

**UGI UTILITIES, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES**

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the three months ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
(Unaudited)

UGI UTILITIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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UGI UTILITIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Terms and abbreviations used in this document are defined below:

UGI Utilities, Inc. and Related Entities

Company - UGI Utilities or collectively UGI Utilities and its subsidiaries

Electric Utility - UGI Utilities' regulated electric distribution utility

Energy Services - UGI Energy Services, LLC, a wholly-owned second tier subsidiary of UGI and affiliate of UGI Utilities

Gas Utility - UGI Utilities' regulated natural gas distribution business, comprising the natural gas utility businesses owned and operated by UGI Utilities

UGI - UGI Corporation, parent company of UGI Utilities

UGI Utilities - UGI Utilities, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of UGI

Other Terms and Abbreviations

2020 Annual Report - UGI Utilities Annual Report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020

AFUDC - Allowance for Funds Used During Construction

AOCI - Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

ASC - Accounting Standards Codification

ASC 606 - ASC 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"

ASU - Accounting Standards Update

Bcf - Billions of cubic feet

CDC - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

COA - Consent Order and Agreement

Core market - Comprises (1) firm residential, commercial and industrial customers to whom UGI Utilities has a statutory obligation to provide service who purchase their natural gas or electricity from UGI Utilities; and (2) residential, commercial and industrial customers to whom UGI Utilities has a statutory obligation to provide service who purchase their natural gas or electricity from others

COVID-19 - A novel strain of coronavirus disease discovered in 2019

DS - Default service

DSIC - Distribution System Improvement Charge

FASB - Financial Accounting Standards Board

FERC - Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Fiscal 2021 - The fiscal year ending September 30, 2021

Fiscal 2022 - The fiscal year ending September 30, 2022

GAAP - U.S. generally accepted accounting principles

UGI UTILITIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

IRPA - Interest rate protection agreement

MDPSC - Maryland Public Service Commission

MGP - Manufactured gas plant

NPNS - Normal purchase and normal sale

NYMEX - New York Mercantile Exchange

PADEP - Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

PAPUC - Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission

PGC - Purchased gas costs

Retail core-market - Comprises firm residential, commercial and industrial customers to whom UGI Utilities has a statutory obligation to provide service that purchase their natural gas from Gas Utility

SCAA - Storage contract administrative agreement

TCJA - Tax Cuts and Jobs Act

Temporary Rates Order - Order issued by the PAPUC on March 15, 2018, that converted PAPUC approved rates of a defined group of large Pennsylvania public utilities into temporary rates for a period of not more than 12 months while the PAPUC reviewed effects of the TCJA

USD - U.S. dollar

WHO - World Health Organization

UGI UTILITIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(unaudited)
(Millions of dollars)

	December 31, 2020	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6	\$ 5	\$ 4
Restricted cash	4	—	5
Accounts receivable (less allowances for doubtful accounts of \$17, \$15 and \$10, respectively)	129	78	114
Accrued utility revenues	61	14	80
Inventories	39	39	42
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	24	28	32
Total current assets	<u>263</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>277</u>
Property, plant and equipment (less accumulated depreciation of \$1,232, \$1,210 and \$1,145, respectively)	3,106	3,055	2,855
Goodwill	182	182	182
Regulatory assets	392	395	386
Other assets	16	13	11
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,959</u>	<u>\$ 3,809</u>	<u>\$ 3,711</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 7	\$ 8	\$ 9
Short-term borrowings	266	141	279
Accounts payable	87	92	69
Regulatory liabilities	33	38	33
Other current liabilities	134	112	107
Total current liabilities	<u>527</u>	<u>391</u>	<u>497</u>
Long-term debt	1,111	1,113	968
Deferred income taxes	468	462	442
Pension and postretirement benefit obligations	168	170	172
Regulatory liabilities	313	315	318
Other noncurrent liabilities	76	77	70
Total liabilities	<u>2,663</u>	<u>2,528</u>	<u>2,467</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 6)			
Common stockholder's equity:			
Common Stock	60	60	60
Additional paid-in capital	474	474	474
Retained earnings	794	780	743
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(32)	(33)	(33)
Total common stockholder's equity	<u>1,296</u>	<u>1,281</u>	<u>1,244</u>
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	<u>\$ 3,959</u>	<u>\$ 3,809</u>	<u>\$ 3,711</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

UGI UTILITIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(unaudited)
(Millions of dollars)

	Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Revenues	\$ 300	\$ 329
Costs and expenses:		
Cost of sales — gas and purchased power (excluding depreciation shown below)	132	152
Operating and administrative expenses	57	57
Operating and administrative expenses — related parties	4	2
Depreciation	29	26
Other operating expense, net	1	—
	223	237
Operating income	77	92
Pension and other postretirement plans non-service income	1	—
Interest expense	(14)	(14)
Income before income taxes	64	78
Income tax expense	(15)	(17)
Net income	\$ 49	\$ 61

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

UGI UTILITIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(unaudited)
(Millions of dollars)

	Three Months Ended	
	December 31,	
	2020	2019
Net income	\$ 49	\$ 61
Other comprehensive income:		
Reclassifications of net losses on derivative instruments (net of tax of \$(1) and \$0, respectively)	1	1
Other comprehensive income	1	1
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 50</u>	<u>\$ 62</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

UGI UTILITIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited)
(Millions of dollars)

	Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 49	\$ 61
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	29	26
Deferred income tax, net	2	8
Provision for uncollectible accounts	3	3
Other, net	(1)	3
Net change in:		
Accounts receivable and accrued utility revenues	(101)	(112)
Inventories	—	1
Deferred fuel and power costs, net of changes in unsettled derivatives	4	5
Accounts payable	20	11
Other current assets	(4)	4
Other current liabilities	20	(10)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>21</u>	<u>—</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment	(103)	(95)
Net costs of property, plant and equipment disposals	—	(1)
Net cash used by investing activities	<u>(103)</u>	<u>(96)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payment of dividends	(35)	(13)
Increase in short-term borrowings	125	113
Repayments of long-term debt and finance leases	(3)	(2)
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>87</u>	<u>98</u>
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash increase	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH		
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$ 10	\$ 9
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	5	7
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash increase	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

UGI UTILITIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY
(unaudited)
(Millions of dollars)

	Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Common stock, without par value		
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 60	\$ 60
Balance, end of period	\$ 60	\$ 60
Retained earnings		
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 780	\$ 695
Net income	49	61
Cash dividends — Common Stock	(35)	(13)
Balance, end of period	\$ 794	\$ 743
Additional paid-in capital		
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 474	\$ 474
Balance, end of period	\$ 474	\$ 474
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		
Balance, beginning of period	\$ (33)	\$ (34)
Reclassifications of net losses on derivative instruments	1	1
Balance, end of period	\$ (32)	\$ (33)
Total UGI Utilities common stockholder's equity	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,244

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

UGI UTILITIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

(Millions of dollars, except where indicated otherwise)

Note 1 — Nature of Operations

UGI Utilities directly owns and operates Gas Utility, a natural gas distribution utility business in eastern and central Pennsylvania and in a portion of one Maryland county. Gas Utility is subject to regulation by the PAPUC, the FERC, and, with respect to a small service territory in one Maryland county, the MDPSC. UGI Utilities also owns and operates Electric Utility, an electric distribution utility located in northeastern Pennsylvania. Electric Utility is subject to regulation by the PAPUC and the FERC.

Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited and have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. They include all adjustments that we consider necessary for a fair statement of the results for the interim periods presented. Such adjustments consisted only of normal recurring items unless otherwise disclosed. The September 30, 2020, Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet was derived from audited financial statements but does not include all footnote disclosures from the annual financial statements.

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and related notes included in the Company's 2020 Annual Report. Due to the seasonal nature of our businesses, the results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for a full year.

Restricted Cash. Restricted cash principally represents those cash balances in our commodity futures brokerage accounts that are restricted from withdrawal. The following table provides a reconciliation of the total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash reported on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets to the corresponding amounts reported on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6	\$ 4	\$ 5	\$ 1
Restricted cash	4	5	—	6
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>

Accounts Receivable. Accounts receivable includes amounts due pursuant to regulations of the PAPUC which allow qualifying customers to enter into a Payment Arrangement. A Payment Arrangement allows the account balance to be paid in installments over a period generally exceeding one year, without interest, by negotiating mutually acceptable payment terms that comply with PAPUC regulations. Under PAPUC regulations, a utility company generally must continue to serve a customer who cannot pay an account balance in full if the customer (i) pays a reasonable portion of the account balance; (ii) agrees to pay the balance in installments; and (iii) agrees to pay future bills within thirty days until the amount subject to the Payment Arrangement is paid in full. Failure to make payments on a Payment Arrangement results in the full amount of the receivable under the Payment Arrangement being due. These amounts due under Payment Arrangements are considered part of our regular operating cycle and are classified as current on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Derivative Instruments. Derivative instruments are reported on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at their fair values, unless the NPNS exception is elected. The accounting for changes in fair value depends upon the purpose of the derivative instrument, whether it is subject to regulatory ratemaking mechanisms or if it qualifies and is designated as a hedge for accounting purposes.

