

# CITY OF TALLAHASSEE

# ANNUAL REPORT TO BONDHOLDERS

*For the Fiscal Year Ended  
September 30, 2020*

March 2021

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# City of Tallahassee

## Elected Officials

**John E. Dailey**  
MAYOR

**Jeremy Matlow**  
MAYOR PRO TEM - COMMISSIONER

**Dianne Williams-Cox**  
COMMISSIONER

**Jacqueline “Jack” Porter**  
COMMISSIONER

**Curtis Richardson**  
COMMISSIONER

## Administration

**Reese Goad**  
CITY MANAGER

**Jim Cooke**  
CITY TREASURER-CLERK

**Cassandra Jackson**  
CITY ATTORNEY

**Dennis Sutton**  
CITY AUDITOR/INSPECTOR GENERAL

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## PURPOSE OF THE ANNUAL REPORT TO BONDHOLDERS

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 Annual Report to Bondholders has been prepared by the City of Tallahassee to provide information concerning the City, its financial operations and its indebtedness. This information is made available to current security holders and potential purchasers of securities in the secondary market, dealers, security analysts, rating agencies, Nationally Recognized Municipal Securities Information Repositories (NRMSIRs), and other interested parties. The City of Tallahassee has selected DAC as the City's disclosure/dissemination agent. This FY 2020 Annual Report to Bondholders is available on the City's website at [www.tal.gov](http://www.tal.gov), and can also be found on the DAC website at [www.dacbond.com](http://www.dacbond.com) and on [www.tallahasseebonds.com](http://www.tallahasseebonds.com). The DAC website also hosts related City documents, including official statements for outstanding debt.

In addition to this Report, each fiscal year the City of Tallahassee prepares a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR), which includes audited financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. This document is available from the City upon request. The CAFR is also hosted on the City's website as well as on the DAC site. The current external auditor for the City is Moore Stephens Lovelace, P.A., Tallahassee, Florida.

In compliance with SEC rule 15c2-12, the City has entered into undertakings to provide secondary market information in connection with the following bond issues:

- \$27,320,000 Capital Bonds, Series 2018, dated July 10, 2018;
- \$40,225,000 Capital Bonds, Series 2014, dated June 12, 2014;
- \$49,165,000 Capital Bonds, Series 2012, dated November 27, 2012;
- \$26,975,000 Capital Bonds, Series 2009, dated April 24, 2009;
- \$7,310,000 Public Improvement Revenue Note, Series 2020, dated October 1, 2020;
- \$7,994,600 Transportation Improvement Bond, Series 2019, dated May 10, 2019;
- \$80,195,000 Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2020, dated August 6, 2020;
- \$104,975,000 Energy System Revenue Bonds, Series 2018, dated February 27, 2018;
- \$147,295,000 Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2017, dated July 20, 2017;
- \$94,615,000 Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2015, dated August 11, 2015;
- \$122,280,000 Energy System Revenue Bonds, Series 2010B, dated November 22, 2010;
- \$14,875,000 Consolidated Utility Systems Refunding Bonds, Series 2020, dated August 6, 2020;
- \$45,385,000 Consolidated Utility Systems Revenue Bonds, Series 2018, dated June 12, 2018;
- \$115,060,000 Consolidated Utility Systems Refunding Bonds, Series 2017, dated November 29, 2017;
- \$44,255,000 Consolidated Utility Systems Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2015, dated September 30, 2015; and
- \$117,015,000 Consolidated Utility Systems Revenue Bonds, Series 2010A, dated September 21, 2010.

The release of this report in conjunction with the City's CAFR satisfies, in the City's opinion, the requirements for annual disclosure as set forth in the undertakings. The City is committed to fulfilling its disclosure obligations, as now or as may hereafter be defined by the SEC. While the City is committed to the release of secondary market information necessary to evaluate the City's credit, the City is making no on-going commitment to the publication and release of future Reports to Bondholders and in the future its disclosure obligations may be met through supplements or enhancements to its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report or through the release of other documents.

The City has not undertaken an independent review or investigation to determine the accuracy of information that has been obtained from other sources. Certain information presented herein has been obtained from sources that are believed by the City to be reliable, but neither the City nor the elected or appointed officials make any representations or warranties with respect to the accuracy or completeness of that information.

Additionally, to the extent that certain portions of the Annual Report constitute summaries of documents, reports, resolutions, or other agreements relating to the operations or outstanding debt of the City, this Report is qualified by reference to each such document, report, resolution, or agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Office of the City Treasurer-Clerk. The Report contains certain capitalized undefined terms. Such terms are defined in the resolutions of the City authorizing the issuance of the respective bonds of the City.

The City encourages readers of the report to provide suggestions that will improve the readability or usefulness of the report. Questions concerning the information contained herein or suggestions should be directed to:

Office of the City Treasurer-Clerk  
City of Tallahassee  
300 South Adams Street, Box A-32  
Tallahassee, Florida 32301-1731  
(850) 891-8130; FAX (850) 891-8389  
treasury@talgov.com

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## OVERVIEW

The City's Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report to Bondholders is designed to provide a reader, with no prior background, general information regarding the City and its debt as of September 30, 2020.

### Borrowing in Fiscal Year 2020

On August 6, 2020, the City issued \$80,195,000 in Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2020, to refinance the outstanding 2010 Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds, 2010A Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds and 2010C Energy System Revenue Bonds. Also on August 6, 2020, the City issued \$14,875,000 in Consolidated Utility Systems Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2020, to refinance the outstanding 2010B Consolidated Utility Systems Revenue Bonds. In addition, on October 1, 2020, the City issued \$7,310,000 in a Public Improvement Revenue Note, Series 2020, to refinance the purchase of the Northwood Centre property on which the City will construct a new Police Station and other amenities. The Public Improvement Revenue Note, Series 2020, is a taxable obligation of the City.

### Ratings

In 2015, the City decided to have each of its bond programs rated by only two credit ratings agencies rather than three. The rating from Moody's for the Consolidated Utility Systems Bonds and the rating from Fitch for the Energy System Bonds, respectively, only apply to bonds issued before 2015.

Tallahassee's bond ratings are summarized as follows:

	Moody's Investors Service, Inc.	Standard & Poor's Rating Services	Fitch Ratings, Inc.
Capital Bonds	Aa2	NR	AA+
Consolidated Utility Systems Bonds	Aa1	AA	AA+
Energy System Bonds	Aa3	AA	AA

### Significant Revenue Factors

Funding for the City's governmental activities comes from property taxes and a limited number of other taxes as authorized by the State Legislature (sales, gasoline, utility services, and telecommunications) and other fees to recover the costs of services provided. Revenue is also received from state-shared revenues and grants from state and federal governments.

Revenues for the business-type activities and certain governmental activities (permitting, recreational programs, etc.) come from user fees or service charges. The consumption of the City's utilities is impacted by local weather patterns and the growth of new homes and businesses in the market. Beginning in March 2020, it has also been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. In recent years, there has been a decreasing consumption trend per capita in all of the utilities due mainly to the City's demand side management programs. The resulting slower growth in demand has allowed the City to defer adding generating capacity for its electric utility. The cost of fuel is recovered from customers through cost recovery adjustments that are not part of base rates to customers. The Electric Fund maintains a reserve account that has been used in the past to reduce the impact to electric customers of steep increases in the market price of fuel. The balance in this fund as of September 30, 2020 was approximately \$91.2 million.

## Pension

Based on the City's most recent actuarial report, dated October 1, 2020, the City of Tallahassee Pension Plan had a funded ratio of 87.1% at September 30, 2020. Additional information on the City's Pension Plan can be found in the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

## Rate Increases

City ordinance provides for automatic rate adjustments for each of the utilities effective October 1 of each year equal to the 12-month increase in the Consumer Price Index. Effective October 1, 2020, base rates for electricity, natural gas, water and sewer services increased by 1.5%. Pursuant to a rate study, water and sewer rates were increased in January 2018 with increases also implemented on January 1, 2019 and January 1, 2020.

## Ad-Valorem Millage Rate

Property taxes can significantly impact the citizen's perception of economic success. The City's FY 2020 millage rate of 4.1000 mills is lower than all of the comparable cities listed below. However, not all of the comparable cities have implemented a separate fire services fee to cover the cost of fire protection as the City of Tallahassee has done.

<u>MILLAGE RATES</u>					
	<b>2020</b>				
<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>
Miami	498,349	7.65	7.59	7.59	7.57
Tampa	393,289	5.73	6.21	6.21	6.21
St. Petersburg	271,044	6.77	6.76	6.76	6.76
Orlando	299,226	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65
<b>Tallahassee</b>	<b>198,627</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>4.10</b>
Port St. Lucie	202,914	5.28	5.18	5.08	5.05
Fort Lauderdale	189,321	4.12	4.12	4.12	4.12
Gainesville	134,986	4.51	4.75	4.75	5.30
Lakeland	109,238	5.56	5.56	5.46	5.46

Jacksonville was not included in the table since it is a consolidated city/county with varying millage rates for different sections of the county. The above does not include voted debt service millage of 1.02 for Port St. Lucie. Population data is based upon April 1, 2020 estimates from the State of Florida, Office of Economic and Demographic Research.



## Property Tax Revenues

Property taxes are expected to provide 30.8% of General Fund revenues (including transfers) in FY 2021. A constitutional amendment approved in January 2008 provided for an increase in the homestead exemption, a cap of 10% on increases in the assessment of non-homesteaded properties and portability of the homestead exemption for those individuals moving within the state. To partially compensate for the decrease in property values, the millage rate for FY 2010 was increased from 3.21 mills to 3.70 mills. The City Commission maintained the millage rate at 3.700 mills from FY 2010 through FY 2015. In FY 2016, the millage rate was increased to 4.20 mills, but was decreased to 4.10 mills for FY 2017, where the rate has remained through FY 2020. Taxable values have increased moderately (between 3% and 6% annually) after stabilizing in FY 2014, as shown in the table below.

### Property Tax Levies and Collections (in 000s of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total Market	Taxable Assessed	Levy	Collection	Percentage <sup>(1)</sup>
	Valuation	Valuation			
2011	17,337,336	9,671,794	35,918	34,320	96%
2012	17,095,072	9,260,104	34,707	33,126	95%
2013	16,163,157	8,798,227	32,648	31,513	97%
2014	16,160,618	8,818,106	32,673	31,524	96%
2015	16,944,644	9,226,228	34,392	32,938	96%
2016	17,451,681	9,594,506	40,352	38,887	96%
2017	17,972,266	9,965,230	40,857	39,699	97%
2018	18,540,283	10,466,855	42,975	41,482	97%
2019	19,628,202	11,144,101	45,858	44,032	96%
2020	20,668,777	11,923,851	49,015	47,061	96%

(1) Florida Statutes provide for a discount of up to 4% for early payment of ad-valorem taxes. All unpaid taxes become delinquent on April 1, and are sold at auction on June 1 of each year as tax certificates. The City, after all tax certificates are sold, has fully collected all ad-valorem tax revenues.

## General Fund Transfers

After being unchanged since FY 2005, the methodology for calculating transfers was changed by the City Commission for FY 2012. The new methodology calculates a three-year average of retail revenues and then multiplies this average by 6.99% to arrive at the transfer amount. The revised methodology was applied to transfers from the electric, gas, water, wastewater, and solid waste utilities. The electric transfer was changed for FY 2013 to a fixed amount of \$23.9 million and is adjusted annually by the change in the consumer price index. The base transfer was increased by \$3.9 million in FY 2015. The methodology for the other transfers has not been changed since FY 2012.

The table below provides the transfer amounts (in dollars) to the General Fund from the various utility systems over the past five years.

<b>General Fund for Various Utility Systems (000's of dollars)</b>				
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Electric</b>	<b>Gas</b>	<b>Water &amp; Sewer</b>	<b>Solid Waste</b>
2016	28,801,313	2,801,441	7,993,502	1,817,851
2017	29,060,525	2,826,654	8,065,443	1,817,851
2018	29,787,038	2,897,320	8,267,079	1,880,067
2019	30,501,927	2,966,856	8,465,489	1,925,189
2020	31,081,464	3,023,226	8,626,333	1,961,768

### **FY 2021 Capital Budget**

The City's FY 2021 Capital Budget is appropriated at \$151.6 million, with \$28.9 million budgeted in the General Government Funds and \$122.7 million in the Enterprise and other funds. The City's five-year Capital Improvement Plan (2021 – 2025) totals \$878 million, with appropriations made on an annual basis.

Significant projects planned in the five-year Capital Improvement Plan in various enterprise funds include the construction of a Quick Turn Around (QTA) Service Facility and Parking Garage (\$43.6 million), Taxiway Rehabilitation (\$25.2 million), and an International Passenger Processing Facility (\$27.1 million) at Tallahassee International Airport; distribution, transmission and substation improvements for the electric system (\$140.7 million); rehabilitation or replacement of sewer collection and treatment infrastructure to extend its expected life and reduce stormwater infiltration and inflow (\$94.2 million); water system distribution improvements (\$55.8 million); and various stormwater improvements (\$16.5 million).

General government projects in the five-year plan include a new Police Station (\$42.1 million), and the construction of a new Senior Center (\$17.2 million) and a new Recreation Center (\$4.0 million) in the eastern or northeastern section of the City. Other projects include the construction of a new Fire Station (\$4.4 million), streetscape improvements near C.K. Steele Plaza downtown (\$11.3 million), construction of Phase IV improvements for FAMU Way (\$5.9 million), improvements on Zillah Street (\$3.4 million), reconstruction of a quarter mile of Railroad Avenue (\$2.3 million) and other street and sidewalk improvements (\$30.5 million).

### **Economic and other Factors that may Impact the City's Financial Position**

The presence of two state universities, a community college and the state government provide a stabilizing influence on the City of Tallahassee's financial position. Unemployment increased beginning in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic but has decreased from the levels in the Spring. Leon County's unemployment has consistently been lower than both the state and national levels, and that was the case again in 2020.

As with any capital city, the health of the state government will continue to have a substantial impact on the economic or financial health of the City of Tallahassee. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has reduced the state government's sales tax revenues since March 2020, but the decline has not been as drastic as originally feared. The City continues to monitor other state and local revenue streams, such as the Communication Services Tax, and contracts lobbying services to advocate for its financial interest at both the state and federal level. Additionally, the City is deliberate in seeking out state and federal grant opportunities to support the services it provides to its citizens.

Alongside the state workforce, Tallahassee's institutions of higher learning continue to be major economic drivers in the community. Ongoing partnership with these institutions represents significant economic and development opportunities for the City. Most recently, increased partnership between the universities and the City have helped attract companies to relocate to Tallahassee, especially those companies that are interested in the research being performed by Florida State University's National High Magnetic Field Laboratory. Furthermore, while the cost of college education has come under increased scrutiny in the past couple of years, tuition at the state universities remains affordable when compared to public universities in other states.

The City is actively involved in recruiting new businesses and employers to the area by providing a number of incentives and funding for eligible businesses as well as planning tools designed to promote economic development. This strategy has been successful in attracting new businesses as well as helping existing businesses remain in the City. In Innovation Park, Danfoss Turbocor announced the construction of a new manufacturing facility that is expected to create 240 new jobs. Another sign of economic development is the number of new developments that have been completed or are under construction throughout the City. The Cascades Project, a mixed-use development adjacent to Cascades Park downtown, is well underway with an expected completion date for Phase I in the first half of 2021, including a new hotel, 161 apartments and office space. There will be a second phase featuring townhomes, 100 apartments and 40,000 square feet of office space to be completed in 2022. Another downtown redevelopment project, 4Forty North Apartments, will feature 231 apartments, 17 townhouses and 15,000 square feet of retail space, expected to be completed in 2023. The Canopy Project, a mixed-use development of 505 acres, part of the Welaunee property in the City's northeast section, will feature hundreds of new single-family homes, and there are various commercial and residential developments around the universities. New subdivisions continue their construction of single family homes in the City's northeast, northwest and east sectors as well as on the south side. Construction of new apartment complexes is planned or underway in Midtown, downtown and on the west, southeast and south sides, with new condominium units planned in the western and eastern parts of the community.

