Combined Financial Statements and Additional Information

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 (Unaudited)

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Combined Balance Sheets

March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021

(In millions)

Assets			2021		
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	861	\$	471	
Current investments		8,306		8,479	
Securities lending collateral		790		777	
Broker receivables		808		209	
Accounts receivable – net		4,232		3,494	
Inventories – net and other current assets		2,215		2,037	
Total current assets		17,212		15,467	
Noncurrent investments		45,602		47,703	
Land, buildings, equipment, and software – net		29,537		29,481	
Pension and other retirement benefits		2,576		2,782	
Operating lease right-of-use assets		1,312		1,268	
Other long-term assets		1,197		1,226	
Total assets	\$	97,436	= \$ =	97,927	
Liabilities and Net Worth					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$	5,250	\$	5,052	
Medical claims payable		3,091		3,035	
Due to associated medical groups		1,485		1,352	
Payroll and related charges		2,276		2,698	
Securities lending payable		790		777	
Broker payables		929		753	
Other current liebilities		2,036		1,164	
Other current liabilities		3,393		3,148	
Total current liabilities		19,250		17,979	
Long-term debt		10,788		11,687	
Physicians' retirement plan liability		11,679		11,506	
Operating lease liabilities		1,123		1,078	
Other long-term liabilities		2,803		2,897	
Total liabilities		45,643		45,147	
Net worth		51,793		52,780	
Total liabilities and net worth	\$	97,436	_ \$ _	97,927	

See accompanying notes to combined financial statements.

Combined Statements of Operations and Changes in Net Worth

Three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

(In millions)

	_	2022		2021
Revenues:				
Members' dues	\$	15,503	\$	15,342
Medicare		6,478		5,798
Copays, deductibles, and other	_	2,216		2,045
Total operating revenues	_	24,197		23,185
Expenses:				
Medical services		11,856		10,961
Hospital services		6,624		5,990
Outpatient pharmacy and optical services		2,596		2,450
Other benefit costs	_	2,121		1,617
Total medical and hospital services		23,197		21,018
Health Plan administration	_	1,072	. ,	1,137
Total operating expenses	_	24,269	. ,	22,155
Operating income (loss)	_	(72)	. ,	1,030
Other income and expense:				
Investment income (loss) – net		(1,099)		793
Interest expense and other income (expense) – net	_	210		210
Total other income and expense	_	(889)		1,003
Net income (loss)		(961)		2,033
Change in pension and other retirement plans		162		157
Change in net unrealized gains on investments		(187)		(443)
Other	_	(1)		(5)
Change in net worth		(987)		1,742
Net worth at beginning of year		52,780		36,980
Net worth at end of period	\$ _	51,793	\$	38,722

See accompanying notes to combined financial statements.

Combined Statements of Cash Flows

Three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 (In millions)

	 2022	 2021
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (961)	\$ 2,033
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by	, ,	
operating activities:		
Depreciation and software amortization	711	698
Other amortization	69	65
Loss (gain) recognized on investments – net	1,191	(613)
Loss on land, buildings, equipment, and software - net	3	6
Releases of restricted donations	(3)	(5)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable – net	(738)	(772)
Other assets	(253)	(357)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	293	(100)
Medical claims payable	56	_
Due to associated medical groups	134	59
Payroll and related charges	(422)	(543)
Pension and other retirement plans	333	175
Physicians' retirement plan liability	208	230
Other liabilities	 188	 209
Net cash provided by operating activities	 809	 1,085
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Additions to land, buildings, equipment, and software	(872)	(906)
Proceeds from investments	17,900	9,744
Investment purchases	(16,991)	(9,435)
Increase in securities lending collateral	(13)	(191)
Broker receivables / payables	(423)	(571)
Issuance of notes receivable	(5)	(34)
Prepayment and repayment of notes receivable	16	36
Other investing	 (46)	 196
Net cash used in investing activities	 (434)	 (1,161)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Issuance of debt	1,088	266
Prepayment and repayment of debt	(1,086)	(266)
Increase in securities lending payable	13	191
Other financing	 	 (2)
Net cash provided by financing activities	 15	 189
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	390	113
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	 471	 674
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 861	\$ 787
Supplemental cash flows disclosure:		
Cash paid for interest – net of capitalized amounts	\$ 21	\$ 2

See accompanying notes to combined financial statements.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

(1) Description of Business

The accompanying combined financial statements include Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc. and Subsidiaries (Health Plans) and Kaiser Foundation Hospitals and Subsidiaries (Hospitals) (collectively referred to herein as Health Plans and Hospitals). Health Plans and Hospitals is primarily comprised of not-for-profit corporations whose capital is available for charitable, educational, research, and related purposes. Health Plans is primarily comprised of health maintenance organizations that are generally exempt from federal and state income taxes. At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 membership was 12.6 million and 12.5 million, respectively. At both March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the percentage of enrolled membership in California was approximately 74%. The principal operating subsidiaries of Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc. (Health Plan, Inc.) are:

Kaiser Foundation Health Plan of Colorado

Kaiser Foundation Health Plan of Georgia, Inc.

Kaiser Foundation Health Plan of the Mid-Atlantic States, Inc.

Kaiser Foundation Health Plan of the Northwest

Kaiser Foundation Health Plan of Washington

Independent Medical Groups (Medical Groups) cooperate with Health Plans and Hospitals in conducting the Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Program. Health Plans contracts with Hospitals and the Medical Groups to provide or arrange hospital and medical services for members. Hospitals also contracts with the Medical Groups for certain professional services. Contract payments to the Medical Groups represent a substantial portion of the expenses for medical services reported in these combined financial statements. Payments from Health Plans and Hospitals constitute substantially all of the revenues for the Medical Groups. Because the Medical Groups are independent and not controlled by Health Plans and Hospitals, their financial statements are not combined or consolidated with Health Plans and Hospitals.

At both March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the percentage of Health Plans and Hospitals' total labor force covered under collective bargaining agreements was approximately 72%. At March 31, 2022, approximately 11% of the workforce was covered under collective bargaining agreements that were scheduled to expire within one year. At March 31, 2022, approximately 1% of the workforce was under an expired agreement, and less than 1% of the workforce was organizing and negotiating an agreement.

Health Plans and Hospitals strives to improve the health and welfare of the communities it serves through its Community Benefit investment programs. Community Benefit expenditures provide funding for programs that serve communities through research, community-based health partnerships, the provision of charity care to low-income patients, direct health coverage for low-income families, and collaboration with community clinics, health departments, and public hospitals.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

Cost-based methods are used to account for losses incurred under the care and coverage by members and patient types qualifying for treatment as Community Benefit. Assigned members and patients must first prove eligibility based upon family income relative to the Federal Poverty Guidelines. Certain Community Benefit costs are determined using the out-of-pocket costs directly billed to patients or a cost-to-charge ratio applied to uncompensated charges associated with care provided to these patients.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, Community Benefit expenditures (at cost, net of approximately \$6.0 billion of related revenues) were \$2.6 billion, representing 2.8% of operating revenues.

Health Plans and Hospitals continues to be impacted by the on-going COVID-19 pandemic in all geographical markets it operates. Health Plans and Hospitals' response to COVID-19 has included COVID-19 care and treatment, testing, vaccination administration, and taking steps to support the health and safety of members, employees, and the communities Health Plans and Hospitals serves.

As discussed in the *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Use of Estimates* note, under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts. The impact of COVID-19 has increased the uncertainty associated with several of the assumptions underlying management's estimates. COVID-19's overall impact on Health Plans and Hospitals will be driven primarily by the intensity and duration of the pandemic, severity of new variants of the COVID-19 virus, volume of testing, the ongoing administration of COVID-19 vaccines and treatment, and the impact on the United States economy. Those primary drivers are uncertain and beyond management's control and may adversely impact Health Plans and Hospitals' membership levels, supply chain, medical costs, values of investments, and workforce, among other aspects of Health Plans and Hospitals' business. The actual impact of COVID-19 on the assumptions used in Health Plans and Hospitals' combined financial statements may differ significantly from the judgments and estimates made as of the current reporting period.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presentation

The financial statements of Health Plans and Hospitals are presented on a combined basis due to the operational interdependence of these organizations and because their governing boards and management are substantially the same. These combined financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. Management has evaluated subsequent events through May 13, 2022, which is the date that these combined financial statements were issued.

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include interest-bearing deposits purchased with an original or remaining maturity of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents held by outside investment managers are classified as investments. Cash, cash equivalents, and investments that are restricted per contractual or regulatory requirements are classified as noncurrent investments.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

(c) Investments

Investments including equity, U.S. Treasury, government agencies, money market funds, and other marketable debt securities are reported at fair value. Investments are categorized as current assets if they are designated to be available to satisfy current liabilities. Alternative investments are reported under the equity method. Certain investments are illiquid and are valued based on the most current information available. Other-than-temporary impairment and recognized gains and losses, which are recorded on the specific identification basis, and interest, dividend income, and income from equity method alternative investments are included in investment income (loss) – net. Health Plans and Hospitals has designated a portion of its investments for the physicians' retirement plan liability related to defined retirement benefits provided for physicians associated with certain Medical Groups. These investments are unrestricted assets of Health Plans and Hospitals. A portion of investment income that represents the expected return on the investments designated for the physicians' retirement plan has been recorded as a reduction in the provision for physicians' retirement plan benefits and is excluded from investment income (loss) – net, as described in the *Physicians' Retirement Plan* note.

Investments are regularly reviewed for impairment and a charge is recognized when the fair value is below cost basis and is judged to be other-than-temporary. In its review of assets for impairment that is deemed other-than-temporary, management generally follows these guidelines:

- Substantially all investments are managed by outside investment managers who do not need
 Health Plans and Hospitals' management preapproval for sales; therefore, substantially all declines
 in value below cost are recognized as impairment that is other-than-temporary. Changes in
 estimated value for equity method alternative investments and equity investments that do not result
 in consolidation, are recognized in investment income (loss) net. Therefore, these investments do
 not typically require impairment.
- For other securities, losses are recognized for known matters, such as bankruptcies, regardless of ownership period, and investments that have been continuously below book value for an extended period of time are evaluated for impairment that is other-than-temporary.

All other unrealized losses and all unrealized gains on fixed income securities are included as other changes in net worth.

Interest income is calculated under the effective interest method and included in investment income (loss) – net. Dividends are included in investment income (loss) – net on the ex-dividend date, which immediately follows the record date.

Health Plans and Hospitals' investment transactions are recorded on a trade date basis.

(d) Securities Lending Collateral and Payable

Health Plans and Hospitals enters into securities lending agreements whereby certain securities from its portfolios are loaned to other institutions. Securities lent under such agreements remain in the portfolios of Health Plans and Hospitals. Health Plans and Hospitals receives a fee from the borrower under these agreements, which is recognized ratably over the period that the securities are lent. Collateral, primarily cash, is required at a rate of 102% of the fair value of securities lent and is carried

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

as securities lending collateral. The obligation of Health Plans and Hospitals to return the cash collateral is carried as securities lending payable. The fair value of securities lending collateral is determined using level 1 or 2 inputs as appropriate, as defined in the *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Fair Value Estimates* note. The fair value of the loaned securities is monitored on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained or refunded as the fair value of the loaned securities fluctuates.

(e) Broker Receivables and Payables

Broker receivables and payables represent current amounts for unsettled securities sales or purchases.

(f) Accounts Receivable - Net

Accounts receivable – net are comprised of members' dues, Medicare receivables, patient receivables, and other receivables.

(g) Inventories - Net

Inventories, consisting primarily of pharmaceuticals and supplies, are carried at the lower of cost (generally first-in, first-out, or average price) or net realizable value.