Gains and losses on substantially all of the derivative instruments used by UGI Utilities to hedge commodity prices (for which NPNS has not been elected) are included in regulatory assets and liabilities because it is probable such gains and losses will be recoverable from, or refundable to, customers. From time to time, we enter into derivative instruments that qualify and are designated as cash flow hedges. For cash flow hedges, changes in the fair values of the derivative instruments are recorded in AOCI, to the extent effective at offsetting changes in the hedged item, until earnings are affected by the hedged item. We discontinue cash flow hedge accounting if occurrence of the forecasted transaction is determined to be no longer probable. Hedge accounting is also discontinued for derivatives that cease to be highly effective. Certain other commodity derivative financial instruments, although generally effective as hedges, do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment. Changes in the

UGI UTILITIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

(Millions of dollars, except where indicated otherwise)

fair values of these derivative instruments are reflected in net income. Cash flows from derivative financial instruments are included in cash flows from operating activities on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

For a more detailed description of the derivative instruments we use, our accounting for derivatives, our objectives for using them and other information, see Note 9.

Use of Estimates. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and costs. These estimates are based on management's knowledge of current events, historical experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Accordingly, actual results may be different from these estimates and assumptions.

Reclassifications. Certain prior-period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current-period presentation.

Subsequent Events. Management has evaluated the impact of subsequent events through February 11, 2021, the date these condensed consolidated financial statements were issued and the effects, if any, of such evaluation have been reflected in the condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Note 3 — Accounting Changes

New Accounting Standard Adopted in Fiscal 2021

Credit Losses. In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, "Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments." This ASU, as subsequently amended, requires entities to estimate lifetime expected credit losses for financial instruments not measured at fair value through net income, including trade and other receivables, net investments in leases, financial receivables, debt securities, and other financial instruments, which may result in earlier recognition of credit losses. Further, the new current expected credit loss model may affect how entities estimate their allowance for losses related to receivables that are current with respect to their payment terms. Effective October 1, 2020, the Company adopted this ASU, as updated, using a modified retrospective transition approach. The adoption of the new guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting Standard Not Yet Adopted

Income Taxes. In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-12, "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes." This ASU simplifies the accounting for income taxes by eliminating certain exceptions within the existing guidance for recognizing deferred taxes for equity method investments, performing intraperiod allocations and calculating income taxes in interim periods. Further, this ASU clarifies existing guidance related to, among other things, recognizing deferred taxes for goodwill and allocated taxes to members of a consolidated group. This new guidance is effective for the Company for interim and annual periods beginning October 1, 2021 (Fiscal 2022). Early adoption is permitted. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact on its financial statements from the adoption of the new guidance and determining the period in which the new guidance will be adopted.

Note 4 — Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company recognizes revenue when control of promised goods or services is transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which we expect to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. See Note 4 in the Company's 2020 Annual Report for additional information on our revenues from contracts with customers.

UGI UTILITIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

(Millions of dollars, except where indicated otherwise)

Revenue Disaggregation

The following table presents our disaggregated revenues:

	Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2020	2019
Revenues from contracts with customers:		
Core Market:		
Residential	\$ 165	\$ 184
Commercial & industrial	60	68
Large delivery service	40	41
Off-system sales and capacity releases	29	31
Other	5	5
Total revenues from contracts with customers	299	329
Other revenues (a)	1	—
Total revenues	\$ 300	\$ 329

(a) Represents certain revenues not from contracts with customers. These revenues are outside the scope of ASC 606 and are accounted for in accordance with other GAAP.

Contract Balances

The timing of revenue recognition may differ from the timing of invoicing to customers or cash receipts. Contract assets represent our right to consideration after the performance obligations have been satisfied when such right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time. Contract assets were not material for all periods presented. Substantially all of our receivables are unconditional rights to consideration and are included in “Accounts receivable” and “Accrued utility revenues” on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Amounts billed are generally due within the following month.

