	268,502
Contributions in aid of construction	20,770	30,706	70,492	76,942	100,865	103,459	57,692
Adjusted Change in Net Position[5][6]	$1,037,288	$ 911,068	$2,043,011	$1,994,644	$1,627,796	$1,663,991	$1,320,071
Debt Service							
Adjusted Interest[6][7]	272,161	262,826	536,274	517,818	479,482	459,413	454,074
Principal	223,610	214,040	214,040	190,315	187,683	179,405	171,925
Total debt service	$ 495,771	$ 476,866	$ 750,314	$ 708,133	$ 667,165	$ 638,818	$ 625,999
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	N/A	N/A	2.72	2.82	2.44	2.60	2.11
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	$ 407,902	$ 390,629	$ 805,263	$ 761,718	$ 724,461	$ 671,090	$ 629,896
Transfers to the Reserve Fund of the City	$ 219,312	$ 244,695	$ 244,695	$ 232,043	$ 225,015	$ 218,355	$ 229,913

Source: Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles.

(1) Derived from the Power System Financial Statements.

(2) Data for the six-month period ended December 31, 2024 is preliminary and subject to change. Results for the first six months of Fiscal Year 2024-25 may not be indicative of results for full Fiscal Year 2024-25.

(3) Net of Uncollectible Accounts.

(4) Represents total operating expenses and operating income, excluding depreciation, amortization, accretion and loss on asset impairment and abandoned projects.

(5) Represents change in net position before depreciation, amortization, accretion, interest, extraordinary loss and the Power Transfer.

(6) "Adjusted" indicates measurements of financial and/or operating performance that are not specifically disclosed in the Power System Financial Statements.

(7) Interest expense excluding amortization of debt premium.

Indebtedness

As of March 1, 2025, approximately $11.52 billion in principal amount of debt of the Department payable from the Power Revenue Fund was outstanding. Of such amount, approximately $10.18 billion in principal amount is fixed-rate bonds and approximately $[1.34] billion in principal amount is variable-rate bonds [(all or a portion of which is expected to be refunded by the Series [A][B] Bonds)]. In connection with the Department's expected five-year capital improvements to the Power System, the Department anticipates that it will fund approximately $8.6 billion of the costs of the capital improvements with proceeds of previously issued Bonds and additional debt payable from the Power Revenue Fund to be issued and/or incurred through June 30, 2029. See "THE POWER SYSTEM – Projected Capital Improvements" and "Note (9) Long-Term Debt" of the Department's Power System Financial Statements, attached hereto as Appendix A – "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS."

Certain of the Department's outstanding debt are "federally subsidized direct-pay" bonds, for which, instead of the interest being tax-exempt, the Department receives a subsidy payment from the Treasury Department equal to 35% of the interest paid or up to 70% of the tax credit rate determined by the Treasury Department, depending on the type of federally subsidized direct-pay bonds. Pursuant to certain federal budget legislation adopted in August 2011, starting as of March 1, 2013, the government's subsidy payments were reduced as part of a government-wide "sequestration" of many program expenditures. The amount of the reduction of the subsidy payment has ranged from a high of 8.7% in 2013 to a low of 5.7% for federal fiscal years 2021 through 2031. The amount of this reduction for the Power System has been less than $1.5 million annually and such reductions of approximately $1.2 million annually for the currently outstanding federally subsidized direct-pay bonds are presently scheduled to continue through September 30, 2031.

Congress can terminate, extend, or otherwise modify reductions in subsidy payments due to sequestration at any time. In addition, under the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, an increase in the federal deficit caused by a new tax or entitlement spending law could trigger further sequestration reductions to non-exempt mandatory spending programs, absent a waiver either as part of the triggering law or in subsequent legislation. If the sequestration reduction rate were to increase to 100%, the reduction in subsidy payments for the Power System would currently be approximately $19.5 million annually.

On May 25, 2023, the Department entered into a revolving credit agreement (the "Wells RCA") with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association ("Wells Fargo") in a principal amount not-to-exceed $300 million outstanding at any one time; provided that the Department can request that Wells Fargo increase the available commitment under the Wells RCA by an additional $200 million, with approval of such increase being at the sole discretion of Wells Fargo. As of March 1, 2025, the Department had no borrowings outstanding under the Wells RCA payable from either the Power Revenue Fund or the Water Revenue Fund. Under the Wells RCA, which expires on May 22, 2026, amounts due may be paid by the Department at any time at its option and in the event of default under the Wells RCA, amounts outstanding would be due immediately. The Department expects to pay principal amounts due under the Wells RCA payable from the Power Revenue Fund from proceeds of subsequent borrowings or from reserves available to the Power System. Amounts borrowed under the Wells RCA payable from the Power Revenue Fund are considered Parity Obligations under the Master Resolution. The Department does not believe that its obligations with respect to the Wells RCA will result in a default under the Department's other Parity Obligations.

For more information about the Department's variable rate bonds, including their associated liquidity facilities (as applicable) as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, see "Note (9)(d) Variable Rate Bonds" of the Department's Power System Financial Statements, attached hereto as Appendix A – "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS."

In addition, as of March 1, 2025, the Department was obligated on a "take-or-pay" basis under power purchase or transmission capacity contracts for debt service payments (its share representing approximately $3.01 billion principal amount of bonds) and for operating and maintenance costs of the related projects. The Department has entered into, and may in the future enter into additional, "take-or-pay" contracts in connection with renewable energy projects and other projects undertaken by the joint powers agencies in which it participates. The Department's obligations to make payments under such "take-or-pay" contracts are unconditional payment obligations. See "– Take-or-Pay Obligations" for the "take-or-pay" contracts the Department has entered as of March 1, 2025. All such commercial paper and "take-or-pay" contract obligations rank on a parity with the Department's Bonds as to payment from the Power Revenue Fund.

Take-or-Pay Obligations

The Department entered into the IPP Contract and the IPP Excess Power Sales Agreement to purchase a share of the output of the IPP. See "THE POWER SYSTEM – Jointly-Owned Generating Units and Contracted Capacity Rights in Generating Units – *Intermountain Power Project*." The Department is also a member of SCPPA and participates in a number of SCPPA projects, including a number of renewable energy projects. See "THE POWER SYSTEM – Renewable Power Initiatives." The Department's obligations to make payments with respect to the IPP and the SCPPA projects in which it participates are unconditional "take-or-pay" payment obligations, obligating the Department to make such payments as operating expenses of the Power System whether or not the applicable project is operating or operable, or the output thereof is suspended, interfered with, reduced, curtailed or terminated in whole or in part. The IPP Contract, the IPP Excess Power Sales Agreement and the agreements with respect to the SCPPA projects (other than with respect to projects in which the Department is the sole participant) contain certain step-up provisions obligating the Department to pay a share of the cost of any deficit in funds for operating expenses, debt service, other costs related to the project and reserves as a result of a defaulting participant. The Department's participation and share of bond debt service obligation (without giving effect to any provisions requiring the Department to contribute to any deficiencies upon default by another participant) as of March 1, 2025, for each of the foregoing projects are shown in the following table:

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POWER SYSTEM
TAKE-OR-PAY OBLIGATIONS FOR BONDS
As of March 1, 2025
(Dollars in Millions)
(Unaudited)

	Principal Amount of Outstanding Debt	Department Participation	Department Share of Principal Amount of Outstanding Debt[6]
Intermountain Power Agency			
IPP	$ 113[1]	48.62%[2]	$ 55[1]
IPP (Renewal Project)	1,695	71.44	1,211
Southern California Public Power Authority			
Mead-Adelanto Transmission Project	14	100.00[3]	14
Mead-Phoenix Transmission Project	11	100.00[3]	11
Linden Wind Energy Project	75	100.00[4]	75
Milford Wind Corridor Phase I Project	65	92.50[5]	60
Milford Wind Corridor Phase II Project	59	100.00[4]	59
Southern Transmission System (STS)	101	59.50[5]	60
STS (Renewal Project)	1,238	90.50[5]	1,120
Windy Point Project	149	100.00[4]	149
Apex Power Project	193	100.00[5]	193
Total	$3,713		$3,007

Source: Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles.

(1) Represents a portion of the IPP and SCPPA debt issued to finance costs of the IPP repowering project and STS renewal project, the Department's share of the bond debt service obligation for which is payable in accordance with the terms of, and the Department's participant share under, the IPP Contract prior to the effective date of the Renewal Power Sales Contract in June 2027. See "THE POWER SYSTEM – Jointly-Owned Generating Units and Contracted Capacity Rights in Generating Units – *Intermountain Power Project*."

(2) Includes the Department's obligations under the IPP Contract (48.617%) but does not include the Department's obligations under the IPP Excess Power Sales Agreement as described under the caption "THE POWER SYSTEM – Jointly-Owned Generating Units and Contracted Capacity Rights in Generating Units – *Intermountain Power Project*."

(3) The bonds remaining outstanding relate to the additional interest acquired by SCPPA solely for the benefit of the Department.

(4) Equals the Department's share of SCPPA's and the City of Glendale's entitlements. See "THE POWER SYSTEM – Renewable Power Initiatives."

(5) Equals the Department's share of SCPPA's entitlement.

(6) In addition to outstanding principal, the Department is obligated to pay its share of interest on outstanding debt and annual operating and maintenance costs. See Note (5) in Appendix A – "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS" for additional information.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of parts due to rounding.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY AND OTHER INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The following regulatory programs and other factors affect the Department and the electric utility industry and should be considered when evaluating the Department and considering an investment in the Series [A][B] Bonds. The Department cannot predict at this time whether any additional legislation or rules will be enacted which will affect the Power System's operations, and if such laws or rules are enacted, what the costs to the Department might be in the future because of such action. This discussion does not purport to be exhaustive and these matters are subject to change after the date hereof. See "THE DEPARTMENT," "ELECTRIC RATES," "THE POWER SYSTEM – Projected Capital Improvements," "OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION" and Appendix A – "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS" for additional information relating to the Department.

California Climate Change Policy Developments

State regulatory agencies such as CARB and the CEC are pursuing a number of regulatory programs designed to reduce GHG emissions and encourage or mandate renewable energy generation. The following is a summary of certain programs. See also "–Environmental Regulation and Permitting Factors" below.

GHG Regulations. In September 2006, the Global Warming Solutions Act was signed into law. This law established the State's target to reduce Statewide GHG emissions back to 1990 levels by 2020, which represented a reduction of approximately 25% Statewide. In September 2016, SB 32, an amendment to the Global Warming Solutions Act, was signed into law, and established a new target to reduce Statewide GHG emissions 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. In September 2022, AB 1279, the California Climate Crisis Act, was signed into law. AB 1279 establishes a State policy to achieve net zero GHG emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, to achieve and maintain net negative GHG emissions thereafter, and to ensure that by 2045, Statewide anthropogenic GHG emission are reduced to at least 85% below the 1990 levels.

CARB implemented the Global Warming Solutions Act through regulations (the "Cap-and-Trade Regulations") that imposed a declining economy-wide limit or cap on GHG emissions from major sources within the State, including the electricity generation industry, and allocates the aggregate emissions limit through the distribution of allowances, or emission credits.

The Cap-and-Trade Regulations require all regulated entities, including the Department, to report annual GHG emissions and to obtain and surrender GHG emission allowances and/or offsets for each metric ton of GHG emissions. Cap-and-trade compliance covers GHG emissions from in-state fossil-fueled power plants, as well as imported electricity from out-of-state resources such as the IPP. In addition, the Department may indirectly bear compliance costs for purchased electricity.

The Department, like other electric utilities, receives an administrative allocation of allowances to cover its expected GHG emissions. Entities that emit GHGs at levels above those for which they receive administrative allocations, if any, must purchase the additional allowances they require at the quarterly CARB auctions or from other entities in the secondary market. The Department believes that, if its administrative allowance allocation is not sufficient to cover GHG emissions from all of the Department's generation and purchases of electricity to serve retail customer load, the Department could obtain additional allowances by participating in the CARB auctions or the secondary market. When the Department sells electricity in the wholesale market, it is required to purchase allowances to cover GHG emissions for those wholesale electricity sales. The cost of those allowances is included in the electricity price paid by the wholesale buyer.

In July 2017, CARB adopted amendments to the Cap-and-Trade Regulations, which included a 40% reduction in the Statewide GHG emissions cap between 2021 and 2030. CARB granted administrative allowance allocations to electrical distribution utilities such as the Department for the 2021 to 2030 compliance period. Based on the 2021-2030 allowance allocation established in the 2017 amendments to the Cap-and-Trade Regulation, the Department believes that the cost of compliance with the current Cap-and-Trade Regulations for retail customer load will be substantially covered by the administrative allocation of allowances and/or existing rate adjustments and anticipated rate increases through 2030. Therefore, the Power System is expected to be able to continue to comply with these amendments with minimal impact to its finances or operations in connection with the implementation of the Power System's resource plan. However, as described below, CARB has initiated the process for further updates to the Cap-and-Trade Regulations. The scope of the potential amendments to be considered include, among other things, the removal of allowances from the annual allowance budget commencing in 2026 (further reducing the Statewide GHG emissions cap), revising the allowance allocation to electrical distribution utilities based on recent forecasts, and adding a requirement for POUs to consign all their allocated allowances to auction similar to investor-owned utilities. The Department could be adversely affected in the future if its GHG emissions exceed its allowance allocation or if it has to consign (sell) all of its allocated allowances to the auction and is required to purchase compliance instruments on the market to cover its emissions to meet its retail load obligations.

In July 2017, AB 398 was signed into law to extend the State's Cap-and-Trade Regulations from 2021 to 2030. The bill cleared both houses with a 2/3 supermajority vote, which protects the legislation from certain legal challenges. Under AB 398, CARB was directed to address the following: establish a price ceiling, offer non-tradeable allowances at two price containment points below the price ceiling, transfer current vintages unsold for more than 24 months to the allowance price containment reserve, evaluate and address allowance overallocation concerns, set industry assistance factors for allowance allocation, and establish allowance banking rules. AB 398 was passed in conjunction with two companion bills: AB 617, which strengthens the monitoring of criteria air pollutants and toxic air contaminants in local communities, and Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 1 ("ACA-1"), which created a special Greenhouse Gas Reduction Reserve Fund in the State Treasury, into which all new money collected from the auction of cap-and-trade allowances is to be deposited beginning January 1, 2024 until the effective date of legislation that appropriates money from the fund. The money is then to be appropriated to the existing Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, from which money is allocated to 75 California Climate Investment programs administered by 23 State agencies to reduce GHG emissions and provide environmental, economic, and public health benefits. A minimum of 35% of California Climate Investments are required to benefit priority populations including disadvantaged communities and low-income communities and households.

In December 2018, CARB approved amendments to the Cap-and-Trade Regulations to make the cap-and-trade program consistent with AB 398 requirements. The amendments to the Cap-and-Trade Regulations went into effect on April 1, 2019. The Department does not expect that its continued compliance with these amendments will have a material adverse effect on the operations or financial condition of the Power System.

In February 2023, CARB issued a market notice regarding potential changes to the Cap-and-Trade Regulations. Topics to be considered include banked allowances, evaluation of the program caps within the context of the 2022 Scoping Plan goals, conducting electricity sector and industrial sector leakage studies, updates to offset protocols, addressing the new Extended Day Ahead Market (EDAM) for electricity, protecting low income households from disproportionate impacts of energy prices, and carbon dioxide sequestration and removal projects developed under the SB 905 Carbon Capture, Removal, Utilization, and Storage Program. Informal rulemaking activity, including a series of public workshops to discuss potential amendments to the Cap-and-Trade Regulations, commenced in June 2023. The potential amendments of interest to the Department include: revisions (reductions) to the 2026 through 2030 electrical distribution utility allowance allocation based on the most recent forecasts and RPS target; a proposed new requirement for POUs to consign all their allocated allowances to auction similar to investor-owned utilities; the phasing out of the RPS adjustment credit for firmed/shaped electricity imports; how reducing the cap-and-trade program allowance budget (the cap) would increase allowance prices; adding the new EDAM to the outstanding emissions leakage calculation; and providing benefits to low-income customers and disadvantaged communities. In April 2024, CARB posted the Standardized Regulatory Impact Assessment ("SRIA") for the Cap-and-Trade Regulations. The SRIA is an initial economic evaluation of potential changes to the cap-and-trade program and is one of the steps CARB must take prior to updating the Cap-and-Trade Regulations. In July 2024, CARB held a workshop to discuss potential revisions to the cap-and-trade program emission allowance budget to achieve the more ambitious emission reduction targets of 48% by 2030 and 85% by 2045, including the removal of 180 to 265 million allowances in aggregate from budget years 2026 through 2030. In October 2024, CARB posted another market notice to inform market participants about the timing and topics for the upcoming amendments to the Cap-and-Trade Regulations. CARB has indicated that the formal rulemaking proposal is expected to be made available for public comment sometime in early 2025, and the amendments are anticipated to take effect starting in 2026.

GHG Emissions Performance Standard and Financial Commitment Limits. Pursuant to SB 1368 (Chapter 598, Statutes of 2006), the CEC adopted a GHG emissions performance standard ("EPS") for electric generating facilities of 1,100 pounds of CO_2 per MWh for "covered procurements" by POUs, such as the Department. SB 1368 also prohibits POUs from making any "long-term financial commitment" in connection with "baseload generation" that does not satisfy the EPS. Generally, a "long-term financial commitment" is any new or renewed power purchase agreement with a term of five years or more, the purchase of an interest in a new power plant or any investment, other than routine maintenance, in an existing power plant that is designed and intended to extend the life of the plant by more than five years or results in an increase of 50 MW or more

in its rated capacity. "Baseload generation" means a power plant that is intended to operate at an annualized capacity factor of 60% or more.

California Renewable Portfolio Standard. The State's legislature and executive branch have been active in promoting increasingly stringent renewable energy procurement requirements since 2002. Early efforts established a standard of 20% of renewable electricity generation by 2017. Since then, both legislative and executive branch initiatives have raised that standard in multiple phases.

In April 2011, SBX 1-2, the California Renewable Energy Resources Act, was signed into law. SBX 1-2 established procurement targets for three compliance periods ("Compliance Periods 1 through 3") to be implemented by the procurement plan: 20% of the utility's retail sales were to be procured from eligible renewable energy resources by December 31, 2013; 25% by December 31, 2016; and 33% by December 31, 2020. The Department met the targets established by SBX 1-2 for each of Compliance Periods 1 through 3.

In October 2015, SB 350 was signed into law, which requires retail sellers and POUs, such as the Department, to make reasonable progress each year to ensure it achieves 40% of retail sales from eligible renewable energy resources by December 31, 2024, 45% of retail sales from eligible renewable energy resources by December 31, 2027, and 50% of retail sales from eligible renewable energy resources by December 31, 2030.

In September 2018, SB 100 was signed into law, further increasing statewide RPS targets for such periods by requiring retail electric sellers and POUs, such as the Department, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources so that the total kWhs of those products sold to retail end-use customers achieve 44% of retail sales by December 31, 2024 (which target the Department expects to have satisfied), 52% of retail sales by December 31, 2027, and 60% of retail sales by December 31, 2030. In addition, SB 100 establishes that it is the policy of the State that eligible renewable energy resources and "zero-carbon resources" supply 100% of retail sales of electricity to State end-use customers by December 31, 2045. Defining resources that constitute a "zero-carbon resources" will be subject to further regulatory proceedings of the CEC and CARB. The CEC has adopted updates to the RPS Enforcement Procedures for Publicly Owned Utilities which incorporate requirements set forth in SB 350 and SB 100, among other enacted bills. This includes implementing a major provision from SB 350 pertaining to long-term procurement of renewable resources, which requires, beginning January 1, 2021, that at least 65% of RPS procurement must be from contracts of 10 years or more in duration or in ownership or ownership agreements. The updated regulations became effective on July 12, 2021.

In September 2022, SB 1020 was signed into law. SB 1020, which revised the policy of the State established by SB 100 to provide that eligible renewable energy resources and "zero-carbon resources" supply 90% of all retail sales of electricity to State end-use customers by December 31, 2035, 95% by December 31, 2040, 100% by December 31, 2045, and 100% of electricity procured to serve all State agencies by December 31, 2035.

See "THE POWER SYSTEM – Renewable Power Initiatives" and "– Projected Capital Improvements" for a description of the Department's existing and potential renewable energy projects.

Biomass Legislation. In September 2016, SB 859 was signed into law. Among other things, SB 859 required certain electric utilities to enter into five-year contracts for at least 125 MW of biomass capacity with facilities that generate energy from feedstock harvested from (a) a byproduct of sustainable forestry management and (b) high fire-hazard zones. Due to the specific requirements of the law, the available facilities satisfying the requirements of the law are limited. The Department, SCPPA and the other POUs procured biomass capacity under contracts from two projects to satisfy the SB 859 requirements: (i) the ARP-Loyalton contract that ended in April 2023, from which the Department's contracted amount was 8.9 MW, and (ii) a five-year contract for 5.4 MW of capacity with Roseburg Forrest Products Co., in Weed, California, which began deliveries in February 2021. See "THE POWER SYSTEM – Renewable Power Initiatives – *Biomass Development*."

Energy Storage Legislation. In October 2017, SB 801 was signed into law, which required the Department, by June 1, 2018, to determine the cost-effectiveness and feasibility of deploying a minimum aggregate total of 100 MW of cost-effective energy storage solutions to help address the Los Angeles Basin's electrical system operational limitations resulting from reduced gas deliverability from the Aliso Canyon natural gas storage facility. Department staff performed analysis and found that a 100 MW battery energy storage system paired with solar generation at the grid would be cost effective by 2022. See "THE POWER SYSTEM – Renewable Power Initiatives – *Energy Storage Development*." To comply with such legislation, the Department has entered into PPAs for energy storage systems at the Eland Solar & Storage Center, Phase 1 and the Eland Solar & Storage Center, Phase 2.

Renewable Energy Policy Development. In August 2018 and March 2019, the CEC adopted the "Toward A Clean Energy Future, 2018 Integrated Energy Policy Report Update" (the "2018 IEPR Update"). The 2018 IEPR Update is composed of two volumes. The first volume (August 2018) is a high-level summary of the energy policies the State has implemented. This high-level summary includes (i) the State's participation in an international pact to reduce emissions and increase renewable electricity procurement to 33% by 2020 and 50% by 2030; (ii) continued support for incentives or mandates for more homes and business to install rooftop solar; (iii) an executive order calling for at least five million zero-emission vehicles on the State's roads by 2030 and an extensive expansion of charging and refueling infrastructure; and (iv) continued support for the development and implementation of an energy efficient program in existing buildings. The second volume (March 2019) provides updated analysis of issues raised in previous Integrated Energy Policy Reports, including "advancing then-Governor Brown's call to expand state adaptation activities through Executive Order B-30-15, with the goal of making the consideration of climate change a routine part of planning," as well as, "enhancing the resiliency of the electricity system while integrating increasing amounts of renewable energy." See "– Environmental Regulation and Permitting Factors – *Water Quality – Cooling Water Process – State Water Resources Control Board*" below.

Legislation and Court Action Relating to Wildfires. In September 2016, SB 1028 was signed into law. SB 1028 requires each POU, including the Department, each IOU and each electric cooperative in the State to construct, maintain, and operate its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by those electrical lines and equipment. SB 1028 required the governing board of each POU to make an initial determination of whether its overhead electric lines and equipment pose a significant risk of catastrophic wildfire based on historical fires and local conditions. POU governing boards were required to independently make this determination based on all relevant information, including the CPUC's Fire-Threat Map which was adopted by the CPUC in January 2018 (discussed below). On September 5, 2018, the Board determined that the Power System's overhead electrical lines and equipment do not pose a significant risk of causing a catastrophic wildfire. Prior to the enactment of SB 1028, the Department has had an active fire prevention plan since 2008, which includes construction standards, a vegetation management program, and an inspection and maintenance program.

SB 901, which was signed into law in September 2018, amends certain provisions of SB 1028. Under SB 901, among other things, POUs, such as the Department, are required to prepare a wildfire mitigation plan annually (initially, beginning by January 1, 2020). SB 901 requires the POU to contract with a qualified independent evaluator to review and assess the comprehensiveness of its plan. The report of the independent evaluator is to be made available to the public and presented at a public meeting of the POU's governing board. Consistent with the requirements of SB 901 and subsequent legislation (AB 1054 discussed below), the Department updates its wildfire mitigation plan on an annual basis, with comprehensive revisions and independent evaluator reviews occurring every three years.

In 2017, the CPUC adopted a work plan for the development and adoption of the CPUC Fire-Threat Map. On the CPUC Fire-Threat Map, any area in a Tier 2 fire-threat area is depicted as an "elevated risk (including likelihood and potential impacts on people and property) from utility associated wildfires" and any area in a Tier 3 fire-threat area is depicted as an "extreme risk (including likelihood and potential impacts on people and property) from utility associated wildfires." Based on the Department's wildfire mitigation plan dated June 2024, approximately 13.8% of the Power System's overhead distribution power lines fall within a Tier 2

area and approximately 0.5% of the Power System's overhead distribution power lines fall within a Tier 3 area. Additionally, approximately 6.3% of the Power System's overhead transmission power lines fall within a Tier 2 area and approximately 8.6% of the Power System's overhead transmission power lines fall within a Tier 3 area. The Department has not modeled a total destruction scenario in Tier 2 and Tier 3 areas of its service territory because such areas represent a small portion of the Power System's service territory; but the Department believes that based on the low density of the property in the applicable Tier 2 and Tier 3 areas, the potential property damage is expected to be relatively low. In these applicable Tier 2 and Tier 3 areas, the Department continues to replace wooden pole assets with alternative material poles, install covered conductors where feasible, equip poles for high wind load in order to resist fire damage, and employ a robust vegetation management program to further mitigate wildfire risk exposure.

AB 1054 was signed into law by Governor Newsom in July 2019. AB 1054 requires POUs to submit their wildfire mitigation plans for annual review to a then newly created California Wildfire Safety Advisory Board (the "CWSAB"), with comprehensive revisions submitted every three years. The Department's 2023 wildfire mitigation plan was a comprehensive update, meeting the requirements of AB 1054. The Department continues to submit its wildfire mitigation plan to the CWSAB on an annual basis. The Department was required to submit its 2024 annual update to the Department's wildfire mitigation plan to the CWSAB by July 1, 2024, which submittal was made on June 27, 2024, in satisfaction of the requirement. On December 4, 2024, the CWSAB adopted its guidance advisory opinion for the 2025 wildfire mitigation plans of POUs, based upon its review of the 2024 annual updates submitted by the POUs to their wildfire mitigation plans. The advisory opinion includes the CWSAB's recommendations to POUs for the development of updates for the POUs' 2025 wildfire mitigation plans and future comprehensive wildfire mitigation plans. The Department is required to submit its next annual update to the Department's wildfire mitigation plan by July 1, 2025.

In March 2025, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (hereinafter, "CalFire") released updated wildfire hazard severity zone maps for the Southern California region. These updated maps identify areas as "moderate," "high," and "very high" wildfire hazard severity zones in "local responsibility areas," where local fire departments are responsible for responding to fires, in order to reflect zones in California that are susceptible to wildfires. The updated maps increase the acreage in the City that is identified as a "very high" wildfire hazard severity zone and add identified areas of "moderate" and "high" wildfire hazard severity zones (which categories were not previously included in earlier versions of the CalFire fire hazard severity zone maps). These wildfire hazard severity zone maps differ from the CPUC Fire-Threat Maps referenced above. The CPUC Fire-Threat Map is designed specifically for identifying areas where there is an increased risk for utility associated wildfires. The updated CalFire wildfire hazard severity zone maps are being evaluated by the Department for their impact on future wildfire mitigation plans.

AB 1054 also establishes a new wildfire fund for IOUs to pay for eligible, uninsured third-party damage claims arising from future covered wildfires. Participation in the wildfire fund is exclusive to IOUs. Each of the major IOUS in California are now participating in the Wildfire Fund. POUs, such as the Department, are not eligible to participate in or receive funding for wildfire claims from the Wildfire Fund.

A number of wildfires occurred in the State in the last several years. Under the doctrine of inverse condemnation (a legal concept that entitles property owners to just compensation if their private property is damaged by a public use), California courts have imposed liability on utilities in legal actions brought by property holders for damages, where the inherent risks in the utilities' infrastructure, as deliberately designed, constructed or maintained, are determined to be a substantial cause of damage to the property. Thus, if the inherent risks associated with the facilities of a utility, such as its electric distribution and transmission lines, are determined to be the substantial cause of the plaintiff's damages, and the doctrine of inverse condemnation applies, the utility could be liable without having been found negligent. SB 1028, SB 901 and AB 1054 do not alter inverse condemnation law, which is rooted in the California Constitution. How any future legal developments addressing the State's inverse condemnation doctrine, and liability issues for utilities in the context of wildfires in particular, could be significant for the electric utility industry, including the Department.

See "LITIGATION" for information about current litigation regarding wildfires and "THE DEPARTMENT – Insurance" for information about the Department's current insurance coverage for wildfires.

See also "INTRODUCTION – Los Angeles 2025 Wildfire Event" for information regarding the wildfire event that occurred in the City in January 2025.

Environmental Regulation and Permitting Factors

General. Numerous environmental laws and regulations affect the Power System's facilities and operations. The Department monitors its compliance with laws and regulations and reviews its remediation obligations on an ongoing basis. The following topics highlight some of the major environmental compliance issues affecting the Power System:

Air Quality – Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) Emissions. The Department's four Los Angeles Basin power plants are subject to the Regional Clean Air Incentives Market ("RECLAIM") NOx regulations adopted by the SCAQMD. In accordance with these regulations, SCAQMD established annual NOx allocations for stationary source facilities based on historical emissions with a declining emissions cap. These allocations are in the form of RECLAIM trading credits ("RTCs"). Facilities can comply with RECLAIM by purchasing RTCs from the RECLAIM market, installing emission controls, and/or reducing operations. The Department has installed emission control equipment at its power plants to reduce NOx emissions. The Los Angeles Basin Stations are all equipped with emission control equipment. As a result of the installation of NOx control equipment and the modernization of existing electric generating units, the Department has had sufficient RTCs to meet its native load requirements for normal operations under the NOx RECLAIM regulation.