(h) Land, Buildings, Equipment, and Software – Net

Land, buildings, equipment, and software – net are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Software, which includes internal and external costs incurred in developing or obtaining computer software for internal use, is capitalized. Qualifying costs incurred during the application development stage are capitalized. Interest is capitalized on facilities construction and internally developed software work in progress and is added to the cost of the underlying asset.

Depreciation and amortization begin when the project is substantially complete and ready for its intended use. Software is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives, generally ranging from three to seven years. Buildings and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the various classes of assets, generally ranging from 3 to 40 years.

Management evaluates alternatives for delivering services that may affect the current and future utilization of existing and planned assets and could result in an adjustment to the carrying values or remaining lives of such land, buildings, equipment, and software in the future. Management evaluates and records impairment losses or adjusts remaining lives, where applicable, based on expected utilization, projected cash flows, and recoverable values.

Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Major improvements that increase the estimated useful life of an asset are capitalized. Upon the sale or retirement of assets, recorded cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any gain or loss on disposal is reflected in operations.

Management estimates the fair value of asset retirement obligations that are conditional on a future event if the amount can be reasonably estimated. Estimates are developed through the identification of

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

applicable legal requirements, identification of specific conditions requiring incremental cost at time of asset disposal, estimation of costs to remediate conditions, and estimation of remaining useful lives or date of asset disposal.

(i) Medical Claims Payable

The cost of health care services is recognized in the period in which services are incurred. Medical claims payable consists of unpaid health care expenses to third party providers, which include an estimate of the cost of services provided to Health Plans' members by the third party providers that have been incurred but not reported. The estimate for incurred but not reported claims is based on actuarial projections of costs using historical paid claims and other relevant data. Estimates are monitored and reviewed and, as claim payments are received, adjudicated, and paid, estimates are revised and are reflected in current operations. Such estimates are subject to actual utilization of medical services, changes in membership and product mix, claim submission and processing patterns, medical inflation, and other relevant factors. Given the inherent variability of such estimates, the actual liability could differ significantly from the amounts provided.

(j) Due to Associated Medical Groups

Due to associated medical groups consists primarily of unpaid medical expenses owed to the Medical Groups for medical services provided to members under medical services agreements with Health Plans. The cost of medical services is recognized by Health Plans in the period in which services are provided and is reflected as a component of medical and hospital services expenses.

(k) Self-Insured Risks

Costs associated with self-insured risks, primarily for professional, general, and workers' compensation liabilities, are charged to operations based upon actual and estimated claims. The portion estimated to be paid during the next year is included in current liabilities. The estimate for incurred but not reported self-insured claims is based on actuarial projections of costs using historical claims and other relevant data. Estimates are monitored and reviewed and, as settlements are made or estimates are revised, adjustments are reflected in current operations. Given the inherent variability of such estimates, the actual liability could differ significantly from the amounts provided. While the ultimate payments for self-insured claims are dependent on future developments, management is of the opinion that the reserve for self-insured risks is adequate. Insurance coverage, in excess of the per occurrence self-insured retention, has been secured with insurers or reinsurers for specified amounts for professional, general, and workers' compensation liabilities. The limit and scope of the self-insured layer and the amounts of excess insurance purchased are reviewed each year, subject to management's analysis of actuarial loss projections and the price and availability of acceptable commercial insurance.

(I) Premium Deficiency Reserves

Premium deficiency reserves and the related expense are recognized when it is probable that expected future health care and maintenance costs under a group of existing contracts will exceed anticipated future premiums over the contract period. If applicable, premium deficiency reserves extending beyond one year are shown as a long-term liability. Expected investment income and interest expense are

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

included in the calculation of premium deficiency reserves, as appropriate. The level at which contracts are grouped for evaluation purposes is generally by geographic region. The methods for making such estimates and for establishing the resulting reserves are reviewed and estimates are periodically updated, and any resulting adjustments are reflected in current operations. Given the inherent variability of such estimates, the actual liability could differ from the calculated amount. At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, premium deficiency reserves were not material.

(m) Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments are utilized primarily to manage the interest costs and the risk associated with changing interest rates. Health Plans and Hospitals enters into interest rate swaps with investment or commercial banks with significant experience with such instruments. The changes in the fair value of these derivative instruments are included in investment income (loss) – net and settlement costs are recorded as interest expense or investment income (loss) – net.

Derivative financial instruments are utilized by Health Plans and Hospitals' investment portfolio managers. These instruments include futures, forwards, options, and swaps. The changes in fair value for these derivative financial instruments are included in investment income (loss) – net.

(n) Revenue Recognition

Revenues from contracts with customers include revenues from the following categories: members' dues, Medicare, copays, deductibles, and other revenues. Health Plans and Hospitals recognizes revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which Health Plans and Hospitals expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. At contract inception, Health Plans and Hospitals assesses the promised goods or services in the contract and identifies the performance obligation for each promise to transfer a good or service (or bundle of goods or services) that is distinct. Revenue is recognized when performance obligations are satisfied by transferring control of the good or service provided. For the majority of Health Plans and Hospitals' operations, the primary performance obligation is to provide access to integrated health care services.

The consideration received for goods and services may include variable components. Variable consideration is included in the transaction price to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Health Plans satisfies its performance obligation and recognizes revenue ratably over the period in which members are eligible to access integrated health care services.

Members' Dues

Members' dues generally include amounts received from employer groups, individuals, and government entities. The service promised is access to integrated health care services for a typical term of one year. Members' dues are generally based on a prepaid fee and billed on a monthly, fixed, per member per month basis.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

Significant variable consideration includes the following:

- Commercial Risk Adjustment: Health Plans participates in certain contracts with commercial large group plan sponsors that include provision for risk adjustment of members' dues based on comparative data provided by Health Plans as well as other health plan vendors participating in these same arrangements. Settlements are typically calculated and paid according to the contract provisions and final settlements are made after the contract terms expire. For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, dues subject to these risk adjustment arrangements comprise 2.7% and 2.8%, respectively, of total members' dues. For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, \$1 million and \$0 million, respectively, have been recorded as reductions to revenue for these risk adjustment arrangements.
- Affordable Care Act (ACA) Risk Adjustment Program: The ACA Risk Adjustment Program provides
 for retrospective adjustment of revenue for non-grandfathered individual and small group market
 plans, whether inside or outside ACA exchanges. The ACA Risk Adjustment Program is designed
 such that payments to plans with higher relative risk are funded by transfers from plans with lower
 relative risk. For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, Health Plans recorded \$232
 million and \$30 million, respectively, in net revenue reductions to members' dues related to the
 ACA Risk Adjustment Program. At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, net payables for Risk
 Adjustment settlements were \$1.2 billion and \$953 million, respectively. Receivables are recorded
 in accounts receivable net and payables are recorded in accounts payable and accrued expenses
 on the combined financial statements.

Medicare

Health Plans provides various Medicare products, including the Medicare Advantage Program (Part C) and Medicare cost plans with and without prescription drug coverage and Medicare supplemental products that supplement traditional fee-for-service Medicare coverage. The majority of Health Plans and Hospitals' Medicare revenue is received from Part C. Medicare revenues are based on contracts to provide access to integrated health care services to enrolled Medicare recipients.

Revenues for Part C plans include monthly capitated payments made from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), which vary based on member health status, demographic status, and other factors.

Certain Medicare revenues are paid under cost reimbursement plans based on pre-established rates and the final settlement is made after the end of the year. Estimates of final settlements of the cost reports are recorded by Health Plans in current operations.

Revenues for Medicare also include a voluntary prescription drug benefit (Part D). Revenues for Part D include monthly capitated payments made from CMS, which are adjusted for health risk factor scores. Revenues for Part D also include amounts to reflect a portion of the health care costs for low-income Medicare beneficiaries and a risk-sharing arrangement to limit the exposure to unexpected expenses.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

Medicare Part C and D revenue is subject to governmental audits and potential payment adjustments. CMS performs audits to validate the supporting documentation maintained by Health Plans and its care providers.

Significant variable consideration includes the following:

• *Medicare Part C and D:* Adjustments related to annual settlements from CMS, changes in members risk scores, member demographics, and data reconciliations.

In connection with Medicare, members may have to pay copays and/or deductibles.

Copays, Deductibles, and Other

These revenues include copays and deductibles, third party Medicaid contracts, hospital provider fee programs, and other revenues.

Third party Medicaid contracts represent coverage to certain Medicaid enrollees through contracts with third parties known as plan partners and is recorded in copays, deductibles, and other revenues. Health Plans generally receives capitation payments on a monthly, fixed, per member per month basis. Health Plans satisfies its performance obligation and recognizes revenue ratably over the period in which enrollees are eligible to access integrated health care services, which is generally over a one year period. For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, revenues related to third party Medicaid contracts were \$587 million and \$614 million, respectively.

Significant variable consideration includes the following:

- Copays and Deductibles: These are member cost share amounts due to Health Plans and
 Hospitals. Amounts due are based on contractual agreements and evidence of coverage
 documentation and are typically calculated and collected at the point of service. Amounts may be
 fixed per unit/service or vary based on venue of care, coverage, and/or whether certain maximum
 out of pocket or deductible thresholds have been met.
- Third Party Medicaid Rate Retroactivity: Periodic settlements from third party Medicaid plan partners based on rate retroactivity.
- Hospital Provider Fee Programs: Certain states where Hospitals operate have enacted legislation for a hospital fee program to largely help fund Medicaid. The hospital provider fee programs charge certain hospital providers a fee that is then used to obtain federal matching funds for Medicaid. For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, expenses recognized for amounts paid to the states were \$16 million and \$27 million, respectively. The fees collected from hospital providers and the federal matching funds are used by states to fund Medicaid related initiatives and associated costs of administration. A portion of the funds are redistributed to hospital providers within the state as supplemental payments. The supplemental payments received by Hospitals under these programs vary based on Medicaid utilization, among other factors. For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, revenues related to hospital provider fee programs were \$46 million and \$34 million, respectively.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

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Collectibility Assessment

Health Plans and Hospitals generally collects payments for contracts with customers in advance of the services provided or in the month due, thus a collectibility assessment is typically not required. Health Plans and Hospitals includes an estimate of collectibility as an implicit price concession in the transaction price at contract inception and bases the amount of adjustments on a monthly evaluation of historical collection experience, aged accounts receivable, and current market conditions using a portfolio approach for certain revenue arrangements. If actual amounts of consideration ultimately received differ from the estimates, Health Plans and Hospitals adjusts these estimates, which would affect revenues in the period such variances become known.

Disaggregation of Revenue

Health Plans and Hospitals earns substantially all of its revenues from contracts with customers. Revenue not related to contracts with customers are included in other revenue in the table below.

For the three months ended March 31, contracts with customers revenue disaggregated by geographical market were as follows (in millions):

Primary Geographical Markets:	2022	 2021
Northern California	\$ 9,525	\$ 9,013
Southern California	8,501	8,188
Colorado	1,035	1,054
Georgia	552	519
Hawaii	477	463
Mid-Atlantic	1,413	1,316
Northwest	1,274	1,224
Washington	1,179	1,181
Other	158	 138
Total contracts with customers revenue	24,114	23,096
Other revenue	83	 89
Total operating revenue	\$ 24,197	\$ 23,185

Contract Asset / Liability Balances

Health Plans and Hospitals generally satisfies its performance obligation when it provides access to integrated health care services in exchange for consideration from its customers. The timing of Health Plans and Hospitals' performance may differ from the timing of the customer's payment, which may result in the recognition of a contract asset or a contract liability. At both March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, there were no material contract assets with customers.