Contract liabilities arise when payment from a customer is received before the performance obligations have been satisfied and represent the Company’s obligations to transfer goods or services to a customer for which we have received consideration. The balances of contract liabilities were \$9, \$8 and \$7 at December 31, 2020, September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively, and are included in “Other current liabilities” and “Other noncurrent liabilities” on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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(Millions of dollars, except where indicated otherwise)

Note 5 — Regulatory Assets and Liabilities and Regulatory Matters

For a description of the Company’s regulatory assets and liabilities other than those described below, see Note 5 in the Company’s 2020 Annual Report. Other than removal costs, UGI Utilities currently does not recover a rate of return on its regulatory assets listed below. The following regulatory assets and liabilities associated with UGI Utilities are included on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets:

	December 31, 2020	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Regulatory assets (a):			
Income taxes recoverable	\$ 126	\$ 124	\$ 121
Underfunded pension and postretirement plans	172	175	175
Environmental costs	59	61	58
Removal costs, net	24	26	27
Other	14	11	10
Total regulatory assets	\$ 395	\$ 397	\$ 391
Regulatory liabilities:			
Postretirement benefit overcollections	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 14
Deferred fuel and power refunds	24	29	6
State tax benefits — distribution system repairs	28	28	26
PAPUC Temporary Rates Order	5	7	25
Excess federal deferred income taxes	272	274	278
Other	4	2	2
Total regulatory liabilities	\$ 346	\$ 353	\$ 351

(a) Current regulatory assets are included in “Prepaid expenses and other current assets” on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Deferred Fuel and Power Refunds. Gas Utility’s and Electric Utility’s tariffs contain clauses that permit recovery of all prudently incurred purchased gas and power costs through the application of PGC rates in the case of Gas Utility and DS tariffs in the case of Electric Utility. These clauses provide for periodic adjustments to PGC and DS rates for differences between the total amount of purchased gas and electric generation supply costs collected from customers and recoverable costs incurred. Net undercollected costs are classified as a regulatory asset and net overcollections are classified as a regulatory liability.

Gas Utility uses derivative instruments to reduce volatility in the cost of gas it purchases for retail core-market customers. Realized and unrealized gains or losses on natural gas derivative instruments are included in deferred fuel and power costs or refunds. Net unrealized (losses) gains on such contracts at December 31, 2020, September 30, 2020, and December 31, 2019, were \$(1), \$8 and \$(3), respectively.

Other Regulatory Matters

Base Rate Filings. On February 8, 2021, Electric Utility filed a rate request with the PAPUC to increase its annual base distribution revenues by \$9. The increased revenues would fund ongoing system improvements and operations necessary to maintain safe and reliable electric service. Electric Utility requested that the new electric rates become effective April 9, 2021. However, the PAPUC typically suspends the effective date for general base rate proceedings for a period not to exceed nine months after the filing date to allow for the investigation and public hearing. The Company cannot predict the timing or the ultimate outcome of the rate case review process.

On January 28, 2020, Gas Utility filed a request with the PAPUC to increase its annual base distribution operating revenues by \$75 annually. On October 8, 2020, the PAPUC issued a final Order approving a settlement that permits Gas Utility to increase its annual base distribution rates by \$20, through a phased approach, with \$10 beginning January 1, 2021 and an additional \$10 beginning July 1, 2021. Additionally, Gas Utility is authorized to implement a DSIC once Gas Utility total property, plant and

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(Millions of dollars, except where indicated otherwise)

equipment less accumulated depreciation reaches \$2,875, with this threshold being unchanged from Gas Utility's 2019 base rate case. The PAPUC's final Order also includes enhanced COVID-19 customer assistance measures, including the establishment of an Emergency Relief Program for a defined set of payment troubled customers ("ERP"). Additionally, the PAPUC's final Order permits Gas Utility to establish a regulatory asset for certain incremental expenses attributable to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, most notably expenses related to the ERP and uncollectible accounts expense, through the effective date of rates in the next Gas Utility base rate case, to be recovered and amortized over a 10-year period. In accordance with the terms of the PAPUC's final Order, Gas Utility is not permitted to file a rate case prior to January 1, 2022.