## **Electronic Dissemination of Information**

As part of its continuing effort to efficiently provide continuing disclosure information to investors and other users, the City of Tallahassee makes use of electronic methods for dissemination of information. Information is available at several locations, including the City's website, [www.talgov.com](http://www.talgov.com), an investor relations website, [www.tallahassee.bonds](http://www.tallahassee.bonds), and the website of DAC, [www.dacbond.com](http://www.dacbond.com).

The September 30, 2020 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR), which includes audited financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, is available on the City's website. The website also has other useful information available, including the City's budget for FY 2021.

## **DAC**

The DAC website hosts a variety of debt information. DAC acts as a disclosure dissemination agent for issuers of municipal bonds by electronically posting information on behalf of issuers. Investors and others may access disclosure on any municipal bond in the DAC System free of charge by registering for a password. In addition to the City's FY 2019 Annual Report to Bondholders, annual reports from the past several years are available on the DAC site. Official statements for each of the outstanding issues summarized in this annual report are also posted, as are several CAFRs from recent years.

If you are new to the DAC System, please click *Register* in the "DAC for Investors" section on the home page, complete the registration form and submit. You can set Event Filters for your account by logging into the DAC System and clicking the *Profile* icon to receive email notification whenever

something new is filed by the City. You may search by CUSIP number, obligor, issuer, issue description, bond type, city and state, county, and state, or by state only.

### **Bondlink**

In 2017, the City engaged Bondlink to provide an additional website for the City's investor relations, [www.tallahasseebonds.com](http://www.tallahasseebonds.com). The new website is designed to increase transparency and drive more traffic to the website and expand our investor base with both institutions and retail buyers, ultimately lowering the City's financing costs.

### **Contact**

You may contact the Office of the City Treasurer-Clerk at the address and phone number below:

Office of the City Treasurer-Clerk  
City of Tallahassee  
300 South Adams Street, Box A-32  
Tallahassee, Florida 32301-1731  
(850) 891-8130; FAX (850) 891-8389

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# THE CITY OF TALLAHASSEE

## General

The City of Tallahassee (hereinafter referred to as “Tallahassee” or the “City”) was established in 1825 following a decision by the Legislature to locate the capital of the new Florida Territory midway between the population centers of St. Augustine and Pensacola. The capital city of Florida, Tallahassee is located in the north central portion (the panhandle or the big bend area) of Florida, midway between Jacksonville and Pensacola. The Georgia state line is less than 20 miles to the north, and the Gulf of Mexico is 25 miles to the south at St. Marks, Florida on Apalachee Bay. The City covers an area of 104.49 square miles.

Since 1919, when the State Legislature passed the Charter Act, the City has been governed by a modified Commission-Manager form of government with five Commissioners, each selected at-large for four-year, overlapping terms. Until 1996, when the Charter was amended to provide for direct election of a Mayor with four Commissioners, the position of Mayor rotated annually among the Commissioners. The City Manager, the City Treasurer-Clerk, the City Auditor, and the City Attorney are appointed by the City Commission. Collectively, the appointed officials are responsible for all administrative functions of the government, with most of the administrative and operations functions falling under the purview of the City Manager. The remaining administrative functions are the responsibility of the other appointed officials as indicated by their titles.

Tallahassee, the county seat, is the only incorporated municipality in Leon County, Florida (the “County”), and is located approximately in the center of the County. With an estimated 2020 population of 198,627, Tallahassee is the largest city in the Tallahassee Metropolitan Statistical Area (“MSA”), which consists of Leon, Gadsden, Jefferson, and Wakulla counties.

The City of Tallahassee is a full-service city providing citizens with a full complement of municipal services, including public safety (fire and police), construction and maintenance of streets and sidewalks, stormwater management, recreation, planning and zoning and general administrative services. The City owns and operates five utilities, including an electric generation, transmission and distribution system serving an average of 124,527 customers in the City and the adjacent urban area during FY 2020; a natural gas distribution system serving 32,975 customers; a water production and distribution system serving 87,001 metered water customers within the corporate City limits and the adjacent urban areas; a sewage collection and treatment system serving 74,977 customers, principally within the City limits; and a stormwater drainage utility system serving the area within the corporate City limits serving 82,087 customers. Additional enterprise activities owned and operated by the City include the Tallahassee International Airport and a public transit system.

The Tallahassee economy has grown moderately over the past several years, with increasing elements of diversification. The COVID-19 pandemic that spread to the City in March 2020, has not had a significant negative impact upon the City’s economy to date, though there is higher unemployment and more restaurants have closed than would otherwise be expected to do so. The major economic factor historically has been the State government. However, the City also serves as an educational center, with three institutions of higher learning, and as the financial, trade and health center for a surrounding 13-county geographic region with a population of over 575,000.

## Climate/Geography

Tallahassee has the mild, moist climate characteristic of the states located on the Gulf of Mexico and experiences a subtropical summer similar to the rest of Florida. However, in contrast to the Florida peninsula itself, the panhandle (which includes Tallahassee) experiences four seasons. Prevailing winds average 6.5 miles per hour. The City’s average temperature and rainfall are shown below.

## TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

Annual Average Temperature:	67.2 Degrees
Annual Average Rainfall:	63.5 Inches

Tallahassee’s rolling landscape, typical of regions further north, is unique among the major cities of Florida. Some areas of Leon County exceed elevations of 200 feet. However, south of the City, the hills yield to the terrain that is typical in the rest of Florida. The northern portion of the county consists of a thick layer of sand, silt and clay overlying limestone forms while most of the southern area is characterized by flat, sandy lowlands.

The Tallahassee-Leon County area possesses excellent wildlife reserves located in the terrain north of Tallahassee and in the Apalachicola National Forest south of Tallahassee. Numerous lakes are available for freshwater fishing, including: Lake Iamonia, Lake Jackson, Lake Miccosukee, and Lake Talquin.

### Population

The 2019 American Community Survey (the “Survey”) results show a racially diverse community, with minorities accounting for 39% of the Leon County population. The population of the City of Tallahassee is young, with a median age of 26.9 years. Tallahassee residents have historically attained a comparatively high level of education. According to the Survey, 48.2% of City residents age 25 or older have completed at least four years of college, compared to 29.9% for the State of Florida. These population characteristics largely reflect the influence of the two major universities, a large community college, State government, and the resulting high level of professional employment.

The City and Leon County have generally experienced and are expected to continue to experience a steady increase in population as depicted in the following table:

## POPULATION

TALLAHASSEE		LEON COUNTY		FLORIDA		UNITED STATES		
Year	Population	Annual Change	Population	Annual Change	Population	Annual Change	Population	Annual Change
1950	27,237 <sup>1</sup>	-	51,590 <sup>1</sup>	-	2,771,000 <sup>1</sup>	-	151,326,000 <sup>1</sup>	-
1960	48,174 <sup>1</sup>	5.9%	74,225 <sup>1</sup>	3.7%	4,952,000 <sup>1</sup>	6.0%	179,323,000 <sup>1</sup>	1.7%
1970	72,624 <sup>1</sup>	4.2%	103,047 <sup>1</sup>	3.3%	6,791,000 <sup>1</sup>	3.2%	203,304,000 <sup>1</sup>	1.3%
1980	81,548 <sup>1</sup>	1.2%	148,655 <sup>1</sup>	3.7%	9,740,000 <sup>1</sup>	3.7%	226,505,000 <sup>1</sup>	1.1%
1990	124,773 <sup>1</sup>	5.3%	192,493 <sup>1</sup>	2.9%	12,938,000 <sup>1</sup>	3.3%	248,710,000 <sup>1</sup>	1.0%
2000	150,624 <sup>1</sup>	1.9%	239,452 <sup>1</sup>	2.2%	15,982,400 <sup>1</sup>	2.1%	281,422,500 <sup>1</sup>	1.2%
2010	181,376 <sup>1</sup>	0.6%	275,487 <sup>1</sup>	1.5%	18,801,300 <sup>1</sup>	1.8%	308,745,500 <sup>1</sup>	0.9%
2020	198,627 <sup>2</sup>	0.9%	299,484 <sup>2</sup>	0.8%	21,596,100 <sup>2</sup>	1.4%	329,484,100 <sup>1</sup>	0.7%
2030	220,500 <sup>3</sup>	1.1%	327,500 <sup>2</sup>	0.9%	24,426,200 <sup>2</sup>	1.2%	355,101,000 <sup>1</sup>	0.8%
2040	235,500 <sup>3</sup>	0.7%	346,200 <sup>2</sup>	0.6%	26,428,700 <sup>2</sup>	0.8%	373,528,000 <sup>1</sup>	0.5%

Source: (1) U.S. Census Bureau  
 (2) Bureau of Economic & Business Research  
 (3) Tallahassee-Leon County Planning Department

### Employment

Tallahassee’s employment is non-agrarian in nature and heavily oriented toward governmental employment. Historically this concentration of government employment, representing 34% of all non-

agricultural employment in 2020, has helped to keep unemployment relatively low. In addition, due to government employment which calls for large numbers of professional and white-collar employees, Tallahassee and Leon County enjoy relatively high-income levels, especially when compared to surrounding counties.

Nationally, there is a trend to limit the scope and resources of government at all levels. Therefore, state government may in the future not fuel the local economy to the same extent as it has in the past. In an effort to diversify the area’s economy, the local government and the Chamber of Commerce work closely together to attract additional employers to the area and to assist the expansion of existing local industries. Since 1992 the Economic Development Council of Tallahassee-Leon County has marketed Tallahassee’s economic advantages – research and high technology, healthcare providers and human resources – focusing on companies in financial services, education, technology, light manufacturing, distribution and healthcare. In 2016, the Tallahassee-Leon County Blueprint Intergovernmental Agency, whose governing board consists of all of the elected officials of both the Tallahassee City Commission and the Leon County Commission, became the lead agency for economic development for the area, replacing the Economic Development Council. The newly created Office of Economic Vitality under Planning, Land Management and Community Enhancement (PLACE), the department that administers the workings of the Intergovernmental Agency, coordinates a variety of public and private organizations to attract and grow new businesses within Leon County.

The City’s employment base has provided its citizens with an economic environment which historically has been insulated from national economic trends. As a result, the City and Leon County have been able to maintain an unemployment rate that is often substantially below the State of Florida and United States averages as shown in the table below. Since these rates are annual averages, they are not seasonally adjusted.

**ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Leon County</u>	<u>Florida</u>	<u>United States</u>
2010	7.9%	11.1%	9.6%
2011	7.8%	10.0%	8.9%
2012	7.0%	8.5%	8.1%
2013	6.1%	7.2%	7.4%
2014	5.5%	6.3%	6.2%
2015	5.0%	5.5%	5.3%
2016	4.5%	4.8%	4.9%
2017	3.9%	4.2%	4.4%
2018	3.3%	3.6%	3.9%
2019	3.1%	3.2%	3.7%
2020	5.6%	7.6%	8.1%

Sources: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Labor Market Statistics, Data Center, Local Area Unemployment Statistics; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

The table below depicts the employment distribution within the Tallahassee MSA.

<b>EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION</b>		
	<b><u>2020</u></b>	<b><u>Percent</u></b>
State Government	43,300	24.68%
Education and Health Services	24,200	13.80%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	23,600	13.45%
Professional and Business Services	20,800	11.86%
Leisure and Hospitality	16,500	9.41%
Local Government	14,300	8.15%
Construction	8,700	4.96%
Other Services and Not Classified	8,400	4.79%
Financial Activities	7,700	4.39%
Manufacturing	3,100	1.77%
Information	2,700	1.54%
Federal Government	<u>2,100</u>	<u>1.20%</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>175,400</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Labor Market Statistics, Data Center, Current Employment Statistics

### Principal Property Taxpayers Table

The following table shows the top ten principal taxpayers in the City of Tallahassee for the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 2020.

<b>CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA PRINCIPAL TAXPAYERS Fiscal Year 2020 (in thousands)</b>			
<b>Taxpayer</b>	<b>Type of Business</b>	<b>Taxable Assessed Value</b>	<b>Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value</b>
Smith Interest General Partnership	Real Estate	\$ 158,796	1.33%
Capital Regional Medical Center	Medical	75,410	0.63%
Embarq/CenturyLink	Communications	67,160	0.56%
District Joint Venture, LLC	Real Estate	57,734	0.48%
DRA CRT Tallahassee Center, LLC	Real Estate	48,941	0.41%
Woodlands of Tallahassee, Inc.	Real Estate	48,407	0.41%
Campus Investors FSU 444	Real Estate	45,127	0.38%
AC Tallahassee, LLC	Real Estate	44,463	0.37%
Walmart Stores, Inc.	Retail	42,409	0.36%
Comcast Cablevision, Inc.	Communications	<u>41,815</u>	<u>0.35%</u>
<b>Total</b>		<b><u>\$ 630,262</u></b>	<b><u>5.28%</u></b>



## Education

The largest and oldest university in the City is Florida State University (“FSU”), which was founded in 1851 and is the home of the Florida State University Seminoles. Its undergraduate and graduate colleges, schools and divisions had an enrollment of approximately 44,000 students as of the 2020 Fall semester. FSU is a top 20 public university according to the 2021 rankings of the U.S. News and World Report and is nationally known for its outstanding programs in business, education, fine arts, law, and natural sciences. A medical school, which enrolls 476 students, was created in June 2000.

Tallahassee is also home to the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University (“FAMU”), which was founded in 1887 and is the home of the Florida A & M Rattlers. Offering extensive undergraduate and graduate courses to approximately 9,000 students, FAMU was ranked #7 among historically black colleges and universities by U.S. News and World Report. Programs offered at FAMU complement those at FSU and have received recognition in the fields of architecture, agriculture, and pharmacy. Both universities offer programs leading to doctorate degrees.

Tallahassee Community College (“TCC”) was recently named one of 10 finalists for the 2021 Aspen Prize for Community College Excellence, the nation’s signature recognition of high achievement and performance among America’s community colleges. TCC presently serves approximately 11,000 students. TCC offers the same curriculum for college transfer as that offered at the universities for the first two years. Associate degrees are awarded in over 30 fields. In addition, certain local universities have partnered with TCC to offer a small number of bachelor’s degrees that can be earned on the TCC campus. TCC currently has University Partnerships with Flagler College Tallahassee and Thomas University at TCC.

Enrollment at the universities and the community college is shown in the following table:

<b>Students Enrolled in Tallahassee Area Universities and the Community College</b>				
<b><u>Year</u></b>	<b><u>FSU</u></b>	<b><u>FAMU</u></b>	<b><u>TCC</u></b>	<b><u>Total</u></b>
2011	41,710	13,207	15,338	70,255
2012	41,301	12,051	14,613	67,965
2013	41,477	10,738	13,634	65,849
2014	41,773	10,233	13,045	65,051
2015	41,473	9,920	12,557	63,950
2016	41,867	9,614	12,500	63,981
2017	41,900	9,909	12,400	64,209
2018	41,717	10,021	12,174	63,912
2019	42,876	9,626	12,134	64,636
2020	43,953	9,184	11,250	64,387

Source: All figures are for Fall semesters. Information provided by the Registrar for each respective institution.