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Health Plans and Hospitals' contract liabilities, recorded in other current liabilities, were as follows (in millions):

	_	At March 31, 2022	_ A	At December 31, 2021			
Opening balance (January 1) Closing balance	\$	939 1,065	\$	945 939			
Increase (decrease)	\$ _	126	\$	(6)			

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and the year ended December 31, 2021, the majority of both contract liability balances at January 1, 2022 and 2021 of \$939 million and \$945 million, respectively, were recognized.

Significant Judgments

Below is a summary of significant judgments related to the recognition of revenue that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue for Health Plans and Hospitals.

For the performance obligation related to access to integrated health care services, Health Plans and Hospitals transfers promised services by providing access to integrated health care services over time. A time-elapsed output method is used for revenue recognition to measure progress because Health Plans and Hospitals transfers promised services by providing access to integrated health care services over the period that the member is entitled to the services.

Determining a measure of progress requires management to make judgments that affect the timing of revenue recognized. Health Plans and Hospitals has determined that the above method provides a faithful depiction of the transfer of goods or services to the customer. Health Plans and Hospitals stands ready to provide coverage for integrated health care services as needed and efforts are expended evenly throughout the period.

Practical Expedients

Health Plans and Hospitals has elected the following significant practical expedient:

Incremental costs of obtaining a contract: Health Plans and Hospitals has elected to recognize the
incremental costs of obtaining a contract (primarily brokerage commissions) as an expense when
incurred as the time period of most contracts with customers is one year or less and renewal
commission rates are commensurate with new commission rates.

Remaining Performance Obligations

The remaining performance obligations greater than one year relate to contracts with customers in which the transaction price is not yet determinable for future years as the members' dues rate has not yet been negotiated and is also dependent on membership volume. For the three months ended March

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31, 2022 and 2021, the amount of revenues from contracts with customers with performance obligations greater than one year was \$1.0 billion and \$998 million, respectively.

(o) Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits

Health Plans and Hospitals' defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans are actuarially evaluated and involve various assumptions. Critical assumptions include the discount rate and the expected rate of return on plan assets, and the rate of increase for health care costs (for postretirement benefit plans other than pension), which are important elements of expense and/or liability measurement. Other assumptions involve demographic factors such as retirement age, mortality, turnover, and the rate of compensation increases. Health Plans and Hospitals evaluates assumptions annually, or when significant plan amendments occur, and modifies them as appropriate. Pension and other postretirement costs are allocated over the service period of the employees in the plans. The non-service cost components of net benefit expense for pension, other postretirement benefits, and the physicians' retirement plan are included in interest expense and other income (expense) – net.

Health Plans and Hospitals uses a discount rate to determine the present value of the future benefit obligations. The discount rate is established based on the development of a sample bond portfolio consisting of high quality corporate bonds. From this portfolio, a spot rate curve is interpolated and used to derive a single discount rate.

Differences between actual and expected plan experience and changes in actuarial assumptions, in excess of a 10% corridor around the larger of plan assets or plan liabilities, are recognized into benefits expense over the expected average future service of active participants. Prior service costs and credits that arise from plan amendments are amortized into postretirement benefits expense over the expected average future service to full eligibility of active participants and pension benefits expense over the expected future service of active participants.

(p) Donations and Grants Made or Received

Donations and grants made or received, that are contributions, are recognized at fair value in the period in which a commitment is made unconditionally, or in the period that conditions placed on the donations or grants are met. A condition is present if there is a barrier that the recipient must overcome to be entitled to the assets, and either a right of return of assets transferred or a right of release of a promisor's obligation to transfer assets exists.

(q) Income Taxes

Health Plans and Hospitals are not-for-profit corporations exempt from income taxes under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(a) as organizations described in section 501(c)(3) and the laws of the states in which they operate. Accordingly, Health Plans and Hospitals are generally not subject to federal or state income taxes. Health Plans and Hospitals are subject to income taxes on unrelated business income. A limited number of Health Plans and Hospitals' subsidiaries are for profit entities and are subject to income taxes. For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, no significant income tax provision has been recorded.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

(r) Use of Estimates

The preparation of these combined financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts. Estimated fair value and impairment of investments; Medicare revenue accruals; incurred but not reported medical claims payable; physicians' retirement plan liabilities; pension and other retirement plans; self-insured professional liabilities; self-insured general and workers' compensation liabilities; land, buildings, equipment, and software impairment and useful lives; and certain amounts accrued related to the ACA Risk Adjustment Program represent significant estimates. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

(s) Fair Value Estimates

The carrying amounts reported in the combined balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents, securities lending collateral, broker receivables, accounts receivable – net, accounts payable and accrued expenses, medical claims payable, due to associated medical groups, payroll and related charges, securities lending payable, and broker payables approximate fair value.

Investments, other than alternative investments, as discussed in the *Investments* note, are reported at fair value. The fair values of investments are based on quoted market prices, if available, or estimated using quoted market prices for similar investments. If listed prices or quotes are not available, fair value is based upon other observable inputs or models that primarily use market-based or independently sourced market parameters as inputs. In addition to market information, models incorporate transaction details such as timing of cash flows, including maturity. Fair value adjustments, including credit, liquidity, and other factors, are included, as appropriate, to arrive at a fair value measurement.

Health Plans and Hospitals utilizes a three-level valuation hierarchy for fair value measurements. An instrument's categorization within the hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. For instruments classified in level 1 of the hierarchy, valuation inputs are quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets at the measurement date. For instruments classified in level 2 of the hierarchy, valuation inputs are directly observable but do not qualify as level 1 inputs. Examples of level 2 inputs include: quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets; other observable inputs such as interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, volatilities, prepayment speeds, loss severities, credit risks, and default rates; and market-correlated inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. For instruments classified in level 3 of the hierarchy, valuation inputs are unobservable inputs for the instrument. Level 3 inputs incorporate assumptions about the factors that market participants would use in pricing the instrument.

At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, Health Plans and Hospitals held derivative financial instruments including interest rate swaps, as well as futures, forwards, options, and swaps within investment portfolios. The estimated fair values of derivative instruments were determined using level 2 inputs, including available market information and valuation methodologies, primarily discounted cash flows. Additional description and the fair value of derivative instruments are contained in the *Derivative Instruments* note.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

(t) Natural Classification of Expenses

For the three months ended March 31, operating expenses classified by function in the combined statements of operations and changes in net worth are presented by their natural classifications as follows (in millions):

	2022															
	-	Salaries, wages, and benefits		wages, and		wages, and		Outside medical costs		Depreciation and software amortization		Pharmacy and supplies costs		Other operating expenses		Total operating expenses
Medical services	\$	1,460	\$	8,385	\$	285	\$	1,110	\$	616	\$	11,856				
Hospital services		2,648		2,457		361		558		600		6,624				
Outpatient pharmacy and optical services		491		53		23		1,945		84		2,596				
Other benefit costs		197		1,725		6		55		138		2,121				
Health Plan administration	-	388	_	-		36		28		620		1,072				
Total operating expenses	\$	5,184	\$_	12,620	\$_	711	\$_	3,696	\$_	2,058	\$_	24,269				

	2021												
	_	Salaries, wages, and benefits	Outside medical costs		Depreciation and software amortization		Pharmacy and supplies costs		Other operating expenses	- -	Total operating expenses		
Medical services	\$	1,391 \$	7,864	\$	270	\$	887	\$	549	\$	10,961		
Hospital services		2,614	1,876		361		541		598		5,990		
Outpatient pharmacy and optical services		484	53		22		1,813		78		2,450		
Other benefit costs		201	1,321		5		52		38		1,617		
Health Plan administration	_	454_	-		40		31		612		1,137		
Total operating expenses	\$	5,144 \$	11,114	\$	698	\$	3,324	\$	1,875	\$	22,155		

Some categories of natural class expenses are attributable to more than one function and require allocation, applied on a consistent basis. Outside medical costs include Medical Group costs and other outside medical costs. Property costs including depreciation are allocated on the basis of square footage. Indirect salaries and benefits are allocated on the basis of budgeted full time equivalent employees. Other expenses are assigned directly to specific functions as expenditures are made.

(u) Liquidity and Availability of Resources

Cash and cash equivalents, current investments, and accounts receivable – net, as reported on the combined balance sheets at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, are the primary liquid resources used by Health Plans and Hospitals to meet general expenditure needs within the next year. As part of liquidity management, Health Plans and Hospitals' policy is to structure and manage its financial assets to be available to meet its general expenditure needs. Health Plans and Hospitals invests cash in excess of daily requirements in current investments. To help manage unanticipated liquidity needs, Hospitals has both a credit facility and commercial paper program, as described in the *Debt* note. Additionally, although intended to satisfy long-term obligations, 51% of noncurrent investments at March 31, 2022, could be utilized within the next year if necessary.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

(v) Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In March 2020, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2020-04 Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting and subsequently refined the scope of Topic 848 in January 2021. The amendments in the standard are elective and apply to contracts, hedging relationships, and other transactions that reference LIBOR or other reference rates expected to be discontinued because of reference rate reform as well as certain other instruments that are impacted as a result of reference rate reform. The standard provides optional guidance to ease the potential burden in accounting for (or recognizing the effects of) reference rate reform on financial reporting. Expedients and exceptions can be elected for applying GAAP to contracts and other transactions affected by reference rate reform if certain criteria are met. The amendments are effective immediately and will be available through December 31, 2022. Management has not adopted the optional elections in Topic 848 and is evaluating the effect the new standard will have on its ongoing financial reporting.

(w) Leases

Transactions give rise to leases when Health Plans and Hospitals receives substantially all the economic benefits from and has the ability to direct the use of specified property, plant, and equipment. Health Plans and Hospitals primarily has lessee activity that is classified as operating leases. Operating leases are included in operating lease right-of-use assets, other current liabilities, and operating lease liabilities in the combined balance sheets. Finance leases are included in land, buildings, equipment, and software – net, other current debt, and long-term debt in the combined balance sheets.

Right-of-use assets represent the right to use underlying assets for the lease term and lease liabilities represent obligations to make lease payments arising from the lease. Operating lease right-of-use assets and liabilities are recognized at the commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. When discount rates implicit in leases cannot be readily determined, Health Plans and Hospitals uses the applicable incremental borrowing rate at lease commencement to perform lease classification tests and to measure lease liabilities and right-of-use assets. Lease expense for operating lease payments is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Health Plans and Hospitals has agreements with lease and non-lease components (such as common area maintenance), and generally has elected to account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component. For certain leases, such as service contracts with real estate and supply contracts with equipment leases, the lease and non-lease components are accounted for separately. Health Plans and Hospitals elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities that arise from short-term leases (i.e. leases with terms of 12 months or less).

(x) Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in these combined financial statements to conform 2021 information to the 2022 presentation.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

(3) Investments

Management's methods for estimating fair value of financial instruments are discussed in the *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Fair Value Estimates* note.