On January 28, 2019, Gas Utility filed a rate request with the PAPUC to increase the base operating revenues for residential, commercial, and industrial customers throughout its Pennsylvania service territory by an aggregate \$71. On October 4, 2019, the PAPUC issued a final Order approving a settlement that permitted Gas Utility, effective October 11, 2019, to increase its base distribution revenues by \$30 under a single consolidated tariff, approved a plan for uniform class rates, and permitted Gas Utility to extend its Energy Efficiency and Conservation and Growth Extension Tariff programs by an additional term of five years. The PAPUC's final Order approved a negative surcharge, to return to customers \$24 of tax benefits experienced by Gas Utility over the period January 1, 2018 to June 30, 2018, plus applicable interest, in accordance with the May 17, 2018 PAPUC Order, which became effective for a twelve-month period beginning on October 11, 2019, the effective date of Gas Utility's new base rates.

Note 6 — Commitments and Contingencies

Environmental Matters

From the late 1800s through the mid-1900s, UGI Utilities and its former subsidiaries owned and operated a number of MGPs prior to the general availability of natural gas. Some constituents of coal tars and other residues of the manufactured gas process are today considered hazardous substances under the Superfund Law and may be present on the sites of former MGPs. Between 1882 and 1953, UGI Utilities owned the stock of subsidiary gas companies in Pennsylvania and elsewhere and also operated the businesses of some gas companies under agreement. By the early 1950s, UGI Utilities divested all of its utility operations other than certain gas and electric operations. Beginning in 2006 and 2008, UGI Utilities also owned and operated two acquired subsidiaries, with similar histories of owning, and in some cases operating, MGPs in Pennsylvania.

Prior to October 1, 2020, UGI Utilities was subject to three COAs with the PADEP to address the remediation of specified former MGP sites in Pennsylvania and, in the case of one COA, the plugging of specified natural gas wells. Effective October 1, 2020, the COAs were consolidated into one agreement that supersedes the existing agreements, and which is scheduled to terminate at the end of 2031. In accordance with the consolidated COA, UGI Utilities is required to either obtain a certain number of points per calendar year based on defined eligible environmental investigatory and/or remedial activities at the MGPs, or make expenditures for such activities in an amount equal to an annual environmental minimum expenditure threshold. The annual minimum expenditure required under the consolidated COA is \$5. The consolidated COA permits the transfer of the specified wells, with related costs counted towards the annual minimum expenditure. At December 31, 2020, September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, our aggregate estimated accrued liabilities for environmental investigation and remediation costs related to the current COA and the predecessor agreements totaled \$49, \$53, and \$50, respectively.

UGI Utilities does not expect the costs for investigation and remediation of hazardous substances at Pennsylvania MGP sites to be material to its results of operations because UGI Utilities receives ratemaking recovery of actual environmental investigation and remediation costs associated with the sites covered by the COA. This ratemaking recognition reconciles the accumulated difference between historical costs and rate recoveries with an estimate of future costs associated with the sites. As such, UGI Utilities has recorded an associated regulatory asset for these costs because recovery of these costs from customers is probable (see Note 5).

From time to time, UGI Utilities is notified of sites outside Pennsylvania on which private parties allege MGPs were formerly owned or operated by UGI Utilities or owned or operated by a former subsidiary. Such parties generally investigate the extent of environmental contamination or perform environmental remediation. Management believes that under applicable law UGI Utilities should not be liable in those instances in which a former subsidiary owned or operated an MGP. There could be, however, significant future costs of an uncertain amount associated with environmental damage caused by MGPs outside Pennsylvania that UGI Utilities directly operated, or that were owned or operated by a former subsidiary of UGI Utilities if a court were to conclude that (1) the subsidiary's separate corporate form should be disregarded, or (2) UGI Utilities should be

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considered to have been an operator because of its conduct with respect to its subsidiary's MGP. Neither the undiscounted nor the accrued liability for environmental investigation and cleanup costs for UGI Utilities' MGP sites outside Pennsylvania was material for all periods presented.

Note 7 — Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans

The Company maintains defined benefit plans and other postretirement plans for certain current and former employees. The service cost component of our pension and other postretirement plans, net of amounts capitalized, are reflected in "Operating and administrative expenses" on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. The non-service cost component, net of amounts capitalized as a regulatory asset, is reflected in "Pension and other postretirement plans non-service income" on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. Other postretirement benefit cost was not material for all periods presented. Net periodic pension cost includes the following components:

Three Months Ended December 31,	2020	2019
Service cost	\$ 2	\$ 2
Interest cost	5	5
Expected return on assets	(9)	(8)
Amortization of:		
Actuarial loss	3	3
Net cost	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>

Note 8 — Fair Value Measurements

Derivative Instruments

The following table presents, on a gross basis, our derivative assets and liabilities, including both current and noncurrent portions, that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis within the fair value hierarchy:

	Asset (Liability)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2020:				
Assets:				
Commodity contracts	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1
Liabilities:				
Commodity contracts	\$ (2)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (2)
Interest rate contracts	\$ —	\$ (5)	\$ —	\$ (5)
September 30, 2020:				
Assets:				
Commodity contracts	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7
Liabilities:				
Interest rate contracts	\$ —	\$ (5)	\$ —	\$ (5)
December 31, 2019:				
Liabilities:				
Commodity contracts	\$ (3)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (3)
Interest rate contracts	\$ —	\$ (4)	\$ —	\$ (4)

The fair values of our Level 1 exchange-traded commodity futures and option derivative contracts are based upon actively-quoted market prices for identical assets and liabilities. The fair values of the remainder of our derivative financial instruments, which are designated as Level 2, are generally based upon recent market transactions and related market indicators.

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(unaudited)

(Millions of dollars, except where indicated otherwise)

Note 9 — Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

We are exposed to certain market risks related to our ongoing business operations. Management uses derivative financial and commodity instruments, among other things, to manage: (1) commodity price risk and (2) interest rate risk. Although we use derivative financial and commodity instruments to reduce market risk associated with forecasted transactions, we do not use derivative financial and commodity instruments for speculative or trading purposes. The use of derivative instruments is controlled by our risk management and credit policies which govern, among other things, the derivative instruments we can use, counterparty credit limits and contract authorization limits. Because most of our commodity derivative instruments are generally subject to regulatory ratemaking mechanisms, we have limited commodity price risk associated with our Gas Utility or Electric Utility operations. For more information on the accounting for our derivative instruments, see Note 2.

The following summarizes the types of derivative instruments used by the Company to manage certain market risks:

Commodity Price Risk

Gas Utility's tariffs contain clauses that permit recovery of all prudently incurred costs of natural gas it sells to retail core-market customers, including the cost of financial instruments used to hedge purchased gas costs. As permitted and agreed to by the PAPUC pursuant to Gas Utility's annual PGC filings, Gas Utility currently uses NYMEX natural gas futures and option contracts to reduce commodity price volatility associated with a portion of the natural gas it purchases for its retail core-market customers. Gains and losses on Gas Utility natural gas futures contracts and natural gas option contracts are recorded in regulatory assets or liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets because it is probable such gains or losses will be recoverable from, or refundable to, customers through the PGC recovery mechanism (see Note 5).

Electric Utility's DS tariffs permit the recovery of all prudently incurred costs of electricity it sells to DS customers, including the cost of financial instruments used to hedge electricity costs. Electric Utility enters into forward electricity purchase contracts to meet a substantial portion of its electricity supply needs. At December 31, 2020, September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, all Electric Utility forward electricity purchase contracts were subject to the NPNS exception.

In order to reduce operating expense volatility, UGI Utilities from time to time enters into NYMEX gasoline futures contracts for a portion of gasoline volumes expected to be used in the operation of its vehicles and equipment. At December 31, 2020, September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, the total volumes associated with gasoline futures contracts were not material.

Interest Rate Risk

UGI Utilities has a variable-rate term loan that is indexed to a short-term market interest rate. UGI Utilities has entered into a forward starting, amortizing, pay-fixed, receive-variable interest rate swap that generally fixes the underlying prevailing market interest rate on borrowings at 3.00% beginning September 30, 2019 through July 2022. We have designated this forward-starting interest rate swap as a cash flow hedge.

The remainder of our long-term debt typically is issued at fixed rates of interest. As these long-term debt issuances mature, we typically refinance such debt with new debt having interest rates reflecting then-current market conditions. In order to reduce market rate risk on the underlying benchmark rate of interest associated with near- to medium-term forecasted issuances of fixed-rate debt, from time to time we enter into IRPAs. We account for IRPAs as cash flow hedges.

There were no unsettled IRPAs for all periods presented. At December 31, 2020, the amount of pre-tax net losses associated with interest rate hedges (excluding pay-fixed, receive-variable interest rate swaps) expected to be reclassified into earnings during the next twelve months is \$4.