In March 2017, the SCAQMD adopted the 2016 Air Quality Management Plan and included a control measure to achieve an additional five tons per day NOx reduction as soon as feasible but no later than 2025, and to transition the RECLAIM program to a command-and-control regulatory structure requiring Best Available Retrofit Control Technology ("BARCT") as soon as feasible.

In July 2017, AB 617 was signed into law, which addresses criteria pollutants (including NOx) and toxic air contaminants at stationary sources. RECLAIM facilities are subject to the BARCT requirements of AB 617.

The market-based RECLAIM program is being transitioned to a command-and-control regulatory structure. The RECLAIM program was originally scheduled to end on December 31, 2023 but is now expected to extend past 2025 after the EPA's approval of the State Implementation Plan and the resolution of outstanding issues with the New Source Review ("NSR") Program. The Los Angeles Basin Stations will transition from RECLAIM to a source-specific NOx rule for electric generating units that will include NOx limits reflecting BARCT. SCAQMD Rule 1135, the "command-and-control" rule for electric generating units, was adopted in November 2018. Instead of receiving an annual allocation of emission credits, electric generating units will be required to meet a NOx emission limit. The NOx emission limit for simple cycle gas turbines is 2.5 parts per million ("ppm") while the NOx emission limit for combined cycle gas turbines is 2.0 ppm. Under the rule, failure to meet the NOx limits by the December 31, 2023 compliance date would prohibit out-of-compliance generating units from operating. To comply with the SCAQMD Rule 1135 NOx limit of 2.5 ppm for simple cycle gas turbines, the existing selective catalytic reduction equipment for the Department's simple cycle combustion turbines at the Harbor Generating Station and the Valley Generating Station were tuned. To meet the SCAQMD Rule 1135 NOx limit of 2.0 ppm for combined cycle gas turbines, the combustors of the combined cycle gas turbines at the Harbor Generating Station were upgraded with dry low NOx combustors. The upgrade of the Harbor Generating Station's combined cycle gas turbine combustors began construction in October 2023 and completed commissioning in April 2024. The Harbor Generating Station's combined cycle unit is currently operational and is in compliance with the Rule 1135 NOx emission limit since its return to service in April 2024. The Department does not expect the modifications to have a material adverse effect on the operations or financial condition of the Power System. The remaining electric generating units at the Los Angeles Basin Stations either already meet the NOx limits or are exempt from the rule. On January 7, 2022, Rule 1135 was amended to

reference startup and shutdown provisions as defined in SCAQMD Rule 429.2, which establishes requirements during startup and shutdown and exempts units regulated under Rule 1135 from NOx emission limits during startup and shutdown.

Regulatory Actions Under the Clean Air Act. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") regulates GHG emissions under existing law by imposing monitoring and reporting requirements, and through its permitting programs. Like other air pollutants, GHGs are regulated under the Clean Air Act through the Prevention of Significant Deterioration ("PSD") Permit Program and the Title V Permit Program. A PSD permit is required before commencement of construction of new major stationary sources or major modifications of a major stationary source and requires best available control technologies to control emissions from the new or modified stationary source. Title V permits are operating permits for major sources that consolidate all Clean Air Act requirements (arising, for example, under the Acid Rain, New Source Performance Standards, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, and/or PSD programs) into a single document and the permit process provides for review of the documents by the EPA, state agencies and the public. GHGs from major natural gas-fired facilities are regulated under both permitting programs through performance standards imposing efficiency and emissions standards.

In May 2023, the EPA proposed new carbon pollution standards for coal and natural gas-fired power plants. As originally proposed, this rule would establish CO_2 emissions limits and guidelines for new gas-fired combustion turbines, existing coal, oil and gas-fired steam generating units, and certain existing gas-fired combustion turbines. The proposal included the following elements, in each case reflecting the application of best systems for emissions reduction ("BSER"), taking into account costs, energy requirements and other statutory factors: (i) strengthening the current New Source Performance Standards for newly built fossil fuel-fired stationary combustion turbines (generally natural gas-fired); (ii) establishing emission guidelines for carbon pollution from existing fossil fuel-fired steam generating units (including coal, oil and natural gas-fired units) beginning January 1, 2030; and (iii) establishing emission guidelines for large, frequently used existing fossil fuel-fired stationary combustion turbines (generally natural gas-fired) beginning January 1, 2032 or January 1, 2035, depending on which BSER technology is pursued. Under the proposed rule, emissions standards would be established for different subcategories of power plants according to unit characteristics such as their capacity, their intended length of operation, and/or their frequency of operation. As proposed, the rule would generally require more CO_2 emissions control at fossil fuel-fired power plants that operate more frequently and for more years and would phase in increasingly stringent CO_2 requirements over time. The standards would be based on emission control methods that can be installed at the plants, including technologies such as carbon capture and sequestration/storage ("CCS"), low-GHG hydrogen co-firing, and natural gas co-firing; however, the determination of whether to implement such technologies or to comply with the proposed emissions limits by other means would be made by power plant operators and state regulators. Under the proposal, states would be required to submit compliance plans to the EPA within 24 months of the effective date of the adoption of the regulations. The Department participated in the rulemaking process.

In February 2024, the EPA announced that it would remove the elements that would have applied to existing natural gas-fired power plants from the final version of the rule. Instead, the EPA stated that it will commence a new rulemaking process that will apply to existing natural gas-fired plants and regulate additional pollutants.

On April 25, 2024, the EPA released the final rules for existing coal-fired and new natural gas-fired power plants that limits CO_2 emissions from existing coal-fired plants and new gas-fired combustion-turbine plants based on EPA's emissions guidelines. Multiple legal challenges were filed shortly thereafter including a stay request. In July 2024, the D.C. Circuit Court denied the stay request, but indicated they would expedite hearing the merits of the case. On October16, 2024, the Supreme Court issued an order denying requests to stay the rule, indicating that a stay was not necessary since compliance is not required until 2030 or 2032, by which time the D.C. Circuit is likely to have issued a decision on the merits of the case. Litigation over the rule continues in the D.C. Circuit. Oral arguments were heard on December 6, 2024. A decision is expected in the spring of 2025.

Under the final rule, for new baseload combustion turbines, the emission guidelines are based on BSER, which the EPA determined to be CCS with 90% capture of CO_2. Under the final rule, new combustion turbines with a capacity factor of 40% or more are baseload turbines and are subject to a CO_2 emission standard of 100 lb. CO_2/MWh, starting on January 1, 2032. Prior to 2032, the emission standard is between 800 to 900 lb. CO_2/MWh depending on the size of the unit. Intermediate turbines, which have a capacity factor between 20% and 40% will be subject to a standard of 1,170 lb. CO_2/MWh, which is based on efficient operation of simple cycle turbines. Low load turbines, which have a capacity factor of less than 20% are subject to a standard of 120-160 lb. CO_2/MMBtu, based on use of low-emitting fuel (e.g., natural gas and certain fuel oils). The standards under the final rule are technology-neutral, therefore allowing the affected sources to comply with the emission standard through hydrogen co-firing.

For existing oil and natural gas-fired steam electric generating units, standards are based on routine operation and maintenance with different levels of stringency based on the capacity factor. The emission standard for natural gas-fired units with a capacity factor of less than 8% is 130 lb. CO_2/MMBtu. Intermediate units with capacity factor of 8 to 45% are subject to an emission standard of 1,600 lb. CO_2/MWh while baseload units with capacity factor of 45% or more must comply with an emission standard of 1,400 lb. CO_2/MWh.

Coal-fired generating units that plan to cease operations prior to January 2032 are exempt from the final rule. Therefore, IPP's coal units will not be subject to the emission reduction obligations under the final rule. IPP's new natural gas units, which will be considered an existing natural gas-fired power plant, will also not be subject to this final rule but will be subject to the new rule being developed for existing gas-fired combustion turbines.

On March 12, 2025, the EPA announced plans to reconsider the final rules for existing coal-fired and new natural gas-fired power plants promulgated under the prior administration.

To help the EPA develop standards for reducing GHG emissions as well as criteria pollutant emissions from existing gas-fired combustion turbines in the power sector, the EPA opened a non-regulatory docket in March 2024. The non-regulatory docket included key framing questions on factors to consider when regulating emissions from existing gas turbines. The EPA requested stakeholders to provide responses to these questions and accepted comments from stakeholders through May 28, 2024. The Department submitted comments on the docket, asking the EPA to consider technical feasibility, cost-effectiveness, reliability, and the need for compliance flexibilities when developing the rule for existing gas units. In response to continued outreach by the EPA to solicit input on key areas of the upcoming rulemaking, the Department submitted a comment letter on October 15, 2024. The Department's comment letter reiterated the importance of grid reliability, compliance flexibilities, subcategorization, and relying on technologies that are viable for existing combustion units. EPA has not yet issued a proposed rule. The future of this rulemaking will be determined by the new Trump administration. See "FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY AND OTHER INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS – Changing Laws and Requirements."

See also "THE POWER SYSTEM – General," "– Department-Owned Generating Units," "– Jointly Owned Generating Units and Contracted Capacity Rights in Generating Units," "– Projected Capital Improvements," "– Energy Efficiency" and "– Renewable Power Initiatives."

Air Quality – Mercury. The Clean Air Act provides for a comprehensive program for the control of hazardous air pollutants ("HAPs"), including mercury. In February 2012, the EPA finalized a rule called the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards ("MATS") to reduce emissions of toxic air pollutants, including mercury, from coal- and oil-fired electric generating units, and subsequently amended the rule in 2013 and 2014. The MATS rule set technology-based emission limitation standards for mercury and other toxic air pollutants, based upon reductions available through the use of "maximum achievable control technology" at coal- and oil-fired electric generating units. The rule has minimal impact to IPP, the one remaining coal-fired plant that is a source of energy for the Department. IPP did not have to install control technology and EPA has deemed the IPP units as low-emitting electric generating units ("LEEs"). IPP is subject to periodic testing, work practice standards and recordkeeping requirements.

The State of Utah adopted minimum performance criteria for existing electric generating units and offset requirements for potential increases in mercury emissions from new or modified electric generating units. Utah's minimum performance criteria include a rule, effective January 1, 2012, that coal-fired power plants, such as IPP, meet a mercury emissions limit of 0.00000065 lb/MMBtu or have at least a 90% mercury removal efficiency. IPP complies with the Utah mercury standard.

In April 2023, the EPA published its proposed rule entitled "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants ("NESHAPs"): Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Review of the Residual Risk and Technology Review." The proposed rule establishes a lower mercury emissions standard for lignite coal, which does not apply to IPP. The rule also proposes to reduce the emissions standard for filterable particulate matter ("fPM") from 0.03 lb./MMBtu to 0.01 lb./MMBtu. In addition, it requires the owners and operators of existing coal-fired plants to only use a continuous emissions monitoring system ("CEMS") to demonstrate compliance with the new fPM standards. The EPA requested comments on the proposed rule, as well as on the possibility of reducing the compliance timeframe from three years to one year from the effective date.

On April 25, 2024, the EPA released the final NESHAPs rule (also referred to as the MATs rule) which finalizes the proposed change to the fPM emission standard from 0.03 lb./MMBtu to 0.01 lb./MMBtu. The final rule also requires that existing coal and oil-fired units utilize CEMS to demonstrate compliance with the fPM emission standard. The compliance date for affected coal-fired sources to comply with the revised fPM limit is three years after the effective date of the final rule. With IPP replacing the coal units with natural gas-fired units by 2025, IPP will not be subject to the more stringent requirements under the final MATS rule.

SCAQMD Air Quality Management Plan. The SCAQMD periodically prepares an overall plan, known as an Air Quality Management Plan (the "AQMP"), which include control measures to meet federal air quality standards and incorporate the latest technical planning information. The AQMP is a regional and multi-agency effort. In 2021, the Department participated in the stakeholder working group meetings dedicated to the development of the 2022 AQMP and the rules and rule amendments to implement the control measures included in the 2022 AQMP that could potentially impact the Department's operations. In December 2, 2022, the SCAQMD Board approved the 2022 AQMP, which aims for a 45% reduction in NOx emissions through this plan. In January 2023, CARB adopted the SCAQMD 2022 AQMP, and directed staff to submit the 2022 AQMP to the EPA as a revision to the California State Implementation Plan to achieve the federal air quality standard for ozone. As called for in the 2022 AQMP, SCAQMD has initiated separate rulemaking processes addressing the different proposed control measures cited in the AQMP, which are ongoing.

Water Quality – Cooling Water Process.

General. A cooling process is necessary for nearly every type of steam turbine electrical generating station. Once-through-cooling is the process where water is drawn from a source, pumped through equipment at a power plant to provide cooling and then discharged. In once-through-cooling, the water is not chemically changed in the cooling process; however, the water temperature can increase. The water drawn into the intake and the thermal discharges are regulated by the federal Clean Water Act and similar state law.

EPA Requirements. A final regulation implementing Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act ("Rule 316(b)") addresses the impacts of water intake by once-through-cooling systems. Rule 316(b) affects intake structures for power generating facilities that withdraw more than two million gallons per day for cooling purposes. The Department has determined it will comply with impingement mortality ("IM") and entrainment mortality ("EM") by replacing once-through-cooling with other technology by the deadline of 2029 negotiated with the SWRCB.

State Water Resources Control Board. The SWRCB established a separate statewide policy with respect to the Clean Water Act Section 316(b) in 2010 published as Section 2922 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations ("Regulation Section 2922"). The regulation generally requires all facilities subject to the Clean Water Act Section 316(b) to either use closed cycle cooling or flow reduction commensurate to that of wet closed

cycle. The Department owns three coastal generating stations that utilize once-through-cooling, that provide approximately 85% of the Department's in-basin generation and 39% of the total generating plant capacity owned by the Department, which are subject to Regulation Section 2922.

In July 2011, the SWRCB adopted an amendment to Regulation Section 2922 that accelerated the compliance dates for three coastal units and extended the compliance dates until 2024 for two coastal units and 2029 for the remaining four coastal units. In August 2023, the SWRCB adopted another amendment, extending the compliance date for the two units with a December 31, 2024 deadline to December 31, 2029. The new compliance schedule allows for both grid reliability and a financially sustainable path forward while making the equipment upgrades necessary to remove the coastal generating stations' units from utilizing once-through-cooling, shifting the focus from repowering to clean energy alternatives.

Regional Requirements – Thermal Discharges at Harbor Generating Station and Haynes Generating Station. The SWRCB's Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bay and Estuaries of California (the "California Thermal Plan") has different thermal criteria for discharges into estuaries and bays than it does for discharges into the ocean. The water discharges from Harbor Generating Station and Haynes Generating Station were originally permitted as ocean discharges. In January 2003, however, the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board ("LARWQCB") informed the Department that it (i) reclassified the Harbor Generating Station discharge as an enclosed bay discharge and that (ii) it intends to reclassify the Haynes Generating Station discharge as an estuary discharge during the next permit renewal. The Harbor Generating Station NPDES permit was renewed by the LARWQCB in July 2003, with the new enclosed bay classification and the associated, more stringent, permit limits. Based on the notice of intent to reclassify the Haynes Generating Station discharge and planned changes to be made to the Haynes Generating Station's flow volume, the Department has completed a hydrological model of the Lower San Gabriel River. Haynes discharges into the San Gabriel River, which in turn flows into the ocean. The hydrological study concluded that the estuary classification does not reflect current site conditions with the operation of the existing power plants. However, the LARWQCB stated that for regulatory purposes, the Lower San Gabriel River would likely represent an estuary. With this designation, the Haynes Generating Station would be unable to comply with the California Thermal Plan and other permit conditions without a permit variance. If the Department is unable to obtain a permit variance, the Haynes Generating Station facility could be limited or unable to operate. The LARWQCB has recognized the need to continue utilizing once-through cooling at the Haynes Generating Station through 2029 for electric grid reliability and is currently working with the Department on a solution for all discharge issues associated with the estuary designation, which could include the issuance of a variance or time schedule order (TSO).

Superfund. The federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, as well as State statutes, impose strict liability for cleanup costs upon those who generate or dispose of hazardous substances and hazardous wastes. The Department's past disposal practices may result in Superfund liability as previously approved disposal methods or sites become candidates for Superfund classification. In addition, under these statutes, the Department may be held liable for cleanup activities on property that it owns and operates, even if the conditions requiring cleanup existed before the Department's occupancy of a site. As a result, the Department may incur substantial, but presently unknown, costs as a participant in the cleanup of sites contaminated with hazardous substances or wastes.

Coal Combustion Residuals. In April 2015, the EPA promulgated the final coal combustion residuals ("CCR") rule, which regulates the disposal and management of CCRs as non-hazardous under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"). The final CCR rule became effective in October 2015.

Under the CCR rule, existing impoundments for managing CCR must either cease accepting CCR materials as of the rule's effective date, or implement a variety of measures to ensure that such facilities will not result in releases to the environment. One such requirement is that all such facilities be retrofitted with liners that are intended to prevent the migration to groundwater of contaminants found in CCR. In addition, the rule requires monitoring of groundwater to determine whether releases have occurred, and to contain or clean up any such releases that are discovered.

The IPP utilizes impoundments (ponds and landfills) for the management of CCR that are subject to the CCR rule. The IPP has met all interim compliance requirements for the new CCR rule including: setting up a public website and posting CCR operating records, developing new groundwater monitoring wells and sampling plans, beginning to sample groundwater wells quarterly, and developing and implementing a fugitive dust monitoring plan.

The Department believes that the IPP's CCR management facilities may not meet the design criteria required for surface impoundments and that releases of certain contaminants have occurred from the current, unlined impoundments. The Department understands that IPA has made notification that IPP will cease operations of the coal-fired boilers and switch to another fuel source for generation by 2028.

The Department estimated the IPP's total cost of compliance with the final CCR rule to fall within the range of $55 million to $70 million (in 2019 dollars) over a time period commencing in 2019 and ending between approximately 2025 and 2028 (except for long-term monitoring and maintenance, which would last approximately 30 years after closure). Of this total cost, the Power System would be responsible for a percentage equal to its total use of energy produced by IPP. For more information about IPP, see "THE POWER SYSTEM – Jointly-Owned Generating Units and Contracted Capacity Rights in Generating Units – *Intermountain Power Project*."

In November 2019, the EPA proposed revisions (Part A) to the CCR rule. The proposed revisions focused on closure requirements for impoundments and landfills. IPA had earlier opted to comply with the alternate closure requirement as provided in the original CCR rule. The 2019 revisions included additional requirements to obtain approval from the EPA to close impoundments in accordance with the alternate closure procedures. The 2019 revisions required a demonstration that includes a plan to mitigate potential risk to human health and environmental from CCR surface impoundments. The 2019 Part A revisions were finalized and published in the Federal Register in August 2020. On November 30, 2020, IPA submitted a request to the EPA that it meet the alternate closure procedures as described in the regulations. The EPA confirmed that IPP's demonstration was complete on January 11, 2022; however, as of December 2024, the EPA had not yet made a substantive determination on IPP's demonstration submission. Nonetheless, the April 2021 deadline to cease receipt of waste that would otherwise apply to the impoundments is tolled under the regulations because the IPP submitted a timely demonstration.

In February 2020, the EPA proposed a federal CCR permit program. Currently, the CCR rule is self-implementing (aside from the EPA approval required for Part A, as described above) and is enforced primarily though citizen suits which are decided in federal district courts. This program would not change the provisions of the regulations but the EPA will be able to review, approve, issue, and enforce the CCR regulations through the permit program. EPA carried out an extended public comment period on the proposed program, but as of December 2024, the program had not been finalized.

In March 2020, the EPA proposed more revisions (Part B) to the CCR rule including provisions to demonstrate equivalent alternate liners, using CCR for closing impoundments, and completion of closure by removal during post closure care period. The proposed revisions do not impact IPA's plan to follow alternate closure requirements. On April 25, 2024, the EPA released a final rule on the proposed closure option for units being closed by removal of CCR. The EPA is still considering other provisions from the proposed revisions that were not addressed in the final rule and may be addressed in a subsequent action.

Utah Senate Bill 161. The Utah Legislature enacted Utah Senate Bill 161 ("Utah S.B. 161") in its 2024 General Session, which became effective on May 1, 2024. The reported purpose of Utah S.B. 161 was to induce IPA to amend IPA's environmental permits to provide for the operation of at least one of the IPP coal-fired units after July 1, 2025, the date by which IPA has committed to cease operation of the IPP coal units permanently. Utah S.B. 161 also required IPA to grant an option to the State of Utah for the purchase of at least one of the IPP coal-fired units with such option to be effective for two years starting on July 2, 2025. Following the enactment of Utah S.B. 161, the governor of Utah called a special session of the Utah Legislature resulting in the enactment of Utah House Bill 3004 ("Utah H.B. 3004"), which became effective on June 21, 2024. Utah H.B. 3004 repealed

the provisions of Utah S.B. 161 relating to IPA amending its environmental permits. IPA continues, however, to be obligated to provide the purchase option to the State with respect to one of the IPP coal-fired units. Utah H.B. 3004 also directs a state agency, the Decommissioned Asset Disposition Authority (the "Utah Disposition Authority"), to submit an application to amend IPA's air permit to allow for a coal unit to operate after July 1, 2025. Utah H.B. 3004 also directs environmental regulators in the State of Utah to determine whether such an application would be granted if submitted by IPA. The Utah Disposition Authority has also been directed to determine the regulatory and commercial feasibility of operating an IPP coal unit after July 1, 2025, and to conduct a process for soliciting bids from qualified purchasers for the coal unit.

Prior to the enactment of H.B. 3004, IPA stated that Utah S.B. 161 purported to create obligations for IPA that are inconsistent with IPA's obligations under federal regulations and the IPP construction and operating permits issued under federal law; and that if IPA complied with Utah S.B. 161, as originally enacted, IPA may be subject to enforcement actions that could result in IPA being required to cease operation of the IPP coal units prior to the scheduled commercial operation date of the IPP repowering project and that may interfere with the construction and operation of the IPP repowering project. In public testimony with respect to Utah H.B. 3004, IPA management stated that the new bill made some important adjustments to the legislation and moved things in the right direction. IPA has indicated that it is still working to determine the impact of Utah S.B. 161, as modified by Utah H.B. 3004, and to identify the appropriate course of action in response to the recent enactments. The Department cannot predict the impacts of the new legislation on the operation of IPP or the construction and operation of the IPP repowering project.

Utah H.B. 70. During its 2025 General Session, the Utah Legislature enacted Utah House Bill 70 ("Utah H.B. 70"). The bill has been submitted to the governor of Utah and the bill will become effective upon the earlier of May 7, 2025, and the governor's approval of the bill.

The bill requires IPA to maintain, indefinitely (i) power to station service for both of the coal units, (ii) an ongoing connection of one of its coal units to the IPP Switchyard, and (iii) interconnection and switchyard facilities that will allow the remaining coal unit to be interconnected with the IPP Switchyard without the need for a new interconnection request. Utah H.B. 70 also creates the Utah Energy Council for, among other purposes, the purposes of taking title to one or both of the coal units and assuming operational responsibility for each coal unit it acquires from IPA. Utah H.B. 70 also repeals the provisions of the Utah Code establishing the Utah Disposition Authority (effectively dissolving the Utah Disposition Authority) and the provisions specifying the functions that the Utah Disposition Authority was to have performed.

IPA is working with engineering personnel to reconfigure the proposed connections of synchronous condensers to the IPP Switchyard (connecting three synchronous condensers to the IPP Switchyard at one point of interconnection as opposed to two synchronous condensers at one point of interconnection and one synchronous condenser at another). IPA is constructing the synchronous condenser facilities to provide sufficient spinning mass to allow for operation of the natural gas units as designed and to maintain the rating of IPA's transmission facilities. IPA has indicated that it believes that it will be able to comply with the requirements of Utah H.B. 70, though such requirements will result in additional costs to IPA and will diminish the redundancy that would have resulted from having two points of interconnection for the synchronous condensers to the IPP Switchyard. IPA does not anticipate that the impact of such costs on the budget for construction of the IPP repowering project will require the issuance of additional bonds by IPA.

Electric and Magnetic Fields. A number of studies have been conducted regarding the potential long-term health effects resulting from exposure to electric and magnetic fields created by high voltage transmission and distribution equipment. Additional studies are being conducted to determine the relationship between electric and magnetic fields and certain adverse health effects, if any. At this time, it is not possible to predict the extent of the costs and other impacts, if any, which the electric and magnetic fields concerns may have on electric utilities, including the Department.

For additional information regarding environmental matters, see "THE POWER SYSTEM – Jointly-Owned Generating Units and Contracted Capacity Rights in Generating Units – *Hoover Power Plant* –

Environmental Considerations" and " – Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station – Nuclear Waste Storage and Disposal."

Energy Regulatory Factors

Developments in the California Energy Market. In the late 1990s, the State restructured its electricity market so that regulated retail suppliers were required to purchase their customers' supply needs through a centralized, wholesale market. During portions of 2000 and 2001, wholesale market prices in the State became highly volatile. The volatility in wholesale prices that the State experienced in 2000 and 2001 was due to a number of factors, including flaws in the structure of the wholesale market and unlawful manipulation of the wholesale market. As discussed below, the wholesale market in the State has since been redesigned, and Congress has established mechanics for policing wholesale markets.

Volatility in electricity prices in the State may nevertheless return due to a variety of factors that affect the supply and demand for electric energy in the western United States. These factors include, but are not limited to, the adequacy of generation resources to meet peak demands, the availability and cost of renewable energy, the impact of GHG emission legislation and regulations, fuel costs and availability, weather effects on customer demand, the impact of climate change, wildfire mitigation and potential liability cost recovery, insurance costs, transmission congestion, the strength of the economy in the State and surrounding states and levels of hydroelectric generation within the region (including the Pacific Northwest). Volatility in electricity prices may contribute to greater volatility in the Power System's Power Revenue Fund from the sale (and purchase) of electric energy and, therefore, could materially affect the financial condition of the Power System. To mitigate price volatility and the Department's exposure on the spot market, the Department undertakes resource planning activities and plans for its resource needs. Of particular note, the Department has power supply contracts and other arrangements relating to its system supply of power that are of specified durations. See "THE POWER SYSTEM – Generation and Power Supply."

Energy Policy Act of 1992. The Energy Policy Act of 1992 ("EPAct 1992") made fundamental changes in federal regulation of the electric utility industry, particularly in the area of transmission access under sections 211, 212 and 213 of the Federal Power Act, 16 U.S.C. § 791a et seq. The purpose of these changes, in part, was to bring about increased competition among wholesale suppliers. As amended, sections 211, 212 and 213 authorize FERC to compel a transmission provider to provide transmission service upon application by an electricity supplier. FERC's authority includes the authority to compel the enlargement of transmission capacity as necessary to provide the service. The service must be provided at rates, charges, terms and conditions that are set by FERC. Electric utilities that are owned by municipalities or other public agencies are "transmitting utilities" that may be subject to an order under sections 211, 212 and 213. EPAct 1992 prohibits FERC from requiring "retail wheeling" under which a retail customer that was located in one utility's service area could obtain electricity from another source. An order by FERC to provide transmission might adversely affect the Power System by, and among other things, increasing the Department's cost of owning and operating transmission facilities and/or by reducing the availability of the Department's transmission resources for the Department's own use.

Energy Policy Act of 2005. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 ("EPAct 2005") addresses a wide array of matters that affect the entire electric utility industry, including the Department.

Subject to certain conditions and limitations, EPAct 2005 authorizes FERC to require an unregulated transmitting utility such as the Department to provide electric transmission services at rates that are comparable to those that the unregulated transmitting utility charges itself; and on terms and conditions (not relating to rates) that are comparable to those under which the unregulated transmitting utility provides transmission services to itself and that are not unduly discriminatory or preferential. FERC may compel open access in this context unless the order would violate a private activity bond rule for purposes of section 141 of the Code (as defined below). To date, FERC has chosen to exercise its authority on a case-by-case approach. Additionally, FERC has the authority to require the provision of transmission services in response to specific requests for service. See ELECTRIC RATES – Rate Regulation. Furthermore, should the Department purchase transmission services

from a public utility, as defined in the Federal Power Act, pursuant to the terms and conditions of FERC's *pro forma* OATT, the *pro forma* OATT requires the Department to provide the transmission provider it is purchasing transmission services from, comparable transmission service that it is capable of providing on similar terms and conditions over facilities and for the transmission of electric energy.

EPAct 2005 provides for criminal penalties for manipulative energy trading practices.

EPAct 2005 repealed the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, which prohibited certain mergers and consolidations involving electric utilities. EPAct 2005 gives FERC and state regulators access to books and records within holding companies that include regulated public utilities. In addition, FERC may oversee inter-affiliate transactions within such holding company systems. These provisions of EPAct 2005 are referred to as "PUHCA 2005." PUHCA 2005 does not apply to the Department but generally accommodates more combinations of assets within the electric utility industry.

EPAct 2005 requires the creation of national and regional electric reliability organizations to establish and enforce, under FERC's supervision, mandatory standards for the reliable operation of the bulk power system. The standards are designed to increase system reliability and to minimize blackouts. FERC has designated NERC as the national electric reliability organization. FERC has designated WECC as the regional reliability organization for utilities in the West, including the Department. Failure to comply with NERC and WECC standards exposes a utility such as the Department to penalties. NERC and WECC audit the Department's compliance with the reliability standards once every three years and, as indicated above, impose penalties for non-compliance. The Department has from time to time fallen short in meeting its regulatory and reporting requirements on a timely basis and either has self-reported or responded to audit findings from WECC. The Department does not believe that pending reporting and audit matters will have a material adverse effect on the Department's operations or financial position.

Under EPAct 2005, State IOUs were required to offer, to each of their classes of customers, a time-based rate schedule that would enable customers to manage their energy use through advanced metering and communications technology.

EPAct 2005 authorizes FERC to compel the siting of certain transmission lines if FERC determines that a state has unreasonably withheld approval.