At March 31, 2022, the estimated fair value of current investments by level was as follows (in millions):

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets level 1	_	Significant other observable inputs level 2	 Significant unobservable inputs level 3	 Total
U.S. equity securities	\$ 672	\$	_	\$ _	\$ 672
Foreign equity securities	10		_	_	10
Debt securities issued by the U.S.					
government			2,313	_	2,313
Debt securities issued by U.S.					
government agencies and corporations	_		19	_	19
Debt securities issued by U.S. states			20		00
and political subdivisions of states	_		32	_	32
Foreign government debt securities	_		25	_	25
U.S. corporate debt securities	_		2,068	_	2,068
Foreign corporate debt securities	_		815	_	815
U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities	_		1,126	_	1,126
Non-U.S. agency mortgage-backed					
securities	_		131	_	131
Other asset-backed securities	_		654	_	654
Short-term investment funds		_	441	 	 441
Total	\$ 682	\$_	7,624	\$ _	\$ 8,306

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

At March 31, 2022, the estimated fair value of noncurrent investments by level was as follows (in millions):

	m	oted prices in active arkets for ntical assets level 1	- -	Significant other observable inputs level 2		Significant unobservable inputs level 3		Total
U.S. equity securities	\$	3,971	\$	170	\$	_	\$	4,141
Foreign equity securities		2,388		418		_		2,806
Global equity funds		_		3,622		_		3,622
Debt securities issued by the U.S.								
government		_		5,381		_		5,381
Debt securities issued by U.S.								
government agencies and corporations		_		200		_		200
Debt securities issued by U.S. states								
and political subdivisions of states		_		1		_		1
Foreign government debt securities		_		477		_		477
U.S. corporate debt securities		_		269		_		269
Foreign corporate debt securities		_		358		_		358
Non-U.S. agency mortgage-backed								
securities		_		4		1		5
Other asset-backed securities		_		26		_		26
Short-term investment funds		_		3,124		_		3,124
Other		_		123				123
	\$	6,359	\$_	14,173	\$	1	_	20,533
Alternative investments:	· ·		_		- '			
Absolute return								2,999
Private equity								22,070
Total							\$	45,602

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

At December 31, 2021, the estimated fair value of current investments by level was as follows (in millions):

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets level 1	_	Significant other observable inputs level 2	 Significant unobservable inputs level 3	· -	Total
U.S. equity securities	\$ 592	\$	_	\$ _	\$	592
Debt securities issued by the U.S.						
government	_		2,717	_		2,717
Debt securities issued by U.S. government agencies and corporations	_		9	_		9
Debt securities issued by U.S. states			•			· ·
and political subdivisions of states	_		72	_		72
Foreign government debt securities	_		10	_		10
U.S. corporate debt securities	_		1,949	_		1,949
Foreign corporate debt securities	_		1,026	_		1,026
U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities	_		638	_		638
Non-U.S. agency mortgage-backed						
securities	_		63	_		63
Other asset-backed securities	_		813	_		813
Short-term investment funds		_	590	 _	_	590
Total	\$ 592	\$_	7,887	\$ 	\$_	8,479

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

At December 31, 2021, the estimated fair value of noncurrent investments by level was as follows (in millions):

		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets level 1	_	Significant other observable inputs level 2	_	Significant unobservable inputs level 3	_	Total
U.S. equity securities	\$	4,682	\$	172	\$	_	\$	4,854
Foreign equity securities	·	2,873		442	·	_	·	3,315
Global equity funds		_		4,753		_		4,753
Debt securities issued by the U.S.								
government		_		6,112		_		6,112
Debt securities issued by U.S.								
government agencies and corporations		_		200		_		200
Debt securities issued by U.S. states								
and political subdivisions of states		_		1		_		1
Foreign government debt securities		_		554		_		554
U.S. corporate debt securities		_		670		_		670
Foreign corporate debt securities		_		530		_		530
U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities		_		6		_		6
Non-U.S. agency mortgage-backed				4-				40
securities		_		15		1		16
Other asset-backed securities		_		37		_		37
Short-term investment funds		_		3,097		_		3,097
Other			_	154	_	1	_	155
	\$	7,555	\$_	16,743	\$	2	_	24,300
Alternative investments:			_		_			
Absolute return								3,144
Private equity								20,259
Total							\$	47,703

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

At March 31, 2022, available-for-sale debt and other securities were as follows (in millions):

		Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains		Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Debt securities issued by the U.S.	_				_	_
government	\$	7,679	\$ 15	\$	— \$	7,694
Debt securities issued by U.S.						
government agencies and corporations		216	3		_	219
Debt securities issued by U.S. states						
and political subdivisions of states		31	2		_	33
Foreign government debt securities		462	40		_	502
U.S. corporate debt securities		2,299	38		_	2,337
Foreign corporate debt securities		1,148	25		_	1,173
U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities		1,121	5		_	1,126
Non-U.S. agency mortgage-backed						
securities		135	1		_	136
Other asset-backed securities		676	4		_	680
Short-term investment funds		3,565	_		_	3,565
Other	_	123	 _			123
Total	\$_	17,455	\$ 133	\$_	\$_	17,588

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

At December 31, 2021, available-for-sale debt and other securities were as follows (in millions):

		Amortized cost		Gross unrealized gains		Gross unrealized losses		Fair value
Debt securities issued by the U.S.							_	
government	\$	8,747	\$	82	\$	_	\$	8,829
Debt securities issued by U.S.								
government agencies and corporations		201		8				209
Debt securities issued by U.S. states								
and political subdivisions of states		68		5		_		73
Foreign government debt securities		521		43		_		564
U.S. corporate debt securities		2,522		97		_		2,619
Foreign corporate debt securities		1,495		61				1,556
U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities		634		10				644
Non-U.S. agency mortgage-backed								
securities		77		2		_		79
Other asset-backed securities		838		12		_		850
Short-term investment funds		3,687		_		_		3,687
Other	_	155				_		155
Total	\$_	18,945	_\$_	320	\$_	_	\$	19,265

Available-for-sale debt and other securities by contractual maturity and mortgage-backed and other asset-backed debt securities were as follows (in millions):

		At March 31, 2022		At Decen	er 31, 2021			
	_	Amortized cost		Fair value	· _	Amortized cost		Fair value
Due in one year or less	\$	4,159	\$	4,163	\$	4,442	\$	4,447
Due after one year through five years		6,671		6,701		8,836		8,910
Due after five years through ten years		2,202		2,233		2,033		2,095
Due after ten years		2,491		2,549		2,085		2,240
U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities		1,121		1,126		634		644
Non-U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities		135		136		77		79
Other asset-backed securities	_	676		680		838		850
Total	\$_	17,455	\$_	17,588	\$_	18,945	\$	19,265

The carrying value of alternative investments, which may include absolute return, risk parity, and private equity, is reported under the equity method. The carrying value of alternative investments have been determined by management based on available data, including information provided by fund managers or the general partners. The underlying securities within absolute return and risk parity investments are

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

typically valued using quoted prices for identical or similar instruments within active and inactive markets. The underlying holdings within private equity investments are valued based on recent transactions, operating results, and industry and other general market conditions. Certain investments are illiquid and are valued based on the most current information available, which may be less current than the date of these combined financial statements.

Absolute return investments use advanced investment strategies, including derivatives, to generate positive long-term risk adjusted returns. Private equity investments consist of funds that make direct investments in private companies. Management meets with alternative investment fund managers periodically to assess portfolio performance and reporting and exercises oversight over fund managers. At March 31, 2022, Hospitals' had original commitments related to alternative investments of \$32.6 billion, of which \$19.1 billion was invested, leaving \$13.5 billion of remaining commitments. At December 31, 2021, Hospitals had original commitments related to alternative investments of \$30.5 billion, of which \$18.4 billion was invested, leaving \$12.1 billion of remaining commitments.

For the three months ended March 31, investment income (loss) – net was comprised of the following (in millions):

	 2022	2021
Other-than-temporary impairment	\$ (587) \$	(782)
Recognized gains	672	415
Recognized losses	(373)	(114)
Income from equity method alternative investments	724	717
Change in fair value from equity investments	(1,277)	634
Interest, dividends, and other income – net	114	141
Derivative loss	 (175)	(17)
Total investment income (loss) – net Less investment income included in interest expense	(902)	994
and other income (expense) – net	 (197)	(201)
Investment income (loss) - net	\$ (1,099) \$	793

Absolute return and private equity investments include redemption restrictions. Absolute return investments require 10 to 90 day written notice of intent to withdraw and are often subject to the approval and capital requirements of the fund manager. At March 31, 2022, absolute return investments of \$331 million were subject to lock-up periods of up to 4 years. Private equity agreements do not include provisions for redemption. Distributions will be received as the underlying investments of the funds are liquidated, which is expected over the next 11 years.

The majority of debt and equity securities or funds can be redeemed within 10 days. At March 31, 2022, equity investment funds of \$3.6 billion were redeemable between 10 and 30 days. At March 31, 2022, equity investment funds of \$401 million had a redemption period of between 30 days and one year. No debt or equity investments require a redemption period of greater than one year.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

(4) Derivative Instruments

(a) Interest Rate Swaps

At both March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, Health Plans and Hospitals had 11 agreements to manage interest rate fluctuations (Interest Rate Swaps) with a total notional amount of \$1.1 billion. At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the fair values of these agreements were \$(187) million and \$(250) million, respectively, and were recorded in other long-term liabilities. For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, Health Plans and Hospitals recorded \$8 million and \$9 million, respectively, in interest expense relating to the Interest Rate Swaps. For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, net changes in fair values totaled \$63 million and \$78 million, respectively, and were recorded in investment income (loss) – net.

These derivatives contain reciprocal provisions whereby if Health Plans and Hospitals' or the counterparties' credit rating was to decline to certain levels, provisions would be triggered requiring Health Plans and Hospitals or the counterparties to provide certain collateral. At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, no collateral was required to be posted by either Health Plans and Hospitals or the counterparties.

(b) Derivatives Held in Investment Portfolios

At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, Health Plans and Hospitals' portfolio managers held \$35 million and \$60 million, respectively, of futures, forwards, options, and swaps to attempt to protect certain investments against volatility. For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, net changes in fair values totaled \$78 million and \$(9) million, respectively, and were recorded in investment income (loss) – net. For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, losses resulting from derivative settlements totaled \$(316) million and \$(86) million, respectively, and were recorded in investment income (loss) – net.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

(c) Information on Derivative Gain (Loss) and Fair Value

Management's methods for estimating fair value of financial instruments are discussed in the *Summary* of Significant Accounting Policies – Fair Value Estimates note.