## Medical Facilities

Tallahassee also provides Northwest Florida and South Georgia with extensive medical facilities. There are currently two full service acute care facilities: Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare, Inc. (“TMH”), a 772-bed hospital, and Capital Regional Medical Center (“CRMC”), a 266-bed hospital. Founded in 1949, TMH is the largest general hospital in the Big Bend area of Florida and is the seventh largest hospital in Florida. TMH’s primary service area is defined as the Florida counties of Leon, Gadsden, Wakulla, and Jefferson. The secondary service area is comprised of six other adjacent Florida counties.

In addition to TMH and CRMC, medical care is provided to the regional area through outside public and private facilities, including a number of skilled nursing, convalescent and extended care facilities, and a new Veterans Administration outpatient health care center.

### **Annexation - Process and History**

The City of Tallahassee has had a long history of annexation activity as a means of achieving growth. During its first 150 years, Tallahassee expanded from one-quarter of a square mile in size to 28.18 square miles in 1980. During the last 39 years, the City has made several annexations, both of developed and undeveloped parcels, to ensure its economic stability and better manage the developing urban area. Fourteen of these annexations were passed through a double referendum as set forth by Florida law, requiring passage by the majority of the City residents and the residents in the affected area. Since 1985, virtually all of the City's annexations occurred when all of the property owners in the affected areas requested incorporation of their property into the City. Since 1980 these annexed areas have added 76.31 square miles to the City, swelling its size to 104.49 square miles.

### **Comprehensive Plan**

In 1985, the Florida Legislature passed the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act (the "Planning Act"). This Act required all local governments to develop comprehensive plans designed to plan for and control the impact of growth. As applied to the City, the local plan includes the following elements:

- Future Land Use;
- Transportation;
- Utilities (except electric);
- Economic Development;
- Housing;
- Historic Preservation;
- Conservation;
- Recreation and Open Space;
- Intergovernmental Coordination; and
- Capital Improvements.

All local governmental plans must be fundable, implementable, and consistent with State and regional plans. They must discuss existing facilities, adopt levels of service to be provided and project future demands. The plans have the force of law (mandated by State statute and adopted by local ordinance) and are implemented through local development regulations, local activities and programs, and intergovernmental agreements.

The City originally adopted its Comprehensive Plan (the "Plan") on July 16, 1990. As required by the Act, the Plan was submitted to the State of Florida Department of Community Affairs (the "Department") for consistency review with the State and regional plans and to ensure compliance with all aspects of the Act and adopted rules of the Department. Additionally, pursuant to Section 163.3191, Florida Statutes, "each local government shall adopt an evaluation and appraisal report (EAR) once every seven years assessing the progress in implementing the local government comprehensive plan." The last EAR for the City and the County was submitted and approved in 2007. Effective beginning in 2011, local governments no longer need to submit evaluation and appraisal reports to the Department for a sufficiency determination. At least every seven years, pursuant to Rule Chapter 73C-49, Florida Administrative Code, the local government determines whether the need exists to amend the comprehensive plan to reflect changes in state requirements since the last time the comprehensive plan was updated.

Enforcement of the Plan is achieved through three elements provided in the Planning Act: concurrency, consistency and citizen standing. The City is prohibited from issuing permits for new construction or development (residential or commercial) until the City determines that all necessary infrastructure, including utilities, is available at the appropriate levels of service, concurrent with the construction, and that the development of the facility is consistent with all elements of the Plan. The required utilities services include electric service, although it is not necessarily required that such electric service be provided by the City. This requires the City to more accurately project future needs and related capital improvements to ensure maintenance of standards set forth in the Plan.

The Act provides that all citizens are given standing in a court of law and, through appropriate judicial processes, can require the City to implement and enforce the Plan. The City may amend the Plan twice a year after conducting a public hearing and subject to approval by the Department.

### City Investment Policy

The City Treasurer-Clerk administers the City’s investment program and is responsible for ensuring the proper management, internal controls, safekeeping, and recording of all investment assets held or controlled by the City. The City has promulgated a non-pension investment policy to govern the investment of all non-pension financial assets held or controlled by the City, not otherwise classified as restricted assets requiring separate investing (the “Investment Policy”). The Investment Policy sets forth standards for investing, safekeeping and custody requirements, and reporting requirements. Individual criteria consisting of, a minimum, objectives, authorized investments and performance evaluation criteria are established on an individual basis for specialized portfolios governed under specific legal constraints. Criteria for the City’s core portfolio are also set forth in the Investment Policy. A copy of the Investment Policy may be obtained from the City Treasurer-Clerk’s Office or the City’s website.

### City Debt Management Policy

The City Treasurer-Clerk administers the City’s debt management program and is responsible for issuing the City’s bonds. The Debt Management Policy sets forth standards for the issuance and management of the City’s debt. A copy of the Debt Management Policy may be obtained from the City Treasurer-Clerk’s Office or the City’s website. The Policy provides targets for liquidity, operating margin, and debt burden for each of the City’s three debt programs: general government (capital bonds), energy system, and consolidated utility systems. There are also targets for the percentage of debt that can be in variable rate and/or rolling medium term note debt. The table below indicates the targets and actual values for the liquidity measure as of September 30, 2020:

Debt Program	Liquidity – Target	Liquidity - Actual
General Fund	Spendable General Fund Balance of 15% of General Fund Expenditures	Spendable General Fund Balance of 13.5% of General Fund Expenditures
Consolidated Utility Systems	150 days cash on hand	275 days cash on hand
Energy System	210 days cash on hand	342 days cash on hand

The following table displays the target and actual for the operating margin component as of September 30, 2020:

<b>Debt Program</b>	<b>Debt Service as % of Expenditures/Coverage Ratio-Target</b>	<b>Debt Service as % of Expenditures/Coverage Ratio-Actual</b>
General Fund	Net Debt Service to be less than 10% of General Fund Expenditures	Net Debt Service of 6.3% of General Fund Expenditures
Consolidated Utility Systems	Debt Service Coverage of 1.50X or higher	Debt Service Coverage of 2.31X
Energy System	Debt Service Coverage of 2.0X or higher	Debt Service Coverage of 2.10X

The table below shows the target and actual for the debt burden as of the end of FY 2020:

<b>Debt Program</b>	<b>Debt Burden-Target</b>	<b>Debt Burden-Actual</b>
General Fund	Debt as a % of Full Market Values less than 2%	Debt is 0.7% of Full Market Value
Consolidated Utility Systems	Debt as a % of Capital Assets less than 50%	Debt is 35.4% of Capital Assets
Energy System	Debt as a % of Capital Assets less than 60%	Debt is 60.0% of Capital Assets

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## GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT

### Capital Bonds

The City’s Capital Bonds are supported by four revenue sources: 1) the Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax, 2) the Guaranteed Entitlement Revenues, 3) the Local Communications Services Tax, and 4) the Public Service Tax. The following provides a discussion of each of these revenues.

**Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax:** The State of Florida levies and collects a sales tax on, among other things, the sales price of each item or article of tangible personal property sold at retail in the State of Florida, subject to certain exceptions and dealer allowances. In 1982, the Florida legislature created the Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax Program (the “Half-Cent Sales Tax Program”) which distributes sales tax revenue and money from the State’s General Revenue Fund to counties and municipalities that meet strict eligibility requirements. In 1982, when the Half-Cent Sales Tax Program was created, the general rate of sales tax in the State was increased from 4% to 5%, and one-half of the fifth cent was devoted to the program, thus giving rise to the name “Half-Cent Sales Tax.” Although the amount of sales tax revenue deposited into the Half-Cent Sales Tax Program is no longer one-half cent on every dollar of the sales price of an item subject to sales tax, the name “Half-Cent Sales Tax” has continued to be utilized.

Effective July 1, 2004, the proportion of sales tax revenues deposited in the Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax Trust Fund in the State Treasury (the “Trust Fund”) was reduced to 8.714% of the sales tax remitted to the State of Florida by each sales tax dealer located within a particular county (the “Half-Cent Sales Tax Revenues”). Such proportion of the Half-Cent Sales Tax Revenues is deposited in the Trust Fund and is earmarked for distribution to the governing body of each county and each participating municipality within that county pursuant to a distribution formula. The Half-Cent Sales Tax Revenues are distributed from the Trust Fund on a monthly basis to participating units of local government in accordance with Part VI, Chapter 218, Florida Statutes (the “Sales Tax Act”). The general rate of sales tax in the State is currently 6%.

The amount of Half-Cent Sales Tax Revenues distributed to the City varies due to changes in sales within Leon County, as well as changes in the relative population of Leon County and the City.

In order to be eligible to receive distributions of the Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax, each participating county and eligible municipalities must satisfy the conditions for eligibility for distribution of certain revenue-sharing monies pursuant to Section 218.23, Florida Statutes. Failure by the City to meet these eligibility requirements would result in the deposit of the City’s share of the Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax into the General Fund of the State for the 12-month period following the determination of noncompliance. Historically, the City has consistently complied with all the requirements for participation in the Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax distribution as set forth in Chapter 218, Florida Statutes.

The Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax collected within a county is distributed to each participating county and municipality in accordance with the formula set forth in Section 218.62, Florida Statutes. The distribution is as follows:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{County’s share} & & \text{unincorporated} \\
 \text{(percentage of total Local} & = & \text{area population} \\
 \text{Government Half-Cent} & & \text{total county} \\
 \text{Sales Tax receipts)} & & \text{population} \\
 & & \text{+ } \frac{2}{3} \text{ incorporated} \\
 & & \text{area population} \\
 & & \text{+ } \frac{2}{3} \text{ incorporated} \\
 & & \text{area population}
 \end{array}$$

Continuation of the distribution is as follows:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Municipality's share} \\ \text{(percentage of total Local} \\ \text{Government Half-Cent} \\ \text{Sales Tax receipts)} \end{array} = \frac{\text{municipality population}}{\text{total county population} + \frac{2}{3} \text{ incorporated area population}}$$

As used in the above formula, “population” means the latest official state estimate of population certified pursuant to Section 186.901, Florida Statutes, prior to the beginning of the local government fiscal year. Revenues are distributed on a monthly basis to eligible cities and counties. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the City received 45.7% of the Half-Cent Sales Tax Revenues distributed within Leon County.

**Guaranteed Entitlement Revenues:** The definition of Guaranteed Entitlement, as it applies to Florida municipalities, was amended in 2003 and is currently defined in the Florida Revenue Sharing Act of 1972, which is contained in Chapter 218, Part II, Florida Statutes (the “Revenue Sharing Act”) to mean the amount of revenue which must be shared with an eligible unit of local government so that no eligible municipality will receive less funds from the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Municipalities established by the Revenue Sharing Act in any State fiscal year, to the extent available, than the amount received by that municipality in the aggregate from certain State taxes in the 1971 - 1972 fiscal years.

The guaranteed entitlement portion of State revenue sharing which accrues annually to the City totals \$1,251,000, and this amount is received by the City in substantially equal monthly payments.

**Local Communications Services Tax:** The City levies a Local Communications Services Tax pursuant to Chapter 202, Florida Statutes. Communications services means the transmission, conveyance, or routing of voice, data, audio, video, or any other information or signals, including cable services, by or through any electronic, radio, satellite, cable, optical, microwave, or other medium or method.

Purchases by the United States Government, the State of Florida, other public bodies and any religious institution or educational institution that is exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code are exempt from the Local Communications Services Tax.

If actual revenues do not reach expectations, as measured by comparing actual revenues to previously collected revenues increased by the average five-year growth rates, Section 202.20 (2), Florida Statutes, authorizes local governments to adjust its Local Communications Services Tax. In March 2006, based upon a study that documented that the City was experiencing a revenue shortfall in Local Communications Services Tax, the City increased its rate from 5.1% to 5.37% (neither rate includes the add-on of 0.12% for permits).

Beginning July 1, 2007, a government may make an adjustment in its rate only if the Department reallocates other Local Communication Services Tax revenues away from the local government. In July of 2008, the Department determined the State had remitted more funds to the City that should have been during fiscal years 2002 - 2006. After the adjustment for such reallocation, it was determined that in 2008, the City’s Local Communication Service Tax revenues were well below expectations and another increase in rate was necessary. In October 2008, the City authorized an increase in the tax rate from 5.37% to 5.98% (none of the rates include the add-on of 0.12%).

**Public Service Tax:** The City levies a Public Service Tax pursuant to Sections 166.231 – 166.235, Florida Statutes, which authorizes any municipality within the State to levy a public service tax (the “Public Service Tax”) on the purchase of electricity, metered natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas (either metered or bottled), manufactured gas (either metered or bottled) and water services as well as any service competitive with the services specifically enumerated. The City levies its public service tax under the provisions of City Code Section 18-121. Under such provisions of the City Code, the City established

a public service tax rate of ten percent (10%) and a rate of four cents (\$0.04) per gallon on the purchase of fuel oil.

The Public Service Tax is not imposed against any fuel adjustment charge, which is defined as all increases in the cost of utility services to the ultimate customer resulting from an increase in the cost of fuel to the utility subsequent to October 1, 1973. The City Code exempts from its provisions: (i) purchases of electricity, water or gas by the United States Government, the State of Florida, or by any recognized church for use exclusively for church purposes, and (ii) with respect to 50% of the tax on purchase of electric energy for up to and not exceeding five years, certain qualified businesses located within the City's enterprise zone. The purchase of natural gas, manufactured gas or fuel oil by a public or private utility, either for resale or for use as fuel in the generation of electricity, or the purchase of fuel oil or kerosene for use as an aircraft engine fuel or propellant or for use in internal combustion engines is exempt from taxation under the Public Service Tax Law.