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(unaudited)

(Millions of dollars, except where indicated otherwise)

Quantitative Disclosures Related to Derivative Instruments

The following table summarizes by derivative type the gross notional amounts related to open derivative contracts at December 31, 2020, September 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 and the final settlement dates of the Company's open derivative contracts as of December 31, 2020, excluding those derivatives that qualified for the NPNS exception:

Type	Units	Settlements Extending Through	Notional Amounts (in millions)		
			December 31, 2020	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Commodity Price Risk:					
NYMEX natural gas futures and options contracts	Dekatherms	October 2021	16	22	15
Interest Rate Risk:					
Interest rate swaps	USD	July 2022	\$ 106	\$ 108	\$ 113

Derivative Instrument Credit Risk

Our commodity exchange-traded futures contracts generally require cash deposits in margin accounts. Restricted cash in brokerage accounts is recorded in "Restricted cash" on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Offsetting Derivative Assets and Liabilities

Derivative assets and liabilities are presented net by counterparty on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets if the right of offset exists. Our derivative instruments include both those that are executed on an exchange through brokers and centrally cleared and over-the-counter transactions. Exchange contracts utilize a financial intermediary, exchange or clearinghouse to enter, execute or clear the transactions. Over-the-counter contracts are bilateral contracts that are transacted directly with a third party. Certain over-the-counter and exchange contracts contain contractual rights of offset through master netting arrangements, derivative clearing agreements and contract default provisions. In addition, the contracts are subject to conditional rights of offset through counterparty nonperformance, insolvency or other conditions.

In general, most of our over-the-counter transactions and all exchange contracts are subject to collateral requirements. Types of collateral generally include cash or letters of credit. Cash collateral paid by us to our over-the-counter derivative counterparties, if any, is reflected in the table below to offset derivative liabilities. Cash collateral received by us from our over-the-counter derivative counterparties, if any, is reflected in the table below to offset derivative assets. Certain other accounts receivable and accounts payable balances recognized on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets with our derivative counterparties are not included in the table below but could reduce our net exposure to such counterparties because such balances are subject to master netting or similar arrangements.

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Fair Value of Derivative Instruments

The following table presents the Company’s derivative assets and liabilities by type, as well as the effects of offsetting, if any:

	December 31, 2020	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Derivative assets:			
Derivatives subject to PGC and DS mechanisms:			
Commodity contracts	\$ 1	\$ 7	\$ —
Total derivative assets — gross	1	7	—
Total derivative assets — net (a)	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Derivative liabilities:			
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:			
Interest rate contracts	\$ (5)	\$ (5)	\$ (4)
Derivatives subject to PGC and DS mechanisms:			
Commodity contracts	(2)	—	(3)
Total derivative liabilities — gross	(7)	(5)	(7)
Total derivative liabilities — net (a)	<u>\$ (7)</u>	<u>\$ (5)</u>	<u>\$ (7)</u>

(a) Derivative assets are included in “Prepaid expenses and other current assets” and “Other assets” and derivative liabilities are included in “Other current liabilities” and “Other noncurrent liabilities” on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Effects of Derivative Instruments

The following table provides information on the effects of derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income and changes in AOCI for the three months ended December 31, 2020 and 2019:

Three Months Ended December 31,	Loss Reclassified from AOCI into Income		Location of Loss Reclassified from AOCI into Income
	2020	2019	
Cash Flow Hedges:			
Interest rate contracts	\$ (2)	\$ (1)	Interest expense

The effects of derivative instruments not subject to ratemaking mechanisms on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income were not material for all periods presented.

We are also a party to a number of other contracts that have elements of a derivative instrument including, among others, binding purchase orders, contracts which provide for the purchase and delivery of natural gas and electricity, and service contracts that require the counterparty to provide commodity storage, transportation or capacity service to meet our normal sales commitments. However, these contracts qualify for NPNS exception accounting because they provide for the delivery of products or services in quantities that are expected to be used in the normal course of operating our business and the price in the contract is based on an underlying that is directly associated with the price of the product or service being purchased or sold.

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Note 10 — Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The tables below presents changes in AOCI, net of tax:

Three Months Ended December 31, 2020	Postretirement Benefit Plans	Derivative Instruments	Total
AOCI — September 30, 2020	\$ (14)	\$ (19)	\$ (33)
Reclassifications of net losses on interest rate contracts	—	1	1
AOCI — December 31, 2020	<u>\$ (14)</u>	<u>\$ (18)</u>	<u>\$ (32)</u>

Three Months Ended December 31, 2019	Postretirement Benefit Plans	Derivative Instruments	Total
AOCI — September 30, 2019	\$ (13)	\$ (21)	\$ (34)
Reclassifications of net losses on interest rate contracts	—	1	1
AOCI — December 31, 2019	<u>\$ (13)</u>	<u>\$ (20)</u>	<u>\$ (33)</u>