Information on Derivative Gain (Loss) Mark-to-Market Valuation Recognized in Income

(In millions)

Derivatives not designated	Statement of operations	_	income of	n d e m	cognized in erivatives onths ended 31,
as hedging instruments	category		2022	_	2021
Interest rate swaps – related to debt Interest rate swaps – other Futures and forwards Options, rights, and warrants	Investment income (loss) – net Investment income (loss) – net Investment income (loss) – net Investment income (loss) – net	\$	63 5 74 (1)	\$	78 (2) (13) 6
		\$_	141	\$	69

Information on Derivative Settlement Costs Recognized in Income

(In millions)

Gain (loss) recognized in

Derivatives not designated	Statement of operations	income of for the three Ma		ths ended
as hedging instruments	category	2022		2021
Interest rate swaps – related to debt	Interest expense and other income (expense) – net \$	(8)	\$	(9)
Interest rate swaps – other	Investment income (loss) – net	20	·	5 0 [′]
Futures and forwards	Investment income (loss) – net	(340)		(140)
Options, rights, and warrants	Investment income (loss) – net _	4		4
	\$_	(324)	\$	(95)

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

Information on Fair Value of Derivative Instruments - Assets

(In millions)

		Fair	valı	ue at
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	Balance sheet category	 March 31, 2022	- •	December 31, 2021
Interest rate swaps – other Futures and forwards Options, rights, and warrants	Noncurrent investments Noncurrent investments Noncurrent investments	\$ 21 50	\$	24 75 2
Options, rights, and warrants	Nondarient investments	\$ 74	\$	101

Information on Fair Value of Derivative Instruments - Liabilities

(In millions)

		Fair	valu	ue at
Derivatives not designated	Balance sheet	March 31,		December 31,
as hedging instruments	category	 2022		2021
Interest rate swaps – related				
to debt	Other long-term liabilities	\$ 187	\$	250
Interest rate swaps – other	Other long-term liabilities	7		16
Futures and forwards	Other long-term liabilities	26		23
Options, rights, and warrants	Other long-term liabilities	 6		2
		\$ 226	\$	291

(5) Accounts Receivable - Net

Accounts receivable - net were as follows (in millions):

	_	At March 31, 2022	_	At December 31, 2021
Members' dues	\$	1,479	\$	1,125
Patient services		579		547
Medicare		876		522
Other	_	1,298	_	1,300
Total	\$_	4,232	\$	3,494

At both March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the allowances for bad debt were not material.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

(6) Inventories - Net and Other Current Assets

Inventories – net and other current assets were as follows (in millions):

	At March 31, 2022		At December 31, 2021
Inventories – net	\$ 1,297	\$	1,289
Prepaid expenses	747		637
Other	171		111_
Total	\$ 2,215	_ \$ _	2,037

(7) Land, Buildings, Equipment, and Software - Net

Land, buildings, equipment, and software – net were as follows (in millions):

	-	At March 31, 2022	_	At December 31, 2021
Land	\$	2,562	\$	2,508
Buildings and improvements		42,581		42,306
Furniture, equipment, and software		14,944		14,855
Construction and software development in progress	-	3,053	_	2,770
		63,140		62,439
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	-	(33,603)	_	(32,958)
Total	\$	29,537	\$	29,481

Health Plans and Hospitals capitalizes interest costs on borrowings incurred during the construction, upgrade, or development of qualifying assets. Capitalized interest is added to the cost of the underlying assets and is depreciated or amortized over the useful lives of the assets. During the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, Health Plans and Hospitals capitalized \$17 million and \$16 million, respectively, of interest in connection with various capital projects.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

(8) Medical Claims Payable

Activity in the liability for medical claims payable was as follows (in millions):

	_	At March 31, 2022	At	December 31, 2021
Balances at January 1	\$	3,035	\$	2,611
Incurred related to:				
Current year		4,836		17,489
Prior years	_	(28)		(311)
Total incurred		4,808		17,178
Paid related to:				
Current year		2,629		14,645
Prior years	_	2,123		2,109
Total paid		4,752	_	16,754
Ending balances	\$	3,091	\$	3,035

Amounts incurred related to prior years vary from previously estimated liabilities as the claims are ultimately adjudicated and paid. Liabilities are reviewed and revised as information regarding actual claims payments becomes known. Negative amounts reported for incurred related to prior years result from claims being adjudicated and paid for amounts less than originally estimated.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

(9) Other Liabilities

Other current liabilities were as follows (in millions):

	_	At March 31, 2022	 At December 31, 2021
Self-insured risks	\$	463	\$ 463
Dues collected in advance		1,046	916
Physicians' retirement plan liability		275	275
Other	_	1,609	 1,494
Total	\$_	3,393	\$ 3,148

Other long-term liabilities were as follows (in millions):

	_	At March 31, 2022	_	At December 31, 2021
Self-insured risks	\$	1,946	\$	1,903
Derivatives liability		226		291
Due to associated medical groups		314		312
Other	_	317	_	391
Total	\$ _	2,803	\$	2,897

(10) Debt

Debt was as follows (in millions):

	_	At March 31, 2022		At December 31, 2021	
Tax-exempt revenue bonds and taxable bonds and notes: 0.10% to 1.45% variable rate due through 2049 2.81% to 5.00% fixed rate due through 2051 Others at various rates due through 2047	\$	2,720 9,886 218	\$	1,848 10,783 220	
Total	\$	12,824	\$	12,851	
Other current debt: Commercial paper Current portion of long-term debt Long-term debt classified as a long-term liability	\$	1,239 797 10,788	\$	366 798 11,687	
Total	\$_	12,824	_ \$	12,851	

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

In March 2022, Hospitals exercised the option to redeem \$870 million of tax-exempt fixed rate bonds due in 2042, which resulted in a gain on extinguishment of \$22 million. The bond redemption was executed using proceeds from the issuance of commercial paper.

In June 2021, Hospitals issued \$2.7 billion of taxable fixed rate bonds at par value. The bonds consist of \$1.3 billion with a twenty-year term at a rate of 2.81% and \$1.4 billion with a thirty-year term at a rate of 3.00%.

The fair value of long-term debt is based on level 2 inputs for debt with similar risk, terms, and remaining maturities. At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the carrying amount of long-term debt (including the current portion of long-term debt) totaled \$11.6 billion and \$12.5 billion, respectively. At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the estimated fair value of long-term debt (including the current portion of long-term debt) was approximately \$11.4 billion and \$13.5 billion, respectively.

At both March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, repurchase of variable rate bonds totaling \$1.5 billion may be required at earlier than stated maturity. These bonds may be remarketed rather than repurchased. Health Plans and Hospitals has provided self liquidity for the variable rate demand bonds with put options. Additionally, at both March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, management had the ability to finance the acquisition of up to \$3.0 billion of any unremarketed bonds that are put, using an available long-term credit facility. At both March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, none of these variable rate demand bonds were classified in current liabilities.

At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, \$321 million and \$353 million, respectively, of the above tax-exempt fixed-rate revenue bonds and taxable fixed-rate bonds represented a net unamortized premium balance. At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, \$(46) million and \$(50) million, respectively, of unamortized debt issuance cost was presented within long-term debt.

Scheduled principal payments for each of the next five years and thereafter considering obligations subject to short-term remarketing as due according to their long-term amortization schedule were as follows (in millions):

2022	\$ 2,034
2023	133
2024	16
2025	16
2026	16
Thereafter	 10,334
Total	\$ 12,549

Credit Facility

Hospitals' credit facility of \$3.0 billion terminates in September 2026. Various interest rate options are available under this facility. Any revolving borrowings mature on the termination date. Hospitals pays facility fees, which range from 0.03% to 0.13% per annum, depending upon Hospitals' long-term senior unsecured

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

debt rating. At March 31, 2022, the facility fee was at an annual rate of 0.04%. At both March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, no amounts were outstanding under this credit facility.

Hospitals' revolving credit facility contains a financial covenant. Under the terms of this facility, Hospitals is required to maintain a ratio of total debt to capital, as defined.

Taxable Commercial Paper Program

Hospitals maintains a commercial paper program providing for the issuance of up to \$2.4 billion in aggregate maturity value of short-term indebtedness. The commercial paper is issued in denominations of \$100,000 and will bear such interest rates, if interest-bearing, or will be sold at such discount from their face amounts, as agreed upon by Hospitals and the dealer acting in connection with the commercial paper program. The commercial paper may be issued with varying maturities up to a maximum of 270 days from the date of issuance. At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, commercial paper of \$1.2 billion and \$366 million, respectively, was outstanding under this program and is included within other current debt.

(11) Pension Plans

(a) Defined Benefit Plan

Health Plans and Hospitals has a defined benefit pension plan (Plan) covering substantially all their employees. Benefits are based on age at retirement, years of credited service, and average compensation for a specified period prior to retirement. Contributions are intended to provide not only for benefits attributed to service to date but also for those expected to be earned in the future.

For financial reporting purposes, the projected unit credit method is used. At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, pension fund assets were held in a group trust. At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, trust assets were invested in fixed-income and equity securities, with approximately 49% and 43%, respectively, of trust assets, net of liabilities, invested in alternative investments.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

At December 31, 2021, the funded status of the Plan was as follows (in millions):

Change in projected benefit obligation (PBO): Benefit obligation at beginning of year Service cost Interest cost Plan amendments Net actuarial gain Benefits paid	\$	36,438 2,125 771 55 (2,278) (1,453)
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$	35,658
Accumulated benefit obligation at end of year	\$	27,119
Change in Health Plans and Hospitals' share of trust assets: Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year Actual return on plan assets Contributions Benefits paid	\$	33,927 5,312 206 (1,453)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$	37,992
Funded status	\$	2,334
Amounts recognized in the combined balance sheets consist of: Pension and other retirement benefits Other current liabilities Pension and other retirement liabilities	\$ \$	2,334 — — 2,334
Amounts recognized in net worth: Net actuarial loss Prior service cost	\$	6,231 105
	\$	6,336

The measurement date used to determine pension valuations was December 31.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

The funded status of the Plan at December 31, 2021 and the change through March 31, 2022 were as follows (in millions):

Accrued pension plan benefit at December 31, 2021	\$	2,334
Provision		(223)
Plan contributions		-
Plan amendments	_	
Accrued pension plan benefit at March 31, 2022		2,111
Less: current portion	_	-
Long-term portion of accrued pension benefit at March 31, 2022	\$	2,111

For the three months ended March 31, pension expense was as follows (in millions):

	 2022	2021
Service cost	\$ 543 \$	563
Interest cost	234	198
Expected return on plan assets	(554)	(532)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	174	241
Amortization of prior service cost	 3	3
Net pension expense	 400	473
Other changes in plan assets and PBO recognized in net worth:		
Prior service cost	_	55
Amortization of net actuarial loss	(174)	(241)
Amortization of prior service cost	 (3)	(3)
Total recognized in net worth	 (177)	(189)
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and net worth	\$ 223 \$	284

At December 31, 2021, the benefit obligation included a net actuarial gain of \$2.3 billion, primarily due to the increase in the discount rate used to determine the benefit obligation from 2.80% in 2020 to 3.10% in 2021.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

Actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	2022	2021
Discount rate at January 1 for calculating service cost	3.24%	3.04%
Discount rate at January 1 for calculating interest cost	2.61%	2.18%
Discount rate for calculating December 31 PBO	N/A	3.10%
Salary scale for calculating pension expense	4.05%	4.20%
Salary scale for calculating December 31 PBO	N/A	4.05%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets for		
calculating pension expense	6.75%	6.75%

During 2022, management expects to contribute approximately \$380 million to the Plan.

The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, are expected to be paid (in millions):

2022	\$ 1,330
2023	1,412
2024	1,500
2025	1,582
2026	1,687
2027–2031	9,760

Explanation of Investment Strategies and Policies

A total return investment approach is employed for the Plan whereby the Plan invests in a mix of equity, fixed-income, and alternative asset classes to maximize the long-term return of plan assets for a prudent level of risk. The intent of this strategy is to minimize plan expenses by outperforming plan liabilities over the long run. Risk tolerance is established through consideration of plan liabilities, plan funded status, and corporate financial condition. The investment portfolio will consist over time of a varying but diversified blend of equity, fixed-income, and alternative investments. Diversification includes such factors as geographic location, equity capitalization size and style, placement in the capital structure, and security type. Investment risk is measured and monitored on an ongoing basis through annual liability measurements, periodic asset/liability studies, and quarterly investment portfolio reviews. The Plan's investment policy has restrictions relating to credit quality, industry/sector concentration, duration, concentration of ownership, and use of derivatives.