EPAct 2005 promotes increased imports of liquefied natural gas and includes incentives to support the development of renewable energy technologies. EPAct 2005 also extends for 20 years the Price-Anderson Act, which provides certain protection from liability for nuclear power issues and provides incentives for the construction of new nuclear plants.

FERC Order 1920. On May 13, 2024, FERC issued Order No. 1920 ("Order 1920") to reform the planning of the nation's transmission system as well as the allocation of costs for new transmission projects. Order 1920, among other things, requires public utility (jurisdictional) transmission providers to conduct and periodically update long-term regional transmission planning to anticipate future needs, consider a broad set of benefits when planning new facilities, identify opportunities to modify in-kind replacement of existing transmission facilities to increase their transfer capability, propose methods of cost allocation to pay for selected long-term regional transmission facilities, and increase transparency regarding local transmission planning information. Order 1920 expands the role of states throughout the process of planning, selecting and determining how to pay for new transmission facilities. On November 21, 2024, FERC issued Order No. 1920-A, revising its original Order 1920 in response to numerous requests for rehearing and clarification. The revisions to Order 1920 provide state regulators with a larger role in the long-term regional transmission planning process, particularly in shaping scenario development and cost allocation, by requiring transmission providers to include state input about how future scenarios in the long-term regional transmission planning will be developed and to include any state-agreed cost allocation proposals in their compliance plans. Order 1920 reflects input FERC sought from interested parties on a variety of reforms aimed at expanding the nation's transmission grid to accommodate the surge of renewable generation expected in the next two decades to achieve aggressive

decarbonization goals of the Biden Administration and many states. As a municipal utility actively participating in the WestConnect regional transmission planning process, the Department has expressed its support of long-term regional transmission planning and its intent, in collaboration with WestConnect, to adhere to the principles of Order 1920. The Department is evaluating the implications of Order 1920 with respect to the transmission planning processes of the Power System.

Future Regulation of the Electric Utility Industry. The electric utility industry is highly regulated and is also regularly subject to reform. The most recent reforms and proposals are aimed at reducing emissions of GHGs from combustion of fossil fuels and reducing impacts from using ocean water for power plant cooling. The Department is unable to predict future reforms to the electric utility industry or the ultimate impact on the Department of recent reforms and proposals. In particular, the Department is unable to predict the outcome of proposals on reducing GHG emissions and the associated impact on the operations and finances of the Power System or the electric utility industry.

Changing Laws and Requirements

On both the state and federal levels, legislation is introduced frequently addressing domestic energy policies and various environmental matters relating to energy, including the generation of energy using conventional and unconventional technologies. Issues raised in recent legislative proposals have included implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy standards, addressing transmission planning, siting and cost allocation to support the construction of renewable energy facilities, cyber-security legislation that would allow FERC to issue interim measures to protect critical electric infrastructure, and renewable energy incentives that could provide grants and credits to municipal utilities to invest in renewable energy infrastructure. Congress has also considered other bills relating to energy supplies and development (such as expedited permitting for natural gas drilling projects, reducing regulatory burdens, climate change and water quality).

The Department is unable to predict at this time whether any of these or other legislative proposals will be enacted into law and, if so, the impact they may have on the operations and finances of the Power System or on the electric utility industry in general.

The election of new officials and administrations can also impact substantially the current environmental standards and regulations and other matters described herein. For example, upon taking office in January 2025, President Trump issued a series of executive orders affecting executive actions and policies implemented by the prior Biden administration. One such executive order revoked a number of executive actions taken by the Biden administration, including revoking certain executive orders of the Biden administration relating to climate change and clean energy, requiring federal agencies to review all federal government actions taken pursuant to the revoked orders and to take necessary steps to rescind, replace or amend such actions. In addition, President Trump issued a separate executive order directing the heads of all federal agencies to review all agency actions affecting the development of domestic energy resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, hydropower, biofuels, critical mineral, and nuclear energy, and within 30 days of identifying any agency action that unduly burdens the production of domestic energy resources, to develop and begin action plans to rescind or revise the agency actions. Further, the agencies were directed to notify the Attorney General so that appropriate action may be taken in any pending litigation, including the request of a stay, related to the identified agency action. The outcome of these executive orders and actions of the new federal administration is not yet known.

In addition to state and federal legislation, citizen initiatives in the State can lead and have led to substantial restrictions upon governmental agencies, both in terms of raising revenue and management of governmental entities generally. Articles XIII C and XIII D of the State's constitution provided limits on the ability of governmental agencies to increase certain fees and charges. Such articles were adopted pursuant to measures qualified for the ballot pursuant to the State's constitutional initiative process.

In addition, from time to time other initiative measures could be adopted by State voters, which may place limitations on the ability of the Department to increase revenues. Such initiatives may purport to be retroactive.

See also "ELECTRIC RATES – Rate Setting – *Proposition 26*."

Security of the Power System

The Department has a variety of physical security measures in place, as well as a cybersecurity program, aimed at protecting the assets of the Power System and the technological systems utilized in the delivery of electric power service to its customers. The Department operates a 24/7 operations center and regularly plans for emergency situations and develops response protocols.

Elements of the Department's cybersecurity program include ongoing monitoring, regular staff training and a robust defense-in-depth strategy, as well as other cybersecurity and operational safeguards such as performance of periodic security risk assessments and gap analyses to identify security strengths and vulnerabilities; practices for the backup and recovery of data; security awareness training, and response plans.

The Department also collaborates with federal and state partners and other public and private third parties to assess vulnerabilities, share information and actively detect and manage risks. However, there can be no assurance that any existing or additional safety and security measures will prove adequate in the event that cyberattacks or military conflicts or terrorist activities (including cyber terrorism) are directed against the Power System.

Attacks, especially zero-day exploits directed at critical electric sector operations could damage generation, transmission or distribution assets, cause operational malfunctions and outages, and result in costly recovery and remediation efforts. Further, cyberattacks are becoming more sophisticated and certain cyber incidents, such as surveillance, may remain undetected for an extended period. United States government agencies have in the past issued warnings indicating that critical infrastructure sectors such as the electric grid may be specific targets of cybersecurity threats. The costs of security measures or of remedying physical and/or cybersecurity breaches could be material.

Seismic Activity; Natural Disasters

Seismic Considerations. The City and the Owens River and Mono Basin areas are located in regions of seismic activity. The principal earthquake fault in the Los Angeles area is the San Andreas Fault, which extends an estimated 700 miles from north of the San Francisco area to the Salton Sea. At its nearest point to the City, the San Andreas Fault is about 35 miles north of the Los Angeles Civic Center.

In March 2015, the Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast (the "2015 Earthquake Forecast") was issued by the Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities. Organizations sponsoring the Working Group on California Earthquake Probabilities include the U.S. Geological Survey, the California Geological Survey, the Southern California Earthquake Center and the California Earthquake Authority. According to the 2015 Earthquake Forecast, the probability of a magnitude 6.7 or larger earthquake over the next 30 years (from 2014) striking the greater Los Angeles area is 60%. From the Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast published in April 2008 (the "2008 Earthquake Forecast"), the estimated rate of earthquakes around magnitude 6.7 or larger decreased by about 30%. However, the estimate for the likelihood that the State will experience a magnitude 8.0 or larger earthquake in the next 30 years (from 2014) increased from about 4.7% in the 2008 Earthquake Forecast to about 7.0% in the 2015 Earthquake Forecast. The 2015 Earthquake Forecast considered more than 250,000 different fault-based earthquakes, including multi-fault ruptures, whereas the 2008 Earthquake Forecast considered approximately 10,000 different fault-based earthquakes.

While it is impossible to accurately predict the cost or effect of a major earthquake on the Power System or to predict the effect of such an earthquake on the Department's ability to provide continued uninterrupted

service to all parts of the Department's service area, there have been various studies conducted to assist the Department in assessing seismic risks. Based on these studies, the Department completed numerous projects designed to mitigate seismic risks and seismically strengthen Power System infrastructure and facilities. Projects include landslide repairs and bank replacements, the placement of spare transformers and the installation of generating peaking units at the Valley Generating Station and Haynes Generating Station to provide peaking capacity and the ability for generating units to go from a shutdown condition to an operating condition and start delivering power without assistance from the power grid. No studies have been conducted or commissioned by the Department outside of the State. See "THE DEPARTMENT – Insurance."

Natural Disasters Generally. California is subject to geotechnical and extreme weather conditions which represent potential safety hazards, including expansive soils, wildfires, floods, high winds and areas of potential liquefaction and landslide. Identified hazards that pose a risk to the City include, but are not limited to, earthquake, adverse weather, drought, flood, coastal flood and erosion, tsunamis, wildfires, and sea-level rise. Natural disasters, severe weather-related events (which have increasingly common), or man-made disasters or accidents, could cause significant damage to or failure of Power System infrastructure or otherwise interrupt operation of the Power System and thereby impair the ability of the Department to generate revenues. The severity and/or frequency of natural disaster occurrences may be exacerbated by the impacts of climate change.

The Department is still assessing the damage and impacts to the Power System as a result of the wildfire and windstorm event that occurred in the City in January 2025. See "INTRODUCTION – Los Angeles 2025 Wildfire Event" for additional information regarding this event.

Global Health Emergencies; COVID-19 Pandemic

A pandemic, epidemic or outbreak of an infectious disease can have significant adverse health and financial impacts on global and local economies. For example, beginning in 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic negatively affected economic activity throughout the world, including the United States and the State of California. The initial impacts of stay-at home orders globally were unprecedented, with commerce, travel, asset values and financial markets experiencing disruptions worldwide. The COVID-19 pandemic impacted the Department in certain respects; however, there was not a material adverse impact to the Power System's operations or its ability to meet its financial obligations as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Certain employees of electric and water utility systems, like the Department, are considered essential workers and were exempt from the "stay at home" and "safer at home" orders issued by the State, the County and the City, and therefore, the Department continued to fully provide power and water services to its customers throughout the pandemic. In response to the COVID-19 outbreak, the Department implemented a number of temporary measures intended to mitigate operational and financial impacts to the Department, and to assist the Department's customers. In light of the measures taken by the Department to mitigate the economic impact of COVID-19 on its customers, including extended payment options and deferrals of disconnections of water and power services for non-payment, the Department has experienced and may continue to experience an increase in delinquent accounts and increase of uncollectible accounts. See "ELECTRIC RATES – Billings and Collections – *COVID-19 Effects*."

The declarations of the COVID-19 pandemic as a public health emergency have been lifted. However, future pandemics and other widespread public health emergencies can and do arise from time to time. No assurance can be given that the operations or finances of the Power System will not be negatively affected in the event that the pandemic and its consequences again become more severe or another national or localized outbreak of highly contagious or epidemic disease occurs in the future.

Limitations on Remedies; Effect of City Bankruptcy

Limited Remedies. Upon the occurrence and continuance of an event of default under the Bond Resolution, the owners of the Series [A][B] Bonds have limited remedies. Neither the Series [A][B] Bonds nor the Bond Resolution contain a provision allowing for acceleration of the Series [A][B] Bonds in the event of a payment default or other default under the terms thereof. Enforceability of the rights and remedies of the owners

of the Series [A][B] Bonds, and the obligations incurred by the Department, may become subject to the United States Bankruptcy Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") and applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, or similar laws relating to or affecting the enforcement of creditor's rights generally, now or hereafter in effect, equity principles which may limit the specific enforcement under State law of certain remedies, the exercise by the United States of America of the powers delegated to it by the Constitution, the reasonable and necessary exercise, in certain exceptional situations, of the police powers inherent in the sovereignty of the State and its governmental bodies in the interest of serving a significant and legitimate public purpose, and the limitations on remedies against cities in the State. Bankruptcy proceedings, or the exercise of powers by the Federal or State government, if initiated, could subject the owners of the Series [A][B] Bonds to judicial discretion and interpretation of their rights in bankruptcy or otherwise and consequently may entail risks of delay, limitation, or modification of their rights.

The Series [A][B] Bonds will be special obligations of the Department payable only from the Power Revenue Fund, and not out of any other fund or moneys of the Department or the City. The Series [A][B] Bonds will not be secured by any lien, security interest or other charge on any property of the City or the Department nor on the Power Revenue Fund, the revenues of the Power System, or the general revenues of the City. The Series [A][B] Bonds will not constitute or evidence an indebtedness of the City or the Department within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitation. Neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the City is pledged to the payment of the Series [A][B] Bonds.

Effect of City Bankruptcy. Pursuant to State law, the City is authorized to file for bankruptcy protection under certain circumstances. Should the City file for bankruptcy protection, the Department and the assets of the Department would be included in the bankruptcy proceedings and, therefore, there could be adverse effects on the holders of the Series [A][B] Bonds. The Department, being a department of the City, likely cannot itself file for bankruptcy protection, however, whether the City and the Department could be treated as separate entities for bankruptcy purposes is a complex question not subject to certainty. An involuntary bankruptcy petition cannot be filed against the City or the Department under the Bankruptcy Code.

The adverse effects from a bankruptcy filing of the City could include, but might not be limited to, one or more of the following: (i) the automatic stay provisions of the Bankruptcy Code, which would be in effect in the event of a City bankruptcy filing, could prevent (unless approval of the bankruptcy court was obtained) any action to collect any amount owing by the Department under the Bond Resolution or the Series [A][B] Bonds or to enforce any obligation of the Department under the Bond Resolution or the Series [A][B] Bonds; (ii) the Series [A][B] Bonds are not secured by collateral and, therefore, the holders may experience losses, without recourse to collateral; (iii) payments previously made to the holders of the Series [A][B] Bonds prior to a bankruptcy filing might be avoided as preferential transfers, requiring holders of the Series [A][B] Bonds to return such payments to the Department; (iv) the City might be able, without the consent and over the objection of the holders of the Series [A][B] Bonds, to alter the priority, payment terms, maturity dates, payment sources, and other terms or provisions of the Series [A][B] Bonds or the Bond Resolution as part of a plan for the adjustment of its debts, if the bankruptcy court finds the plan is in the best interest of creditors; and (v) the City could reject or assign significant contracts. The occurrence of any of these, as well as the occurrence of other possible effects of a bankruptcy of the City, could result in delays or reductions in payments to the holders of the Series [A][B] Bonds or could prevent such payments altogether.

The "special revenue" provisions of the Bankruptcy Code provide certain protections to certain holders of municipal bonds secured by "special revenues," including having liens in the related collateral post-bankruptcy. However, the "special revenue" provisions would not apply to shield holders of the Series [A][B] Bonds from the effects of a municipal bankruptcy filing of the City. "Special revenues" are generally defined to include pledged revenues derived from the ownership or operation of projects or systems that are primarily used to provide transportation, utility, or other services. However, the "special revenue" provisions of the Bankruptcy Code only apply to obligations of a debtor that are secured by a lien on such "special revenues." Because the Series [A][B] Bonds are not secured by any lien on the Power Revenue Fund or any other property or revenues of the Department or the City, the "special revenue" provisions under the Bankruptcy Code should not apply to the Series [A][B] Bonds.

Under the City Charter, all revenues from every source collected by the Department in connection with its possession, management and control of the Power System are required to be deposited to the credit of the Power Revenue Fund. Except for the Power Transfer, the Charter requires all moneys in the Power Revenue Fund to be used for the operation and maintenance of the Power System, the repayment of any indebtedness of the Power System, and for such other purposes specific to the Power System as set forth in the Charter. Pursuant to the State Constitution, the provisions of a charter are considered the law of the State and would govern the uses of the Power Revenue Fund. Use by the City of revenues of the Power System for other purposes would be in violation of the City Charter. Section 943 of the Bankruptcy Code generally provides that a plan for the adjustments of the debts of a municipal debtor cannot be confirmed by the bankruptcy court if the debtor is prohibited by law from taking any action necessary to carry out the plan. Caselaw, however, has not resolved how Section 943 applies, including in connection with other Bankruptcy Code sections that permit a confirmed plan to adversely affect or discharge debt or in connection with debt that is unsecured. Additionally, during the pendency of any bankruptcy proceedings of the City, Section 943 of the Bankruptcy Code would not be applicable. In a case arising from the insolvency proceedings of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit concluded that a bankruptcy court does not have the power to order a debtor to comply with State law. Accordingly, during the pendency of the proceedings, a bankruptcy court may not be able to prevent revenues of the Power System or moneys in the Power Revenue Fund from being used for purposes not specific to the Power System.

The results of the foregoing, including but not limited to matters that may arise in proceedings under the Bankruptcy Code, are difficult to predict. Regardless of any specific adverse determinations in a City bankruptcy proceeding, a City bankruptcy proceeding could have an adverse effect on the liquidity and value of the Series [A][B] Bonds.

Legal opinions to be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Series [A][B] Bonds will be qualified to the extent that the enforceability of certain legal rights related to the Series [A][B] Bonds may be subject to general principles of equity which permit the exercise of judicial discretion and are subject to the provisions of applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, arrangement, moratorium or similar laws relating to or affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights generally, as well as limitations on legal remedies against cities in the State.

Secondary Market

There can be no guarantee that there will be a secondary market for the Series [A][B] Bonds or, if a secondary market exists, that any Series [A][B] Bonds can be sold for any particular price. Occasionally, because of general market conditions or because of adverse history or economic prospects connected with a particular issue, secondary marketing practices in connection with a particular issue are suspended or terminated. Additionally, prices of issues for which a market is being made will depend upon then prevailing circumstances. Such prices could be substantially different from the original purchase price.

Other General Factors

The electric utility industry in general has been, or in the future may be, affected by a number of factors which could impact the financial condition and competitiveness of many electric utilities, including the Department, and the level of utilization of generation and transmission facilities. Such factors (a number of which are further discussed elsewhere in this Official Statement), include, among others:

- Effects of compliance with rapidly changing environmental, safety, licensing, regulatory and legislative requirements;

- Changes resulting from conservation and demand side management programs on the timing and use of energy;

- Effects on the integration and reliability of the power supply from the increased usage of renewables;

- Changes resulting from a national energy policy;

- Effects of competition from other electric utilities (including increased competition resulting from mergers, acquisitions and strategic alliances of competing electric and natural gas utilities and from competitive transmitting of less expensive electricity from much greater distances over an interconnected system) and new methods of, and new facilities for, producing low-cost electricity;

- The repeal of certain federal statutes that would have the effect of increasing the competitiveness of many investor-owned utilities;

- Increased competition from independent power producers and marketers, brokers and federal power marketing agencies;

- "Self-generation" or "distributed generation" (such as microturbines, fuel cells, and solar installations) by industrial and commercial customers and others;

- Issues relating to the ability to issue tax-exempt obligations, including restrictions on the ability to sell to nongovernmental entities electricity from generation projects and transmission line service from transmission projects financed with outstanding tax-exempt obligations;

- Effects of inflation on the operating and maintenance costs of an electric utility and its facilities;

- Changes from projected future load requirements;

- Increases in costs and uncertain availability of capital;

- Shifts in the availability and relative costs of different fuels (including the cost of natural gas and coal);

- Financial difficulties, including bankruptcy, of fuel suppliers, or renewable energy suppliers, and other electric market participants;

- Changes in the electric market structure for neighboring electric grids such as the EIM operated by the Cal ISO;

- Sudden and dramatic increases in the price of energy purchased on the open market that may occur in times of high peak demand in an area of the country experiencing such high peak demand, such as has occurred in the State;

- Inadequate risk management procedures and practices with respect to, among other things, the purchase and sale of energy and transmission capacity;

- Other legislative changes, voter initiatives, referenda and statewide propositions;

- Effects of changes in the economy, population and demand of customers in the Department's service area;

- Effects of possible manipulation of the electric markets;

- Acts of terrorism or cyberterrorism;

- Impacts of climate change;
- The outbreak of another infectious disease such as the COVID-19 pandemic impacting the global, national or local economy or a utility's service area;
- Impacts of natural disasters or other physical calamities, including but not limited to, earthquakes, floods and wildfires, and potential liabilities of electric utilities in connection therewith;
- Adverse impacts to the market for insurance relating to recent wildfires and other calamities, leading to higher costs or prohibitively expensive coverage, or limited or unavailability of coverage for certain types of risk; and
- Legislation or court actions allowing City residents and/or businesses to purchase power from sources outside the Department.

Any of these factors (as well as other factors) could have an adverse effect on the financial condition of any given electric utility, including the Department.

LITIGATION

Litigation Against the City and the Department Related to the Los Angeles 2025 Wildfire Event

Multiple lawsuits have been filed against the City and the Department by property owners whose properties were damaged in the Palisades Fire under the doctrine of inverse condemnation. The doctrine of inverse condemnation is a "takings clause" cause of action under the State constitution that entitles property owners to just compensation if their private property is damaged by a public use. The existing lawsuits consist of a number of state court actions filed on behalf of approximately 472 individual plaintiffs, as of March 25, 2025. The cases are pending in the Los Angeles Superior Court Complex Division. The plaintiffs in the lawsuits generally allege, among other things, that: (1) the Department failed to properly maintain its water system for the purpose of fighting fires (and specifically that it failed to properly maintain the Santa Ynez Reservoir and, in certain of such cases, the Chautauqua Reservoir), (2) the Department chose to design its water system for urban use, not to fight wildfires, (3) after the fire ignited, the Department failed to de-energize its distribution and transmission electrical facilities, which resulted in its overhead power lines arcing and power poles breaking, causing additional fires, and (4) the Palisades Fire was foreseeable in light of data about the history of fires in the area, current fire risk and weather. Some of the lawsuits allege that Department Power System facilities caused secondary ignitions in the Palisades. Certain plaintiffs have indicated that they intend to bring tort claims. The plaintiffs are seeking compensation for damages including, but not limited to, lost or damaged property, lost income or wages, and attorney's fees, and in certain of the cases loss of use/marketability of property and emotional distress. The existing lawsuits do not contain a specific dollar amount of damages alleged, and the cases are not yet at a stage where it is possible to reasonably estimate the potential financial exposure to the City or the Department.

With respect to the cases referred to above, as of March 25, 2025, four of such cases (*AFN Development v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, 25STCV08270; *Boyle Law PC v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, 25STCV08248; *Perkal v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, 25STCV08363; and *Smith v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, 25STCV08564) include allegations that the Department's Power System facilities were a source of additional ignitions of the Palisades Fire. The Department denies all such liability accusations. The ATF is leading an investigation into the cause of the Palisades Fire, and such investigation is ongoing. The Department has provided information to the ATF in connection with such investigation. The ATF has examined the Department's overhead transmission facilities that are near, but outside of, the area where the Palisades Fire reportedly ignited. To the present date, neither the ATF nor any other investigating authority has issued a cause and origin report identifying the source of the Palisades Fire, and no investigating authority has indicated that

the Power System facilities were involved in the ignition of the Palisades Fire or have asked the Department to preserve any of its electrical facilities in the area.

The City and the Department intend to vigorously defend against all of these lawsuits, but cannot predict the outcome of these cases. See also "INTRODUCTION – Los Angeles 2025 Wildfire Event."

Other Matters Related to the Power System

General. A number of claims and suits are pending against the Department or that directly affect the Department with respect to the Power System for alleged damages to persons and property and for other alleged liabilities arising out of its operations. Certain of these suits are described below. In the opinion of the Department, any ultimate liability which may arise from any of the pending claims and suits related to the Power System described below are not expected to materially impact the Power System's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

Other Power System-Related Wildfire Litigation. In recent years, there has been an increase in the number and the severity of wildfires in the State. Due to this increase of fire activity, there has been an increase in litigation filed against power utilities that own and operate generating stations, distribution lines, and transmission lines throughout the State. The Department is a named party in cases relating to the Creek fire, which ignited on December 5, 2017, and the Getty fire, which ignited on October 28, 2019. The Department denies liability for the ignition of the Creek fire. With respect to the Getty fire, settlement agreements have been entered into with the plaintiffs and third party claims are being pursued as described below.

Creek Fire. Regarding the Creek fire, the Department has a number of cases pending in the Los Angeles Superior Court. The state court cases are brought by attorneys representing individual plaintiffs for alleged property damage and business losses. The cases have all been consolidated for litigation with a single judge. Edison is also a party in the state court cases, and is a focus of the fire ignition. Edison was named as a co-defendant by the individual plaintiff and insurance subrogation plaintiffs. Edison has filed an indemnity cross-complaint against the Department. All equitable allegations/comparative fault allegations would be part of the state court trial. On September 15, 2023, as a result of the court's ruling on a joint motion by the Department and Edison to dismiss certain plaintiff cases, a significant number of individual plaintiff cases were dismissed, leaving approximately 300 individual plaintiff cases. The dismissals significantly reduce the Department's financial exposure for the wildfire.

Both the insurance subrogation plaintiffs and almost all of the individual plaintiffs have settled with Edison. All individual plaintiffs have dismissed their claims against the Department and the Court has issued an order barring the individual plaintiffs or Edison from pursuing these affirmative claims against the Department. The remaining individual plaintiffs (five in total for a single household) who have not settled with Edison have entered into a stipulated judgment with Edison whereby Edison accepts a judgment against it for damages without admitting liability. A damages trial is scheduled for June 2, 2025. Edison has a pending cross-complaint against the Department for equitable indemnity and contribution and will seek to recover the monies from the Department which it pays out in settlements and any verdict.

If liability is found against the Department in connection with the Creek fire, an accurate exposure amount cannot now be estimated. However, the cumulative alleged damages in the pending state court cases, which now include only individual plaintiff cases and a reduced number of plaintiffs, is within the Department's insurance coverage for this matter. The Department has insurance coverage for this matter in the amount of $185 million with a $3 million self-insured retention.

Getty Fire. The Power System matters associated with the Getty fire currently involve multiple cases all alleging inverse condemnation and tort causes of action. The state court actions were filed on behalf of individual plaintiffs and insurance subrogation parties. The cases are pending in the Los Angeles Superior Court Complex Division with all cases ordered consolidated/related before a single judge.

Cross-complaints have been filed by the Department naming the adjacent property owner C&C Mountaingate, Inc., and Department tree vegetation contractor Utility Tree Service, LLC and its subcontractor, Tree Service Kings, Inc.

On or about October 16, 2023, the Department settled with the insurance subrogation plaintiffs for $36.35 million, which is finalized. On or about October 2, 2024, the Department settled with the individual plaintiff group for $45.36 million, which is in the process of being paid out. The Department has insurance coverage with a $3 million self-insured retention for this matter. Thus, the Department is responsible for $3 million of the settlement amounts; the rest is covered by insurance.

For details regarding the extent of the Department's current insurance, see "THE DEPARTMENT – Insurance." As discussed under "FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT AND THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY – California Climate Change Policy Developments – *Legislation and Court Action Relating to Wildfires*," legislation addressing the State's inverse condemnation and "strict liability" issues for utilities in the context of wildfires in particular could have a significant effect on the electric utility industry, including the Department.

CERTAIN LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the Series [A][B] Bonds and certain other legal matters are subject to the approval of Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth LLP, Bond Counsel to the Department. See "TAX MATTERS." The form of the opinion to be delivered by Bond Counsel upon the delivery of the Series [A][B] Bonds is attached hereto as Appendix E. Bond Counsel undertakes no responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or fairness of this Official Statement. Certain legal matters in connection with the Series [A][B] Bonds will be passed upon for the Department by the Office of the City Attorney of the City and by Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth LLP, Disclosure Counsel to the Department, and for the Underwriters by Hawkins Delafield & Wood LLP. All of the fees of Bond Counsel, Disclosure Counsel and Underwriters' Counsel with regard to the Series [A][B] Bonds are contingent upon the issuance and delivery of such Series [A][B] Bonds.

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth LLP, Bond Counsel, under existing statutes, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions, and assuming the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants and requirements described herein, interest on the Series [A][B] Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of calculating the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. However, it should be noted that, with respect to applicable corporations as defined in Section 59(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), generally certain corporations with more than $1,000,000,000 of average annual adjusted financial statement income, interest on the Series [A][B] Bonds might be taken into account in determining adjusted financial statement income for purposes of computing the alternative minimum tax imposed by Section 55 of the Code on such corporations. In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Series [A][B] Bonds is exempt from State of California personal income tax.

The excess of the stated redemption price at maturity of a Series [A][B] Bond over the issue price of such Series [A][B] Bond (the first price at which a substantial amount of the Series [A][B] Bonds of a maturity is to be sold to the public), if any, constitutes original issue discount, the accrual of which, to the extent properly allocable to a Series [A][B] Bond owner, is treated as interest on the Series [A][B] Bonds which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and exempt from State of California personal income tax. Original issue discount accrues under a constant yield method, and original issue discount will accrue to an owner of a Series [A][B] Bond before receipt of cash attributable to such excludable income. The amount of original issue discount deemed received by the owner will increase the owner's basis in the applicable Series [A][B] Bond. Owners of the Series [A][B] Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of ownership of Series [A][B] Bonds with original issue discount, including the treatment of Series

[A][B] Bond owners who do not purchase such Series [A][B] Bonds in the original offering to the public at the first price at which a substantial amount of such Series [A][B] Bonds is sold to the public.

The amount by which a Series [A][B] Bond owner's original basis for determining loss on sale or exchange in the applicable Series [A][B] Bond (generally, the purchase price) exceeds the amount payable on maturity (or on an earlier call date) constitutes amortizable bond premium, which must be amortized under Section 171 of the Code; such amortizable bond premium reduces the owner's basis in the applicable bond (and the amount of tax-exempt interest received), and is not deductible for federal income tax purposes. The basis reduction as a result of the amortization of bond premium may result in an owner realizing a taxable gain when a Series [A][B] Bond is sold by the owner for an amount equal to or less (under certain circumstances) than the original cost of the Series [A][B] Bond to the owner. Purchasers of the Series [A][B] Bonds should consult their own tax advisors as to the treatment, computation and collateral consequences of amortizable bond premium.

Bond Counsel's opinion as to the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Series [A][B] Bonds is based upon certain representations of fact and certifications made by the Department and others and is subject to the condition that the Department comply with all requirements of the Code that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of the Series [A][B] Bonds to assure that interest on the Series [A][B] Bonds will not become includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes. Failure to comply with such requirements of the Code might cause interest on the Series [A][B] Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of issuance of the Series [A][B] Bonds. The Department has covenanted to comply with all such requirements.

The Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") has initiated an expanded program for the auditing of tax exempt bond issues, including both random and targeted audits. It is possible that the Series [A][B] Bonds will be selected for audit by the IRS. It is also possible that the market value of the Series [A][B] Bonds might be affected as a result of such an audit of the Series [A][B] Bonds (or by an audit of similar municipal obligations). No assurance can be given that in the course of an audit, as a result of an audit, or otherwise, Congress or the IRS might not change the Code (or interpretation thereof) subsequent to the issuance of the Series [A][B] Bonds to the extent that it materially adversely affects the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Series [A][B] Bonds or their market value.

Subsequent to the issuance of the Series [A][B] Bonds there might be federal, state, or local statutory changes (or judicial or regulatory changes to or interpretations of federal, state, or local law) that affect the federal, state, or local tax treatment of the Series [A][B] Bonds including the imposition of additional federal income or state taxes on owners of tax-exempt state or local obligations, such as the Series [A][B] Bonds. The introduction or enactment of any of such changes could adversely affect the market value or liquidity of the Series [A][B] Bonds. No assurance can be given that subsequent to the issuance of the Series [A][B] Bonds statutory changes will not be introduced or enacted or judicial or regulatory interpretations will not occur having the effects described above. Before purchasing any of the Series [A][B] Bonds, all potential purchasers should consult their tax advisors regarding possible statutory changes or judicial or regulatory changes or interpretations, and their collateral tax consequences relating to the Series [A][B] Bonds.

Bond Counsel's opinion with respect to the Series [A][B] Bonds may be affected by actions taken (or not taken) or events occurring (or not occurring) after the date of issuance of the Series [A][B] Bonds. Bond Counsel has not undertaken to determine, or to inform any person, whether any such actions or events are taken or do occur. The Bond Resolution and the Tax Certificate relating to the Series [A][B] Bonds permit certain actions to be taken or to be omitted if a favorable opinion of Bond Counsel is provided with respect thereto. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to the effect on the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Series [A][B] Bonds for federal income tax purposes with respect to any Series [A][B] Bond if any such action is taken or omitted based upon the advice of counsel other than Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth LLP.

Although Bond Counsel has rendered its opinion that interest on the Series [A][B] Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes provided that the Department continues to comply with certain requirements of the Code, the ownership of the Series [A][B] Bonds and the accrual or receipt of interest

on the Series [A][B] Bonds may otherwise affect the tax liability of certain persons. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such tax consequences. Accordingly, before purchasing any of the Series [A][B] Bonds, all potential purchasers should consult their tax advisors with respect to collateral tax consequences relating to the Series [A][B] Bonds.

A copy of the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel relating to the Series [A][B] Bonds is included in Appendix E hereto.

RATINGS

Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch") and Kroll Bond Rating Agency, LLC ("Kroll") have assigned the Series [A][B] Bonds ratings of "____," "___" and "___," respectively. Such credit ratings reflect only the views of such organizations and any desired explanation of the significance of such credit ratings should be obtained from the rating agency furnishing the same. Generally, a rating agency bases its credit rating on the information and materials furnished to it and on investigations, studies and assumptions of its own. There is no assurance that the ratings will remain in effect for any given period of time or that any such rating will not be revised, either downward or upward, or withdrawn entirely, or a positive, negative or stable outlook announced, by the applicable rating agency, if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant. The Department undertakes no responsibility to bring to the attention of the Owners of the Series [A][B] Bonds any announcement regarding the outlook of any rating agency with respect to the Series [A][B] Bonds. Any downward revision or withdrawal of a rating, or announcement of negative outlook could have an adverse effect on the market price for, or the marketability of, the Series [A][B] Bonds. Maintenance of ratings will require periodic review of current financial data and other updating information by assigning agencies.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

The Department will covenant for the benefit of Owners and Beneficial Owners of the Series [A][B] Bonds to provide certain financial information and operating data relating to the Power System (the "Annual Report") by not later than 270 days following the end of the Department's Fiscal Year (which Fiscal Year currently ends on June 30), commencing with the Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2025, and to provide notices of the occurrence of certain enumerated events. The Annual Report and the notices of material events will be filed by the Department with the MSRB through the EMMA system. The specific nature of the information to be contained in the Annual Report and the notices of material events is summarized in Appendix F – "FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE." These covenants will be made in order to assist the underwriters for the Series [A][B] Bonds in complying with Rule 15c2-12.

UNDERWRITING OF THE SERIES [A][B] BONDS

The Department has entered into a contract for the purchase of the Series [A][B] Bonds with Barclays Capital Inc., as representative of the underwriters listed on the front cover of this Official Statement (the "Underwriters"), pursuant to which the Underwriters have agreed, subject to certain conditions, to purchase the Series [A][B] Bonds from the Department at a purchase price of $_____, which represents the aggregate principal amount of the Series [A][B] Bonds, [plus/less] an original issue [premium/discount] of $_____, less an underwriters' discount of $_____. The initial public offering prices of the Series [A][B] Bonds may be changed from time to time by the Underwriters. The purchase contract relating to the Series [A][B] Bonds provides that (i) the Underwriters will purchase all of the Series [A][B] Bonds if any of the Series [A][B] Bonds are purchased and (ii) the obligation to make such purchase is subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in such purchase contract including, among others, the approval of certain legal matters by counsel.

Certain of the Underwriters have entered into distribution agreements with other broker-dealers that are not Underwriters for the distribution of Series [A][B] Bonds at the initial public offering prices. Such agreements generally provide that the relevant Underwriter will share a portion of its underwriting compensation or selling concession with the relevant broker-dealer.

The Underwriters and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage services. Subject to applicable regulatory provisions, certain of the Underwriters and their respective affiliates have, from time to time, performed, and may in the future perform, various financial advisory and investment banking services for the Department, for which they received or will receive customary fees and expenses.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the Underwriters and their respective affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (which may include bank loans and/or credit default swaps) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers and may at any time hold long and short positions in such securities and instruments. Such investment and securities activities may involve securities and instruments of the Department. The Underwriters or their affiliates serve as remarketing agents and providers of liquidity facilities to the Department in connection with the variable rate Bonds of the Department expected to be refunded by the Series [A][B] Bonds, and in such capacities may own Bonds of the Department and may be or become creditors of the Department.

The Underwriters and their respective affiliates may also communicate independent investment recommendations, market color or trading ideas and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such assets, securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they should acquire, long and/or short positions in such assets, securities and instruments.

VERIFICATION AGENT

Upon the delivery date of the Series [A][B] Bonds, Samuel Klein and Company, Certified Public Accountants, independent certified public accountants, will deliver a report stating that the firm has verified the mathematical accuracy of certain computations relating to the adequacy of the amounts deposited in the Escrow Funds to pay the redemption price of and accrued interest on the Refunded Bonds on the redemption date therefor. See "PLAN OF FINANCE – Refunding of Refunded Bonds."

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Public Resources Advisory Group (the "Municipal Advisor") has assisted the Department with various matters relating to the planning, structuring and delivery of the Series [A][B] Bonds. The Municipal Advisor has not been engaged, nor has it undertaken, to make an independent verification or assume responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the information contained in this Official Statement. The Municipal Advisor is an independent municipal advisory firm and is not engaged in the business of underwriting or distributing municipal securities or other public securities. Certain fees of the Municipal Advisor are contingent upon the issuance and delivery of the Series [A][B] Bonds.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

KPMG LLP, independent auditors, has not been engaged to perform and has not performed, since the date of its report included in the financial statements of the Power System as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, and for the years then ended, included in this Official Statement as Appendix A, any procedures on the basic financial statements addressed in that report. KPMG LLP also has not performed any procedures relating to this Official Statement.

MISCELLANEOUS

The covenants and agreements of the Department for the benefit of the Owners of the Series [A][B] Bonds are set forth in the Master Resolution and the Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution, and reference is made to such resolutions for a statement of the rights of the Owners of the Series [A][B] Bonds and the covenants and obligations of the Department. All references to the Series [A][B] Bonds are qualified in their entirety to the

definitive form thereof and the information with respect thereto included in the Master Resolution and the Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution.

This Official Statement is not a contract with the Owners of any of the Series [A][B] Bonds.

The summaries of and references to all documents, statutes, reports and other instruments referred to herein do not purport to be complete, comprehensive, or definitive and each such summary and reference is qualified in its entirety by reference to each document, statute, report, or instrument.

Any statements in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion and all estimates, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended as such and not as representations of facts and are not to be construed as representations that they will be realized.

The Board has authorized the execution and delivery of this Official Statement by the Department's Chief Financial Officer.

Chief Financial Officer
Department of Water and Power
of the City of Los Angeles

APPENDIX A

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER

POWER SYSTEM

Financial Statements and
Required Supplementary Information

June 30, 2024 and 2023

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

APPENDIX B

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION FOR THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

Introduction

The City of Los Angeles (the "City") is the second most populous city in the United States, with an estimated 2024 population of 3.8 million. Los Angeles is the principal city of a metropolitan region stretching from the City of Ventura to the north, the City of San Clemente to the south, the City of San Bernardino to the east, and the Pacific Ocean to the west.

The economic and demographic information below is provided as general background. Although it has been collected from sources that the City considers to be reliable, the City has made no independent verification of the information provided by non-City sources and the City takes no responsibility for the completeness or accuracy thereof. The current state of the economy of the City, State of California and the United States of America may not be reflected in the data discussed below, because more up-to-date information is not publicly available.

History

Founded in 1781, Los Angeles was for its first century a provincial outpost under successive Spanish, Mexican and American rule. Incorporated in 1850 under the provisions of a Charter, the City experienced a population boom following its linkage by rail with San Francisco in 1876. Los Angeles was selected as the Southern California rail terminus because its natural harbor seemed to offer little challenge to San Francisco, home of the railroad barons. But what the region lacked in commerce and industry, it made up in temperate climate and available real estate, and soon tens and then hundreds of thousands of people living in the Northeastern and Midwestern United States migrated to new homes in the region. Agricultural and oil production, followed by the creation of a deep-water port, the opening of the Panama Canal, and the completion of the City-financed Owens Valley Aqueduct to provide additional water, all contributed to an expanding economic base. The City's population climbed to 50,000 persons in 1890, and had swelled to 1.5 million persons by 1940. During this same period, the automobile became the principal mode of American transportation, and the City developed as the first major city of the automotive age. Following World War II, the City became the focus of a new wave of migration, with its population reaching 2.4 million persons by 1960. By 2023, the population had grown to 3.8 million, and the City experienced further growth in its demographic and economic diversity.

The City's 470 square miles contain 11.5 percent of the area of the County of Los Angeles, California (the "County") and approximately 39 percent of the population of the County. Tourism and hospitality, professional and business services, direct international trade, entertainment (including motion picture, television and digital media production), and wholesale trade and logistics all contribute significantly to local employment. Emerging industries are largely technology driven, and include biomedical technology, digital information technology, environmental technology and aerospace. There were more than 319,000 manufacturing jobs in the County in 2023. Important manufacturing components of local industry include apparel, computer and electronic components, transportation equipment, fabricated metal, and food processing. Fueled by trade with the Pacific Rim countries, the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach combined are the busiest container ports in the nation. As home to the film, television and recording industries, as well as important cultural facilities, the City serves as a principal global cultural center.

Population

The table below summarizes historic City, County, and State population estimates since 2000.

Table 1
CITY, COUNTY AND STATE POPULATION STATISTICS

Year[(1)]	*City of Los Angeles*	*Percentage Change*[(2)]	*County of Los Angeles*	*Percentage Change*[(2)]	*State of California*	*Percentage Change*[(2)]
2000	3,694,742	-	9,519,330	-	33,873,086	-
2005	3,769,131	2.01%	9,816,153	3.12%	35,869,173	5.89%
2010	3,792,621	0.62	9,818,605	0.02	37,253,956	3.86
2015	3,938,939	3.86	10,124,800	3.12	38,865,532	4.33
2020	3,898,536	(1.03)	10,014,009	(1.09)	39,538,223	1.73
2021	3,871,886	(0.68)	9,955,445	(0.58)	39,327,868	(0.53)
2022	3,822,940	(1.26)	9,861,493	(0.94)	39,114,785	(0.54)
2023	3,804,420	(0.48)	9,819,312	(0.43)	39,061,058	(0.14)
2024	3,814,318	0.26	9,824,091	0.05	39,128,162	0.17

(1) As of April 1 for 2000, 2010 and 2020 based on the Census benchmarks for such years. Estimated as of January 1 for other years.

(2) For five-year time periods, figures represent cumulative change over such five year period.

Source: State of California, Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State, 2001-2010, with 2000 and 2010 Census Counts, Sacramento, California, November 2012 for years 2000 and 2005; State of California, Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 2011-2020, with 2010 Census Benchmark, Sacramento, California, May 2022 for years 2010 and 2015; State of California, Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 2021-2024, with 2020 Census Benchmark, Sacramento, California, May 2024 for years 2020 through 2024.

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Industry and Employment

The following table summarizes the average number of employed and unemployed residents of the City and the County, based on the annual "benchmark," an annual revision process in which monthly labor force and payroll employment data, which are based on estimates, are updated based on detailed tax records. The "benchmark" data is typically released in March for the prior calendar year.

Table 2
ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT OF RESIDENT LABOR FORCE[(1)]

	2019	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*
Civilian Labor Force					
City of Los Angeles					
Employed	2,007,000	1,787,300	1,868,300	1,947,300	1,957,000
Unemployed	94,500	251,500	181,900	102,600	108,500
Total	2,101,400	2,038,800	2,050,200	2,049,900	2,065,500
County of Los Angeles					
Employed	4,920,800	4,350,500	4,547,600	4,739,900	4,763,600
Unemployed	230,700	609,800	445,900	244,900	252,000
Total	5,151,500	4,960,300	4,993,500	4,984,800	5,015,600
Unemployment Rates					
City	4.5%	12.3%	8.9%	5.0%	5.3%
County	4.5%	12.3%	8.9%	4.9%	5.0%
State	4.1%	10.1%	7.3%	4.2%	4.8%
United States	3.7%	8.1%	5.3%	3.6%	3.6%

(1) March 2023 Benchmark report as of July 2024, not seasonally adjusted.

Note: Based on surveys distributed to households; not directly comparable to Industry Employment data reported in the table below.

Sources: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division for the State and County; U.S. Bureau of Labor, Department of Labor Statistics for the U.S.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused an unprecedented loss of jobs and an increase in unemployment. Unemployment for the City for April 2020 was 20.7 percent, increased from 5.5 percent in March (not seasonally adjusted). The previous high in unemployment was 12.3 percent at the height of the Great Recession in 2010. The California Employment Development Department has reported preliminary unemployment figures for April 2024 of 4.8 percent statewide, 4.5 percent for the County, and 4.6 percent for the City (not seasonally adjusted).

The following table summarizes the California Employment Development Department's estimated annual employment for the County as of March 2023, which includes full-time and part-time workers who receive wages, salaries, commissions, tips, payment-in-kind, or piece rates. Separate figures for the City are not maintained. Percentages indicate the percentage of the total employment for each type of employment for the given year. For purposes of comparison, the most recent employment data for the State is also summarized.

Table 3
LOS ANGELES COUNTY
ESTIMATED INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE[(1)]

	County of Los Angeles 2023	*% of Total*	*State of California 2023*	*% of Total*
Agricultural	4,700	0.1%	406,700	2.2%
Mining and Logging	1,700	0.0	19,600	0.1
Construction	151,000	3.3	913,500	5.0
Manufacturing	319,200	7.0	1,334,200	7.3
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	826,400	18.2	3,107,100	17.0
Information	193,000	4.2	559,000	3.1
Financial Activities	211,000	4.6	814,300	4.5
Professional and Business Services	652,500	14.3	2,775,400	15.2
Educational and Health Services	914,500	20.1	3,100,000	17.0
Leisure and Hospitality	534,100	11.7	2,010,600	11.0
Other Services	157,800	3.5	587,900	3.2
Government	582,300	12.8	2,603,700	14.3
Total	**4,548,200**		**18,232,000**	

(1) The California Employment Development Department has converted employer records from the Standard Industrial Classification coding system to the North American Industry Classification System.

Note: Based on surveys distributed to employers; not directly comparable to Civilian Labor Force data reported in Table 55.

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division. Based on March 2023 Benchmark report as of June 11, 2024.

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Major Employers

The estimated top 25 major non-governmental employers in the County in 2024 are listed in the table below. Separate estimates for the City are not available. Based on these estimates, the top 25 major non-governmental employers represented 6.9 percent of the labor force.

Table 4
LOS ANGELES COUNTY
2024 MAJOR NON-GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYERS

Employer	*Product/Service*	*Employees*
Kaiser Permanente	Nonprofit health care system	47,438
University of Southern California	Private university	24,099
Northrop Grumman Corp.	Systems and products in aerospace and information systems	18,708
The Walt Disney Co.	Media and entertainment	13,400
Home Depot	Home improvement retailer	12,000
UPS	Logistics, transportation and freight	11,542
Boeing Co.	Aerospace and defense, commercial jetliners, space and security systems	10,783
Providence	Healthcare	10,153
Target Corp.	Retailer	10,020
NBCUniversal	Media and entertainment	8,576
Cedars-Sinai	Healthcare organization	8,427
California Institute of Technology	Private university, operator of Jet Propulsion Laboratory	8,419
Albertsons Cos.	Grocery retailer	7,476
Allied Universal	Provider of security services and technology solutions	6,866
AT&T Inc.	Telecommunications, DirecTV, cable, satellite and television provider	6,475
City of Hope	Treatment and research center for cancer, diabetes and other life-threatening diseases	6,427
Bank of America Corp.	Banking and financial services	5,490
Space Exploration Technologies Corp.	Rockets and spacecraft	5,467
Children's Hospital Los Angeles	Nonprofit freestanding children's hospital	5,305
Amazon	Online retailer	5,200[(1)]
Inter-Con Security	Premier security services	5,165
Costco Wholesale	Membership chain of warehouse stores	5,143
Ralphs	Grocery retailer	4,435
Capital Group	Financial services	4,251
CommonSpirit Health	Healthcare	3,360

(1) Business Journal estimate.
Source: Los Angeles Business Journal, Weekly Lists, published August 26, 2024.

The estimated top 25 major governmental employers in the County in 2024 are listed in the table below. Separate estimates for the City are not available. Based on these estimates, the top 25 major governmental employers represented 9.7 percent of the labor force.

Table 5
LOS ANGELES COUNTY
2024 LARGEST PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYERS

Employers	***Employees***
Federal Executive Board[(1)]	260,000
County of Los Angeles	116,571
Los Angeles Unified School District	74,741
University of California, Los Angeles	54,148
City of Los Angeles[(3)]	35,206
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	11,500
Long Beach Unified School District	11,000
City of Long Beach	6,000
California State University – Long Beach	5,000
California State University – Northridge	4,163[(2)]
Los Angeles World Airports	4,000
Pomona Unified School District	4,000
Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority	3,023
California State University – Los Angeles	2,657
Cal Poly Pomona	2,648
Santa Monica Community College District	2,459
Mt. San Antonio Community College District	2,306
City of Santa Monica	2,000
Montebello Unified School District	1,900
California State University – Dominguez Hills	1,761
City of Torrance	1,683
City of Pasadena	1,661
Conejo Valley School District	1,550
Glendale Unified School District	1,431
Los Angeles Community College District	1,223

(1) Excludes law enforcement and judiciary employees.
(2) Business Journal estimate.
(3) Excludes proprietary departments (DWP, LAWA, Port of L.A.).
Source: Los Angeles Business Journal, Weekly Lists, published August 26, 2024.

Personal Income

The U.S. Census Bureau defines personal income as the income received by all persons from all sources, and is the sum of "net earnings," rental income, dividend income, interest income, and transfer receipts. "Net earnings" is defined as wages and salaries, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors' income, less contributions for government social insurance, before deduction of personal income and other taxes.

The following table summarizes the latest available estimate of personal income for the County, State and United States; equivalent data is not available for the City.

Table 6
COUNTY, STATE AND U.S.
PERSONAL INCOME

Year and Area	*Personal Income (thousands of dollars)*	*Per Capita Personal Income[1] (dollars)*
2018		
County[2]	$ 595,765,931	$58,994
State[3]	2,411,055,136	60,984
United States[3]	17,514,402,000	53,311
2019		
County[2]	$ 629,245,755	$62,591
State[3]	2,537,950,599	64,174
United States[3]	18,343,584,000	55,567
2020		
County[2]	$ 678,548,600	$67,904
State[3]	2,767,521,379	70,061
United States[3]	19,600,945,000	59,153
2021		
County[2]	$ 719,455,363	$73,343
State[3]	3,013,676,900	76,991
United States[3]	21,403,979,000	64,460
2022		
County[2]	$ 722,935,767	$74,378
State[3]	3,006,647,281	77,036
United States[3]	22,077,232,000	66,244
2023		
County[2]	$ 756,659,481	$78,302
State[3]	3,133,678,900	80,423
United States[4]	23,380,369,000	69,810

(1) Per capita personal income is total personal income divided by total midyear population.
(2) Last updated: February 20, 2025; revised statistics for 2010 – 2019.
(3) Last updated: February 20, 2025; revised statistics for 2010 – 2019.
(4) Last updated: February 20, 2025; revised statistics for 2010 – 2019.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Table SAINC1: Personal Income Summary" for information for the State and the United States and "Table CAINC1: Personal Income Summary" for information for the County (accessed March 11, 2025).

Retail Sales

As the largest city in the County, the City accounted for $55.7 billion (or approximately 26.9 percent) of the total $207.4 billion in County taxable sales for 2023. The following table sets forth a history of taxable sales for the City for calendar years 2019 through 2023.

Table 7
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
TAXABLE SALES
(in thousands)

	2019	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	$4,920,618	$4,585,480	$5,927,499	$6,558,134	$6,094,730
Home Furnishings and Appliance Stores	1,879,295	1,523,470	2,025,904	1,974,419	1,735,366
Bldg. Materials and Garden Equip. and Supplies	2,633,786	2,774,916	3,040,639	3,207,718	3,129,813
Food and Beverage Stores	3,003,306	3,045,666	3,154,313	3,357,996	3,312,332
Gasoline Stations	4,634,896	2,903,295	4,469,765	5,873,754	5,156,169
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	3,392,114	2,302,122	3,632,876	3,714,074	3,510,608
General Merchandise Stores	2,908,563	2,494,747	3,037,363	3,297,351	3,269,278
Food Services and Drinking Places	10,214,928	6,320,584	8,881,294	10,921,768	11,360,174
Other Retail Group	4,686,277	4,462,925	5,286,747	5,282,976	4,940,808
Subtotal Retail and Food Services	38,273,783	30,413,205	39,456,400	44,188,190	42,509,281
All Other Outlets	11,900,668	9,241,031	11,296,267	14,218,524	13,178,287
TOTAL ALL OUTLETS	**$50,174,451**	**$39,654,237**	**$50,752,667**	**$58,406,714**	**$55,687,568**
Year-over-year change	1.4%	(21.0%)	28.0%	15.1%	(4.7%)

Source: California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, Research and Statistics (last updated April 12, 2024).

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Land Use

The following table, derived from data maintained by the Los Angeles County Assessor, indicates various land uses within the City based on assessed valuation and the number of parcels.

Table 8
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
ASSESSED VALUATION AND PARCELS BY LAND USE

	2024-25 Assessed Valuation[(1)]	*% of Total*	*No. of Parcels*	*% of Total*
Non-Residential				
Commercial Office	$ 129,128,080,770	15.55%	26,549	3.36%
Vacant Commercial	2,623,185,313	0.32	1,362	0.17
Industrial	61,388,558,450	7.39	17,711	2.24
Vacant Industrial	2,230,065,137	0.27	4,310	0.55
Recreational	3,061,421,087	0.37	790	0.10
Government/Social/Institutional	4,407,084,769	0.53	3,625	0.46
Miscellaneous	424,367,868	0.05	1,917	0.24
Subtotal Non-Residential	$ 203,262,763,394	24.47%	56,264	7.13%
Residential				
Single Family Residence	$ 425,476,980,532	51.23%	509,328	64.53%
Condominium/Townhouse	54,073,294,850	6.51	90,711	11.49
Mobile Homes and Lots	189,265,869	0.02	3,458	0.44
Mobile Home Park	275,096,056	0.03	93	0.01
2-4 Residential Units	42,498,309,949	5.12	74,987	9.50
5+ Residential Units/Apartments	101,215,661,559	12.19	35,620	4.51
Vacant Residential	3,598,251,986	0.43	18,818	2.38
Subtotal Residential	$ 627,326,860,801	75.53%	733,015	92.87%
Total	**$ 830,589,624,195**	**100.00%**	**789,279**	**100.00%**

(1) Local Secured Assessed Valuation, excluding tax-exempt property.
Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

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Residential Value and Construction Activity

The following table indicates the array of assessed valuation for single-family residential properties in the City.

Table 9
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
PER PARCEL ASSESSED VALUATION OF SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

	No. of Parcels	*2024-25 Assessed Valuation*	*Average Assessed Valuation*	*Median Assessed Valuation*
Single Family Residential Properties	509,328	$425,476,980,532	$835,369	$460,986

2024-25 Assessed Valuation	*No. of Residential Parcels* [1]	*% of Total*	*Cumulative % of Total*	*Total Valuation*	*% of Total*	*Cumulative % of Total*
$0 - $49,999	5760	1.131%	1.131%	$ 208,160,640	0.049%	0.049%
$50,000 - $99,999	12,897	2.532	3.663	974,523,114	0.229	0.278
$100,000 - $149,999	14,926	2.931	6.594	1,864,108,140	0.438	0.716
$150,000 - $199,999	22,588	4.435	11.028	3,983,484,152	0.936	1.652
$200,000 - $249,999	31,081	6.102	17.131	7,007,056,045	1.647	3.299
$250,000 - $299,999	38,541	7.567	24.698	10,573,684,809	2.485	5.784
$300,000 - $349,999	46,836	9.196	33.893	15,195,612,348	3.571	9.356
$350,000 - $399,999	48,432	9.509	43.402	18,145,920,576	4.265	13.621
$400,000 - $449,999	28,084	5.514	48.916	11,926,376,112	2.803	16.424
$450,000 - $499,999	32,217	6.325	55.242	15,290,542,587	3.594	20.017
$500,000 - $549,999	31,542	6.193	61.435	16,550,655,156	3.890	23.907
$550,000 - $599,999	29,473	5.787	67.221	16,931,796,405	3.979	27.887
$600,000 - $649,999	21,032	4.129	71.351	13,131,707,776	3.086	30.973
$650,000 - $699,999	16,282	3.197	74.547	10,987,826,290	2.582	33.556
$700,000 - $749,999	15,370	3.018	77.565	11,135,411,300	2.617	36.173
$750,000 - $799,999	13,315	2.614	80.179	10,311,562,080	2.424	38.596
$800,000 - $849,999	10,721	2.105	82.284	8,839,335,848	2.078	40.674
$850,000 - $899,999	10,579	2.077	84.361	9,250,584,391	2.174	42.848
$900,000 - $949,999	9,927	1.949	86.310	9,173,352,087	2.156	45.004
$950,000 - $999,999	8,513	1.671	87.982	8,295,373,668	1.950	46.954
$1,000,000-and greater	61,212	12.018	100.000	225,699,907,008	53.046	100.000
	509,328	100.000%		$ 425,476,980,532	100.000%	

[1] Improved single-family residential parcels. Excludes condominiums and parcels with multiple family units.
Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

The table below provides a summary of building permits issued by the City by calendar year.

Table 10
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT VALUATIONS AND NEW UNITS

	2019	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*
Valuation[(1)]	$ 8,520	$ 6,285	$ 6,091	$ 7,968	$ 5,306
Residential[(2)]	3,437	2,930	2,743	3,690	2,520
Non-Residential[(3)]	1,091	1,187	871	1,196	1,256
Miscellaneous Residential[(4)]	173	129	232	365	380
Miscellaneous Non-Residential[(5)]	146	46	18	2	388
Number of Residential Units:					
Single family[(6)]	3,739	2,685	3,122	4,430	3,918
Multi-family[(7)]	10,693	9,171	10,898	12,324	9,271
Subtotal Residential Units	14,432	11,856	14,020	16,754	13,189
Number of Non-Residential Units[(8)]	1	0	512	504	81
Miscellaneous Residential Units[(9)]	5,014	3,017	4,664	6,320	6,272
Miscellaneous Non-Residential Units[(10)]	475	257	480	46	164
Total Units	**19,922**	**15,130**	**19,676**	**23,624**	**19,706**

(1) In millions of dollars. "Valuation" represents the total valuation of all construction work for which the building permit is issued.
(2) Valuation of permits issued for Single-Family Dwellings, Duplexes, Apartment Buildings, Hotel/Motels, and Condominiums.
(3) Valuation of permits issued for Special Permits, Airport Buildings, Amusement Buildings, Churches, Private Garages, Public Garages, Gasoline Service Stations, Hospitals, Manufacturing Buildings, Office Buildings, Public Administration Buildings, Public Utilities Buildings, Retail Stores, Restaurants, School Buildings, Signs, Private Swimming Pools, Theater Buildings, Warehouses, Miscellaneous Buildings/Structures, Prefabricated Houses, Solar Heaters, Temporary Structures, Artists-in-Residence, Foundation Only, Grade – Non- Hillside, Certificates of Occupancy – Use of Land, Grading – Hillside.
(4) Valuation of permits issued for "Additions Creating New Units – Residential" and "Alterations Creating New Units – Residential."
(5) Valuation of permits issued for "Additions Creating New Units – Commercial" and "Alterations Creating New Units – Commercial."
(6) Number of dwelling units permitted for Single-Family Dwellings and Duplexes.
(7) Number of dwelling units permitted for new Apartment Buildings, Hotel/Motels, and Condominiums.
(8) Number of dwelling units permitted for Airport Buildings, Amusement Buildings, Churches, Private Garages, Public Garages, Gasoline Service Stations, Hospitals, Manufacturing Buildings, Office Buildings, Public Administration Buildings, Public Utilities Buildings, Retail Stores, Restaurants, School Buildings, Signs, Private Swimming Pools, Theater Buildings, Warehouses, Miscellaneous Buildings/Structures Prefabricated Houses, Solar Heaters, Temporary Structures, Artists-in-Residence.
(9) Number of dwelling units added includes "Addition Creating New Units – Residential" and "Alterations Creating New Units – Residential."
(10) Number of dwelling units added includes "Additions Creating New Units – Commercial" and "Alterations Creating New Units – Commercial."