## Selected General Government Statistics

### *Pledged Revenues and Debt Service*

*(in 000's of dollars)*

### *City of Tallahassee, Capital Bonds*

<i>For Fiscal Years Ending September 30</i>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Communication Services Tax	\$ 7,385	\$ 7,254	\$ 7,253	\$ 7,070	\$ 7,167
Half Cent Sales Tax	10,280	10,501	10,858	11,301	10,458
Guaranteed Entitlement	1,251	1,251	1,251	1,251	1,251
Public Service Tax	<u>15,565</u>	<u>15,558</u>	<u>16,438</u>	<u>17,193</u>	<u>17,218</u>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b><u>\$34,481</u></b>	<b><u>\$34,564</u></b>	<b><u>\$35,800</u></b>	<b><u>\$36,813</u></b>	<b><u>\$36,094</u></b>
Debt Service	\$10,608	\$12,100	\$10,998	\$13,211	\$13,210
<b>Debt Service Coverage</b>	<b>3.25x</b>	<b>2.86x</b>	<b>3.26x</b>	<b>2.79x</b>	<b>2.73x</b>

**CAPITAL BONDS (GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT)  
CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA  
CONSOLIDATED DEBT SERVICE**

Bond Year Ending October 1	Total	\$27,320,000 Series 2018	\$40,225,000 Series 2014	\$49,165,000 Series 2012	\$26,975,000 Series 2009
2021	\$ 13,209,909	\$ 2,212,000	\$ 3,148,600	\$ 6,497,500	\$ 1,351,809
2022	13,207,496	2,211,000	3,147,250	6,500,000	1,349,246
2023	10,969,291	2,212,750	3,332,750	4,073,500	1,350,291
2024	10,965,602	2,212,000	3,335,000	4,068,750	1,349,852
2025	6,889,179	2,208,750	3,332,500	-	1,347,929
2026	6,897,679	2,213,000	3,335,250	-	1,349,429
2027	6,891,260	2,209,250	3,332,750	-	1,349,260
2028	6,168,805	2,207,750	3,335,000	-	626,055
2029	6,170,029	2,208,250	3,336,500	-	625,279
2030	6,171,261	2,210,500	3,337,000	-	623,761
2031	6,171,908	2,209,250	3,336,250	-	626,408
2032	5,543,500	2,209,500	3,334,000	-	-
2033	5,546,000	2,211,000	3,335,000	-	-
2034	5,542,250	2,208,500	3,333,750	-	-
2035	2,212,000	2,212,000	-	-	-
2036	2,211,000	2,211,000	-	-	-
2037	2,210,500	2,210,500	-	-	-
2038	2,210,250	2,210,250	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b><u>\$ 119,187,917</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 39,787,250</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 46,311,600</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 21,139,750</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 11,949,317</u></b>



**CAPITAL BONDS (GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT)  
CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA  
CONSOLIDATED DEBT SERVICE – PRINCIPAL OUTSTANDING**

Bond Year Ending October 1	Total	\$27,320,000 Series 2018	\$40,225,000 Series 2014	\$49,165,000 Series 2012	\$26,975,000 Series 2009
2021	\$ 9,010,000	\$ 920,000	\$ 1,545,000	\$ 5,550,000	\$ 995,000
2022	9,415,000	965,000	1,590,000	5,830,000	1,030,000
2023	7,635,000	1,015,000	1,855,000	3,695,000	1,070,000
2024	8,000,000	1,065,000	1,950,000	3,875,000	1,110,000
2025	4,310,000	1,115,000	2,045,000	-	1,150,000
2026	4,520,000	1,175,000	2,150,000	-	1,195,000
2027	4,725,000	1,230,000	2,255,000	-	1,240,000
2028	4,210,000	1,290,000	2,370,000	-	550,000
2029	4,415,000	1,355,000	2,490,000	-	570,000
2030	4,630,000	1,425,000	2,615,000	-	590,000
2031	4,855,000	1,495,000	2,745,000	-	615,000
2032	4,450,000	1,570,000	2,880,000	-	-
2033	4,675,000	1,650,000	3,025,000	-	-
2034	4,905,000	1,730,000	3,175,000	-	-
2035	1,820,000	1,820,000	-	-	-
2036	1,910,000	1,910,000	-	-	-
2037	2,005,000	2,005,000	-	-	-
2038	2,105,000	2,105,000	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b><u>\$ 87,595,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 25,840,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 32,690,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 18,950,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 10,115,000</u></b>

**\$27,320,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**Capital Bonds, Series 2018**

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Dated: July 10, 2018

**Purpose**

The Series 2018 Bonds were issued to finance various road and sidewalk improvements within the City.

**Security**

The bonds are secured by a pledge of and lien on the City's receipts from the Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax; the City's Guaranteed Entitlement Revenues; the proceeds from the City's Local Communications Services Tax; the City's Public Service Tax revenues; and earnings on the investment of all funds and accounts created under the Resolution, except the Rebate Fund and the Unrestricted Revenue Account.

**Bond Reserve**

There are no debt service reserve fund requirements.

**Form**

\$27,320,000 Serial Bonds, all fully registered, due October 1, 2038. The Bonds are book-entry-only and are not evidenced by physical bond certificates. Interest is payable semi-annually on each April 1 and October 1, commencing April 1, 2019.

**Agents**

<b>Registrar:</b>	The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., Jacksonville, Florida
<b>Paying Agent:</b>	The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., Jacksonville, Florida
<b>Bond Counsel:</b>	Bryant Miller Olive P.A., Tallahassee, Florida

**Ratings at issuance**

<b>Moody's:</b>	Aa2
<b>Fitch:</b>	AA+
<b>Standard &amp; Poor's:</b>	N/A

**Optional Redemption**

The Series 2018 Bonds maturing on or prior to October 1, 2025 are not subject to optional redemption prior to maturity. The Series 2018 Bonds maturing after October 1, 2025 are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of the City, as a whole or in part at any time (if in part, the maturities and the principal amounts to be redeemed are to be determined by the City in its sole discretion) on or after October 1, 2025 at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount of the Series 2018 Bonds to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

**\$27,320,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**CAPITAL BONDS, SERIES 2018**

***Summary of Remaining Debt Service Requirements***

<b>Bond Year</b>	<b>Interest</b>			
<b>Ending</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>October 1</b>	<b>Rate</b>			
2021	5.000%	\$ 920,000	\$ 1,292,000	\$ 2,212,000
2022	5.000%	965,000	1,246,000	2,211,000
2023	5.000%	1,015,000	1,197,750	2,212,750
2024	5.000%	1,065,000	1,147,000	2,212,000
2025	5.000%	1,115,000	1,093,750	2,208,750
2026	5.000%	1,175,000	1,038,000	2,213,000
2027	5.000%	1,230,000	979,250	2,209,250
2028	5.000%	1,290,000	917,750	2,207,750
2029	5.000%	1,355,000	853,250	2,208,250
2030	5.000%	1,425,000	785,500	2,210,500
2031	5.000%	1,495,000	714,250	2,209,250
2032	5.000%	1,570,000	639,500	2,209,500
2033	5.000%	1,650,000	561,000	2,211,000
2034	5.000%	1,730,000	478,500	2,208,500
2035	5.000%	1,820,000	392,000	2,212,000
2036	5.000%	1,910,000	301,000	2,211,000
2037	5.000%	2,005,000	205,500	2,210,500
2038	5.000%	<u>2,105,000</u>	<u>105,250</u>	<u>2,210,250</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b><u>\$ 25,840,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 13,947,250</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 39,787,250</u></b>

**\$40,225,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**Capital Bonds, Series 2014**

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Dated: June 12, 2014

**Purpose**

The Series 2014 Bonds were issued to finance the cost of construction for the City's portion of the public safety complex, a new fire station and various road and sidewalk improvements.

**Security**

The bonds are secured by a pledge of and lien on the City's receipts from the Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax; the City's Guaranteed Entitlement Revenues; the proceeds from the City's Local Communications Services Tax; the City's Public Service Tax revenues; and earnings on the investment of all funds and accounts created under the Resolution, except the Rebate Fund and the Unrestricted Revenue Account.

**Bond Reserve**

There are no debt service reserve fund requirements.

**Form**

\$40,225,000 Serial Bonds, all fully registered, due October 1, 2034. The Bonds are book-entry-only and are not evidenced by physical bond certificates. Interest is payable semi-annually on each April 1 and October 1, commencing April 1, 2015.

**Agents**

**Registrar:** US Bank, Jacksonville, Florida  
**Paying Agent:** US Bank, Jacksonville, Florida  
**Bond Counsel:** Bryant Miller Olive P.A., Tallahassee, Florida

**Ratings at issuance**

**Moody's:** Aa2  
**Fitch:** AA  
**Standard & Poor's:** N/A

**Optional Redemption**

The Series 2014 Bonds maturing on or prior to October 1, 2022 are not subject to optional redemption prior to maturity. The Series 2014 Bonds maturing after October 1, 2022 are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of the City, as a whole or in part at any time (if in part, the maturities and the principal amounts to be redeemed are to be determined by the City in its sole discretion) on or after October 1, 2022 at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount of the Series 2014 Bonds to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

**\$40,225,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**CAPITAL BONDS, SERIES 2014**

***Summary of Remaining Debt Service Requirements***

<b>Bond Year</b>	<b>Ending</b>	<b>Interest</b>			
<b>October 1</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>	
2021	3.000%	\$ 1,545,000	\$ 1,603,600	\$ 3,148,600	
2022	5.000%	1,590,000	1,557,250	3,147,250	
2023	5.000%	1,855,000	1,477,750	3,332,750	
2024	5.000%	1,950,000	1,385,000	3,335,000	
2025	5.000%	2,045,000	1,287,500	3,332,500	
2026	5.000%	2,150,000	1,185,250	3,335,250	
2027	5.000%	2,255,000	1,077,750	3,332,750	
2028	5.000%	2,370,000	965,000	3,335,000	
2029	5.000%	2,490,000	846,500	3,336,500	
2030	5.000%	2,615,000	722,000	3,337,000	
2031	5.000%	2,745,000	591,250	3,336,250	
2032	5.000%	2,880,000	454,000	3,334,000	
2033	5.000%	3,025,000	310,000	3,335,000	
2034	5.000%	<u>3,175,000</u>	<u>158,750</u>	<u>3,333,750</u>	
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b><u>\$ 32,690,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 13,621,600</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 46,311,600</u></b>	

**\$49,165,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**Capital Refunding Bonds, Series 2012**

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Dated: November 27, 2012

**Purpose**

The Series 2012 Bonds were issued to advance refund the Capital Bonds, Series 2004.

**Security**

The bonds are secured by a pledge of and lien on the City's Guaranteed Entitlement Revenues; the City's receipts from the Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax; the proceeds from the City's Local Communications Services Tax; and earnings on the investment of all funds and accounts created under the Resolution except the Rebate Fund.

**Bond Reserve**

There are no debt service reserve fund requirements.

**Form**

\$49,165,000 Serial Bonds, all fully registered, due October 1, 2024. The Bonds are book-entry-only and are not evidenced by physical bond certificates. Interest is payable semi-annually on each April 1 and October 1, commencing April 1, 2013.

**Agents**

<b>Registrar:</b>	US Bank, Jacksonville, Florida
<b>Paying Agent:</b>	US Bank, Jacksonville, Florida
<b>Bond Counsel:</b>	Bryant Miller Olive P.A., Tallahassee, Florida

**Ratings at issuance**

<b>Moody's:</b>	Aa2
<b>Fitch:</b>	AA
<b>Standard &amp; Poor's:</b>	N/A

**Optional Redemption**

The Series 2012 Bonds maturing on or prior to October 1, 2022 are not subject to optional redemption prior to maturity. The Series 2012 Bonds maturing after October 1, 2022 are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the option of the City, as a whole or in part at any time (if in part, the maturities and the principal amounts to be redeemed are to be determined by the City in its sole discretion) on or after October 1, 2022 at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount of the Series 2012 Bonds to be redeemed, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.

**\$49,165,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**CAPITAL BONDS, SERIES 2012 (2004 Refunding)**

***Summary of Remaining Debt Service Requirements***

<b>Bond Year</b>	<b>Interest</b>			
<b>Ending</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>October 1</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>
2021	5.000%	\$ 5,550,000	\$ 947,500	\$ 6,497,500
2022	5.000%	5,830,000	670,000	6,500,000
2023	5.000%	3,695,000	378,500	4,073,500
2024	5.000%	<u>3,875,000</u>	<u>193,750</u>	<u>4,068,750</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b><u>\$ 18,950,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 2,189,750</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 21,139,750</u></b>

**\$26,975,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**Capital Improvement Refunding Revenue Bond, Series 2009**

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Dated: April 24, 2009

**Purpose**

The Series 2009 Bond was issued to repay a portion of the outstanding principal amount of the obligation evidenced by a loan agreement between the City of Tallahassee and the Sunshine State Governmental Financial Commission.

**Security**

The bond is secured by a junior lien pledge on the City's Guaranteed Entitlement Revenues; the City's receipts from the Local Government Half-Cent Sales Tax; the proceeds from the City's Local Communications Services Tax; and earnings on the investment of all funds and accounts created under the Resolution except the Rebate Fund.

**Bond Reserve**

There are no debt service reserve fund requirements.

**Form**

\$26,975,000 Capital Improvement Refunding Revenue Bond, fully registered, due April 1, 2031. The Bond is book-entry-only and is not evidenced by a physical bond certificate. The Bond was priced competitively and issued as a private placement, with Bank of America, N.A., as the original purchaser. Interest is payable semi-annually on each April 1 and October 1, commencing October 1, 2009.

**Agent**

**Bond Counsel:** Bryant Miller Olive P.A., Tallahassee, Florida

**Optional Redemption**

The Series 2009 Bond may be prepaid at the option of the City in whole, or in part, on any date, with three days prior written notice to the Owner by payment in an amount equal to the principal amount to be prepaid plus accrued interest thereon to the date of prepayment plus the prepayment fee.



**\$26,975,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT REFUNDING REVENUE BOND,**  
**SERIES 2009**

***Summary of Remaining Debt Service Requirements***

<b>Bond Year</b>	<b>Ending</b>	<b>Interest</b>			
<b>October 1</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>	
2021	3.710%	\$ 995,000	\$ 356,809	\$ 1,351,809	
2022	3.710%	1,030,000	319,246	1,349,246	
2023	3.710%	1,070,000	280,291	1,350,291	
2024	3.710%	1,110,000	239,852	1,349,852	
2025	3.710%	1,150,000	197,929	1,347,929	
2026	3.710%	1,195,000	154,429	1,349,429	
2027	3.710%	1,240,000	109,260	1,349,260	
2028	3.710%	550,000	76,055	626,055	
2029	3.710%	570,000	55,279	625,279	
2030	3.710%	590,000	33,761	623,761	
2031	3.710%	<u>615,000</u>	<u>11,408</u>	<u>626,408</u>	
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b><u>\$ 10,115,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,834,317</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 11,949,317</u></b>	

## Covenant to Budget and Appropriate Bonds

The City's Covenant to Budget and Appropriate Bonds are supported by the Non-Ad Valorem Revenues of the City's General Fund but does not include any ad valorem taxes (property taxes). The City has agreed to appropriate for the payment of principal and interest in its annual budget for each year that any bonds with such pledge remain outstanding. The City has further agreed not to incur any additional indebtedness payable from Non-Ad Valorem Revenues unless such revenues will be greater than two times the maximum annual debt service on all outstanding debt payable from Non-Ad Valorem revenues. The table provides the debt service coverage on existing Covenant to Budget and Appropriate Bonds.

<b>Selected General Government Debt Statistics</b>		
<i>Pledged Revenues (in 000s)</i>		
<i>City of Tallahassee</i>		
<i>Covenant to Budget and Appropriate Bonds</i>		
<i>For Fiscal Years Ending September 30</i>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Non-Ad Valorem Revenues	108,879	106,909
Debt Service	993	993
<b>Debt Service Coverage</b>	<b>109.65x</b>	<b>107.66x</b>

**CONVENANT TO BUDGET AND APPROPRIATE BONDS  
(GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT)  
CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA  
CONSOLIDATED DEBT SERVICE**

<b>Bond Year Ending October 1</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,310,000 Series 2020</b>	<b>\$7,994,660 Series 2019</b>
2021	\$ 1,097,602	\$ 104,533	\$ 993,069
2022	1,097,608	104,533	993,075
2023	1,097,610	104,533	993,077
2024	1,097,607	104,533	993,074
2025	8,407,610	7,414,533	993,077
2026	993,075	-	993,075
2027	993,077	-	993,077
2028	<u>993,072</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>993,072</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b><u>\$ 15,777,261</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 7,832,665</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 7,944,596</u></b>

**CONVENANT TO BUDGET AND APPROPRIATE BONDS  
(GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT)  
CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA  
CONSOLIDATED DEBT SERVICE  
PRINCIPAL OUTSTANDING**

<b>Bond Year Ending October 1</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,310,000 Series 2020</b>	<b>\$7,994,660 Series 2019</b>
2021	\$ 828,540	\$ -	\$ 828,540
2022	847,520	-	847,520
2023	866,930	-	866,930
2024	886,780	-	886,780
2025	8,217,090	7,310,000	907,090
2026	927,860	-	927,860
2027	949,110	-	949,110
2028	<u>970,840</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>970,840</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b><u>\$ 14,494,670</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 7,310,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 7,184,670</u></b>

**\$7,310,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**Public Improvement Revenue Note, Series 2020**

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Dated: October 1, 2020

**Purpose**

The Series 2020 Note was issued to finance the purchase of the Northwood Centre property and pay certain costs of issuance of the Series 2020 Note.