Note 11 — Related Party Transactions

SCAA Activities. UGI Utilities is a party to SCAAs with Energy Services which have terms of up to three years. UGI Utilities has, among other things, released certain storage and transportation contracts (subject to recall for operational purposes) to Energy Services for the terms of the SCAAs. UGI Utilities also transferred certain associated storage inventories upon the commencement of the SCAAs, receives a transfer of storage inventories at the end of the SCAAs, and makes payments associated with refilling storage inventories during the term of the SCAAs. Energy Services, in turn, provides a firm delivery service and makes certain payments to UGI Utilities for its various obligations under the SCAAs. UGI Utilities reflects the historical cost of the gas storage inventories and any exchange receivable from Energy Services which represents amounts of natural gas inventories used but not yet replenished by Energy Services. At December 31, 2020, September 30, 2020, and December 31, 2019 natural gas volumes were 4.9 bcf, 5.9 bcf, and 5.3 bcf, respectively.

Gas Supply and Delivery Services. UGI Utilities purchases natural gas and pipeline capacity from Energy Services and from time to time, UGI Utilities sells natural gas and pipeline capacity to Energy Services. Additionally, UGI Utilities has gas supply and delivery service agreements with Energy Services pursuant to which Energy Services provides certain gas supply and related delivery service to UGI Utilities.

Administrative Services. UGI provides certain financial and administrative services to UGI Utilities. UGI bills UGI Utilities monthly for all direct expenses incurred by UGI on behalf of UGI Utilities and an allocated share of indirect corporate expenses incurred or paid with respect to services provided to UGI Utilities. The allocation of indirect UGI corporate expenses to UGI Utilities utilizes a weighted, three-component formula comprising revenues, operating expenses and net assets employed and considers UGI Utilities' relative percentage of such items to the total of such items for all UGI operating subsidiaries for which general and administrative services are provided. Management believes that this allocation method is reasonable and equitable to UGI Utilities and this allocation method has been accepted by the PAPUC in past rate case proceedings and management audits as a reasonable method of allocating such expenses. These billed expenses are classified as "Operating and administrative expenses - related parties" in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

In addition, UGI Utilities provides limited administrative services to UGI and various other affiliates pursuant to arrangements authorized by the PAPUC using similar allocation or market-based methods. Amounts billed to these entities by UGI Utilities during both the three months ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 totaled \$1. Such amounts reduce costs included in "Operating and administrative expenses" in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

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The following related party balances are included in our condensed consolidated financial statements:

	Three Months Ended		Classification on Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income
	December 31,		
	2020	2019	
SCAA Activities:			
SCAA revenues	\$ 1	\$ 1	Revenues
Cost of SCAA supply purchases	\$ 3	\$ 2	Cost of sales - gas purchased power
Gas Supply and Delivery Service:			
Natural gas and pipeline capacity revenues	\$ 15	\$ 14	Revenues
Costs of gas supply and delivery services	\$ 59	\$ 61	Cost of sales - gas purchased power

	December 31, 2020	September 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	Classification on Condensed Consolidated Statement of Balance Sheets
SCAA storage inventories	\$ 8	\$ 10	\$ 12	Inventories
SCAA security deposits	\$ 8	\$ 8	\$ 8	Other current liabilities

Note 12 — Impact of Global Pandemic

In March 2020, the WHO declared a global pandemic attributable to the outbreak and continued spread of COVID-19 that has had a significant impact throughout the global economy. In connection with the mitigation and containment procedures recommended by the WHO, the CDC and as imposed by federal, state, and local governmental authorities, including shelter-in-place orders, quarantines and similar restrictions, the Company implemented a variety of procedures to protect its employees, third-party business partners, and customers. The Company continues to provide essential products and services to its customers in a safe and reliable manner, and will continue to do so in compliance with mandated restrictions presented by each of the markets it serves. The Company continues to evaluate and react to the potential effects of a prolonged disruption and the continued impact on its results of operations. These items may include, but are not limited to: the financial condition of its customers; decreased availability and demand for its products and services; realization of accounts receivable; impairment considerations related to certain current assets, long-lived assets and goodwill; delays related to current and future projects; and the effects of government stimulus efforts including tax legislation in response to COVID-19. While its operations and financial performance continue to be impacted by COVID-19, the Company cannot predict the duration or magnitude of the outbreak and the total effects on its business, financial position, results of operations, liquidity or cash flows at this time.