Source: City of Los Angeles, Department of Building and Safety.

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Education

The Los Angeles Unified School District ("LAUSD"), a separate government agency and one of the largest employers in the City, administers public instruction for kindergarten through 12th grade ("K-12"), adult, and occupational schools in the City and all or significant portions of a number of smaller neighboring cities and unincorporated areas. The LAUSD, which now encompasses approximately 710 square miles (making it significantly larger than the City at 470 square miles), was formed in 1854 as the Common Schools for the City of Los Angeles and became a unified school district in 1960. The LAUSD is governed by a seven-member Board of Education, elected by the district to serve alternating four-year terms. There are also a number of charter and private K-12 schools located in the City.

There are many public and private colleges and universities located in the City. Major colleges and universities located within the City include the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of Southern California, California State University at Los Angeles, California State University at Northridge, Occidental College and Loyola Marymount University. There are seven community colleges located within the City operated by the Los Angeles Community College District.

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APPENDIX C

DTC BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM

The information in this Appendix C regarding DTC and its book-entry system has been obtained from DTC's website, for use in securities offering documents, and the Department takes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof or for the absence of material changes in such information after the date hereof.

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, New York, will act as securities depository for the Series [A][B] Bonds. The Series [A][B] Bonds will be issued as fully-registered securities, registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered bond certificate will be issued for each maturity of Series [A][B] Bonds, each in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC's participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants"). DTC has a Standard & Poor's rating of AA+. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com.

Purchases of the Series [A][B] Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Series [A][B] Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Series [A][B] Bond ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Series [A][B] Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Series [A][B] Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Series [A][B] Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Series [A][B] Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co. or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Series [A][B] Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Series [A][B] Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Series [A][B] Bonds are credited, which may or may not be

the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners, will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of Series [A][B] Bonds may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Series [A][B] Bonds, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults and proposed amendments to the Series [A][B] Bond documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Series [A][B] Bonds may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Series [A][B] Bonds for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of the notices be provided directly to them.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Series [A][B] Bonds within a maturity are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Series [A][B] Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the Department as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Series [A][B] Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Redemption proceeds, distributions and interest payments on the Series [A][B] Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the Department or the Fiscal Agent, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, nor its nominee, the Fiscal Agent, or the Department, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds, distributions and interest payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Department or the Fiscal Agent, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners shall be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as securities depository with respect to the Series [A][B] Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Department or the Fiscal Agent. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, Series [A][B] Bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

The Department may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Series [A][B] Bond certificates will be printed and delivered to DTC.

APPENDIX D

SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE BOND RESOLUTION

The following is a brief summary of certain provisions of the Bond Resolution not previously discussed in this Official Statement. Such summary is not intended to be definitive, and reference is made to each Bond Resolution in its entirety for the complete terms thereof. Capitalized terms used in this summary which are not otherwise defined in this Official Statement have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the Bond Resolution.

CERTAIN DEFINITIONS

"Accountant's Certificate" means a certificate signed by an Independent Certified Public Accountant of recognized national standing selected by the Department.

"Accreted Value" means, with respect to any Capital Appreciation Obligation and as of any date, the Initial Amount thereof plus the interest accrued thereon from its delivery date, compounded at the approximate interest rate with respect to such Capital Appreciation Obligation specified in or pursuant to the Issuing Instrument authorizing the issuance of such Capital Appreciation Obligation on each date specified therein. The applicable Accreted Value at any date will be the amount set forth in the Accreted Value Table as of such date, if such date is a compounding date, and if not, will be determined by straight-line interpolation with reference to such Accreted Value Table.

"Accreted Value Table" means, with respect to Capital Appreciation Obligations, the table denominated as such in, and to which reference is made in, the Issuing Instrument authorizing the issuance of such Capital Appreciation Obligations.

"Additional Bonds" means Bonds issued in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Master Resolution for the purpose of providing for the payment of the Costs of Capital Improvements.

"Additional Parity Obligations" means Parity Obligations, including Additional Bonds, issued for the purpose of providing for the payment of the Costs of Capital Improvements and satisfying the conditions set forth in the Master Resolution.

"Adjusted Net Income" means, with respect to a certificate to be delivered in connection with Additional Parity Obligations and for any Calculation Period to which such certificate relates and as calculated by the Department or a Consultant, the Net Income for such Calculation Period plus an amount equal to depreciation, amortization, interest on debt and Unrealized Items for such Calculation Period, in each case determined in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, less any portion of such Net Income which has been deposited in the Expense Stabilization Fund, plus at the option of the Department, any or all of the following: (i) an allowance for any estimated increase in such Net Income from any revenue producing additions or improvements to or extensions of the Power System, made but not in service during the applicable Calculation Period or to be made with the proceeds of the Additional Parity Obligations with respect to which such certificate relates, with the proceeds of other Obligations theretofore issued by the Department and available for such purpose or with other available funds of the Department reserved by the Department for such purpose, such allowance to be in an amount equal to the estimated additional average annual Net Income to be derived from such additions, improvements and extensions during the twelve month period after placing such addition, improvement or extension in service, all as shown by a certificate of the Department or a Consultant; (ii) an allowance for any increases in rates and charges which relate to the Power System and which have been approved by the Board and the City Council but which during all or any part of the Calculation Period were not in effect, such allowance to be in an amount equal to seventy-five percent (75%) of the amount by which the Net Income for the Calculation Period would have increased if such increase in rates and charges had been in effect for that portion of the Calculation Period during which such increase was not in effect; and (iii) the amount withdrawn from the Expense Stabilization Fund during such Calculation Period.

"Applicable Parity Obligations" means, with respect to a certificate to be delivered in connection with Additional Parity Obligations and as of the date of such certificate, all of the Parity Obligations Outstanding on such date plus the Additional Parity Obligations proposed to be issued.

"Assistant Auditor" means an Assistant Auditor of the Department.

"Auditor" means the Auditor of the Department.

"Authorized Denominations" means, with respect to the Series [A][B] Bonds, $5,000 or any integral multiple thereof.

"Authorized Department Representative" means the President or Vice President of the Board, the General Manager, the Auditor and each Assistant Auditor and any other officer of the Department duly authorized to act as an Authorized Department Representative for purposes of the Bond Resolution by resolution of the Board or written authorization of the General Manager.

"Balloon Indebtedness" means, with respect to any Series of Obligations twenty-five percent (25%) or more of the principal of which matures on the same date or within a 12-month period (with Sinking Fund Installments on Term Obligations deemed to be payments of matured principal), that portion of such Series of Obligations which matures on such date or within such 12-month period. For purposes of this definition, the principal amount maturing on any date shall be reduced by the amount of such indebtedness which is required, by the documents governing such indebtedness, to be amortized by prepayment or redemption prior to its stated maturity date.

"Beneficial Owner" means, with respect any Book-Entry Bond, the beneficial owner of such Bond as determined in accordance with the applicable rules of the Securities Depository for such Book-Entry Bonds.

"Board" means the Board of Water and Power Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles.

"Bond" means any of the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles Power System Revenue Bonds authorized pursuant to the Master Resolution and a Supplemental Resolution.

"Bond Register" means the registration books for the ownership of Bonds maintained by the Fiscal Agent pursuant to the Master Resolution.

"Bond Resolution" means the Master Resolution as supplemented by the Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution.

"Bond Service Fund" means the Power System Revenue Bonds Bond Service Fund established pursuant to the Master Resolution.

"Bondowner" or "Owner" means, with respect to a Bond, the registered owner of such Bond in the Bond Register.

"Book-Entry Bonds" means, with respect to the Series [A][B] Bonds, the Series [A][B] Bonds registered in the name of DTC's nominee, as the initial Securities Depository, or any successor Securities Depository for the Series [A][B] Bonds, as the registered owner thereof.

"Business Day" means, unless otherwise provided with respect to a Series of Bonds in the Supplemental Resolution authorizing the issuance of such Series, any day, other than a Saturday, Sunday or other day on which the New York Stock Exchange or banks are authorized or obligated by law or executive order to close in the State of New York or State of California or any city in which the Principal Office of any Paying Agent or any Credit Provider for such Series of Bonds is located.

"Calculation Period" means, with respect to any certificate to be provided pursuant to the Master Resolution in connection with Additional Parity Obligations, any twelve consecutive month period within the eighteen consecutive months ending immediately prior to the issuance of the Additional Parity Obligations to which such certificate relates.

"Capital Appreciation Obligations" means any Obligations the interest on which is compounded and not scheduled to be paid until the maturity or prior redemption of such Obligations.

"Capital Improvement" means any addition, betterment, replacement, renewal, extension or improvement of or to the Power System, including, without limitation, the acquisition of land or any interests therein, which under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles are chargeable to a capital account and capital costs for the extension, reinforcement, enlargement or other improvement of facilities or property, or the acquisition of interests therein, whether or not included as part of the Power System, determined by the Department to be necessary or convenient in connection with the utilization of the Power System.

"Charter" means The Charter of The City of Los Angeles.

"Chief Financial Officer" means: (i) the Chief Financial Officer of the Department; and (ii) in the event that at the applicable time of performance of an action under the Bond Resolution there is a vacancy in the office of Chief Financial Officer, or the Chief Financial Officer is outside the City, the Chief Accounting Employee of the Department.

"City" means the City of Los Angeles, a chartered city, duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the Constitution and laws of the State of California.

"City Council" means the Council of the City established pursuant to the Charter.

"Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time. Each reference to a section of the Code in the Master Resolution and the Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution shall be deemed to include United States Treasury Regulations thereunder applicable to the Bonds issued pursuant to the Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution or the use of proceeds thereof, and also includes all amendments and successor provisions unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

"Commercial Paper Program" means a program of short-term Obligations having the characteristics of commercial paper in that such Parity Obligations have a stated maturity not later than 270 days from their date of issue and that maturing Obligations of such program may be paid with the proceeds of renewal short-term Obligations.

"Consultant" means a consultant, consulting firm, engineer, architect, engineering firm, architectural firm, accountant or accounting firm retained by the Department to perform acts, prepare certificates or otherwise carry out the duties provided for a Consultant in the Master Resolution or any Supplemental Resolution. Such consultant, consulting firm, engineer, architect, engineering firm or architectural firm shall be nationally recognized within its profession for work of the character required. Such accountants or accounting firm shall be Independent Certified Public Accountants licensed to practice in the State of California.

"Cost" means, with respect to any Capital Improvement, all costs and expenses of planning, designing, acquiring, constructing, installing and financing such Capital Improvement, placing such Capital Improvement in operation, disposal of such Capital Improvement, and obtaining governmental approvals, certificates, permits and licenses with respect thereto heretofore or hereafter paid or incurred by the Department. Payment of Cost shall include the reimbursement to the Department for any of the costs included in this definition of Cost paid by the Department which have not previously been reimbursed to the Department and which are not to be reimbursed from contributions in aid of construction. The term Cost shall include, but shall not be limited to, funds required for: (a) costs of preliminary investigation and development, the performance or acquisition of feasibility and planning studies, and the securing of regulatory approvals, as well as costs for land and land

rights, engineering and contractors' fees, labor, materials, equipment, utility services and supplies, legal fees and financing expenses; (b) working capital and reserves therefor in such amounts as shall be determined by the Department; (c) interest accruing in whole or in part on Parity Obligations prior to and during construction of a Capital Improvement or any portion thereof, and for such additional period as the Department may determine; (d) the deposit or deposits from the proceeds of the Bonds in any funds or accounts which deposit or deposits are required by the Master Resolution or any Supplemental Resolution; (e) the payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest when due (whether at the maturity of principal or at the due date of interest or upon redemption or otherwise) of any note or other evidence of indebtedness the proceeds of which were applied to any of the costs of a Capital Improvement described in the Master Resolution; (f) training and testing costs which are properly allocable to the acquisition, placing in operation, or construction of a Capital Improvement; (g) all costs of insurance applicable to the period of construction and placing a Capital Improvement in operation; (h) all costs relating to injury and damage claims arising out of the acquisition or construction of a Capital Improvement less proceeds of insurance; (i) legally required or permitted federal, state and local taxes and payments in lieu of taxes applicable to the period of construction and placing a Capital Improvement in operation; (j) amounts due the United States of America as rebate of investment earnings with respect to the proceeds of Parity Obligations or as penalties in lieu thereof; (k) amounts payable with respect to capital costs for the expansion, reinforcement, enlargement or other improvement of facilities determined by Department to be necessary in connection with the utilization of a Capital Improvement and the costs associated with the removal from service or reductions in service of any facilities as a result of the expansion, reinforcement, enlargement or other improvement of such facilities or the construction of a Capital Improvement; (l) Costs of Issuance of any Parity Obligations; (m) fees and expenses pursuant to any lending or credit facility or agreement applicable to the period for construction and placing a Capital Improvement in operation; and (n) all other costs incurred by the Department and properly allocable to the acquisition, construction, or placing in operation of a Capital Improvement or any portion thereof.

"Costs of Issuance" means all items of expense directly or indirectly payable by or reimbursable to the Department and related to the original authorization, execution, sale and delivery of Parity Obligations, including but not limited to advertising and printing costs, costs of preparation and reproduction of documents, including disclosure documents and documents relating to the sale of such Parity Obligations, initial fees and charges (including counsel fees) of any fiscal agent, any paying agent and any Credit Provider, legal fees and charges, financial advisor fees and expenses, fees and expenses of other consultants and professionals, rating agency fees, fees and charges for preparation, execution, transportation and safekeeping of Parity Obligations and any other cost, charge or fee in connection with the authorization, issuance, sale or original delivery of Parity Obligations.

"Credit Provider" means any municipal bond insurance company, bank or other financial institution or organization which is performing in all material respects its obligations under any Credit Support Instrument for some or all of the Parity Obligations.

"Credit Provider Bonds" means any Bonds purchased with funds provided under a Credit Support Instrument for so long as such Bonds are held by or for the account of, or are pledged to, the applicable Credit Provider in accordance with the Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution.

"Credit Provider Reimbursement Obligations" means obligations of the Department to pay from the Power Revenue Fund amounts under a Credit Support Agreement, including without limitation amounts advanced by a Credit Provider pursuant to a Credit Support Instrument as credit support or liquidity for Parity Obligations and the interest with respect thereto.

"Credit Support Agreement" means, with respect to any Credit Support Instrument, the agreement or agreements (which may be the Credit Support Instrument itself) between the Department and the applicable Credit Provider, as originally executed or as it may from time to time be replaced, supplemented or amended in accordance with the provisions thereof, providing for the reimbursement to the Credit Provider for payments under such Credit Support Instrument, and the interest thereon, and includes any subsequent agreement pursuant to which a substitute Credit Support Instrument is provided, together with any related pledge agreement, security agreement or other security document.

"Credit Support Instrument" means a policy of insurance, a letter of credit, a stand-by purchase agreement, revolving credit agreement or other credit arrangement pursuant to which a Credit Provider provides credit or liquidity support with respect to the payment of interest, principal or the Purchase Price of any Parity Obligations.

"Crossover Date" means, with respect to a Series of Refunding Parity Obligations constituting Crossover Refunding Obligations, the date on which the proceeds of the sale of such Refunding Parity Obligations are to be applied to the payment of the principal of and premium, if any, on the Parity Obligations to be refunded with the proceeds of such Refunding Parity Obligations in accordance with the applicable Crossover Refunding Instructions.

"Crossover Refunding Escrow" means, with respect to any Series of Refunding Parity Obligations constituting Crossover Refunding Obligations, a trust or escrow fund or account established with an Escrow Agent into which proceeds of the sale of such Series of Refunding Parity Obligations and, if necessary, other available funds have been deposited in an amount sufficient to pay when due, or to purchase bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness the scheduled payments of principal of and interest on which will provide moneys at the times and in amounts sufficient to pay when due, the applicable Crossover Refunding Requirements in accordance with the applicable Crossover Refunding Instructions.

"Crossover Refunding Instructions" means, with respect to a Series of Refunding Parity Obligations which constitute Crossover Refunding Obligations, a certificate order, escrow deposit agreement, or other direction from an Authorized Department Representative to the Escrow Agent for the applicable Crossover Refunding Escrow to apply amounts in the applicable Crossover Refunding Escrow to the payments of principal and interest scheduled to be made on the Crossover Refunding Obligations to and including the applicable Crossover Date and on such Crossover Date to apply moneys in the applicable Crossover Refunding Escrow to the payment or redemption of the Parity Obligations to be refunded or, in the event that the conditions to such payment or redemption contained in the Issuing Instrument authorizing the issuance of such Crossover Refunding Obligations are not satisfied, to the payment or redemption of the Crossover Refunding Obligations on the terms and conditions set forth in such Issuing Instrument.

"Crossover Refunding Obligations" means Refunding Parity Obligations as to which a Crossover Refunding Escrow has been established and which are payable, prior to the application of moneys in the applicable Crossover Refunding Escrow to the payment or redemption of the Parity Obligations to be refunded, only from amounts in such Crossover Refunding Escrow.

"Crossover Refunding Requirements" means, with respect to a Series of Parity Refunding Obligations constituting Crossover Refunding Obligations and the Parity Obligations to be refunded with the proceeds of the sale of such Refunding Parity Obligations, moneys sufficient to pay when due: (i) the scheduled principal of and interest on the Series of Parity Refunding Obligations coming due on and before the applicable Crossover Date (other than as a result of the failure to apply moneys in the applicable Crossover Refunding Escrow to the refunding of the Parity Obligations to be refunded with the proceeds of the sale of such Refunding Parity Obligations on the Crossover Date); (ii) the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on such Refunding Parity Obligations which are payable in accordance with the applicable Crossover Refunding Instructions in the event the amounts in the applicable Crossover Refunding Escrow are not applied to the payment or redemption of the Parity Obligations to be refunded with the proceeds of the sale of such Refunding Parity Obligations; and (iii) the principal of and premium, if any, on the Parity Obligations to be refunded with the proceeds of the sale of the Refunding Parity Obligations coming due in accordance with the applicable Crossover Refunding Instructions.

"Debt Service" means, for any Fiscal Year, the sum of (a) the interest payable during such Fiscal Year on all Outstanding Parity Obligations, assuming that all Outstanding Serial Parity Obligations are retired as scheduled and that all Outstanding Term Parity Obligations are redeemed or paid from Sinking Fund Installment as scheduled, (b) that portion of the principal amount of all Outstanding Serial Parity Obligations maturing on each principal payment date which falls in such Fiscal Year, including the Final Compounded Amount of any Capital Appreciation Obligations which are Series Parity Obligations, (c) that portion of the principal amount of

all Outstanding Term Parity Obligations required to be redeemed or paid from Sinking Fund Installments becoming due during such Fiscal Year (together with the redemption premiums, if any, thereon), including the Accreted Value of any Capital Appreciation Obligations which are Term Parity Obligations.

"Defeasance Securities" means any of the following securities, if and to the extent the same are at the time any legal investments for funds of the Department: (i) any bonds or other obligations which as to principal and interest constitute direct obligations of, or obligations unconditionally guaranteed by, the United States of America, including obligations of any agency or corporation which has been or may hereafter be created pursuant to an Act of Congress as an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America to the extent unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America; and (ii) any bonds or other obligations of any state of the United States of America or of any agency, instrumentality or local government unit of any such state (a) which are rated "AAA" by Standard and Poor's, "AAA" by Fitch or "Aaa" by Moody's, (b) which are not callable prior to maturity or as to which irrevocable instructions have been given to the trustee, fiscal agent or other fiduciary for such bonds or other obligations by the obligor to give due notice of redemption and to call such bonds or other obligations for redemption on the date or dates specified in such instructions, (c) which are secured as to principal and interest and redemption premium, if any, by a fund consisting only of cash or bonds or other obligations of the character described in clause (i) hereof which fund may be applied only to the payment of such principal of and interest and redemption premium, if any, on such bonds or other obligations on the maturity date or dates thereof or the redemption date or dates specified in the irrevocable instructions referred to in subclause (b) of this clause (ii), as appropriate, and (d) as to which the principal of and interest on the bonds and obligations of the character described in clause (i) hereof which have been deposited in such fund, along with any cash on deposit in such fund, have been verified by an Accountant's Certificate as being sufficient to pay principal of and interest and redemption premium, if any, on the bonds or other obligations described in this clause (ii) on the maturity date or dates thereof or on the redemption date or dates specified in the irrevocable instructions referred to in subclause (b) of this clause (ii), as appropriate.

"Delivery Certificate" means, with respect to a Series of Bonds or any Subseries thereof, a certificate of an Authorized Department Representative establishing certain terms and conditions for such Series or Subseries and specifying the application of the proceeds of such Series or Subseries, all as authorized by the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Series of Bonds.

"Electronic" means, with respect to notice, notice through the internet or a time-sharing terminal.

"Escrow Agent" means the Fiscal Agent or a bank or trust company organized under the laws of any state of the United States, or a national association, appointed by the Department to hold in trust moneys set aside for either: (i) the payment or redemption of, or interest installments on, a Bond or Bonds, or any portion thereof, deemed paid and defeased pursuant to Article IX of the Master Resolution; or (ii) the payment of the principal, premium, if any, or interest on Crossover Refunding Bonds or the Parity Obligations to be refunded with the proceeds of the sale of such Crossover Refunding Bonds.

"Expense Stabilization Fund" means the Power System Expense Stabilization Fund established pursuant to the Master Resolution.

"Favorable Opinion of Bond Counsel" means, with respect to any action requiring such an opinion, an Opinion of Bond Counsel to the effect that such action will not, in and of itself, adversely affect the Tax-Exempt status of interest on the Bonds or such portion thereof as shall be specified in the provisions of the Master Resolution or the Supplemental Resolution requiring such an opinion.

"Fiduciary" means, with respect to each Series of Bonds, the Fiscal Agent, and each Paying Agent and Escrow Agent for such Series of Bonds.

"Final Compounded Amount" means the Accreted Value of any Capital Appreciation Obligation on its maturity date.

"Fiscal Agent" means, the agent appointed by the Department pursuant to the Master Resolution to perform the duties and obligations ascribed to the Fiscal Agent with respect to each Series of Bonds pursuant to the applicable Supplemental Resolution.

"Fiscal Year" means the period beginning on July 1 of each year and ending on the next succeeding June 30, or any other twelve-month period selected and designated as the official Fiscal Year of the Department.

"Fitch" means Fitch Ratings and any successor entity rating Parity Obligations at the request of the Department.

"General Manager" or "Chief Executive Officer" means the General Manager of the Department (as appointed and confirmed pursuant to Section 604(a) of the Charter) or such other title as the Department may from time to time assign for such position, including Chief Executive Officer.

"Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" means generally accepted accounting principles set forth in the opinions and pronouncements of the Accounting Principles Board of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants applicable to a government-owned utility applying all statements and interpretations issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and statements and pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board which are not in conflict with the statements and interpretations issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board or in such other statements by such other entity as may be approved by a significant segment of the accounting profession, that are applicable to the circumstances as of the date of determination.

"Independent Certified Public Accountant" means any firm of certified public accountants appointed by the Department, and each of whom is independent pursuant to the Statement on Auditing Standards No. 1 of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

"Initial Amount" means the Accreted Value of a Capital Appreciation Obligation on its date of issuance and delivery to the original purchaser thereof.

"Interest Account" means the account by that name in the Bond Service Fund established pursuant to the Master Resolution.

"Interest Payment Date" means, with respect to the Series [A][B] Bonds, January 1 and July 1 of each year, commencing [_____ 1, 20___].

"Issuing Instrument" means any resolution, indenture, trust agreement or other instrument or agreement under which Obligations are issued.

"Maximum Annual Adjusted Debt Service" means, with respect to a certificate to be delivered in connection with Additional Parity Obligations pursuant to the Master Resolution, as of any date and with respect to the Applicable Parity Obligations, the maximum amount of Debt Service becoming due on the Applicable Parity Obligations in the then current or any future Fiscal Year, as adjusted as provided in this definition and calculated by the Department or by a Consultant. For purposes of calculating Maximum Annual Adjusted Debt Service, the following adjustments and assumptions shall be made with respect to Debt Service on the Applicable Parity Obligations coming due in each Fiscal Year:

(a) in determining the amount of Debt Service constituting principal due in each Fiscal Year, principal payments with respect to Applicable Parity Obligations which are or upon issuance will be, part of a Commercial Paper Program, but which would not constitute Balloon Indebtedness, shall be treated as if such Applicable Parity Obligations were to be amortized with substantially level annual Debt Service payments over a term of 40 years commencing on the date the calculation of Maximum Annual Adjusted Debt Service is made:

(b) if all or any portion or portions of the Applicable Parity Obligations constitute, or upon issuance would constitute, Balloon Indebtedness, then, for purposes of determining Maximum Annual Adjusted Debt Service, each maturity which constitutes, or upon issuance would constitute, Balloon Indebtedness shall be treated as if it were to be amortized with substantially level annual Debt Service payments over a term of 40 years commencing on the date which is the first anniversary of the initial issuance of such Applicable Parity Obligations;

(c) if any Outstanding Parity Obligations constitute Tax-Exempt Variable Rate Indebtedness (except to the extent paragraph (g) applies), the interest rate on such Parity Obligations for any period as to which such interest rate has not been established shall be assumed to be 110% of the daily average interest rate on such Parity Obligations during the 12 months ending with the month preceding the date of calculation, or such shorter period that such Parity Obligations shall have been Outstanding;

(d) if any Outstanding Parity Obligations constitute Variable Rate Indebtedness which is not Tax-Exempt (except to the extent paragraph (g) applies), the interest rate on such Parity Obligations for any period as to which such interest rate has not been established shall be assumed to be 110% of the average One Month USD LIBOR Rate during the calendar quarter preceding the calendar quarter in which the calculation of Maximum Annual Adjusted Debt Service is made or if the One Month USD LIBOR Rate is not available for such period, another similar rate or index selected by the Department.

(e) if the Additional Parity Obligations proposed to be issued will be Tax-Exempt Variable Rate Indebtedness (except to the extent subsection (h) applies), then the interest rate on such Additional Parity Obligations shall be assumed to be 110% of the average TBMA Index during the calendar quarter preceding the calendar quarter in which the calculation of Maximum Annual Adjusted Debt Service is made, or if that index is no longer published, seventy-five percent (75%) of the One Month USD LIBOR Rate, or if the One Month USD LIBOR Rate is not available, another similar rate or index selected by the Department;

(f) if the Additional Parity Obligations proposed to be issued will be Variable Rate Indebtedness which is not Tax-Exempt (except to the extent subsection (h) applies) then the interest rate on such Additional Parity Obligations shall be assumed to be 110% of the average One Month USD LIBOR Rate during the calendar quarter preceding the calendar quarter in which the calculation is made, or if the One Month USD LIBOR Rate is not available for such period, another similar rate or index selected by the Department;

(g) if a Qualified Swap Agreement has been entered into in connection with any Outstanding Parity Obligations, the interest rate on such Outstanding Parity Obligations for each Fiscal Year or portion thereof during which payments are to be exchanged by the parties under such Qualified Swap Agreement shall be determined for purposes of calculating Maximum Annual Adjusted Debt Service by adding: (1) the amount of Debt Service paid or to be paid by the Department as interest on the Outstanding Parity Obligations during such Fiscal Year or portion thereof (determined as provided in paragraph (c) or (d), as applicable, if such Outstanding Parity Obligations constitute Variable Rate Indebtedness) and (2) the net amount (which may be a negative amount) paid or to be paid by the Department under the Qualified Swap Agreement (after giving effect to payments made and received, and to be made and received, by the Department under the Qualified Swap Agreement) during such Fiscal Year or portion thereof, and for this purpose any variable rate of interest agreed to be paid under the Qualified Swap Agreement shall be deemed to be the rate at which the related Outstanding Parity Obligations constituting Variable Rate Indebtedness is assumed to bear interest;

(h) if a Qualified Swap Agreement has been entered into by the Department with respect to any Additional Parity Obligations proposed to be issued, the interest on such proposed Additional Parity Obligations for each Fiscal Year or portion thereof during which payments are to be exchanged under the Qualified Swap Agreement shall be determined for purposes of calculating Maximum Annual

Adjusted Debt service by adding: (1) the amount of Debt Service to be paid by the Department as interest on such Additional Parity Obligations during such Fiscal Year or portion thereof (determined as provided in paragraph (e) or (f), as applicable, if such Additional Parity Obligations are to constitute Variable Rate Indebtedness) and (2) the net amount (which may be a negative amount) to be paid by the Department under the Qualified Swap Agreement (after giving effect to payments to be made and received by the Department under the Qualified Swap Agreement) during such Fiscal Year or portion thereof, and for this purpose any variable rate of interest agreed to be paid under the Qualified Swap Agreement shall be deemed to be the rate at which the related Additional Parity Obligations which are to constitute Variable Rate Indebtedness shall be assumed to bear interest; and

(i) if any of the Applicable Parity Obligations are, or upon issuance will be, Paired Obligations, the interest thereon shall be the resulting linked rate or effective fixed rate to be paid with respect to such Paired Obligations.

"Moody's" means Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and any successor entity rating Parity Obligations at the request of the Department.

"Net Income" means, for any period of time, the net income of the Power System for such period determined in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles; provided, however, that in no event shall any transfer from the Power Revenue Fund to the reserve fund of the City pursuant to Section 344 of the Charter be considered an expense of the Power System in determining such net income.

"Nominee" means the nominee of the Securities Depository for the Book-Entry Bonds in whose name such Bonds are to be registered. The initial Nominee shall be Cede & Co., as the nominee of DTC.