Capital Market Assumption Methodology

To determine the long-term rate of return assumption for plan assets, management incorporates historical relationships among the various asset classes and subclasses to be accessed over the investment horizon. Management's intent is to maximize portfolio efficiency. This will be accomplished by seeking the highest returns prudently available among the available asset classes. Overall portfolio volatility is managed through diversification among asset classes. Current market factors such as inflation and interest rates are evaluated before long-term capital market assumptions are determined.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

From time to time, management reviews its long-term investment strategy and reconciles that strategy with the long-term liabilities of the Plan. This asset-liability study produces a range of expected returns over medium and long-term time periods. Those intermediate and long-term investment projections form the basis for the expected long-term rate of return on assets.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

At March 31, 2022, the estimated fair value of total pension trust assets – net by level was as follows (in millions):

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets level 1		Significant other observable inputs level 2		Total
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 687	\$	1,662	\$	2,349
Broker receivables	_		483		483
Securities lending collateral	_		849		849
U.S. equity securities	5,485		2,089		7,574
Foreign equity securities	3,749		194		3,943
Global equity funds	_		6,057		6,057
Debt securities issued by the U.S. government	_		5,444		5,444
Debt securities issued by U.S. government agencies					
and corporations	_		1		1
Debt securities issued by U.S. states and political					
subdivisions of states	_		350		350
Foreign government debt securities	_		319		319
U.S. corporate debt securities	_		6,678		6,678
Foreign corporate debt securities	_		871		871
U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities	_		17		17
Non-U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities	_		22		22
Other	2		234		236
Total assets	9,923		25,270		35,193
Liabilities:					
Broker payables	_		415		415
Securities lending payable	_		849		849
Other liabilities	75		951	_	1,026
Total liabilities	75		2,215		2,290
Fair value of pension trust assets - net	\$ 9,848	\$	23,055		32,903
Investments measured at net asset value (NAV): Alternative investments:		- -		- -	
Absolute return					3,297
Private equity					28,015
Total pension trust assets – net				\$	64,215

At March 31, 2022, Health Plans and Hospitals' share of pension trust assets was 56.3%, or \$36.2 billion. The remaining share of pension trust assets is for Medical Groups and a related party associated with Medical Groups.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

At December 31, 2021, the estimated fair value of total pension trust assets – net by level was as follows (in millions):

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets level 1	s 	Significant other observable inputs level 2		Total
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 209	\$	2,540	\$	2,749
Broker receivables	_		125		125
Securities lending collateral	_		767		767
U.S. equity securities	6,302		2,359		8,661
Foreign equity securities	4,390		217		4,607
Global equity funds	_		7,605		7,605
Debt securities issued by the U.S. government	_		5,485		5,485
Debt securities issued by U.S. government agencies					
and corporations	_		1		1
Debt securities issued by U.S. states and political					
subdivisions of states	_		398		398
Foreign government debt securities	_		421		421
U.S. corporate debt securities	_		7,563		7,563
Foreign corporate debt securities	_		963		963
U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities	_		19		19
Non-U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities	-		32		32
Other	1		284		285
Total assets	10,902		28,779	_	39,681
Liabilities:					
Broker payables	_		256		256
Securities lending payable	_		767		767
Other liabilities	2		92		94
Total liabilities	2		1,115		1,117
Fair value of pension trust assets - net	\$ 10,900	\$	27,664		38,564
Investments measured at net asset value (NAV): Alternative investments:					
Absolute return					3,377
Private equity				_	25,457
Total pension trust assets – net				\$_	67,398

At December 31, 2021, Health Plans and Hospitals' share of pension trust assets was 56.4%, or \$38.0 billion. The remaining share of pension trust assets is for Medical Groups and a related party associated with Medical Groups.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

The change in fair value of pension trust assets for the three months ended March 31, 2022 is not reflected within the funded status of the pension and other retirement benefits. The change in fair value of pension trust assets will be reflected in the funded status at December 31, 2022, the measurement date of the pension benefit obligation.

The target asset allocations for calculating pension expense were as follows:

	2022 target	2021 target
Equity securities	32%	32%
Debt securities	30%	30%
Alternative investments	38%	38%
Total	100%	100%

Alternative investments, which include absolute return and private equity, held in the pension trust are reported at NAV as a practical expedient for fair value. These investments are typically valued on a monthly or quarterly basis based on information provided by fund managers or general partners with an annual audit performed by an independent third party, but often have a lag in the availability of data. Management solicits valuation updates from fund managers and corroborating data from public markets to determine any needed fair value adjustments. Absolute return investments use advanced investment strategies, including derivatives, to generate positive long-term risk adjusted returns. Private equity investments consist of funds that make direct investments in private companies. At March 31, 2022, the pension trust had original commitments related to alternative investments of \$43.5 billion, of which \$24.1 billion was invested, leaving \$19.4 billion of remaining commitments. At December 31, 2021, the pension trust had original commitments related to alternative investments of \$39.4 billion, of which \$22.5 billion was invested, leaving \$16.9 billion of remaining commitments.

Absolute return and private equity investments include redemption restrictions. Absolute return investments require 10 to 90 day written notice of intent to withdraw and are often subject to the approval and capital requirements of the fund manager. At March 31, 2022, absolute return investments of \$239 million were subject to lock-up periods of up to four years. Private equity agreements do not include provisions for redemption. Distributions will be received as the underlying investments of the funds are liquidated, which is expected over the next 11 years.

The majority of debt and equity securities can be redeemed within 10 days. At March 31, 2022, equity investment funds of \$5.9 billion were redeemable between 10 and 30 days. No debt or equity investments require a redemption period of greater than 30 days.

(b) Defined Contribution Plans

Health Plans and Hospitals has defined contribution plans for eligible employees. Employer contributions and costs are typically based on a percentage of covered employees' eligible compensation. For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, plan expense was \$104 million and \$102 million, respectively.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

(c) Multi-Employer Plans

Health Plans and Hospitals participates in a number of multi-employer defined benefit pension plans under the terms of collective bargaining agreements that cover some union-represented employees. Some risks of participating in these multi-employer plans that differ from single-employer plans include:

- Assets contributed to the multi-employer plan by one employer may be used to provide benefits to employees of other participating employers.
- If a participating employer stops contributing to the plan, the unfunded obligations of the plan may be borne by the remaining participating employers.
- Employers that choose to stop participating in a multi-employer plan may be required to pay the plan an amount based on the underfunded status of the plan, referred to as a withdrawal liability.

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, Health Plans and Hospitals' participation in these plans is outlined in the table below. The "EIN/PN" column provides the Employer Identification Number (EIN) and the three-digit plan number (PN), if applicable. Unless otherwise noted, the most recent Pension Protection Act zone status available in 2022 and 2021 is for the plan's year-end in 2021 and 2020, respectively. The zone status is based on information that Health Plans and Hospitals obtained from publicly available information provided by the United States Department of Labor. Among other factors, plans in the red zone are generally less than 65% funded, plans in the yellow zone are between 65% and 80% funded, and plans in the green zone are at least 80% funded. The "FIP/RP status pending/implemented" column indicates plans for which a financial improvement plan (FIP) or a rehabilitation plan (RP) is either pending or has been implemented. The "Health Plans and Hospitals' contributions to plan exceeded more than 5% of total contributions" columns represent those plans where Health Plans and Hospitals was listed in the plans' Forms 5500 as providing more than 5% of the total contributions for the plan years listed. The last column lists the expiration dates of the collective bargaining agreements to which the plans are subject. There have been no significant changes that affect the comparability of 2022 and 2021 employer expense.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

			Protection e status	FIP/RP status pending /	Health F Hospitals' o	llions) lans and contributions ch 31,	Surcharge	Health Plans and Hospitals' contributions to plan exceeded more than 5% of total contributions (1)		Expiration date of collective bargaining
Pension fund	EIN-PN	2021	2020	implemented	2022	2021	imposed	2021	2020	agreement
IUOE Stationary										
Engineers Local 39	946118939									
Pension Fund ⁽²⁾	-001	Green	Green	N/A	\$ 4	\$ 4	N/A	Yes	Yes	9/17/2021
Southern California										
United Food and										
Commercial Workers										
Unions and Drug										
Employers Pension	516029925									
Fund	-001	Green	Red	N/A	2	1	No	Yes	Yes	9/30/2025
Oregon Retail										
Employees Pension	936074377									9/30/2023 -
Trust	-001	Red	Red	Implemented	1	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	10/31/2023
International Painters										
and Allied Trades										
Industry Pension Fund										
(IUPAT Industry	526073909									
Pension Fund)	-001	Red	Red	Implemented		_	No	No	No	6/30/2023
										3/07/2022 -
Other ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Various	Green	Green	N/A	5	5	N/A	No	No	7/31/2026
Other ⁽⁴⁾	Various	Yellow	Yellow	Implemented	2	3	No	No	No	6/30/2023
Total expense					\$ 14	\$ 14				

- (1) The majority of plans have a plan year end of December 31st and information is available via form 5500.
- (2) Expired Agreements: IUOE Stationary Engineers Local 39 expired as of September 17, 2021.
- (3) Central Pension Fund of the International Union of Operating Engineers and Participating Employers (Local 99) expired as of March 7, 2022.
- (4) Pension Protection Act Zone Status Changes from Q1 2021: Southern California United Food and Commercial Workers Unions and Drug Employers Pension Fund changed from "Red" to "Green" status in Q4 2021 in the amount of \$1.4M, Bay Area Painters & Tapers Non Bargaining Employees Retirement Plan & International Union of Painters and Allied trades (IUPAT Local 294 & 1237) changed from "Yellow" to "Green" status in Q4 2021 in the amount of \$344K, Sound Retirement Trust (UFCW Local 21) changed from "Yellow" to "Green" status in Q1 2022 in the amount of \$426K.

(12) Postretirement Benefits Other than Pensions

(a) Defined Benefit Plan

Certain employees may become eligible for postretirement health care and life insurance benefits while working for Health Plans and Hospitals. Benefits available to retirees, through both affiliated and unaffiliated provider networks, vary by employee group. Postretirement health care benefits available to retirees include subsidized Medicare premiums, medical and prescription drug benefits, dental benefits, vision benefits, and contributions to health care savings accounts.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

At December 31, 2021, the funded status of postretirement benefits was as follows (in millions):

Change in benefit obligation:		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$	6,259
Service cost		184
Interest cost		136
Plan amendments		8
Benefits paid or provided		(186)
Net actuarial gain		(588)
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$	5,813
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$	5,677
Actual return on plan assets		658
Contributions		112
Benefits paid or provided		(186)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$	6,261
Funded status	\$	448
Amounts recognized in the combined balance sheets consist of:		
Pension and other retirement benefits	\$	448
Other current liabilities		_
Pension and other retirement liabilities		
	\$	448
Amounts recognized in net worth:		
Net actuarial loss	\$	251
Prior service credit	·	(299)
	\$	(48)

The measurement date used to determine postretirement benefits valuations was December 31.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

The funded status of postretirement benefits at December 31, 2021 and the change through March 31, 2022 were as follows (in millions):

Accrued postretirement benefits at December 31, 2021	5	448
Provision		(8)
Plan amendments		(1)
Plan contributions		_
Unfunded benefits paid or provided		26
Accrued postretirement benefits at March 31, 2022		465
Less: current portion		
Long-term portion of accrued postretirement benefits at March 31, 2022	` _	465

For the three months ended March 31, postretirement benefits expense was as follows (in millions):

		2022	2021
Service cost	\$	39 \$	45
Interest cost		37	34
Expected return on plan assets		(68)	(65)
Amortization of net actuarial loss		8	18
Amortization of prior service credit		(58)	(97)
Postretirement benefits expense		(42)	(65)
Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in net worth:			
Prior service cost		1	4
Amortization of net actuarial loss		(8)	(18)
Amortization of prior service credit		58	97
Total recognized in net worth		51	83
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and net worth	\$ <u></u>	9 \$	18

During the three months ended March 31, 2022, employer contributions and benefits paid or provided were \$26 million and \$45 million, respectively. During the three months ended March 31, 2021, employer contributions and benefits paid or provided were \$27 million and \$45 million, respectively. During 2022 and 2021, there were no participant contributions from active employees.