**Security**

The Note is secured by a covenant to budget and appropriate pledge to deposit Non-Ad Valorem Revenues sufficient to pay the principal and interest on the subject financing.

**Bond Reserve**

There are no debt service reserve fund requirements.

**Form**

\$7,310,000 Revenue Note, fully registered, due October 1, 2025. The Note is book-entry-only and is not evidenced by a physical certificate. The Note was priced competitively and issued as a private placement, with Key Government Finance, Inc. as the original purchaser. Interest is payable semi-annually on each April 1 and October 1, commencing April 1, 2021.

**Agent**

**Bond Counsel:** Bryant Miller Olive P.A., Tallahassee, Florida

**Ratings at issuance**

**Moody's:** NR

**Fitch:** NR

**Standard & Poor's:** NR

**Optional Redemption**

The Series 2020 Note may be prepaid at the option of the City in whole, or in part, on any date, with twenty-one (21) business days prior written notice to the Owner by payment in an amount equal to the principal amount to be prepaid plus accrued interest to the prepayment date.

**Events of Default**

Upon the occurrence and during the continuation of any Event of Default, the Owner of the Note may, in addition to any other remedy authorized in the Note, may enforce and compel the Issuer to pay off the outstanding balance immediately.

**\$7,310,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT REVENUE NOTE, SERIES 2020**

*Summary of Remaining Debt Service Requirements*

<b>Bond Year Ending October 1</b>	<b>Interest Rate</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>
2021	1.430%	\$ 0	\$ 104,533	\$ 104,533
2022	1.430%	-	104,533	104,533
2023	1.430%	-	104,533	104,533
2024	1.430%	-	104,533	104,533
2025	1.430%	<u>7,310,000</u>	<u>104,533</u>	<u>7,414,533</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b><u>\$ 7,310,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 522,665</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 7,832,665</u></b>

**\$7,994,660**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**Transportation Improvement Revenue Bond, Series 2019**

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Dated: May 10, 2019

**Purpose**

The Series 2019 Bond was issued to finance the purchase of electric buses and charging stations and pay certain costs of issuance of the Series 2019 Bond.

**Security**

The bond is secured by a covenant to budget and appropriate pledge to deposit Non-Ad Valorem Revenues sufficient to pay the principal and interest on the subject financing.

**Bond Reserve**

There are no debt service reserve fund requirements.

**Form**

\$7,994,660 Serial Bond, fully registered, due May 1, 2028. The Bond is book-entry-only and is not evidenced by a physical bond certificate. The Bond was priced competitively and issued as a private placement, with Capital City Bank as the original purchaser. Interest is payable semi-annually on each November 1 and May 1, commencing November 1, 2019.

**Agents**

**Bond Counsel:** Bryant Miller Olive P.A., Tallahassee, Florida

**Ratings at issuance**

**Moody's:** NR

**Fitch:** NR

**Standard & Poor's:** NR

**Optional Redemption**

The Series 2019 Bond may be prepaid at the option of the City in whole, or in part, on any date, with three days prior written notice to the Owner by payment in an amount equal to the principal amount to be prepaid plus accrued interest to the prepayment date.

**Events of Default**

Upon the occurrence and during the continuation of any Event of Default, the Owner of the Bond may, in addition to any other remedy authorized in the Bond, may enforce and compel the Issuer to pay off the outstanding balance immediately.

**\$7,994,660**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT REVENUE BOND, SERIES 2019**

*Summary of Remaining Debt Service Requirements*

<b>Bond Year Ending October 1</b>	<b>Interest Rate</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>
2021	2.290%	\$ 828,540	\$ 164,529	\$ 993,069
2022	2.290%	847,520	145,555	993,075
2023	2.290%	866,930	126,147	993,077
2024	2.290%	886,780	106,294	993,074
2025	2.290%	907,090	85,987	993,077
2026	2.290%	927,860	65,215	993,075
2027	2.290%	949,110	43,967	993,077
2028	2.290%	<u>970,840</u>	<u>22,232</u>	<u>993,072</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b><u>\$ 7,184,670</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 759,926</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 7,944,596</u></b>



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## ENERGY SYSTEM

The City's Energy System is comprised of the City's Electric and Gas Utilities. The 1992 General Resolution created the Energy System, which consisted solely at that time of the City's Electric System. The 1998 General Resolution allowed the City to add other utility functions to the Energy System. In 1999, pursuant to the provisions of the 1998 General Resolution, the City Commission approved migration of the City's Gas System from the Consolidated Utility Systems (CUS) to create the Energy System, for financing purposes only.

### Administration

In the Fall of 2018, the City Manager announced several organizational changes which included consolidating the Electric Utility, Gas Utility and Wholesale Energy (aka Energy Services) functions under a single General Manager who is responsible for all energy related operations at the City. This consolidated department is now known as the Electric and Gas Utility (E&G) and has seven divisions. Other City departments will continue to provide other support activities, such as accounting, payroll, and human resources. The cost of these services is allocated to the utility departments.

Each of the seven divisions, except for the Finance and Administration Services Division, are led by an Assistant General Manager – E&G. The Finance and Administrative Services Division is led by the Chief Financial and Administrative Services Manager.

### Electric and Gas Utility System

The Electric utility is a vertically integrated system that owns, operates and maintains an electric generation, transmission and distribution system providing electric power and energy to 124,527 customers in a service area of approximately 221 square miles located within Leon County and the City's municipal facilities in Wakulla County.

The table below depicts the current power supply resources available to the City. (More details are available in the Energy Supply Section of this report).

Station	Summer Rating	Winter Rating
Hopkins Power Plant	484 MW	518 MW
Purdom Power Plant	222 MW	258 MW
Sub Station #12 – Distributed Generation	18 MW	18 MW
Solar Farm 1 <sup>1</sup>	20 MW	20 MW
Solar Farm 4 <sup>2</sup>	42 MW	42 MW

<sup>1</sup>SF1 is owned and operated by FL Solar 1, LLC and provides 100% of the output to the City under a 20-year Purchased Power Agreement.

<sup>2</sup>SF4 is owned and operated by FL Solar 4, LLC and provides 100% of the output to the City under a 20-year Purchased Power Agreement.

The Electric utility owns and operates approximately 219 miles of 115/230kv transmission system, 28 substations and 3,685 miles of overhead and underground primary/secondary distribution lines. At the transmission level, the City has six interconnections with other utilities; one with the Southern Company and five with Duke Florida. The utility operates as a balancing authority, generator owner/operator and transmission owner/operator. Florida is unique in that it is a peninsula with limited import/export capability from the north. The City is one of four Florida utilities that own rights to the import capability known as the Southern/Florida interface. The City's current share of the import capacity is 200 MW.

The Gas utility is a local distribution system that provides firm and interruptible gas service to 32,980 customers in Leon County as well as the surrounding counties of Wakulla and Gadsden. The Gas utility has two pipeline suppliers: Kinder Morgan and Florida Gas Transmission. It operates four main gate stations strategically located throughout its service area and has over 949 miles of gas main infrastructure.

## Electric and Gas Utility Sales

Both the Electric and Gas utility sales are normally impacted by a number of factors including, but not limited to, weather, economic conditions in the service territories, and emphasis on conservation/sustainability. During 2020, electric and gas sales were also impacted by the business and community response to COVID-19. As most communities in the country experienced, Tallahassee saw its major universities and school system move to virtual learning for a portion of the year and local businesses were adversely impacted due to closures and students not being in Tallahassee. These community response activities impacted the retail sales of electricity and gas to the City's customers.

During the fiscal year that ended September 30, 2020, Electric and Gas saw the following sales and customer changes:

- **Electric:** The City sold 2,618,025 MWh of electric energy to ultimate customers and 169,032 MWh to other utilities and received total operating revenues of approximately \$256,987,035. The City experienced modest growth in customers of 1.18% from 123,074 in FY 2019 to 124,526 in FY 2020, and retail sales decreased by 2.95% from 2,697,666 MWh in FY 2019 to 2,618,025 MWh in FY 2020. The City's ten-year forecast projects an average annual growth in customers of 0.9% and an average annual growth in retail energy sales of 0.5%, which includes the forecasted impact of the City's aggressive energy efficiency and Demand Side Management program. For FY 2020, electric retail sales were approximately 3.8% below the forecasted sales. During FY 2020, sales for resale were approximately 6% higher than those experienced in FY 2019; and
- **Gas:** The City sold 2,820,844 Mcf of natural gas. The City experienced modest growth in customers of 850 from 32,528 in FY 2019 to 33,378 in FY 2020 and retail sales decreased by 4.4% from 2,952,814 MCF in FY 2019 to 2,820,834 MCF in FY 2020. While FY 2020 was warmer than expected, natural gas penetration continued to increase, resulting in 935 new residential services and nearly all new restaurants choosing natural gas as their primary cooking and heating source. With the continued economic growth in the gas territories, it is expected that customer and sales growth will continue. For FY 2020, gas retail sales were approximately 9.3% below the forecasted retail sales.

## Electric and Gas Awards

During 2020, the Electric and Gas Utility received multiple commendations from the American Public Power Association for providing mutual aid support to other Public Power communities as a result of hurricane impacts. The Electric Utility Power Delivery team was dispatched to five different Public Power communities in Alabama and Louisiana.

In 2019, the City's Gas Utility was recognized with the American Public Gas Association (APGA) Public Gas Achievement Award. This is the highest recognition that APGA awards to one deserving public gas system out of over 1,000 systems. The recognition underscores the City's widely recognized exemplary performance and substantial contributions to the community and gas industry.

In 2020, the American Public Gas Association (APGA) recognized the Gas Utility with the Gold-level System Operational Achievement Recognition (SOAR). SOAR recognizes public gas utilities for

best practices. Tallahassee's Gas Utility has been recognized at the Gold-level every cycle since the SOAR program was developed and is the only public gas utility to have this achievement.

In 2019, the American Public Power Association (APPA) recognized the City's Electric Utility with the Smart Energy Provider designation. This recognition is given to public power communities that demonstrate leading practices in four key disciplines: smart energy program structure, energy efficiency and distributed energy programs, environmental and sustainability initiatives, and customer experience. In addition, APPA recognized the City multiple times for the City's commitment to supporting the APPA mutual aid program by dispatching City Electric crews to support other Public Power community's recovery from storm damage. In 2018, APPA recognized the City's Electric Utility with the prestigious Reliable Public Reliable Public Power Provider (RP3) Diamond level for demonstrated excellence in reliability, safety, workforce development and system improvement. The Diamond level is the highest level attainable in the RP3 program and remains valid from May 1, 2018 through April 30, 2021.

In 2018 the City was awarded the Project of the Year – Environmental (more than \$25M) award from the American Public Works Association for Solar Farm #1. In 2019, the American Public Works Association awarded the City with the 2019 Project of the Year – Environmental (more than \$75M) for Solar Farm #4.

In 2012, the City of Tallahassee was awarded the APPA's most prestigious award, the E.F. Scattergood Award. The award recognizes the Public Power utility that has demonstrated sustained achievement and customer service to its community. The City was also awarded the 2012 APPA DEED Energy Innovator Award and recognized as a "Most Livable City in America" by the U.S. Conference of Mayors in 2011 for the Neighborhood REACH program and the 2014 APPA DEED Energy Innovator Award for the Double Rebates Program.

## **Electric and Gas Utility Management Discussion of Operations**

### **General**

During the last several years, the City has aggressively addressed positioning all phases of its energy infrastructure for changing business requirements, environmental requirements, and customer needs. These efforts have included, but not limited to, construction of new transmission facilities, conversion of 115kv transmission facilities to 230kv, retirement of older less efficient generation and the addition of 111 MW of clean efficient natural gas reciprocating engine/generators, the addition of two Solar Farms (FL Solar 1, LLC and FL Solar 4, LLC) and continued expansion of the gas utility infrastructure. These initiatives continue to improve system reliability, efficiency, and customer service.

Based on historical decisions made by the City Commission, the City's power supply portfolio is well positioned to meet the near-term resource requirements, while providing for an efficient, economic, and environmentally responsible generation fleet. The highlights of the power supply portfolio include:

- 100% of the City's electric generating fleet has a weighted average of less than 13.5 years with the oldest generating unit being Purdom Unit 8 that went into commercial operations in 2000. For FY 2020, the average system heat rate was 7,831 Btu/kwh;
- The City's Demand Side Management (DSM) program continues to minimize the amount of additional power supply resources needed to meet planning reserve margins; and
- The DSM program will increase the City's load factor approximately 2% over a ten-year timeframe, and the efficiency of the generating fleet, coupled with the Energy Risk Management Program, will provide competitive, environmentally responsible production costs.

The Gas Utility continues to be a management practices operational leader in the natural gas industry and received its eleventh consecutive flawless Florida Public Service Commission operational study audit in 2020.

As the COVID-19 pandemic unfolded in 2020, the Electric and Gas Utility undertook a number of operational activities to reduce the potential impacts from the pandemic on its operations. These included:

- A portion of the Electric and Gas team that were able to perform their essential job duties from home were directed to work from home starting in April of 2020. These team members were primarily in the Power Delivery Engineering, Gas Engineering, System Planning, System Compliance, Wholesale Energy, and Financial and Administrative Services Divisions. All of these employees except those in System Planning and System Compliance have returned to the office as of November of 2020. System Planning and System Compliance returned to the office in January of 2021;
- In the Power Delivery, Gas Operations and System Operations (excluding the Control Center operators), employees were required to continue to work but were dispersed to multiple mustering sites and/or staggered schedules. This was designed to reduce the exposure should an employee become infected with COVID-19;
- For the Control Center operations within System Operations, the crews were split such that 50% worked from the primary control center and 50% from the backup control center. This provided separation of the critically trained team members. This splitting of the crews ended in February 2021;
- For the Energy Supply team at the power plants, staff were separated to the extent possible and access to the control rooms was greatly limited;
- For a period of approximately 6 weeks in the Spring of 2020, the power plant control room operators and the System Operations control center operators were placed on a 7-day on, 7-day off rotation and required to sequester on site. For this same period, the Power Delivery, Gas Operations and System Operations – non-Control Center employees were placed on a 2-week on, 2-week off rotation; and
- Additional operational protocols were implemented that included daily medical screening, quarantine and testing where warranted and limited visitor/contractor access.

As a result of these actions, Electric and Gas has been able to manage the COVID exposure without any operational impacts.

In addition to the above operational activities, the City adopted the following utility customer changes as a result of COVID-19:

- Effective March 2020, the City suspended disconnections for non-payment. This suspension is expected to end in the Spring of 2021;
- The City implemented its Utility Assistance Program that allowed customers to defer a portion of their outstanding utility bill and spread the deferred amount over 6 months beginning in October 2020. The City continued its partnership with local agencies that provide utility funding support;
- In May of 2020, the electric Energy Cost Recovery Charge was discounted by \$6.3 million. This was the value of the projected fuel cost savings for the next 12 months applied to a single month. This resulted in an average residential discount of 27% and
- The City, in conjunction with Leon County, has worked to distribute CARES Act funding to eligible customers to aid in the payment of outstanding utility bills.