"Obligations" means (a) obligations with respect to borrowed money and includes bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, installment purchase payments under any contract, and lease payments under any financing or capital lease (determined to be such in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles), which are payable from the Power Revenue Fund, (b) obligations to replenish any debt service reserve fund with respect to obligations of the Department described in (a) above; (c) obligations secured by or payable from any of obligations of the Department described in (a) above; and (d) obligations payable from the Power Revenue Fund and entered into in connection with, relating to, or otherwise serving as a hedge with respect to, an obligation described in (a), (b) or (c) above under (1) any contract providing for payments based on levels of, or changes in, interest rates, currency exchange rates, stock or other indices, (2) any contract to exchange cash flows or a series of payments, or (3) any contract to hedge payment, currency, rate spread or similar exposure, including but not limited to interest rate swap agreements and interest rate cap agreements; and (e) Credit Provider Reimbursement Obligations.

"One Month USD LIBOR Rate" means the British Banker's Association average of interbank offered rates in the London market for United States dollar deposits for a one month period as reported in the Wall Street Journal or, if not reported in such newspaper, as reported in such other source as may be selected by the Department.

"Opinion of Bond Counsel" means a written opinion signed by an attorney or firm of attorneys of recognized national standing in the field of law relating to municipal securities and to exclusion of interest thereon from income for federal income tax purposes selected by the Department.

"Outstanding" when used as of any particular time with respect to Obligations, means, except as otherwise provided in the Master Resolution, all Obligations theretofore or thereupon executed, authenticated and delivered by the Department or any trustee or other fiduciary, except (a) Obligations theretofore cancelled or surrendered for cancellation; (b) Obligations paid or deemed to be paid within the meaning of any defeasance provisions thereof; (c) Obligations in lieu of or in substitution for which other Obligations have been executed and delivered; and (d) prior to the applicable Crossover Date, Refunding Parity Obligations which are Crossover Refunding Obligations.

"Paired Obligations" shall mean any Series (or portion thereof) of Parity Obligations designated as Paired Obligations in the Issuing Instrument authorizing the issuance thereof, which are simultaneously issued (a) the principal of which is of equal amount maturing and to be redeemed (or cancelled after acquisition thereof) on the same dates and in the same amounts, and (b) the interest rates which, taken together, result in an irrevocably fixed interest rate obligation of the Department for the terms of such Paired Obligations.

"Parity Obligations" means (a) Bonds and (b) Obligations which are payable from the Power Revenue Fund on a parity with the payment of the Bonds and which satisfy the applicable conditions of the Master Resolution, including payments due under Qualified Swap Agreements.

"Participants" means, with respect to a Securities Depository for Book-Entry Bonds, those participants listed in such Securities Depository's book-entry system as having an interest in such Bonds.

"Paying Agent" means, with respect to the Series [A][B] Bonds, the City Treasurer of the City, or its agent thereof, and its successor or successors appointed in the manner provided in the Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution for the Series [A][B] Bonds.

"Power Revenue Fund" means the fund by that name established by the Charter.

"Power System" means the electric energy rights, lands, facilities and all other interests of the City related to the energy business under the possession, management and control of the Board.

"Preceding Fiscal Year" means the latest prior Fiscal Year with respect to which books of the Department showing Net Income of the Power System have been examined and reported upon by Independent Certified Public Accountants engaged by the Department.

"Principal Account" means the account by that name in the Bond Service Fund established pursuant to the Master Resolution.

"Principal Office" means, with respect to: (i) the Fiscal Agent, the principal office of such Fiscal Agent in Los Angeles, California, except that if a Paying Agent has been appointed as agent for the Fiscal Agent to perform certain of the Fiscal Agent's duties with respect to a Series of Bonds pursuant to the Master Resolution, references to the Principal Office of the Fiscal Agent for purposes of such duties shall refer to the Principal Office of such Paying Agent; (ii) a Paying Agent or a Credit Provider, the office designated as such in writing by such party to the Fiscal Agent.

"Procedural Ordinance" means Ordinance No. 172,353 of the City, which appears as Article 6.5 of the Administrative Code of the City, as the same may be amended and supplemented, and any other ordinance which shall constitute the "Procedural Ordinance" for purposes of Section 609 of the Charter.

"Qualified Swap Agreement" means a contract or agreement, payable from the Power Revenue Fund on a parity with the payment of Parity Obligations and satisfying the conditions of the Master Resolution, intended to place Parity Obligations or the applicable investments on the interest rate, currency, cash flow or other basis desired by the Department, including, without limitation, any interest rate swap agreement, currency swap agreement, forward payment conversion agreement or futures contract, any contract providing for payments based on levels of, or changes in, interest rates, currency exchange rates, stock or other indices, any contract to exchange cash flows or a series of payments, or any contract, including, without limitation, an interest rate floor or cap, or an option, put or call, to hedge payment, currency, rate, spread or similar exposure, between the Department and a counterparty.

"Rating Agency" means each of Fitch, Moody's or Standard & Poor's to the extent it is then providing or maintaining a rating on Parity Obligations at the request of the Department, or in the event that Fitch, Moody's or Standard & Poor's no longer maintains a rating on Parity Obligations , any other nationally recognized rating agency then providing or maintaining a rating on the Bonds at the request of the Department.

"Rating Category" means (1) with respect to any long-term rating category, all ratings designated by a particular letter or combination of letters, without regard to any numerical modifier, plus or minus sign or other modifier and (2) with respect to any short-term or commercial paper rating category, all ratings designated by a particular letter or combination of letters and taking into account any numerical modifier, but not any plus or minus sign or other modifier.

"Rating Confirmation" means written evidence from each Rating Agency then rating Outstanding Parity Obligations at the request of the Department to the effect that, following the event which requires the Rating Confirmation, the then current rating for each Outstanding Parity Obligation will not be lowered or withdrawn solely as a result of the occurrence of such event.

"Record Date" means, with respect to an Interest Payment Date for the Current Interest Series [A][B] Bonds, the fifteenth day of the month preceding the month in which such Interest Payment Date occurs.

"Redemption Fund" means the Power System Revenue Bonds Redemption Fund established pursuant to the Master Resolution.

"Refunding Bonds" means Bonds issued in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Master Resolution for the purposes, and satisfying the conditions of the Master Resolution.

"Refunding Parity Obligations" means Parity Obligations, including Refunding Bonds, issued for the purposes, and satisfying the conditions set forth in the Master Resolution.

"Representation Letter" the letter or letters of representation from the Department to, or other instrument or agreement with, a Securities Depository for Book-Entry Bonds, in which the Department, among other things, makes certain representations to the Securities Depository with respect to the Book-Entry Bonds, the payment thereof and delivery of notices with respect thereto.

"Reserve Fund" means the Power System Revenue Bonds Reserve Fund established pursuant to the Master Resolution.

"Rule 15c2-12" means Rule 15c2-12 of the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as the same may be amended and supplemented from time to time.

"Securities Depository" means a trust company or other entity which provides a book-entry system for the registration of ownership interests of Participants in securities and which is acting as security depository for Book-Entry Bonds.

"Serial Obligations" means Obligations for which no Sinking Fund Installments are established.

"Serial Parity Obligations" means Serial Obligations which are Parity Obligations.

"Series" means Obligations issued at the same time or sharing some other common term or characteristic and designated in the Issuing Instrument pursuant to which such Obligations were issued as a separate issue or series of Obligations.

"Sinking Fund Account" means the account by that name in the Bond Service Fund established pursuant to the Master Resolution.

"Sinking Fund Installment" means, with respect to any Term Parity Obligations, each amount so designated for such Term Parity Obligations in the Issuing Instrument authorizing the issuance of such Parity Obligations requiring payments by the Department from the Power Revenue Fund to be applied to the retirement of such Parity Obligations on and prior to the stated maturity date thereof.

"Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution" means Resolution No. [5066] of the Board, as the provisions thereof may be amended or supplemented from time to time in accordance with the terms thereof.

"Standard & Poor's" means Standard & Poor's Rating Services and any successor entity rating Parity Obligations at the request of the Department.

"State" means the State of California.

"Subordinated Obligation" means any Obligation which is expressly made subordinate and junior in right of payment from the Power Revenue Fund to the payment of Parity Obligations and which complies with the provisions of the Master Resolution.

"Subseries" means, with respect to any Series of Bonds, a portion of the Bonds of such Series identified as a Subseries in the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Series or the Delivery Certificate relating to such Series or Subseries, which Bonds may bear interest at a different rate or based on a different interest rate determination method or otherwise have terms and conditions which vary from other Bonds of such Series, all to the extent provided in or authorized by the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Series of Bonds.

"Supplemental Resolution" means any resolution supplemental to or amendatory of the Master Resolution as theretofore in effect, adopted by the Board in accordance with the Master Resolution.

"Surplus" means the equity in the Power System, consisting of the retained income invested in the business and contributions in aid of construction, determined in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

"Tax Certificate" means a certificate relating to the requirements of the Code signed on behalf of the Department and delivered in connection with the issuance of Bonds.

"Tax-Exempt" means, with respect to interest on any obligations of a state or local government, including the Bonds, that such interest is excluded from the gross income of the holders thereof (other than any holder who is a "substantial user" of facilities financed with such obligations or a "related person" within the meaning of Section 147(a) of the Code) for federal income tax purposes, whether or not such interest is includable as an item of tax preference or otherwise includable directly or indirectly for purposes of calculating other tax liabilities, including any alternative minimum tax or environmental tax under the Code.

"Tax-Exempt Securities" means bonds, notes or other securities the interest on which is Tax-Exempt.

"TBMA Index" means The Bond Market Association Municipal Index as of the most recent date for which such index was published or such other weekly, high-grade index comprised of seven-day, Tax-Exempt variable rate demand notes produced by Municipal Market Data, Inc., or its successor, or as otherwise designated by The Bond Market Association; provided, however, that, if such index is no longer produced by Municipal Market Data, Inc. or its successors, then "TBMA Index" shall mean such other reasonably comparable index selected by the Department.

"Tender Indebtedness" means any Parity Obligations or portions of Parity Obligations, a feature of which is an option or obligation, on the part of the owners thereof under the terms of such Parity Obligations, to tender all or a portion of such Parity Obligations to the Department, a fiscal agent, a paying agent, a tender agent or other agent for purchase and requiring that such Parity Obligations or portions thereof be purchased at the applicable Purchase Price if properly presented.

"Term Obligations" means Obligations which are payable on or before their specified maturity dates from Sinking Fund Installments established for that purpose and calculated to retire such Obligations on or before their specified maturity dates.

"Term Parity Obligations" means Term Obligations which are Parity Obligations.

"Treasurer" means the Treasurer of the City, who is also the General Manager of the City's Office of Finance.

"Unrealized Items" mean, with respect to the calculation of Adjusted Net Income for any Calculation Period, any revenues or expenses recognized in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles which are due to unrealized gains or losses caused by marking assets or liabilities of the Power System to market.

"Variable Rate Indebtedness" means any portion of indebtedness evidenced by Parity Obligations the interest rate on which is not established at the time of incurrence of such indebtedness and has not, at some subsequent date, been established at a rate which is not subject to fluctuation or subsequent adjustment, excluding Paired Obligations.

MASTER RESOLUTION

Authorization of Bonds

The Master Resolution provides certain terms and conditions upon which Bonds of the Department to be designated as "Power System Revenue Bonds" may be issued from time to time as authorized by Supplemental Resolutions. The aggregate principal amount of the Bonds which may be executed, authenticated and delivered under the Master Resolution as supplemented by Supplemental Resolutions is not limited except as may be provided therein or as may be limited by law.

Bonds Payable From Specified Sources

The Bonds shall constitute and evidence special obligations of the Department payable as to principal, premium, if any, and interest only from the Power Revenue Fund and, with respect to any particular Series or Subseries of Bonds, from such other sources as shall be specified in the Supplemental Resolution authorizing the issuance of such Series or Subseries, and the Bonds shall not be payable out of any other fund or moneys of the Department or the City. The Purchase Price for the Bonds of any Series or Subseries shall be payable from such sources as are specified in the Supplemental Resolution authorizing the issuance of such Series or Subseries. The provisions of the Master Resolution shall not preclude the payment or redemption of Bonds, at the election of the Department, from any other legally available funds. As required by Section 609 of the Charter, the Bonds of each Series shall not constitute or evidence an indebtedness of the City, or a lien or charge on any property or the general revenues of the City but shall constitute and evidence special obligations of the Department payable only from the sources specified in the Master Resolution and the Supplemental Resolution authorizing the issuance of such Series of Bonds. Neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the City is or shall be pledged to the payment of the Bonds.

Bond Resolution to Constitute Contract

In consideration of the purchase and acceptance of any and all of the Bonds of each Series by those who shall own the same from time to time, the provisions of the Bonds of such Series, the Master Resolution and the Supplemental Resolution authorizing the issuance of such Series of Bonds shall be deemed to be and shall constitute a contract between the Department and the Owners of the Bonds of such Series and such provisions shall be enforceable by mandamus or any other appropriate suit, action or proceeding at law or in equity in any court of competent jurisdiction.

No Recourse on Bonds

Neither the members of the Board nor the officers or employees of the Department shall be individually liable on the Bonds or in respect of any undertakings by the Department under the Master Resolution, any Supplemental Resolution or any Bond.

Fiscal Agent

The Treasurer is appointed as the Fiscal Agent for the Bonds of each Series for the purposes of payment of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on such Bonds and for the purpose of administering all funds required to be maintained by the Fiscal Agent for the Bonds of each Series and for all other purposes the Auditor of the Department shall serve as Fiscal Agent.

In connection with the issuance of a Series of Bonds, the Supplemental Resolution authorizing the issuance of such Series may provide for the appointment of a Paying Agent to act as the agent of the Fiscal Agent for the purpose of authentication and transfer of such Series of Bonds, including maintaining that portion of the Bond Register relating to such Series of Bonds, receiving, holding and disbursing funds for the payment of the principal and Purchase Price of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds of such Series and performing such other functions with respect to such Series of Bonds as may be provided in the Supplemental Resolution authorizing the issuance of such Series.

General Provisions for Issuance of Bonds

All (but not less than all) the Bonds of each Series shall be executed by the Department for issuance under the Master Resolution and the applicable Supplemental Resolution and delivered to the Fiscal Agent and thereupon shall be authenticated by the Fiscal Agent and by it delivered to the Department or upon its order, but only upon the receipt by the Fiscal Agent of the following items (upon which the Fiscal Agent may conclusively rely in determining whether the conditions precedent for the issuance and authentication of such Series of Bonds have been satisfied):

(1) A copy of the Master Resolution, as amended to the date of the initial delivery of such Series of Bonds, and a copy of the Supplemental Resolution authorizing the issuance of such Series of Bonds, each certified by an Authorized Department Representative to be in full force and effect, which Supplemental Resolution shall specify, or provide for the specification in a Delivery Certificate of: (i) the sources of payment for the Bonds of such Series other than the Power Revenue Fund, if any; (ii) the Series designation of such Bonds; (iii) whether the Bonds of such Series are to be divided into Subseries and the manner of designating such Subseries; (iv) the authorized principal amount of the Bonds of such Series and each Subseries thereof; (v) the purposes for which such Series of Bonds are being issued, which shall be one of the purposes specified in Section 2.05 or 2.06 of the Master Resolution; (vi) the date or manner of determining the date of the Bonds of such Series and each Subseries thereof; (vii) the maturity date or dates of the Bonds of such Series and each Subseries thereof and the principal amount of the Bonds of such Series or Subseries maturing on each such maturity date; (viii) which, if any, of the Bonds of such Series will constitute Serial Obligations and which, if any, will constitute Term Obligations; (ix) the interest rate or rates on the Bonds of such Series and each Subseries thereof or the manner of determining such interest rate or rates; (x) the Interest Payment Dates for the Bonds of such Series and each Subseries thereof or the manner of establishing such Interest Payment Dates; (xi) the Authorized Denominations of, and the manner of numbering and lettering, the Bonds of such Series and each Subseries thereof; (xii) the redemption price or prices, if any, and, subject to the applicable provisions of the Master Resolution, the redemption terms for the Bonds of such Series and each Subseries thereof; (xiii) the Sinking Fund Installments, if any, for the Bonds of such Series and each Subseries thereof which constitute Term Obligations, provided that each Sinking Fund Installment, if any, shall fall upon an Interest Payment Date for the Bonds of such Series or Subseries; (xiv) if any of the Bonds of such Series or any Subseries thereof constitute Tender Indebtedness, the terms and conditions, including Purchase Price, for the exercise by the Owners or Beneficial Owners of such Bonds of the purchase and extension options granted with respect to such Bonds and the terms and conditions, including Purchase Price, upon which the Bonds of such Series or Subseries will be subject to mandatory tender for purchase; (xv) if the Bonds of such Series are not to be Book-Entry Bonds, a statement to such effect; (xvi) the application of the proceeds of the sale of such Series of Bonds including the amount, if any, to be deposited in the funds and accounts under the Master Resolution and the applicable Supplemental Resolution; (xvii) the forms of the Bonds of such Series and each Subseries

thereof and of the certificate of authentication thereon; and (xviii) the appropriate funds and accounts, if any, relating to such Series of Bonds established under such Supplemental Resolution;

(2) The Delivery Certificate, if any, relating to such Series of Bonds or each Subseries thereof, executed on behalf of the Department by an Authorized Department Representative;

(3) An Opinion of Bond Counsel, dated the date of the initial delivery of such Series of Bonds, to the effect that the Master Resolution, as amended to such date, and the Supplemental Resolution authorizing the issuance of such Series of Bonds, as amended to such date, have been duly adopted by the Board and are in full force and effect;

(4) With respect to any Additional Bonds, the Fiscal Agent shall have received the certificate with respect to the satisfaction of the conditions for the issuance of Additional Parity Obligations contained in the Master Resolution;

(5) With respect to any Refunding Bonds which are not Crossover Refunding Obligations, the Fiscal Agent shall have received a copy of the Opinion of Bond Counsel with respect to the payment of the Parity Obligations to be refunded required by the Master Resolution or with respect to Refunding Bonds constituting Crossover Refunding Obligations, the Accountant's Certificate and Crossover Escrow Instructions required by the Master Resolution, as applicable; and

(6) Such further documents, moneys and securities as are required by the applicable provisions of Master Resolution or of the Supplemental Resolution authorizing the issuance of such Series of Bonds.

After the original issuance of Bonds of any Series, no Bonds of such Series shall be issued except in lieu of or in substitution for other Bonds of such Series pursuant to the Master Resolution and the applicable Supplemental Resolution.

Additional Bonds

One or more Series of Additional Bonds may be issued, authenticated and delivered upon original issuance for the purpose of paying all or a portion of the Costs of any Capital Improvement. Additional Bonds may be issued in a principal amount sufficient to pay such Costs, including making of any deposits into the funds or accounts required by the provisions of the Master Resolution and the applicable Supplemental Resolution.

Refunding Bonds

One or more Series of Refunding Bonds may be issued, authenticated and delivered upon original issuance for the purpose of refunding all or any portion of the Outstanding Parity Obligations. Refunding Bonds may be issued in a principal amount sufficient to accomplish such refunding including providing amounts for the Costs of Issuance of such Refunding Bonds, and the making of any deposits into the funds and accounts required by the provisions of the Master Resolution and the applicable Supplemental Resolution.

Refunding Bonds of each Series shall be authenticated and delivered by the Fiscal Agent only upon receipt by the Fiscal Agent (in addition to the documents required by the Master Resolution and except as otherwise described below with respect to Crossover Refunding Obligations) of an Opinion of Bond Counsel to the effect that the Parity Obligations (or the portion thereof) to be refunded are deemed paid pursuant to the Issuing Instrument authorizing such Parity Obligations. Such Opinion of Bond Counsel may rely upon an Accountant's Certificate as to the sufficiency of available funds to pay such Parity Obligations. The Fiscal Agent may conclusively rely on such Opinion of Bond Counsel in determining whether the conditions precedent for the issuance and authentication of such Series of Refunding Bonds have been satisfied.

A Series of Refunding Bonds which constitute Crossover Refunding Obligations shall be authenticated and delivered by the Fiscal Agent upon the receipt of the Fiscal Agent (in addition to the documents required by the Master Resolution) of: (i) an Accountant's Certificate to the effect that the moneys scheduled to be available in the applicable Crossover Refunding Escrow are sufficient to pay the applicable Crossover Escrow Requirements when due; and (ii) a copy of the Crossover Escrow Instructions relating to such Series of Refunding Bonds and the Parity Obligations to be refunded.

Conditions to Issuance of Parity Obligations

Without regard to the last paragraph under this heading, the Department may at any time issue or enter into an obligation or commitment which is a Qualified Swap Agreement, provided (i) the Qualified Swap Agreement shall relate to a principal amount of Outstanding Parity Obligations or investments held under an Issuing Instrument for Parity Obligations, in each case specified by an Authorized Department Representative; (ii) the notional amount of the Qualified Swap Agreement shall not exceed the principal amount of the related Parity Obligation or the amount of such investments, as applicable; and (iii) the Department has received a Rating Confirmation from each Rating Agency with respect to such Qualified Swap Agreement.

Without regard to the last paragraph under the heading, the Department may at any time issue Refunding Parity Obligations provided that the Fiscal Agent receives an Opinion of Bond Counsel to the effect that the Parity Obligations to be refunded are deemed paid pursuant to the Issuing Instrument authorizing such Parity Obligations; except that, with respect to Refunding Parity Obligations which constitute Crossover Refunding Obligations, in lieu of such Opinion of Bond Counsel, the Fiscal Agent shall have received an Accountant's Certificate to the effect that the moneys scheduled to be available in the applicable Crossover Refunding Escrow are sufficient to pay the applicable Crossover Escrow Requirements when due and a copy of the requested Crossover Escrow Instructions relating to such Refunding Parity Obligations and the Parity Obligations to be refunded.

Without regard to the last paragraph under this heading, the Department may enter into Credit Support Instruments or otherwise become obligated for Credit Provider Reimbursement Obligations from time to time.

The Department may, at any time and from time to time, issue any Additional Parity Obligations, provided the Department obtains or provides a certificate or certificates, prepared by the Department or at the Department's option by a Consultant, showing that the Adjusted Net Income for the applicable Calculation Period, which Calculation Period shall be selected by the Department in its sole discretion, shall have amounted to at least 1.25 times the Maximum Annual Adjusted Debt Service on all Parity Obligations to be Outstanding immediately after the issuance of the proposed Additional Parity Obligations. For purposes of preparing the certificate or certificates described in the foregoing, the Department and any Consultant may rely upon the books and records of the Department or any financial statements prepared by the Department which have not been subject to audit by an Independent Certified Public Accountant if audited financial statements for the particular Calculation Period selected by the Department are not available.

Conditions of Issuance of Subordinated Obligations

The Department may, at any time or from time to time, issue Subordinated Obligations without satisfying the requirements relating to Prior Obligations for any purpose in connection with the Power System, including, without limitation, the financing of a part of the cost of acquisition and construction of any additions to or improvements of the Power System or the refunding of any Subordinated Obligations or Outstanding Parity Obligations (or portions thereof). Such Subordinated Obligations shall be payable out of amounts in the Power Revenue Fund as may from time to time be available therefor, provided that any such payment shall be, and shall be expressed to be, subordinate and junior in all respects to the payment of such Parity Obligations as may be Outstanding from time to time, including Parity Obligations issued after the issuance of such Subordinated Obligations.

The resolution, indenture or other instrument authorizing the issuance of Subordinated Obligations shall contain provisions (which shall be binding on all owners of such Subordinated Obligations) not more favorable to the owners of such Subordinated Obligations than the following:

(1) In the event of any insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings, and any receivership, liquidation, reorganization or other similar proceedings in connection therewith, relative to the City, the Department or to its creditors, as such, or to its property, and in the event of any proceedings for voluntary liquidation, dissolution or other winding up of the City or the Department, whether or not involving insolvency or bankruptcy, the owners of all Outstanding Parity Obligations shall be entitled to receive payment in full of all principal and interest due on all such Parity Obligations in accordance with the provisions of the Issuing Instrument authorizing the issuance of such Parity Obligations before the owners of the Subordinated Obligations are entitled to receive any payment from the Power Revenue Fund on account of principal (and premium, if any) or interest upon the Subordinated Obligations.

(2) In the event that any Subordinated Obligation is declared due and payable before its expressed maturity because of the occurrence of an event of default (under circumstances when the provisions of (1) above shall not be applicable), the owners of all Parity Obligations Outstanding at the time such Subordinated Obligation so becomes due and payable because of such event of default, shall be entitled to receive payment in full of all principal and interest on all such Parity Obligations before the owners of such Subordinated Obligation are entitled to receive any accelerated payment from the Power Revenue Fund of principal (and premium, if any) or interest upon such Subordinated Obligation.

(3) If any default with respect to any Outstanding Parity Obligation shall have occurred and be continuing (under circumstances when the provisions of (1) above shall not be applicable), the owners of all Outstanding Parity Obligations shall be entitled to receive payment in full of all principal and interest on all such Parity Obligations as the same become due and payable before the owners of the Subordinated Obligations are entitled to receive, subject to the provisions of (5) below, any payment from the Power Revenue Fund of principal (and premium, if any) or interest upon the Subordinated Obligations.

(4) No Bondowner shall be prejudiced in his right to enforce subordination of the Subordinated Obligations by any act or failure to act on the part of the Department or the Fiscal Agent.

(5) The Subordinated Obligations may provide that the provisions (1), (2), (3) and (4) above are solely for the purpose of defining the relative rights of the Owners of the Bonds and the owners of all other Outstanding Parity Obligations on the one hand, and the owners of Subordinated Obligations on the other hand, and that nothing therein shall impair, as between the Department and the owners of the Subordinated Obligations, the obligation of the Department, which may be unconditional and absolute, to pay to the owners of such Subordinated Obligations the principal thereof and premium, if any, and interest thereon in accordance with their terms, nor shall anything therein prevent the owners of the Subordinated Obligations from exercising all remedies otherwise permitted by applicable law or thereunder upon default thereunder, subject to the rights under (1), (2), (3) and (4) above of the Owners of Outstanding Bonds and the owners of other Outstanding Parity Obligations to receive payment from the Power Revenue Fund otherwise payable or deliverable to the owners of the Subordinated Obligations; and the Subordinated Obligations may provide that, insofar as a trustee, fiscal agent or paying agent for such Subordinated Obligations is concerned, the foregoing provisions shall not prevent the application by such trustee, fiscal agent or paying agent of any moneys deposited with such trustee, fiscal agent or paying agent for the purpose of the payment of or on account of the principal (and premium, if any) and interest on such Subordinated Obligations if such trustee, fiscal agent or paying agent did not have knowledge at the time of such application that such payment was prohibited by the foregoing provisions.

Any Subordinated Obligations may have such rank or priority with respect to any other Subordinated Obligations as may be provided in the resolution, indenture or other instrument, authorizing the issuance or

incurrence, or securing of such Subordinated Obligations and may contain such other provisions as are not in conflict with the provisions of the Master Resolution.

Credit Provider Bonds. Subject only to the provisions of the Master Resolution relating to bonds payable from specified sources, notwithstanding any other provision contained in the Master Resolution to the contrary, Bonds which are Credit Provider Bonds shall have terms and conditions, including terms of maturity, prepayment and interest rate, as shall be specified in the applicable Credit Support Agreement.

Funds and Accounts

Establishment. To ensure the payment when due and payable, whether at maturity or upon redemption, of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Bonds, the Master Resolution establishes the following funds and accounts, to be maintained and applied as in the Master Resolution provided for so long as any of the Bonds are Outstanding: the Power System Revenue Bonds Reserve Fund to be held in the City Treasury by the Treasurer; the Power System Revenue Bonds Bond Service Fund to be held in the City Treasury by the Treasurer, comprised of an Interest Account, a Principal Account and a Sinking Fund Account; and the Power System Revenue Bonds Redemption Fund to be held in the City Treasury by the Treasurer.

In connection with the operation, maintenance, modification, renewal and expansion of the Power System, the Master Resolution establishes the Power System Expense Stabilization Fund, to be held by such bank, trust company or other depository, including the Treasurer, as the Department shall select, to be maintained and applied pursuant to the Master Resolution for so long as any Bonds remain Outstanding.

Reserve Fund. The Treasurer shall, from time to time, set aside and place in the Reserve Fund from the Power Revenue Fund, sums such that the full amount which the Treasurer is required to transfer to the Bond Service Fund and the Redemption Fund pursuant to the Master Resolution and the applicable Supplemental Resolution, shall be so set aside in the Reserve Fund, in cash, at the time such transfers are required to be made. Moneys set aside and placed in the Reserve Fund shall be separately invested and remain therein until from time to time transferred to the Fiscal Agent as provided in the Master Resolution, and shall not be used for any other purpose whatsoever except as otherwise permitted by the Master Resolution.

Bond Service Fund. (a) From sums set aside and placed in the Reserve Fund, the Treasurer shall transfer the following amounts at the following times for deposit in the following specified accounts within the Bond Service Fund: (1) for deposit in the Interest Account, on the first Business Day prior to each Interest Payment Date for any Bonds and on the first Business Day prior to each redemption date for any Bonds which is not an Interest Payment Date, an amount equal to the interest payable on the Outstanding Bonds on such Interest Payment Date, or the accrued interest to the redemption date on the Bonds to be redeemed, as applicable; provided, however, that such transfers shall be reduced by any available amounts on deposit in the Interest Account which are to be applied to such upcoming interest payment; (2) for deposit in the Principal Account, on the first Business Day prior to each date on which the principal of Outstanding Bonds which are Serial Obligations mature, an amount equal to the principal of such Outstanding Bonds maturing on such date; provided, however, that such transfers shall be reduced by any available amounts on deposit in the Principal Account which are to be applied to the upcoming principal payment; and (3) for deposit in the Sinking Fund Account, on the first Business Day prior to each Sinking Fund Installment due date for Outstanding Bonds which are Term Bonds, an amount equal to the Sinking Fund Installment due on such Sinking Fund Installment due date; provided, however, that such transfers shall be reduced by any available amounts on deposit in the Sinking Fund Account which are to be applied to the redemption or payment of such Bonds on such Sinking Fund Installment due date and by the amount by which the Department's obligations to place moneys in the Reserve Fund for transfer to the Sinking Fund Account has been satisfied pursuant to paragraph (b) under this heading.