At December 31, 2021, the benefit obligation included a net actuarial gain of \$588 million, primarily due to the increase in discount rates used to determine the benefit obligation from 2.80% in 2020 to 3.05% in 2021.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

Actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	2022	2021
Discount rates at January 1 for calculating service cost	3.36%	3.20%
Discount rates at January 1 for calculating interest cost	2.61%	2.22%
Discount rate for calculating December 31 accumulated postretirement benefit obligation	N/A	3.05%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets for calculating benefits expense	5.00%	5.00%

The following were the assumed health care cost trend rates used to determine the December 31, 2021 benefit obligation and postretirement benefits expense for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021:

	Basic medical pre-65/post-65	Prescription drug pre-65/post-65	Medicare Part D	Dental	Medicare Part A&B	Medicare Part C	Supplemental medical pre-65/post-65
Initial trends:							
Benefit obligation - 2021	5.45% / 4.90%	5.70% / 5.70%	4.50%	4.50%	4.90%	4.50%	5.45% / 4.90%
Benefit expense - 2021	5.00% / 4.75%	5.50% / 5.50%	4.00%	4.50%	4.75%	4.50%	5.00% / 4.75%
Benefit obligation - 2022	n/a / n/a	n/a / n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a / n/a
Benefit expense - 2022	5.45% / 4.90%	5.70% / 5.70%	4.50%	4.50%	4.90%	4.50%	5.45% / 4.90%
Ultimate trend rate	4.50% / 4.50%	4.50% / 4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50% / 4.50%
First year at ultimate trend rate	2033 / 2028	2035 / 2035	n/a	n/a	2028	n/a	2033 / 2028

The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, are expected to be paid or provided (in millions):

2022	\$ 181
2023	194
2024	210
2025	227
2026	246
2027-2031	1,351

Explanation of Investment Strategies and Policies

A total return investment approach is employed for the retirement benefit trust whereby the assets are invested in various asset classes to maximize the long-term return of plan assets for a prudent level of risk. The intent of this strategy is to minimize plan expenses by outperforming plan liabilities over the long run. Risk tolerance is established through consideration of plan liabilities, plan funded status, and corporate financial condition. The investment portfolio will consist over time of a varying but diversified blend of investments. Diversification includes such factors as geographic location, equity capitalization

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

size and style, placement in the capital structure, and security type. Investment risk is measured and monitored on an ongoing basis through annual liability measurements, periodic asset/liability studies, and quarterly investment portfolio reviews. The retirement benefit trust investment policy has restrictions relating to credit quality, industry/sector concentration, duration, concentration of ownership, and use of derivatives.

Capital Market Assumption Methodology

To determine the long-term rate of return assumption for plan assets, management incorporates historical relationships among the various asset classes and subclasses to be accessed over the investment horizon. Management's intent is to maximize portfolio efficiency. This will be accomplished by seeking the highest returns prudently available among the available asset classes. Overall portfolio volatility is managed through diversification among asset classes. Current market factors such as inflation and interest rates are evaluated before long-term capital market assumptions are determined. From time to time, management reviews its long-term investment strategy and reconciles that strategy with the long-term liabilities of the benefit plan. This asset-liability study produces a range of expected returns over medium and long-term time periods. Those intermediate and long-term investment projections form the basis for the expected long-term rate of return on assets.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

At March 31, 2022, the estimated fair value of retirement benefit trust assets – net by level was as follows (in millions):

		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets level 1	 Significant other observable inputs level 2		Total		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	_	\$ 62	\$	62		
Broker receivables Other		_	1 3		1		
			 -				
Total assets			 66		66		
Liabilities:							
Other liabilities			 2		2		
Total liabilities			 2		2		
Total fair value of retirement							
benefit trust assets	\$		\$ 64	. -	64		
Investments measured at NAV:							
Alternative investments:							
Absolute return					49		
Risk parity				_	5,931		
Total retirement benefit trust assets				\$_	6,044		

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

At December 31, 2021, the estimated fair value of retirement benefit trust assets – net by level was as follows (in millions):

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets level 1		Significant other observable inputs level 2	_	Total	
Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	_	\$	23	\$	23
Broker receivables		_		3		3
Other				3	-	3_
Total assets				29	-	29
Liabilities:						
Other liabilities				2	-	2
Total liabilities				2	_	2
Total fair value of retirement						
benefit trust assets	\$		\$	27	-	27
Investments measured at NAV: Alternative investments:						
Absolute return						102
Risk parity						6,132
Total retirement benefit trust assets					\$	6,261

The change in fair value of postretirement benefit trust assets for the three months ended March 31, 2022 is not reflected within the funded status of pension and other retirement benefits. The change in fair value of postretirement benefit trust assets will be reflected in the funded status at December 31, 2022, the measurement date of the postretirement benefit obligation.

The target asset allocations for calculating postretirement benefits expense were as follows:

	2022 target	2021 target
Equity securities	0%	0%
Debt securities	0%	0%
Alternative investments	100%	100%
Total	100%	100%

Alternative investments, which include absolute return and risk parity, held in the retirement benefit trust are reported at NAV as a practical expedient for fair value. These investments are typically valued on a monthly or quarterly basis based on information provided by fund managers or general partners

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

with an annual audit performed by an independent third party, but often have a lag in the availability of data. Management solicits valuation updates from fund managers and corroborating data from public markets to determine any needed fair value adjustments. Absolute return investments use advanced investment strategies, including derivatives, to generate positive long-term risk adjusted returns. Risk parity funds use risk as the primary factor to allocate investments among asset classes.

Absolute return and risk parity investments include redemption restrictions. Absolute return and risk parity investments require 10 to 90 day written notice of intent to withdraw and are often subject to the approval and capital requirements of the fund manager. At March 31, 2022, absolute return investments of \$27 million were subject to lock-up periods of up to two years.

(b) Multi-Employer Plans

Health Plans and Hospitals participates in multi-employer union-administered retiree medical health and welfare plans that provide benefits to some union employees. Benefits for retirees under these plans are negotiated as part of the collective bargaining process. For both the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, Health Plans and Hospitals' employer expense for current and retiree benefits was \$27 million.

(13) Physicians' Retirement Plan

Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc. provides defined retirement benefits for physicians associated with certain Medical Groups. Benefits are determined based on the length of service and level of compensation of each participant. The plan is unfunded and is not subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

At December 31, 2021, the accrued liability for the physicians' retirement plan was as follows (in millions):

	 2021
Change in projected benefit obligation: Physicians' retirement plan liability at January 1 Service cost Interest cost Net actuarial gain Benefits paid	\$ 12,035 643 277 (937) (237)
Physicians' retirement plan liability at December 31	\$ 11,781
Accumulated benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 8,960
Change in plan assets: Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of year Company contributions Benefits paid	\$ 237 (237)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$
Funded status	\$ (11,781)
Amounts recognized in the combined balance sheets consist of: Noncurrent assets Other current liabilities Physicians' retirement plan liability	\$ — (275) (11,506)
	\$ (11,781)
Amounts recognized in net worth: Net actuarial loss	\$ 3,322

The measurement date used to determine physicians' retirement valuation was December 31.

A portion of the investments of Health Plans has been designated by management for the liabilities of the physicians' retirement plan. These investments are not held in trust or otherwise legally segregated and are not restricted even though it has been intended that these assets be used to pay the obligations of the physicians' retirement plan.

For purposes of the physicians' retirement plan expense, the expected return on assets is the portion of investment income that represents the expected return on the investments designated for the physicians' retirement plan. This amount is recorded as a reduction in the expense for the physicians' retirement plan and is excluded from investment income (loss) – net, as described below and in the *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Investments* note.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

The accrued liability for the physicians' retirement plan at December 31, 2021 and the change through March 31, 2022 were as follows (in millions):

Accrued physicians' retirement plan liability at December 31, 2021	\$	11,781
Provision		236
Payments	_	(63)
Accrued physicians' retirement plan liability at March 31, 2022		11,954
Less: current portion	_	(275)
Long-term portion of accrued physicians' retirement plan liability at March 31, 2022	\$_	11,679

For the three months ended March 31, physicians' retirement plan provision was as follows (in millions):

	-	2022	2021
Service cost Interest cost Amortization of net actuarial loss	\$ 	154 \$ 82 35	167 69 51
Total benefit expense		271	287
Expected return on assets – investment income included in interest expense and other income (expense) – net		(197)	(201)
Net benefit expense		74	86
Other changes in projected benefit obligations recognized in net worth:			
Amortization of net actuarial loss		(35)	(51)
Total recognized in net worth		(35)	(51)
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and net worth	\$	39 \$	35

At December 31, 2021, the benefit obligation included a net actuarial gain of \$937 million, primarily due to the increase in the discount rate used to determine the benefit obligation from 2.95% in 2020 to 3.20% in 2021.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

Actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	2022	2021
Discount rate at January 1 for calculating service cost	3.38%	3.27%
Discount rate at January 1 for calculating interest cost	2.78%	2.42%
Discount rate for calculating December 31 PBO	N/A	3.20%
Salary scale for calculating pension expense	3.80%	4.40%
Salary scale for calculating December 31 PBO	N/A	3.80%
Expected long-term rate of return on designated investments for		
calculating benefit expense	6.75%	6.75%

The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, are expected to be paid (in millions):

2022	\$ 275
2023	301
2024	330
2025	357
2026	384
2027–2031	2,307

(14) Leases

Health Plans and Hospitals leases land, medical office buildings, office space, data centers, and equipment. The remaining lease term for leases primarily ranges from 1-16 years. Many leases contain renewal options. For those contracts where options are reasonably certain to be exercised, Health Plans and Hospitals recognizes renewal options as part of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

Quantitative disclosures

Lease assets and lease liabilities were as follows (in millions):

			At March 31, 2022	Å	At December 31, 2021
Assets Operating Finance	Classification Operating lease right-of-use assets Land, buildings, equipment, and software — net	\$	1,312 195	\$_	1,268 198
	Total	\$	1,507	\$	1,466
Liabilities	Classification			-	
Current					
Operating	Other current liabilities	\$	325	\$	331
Finance	Other current debt		8		8
Noncurrent					
Operating	Operating lease liabilities		1,123		1,078
Finance	Long-term debt		210	_	212
	Total	\$_	1,666	\$_	1,629

For the three months ended March 31, total lease costs incurred by lease type and type of payment were as follows (in millions):

	 2022	 2021
Operating lease cost	\$ 120	\$ 119
Finance lease cost:		
Amortization of lease assets	3	3
Interest on lease liabilities	1	1
Short-term lease cost	17	16
Variable lease cost	 25	 24
Total	\$ 166	\$ 163

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

For the three months ended March 31, other supplemental quantitative disclosures were as follows (in millions):

	2022	2021
Cash paid for amounts included in the		
measurement of lease liabilities:		
Operating cash flows used for operating leases	\$ (130)	\$ (126)
Financing cash flows used for finance leases	\$ (3)	\$ (3)
Additions to right-of-use assets obtained in the period		
from operating leases	\$ 45	\$ 73
Additions to right-of-use assets obtained in the period		
from finance leases	\$ _	\$ _
Weighted-average remaining lease term (years):		
Operating leases	5.99	5.84
Finance leases	7.59	8.62
Weighted-average discount rate:		
Operating leases	2.84%	3.10%
Finance leases	2.36%	2.37%

At March 31, 2022, the undiscounted future lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases and finance leases, along with a reconciliation of the undiscounted cash flows to operating and finance lease liabilities were as follows (in millions):

Lease Maturity	Operating leases	_	Finance leases		Total
2022 remaining	\$ 275	\$	10	\$	285
2023	332		126		458
2024	263		9		272
2025	208		9		217
2026	158		10		168
Thereafter	351	_	88		439
Total lease payments	1,587		252		1,839
Less amount representing interest	(139)	_	(34)	_	(173)
Present value of undiscounted future cash flows	\$ 1,448	\$_	218	\$_	1,666

Notes to Combined Financial Statements

For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

(15) Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Purchase Commitments

At December 31, 2021, minimum purchase commitments extending beyond one year were as follows (in millions):

2022	\$	478
2023		356
2024		127
2025		116
2026		28
Thereafter	_	211
Total	\$	1,316

During the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021, Health Plans and Hospitals' total purchases under contracts with minimum purchase commitments were \$266 million and \$162 million, respectively.