### **General Electric Long-Term Services Agreement**

The City currently has a Long-Term Services Agreement (LTSA) with General Electric International, Inc. (GE) for Purdom Unit 8 (PP8) and Hopkins Unit 2 (HP2). Under the terms of the LTSA, GE performs all scheduled preventative maintenance work on the City's PP8 combustion and steam turbine/generators and HP2 combustion turbine/generator for a fixed cost. The LTSA incorporates

availability and heat rate guarantees, including liquidated damages and bonus provisions. These damages and bonus provisions are capped at \$500,000 per year. The City renegotiated an extension to the contract in 2015 to modify certain terms of the LTSA to include one additional major inspection cycle for each generation unit, modify the PP8 maintenance cycle from 24,000 to 32,000-hour intervals, modify the escalation provisions to a fixed 2% annual escalation, and extend the term of the agreement to 2029. As a result of these negotiations, the annual cost of the agreement has been reduced by approximately \$2 million as compared to prior LTSA costs and projections.

## Power Supply Resources

The City has a long-standing commitment to ensuring efficient, reliable, and environmentally sustainable power supply resources. To that end, the City has committed significant financial resources to modernization of the power supply fleet. This has included:

- Repowering of Hopkins Unit 2 to a combined cycle generating unit in 2008 to gain significant fuel efficiency and continued reduction in permitted and actual emissions;
- Construction of a distributed generation facility at the City's Substation 12 (BP12), located adjacent to Tallahassee Memorial Hospital. This substation is radially fed, and the addition of the distributed generation will provide for enhanced reliability to the customers served by this substation. While this additional capacity will aid in meeting the City's long-term power supply needs, it was done primarily for distribution reliability and storm hardening purposes. Two 9.3 MW (18.6 MW total) Wartsila gas fired reciprocating internal combustion engine/generators have been installed for this project. The construction started in the Summer of 2017 and the units went into commercial operation in October of 2018. This facility is equipped to provide black start capability as well as operating in island mode;
- Construction of five Wartsila gas fired reciprocating engine/generators at the Hopkins facility. Each of these units is rated at 18.6 MW and the first four units achieved commercial operation in January of 2019. The fifth unit achieved commercial operations in April of 2020;
- Retirement of Hopkins Unit 1, Hopkins CTs 1 and 2, and Purdom CTs 1 and 2;
- Addition of Solar Farm 1, 20 MW, that achieved commercial operation in December of 2017; and
- Addition of Solar Farm 4, 42 MW, that achieved commercial operation in December of 2019.

The new reciprocating engine/generators added at BP12 and Hopkins provide the City with the following benefits:

- These engines are significantly more efficient than the units they replaced, resulting in fuel cost savings to our customers;
- These units can be started in 5 minutes to meet the system demand quickly, as opposed to Hopkins 1 that took about 10 hours to start;
- The CO2 emissions will be much less from these units compared to the units being replaced; and
- The addition of the quick start engines will allow for nimbler operations of the electric system that will support the current and future-plans for intermittent (solar and wind) power additions when they are cost effective.

With the above power supply additions and retirements, the City has the following fleet available to serve its electric customers in a reliable, cost-effective, and environmentally responsible manner.

Unit	Commercial Operations Year	Unit Type	Fuel (primary/alternative)	Summer Output MW (95°F)	Winter Output MW (29°F)
Hopkins Unit 2	2008 <sup>1</sup>	7FA Combined Cycle	Natural Gas/Diesel	300	330
Hopkins CT3	2005	LM-6000 Simple Cycle Combustion	Natural Gas/Diesel	46	48
Hopkins CT4	2005	LM-6000 Simple Cycle Combustion	Natural Gas/Diesel	46	48
Hopkins IC1	2019	RICE <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas	18.6	18.6
Hopkins IC2	2019	RICE	Natural Gas	18.6	18.6
Hopkins IC3	2019	RICE	Natural Gas	18.6	18.6
Hopkins IC4	2019	RICE	Natural Gas	18.6	18.6
Hopkins IC5	2020	RICE	Natural Gas	18.6	18.6
Purdum Unit #8	2000	7FA Combined Cycle	Natural Gas/Diesel	238	265
BP12 1C1	2018	RICE	Natural Gas	9.3	9.3
BP12 1C2	2018	RICE	Natural Gas	9.3	9.3
Solar Farm 1	2017	Solar	Solar	20	20
Solar Farm 4	2019	Solar	Solar	42	42

<sup>1</sup>This is the CO date for the repowered HP2

<sup>2</sup>Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine/Generator

As part of the City’s commitment to environmental sustainability and a diverse power supply portfolio, the City has entered into Purchase Power Agreements (PPA) for two solar farms. The two PPA’s are with FL Solar 1, LLC for Solar Farm 1 with a contracted output of 20 MW alternating current (AC) and FL Solar 4, LLC for Solar Farm 4 with a contracted output of 42 MW AC. The terms of the PPA call for the City to purchase 100% of the facility output for 20 years at a pre-determined pricing schedule. The City has two five-year renewal options that it can exercise at the end of the initial contract term. Starting in the ninth year of each PPA, the City has an annual right to acquire the facilities. The facilities are located on City owned land at the Tallahassee International Airport. FL Solar 1, LLC and FL Solar 4, LLC each have land leases for the underlying land for a 35-year period. In order to meet certain FAA requirements, the Electric Utility is responsible for compensating the airport with an annual lease payment. While the City is purchasing the energy, the respective leased payments will be made from Electric revenues. Should either PPA be terminated, the respective company will reimburse the Electric Utility for the annual lease payments while their facility remains on the site.

Since the early 1980’s, the City operated the Corn Hydro Electric facility located on Lake Talquin. The facility itself is owned by the State of Florida and was leased to the City. The City owned the generating equipment, certain spillway equipment and other associated equipment. The City operated

the facility under two controlling documents: a lease between the City and the State of Florida, and an Operating License issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The FERC license was a 40-year license that was scheduled to expire in June 2022. To meet the FERC requirements, the City needed to file a notice with FERC no later than June of 2017 advising whether the City intended to renew the operating license. Following extensive staff analysis, the City Commission approved staff recommendations to move forward with divestiture of the facility. On June 5, 2017, the City filed an application to surrender the Operating License with FERC and FERC approved the surrender on March 31, 2019. As a result of FERC approval of the surrender petition, the hydro facility is no longer generating electricity and the lease between the City and the State of Florida was automatically terminated. At the time the lease was terminated, the City transferred ownership of all its interests at the hydro to the State of Florida. To support an orderly transition of the facility back to State of Florida control and operations, the City agreed to operate the facility, as an independent contractor to the State, for a period of no more than 18 months as the State obtained financial and operational resources. Under the interim operating agreement, the City was only liable for the actions of its employees in carrying out the duties as directed by the State. The City's obligation under the interim operating agreement ended in September of 2020. As a result, the City no longer has any association with the hydro facility.

The City continually monitors changing regulatory, legislative and industry trends that could potentially impact the selection of future power supply resources. This includes regularly evaluating the current resource plan for risk exposure, primarily, through the use of sensitivity cases, that are analyzed to determine if the resource plan is sufficiently robust to remain stable (reliable service at the lowest cost) for variations in key assumptions. While there are several assumptions that are routinely tested in the resource planning process (such as load growth and fuel prices), there continues to be significant areas of uncertainty that represent potential near-term risk to the City, such as continued changing environmental regulations and the evolving mandatory reliability standards framework.

The City continues to be committed to a robust Demand Side Management (DSM) program that was identified through the preferred resource plan. Based on the projected impacts associated with this portfolio, the City's need for new capacity has been deferred. However, uncertainty remains about how responsive the City's customers will be in adopting additional DSM measures that can achieve the capacity and energy savings identified in the portfolio. The electric utility continues to assess the risk exposure related to this DSM portfolio, and to identify options the City could consider should the anticipated savings not be achieved as planned. In addition, the City continues to analyze the number, sizes and expected duty cycles of the City's electric generating units (referred to as "capacity mix"), inter-utility transmission capabilities, and other potential sources of risk to economic and reliable electric service.

Capacity mix is an important consideration in the City's planning process. To satisfy expected electric system requirements, the City currently assesses the adequacy of the total capability of power supply resources versus a 17% load reserve margin criterion. But the evaluation of reserve margin is made only for the annual electric system peak demand and assumes all power supply resources are available. Resource adequacy must also be evaluated during other times of the year to determine if the City is maintaining the appropriate amount and mix of power supply resources.

Currently, about two-thirds of the City's power supply comes from two generating units, Purdom Unit 8 and Hopkins Unit 2. The outage of either of these units can present operational challenges, especially when coupled with transmission limitations. For these reasons, the City continues to evaluate alternatives to its current load reserve margin supplemental fleet criterion that may better balance resource adequacy and operational needs with utility and customer costs. The results of these evaluations suggested that the City's current load reserve margin supplemental criterion should be supplemental by a criterion that takes into account the number and sizes of power supply resources (unit size diversity) to

ensure adequacy and reliability. Addressing this criterion led to the replacement generation project at Hopkins and the distributed generation project BP12.

### **General Mutual Aid Agreement**

The City is a participant in the Second Amended and Restated Mutual Aid Agreement for Extended Generation Outages (the “Agreement”) with Florida Municipal Power Agency (All-Requirements Power Supply Project), Gainesville Regional Utilities, the Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA), the City of Lakeland, the Orlando Utility Commission and the Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia. Under the terms of this Agreement, should one of the parties have a named unit experience an extended forced outage of 60-consecutive days or more, the party may call upon the other parties to provide replacement energy, up to the amount identified for the named unit, for a period from 61<sup>st</sup> day to the 365<sup>th</sup> day of the event. For the City of Tallahassee, Hopkins Unit 2 and Purdom Unit 8 are named units and the capacity covered by the Agreement is 150 MW for each unit. The Agreement provides for a known means to price the energy that is provided under the Agreement. While not an obligation to take energy under the Agreement, the Agreement provides the City with an option to obtain replacement energy should there be an extended forced outage of one of the City’s two largest units.

### **Clean Energy Plan**

In October of 2017, the City Commission directed staff to begin work on a plan to increase the use of renewable energy with a target of 100% renewable by a date certain. On February 20, 2019, the City Commission adopted a Clean Energy Plan (CEP) resolution. This resolution recognized the City’s historical focus on the environment and sustainability and set new goals to move the City and community to 100% renewable by 2050. This would include all segments of energy use in the City and community including electricity, natural gas, and transportation. The resolution also adopted interim goals for City operations that include: movement of all City facilities to 100% renewable by 2035; conversion of the City’s mainline buses to 100% electric by 2035; conversion of 100% of the City’s light duty vehicles to 100% electric by 2035; and conversion of the City’s medium and heavy duty vehicles to 100% as the technology is available. The first steps in the development of the balance of the CEP is the engagement of a third-party consultant that will develop an Energy Integrated Resource Plan (EIRP). The City selected GDS Associates through an RFP process and executed a contract for consulting services in June 2020. The EIRP is the start of the blueprint for moving the City and community to the 100% goal while maintaining the required reliability demands of our customers and perform the conversion in a cost-effective manner.

During 2020, the following CEP activities occurred:

- Under the City’s solar subscription program for SF4, the City subscribed to have 100% of its occupied buildings powered by 100% solar, making Tallahassee the first of 33 public power utilities in Florida to power 100% of its City buildings with solar energy;
- The initial round of community input was initiated in the Fall of 2020. As a result of COVID-19 restrictions, these activities were delayed in their implementation, and, also modified to be virtual. This initial round of community input is to obtain a baseline as to customer expectations and understanding of the CEP;
- The City was authorized to install up to four public electric vehicle charging stations throughout Tallahassee as a pilot project. These stations will include a combination of level II+ chargers and DC Fast Chargers. The City retained Stanley Group to assist with site evaluation and RFP development. The stations will be owned and operated by the City;



- Approximately one-third of the City’s main line bus fleet is all-electric. Primarily serving Florida Statue University, this fleet has become the first all-electric campus bus system in the nation; and
- The City is in the process of procuring 16 light duty electric vehicles for use within various department operations.

### Wholesale Energy Services (Formally known as Energy Services)

As noted earlier, the Energy Services team, now known as Wholesale Energy Services (WES), completed the transition to the Energy Supply Division within the Electric and Gas Utility in March of 2019. WES’ primary mission is to optimize the economic dispatch of the Electric Utility’s generation resources, manage fuel supply for the City’s Electric and Gas Utilities and provide power marketing services for the Electric Utility. WES forecasts daily load requirements for the City’s Electric and Gas Utilities, schedules generation resources and purchases natural gas to meet both the Electric and Gas Utility’s needs in an economical and reliable manner. WES leverages the City’s generation resources to generate revenues by buying and selling power in the short-term and long-term wholesale markets. These activities help to deliver the lowest cost power in a reliable manner to the City’s utility customers.

WES also takes advantage of the City’s municipal tax-exempt status through “prepay” natural gas supply agreements. These agreements allow the City to capture the value between tax-exempt and taxable bonds without putting any funds directly at risk. The City currently has four prepay agreements identified by counterparty, term, volume, discount and estimate savings (annual/term) as follows:

- Tennessee Energy Acquisition Corporation (TEAC)/Goldman, August 2006 – July 2026, 3,300 MMBtu/day, \$0.45 discount, \$542k/\$10.8 million;
- TEAC/Goldman, April 2018 – March 2048, 6,000 MMBtu/day, \$0.30 discount, \$657k/\$19.7 million;
- Blackbelt/Goldman, November 2018 – October 2048, 12,000 MMBtu/day, \$0.40 discount, \$1.75 million/\$52 million savings; and
- TEAC/Goldman, April 2019 – August 2022, 5,000 MMBtu/day, \$0.25 discount, \$456k/\$1.5 million.

The City historically had a fifth pre-pay with Mainstreet/Royal Bank of Canada. This pre-pay was established in July 2010 and was scheduled to run through June of 2040 for 5,000 MMBtu/day, at a \$0.40 discount. Due to the significant decline in interest rates, Mainstreet notified the City in 2020 that they were exercising their early termination provisions and closed the deal in October 2020. As a result, Mainstreet returned \$6,033,095.86 to the City. These funds were deposited in the City’s Energy Cost Recovery Charge Fund.

In March of 2020, the City Commission authorized staff to enter into an additional pre-pay with TEAC/Goldman for 5,000 to 8,000 MMBtu/day at a discount of at least \$0.35. The annual savings were projected to be \$500,000 over the 30-year term. This pre-pay allowed the City flexibility to deal with changes in gas needs up to and including early termination if there was not a need for the natural gas. This flexibility was important based on the City’s clean energy plan development. Due to the market impacts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, this deal was not closed. The City is currently working with TEAC on the potential for this deal to move forward as the market improves. There is no anticipated closing date set.

The sum of the City’s existing prepay savings is *estimated* to exceed \$40 million over the full terms of the various prepay agreements. Savings are *estimated* because they are linked to interest rates and the prices of natural gas which will vary over the terms of the agreements. The prepay contact volumes represent approximately 30% of the gas supply for the Electric and Gas Utilities in 2020 and taper off to 25% in 2048. Management believes there is room for more prepays and other opportunities for long-term discounted fuel supplies.

WES markets and trades natural gas and pipeline capacity in the wholesale market to reduce the cost of pipeline capacity and generate revenues if market conditions allow. Short-term supplies of natural gas are purchased in the physical market and long-term supplies are hedged with financial contracts through the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) and the Over-the-Counter (OTC) market using International Swap Dealers Association (ISDA) agreements. These instruments help stabilize the City's budget and protect its customers from volatile price movements.