(b) In the event that Bonds for which Sinking Fund Installments have been established are purchased or redeemed at the option of the Department, such Bonds may be cancelled. If such cancelled Bonds are deposited with the Fiscal Agent for the credit of the Sinking Fund Account not less than forty-five 45 days prior to the due date for any Sinking Fund Installment for such Bonds, such deposit will satisfy (to the extent of

100% of the principal amount thereof) any obligation of the Department to set aside and place moneys in the Reserve Fund for transfer to the Sinking Fund Account with respect to such Sinking Fund Installments, and any Bond so cancelled shall no longer be deemed to be Outstanding for any purpose. Upon making the deposit with the Fiscal Agent of Bonds for which Sinking Fund Installments have been established as provided in paragraph (b) under this heading, the Department may specify the dates and amounts of Sinking Fund Installments for such Bonds by which the Department's obligations to place moneys in the Reserve Fund for transfer to the Sinking Fund Account as Sinking Fund Installments for such Bonds shall be satisfied.

(c) Except as hereafter in this paragraph provided: (i) amounts deposited in the Interest Account shall remain therein until expended for the payment of interest on the Bonds; (ii) amounts deposited in the Principal Account shall remain therein until expended for the payment of principal on the Bonds which are Serial Obligations; and (iii) amounts deposited in the Sinking Fund Account shall remain therein until expended for the redemption or payment at maturity of Bonds which are Term Obligations.

In the event one or more Paying Agents have been appointed for a Series of Bonds, moneys may be transferred by the Treasurer to such Paying Agent from the appropriate account in the Bond Service Fund for deposit into a special trust account to ensure the payment when due of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on such Bonds. In the event that any principal of or interest on any Bond has been paid by a Credit Provider pursuant to a Credit Support Instrument, amounts in the appropriate accounts in the Bond Service Fund with respect to such Bond, and any such amounts transferred by the Treasurer from the Bond Service Fund to a Paying Agent for such Bond pursuant to the Master Resolution, shall be paid to such Credit Provider as a reimbursement of the amounts so paid.

Redemption Fund. At least one Business Day prior to each date fixed for the redemption of Bonds other than from Sinking Fund Installments, the Treasurer shall transfer from the Reserve Fund to the Redemption Fund, an amount equal to the principal of, and any applicable redemption premium on, the Bonds to be redeemed. Said moneys shall be set aside in said Fund and shall be applied on or after the redemption date to the payment of principal of, and premium, if any, on the Bonds to be redeemed and, except as otherwise provided in the Master Resolution, shall be used only for that purpose. Any interest on the Bonds due on or prior to the redemption date shall be paid from the Interest Account in the Bond Service Fund. In the event one or more Paying Agents have been appointed for Bonds which are to be redeemed with moneys in the Redemption Fund, amounts in the Redemption Fund may be transferred from such Fund by the Treasurer to a Paying Agent for the Bonds to be redeemed for deposit into a special trust account held by such Paying Agent to ensure the payment when due the principal of and premium, if any, on the Bonds to be redeemed. In the event that the principal of or any premium on a Bond due upon the redemption thereof has been paid by a Credit Provider pursuant to a Credit Support Instrument, amounts in the Redemption Fund with respect to such principal and premium, and any such amounts transferred by the Treasurer from the Redemption Fund to a Paying Agent for such Bonds pursuant to the Master Resolution, shall be paid to such Credit Provider as a reimbursement of the amounts so paid. If, after all of the Bonds designated for redemption have been redeemed and cancelled or paid and cancelled, there are moneys remaining in the Redemption Fund, said moneys shall be transferred to the Power Revenue Fund; provided, however, that if said moneys are part of the proceeds of Refunding Obligations said moneys shall be applied as provided in the Issuing Instrument authorizing the issuance of such Refunding Obligations.

Expense Stabilization Fund. Moneys shall be deposited in the Expense Stabilization Fund in such amounts, at such times and from such sources as shall be determined by the Department in its sole discretion. Moneys on deposit in the Expense Stabilization Fund may be withdrawn at any time upon the order of the Auditor or Assistant Auditor and applied to any lawful purpose in connection with the Power System, including without limitation payment of the costs and expenses of operating and maintaining of the Power System, payment of Debt Service on Parity Obligations, payments of principal, premium or interest on Subordinated Obligations, payment of Costs of Capital Improvements, payment of the Costs of Issuance of Parity Obligations or payment of the costs of issuance of Subordinated Obligations.

Moneys Held for Certain Bonds. Moneys held by the Treasurer in the Bond Service Fund and the Redemption Fund, and moneys transferred by the Treasurer to any Paying Agent for Bonds from the Bond Service Fund or the Redemption Fund, in each case for the payment of the interest, principal or redemption premium due on any date with respect to particular Bonds shall, on and after such date and pending such payment, be set aside on its books and held in trust without liability for further interest thereon for the Owners entitled thereto.

Investments. Moneys held in the Reserve Fund, the Bond Service Fund, the Redemption Fund and the Expense Stabilization Fund may, subject to the Tax Certificates, be invested and reinvested to the fullest extent practicable in any investment in which the City can legally invest its funds, which mature not later than such times as shall be necessary to provide moneys when needed for payments to be made from such Funds. Any investment earnings on moneys on deposit in the Reserve Fund, the Bond Service Fund, the Redemption Fund and the Expense Stabilization Fund shall be deposited in such respective Funds and be used in the same manner as other amounts on deposit in such Funds.

Covenants

No Priority. The Department shall not issue any Obligation the payments from the Power Revenue Fund with respect to which from the Power Revenue Fund are senior or prior in right to the payment from the Power Revenue Fund of the Bonds.

Sale of Power System. The Power System shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of, as a whole or substantially as a whole, unless such sale or other disposition be so arranged as to provide for a continuance of payments into the Power Revenue Fund sufficient in amount to permit payment therefrom when due, at maturity or upon redemption, of the principal of, premiums, if any, and interest on all Outstanding Bonds, or to provide for a continuance of payments sufficient for such purposes into some other fund charged with the payment of such principal, interest and premiums.

Restrictions on Transfers. No transfers out of the Power Revenue Fund under the provisions of Section 344 of the Charter shall be made in any Fiscal Year: (1) in excess of the Net Income of the Power System, after depreciation, amortization and interest chargeable to income account, as shown by the books of the Department for the Preceding Fiscal Year; or (2) which would result in the amount of the Surplus derived from the operation of the Power System as shown by the books of the Department as of the end of the Preceding Fiscal Year, less the aggregate of all such transfers which have been made since the close of the Preceding Fiscal Year and of all such transfers not then made, but to the making of which the consent of the Board has been given, being less than thirty-three and one-third percent (33-1/3%) of the total indebtedness, including current liabilities, payable out of the Power Revenue Fund and outstanding as of the date not more than ten days prior to the date of such transfer.

Audits. The Department will cause the books and accounts of the Power System, including the Power Revenue Fund, to be audited annually by Independent Certified Public Accountants and will make available for inspection by the Owners of the Outstanding Bonds, at the Principal Office of the Fiscal Agent, a copy of the report of such accountants and will also furnish a copy thereof, upon request, to any Owner of an Outstanding Bond.

Payments From Power Revenue Fund. All revenues from every source collected by the Department in connection with its possession, management and control of the Power System will be deposited in the City Treasury to the credit of the Power Revenue Fund. From amounts in the Power Revenue Fund, the Department will pay, without priority: (a) the costs and expenses of operating and maintaining the Power System; (b) the principal, redemption premium, if any, and interest on the Outstanding Bonds and other Parity Obligations; and (c) all other obligations payable from the Power Revenue Fund which are not, by their terms, Subordinated Obligations.

Tax Matters. In order to maintain the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Bonds which are Tax-Exempt Securities, the Department covenants to comply with each applicable requirement of Section 103 and Sections 141 through 150 of the Code. In furtherance of this covenant, the Department agrees to comply with the covenants contained in each of the Tax Certificates. The Fiscal Agent shall comply with any instructions received from the Department in order to comply with the Tax Certificates.

Punctual Payment. The Department will punctually pay or cause to be paid the principal and interest to become due on the Outstanding Parity Obligations in strict conformity with the terms of the applicable Issuing Instrument, and will faithfully observe and perform all of the conditions, covenants and requirements of the Outstanding Parity Obligations and the applicable Issuing Instruments.

Against Encumbrances. The Department will not create, or permit the creation of, any mortgage, pledge, encumbrance or lien upon the Power System or any property essential to the proper operation of the Power System or to the maintenance of the Power Revenue Fund.

Maintenance and Operation of the Power System. The Department will cause the Power System to be maintained in good repair, working order and condition at all times, and will continuously operate the Power System in an efficient and economical manner, and so that all lawful orders of any governmental agency or authority having jurisdiction in the premises shall be compiled with, but the Department shall not be required to comply with any such orders so long as the validity or application thereof shall be contested in good faith or the failure to comply will not have a material adverse effect on the operation or financial condition of the Power System. The Department further covenants and agrees that it will at all times maintain and comply with all necessary permits and licenses issued by governmental authorities having jurisdiction unless the lawful requirement thereof is being contested in good faith or the failure to comply will not have a material adverse effect on the operation or financial condition of the Power System.

Payment of Taxes and Claims. The Department will, from time to time, duly pay and discharge, or cause to be paid and discharged, any taxes, assessments or other governmental charges lawfully imposed upon the Power System or upon the Power Revenue Fund when the same shall become due (except to the extent such charges may be contested in good faith), as well as any lawful claim for labor, materials or supplies which, if unpaid, might by law become a lien or charge upon the Power Revenue Fund or the Power System.

Amendments to Master Resolution

The provisions of the Master Resolution may be modified, amended or supplemented from time to time and at any time when the written consent of each Credit Provider whose consent is required by a Supplemental Resolution or Credit Support Agreement and of the Owners of at least a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Bonds then Outstanding, shall have been filed with the Fiscal Agent; or if less than all of the Outstanding Bonds are affected the written consent of the Owners of at least a majority in aggregate principal amount of all affected Outstanding Bonds; provided that if such modification, amendment or supplement shall, by its terms, not take effect so long as any Bonds of any particular Series, Subseries and maturity remain Outstanding, and, with respect to Bonds which are Tender Indebtedness if the conditions described below with respect to Tender Indebtedness are satisfied, the consent of the Owners of such Bonds shall not be required and such Bonds shall not be deemed to be Outstanding for the purpose of any such calculation of Outstanding Bonds. No such modification, amendment or supplement shall (1) reduce the aforesaid percentage of Bonds the consent of the Owners of which is required to effect any such modification, amendment or supplement without the consent of the Owners of all of the Bonds then Outstanding; or (2) modify the rights or obligations of any Fiduciary without the consent of such Fiduciary.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary under this heading, the provisions of the Master Resolution may also be modified, amended or supplemented by a Supplemental Resolution or Supplemental Resolutions, including amendments which would otherwise be described in the first paragraph under this heading, without the consent of the Owners of Bonds constituting Tender Indebtedness if either (i) the effective date of such Supplemental Resolution is a date on which such Bonds are subject to mandatory tender for purchase pursuant

to the applicable Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Bonds or (ii) the notice provided in the Master Resolution is given to Owners of such Bonds at least thirty (30) days before the effective date of such Supplemental Resolution, and on or before such effective date, the Owners of such Bonds have the right to demand purchase of such Bonds pursuant to the applicable Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Bonds.

For purposes of the foregoing, it shall not be necessary that consents with respect to any particular percentage of Outstanding Bonds be obtained but it shall be sufficient for such purposes if consent of the Owners of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Outstanding Bonds (or the affected Outstanding Bonds) shall be obtained.

Prior to the adoption of any Supplemental Resolution requiring Bondowner consent, the Department shall cause notice of the proposed adoption of such Supplemental Resolution to be mailed, by first class mail, postage prepaid, to the Owners of all Outstanding Bonds (or the affected Outstanding Bonds) at their addresses appearing on the Bond Register. Such notice shall briefly set forth the nature of the proposed Supplemental Resolution and shall state that copies thereof are on file at the office of the Fiscal Agent for inspection by each Owner of an Outstanding Bond.

The Master Resolution may be supplemented, without the consent of any Owner of Bonds, to provide for the issuance of a Series of Additional Bonds or a Series of Refunding Bonds in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Master Resolution, and establishing the terms and conditions thereof, including the rights of any Credit Provider for such Additional Bonds or Refunding Bonds, which may include permitting such Credit Provider to act for and on behalf of the Owners of such Additional Bonds or Refunding Bonds for any or all purposes of the Master Resolution and the applicable Supplemental Resolution authorizing the issuance of such Series of Bonds except that no such Credit Provider shall be authorized to extend the fixed maturity of any Bond, or reduce the principal amount thereof, or reduce the amount of any Sinking Fund Installment therefor, or extend the due date of any such Sinking Fund Installment, or reduce the rate of interest thereon or extend the time of payment of interest thereon, without the consent of the Owner of each Bond so affected; or except as otherwise provided with respect to a Bond constituting Tender Indebtedness in the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Bond and subject to the satisfaction of the conditions of the Master Resolution, reduce any redemption premium due on the redemption of any Bond or change the date or dates when any Bond is subject to redemption.

The Master Resolution and the rights and obligations of the Department, the Fiduciaries and the Owners of the Outstanding Bonds may also be modified, amended or supplemented in any respect with the consent of each Credit Provider whose consent is required by a Supplemental Resolution or a Credit Support Agreement but without the consent of any Owners of Bonds (but with the consent of any affected Fiduciary), so long as such modification, amendment or supplement shall not materially, adversely affect the interests of the Owners of the Outstanding Bonds.

If the Supplemental Resolution authorizing the issuance of a Series of Bonds provides that a Credit Provider for all or any portion of the Bonds of such Series shall have the right to consent to Supplemental Resolutions which require Bondowner consent, then for the purposes of sending notice of any proposed Supplemental Resolution and for determining whether the Owners of the requisite percentage of Bonds have consented to such Supplemental Resolution, but references to the Owners of such Bonds shall be deemed to be to the applicable Credit Provider.

Upon the adoption of any Supplemental Resolution pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Master Resolution, the Master Resolution shall be deemed to be modified, amended and supplemented in accordance therewith, and the respective rights, duties and obligations under the Master Resolution of the Department, the Fiduciaries and all Owners of Outstanding Bonds shall thereafter be determined, exercised and enforced subject in all respects to such modification, amendment and supplement, and all the terms and conditions of any such Supplemental Resolution shall be deemed to be part of the terms and conditions of the Master Resolution for any and all purposes.

For purposes of modifications, amendments and supplements to the Master Resolution, Bonds owned or held by or for the account of the Department, the City, or any funds of the Department or the City, shall not be deemed Outstanding for the purpose of consent or other action or any calculation of Outstanding Bonds, and neither the Department nor the City shall be entitled with respect to such Bonds to give any consent or take any other action provided for in the Master Resolution with respect to Bondowner consent.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary described under this heading, if authorized by the Supplemental Resolution authorizing the issuance of a Bond constituting Tender Indebtedness, any premium due on the redemption of such Bond and the date or dates when such Bond is subject to redemption may be modified, amended or supplemented as provided in such Supplemental Resolution if either: (i) the effective date of such modification or amendment is a date on which such Bond is subject to mandatory tender for purchase pursuant to such Supplemental Resolution; or (ii) notice of such modification or amendment has been mailed to the Owner of such Bond at the address set forth in the Bond Register at least thirty (30) days before the effective date of such modification or amendment and on or before such effective date, the Owner of such Bond has the right to demand purchase of such Bond pursuant to such Supplemental Resolution.

Defeasance

Bonds (or portions of Bonds), or interest installments on Bonds, for the payment or redemption of which moneys shall have been set aside and shall be held in trust by an Escrow Agent (through deposit pursuant to a Supplemental Resolution of funds for such payment or redemption or otherwise) at the maturity, redemption date, or interest payment date thereof, as applicable, shall be deemed to have been paid within the meaning and with the effect expressed in the Master Resolution. Any Outstanding Bond (or any portion thereof such that both the portion thereof which is deemed paid and the portion which is not deemed paid pursuant to the Master Resolution shall be in an Authorized Denomination) shall prior to the maturity or redemption date thereof be deemed to have been paid within the meaning and with the effect expressed in the Master Resolution (except that the obligations under the applicable Bond Resolution with respect to the payment of the principal amount of, and any redemption premiums on, and the interest on the Bonds from the sources provided, to the transfer and exchange of Bonds and to the giving of the notices of the redemption of Bonds to be redeemed as provided in the Master Resolution shall continue) if (1) in case said Bond (or portion thereof) is to be redeemed on any date prior to maturity, the Department shall have given the Fiscal Agent irrevocable instructions to give notice of redemption of such Bond (or portion thereof) on said date as provided in the Master Resolution, (2) there shall have been deposited with an Escrow Agent either moneys in an amount which shall be sufficient, or Defeasance Securities, the principal of and the interest on which when due shall provide moneys which, together with the moneys, if any, deposited with such Escrow Agent at the same time, shall be sufficient, in each case as evidenced by an Accountant's Certificate, to pay when due the principal amount of, and any redemption premiums on, said Bond (or portion thereof) and interest due and to become due on said Bond (or portion thereof) on and prior to the redemption date or maturity date thereof, as the case may be, and (3) if such Bond (or portion thereof) is not to be paid or redeemed within 60 days of the date of the deposit required by (2) above, the Department shall have given the Fiscal Agent, in form satisfactory to it, instructions to mail, as soon as practicable, by first class mail, postage prepaid, to the Owner of such Bond, at the last address, if any, appearing upon the Bond Register, a notice that the deposit required by (2) above has been made with an Escrow Agent and that said Bond (or the applicable portion thereof) is deemed to have been paid in accordance with the Master Resolution and stating such maturity or redemption date upon which moneys are to be available for the payment of the principal amount of, and any redemption premiums on, said Bond. Any notice given pursuant to clause (3) of this paragraph with respect to Bonds which constitute less than all of the Outstanding Bonds of any Series, Subseries and maturity shall specify the letter and number or other distinguishing mark of each such Bond.

Any notice given pursuant to clause (3) of the preceding paragraph with respect to less than the full principal amount of a Bond shall specify the principal amount of such Bond which shall be deemed paid and notify the Owner of such Bond that such Bond must be surrendered as provided in the Master Resolution. The receipt of any notice required by the Master Resolution in connection with the defeasance of Bonds shall not be a condition precedent to any Bond being deemed paid in accordance with the applicable Bond Resolution and

the failure of any Owner to receive any such notice shall not affect the validity of the proceedings for the payment of Bonds.

Neither Defeasance Securities nor moneys deposited with an Escrow Agent for the payment of Bonds or the interest thereon, nor principal or interest payments on any such Defeasance Securities, shall be withdrawn or used for any purpose other than, and shall be held in trust for, the payment of the principal amount of, and any redemption premiums on, said Bonds and the interest thereon; provided that any cash received from principal or interest payments on such Defeasance Securities deposited with an Escrow Agent, (A) to the extent such cash shall not be required at any time for such payment, as evidenced by an Accountant's Certificate, shall be paid over upon the written direction of an Authorized Department Representative, free and clear of any trust, lien, pledge or assignment securing said Bonds, and (B) to the extent such cash shall be required for such payment at a later date, shall, to the extent practicable, at the written direction of an Authorized Department Representative, be reinvested in Defeasance Securities maturing at times and in amounts, which together with the other funds to be available to the Escrow Agent for such purpose, shall be sufficient to pay when due the principal amount of, and any redemption premiums on, said Bonds and the interest to become due on said Bonds on and prior to such redemption date or maturity date thereof, as the case may be, as evidenced by an Accountant's Certificate.

Nothing in the Master Resolution shall prevent the Department from substituting for the Defeasance Securities held for the payment or redemption of Bonds (or portions thereof) other Defeasance Securities which, together with the moneys held by the Escrow Agent for such purpose, as evidenced by an Accountant's Certificate, shall be sufficient to pay when due the principal of, and any redemption premiums and the interest on, the Bonds (or portions thereof) to be paid or redeemed, and the interest due on the Bonds (or portions thereof) to be paid or redeemed at the times established with the initial deposit of Defeasance Securities for such purpose provided that the Department shall deliver to the Escrow Agent a Favorable Opinion of Bond Counsel with respect to such substitution.

If there shall be deemed paid pursuant to the Master Resolution less than all of the full principal amount of a Bond, the Department shall execute and the Fiscal Agent shall authenticate and deliver, upon the surrender of such Bond, without charge to the Owner of such Bond, a new Bond or Bonds for the principal amount of the Bond so surrendered which is deemed paid pursuant to the Master Resolution and another new Bond or Bonds for the balance of the principal amount of the Bond so surrendered, in each case of like Series, Subseries, maturity and other terms, and in any of the Authorized Denominations.

Upon the deposit with an Escrow Agent, in trust, at or before maturity or the applicable redemption date, of money or Defeasance Securities in the necessary amount to pay or redeem Outstanding Bonds (or portions thereof), and to pay the interest thereto to such maturity or redemption date, as applicable (provided that, if such Bonds are to be redeemed prior to the maturity thereof, notice of such redemption shall have been given as provided in the Master Resolution or provision satisfactory to the Fiscal Agent shall have been made for giving such notice), all liability of the Department in respect of such Bonds shall cease, terminate and be completely discharged, except that the Department shall remain liable for such payment but only from, and the Bondowners shall thereafter be entitled only to payment (without interest accrued thereon after such redemption date or maturity date, as applicable) out of, the money and Defeasance Securities deposited with the Escrow Agent as aforesaid for their payment; provided that no Bond which constitutes Tender Indebtedness shall be deemed to be paid within the meaning of the applicable Bond Resolution unless the Purchase Price of such Bond, if tendered for purchase in accordance with the applicable Bond Resolution, could be paid when due from such moneys or Defeasance Securities (as evidenced by an Accountant's Certificate) or a Credit Support Instrument provided in connection with the Purchase Price.

Credit Providers

Except as limited by the Master Resolution, a Supplemental Resolution authorizing a Series of Bonds may provide that any Credit Provider providing a Credit Support Instrument with respect to Bonds of such Series may exercise any right under the Master Resolution or the Supplemental Resolution authorizing the issuance of such Series of Bonds given to the Owners of the Bonds to which such Credit Support Instrument relates.

Unclaimed Moneys

Anything in the Master Resolution or any Supplemental Resolution to the contrary notwithstanding, any moneys held by the Fiscal Agent, an Escrow Agent or any Paying Agent in trust for the payment and discharge of any of the Bonds which remain unclaimed for two years after the date when such Bonds have become due and payable, either at their stated maturity dates, tender for purchase or by call for redemption, if such moneys were held by the Fiscal Agent, an Escrow Agent or a Paying Agent at such date, or for two years after the date of deposit of such moneys if deposited with the Fiscal Agent, an Escrow Agent or a Paying Agent after the date when such Bonds or the Purchase Price thereof became due and payable, shall, at the written request of an Authorized Department Representative be repaid by such Fiscal Agent, Escrow Agent or Paying Agent to the Department, as its absolute property and free and clear of any trust, lien, pledge or assignment securing said Bonds, and such Fiscal Agent, Escrow Agent or Paying Agent shall thereupon be released and discharged with respect thereto and the Owners of such Bonds shall look only to the Department for the payment of such Bonds; provided, however, that before being required to make any such payment to the Department, the Fiscal Agent, the Escrow Agent or the Paying Agent, as applicable, shall, at the expense of the Department, mail, postage prepaid, to the Owners of such Bonds, at the last address, if any, appearing upon the Bond Register, a notice that said moneys remain unclaimed and that, after a date named in said notice, which date shall be not less than 30 days after the date of the mailing of such notice, the balance of such moneys then unclaimed shall be returned to the Department.

SIXTY-FIFTH SUPPLEMENTAL RESOLUTION

References to Auditor

Whenever in the Master Resolution reference is made to the Auditor, such references are deemed to refer to the Chief Financial Officer.

Amendments Permitted

The provisions of the Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution, and the rights and obligations of the Department and of the Owners of the Outstanding Series [A][B] Bonds and of the Fiduciaries for the Series [A][B] Bonds, may be modified, amended or supplemented from time to time and at any time when the written consent of each Credit Provider which has issued a Credit Support Instrument then securing all or any portion of the Series [A][B] Bonds, if required by the applicable Credit Support Instrument and with the requirement for such consent being subject to the provisions of the Master Resolution described under the caption "MASTER RESOLUTION – Amendments to Master Resolution" in this Appendix D, and when the written consent of the Owners of at least a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Series [A][B] Bonds [of the affected Series] then Outstanding shall have been filed with the Fiscal Agent, or if less than all of the [applicable Series of the] Outstanding Series [A][B] Bonds are affected the written consent of the Owners of at least a majority in aggregate principal amount of all affected Outstanding Series [A][B] Bonds [of such Series]; provided that if such modification, amendment or supplement shall, by its terms, not take effect so long as any Series [A][B] Bonds[, as applicable,] of any particular maturity remain Outstanding, the consent of the Owners of such [Series of] Series [A][B] Bonds shall not be required and such [Series of] Series [A][B] Bonds shall not be deemed to be Outstanding for the purpose of any such calculation of [the applicable Series of] Series [A][B] Bonds Outstanding. No such modification, amendment or supplement shall (1) extend the fixed maturity of any Series [A][B] Bond, or reduce the principal amount thereof or any redemption premium thereon, or reduce the amount of any Sinking Fund Installment therefor, or extend the due date of any Sinking Fund Installment, or reduce the rate of interest thereon or extend the time of payment of interest thereon, without the consent of the Owner of each Series [A][B] Bond so affected; or (2) reduce the aforesaid percentage of Series [A][B] Bonds, the consent of the Owners of which is required to effect any such modification, amendment or supplement without the consent of the Owners of all of the [applicable Series of] Series [A][B] Bonds then Outstanding; or (3) modify the rights or obligations of any Fiduciary for [a Series of] the Series [A][B] Bonds without the consent of such Fiduciary.

The Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution and the rights and obligations of the Department, the Fiduciaries and the Owners of the Series [A][B] Bonds may also be modified or amended in any respect, without the consent of any Owners of Series [A][B] Bonds (but, subject to the provisions of the Master Resolution described under the caption "MASTER RESOLUTION – Amendments to Master Resolution" in this Appendix D, with the consent of each Credit Provider which has issued a Credit Support Instrument then securing all or any portion of [a Series of] the Series [A][B] Bonds, if required by the applicable Credit Support Instrument, and with the consent of any affected Fiduciary), so long as such modification or amendment shall not materially, adversely affect the interests of the Owners of [the applicable Series of] the Series [A][B] Bonds.

Prior to the adoption of any Supplemental Resolution for any purpose, the Department shall cause notice of the proposed adoption of such Supplemental Resolution to be mailed, by first class mail, postage prepaid, or provided electronically to the Owners of all Outstanding Series [A][B] Bonds [of the applicable Series] (or, if less than all of the Outstanding Series [A][B] Bonds [of a Series] are affected, the affected Outstanding Series [A][B] Bonds [of such Series]) at their addresses appearing on the Bond Register. Such notice shall briefly set forth the nature of the proposed Supplemental Resolution and shall state that copies thereof are on file at the Principal Office of the Fiscal Agent for inspection by each Owner of an Outstanding Series [A][B] Bond [of the applicable Series].

Upon the adoption of any Supplemental Resolution amending, modifying or supplementing the provisions of the Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution, the Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution shall be deemed to be modified, amended and supplemented in accordance therewith, and the respective rights, duties and obligations under the Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution of the Department, the Fiduciaries for the Series [A][B] Bonds and all Owners of Outstanding Series [A][B] Bonds shall thereafter be determined, exercised and enforced subject in all respects to such modification, amendment and supplement, and all the terms and conditions of any such Supplemental Resolution shall be deemed to be part of the terms and conditions of the Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution for any and all purposes.

For purposes of obtaining consents to amendments to the Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution, Series [A][B] Bonds owned or held by or for the account of the Department, the City, or any funds of the Department or the City, shall not be deemed Outstanding.

Credit Providers

The Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution provides that certain rights, including the right to consent to amendments, modifications, and supplements to the Master Resolution and the Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution, of Owners of Series [A][B] Bonds secured by a Credit Support Instrument shall instead be exercised by the Credit Provider of such Credit Support Instrument.

APPENDIX E

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION

Upon the delivery of the Series [A][B] Bonds, Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth LLP, Bond Counsel to the Department, proposes to deliver its final approving opinion with respect to such Series [A][B] Bonds in substantially the following form:

[Date of Delivery]

Board of Water and Power Commissioners
of the City of Los Angeles

Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles
Power System Revenue Bonds, 2025 Series [A][B]
(Final Opinion)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Bond Counsel to the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles (the "Department") in connection with the issuance of $_____ aggregate principal amount of its Power System Revenue Bonds, 2025 Series [A][B] (the "2025 Series [A][B] Bonds"), issued pursuant to The Charter of The City of Los Angeles and pursuant to Resolution No. 4596, adopted by the Board of Water and Power Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles (the "Board") on February 6, 2001 (the "Master Resolution"), as supplemented by Resolution No. [5066], adopted by the Board on _____, 2025 (the "Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution" and, together with the Master Resolution, the "Bond Resolution"). Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings set forth in the Bond Resolution.

In such connection, we have reviewed the Bond Resolution, the 2025 Series [A][B] Bonds Tax Certificate, certificates of the Department and others, opinions from the Office of the City Attorney of the City of Los Angeles and others, and such other documents, opinions and matters to the extent we deemed necessary to render the opinions set forth herein.

The Bond Resolution provides that the 2025 Series [A][B] Bonds are special obligations of the Department payable from the Power Revenue Fund on a parity with the costs and expenses of operating and maintaining the Power System, the Outstanding Parity Obligations and any Parity Obligations that may be issued hereafter, and all other obligations payable from the Power Revenue Fund which are not Subordinated Obligations.