(b) Regulatory

Health Plans is required to periodically file financial statements with regulatory agencies in accordance with statutory accounting and reporting practices. Health Plans must comply with the various states' minimum regulatory net worth requirements generally under the regulation of the California Department of Managed Health Care and various state departments of insurance. Such requirements are generally based on tangible net equity or risk-based capital, and for California are calculated on the basis of combined net worth of Health Plans and Hospitals. At March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the regulatory net worth, so defined, exceeded the aggregate regulatory minimum requirements by approximately \$48.5 billion and \$49.6 billion, respectively.

Health Plans and Hospitals is subject to numerous and complex laws and regulations of federal, state, and local governments, and accreditation requirements. Compliance with such laws, regulations, and accreditation requirements can be subject to retrospective review and interpretation, as well as regulatory actions. These laws and regulations include, but are not necessarily limited to, requirements of tax exemption, government reimbursement, government program participation, privacy and security, false claims, anti-kickback, accreditation, health care reform, controlled substances, facilities, and professional licensure. In recent years, government activity has increased with respect to compliance and enforcement actions.

In the ordinary course of business operations, Health Plans and Hospitals is subject to periodic reviews, investigations, and audits by various federal, state, and local regulatory agencies and accreditation agencies, including, without limitation, CMS, Department of Managed Health Care, U.S. Office of Personnel Management, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), State Boards of Pharmacy, Food and Drug Administration, Internal Revenue Service, National Committee for Quality Assurance, and state departments of insurance.

Health Plans and Hospitals' compliance with the wide variety of rules and regulations and accreditation requirements applicable to their business may result in certain remediation activities and regulatory

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

fines and penalties, which could be substantial. Where appropriate, reserves have been established for such sanctions. While management believes these reserves are adequate, the outcome of legal and regulatory matters is inherently uncertain, and it is possible that one or more of the legal or regulatory matters currently pending or threatened could have a material adverse effect on the combined financial position or results of operations.

(c) Litigation

Health Plans and Hospitals is involved in lawsuits and various governmental investigations, audits, reviews, and administrative proceedings arising, for the most part, in the ordinary course of business operations. Lawsuits have been brought under a wide range of laws and include, but are not limited to, business disputes, employment and retaliation claims, claims alleging professional liability, improper disclosure of personal information, labor disputes, administrative regulations, the False Claims Act, information privacy and Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act laws, mental health parity laws, and consumer protection laws. In addition, Health Plans indemnifies the Medical Groups against various claims, including professional liability claims.

Health Plans and Hospitals records reserves for legal proceedings and regulatory matters where available information indicates that at the date of the combined financial statements a loss is probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. While such reserves reflect management's best estimate of the probable loss for such matters, Health Plans and Hospitals' recorded amounts may differ materially from the actual amount of any such losses.

In the opinion of management, based upon current facts and circumstances, and except as stated below with respect to particular matters, the resolution of these matters is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the combined financial position or combined results of operations of Health Plans and Hospitals. The outcome of litigation and other legal and regulatory matters is inherently uncertain, however, and it is possible that one or more of the legal or regulatory matters currently pending or threatened could have a material adverse effect.

In September 2015, a lawsuit was filed seeking to have the State of California impose the gross premiums tax on Health Plan, Inc. In March 2020, Health Plan, Inc. obtained a favorable summary judgment decision at the trial court. Plaintiff has appealed this decision. In the opinion of management, strong defenses exist regarding this claim. However, an unfavorable outcome could have a material adverse effect. No reserves have been provided related to this lawsuit.

Pursuant to civil subpoenas, Health Plans and Hospitals has provided documents and information to the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and Department of Health and Human Services – Office of Inspector General relating to Medicare Part C risk adjustment practices, policies, and programs. On July 27, 2021, the Civil Division of the DOJ filed a notice indicating its intervention in certain aspects of lawsuits previously filed under seal against several Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Program entities. On October 25, 2021, the DOJ filed its complaint in intervention against those entities. The defendant entities intend to vigorously defend the case, but can provide no assurance as to the outcome of the litigation. No reserves have been provided related to this matter; however, an unfavorable outcome in the litigation could have a material adverse effect.

Notes to Combined Financial Statements
For the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

On September 17, 2019, the DEA served administrative inspection warrants at eight Health Plans and Hospitals pharmacies in six states, as part of a broader investigation by the DOJ into Health Plans' and Hospitals' controlled substance prescribing practices, policies, and controls. Health Plans and Hospitals provided documents and information to the DEA and DOJ related to this matter and consider the investigation closed. On January 11, 2022, a False Claims Act lawsuit that includes allegations regarding opioid prescribing and that was filed under seal against several Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Program entities was unsealed. The DOJ, the several states named as plaintiffs, and the District of Columbia declined to intervene in the case. Relators' counsel filed a motion to withdraw, which was granted on February 10, 2022. If the litigation proceeds, the defendant entities intend to vigorously defend the case, but can provide no assurance as to the outcome of the litigation. No reserves have been provided related to these matters.

Additional Information (Unaudited):

Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc., Kaiser Health Plan Asset Management, Inc., Kaiser Foundation Hospitals and Kaiser Hospitals Asset Management, Inc. (Credit Group)

KAISER FOUNDATION HEALTH PLAN, INC., KAISER HEALTH PLAN ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC., KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITALS AND KAISER HOSPITALS ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC. (CREDIT GROUP)⁽¹⁾

Combined Balance Sheets

March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021

(In millions)

Assets	 2022		2021
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 475	\$	197
Current investments	4,461		4,548
Securities lending collateral	790		777
Broker receivables	521		205
Accounts receivable – net	3,180		2,504
Due from affiliated organizations	1,930		2,108
Inventories – net and other current assets	 1,902		1,762
Total current assets	13,259		12,101
Noncurrent investments	44,329		46,381
Land, buildings, equipment, and software – net	25,596		25,570
Pension and other retirement benefits	1,741		1,913
Operating lease right-of-use assets	997		958
Investments in subsidiaries	2,139		2,390
Noncurrent portion of due from affiliated organizations	4,612		4,587
Other long-term assets	 380		384
Total assets	\$ 93,053	\$ _	94,284
Liabilities and Net Worth			
Current liabilities:		_	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 4,313	\$	4,237
Medical claims payable	2,409		2,368
Due to associated medical groups	1,285		1,220
Payroll and related charges	1,911		2,315
Securities lending payable	790		777
Broker payables	388		574
Other current debt Other current liabilities	2,031		1,159
	 2,468		2,378
Total current liabilities	15,595		15,028
Noncurrent portion of due to affiliated organizations	1,866		1,865
Long-term debt	10,630		11,528
Physicians' retirement plan liability	11,679		11,506
Operating lease liabilities	836		793
Other long-term liabilities	 2,310		2,428
Total liabilities	42,916		43,148
Net worth	 50,137		51,136
Total liabilities and net worth	\$ 93,053	= \$ =	94,284

⁽¹⁾ Entities which are obligated to make payments under various debt and guarantee agreements.

Certain reclassifications have been made in the 2021 statement to conform to the 2022 presentation.

KAISER FOUNDATION HEALTH PLAN, INC., KAISER HEALTH PLAN ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC., KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITALS AND KAISER HOSPITALS ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC.

(Credit Group)⁽¹⁾

Combined Statements of Operations and Changes in Net Worth

Three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

(In millions)

	2022			2021	
Revenues:					
Members' dues	\$	11,986	\$	11,792	
Contract revenue from affiliated Health Plans		785		786	
Medicare		5,018		4,491	
Copays, deductibles, and other		1,660		1,522	
Total operating revenues		19,449		18,591	
Expenses:					
Medical services		8,719		8,064	
Hospital services		6,445		5,788	
Outpatient pharmacy and optical services		1,876		1,735	
Other benefit costs		1,667		1,301	
Total medical and hospital services		18,707		16,888	
Health Plan administration		722		785	
Total operating expenses		19,429		17,673	
Income before equity in net income of subsidiaries		20		918	
Equity in net income (loss) of subsidiaries		(254)		184	
Operating income (loss)		(234)		1,102	
Other income and expense:					
Investment income (loss) – net		(893)		754	
Interest expense and other income (expense) – net		154		167	
Total other income and expense		(739)		921	
Net income (loss)		(973)		2,023	
Change in pension and other retirement plans		162		157	
Change in net unrealized gains on investments		(187)		(443)	
Change in due from affiliated organizations		_		(25)	
Other		(1)		(5)	
Change in net worth		(999)		1,707	
Net worth at beginning of year		51,136		35,653	
Net worth at end of period	\$	50,137	\$ <u> </u>	37,360	

 $^{^{(1)}}$ Entities which are obligated to make payments under various debt and guarantee agreements.

KAISER FOUNDATION HEALTH PLAN, INC., KAISER HEALTH PLAN ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC., KAISER FOUNDATION HOSPITALS AND KAISER HOSPITALS ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC.

(Credit Group)⁽¹⁾

Combined Statements of Cash Flows

Three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

(In millions)

	_	2022		2021	
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Net income (loss)	\$	(973)	\$	2,024	
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by					
operating activities:					
Depreciation and software amortization		629		618	
Other amortization		43		41	
Loss (gain) recognized on investments – net		968		(595)	
Loss on land, buildings, equipment, and software – net		3		6	
Releases of restricted donations		(3)		(5)	
Changes in assets and liabilities:		(070)		(550)	
Accounts receivable – net		(676)		(556)	
Investments in subsidiaries		251 171		(153)	
Due from affiliated organizations Other assets		(202)		(173) (294)	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		158		(144)	
Medical claims payable		41		(3)	
Due to associated medical groups		66		64	
Payroll and related charges		(404)		(474)	
Pension and other retirement plans		299		137	
Physicians' retirement plan liability		208		230	
Other liabilities		(5)		98	
Net cash provided by operating activities		574		821	
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Additions to land, buildings, equipment, and software		(748)		(698)	
Proceeds from investments		11,489		8,216	
Investment purchases		(10,492)		(7,937)	
Increase in securities lending collateral		(13)		(191)	
Broker receivables / payables		(502)		(580)	
Affiliated receivable – net				79	
Other investing	_	(46)		195	
Net cash used in investing activities		(312)	_	(916)	
Cash flows from financing activities:					
Issuance of debt		1,088		266	
Prepayment and repayment of debt		(1,086)		(266)	
Increase in securities lending payable		13		191	
Other financing	_	1	_	(1)	
Net cash provided by financing activities	_	16	_	190	
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		278		95	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	_	197	_	275	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$	475	\$	370	
Supplemental cash flows disclosure:	_				
Cash paid for interest – net of capitalized amounts	\$	21	\$	4	
Noncash change in due from Health Plans	\$	_	\$	(25)	
				• •	

⁽¹⁾ Entities which are obligated to make payments under various debt and guarantee agreements.

Certain reclassifications have been made in the 2021 statement to conform to the 2022 presentation.