The City Commission established the Energy Risk Policy Committee (ERPC) for policy development and oversight of the City's fuel purchases and hedging program. The ERPC is comprised of the City's appointed officials and executive staff from the City's Utility, Financial, and Administrative units. The City Commission has approved up to \$30 million from the Electric Operating Reserve for CME related financial trades beyond the current fiscal year. All trading is consistent with the approved policy, pre-established market risk tolerances, and the City's budgetary and utility rate objectives. Financial contracts using ISDA agreements for the purchase of natural gas are individually negotiated with each counterparty. Credit thresholds are based on the individual company's credit risk profile and established in consultation with the City's risk management consultant.

The City's Energy Risk Management Program monitors and reports the market-based financial risks of the organization on a regular basis. The program mainly focuses on the market and credit risks associated with the City's electric energy production and wholesale business activities. The Energy Risk Management Policies and Procedures were revised in 2019 to update processes and streamline procedures. Under this program, WES adheres to approved policy by operating under the following guidelines:

- Transactions obligating the City to liquidated damages are not offered;
- Non-performance liability for the City is limited to transaction revenue margins;
- Long-term firm transactions are coordinated and reviewed by the City Manager, Electric and Gas Utility and the ERPC; and
- Wholesale market trading partners' credit worthiness determinations, including trade limits, are performed in accordance with the City's independent consultant on a continuous basis.

In accordance with the City's Energy Risk Policies and Procedures, WES procures natural gas supplies from numerous producers and other market participants for physical delivery to the City via long-term transportation agreements with Florida Gas Transmission of Southern Natural Gas. WES also purchases fuel transportation agreements with Florida Gas Transmission and Southern Natural Gas. WES also purchases diesel fuel to provide backup for the Electric Utility's generating units.

## **City Electric Transmission System**

The City's existing transmission system includes approximately 219 circuit miles of transmission lines that are operated at voltages of 230kV and 115kV. With the completion of the last of the 115kV installations (line 55) and the 230kV upgrades, the City now has a transmission network that forms 115kV and 230kV loops that extends around and through the City limits. The Electric System has substations at 28 locations, one each at the Hopkins and Purdom stations, 21 bulk power substations, three transmission substations and two 12.47kV distribution step-down substations. At the 21 bulk power substations, the power is transformed from the transmission voltage of 115/230kV to the distribution network voltage of 12.47kV. The transmission, distribution and generation facilities are monitored and controlled remotely from the City's Electric Control Center utilizing a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition/Energy Management System (SCADA/EMS).

The City is interconnected with Duke Energy Florida ("Duke") at five locations on its system and with The Southern Company ("Southern") and its operating affiliates at one location. There is a potential for a new interconnection between the City and Gulf Power ("Gulf") that is being studied. Please see "Gulf Transmission Line" below.

The City continues to evaluate its transmission system to maintain the reliability of its grid and to ensure compliance with the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) standards. Due to NERC requirements, Purdom Plant's capacity is marginally limited under some transmission outage scenarios. A project is underway to upgrade the capacity of Line 3B to address some of the limitations. While the initial plans had been to have this work done by the end of 2020 or early 2021, the project was delayed due to COVID-19 work restrictions. The project is not expected to be done by the end of 2022. There are no material reliability impacts expected as a result of this delay.

The City's projected transmission import capability continues to impact the need for future power supply resource additions. The City's internal transmission studies have reflected a gradual deterioration of the system's transmission import (and export) capability into the future, due in part to the lack of investment in the regional transmission system by neighboring utilities around Tallahassee as well as the impact of unscheduled power flow-through on the City's transmission system. The City is working with its neighboring utilities, Duke and Southern, to plan and maintain, at minimum, sufficient transmission import and export capability to allow the City to make emergency power purchase and sales in the event of the most severe single contingency (the loss of the system's largest generating unit) or to alleviate operation constraints such as minimum generation load levels.

The prospects for significant expansion of the regional transmission system around Tallahassee hinge on the City's ongoing discussions with Duke and Southern, and now Florida Power and Light (FPL) and Gulf as they plan for a new transmission line between the two companies. The FPL-Gulf line may provide improved opportunities as it will require a review of all the transmission pathways in the North Florida area, including the effect on the Florida-Southern Interface (See "Gulf Transmission Line" section below for more details). As well, the City continues to work within the Florida Reliability Coordinating Council's (FRCC) regional transmission planning process, and the evolving set of mandatory reliability standards issued by NERC. It is unclear at this time if any of these opportunities will produce substantive improvements to the City's transmission import/export capability in the short-term. In consideration of the City's limited transmission import capability, the results of recent power supply resource studies tend to favor local generation alternatives as the means to satisfy future requirements.

### **Gulf Transmission Line**

In February 2019, following NextEra's (FPL's parent company) closing on the purchase of Gulf Power from The Southern Company, FPL and Gulf contacted the City about a proposed North Florida Reliability Connector (NFRC) 161kV transmission line they were seeking to construct between their two respective electric systems. Gulf, who is the transmission line owner, sought to co-locate a portion (approximately 14 miles) of this new line within existing City transmission corridors on the South and West side of the City's territory. Following extensive negotiations, in September of 2019, the City Commission approved a Co-Location Agreement (the "Co-Location Agreement") between Gulf and the City. This Co-Location Agreement provides approval for Gulf to co-locate their transmission line along approximately 14 miles of existing City transmission corridors provided Gulf sites the transmission line along the route included in the Co-Location Agreement. In return for this co-location, Gulf has agreed to: 1) relocate and rebuild certain segments of the City's existing 230kV transmission system, including upgrading approximately seven miles of transmission with storm-hardened poles; 2) reimburse the City for certain costs that the City incurs during transmission line outages required to support Gulf construction activities; 3) support the City should there be revised agreements dealing with import improvements to the Florida Southern Interface and the allocation of the interface to the Florida owners of the interface; 4) recognize that the City provides retail service to portions of Leon County as partially defined by boundaries with Talquin Electric Cooperative as approved by the Florida Public Service Commission; and 5) certain other technical and operational requirements. During 2020, Gulf has been

engaged in permitting and design of the NFRC. Under the terms of the Co-Location Agreement, Gulf has provided the City with design information on the City facilities that Gulf will be rebuilding so that the City's staff and outside consultants can review and comment. Based on the latest information from Gulf, they anticipate initiating construction activities in the co-location areas in early 2021.

In addition to the above provisions, Gulf has agreed to jointly study a potential interconnection of this new transmission line to the City's 230kV transmission system. Should the studies show a benefit for the City and the City elects to construct this interconnection on or before December 1, 2020, Gulf will procure and deliver the 161kV to 230kV transformer to the City's foundation. Gulf requested the City to delay the decision on the interconnection until December 1, 2021. This was to allow Gulf to focus on the design and permitting work and other utility coordination work associated with the NFRC. The City agreed to this delay and amendment #1 was approved by the City Commission on October 23, 2020, changing the decision date from December 1, 2020 to December 1, 2021. Since Gulf has delayed their proposed commercial operations date, this delay on the interconnection decision will have no material impact on the City's operations.

## Regulatory

The City's Electric and Gas Utility is subject to a variety of regulatory laws and requirements, including among other things, environmental, safety and reliability, by a variety of entities at the federal, state, and local levels. These laws and requirements generally have the potential to substantially increase the City's system costs by requiring alterations in the equipment or mode of operation of existing and proposed new facilities. Due to the constantly changing nature of these regulations, there is no assurance that the City's facilities will remain subject to the regulations currently in effect, will always be in compliance with future regulations, or will always be able to obtain or maintain all required permits. An inability to comply with regulatory standards or deadlines could result in fines and/or legal action, as well as impacting various operational aspects of the utility. This section provides a recap of the major regulatory and environmental issues facing the Electric and Gas Utility but is not intended to describe each, and every regulatory requirement the Utility must adhere to.

## Environmental

Several factors could significantly impact future operations of the City's utilities, and they are categorized below by environmental sector.

**General:** Over the past couple of years, there has been an uptick in environmental regulatory inspections and enforcement actions across the state. In September 2019, the State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection ("FDEP") issued a memo limiting the use of Compliance Assistance Offers ("CAO"), a method of informal enforcement where the responsible party comes back into compliance without the assessment of civil penalties or orders of corrective action. The memo limits CAO's to two per permitted facility within a rolling five-year period. It is expected that if a third violation is noted, and an exception to this memo is not received, a warning letter will be issued. If both parties are willing, a warning letter generally resolves itself through the entrance of a Consent Order. If a resolution cannot be reached, the FDEP may initiate an administrative action through the issuance of a Notice of Violation or a civil action through filing a Complaint. Legislation became effective July 1, 2020, that increased maximum imposition of environmental civil penalties by 50%. To maintain environmental compliance, the City performs proactive internal audits in order to discover and address any potential non-compliance issues.

**Air:** The City's generating plants are subject to the Acid Rain cap and trade program and the City holds more than sufficient allowances of both sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>2</sub>).

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) has issued a number of indefinite stays, remands or appeals for a number of environmental regulations that previously impacted the City’s operations. While the future of these stayed rules is unclear, presently the City is in compliance with air regulations. It is generally expected that there will be a significant increase in litigation and legal challenges for the EPA. The following air regulations are not expected to impact the City’s operations or environmental compliance status.

**Startup, Shutdown and Malfunction (“SSM”) Provisions:** Although Florida has approved some revisions of SSM provisions, the majority of units affected were older fossil fuel units of which the City only had one, Hopkins Unit 1, and it has been recently retired. Currently, SSM provisions that are in current air operation permits are considered to be grandfathered and thus exempt as long as the City chooses to not alter them. Recently the City sought to expand some of the provisions to address situations that have arisen due to compliance with federal electric grid reliability regulations. The City was made aware that any changes to these SSM provisions would not result in the changes the City sought, but instead would require a complete reworking and revocation of current SSM provisions that the City relies on to maintain compliance with state pollution emissions limits. City staff will continue to monitor the federal and state activity related to SSM provisions in case there is a relaxation of the current interpretation of these rules.

**Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Regulations (Affordable Clean Energy (ACE) Rule):** The Affordable Clean Energy Rule was promulgated on July 8, 2019 with the intention of regulating greenhouse gases (GHGs) from existing electric generating units. This action by EPA repealed the 2015 Clean Power Plan and implemented emissions guidelines for coal-fired boilers; gas-and oil-fired boilers are excluded. The City no longer operates any electric generating units that are subject to ACE; future GHG regulation could be forthcoming. Compliance with the greenhouse gas emission reduction requirements could require the City, at significant cost, to purchase allowances or offsets, change or modify technology used at City facilities or retire high-emitting generation facilities and replace them with lower emitting generation facilities. The estimate of costs of compliance with expected greenhouse gas legislation is subject to significant uncertainty. The City cannot predict the impact or timing of any federal or state legislative or regulatory proposals regarding greenhouse gas control strategies due to the preliminary stages of such proposals. That being said, the City is seeking to create and implement a Clean Energy Plan of their own. Any such plan would take into consideration any environmental impacts that could arise.

**Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE):** The City has recently installed a number of RICE at two facilities. The commissioning of these units has been completed, and the City will be required to implement an operations and maintenance plan to ensure that all environmental compliance activities are followed and documented. As the City continues to operate these units, it has identified several small issues that will need to be addressed. These types of issues are consistent with the operation of new combustion units and, as they appear, the City will use best management and engineering practices to mitigate any potential environmental problems.

**Regional Haze:** The State of Florida is preparing to address the second implementation period of the Regional Haze Rule, which requires States to protect visibility in 156 national parks and wilderness areas (Class I Federal Areas), as proscribed by 40 CFR 51 Subpart P – Protection of Visibility. The rule requires States, in coordination with the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Park Service, and other interested parties, to develop and implement air quality protection plans to reduce the pollution that causes visibility impairment. Pursuant to 40 CFR 51, States must evaluate and determine whether any cost-effective emission reduction measures and strategies are available to ensure reasonable progress toward natural visibility conditions and these plans must be reevaluated every ten years. The State of Florida must submit State Implementation Plans (SIPs) to the EPA by July 31, 2021. To develop a SIP, Florida must have extensive air quality modeling data from each facility believed to contribute to a Class

I Federal Area's visibility impairment. As the Purdom Generating Station is located near the St. Marks Wilderness Area, a Class I Federal Area, the City will need to provide air quality modeling data and technical evaluations to determine Purdom's impact on the visible impairment of the St. Marks Wilderness Area. FDEP has determined that Purdom is currently not impacting the St. Marks Wilderness Area in a way that would trigger the need to implement other measures to reduce pollution that would cause visibility impacts.

**Hopkins Tank Leak:** In January 2012, a leak was discovered from the diesel tank number 4 at the Hopkins Generating Station, and a multiphase extraction remediation system was installed and operated from March 2012 to July 2012. This system collected more than 270,000 gallons of groundwater and more than seven million cubic meters of soil vapors. Following system shutdown, the site entered into a FDEP-approved natural attenuation monitoring program whereby quarterly groundwater sampling would be conducted. Based on the diminishing contaminants of concern and the stability of the plume, the FDEP agreed to regulatory closure through the entrance of a Declaration of Restrictive Covenants (DRC). The DRC provides an engineering control and groundwater/stormwater restrictions within the affected area. The DRC was recorded in Leon County official records on July 3, 2018, and the City received regulatory closure through a Conditional Site Rehabilitation Completion Order (SRCO) on July 18, 2018. There are future plans to demolish tank number 4. The tank bottom will be left in place to comply with the engineering control requirement of the DRC.

**Sulfuric Acid Leak:** In the early morning hours of May 2, 2020, City staff at the Hopkins Generation Facility responded to a sulfuric acid leak discovered on the property. A small acid feed line had developed a leak that resulted in approximately 1,800 gallons of sulfuric acid being spilled on the plant site. Plant staff took immediate actions to isolate the leak and mitigate the impacts of the leak. A small amount of acid was released from the plant site. Plant staff was able to recover the majority of the release. Notifications were made to the appropriate local, state and federal entities and they are reviewing the incident. It is too early to determine what, if any, enforcement actions may be taken as a result of this spill.

**Tank Inspections:** In order to maintain compliance with EPA and FDEP rules and regulations, all aboveground storage tanks must go through API 653 inspections. Upon inspection, recommendations will be received on what necessary repairs must be made. Based on the most recent API 653 inspections, there are future plans to upgrade diesel tank number 3 at Purdom.

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") Permits:** The City is currently operating in compliance with all of its NPDES permit conditions for both the Hopkins and Purdom Generating Stations. The Hopkins Generation Station was granted a total recoverable copper limit of 50 parts per billion ("ppb") based on a successful metal translator study that was conducted by the City. Prior to the submission of the NPDES permit renewal application, the City conducted three seasonally different sampling events to demonstrate that the copper ratios are still similar in order to renew the translator as per permit conditions. The results were favorable to continue receiving the total recoverable copper limit of 50 ppb and although the permit is still pending, it is expected to be renewed by the FDEP. The Hopkins NPDES permit is in the renewal process at FDEP and is currently administratively extended pending the finalization of the Lake Talquin Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) rule making effort. Purdom's NPDES permit renewal application was submitted to FDEP on March 31, 2020. The permit expired October 26, 2020 yet, given the renewal application was submitted timely as required by Chapter 62-4, Florida Administrative Code, the existing permit remains in effect until the renewal application has been finally acted upon by the Department.