The opinions expressed herein are based on our analysis and interpretation of existing statutes, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions and cover certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities. Such opinions may be affected by actions taken or omitted or events occurring after original delivery of the 2025 Series [A][B] Bonds on the date hereof. We have not undertaken to determine, or to inform any person, whether any such actions are taken or omitted or events do occur or any other matters come to our attention after original delivery of the 2025 Series [A][B] Bonds on the date hereof. Accordingly, this letter speaks only as of its date and is not intended to, and may not, be relied upon or otherwise used in connection with any such actions, events or matters. Our engagement with respect to the 2025 Series [A][B] Bonds has concluded with their issuance, and we disclaim any obligation to update this

letter. We have assumed the genuineness of all documents and signatures provided to us and the due and legal execution and delivery thereof by, and validity against, any parties other than the Department. We have assumed, without undertaking to verify, the accuracy of the factual matters represented, warranted or certified in the documents, and of the legal conclusions contained in the opinions, referred to in the second paragraph hereof. Furthermore, we have assumed compliance with all covenants and agreements contained in the Bond Resolution and the 2025 Series [A][B] Bonds Tax Certificate, including without limitation covenants and agreements compliance with which is necessary to assure that future actions, omissions or events will not cause interest on the 2025 Series [A][B] Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes. We call attention to the fact that the rights and obligations under the 2025 Series [A][B] Bonds, the Bond Resolution and the 2025 Series [A][B] Bonds Tax Certificate and their enforceability may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, reorganization, arrangement, fraudulent conveyance, moratorium and other laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights, to the application of equitable principles, to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases and to the limitations on legal remedies against governmental entities such as the Department in the State of California. We express no opinion with respect to any indemnification, contribution, liquidated damages, penalty (including any remedy deemed to constitute or to have the effect of a penalty), right of set-off, arbitration, judicial reference, choice of law, choice of venue, choice of forum, non-exclusivity of remedies, waiver or severability provisions contained in the foregoing documents. Our services did not include financial or other non-legal advice. Finally, we undertake no responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the Official Statement or other offering material relating to the 2025 Series [A][B] Bonds and express no opinion or view with respect thereto.

Based on and subject to the foregoing, and in reliance thereon, as of the date hereof, we are of the following opinions:

1. The Bond Resolution has been duly adopted by the Board and constitutes the valid and binding obligation of the Department enforceable against the Department in accordance with its terms.

2. The 2025 Series [A][B] Bonds constitute the valid and binding special obligations of the Department payable only from the Power Revenue Fund and not out of any other fund or moneys of the Department or the City. The 2025 Series [A][B] Bonds do not constitute or evidence an indebtedness of the City or a lien or charge on any property or the general revenues of the City. Neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the City is pledged to the payment of the 2025 Series [A][B] Bonds.

3. Interest on the 2025 Series [A][B] Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of calculating the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals; however, with respect to applicable corporations as defined in Section 59(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, interest on the 2025 Series [A][B] Bonds might be taken into account in determining adjusted financial statement income for purposes of computing the alternative minimum tax imposed on such corporations. Interest on the 2025 Series [A][B] Bonds is exempt from State of California personal income tax. We express no opinion regarding other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the 2025 Series [A][B] Bonds.

Respectfully submitted,

APPENDIX F

FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE CERTIFICATE

This Continuing Disclosure Certificate (the "Disclosure Certificate") is executed and delivered by the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles (the "Department") in connection with the issuance of $_____ aggregate principal amount of the Department's Power System Revenue Bonds, 2025 Series [A][B] (the "Bonds"). The Bonds are being issued pursuant to Section 609 of The Charter of The City of Los Angeles, Resolution No. 4596 of the Board of Water and Power Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles (the "Board") and Resolution No. [5066] of the Board relating to the Bonds (collectively, the "Bond Resolution"). The Department covenants and agrees as follows:

SECTION 1. *Purpose of this Disclosure Certificate*. This Disclosure Certificate is being executed and delivered by the Department for the benefit of the Owners and Beneficial Owners of the Bonds and in order to assist the Participating Underwriter in complying with the Rule.

SECTION 2. *Definitions*. In addition to the definitions set forth in the Bond Resolution, which apply to any capitalized term used in this Disclosure Certificate unless otherwise defined in this Section, the following capitalized terms shall have the following meanings:

"Annual Report" shall mean any Annual Report provided by the Department pursuant to, and as described in, Sections 3 and 4 of this Disclosure Certificate.

"Beneficial Owner" shall mean any person that (a) has the power, directly or indirectly, to vote or consent with respect to, or to dispose of ownership of, any Bonds (including persons holding Bonds through nominees, depositories or other intermediaries), or (b) is treated as the owner of any Bonds for federal income tax purposes.

"Dissemination Agent" shall mean the Department, acting in its capacity as Dissemination Agent hereunder, or any other successor Dissemination Agent designated in writing by the Department.

"EMMA System" shall mean the MSRB's Electronic Municipal Market Access system, or such other electronic system designated by the MSRB.

"Financial Obligation" shall mean, for purposes of the Listed Events set out in Section 5(a)(10) and Section (5)(b)(8) of this Disclosure Certificate, a (i) debt obligation; (ii) derivative instrument entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation; or (iii) guarantee of (i) or (ii). The term "Financial Obligation" shall not include municipal securities (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as to which a final official statement (as defined in the Rule) has been provided to the MSRB consistent with the Rule.

"Fiscal Year" shall mean the one-year period ending on June 30 of each year or such other period of 12 months designated by the Department as its Fiscal Year.

"GASB" shall mean the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

"Listed Events" shall mean any of the events listed in Section 5(a) or (b) of this Disclosure Certificate.

"MSRB" shall mean the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, or any successor thereto.

"Official Statement" shall mean the final official statement of the Department relating to the Bonds.

"Owner" shall mean a registered owner of the Bonds.

"Participating Underwriter" shall mean any of the original underwriters of the Bonds required to comply with the Rule in connection with offering of the Bonds.

"Rule" shall mean Rule 15c2-12 adopted by the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as the same may be amended from time to time.

"SEC" shall mean the Securities and Exchange Commission.

"State" shall mean the State of California.

SECTION 3. *Provision of Annual Reports*.

(a) The Department shall, or shall cause the Dissemination Agent, if the Dissemination Agent is other than the Department, to, not later than 270 days following the end of each Fiscal Year of the Department (which Fiscal Year currently ends on June 30), commencing with the report for Fiscal Year 2025, provide to the MSRB through the EMMA System, in an electronic format and accompanied by identifying information all as prescribed by the MSRB, an Annual Report relating to the immediately preceding Fiscal Year that is consistent with the requirements of Section 4 of this Disclosure Certificate, which Annual Report may be submitted as a single document or as separate documents comprising a package, and may cross-reference other information as provided in Section 4 of this Disclosure Certificate; provided that any audited financial statements may be submitted separately from the balance of the Annual Report and later than the date required above for the filing of the Annual Report if they are not available by that date. If the Fiscal Year for the Department changes, the Department shall give notice of such change in the same manner as for a Listed Event under Section 5(e).

(b) If in any year, the Department does not provide the Annual Report to the MSRB by the time specified above, the Department shall instead file a notice to the MSRB through the EMMA System stating that the Annual Report has not been timely completed and, if known, stating the date by which the Department expects to file the Annual Report.

(c) If the Dissemination Agent is not the Department, the Dissemination Agent shall:

1. file a report with the Department certifying that the Annual Report has been filed pursuant to this Disclosure Certificate and listing the date(s) of the filing(s); and

2. take any other actions mutually agreed to between the Dissemination Agent and the Department.

SECTION 4. *Content of Annual Reports*. The Annual Report shall contain or incorporate by reference the following:

1. The audited financial statements of the Department's Power System for the prior fiscal year, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as promulgated from time to time by GASB and all statements and interpretations issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board which are not in conflict with the statements issued by GASB. If the Department's Power System audited financial statements are not available by the time the Annual Report is required to be filed pursuant to Section 3(a), the Annual Report shall contain unaudited financial statements and the audited financial statements shall be filed in the same manner as the Annual Report when they become available.

2. An update of the information contained in the table entitled "POWER SYSTEM – SELECTED OPERATING INFORMATION" under "OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Summary of Operations" in the Official Statement, for the most recently completed fiscal year.

3. An update of the information contained in the table entitled "POWER SYSTEM – SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION" under "OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Financial Information" in the Official Statement for the most recently completed fiscal year.

4. An update of the information contained in the table entitled "POWER SYSTEM – SUMMARY OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE" under "OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION – Financial Information" in the Official Statement for the most recently completed fiscal year.

Any or all of the items listed above may be included by specific reference to other documents, including official statements of debt issues of the Department or related public entities, that have been submitted to the MSRB through the EMMA System.

SECTION 5. *Reporting of Significant Events.*

(a) The Department shall give, or cause to be given, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds not later than ten business days after the occurrence of the event:

1. Principal and interest payment delinquencies;

2. Unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;

3. Unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;

4. Substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;

5. An adverse tax opinion or the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determination of taxability or of a Notice of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701 TEB);

6. Tender offers;

7. Defeasances;

8. Rating changes;

9. Bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the obligated person; or

10. Default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the Department, any of which reflect financial difficulties;

Note: For the purposes of the event identified in subsection (9), the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for an obligated person in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or governmental authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the obligated person, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governmental body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the obligated person.

(b) The Department shall give, or cause to be given, notice of the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Bonds, if material, not later than ten business days after the occurrence of the event:

1. Unless described in Section 5(a)(5), other material notices or determinations by the Internal Revenue Service with respect to the tax status of the Bonds or other material events affecting the tax status of the Bonds;

2. Modifications to rights of the Owners of the Bonds;

3. Optional, unscheduled or contingent Bond calls;

4. Release, substitution or sale of property securing repayment of the Bonds;

5. Non-payment related defaults;

6. The consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving an obligated person or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the obligated person, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms;

7. Appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee; or

8. Incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the Department, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the Department, any of which affect security holders.

(c) The Department shall give, or cause to be given, in a timely manner, notice of a failure to provide the annual financial information on or before the date specified in Section 3(a), as provided in Section 3.

(d) Whenever the Department obtains knowledge of the occurrence of a Listed Event described in Section 5(b), the Department shall determine if such event would be material under applicable federal securities laws.

(e) If the Department learns of an occurrence of a Listed Event described in Section 5(a), or determines that knowledge of a Listed Event described in Section 5(b) would be material under applicable federal securities laws, the Department shall within ten business days of occurrence file a notice of such occurrence with the MSRB through the EMMA System in electronic format, accompanied by such identifying information as is prescribed by the MSRB. Notwithstanding the foregoing, notice of the Listed Event described in subsections (a)(7) or (b)(3) need not be given under this subsection any earlier than the notice (if any) of the underlying event is given to Owners of affected Bonds pursuant to the Bond Resolution.

(f) The Department intends to comply with the Listed Events described in Section 5(a)(10) and Section 5(b)(8), and the definition of "Financial Obligation" in Section 2, with reference to the Rule, any other applicable federal securities laws and the guidance provided by the Commission in Release No. 34-83885 dated August 20, 2018 (the "2018 Release"), and any further amendments or written guidance provided by the Commission or its staff with respect the amendments to the Rule effected by the 2018 Release.

SECTION 6. *Customarily Prepared and Public Information*. Upon request, the Department shall provide to any person financial information and operating data regarding the Department which is customarily prepared by the Department and is publicly available at a cost not exceeding the reasonable cost of duplication and delivery.

SECTION 7. *Termination of Obligation*. The Department's obligations under this Disclosure Certificate shall terminate upon the maturity, legal defeasance, prior redemption or payment in full of all of the Bonds. In addition, in the event that the Rule shall be amended, modified or repealed such that compliance by the Department with its obligations under this Disclosure Certificate no longer shall be required in any or all respects, then the Department's obligations hereunder shall terminate to a like extent. If such termination occurs prior to the final maturity of the Bonds, the Department shall give notice of such termination in the same manner as for a Listed Event under Section 5(e).

SECTION 8. *Dissemination Agent*. The Department may, from time to time, appoint or engage a dissemination agent to assist it in carrying out its obligations under this Disclosure Certificate, and may discharge any such dissemination agent, with or without appointing a successor dissemination agent. If at any time there is not any other designated dissemination agent, the Department shall be the dissemination agent. The initial dissemination agent shall be the Department.

SECTION 9. *Amendment or Waiver*. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Disclosure Certificate, the Department may amend this Disclosure Certificate, and any provision of this Disclosure Certificate may be waived, provided that, in the opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel, such amendment or waiver is permitted by the Rule. The Department shall give notice of any amendment in the same manner as for a Listed Event under Section 5(e).

SECTION 10. *Additional Information*. Nothing in this Disclosure Certificate shall be deemed to prevent the Department from disseminating any other information, using the means of dissemination set forth in this Disclosure Certificate or any other means of communication, or including any other information in any notice of occurrence of a Listed Event, in addition to that which is required by this Disclosure Certificate. If the Department chooses to include any information in any notice of occurrence of a Listed Event in addition to that which is specifically required by this Disclosure Certificate, the Department shall not thereby have any obligation under this Disclosure Certificate to update such information or include it in any future notice of occurrence of a Listed Event.

SECTION 11. *Default*. In the event of a failure of the Department to comply with any provision of this Disclosure Certificate, any Owner or Beneficial Owner of the Bonds may take such actions as may be necessary and appropriate, including seeking mandate or specific performance by court order, to cause the Department to comply with its obligations under this Disclosure Certificate. A default under this Disclosure Certificate shall not be deemed a default under the Bond Resolution and the sole remedy under this Disclosure Certificate in the event of any failure of the Department to comply with this Disclosure Certificate shall be an action to compel performance. Under no circumstances shall any person or entity be entitled to recover monetary damages hereunder in the event of any failure of the Department to comply with this Disclosure Certificate.

No Owner or Beneficial Owner of the Bonds may institute such action, suit or proceeding to compel performance unless they shall have first delivered to the Department satisfactory written evidence of their status as such, and a written notice of and request to cure such failure, and the Department shall have refused to comply therewith within a reasonable time.

SECTION 12. *Duties, Immunities and Liabilities of Dissemination Agent*. Any Dissemination Agent appointed hereunder shall have only such duties as are specifically set forth in this Disclosure Certificate, and shall have such rights, immunities and liabilities as shall be set forth in the written agreement between the Department and such Dissemination Agent pursuant to which such Dissemination Agent agrees to perform the duties and obligations of Dissemination Agent under this Disclosure Certificate.

SECTION 13. *Beneficiaries*. This Disclosure Certificate shall inure solely to the benefit of the Department, the Dissemination Agent, if any, the Participating Underwriter and Owners and Beneficial Owners from time to time of the Bonds, and shall create no rights in any other person or entity. This Disclosure Certificate is not intended to create any monetary rights on behalf of any person based upon the Rule.

SECTION 14. *Partial Invalidity*. If any one or more of the agreements or covenants or portions thereof required hereby to be performed by or on the part of the Department shall be contrary to law, then such agreement or agreements, such covenant or covenants or such portions thereof shall be null and void and shall be deemed separable from the remaining agreements and covenants or portions thereof and shall in no way affect the validity hereof, and the Beneficial Owners of the Bonds shall retain all the benefits afforded to them hereunder. The Department hereby declares that it would have executed and delivered this Disclosure Certificate and each and every other article, section, paragraph, subdivision, sentence, clause and phrase hereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more articles, sections, paragraphs, subdivisions, sentences, clauses or phrases hereof or the application thereof to any person or circumstance may be held to be unconstitutional, unenforceable or invalid.

SECTION 15. *Governing Law*. This Disclosure Certificate was made in the City of Los Angeles and shall be governed by, interpreted and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of California and the City of Los Angeles, without regard to conflict of law principles. Any litigation, action or proceeding to enforce or interpret any provision of this Disclosure Certificate or otherwise arising out of, or relating to this Disclosure Certificate, shall be brought, commenced or prosecuted in a State or Federal court in the County of Los Angeles in the State of California. By its acceptance of the benefits hereof, any person or entity bringing any such litigation, action or proceeding submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the State of California and waives any defense of forum non conveniens.

SECTION 16. *Electronic Signatures*. Facsimile signatures or signatures scanned into .pdf (or signatures in another electronic format designated by the Department) and sent by e-mail shall be deemed original signatures.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Department has executed this Disclosure Certificate this ___ day of _____, 2025.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

By: _____

Title: _____

APPENDIX G

GLOSSARY OF DEFINED TERMS

The following terms used in this Official Statement and not defined in the Bond Resolution shall have the meanings specified in this Appendix G. See "APPENDIX D – SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE BOND RESOLUTION – CERTAIN DEFINITIONS" for terms defined in the Bond Resolution.

"AB" refers to a California Assembly Bill.

"AB 32" or the "Global Warming Solutions Act" means the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 codified at Division 25.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, Section 38500 and following.

"AC" means alternating current.

"Annual Report" means the annual report containing certain financial information and operating data relating to the Power System to be delivered by the Department pursuant to the Continuing Disclosure Certificate described in Appendix F.

"Apex Power Project" means the Apex Power Project located in unincorporated Clark County, Nevada

"APS" means Arizona Public Service Company.

"AQMP" means an Air Quality Management Plan prepared by the SCAQMD.

"BACT" means best available control technology for purposes of a PSD permit issued by the EPA.

"BART" means Best Available Retrofit Technology for purposes of the Clean Air Visibility Rule.

"Beacon Property" means the 2,500-acre property purchased from Beacon Solar LLC in 2012, which is near the Pine Tree Wind Project north of Mojave, California.

"Biological Assessment" means the Bureau of Reclamation's assessment on endangered species in the lower Colorado River with respect to, among other things, the operations of the Hoover Power Plant.

"Board" means the Board of Water and Power Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles.

"Board Action" means an action by a City commission or board.

"Bond Counsel" means Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth LLP, bond counsel to the Department for the Series [A][B] Bonds.

"BPA" means Bonneville Power Administration.

"BTS" means SoCalGas's Basic Transportation Service program for the transportation of natural gas.

"Bureau of Reclamation" means the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

"California Thermal Plan" means the State Water Resources Control Board's Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bay and Estuaries of California.

"Cal ISO" means the California Independent System Operator Corporation.

"Cal ISO Grid" means the electric transmission facilities controlled by Cal ISO.

"Cap-and-Trade Regulations" means the cap-and-trade regulations adopted by CARB which became effective on January 1, 2012 and impose a "cap" for cumulative GHG emissions from all of the regulated entities.

"CARB" means the California Air Resources Board.

"Castaic Plant" means the Castaic Pump Storage Power Plant, the seven unit hydroelectric generating plant located in Castaic, California.

"CCR" means coal combustion residuals.

"CDI" means the Commercial Direct Install Program.

"CDWR" means the California Department of Water Resources.

"CEC" means the California Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, commonly referred to as the California Energy Commission.

"Charter" means The Charter of The City of Los Angeles.

"Chief Financial Officer" means the Chief Financial Officer of the Department.

"City" means the City of Los Angeles, California.

"Civil Service System" means the Charter-established civil service system.

"Clean Air Act" means the Clean Air Act of 1970, as amended, codified at 42 U.S.C.A. Section 7401 and following.

"Clean Air Visibility Rule" means an alternative emissions trading program that gives flexibility for states and tribal governments in ways to apply BART, adopted pursuant to the Clean Air Act.

"Clean Water Act" means the Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, codified at 33 U.S.C.A. Section 1251 and following.

"CLIP" means Commercial Lighting Incentive Program.

"CO_2" means carbon dioxide.

"Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

"County" means the County of Los Angeles, California.

"CPUC" means the California Public Utilities Commission.

"CRPSEA" means the capped renewable portfolio standard energy adjustment under the Incremental Electric Rate Ordinance.

"DC" means direct current.

"Department Investment Committee" means the Investment Committee for the Department's Trust Funds, comprised of the City Controller, a Board member designated by the Board President, the General Manager and the Chief Financial Officer.

"Devers-Palo Verde Agreement" means the exchange agreement between the Department and Edison with respect to the Devers-Palo Verde Transmission Line.

"DG" means the Distributed Generation.

"Don Campbell Phase I Project" means Phase I of the Don A. Campbell Geothermal Energy Project.

"Don Campbell Phase II Project" means Phase II of the Don A. Campbell Geothermal Energy Project.

"Don Campbell Projects" means the Don Campbell Phase I Project and the Don Campbell Phase II Project.

"DTC" means The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York.

"DTCC" means The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation.

"ECA" means the energy cost adjustment of the Rate Ordinance adopted in 2008.

"EDAM" means Cal ISO's Extended Day-Ahead Market.

"Edison" means the Southern California Edison Company.

"EGUs" means electric generating units.

"EIM" means Cal ISO's Western Energy Imbalance Market.

"Electric Rates" means the rates for electric service from the Power System as set forth in the Rate Ordinance.

"EM" means entrainment mortality for purposes of Rule 316(b).

"EMMA" means the MSRB's Electronic Municipal Market Access system.

"EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

"EPAct 1992" means the Energy Policy Act of 1992, codified at 42 U.S.C.A. Section 1301 and following.

"EPAct 2005" means the Energy Policy Act of 2005, codified at 42 U.S.C.A. Section 15801 and following.

"EPS" means the emissions performance standard established by CARB for purposes of SB 1368.

"FERC" means the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

"FiT" means Feed in Tariff.

"FiT Program" means the Department's program for connecting renewable energy projects to the Power System.

"Fitch" means Fitch Ratings.

"General Manager" or "Chief Executive Officer" means the General Manager of the Department or such other title as the Department may from time to time assign for such position, including Chief Executive Officer.

"GHG" means greenhouse gases for purposes of AB32.

"GWhs" means gigawatt-hours.

"HAPS" means hazardous air pollutants for purposes of the Clean Air Visibility Rule.

"Harbor Generating Station" means the Harbor Generating Station located in Wilmington, California.

"Haynes Generating Station" means the Haynes Generating Station located in Long Beach, California.

"Heber-1 Project" means the Heber-1 Geothermal Project.

"IBEW" means the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"IM" means impingement mortality for purposes of Rule 316(b).

"Incremental Electric Rate Ordinance" means City Ordinance No. 184133.

"Intermountain Generating Station" means the IPA two-unit coal-fired, steam-electric generating plant located near Delta, Utah.

"IOUs" means investor owned utilities.

"IPA" means the Intermountain Power Agency.

"IPP" means the Intermountain Power Project.

"IPP Agreement for Sale of Renewal Excess Power" means the excess power sales agreement between the Department and certain other IPP participants with respect to the IPP, which will take operational effect concurrently with the IPP Renewal Power Sales Contract.

"IPP Contract" means the Power Sales Contract between the Department and IPA with respect to the IPP.

"IPP Excess Power Sales Agreement" means the excess power sales agreement between the Department and certain other IPP participants with respect to the IPP.

"IPP Renewal Power Sales Contract" means the Renewal Power Sales Contract between the Department and IPA with respect to the IPP, which will take operational effect upon the termination date of the IPP Contract.

"IRCA" means the incremental reliability cost adjustment under the Incremental Electric Rate Ordinance.

"IRS" means the United States Internal Revenue Service.

"K-12" means school grades kindergarten through 12th grade.

"Kroll" means Kroll Bond Rating Agency, LLC.

"kV" means kilovolts.

"LARWQCB" means the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board.

"LAUSD" means the Los Angeles Unified School District.

"Linden Project" means the Linden Wind Energy Project.

"Los Angeles Basin Stations" means the Department's Harbor Generating Station, Haynes Generating Station, Scattergood Generating Station and Valley Generating Station.

"Master Resolution" means Resolution No. 4596, adopted by the Board on February 6, 2001.

"MATS" means the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards rule promulgated by the EPA.

"Milford I Facility" means the 203.5 MW nameplate capacity wind farm comprised of 97 wind turbines located near Milford, Utah.

"Milford I Project" means the Milford Wind Corridor Phase I Project.

"Milford II Facility" means the 102 MW nameplate capacity wind farm comprised of 68 wind turbines located near Milford, Utah.

"Milford II Project" means the Milford Wind Corridor Phase II Project.

"MMBtus" means Million Metric British Thermal Units.

"Moody's" means Moody's Investors Service.

"M-S-R" means the M-S-R Public Power Agency.

"MSRB" means the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

"Municipal Advisor" means Public Resources Advisory Group, as municipal advisor to the Department with respect to the Series [A][B] Bonds.

"MW" means megawatts.

"MWhs" means megawatt-hours.

"NERC" means the North American Electric Reliability Corporation.

"Northwest Wind" means Northwest Wind Partners, LLC.

"NOx" means nitrogen oxide.

"NPDES" means National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System of the EPA pursuant to the Clean Air Act.

"NRC" means the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

"NTS" or the "Northern Transmission System" means the two approximately 50-mile, 345 kV transmission lines from IPP to the Mona Substation in Northern Utah, and one approximately 144-mile, 230 kV transmission line from IPP to the Gonder Substation in Nevada.

"OPA" means the City's Office of Public Accountability.

"Ormesa Project" means the Ormesa Geothermal Complex Project located in Imperial County, California.

"Owens Gorge and Owens Valley Hydroelectric Generation" means the Department's Owens Gorge and Owens Valley Hydroelectric generating units.

"Owens Gorge Hydroelectric Generation" means the Department's Owens Gorge Hydroelectric generating units.

"PG&E" means Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

"Pine Tree Wind Project" means the 135 MW nameplate capacity wind generating facility north of Mojave, California, consisting of 90 wind turbines owned and operated by the Department.

"POUs" means publicly owned electric utilities.

"Power Transfer" means the transfer of surplus money in the Power Revenue Fund to the City's reserve fund.

"Power Reliability Program" means the Department's comprehensive, long-term power reliability program for the Power System.

"Power System Reliability Program" means the Department's Power System Reliability Program which is expected to replace the Power Reliability Program.

"PPA" means power purchase agreement.

"Proposition 26" means the California voter approved initiative measure which amended Article XIII C of the State Constitution to add a new definition of "tax."

"PSD" means the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permit Program of the EPA pursuant to the Clean Air Act.

"Public Utilities Code" means the California Public Utilities Code.

"PURPA" means the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978, codified at 16 U.S.C.A. Section 2601 and following.

"PVNGS" means the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station.

"QFs" means qualified facilities for purposes of PURPA.

"Rate Ordinance" means a City ordinance approving rates for service from the Power System.

"Ratepayer Advocate" means the Executive Director of the OPA.

"RCA" means the reliability cost adjustment of the Rate Ordinance adopted in 2008.

"RCRA" means the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, codified at 42 U.S.C.A. Section 6901 and following.

"RECLAIM" means the Regional Clean Air Incentives Market established by CARB pursuant to AB32.

"Regulation Section 2922" means Section 2922 of Chapter 22 of Division 3 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board.

"Retirement Plan" means the Water and Power Employees' Retirement Fund which is part of the Water and Power Employees' Retirement, Disability, and Death Benefit Insurance Plan, a retirement system of employee benefits.

"RPS" means the Renewable Portfolio Standard.

"RTCs" means RECLAIM trading credits.

"RTOs" means regional transmission organizations for purposes of the EPAct 2005.

"Rule 15c2-12" means Rule 15c2-12(b)(5) adopted by the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act.

"Rule 316(b)" means EPA Rule 316(b) under the Clean Water Act.

"S&P" means S&P Global Ratings.

"Salt River Project" means the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District, a political subdivision of the state of Arizona, and the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, a corporation.

"SB" refers to a California Senate Bill.

"SB-1" means the California Solar Initiative codified at California Public Resources Code Section 25780 and following.

"SB 100" means The 100 Percent Clean Energy Act of 2018, enacted as Chapter 312 of the California Statutes of 2018.

"SB 1368" means the California Renewable Energy Resources Program codified at California Public Resources Code Section 25740 and following.

"SB 350" means the California Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015, enacted as Chapter 547 of the California Statutes of 2015.

"SBX 1-2" means the California Renewable Energy Resources Act, enacted as Chapter 1 of First Extra Session of the California Legislature for 2011-2012.

"SCAQMD" means the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

"Scattergood Generating Station" means the Scattergood Generating Station located in El Segundo, California.

"SCPPA" means the Southern California Public Power Authority.

"SEC" means the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

"Securities Exchange Act" means the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, codified at 15 U.S.C.A. Section 78 and following.

"SEIU" means the Service Employees International Union.

"Series [A][B] Bonds" means the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles Power System Revenue Bonds, 2025 Series [A][B].

"SoCalGas" means the Southern California Gas Company.

"State" means the State of California.

"State Water Project" means the water conveyance system operated by the CDWR for the transfer of water from the northern portion of the State to the southern portion of the State.

"STS" or the "Southern Transmission System" means the +/- 500 kV electric transmission line from the Intermountain Generating Station to Adelanto, California.

"SWRCB" means the California State Water Resources Control Board.

"Trust Funds" means special-purpose trust or escrow funds more fully described in "Note (7) Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments" in Appendix A.

"Trust Funds Investment Policy" means the Department's investment policy for the Trust Funds.

"Underwriters" means the underwriters listed on the front cover of the Official Statement for the Series [A][B] Bonds.

"U.S.C.A." means the United States Code Annotated.

"USFWS" means the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

"Valley Generating Station" means the Valley Generating Station located in the San Fernando Valley.

"VEA" means the variable energy adjustment under the Incremental Electric Rate Ordinance.

"VRPSEA" means the variable renewable portfolio standard energy adjustment under the Incremental Electric Rate Ordinance.

"WECC" means the Western Electricity Coordinating Council.

"Wells RCA" means the Department's revolving credit agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association which expires on May 22, 2026.

"Western" means the United States Department of Energy Western Area Power Administration.

"Windy Flats" means Windy Flats Partners, LLC.

"Windy Point Project" means the 262.2 MW nameplate capacity wind farm comprised of 114 wind turbines located in the Columbia Hills area of Klickitat County, Washington near the city of Goldendale.