**Numeric Nutrient Criteria Rule:** The Numeric Nutrient Criteria ("NNC") rule has been promulgated and published by the FDEP. Upon NPDES Permit renewal, the Hopkins Generating Station will be required to comply with the NNC rule for streams and estuaries. The Purdom Generating Station demonstrated that the facility was able to comply with the total nitrogen and total phosphorus limitations

listed in Part I.B.1 of the NPDES Permit, and the Administrative Order was satisfied and terminated March 14, 2019. It is anticipated that no impacts will result from this new rule.

**Stream Conditions Index (“SCI”) Scores:** FDEP completed three SCI studies for Hopkins (one in 2013 and two in 2014) and found the average core of the three sampling events to be 39. Per the requirements of the NNC rule, if a facility cannot meet the limit for total phosphorus (0.18 mg/L), then they have to alternatively show that the facility has healthy flora and fauna. A healthy flora was demonstrated during the fifth-year biological assessment that was conducted by FDEP. A healthy fauna is demonstrated by having an average score of 40 for two temporarily independent samples (more than three months apart) at the same location with no one score less than 35. It is anticipated that the City will be required to perform two SCI studies that will be included as a permit condition to achieve compliance with the healthy fauna demonstration in the Hopkins NPDES renewal permit.

**Lake Talquin Total Maximum Daily Load (“TMDL”):** In 2016, FDEP began rulemaking to establish the Lake Talquin TMDL. The Hopkins facility was included in the proposed rule and was assigned a waste load allocation for allowable TP and TN contribution to Lake Talquin. The Notice of Proposed Rule that was published on December 16, 2016, and amended on June 17, 2017, allotted the City a waste allocation (“WLA”) of 2187 kg/year for TP and 1020 kg/year for TN. These WLA’s were based on an average flow rate of 1.8 MGD and nutrients concentrations of 0.88 mg/l and 0.4 mg/l of TP and TN, respectively. BASF Corporation, which operates in Attapulgus, Georgia, challenged the proposed rule and litigation ensued. The City of Tallahassee and Leon County intervened as substantially affected parties and an administrative hearing was held in late November 2017. In March 2018, the Administrative Law Judge ruled in favor of BASF Corporation and the rule was invalidated. FDEP restarted rulemaking efforts in early 2019 and rule workshops are on-going. The City will remain actively engaged to ensure that Hopkins can operate with the allotted WLA’s. The reporting of these WLA’s will be negotiated during the permit renewal process and can be averaged over a three-year rolling average to allow the facility flexibility in its operations.

**St. Marks Minimum Flows and Levels (“MFL”) Rulemaking:** Florida law requires each water management district to develop MFL’s to protect Florida’s waterbodies, including springs, rivers and aquifers. The minimum flow for the St. Marks River Rise was adopted and became effective on June 12, 2019. Purdom’s consumptive use permit is not affected as the Northwest Florida Water Management District determined that no recovery or prevention strategy is necessary.

## **Florida Public Service Commission Gas Regulations**

The Gas Utility is subject to regulation by the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) with respect to safety and operational aspects of its operations. Annually the FPSC completes a complete operational and safety audit of the Gas Utility. During 2020, for the eleventh consecutive year, the FPSC audit had no findings. This is a significant milestone for the Gas Utility.

## **North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Standards**

The North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), acting in its role as the FERC certified Electric Reliability Organization (ERO), has adopted Reliability and Cyber Security Standards that are applicable to the City’s Electric utility operations. These standards became initially effective in June 2007 and continue to evolve over time. FERC has approved the NERC compliance and monitoring programs and has authorized NERC to utilize Regional Entities to conduct these activities. NERC, and its applicable Regional Entity, are authorized to require corrective measures and levy financial penalties of up to \$1,000,000 per day per violation. Historically, the City’s Electric utility has fallen under the Florida Regional Coordinating Council (FRCC) Regional Entity for the compliance and monitoring of these requirements. During 2019, the FRCC Regional Entity was dissolved and the City’s compliance

and monitoring was moved under the SERC region. As a “Balancing Authority” and “Transmission Operator”, the City is subject to on-site compliance audits every three years for both Operations/Planning and Cyber Security Standards. Spot checks can be performed in the off years. The City is also subject to annual certifications and can self-report violations. For any audit findings or self-reports, there are three potential outcomes: the issue can be deemed to be minor and addressed under NERC’s “Find-Fix-and-Track” program, which results in no sanctions or fines; be declared a Compliance Exception by NERC, which results in no sanctions or fines, or be found as a violation with associated penalties to include fine and/or sanctions.

The City has a robust internal compliance program with respect to the NERC standards. This program includes utilization of a dedicated Electric System Compliance Division dedicated to the oversight of these requirements, internal Subject Matter Experts, and the use of outside independent third-party consultants who perform annual readiness reviews.

In 2018, the City was the subject of on-site compliance audits for both the Reliability and Cyber Security standards. As a result of these audits and the pre-work, the City was not subject to any formal violations that resulted in fines or sanctions. The City made one self-report prior to the Cyber Security audit that was later dismissed. The City, through pre-audit work with FRCC, identified a mitigation plan for the transmission system vegetation management program that is currently being implemented by the City.

## **Electric and Gas Retail Rates**

Under existing Florida law, the City Commission has the exclusive authority to establish the level of electric and gas rates. Rate level refers to the total amount of revenue to be recovered by the Electric System. The FPSC has jurisdiction over the City’s electric rate structure. Rate structure addresses how the total revenue requirements are allocated to and recovered from the Electric System’s various rate changes.

The City’s current electric rates include a customer charge that varies by customer class, a demand charge (for large commercial customers), a non-fuel energy charge, and an Energy Cost Recovery Charge (ECRC). The City has had an optional residential time-of-use rate (known as Nights and Weekends) since April 2012. The City’s current gas rates include a customer charge, that varies by customer class, a non-fuel energy charge and a Purchased Gas Recovery Charge (PGRC).

Electric and Gas rate revenues are composed of two categories: ECRC/PGRC and base rate revenues. The ECRC/PGRC is a pass-through charge that recovers the cost of fuel used in the City’s power generating facilities, the cost of wholesale power purchased from other utilities, and the gas purchased for the gas utility. The City reviews the actual over or under-recovery of these costs on a monthly-basis and modifies the ECRC/PGRC charge, if required, on at least a semi-annual basis. All other rates (referred to as base rates) are reviewed and adjusted periodically to ensure rate level sufficiency and equitable rate structure.

The City continues to place emphasis on managing the cost of fuel and purchased power passed onto its customers through the ECRC. The City actively manages its fuel supply and energy supply portfolio to minimize the impact of natural gas price volatility. The City’s residential rates continue to be below the statewide average, with an average 1,000 kWh bill of \$110.50 in October 2020. As of October 2020, the statewide average was \$111.00 (this includes the 6% franchise fee applied to all investor-owned rates).

In the Spring of 1999, the City developed a tariff for long-term contracting with all demand-metered non-residential electric customers. The tariff, referred to as the “Preferred Customer Electric Service Agreement” (PCES), was approved by the City Commission on April 28, 1999 and by the FPSC on May 4, 1999. Under this Agreement, rate discounts are provided to the customer in return for a ten-year commitment from the customer to use the City as its electricity provider. The rate discounts are 5%



for the General Service Demand (GSD) class of non-residential accounts and 7% for the General Service Large Demand (GSLD) accounts.

In order to adjust rates over time to reflect the cost of service while avoiding undue rate shock, Section 21-241 of the Tallahassee Code of Ordinances requires an increase to electric and gas rates on October 1 of each year equal to the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the 12 months ended the preceding March 31<sup>st</sup>. Pursuant to this ordinance, electric base rates were increased on October 1, 2020 by 1.5%.

With the addition of the City's first solar farm, the City offered its customers a solar subscription program. Under this program, customers may subscribe for all or part of their energy needs to be supplied from the solar farm for a 20-year period. Customers will continue to pay the customer charge and the non-fuel energy charge. For solar subscribers, their ECRC will be adjusted to reflect the levelized solar cost for the energy; 50% of the ECRC will be at the then current ECRC and 50% will be at \$0.05 per kwh). The \$0.05 per kwh for the solar subscription program is a levelized cost for the 20-year period and is reflective of the City's Operation of the second solar farm (FL Solar 4). The City opened subscriptions in Spring 2020 for the second solar farm. As part of the City's Clean Energy Plan commitment, the City has enrolled all of its occupied building in the subscription program.

### **Capital Improvement Program**

The City, as part of its annual budget process, adopts a five-year capital improvement program for the Electric and Gas Utility. The first year of this program becomes an appropriation, and the remaining four years constitute a planning document, which identifies anticipated capital expenditures and the related funding sources. For FY 2020, the Electric approved additions were \$34.6 million with a five-year plan totaling \$163.5 million, while the Gas approved additions were \$3.8 million with a five-year plan totaling \$20 million.

Currently, the City has no plans on issuing new debt in the next few years. Both the Electric and Gas utilities plan on utilizing cash to finance the capital programs within each utility.

The following provides the status or a description of major capital projects:

- Electric and Gas utility system expansions to support customer demands;
- Gas Utility expects to install 760 new commercial and residential services;
  - ✚ 700 new and converted natural gas residential services;
  - ✚ 60 new and converted natural gas commercial services;
- BP1 and BP2 Switchgear End-of-Life Changeout Projects;
- Downtown Secondary Network System – South Network Vault Modernization Project;
- BP9 Mobile Substation Connection Project;
- Tram Road/Woodville Highway Relocation;
- Capital Circle SW Transmission Line relocation;
- Hopkins Unit 2 Major Overhaul;
- Hopkins DCS Upgrade;
- Demolition of HP1 Cooling Tower, HP1 Stack, and Fuel Oil Tank 4;
- LM6000 HM1 Replacement;
- Hopkins Unit 2 Voltage Regulator Replacement;
- Purdom Balance of Plant Control Update;
- Purdom Steam Turbine DC Lube Oil Cabinet Upgrade;
- Purdom Zero Discharge Improvement; and
- Purdom Fuel Oil Tank 3 Floor Replacement.

**SELECTED ENERGY SYSTEM STATISTICS****Electric System - Sales to Ultimate Customers, by Customer Class**

<i>For Fiscal Years Ended September 30</i>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Residential</b>					
Average Annual Customers	99,793	100,619	102,001	103,673	105,035
Energy Sales (MWh)	1,068,463	1,051,468	1,111,847	1,141,544	1,155,310
Average Annual Use Per Customer (kWh)	10,707	10,510	10,900	11,011	10,999
<b>Average Annual Revenue per Customer</b>	<b>\$ 1,206</b>	<b>\$ 1,299</b>	<b>\$ 1,256</b>	<b>\$ 1,250</b>	<b>\$ 1,260</b>
<b>Commercial and Industrial</b>					
Average Annual Customers	14,542	14,618	14,711	14,847	14,943
Energy Sales (MWh)	1,523,461	1,529,285	1,522,878	1,523,871	1,430,187
Average Annual Use Per Customer (kWh)	104,763	104,617	101,119	102,641	95,710
<b>Average Annual Revenue Per Customer</b>	<b>\$ 8,972</b>	<b>\$ 8,588</b>	<b>\$ 9,026</b>	<b>\$ 8,579</b>	<b>\$ 7,976</b>
<b>Public Street Lighting</b>					
Average Annual Customers	4,410	4,478	4,528	4,555	4,549
Energy Sales (MWh)	31,335	31,510	31,634	32,252	32,527
Average Annual Use Per Customer (kWh)	7,105	7,036	6,986	7,080	7,150
<b>Average Annual Revenue per Customer</b>	<b>\$ 844</b>	<b>\$ 815</b>	<b>\$ 851</b>	<b>\$ 830</b>	<b>\$ 834</b>
<b>Total Sales to Ultimate Customers</b>					
Average Annual Customers	118,745	119,719	121,240	123,075	124,527
Energy Sales (MWh)	2,623,259	2,612,262	2,666,358	2,697,666	2,618,025
<b>Average Annual Use Per Customer (kWh)</b>	<b>22,092</b>	<b>21,820</b>	<b>21,992</b>	<b>21,919</b>	<b>21,024</b>
<b>Off System Sales</b>					
Sales for Resale (MWh)	91,620	81,024	127,069	159,575	169,032
<b>Total Sales (MWh)</b>	<b>2,714,878</b>	<b>2,693,286</b>	<b>2,793,013</b>	<b>2,857,241</b>	<b>2,787,057</b>

**Electric System - Selected Operating Costs and Ratios**

<i>For Fiscal Years Ended September 30</i>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Revenue per kWh</b>					
Residential Customers	\$0.113	\$0.110	\$0.116	\$0.112	\$0.111
Commercial and Industrial Customers	0.086	0.082	0.087	0.084	0.083
Public Street Lighting	0.119	0.116	0.122	0.117	0.117
<b>Expenses Per kWh</b>					
Total Operating Expense per kWh	0.085	0.081	0.083	0.081	0.091
<b>Financial Ratios</b>					
Debt to Total Assets	0.587	0.568	0.609	0.592	0.594
Operating Ratio	0.838	0.788	0.784	0.823	0.891
Current Ratio	4.656	4.387	4.637	5.317	6.283

**Electric System - General Statistics***For Fiscal Years Ended September 30*

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Generating Capacity (MW) (Summer)	746	746	700	706	725
Capacity Purchases (MW) (Summer)	-	-	-	-	-
Net System Energy Generated (MWh)	2,630,267	2,637,054	2,779,588	2,879,682	2,685,677
Net Peak Demand (MW) Summer	597	598	596	616	576
Net Peak Demand (MW) Winter	511	533	621	508	528
Average Residential Monthly Bill (\$)	123	108	119	116	117
Number of Street Lights	18,710	18,825	19,024	19,302	19,529
Average Residential Monthly Bill (\$) per Service Point	100	96	105	102	102

**Electric System - Summary of Projected Demand and Energy Requirements (MW)***For Fiscal Years Ending September 30*

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Annual 60-Minute Peak Demand <sup>1</sup>					
Summer (MW)	613	615	615	615	614
Winter (MW)	557	561	563	566	568
Annual Energy Sales (GWh) <sup>2</sup>	2,771	2,787	2,759	2,754	2,771
Sales to Talquin Customers Served by the City (GWh)	39	43	36	32	29
Purchases from Talquin (GWh)	6	5	6	7	8
Losses and Unaccounted for Energy (GWh)	126	127	128	135	129
Annual Energy System Requirements (GWh)	2,923	2,940	2,938	2,932	2,921
Annual System Load Factor <sup>3</sup>	55.52%	55.75%	56.31%	55.49%	54.31%

(1) Includes estimated reduction in seasonal peak demands associated with demand-side management (DSM) program and coincident demand of approximately 5 MW associated with sales to Talquin.

(2) Includes estimated reduction in sales associated with DSM program.

(3) Equals Annual Energy Requirements divided by the product of peak demand multiplied by 8,760 hours.

## Gas System - Sales to Ultimate Customers, by Customer Class

<i>For Fiscal Years Ended September 30</i>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Residential (firm)</b>					
Average No. of Customers	28,176	28,955	29,263	29,996	30,852
Usage (MCF)	622,303	556,086	685,170	665,346	654,461
Average Sales Per Customer (MCF)	22	19	23	22	21
<b>Non-residential (firm)</b>					
Average No. of Customers	1,941	1,983	1,995	2,054	2,103
Usage (MCF)	854,213	798,056	872,859	921,283	857,300
Average Sales Per Customer (MCF)	440	402	438	449	408
<b>Special Contract Interruptible</b>					
Average No. of Customers	7	7	7	7	7
Usage (MCF)	879,057	951,375	1,004,435	970,246	968,449
Average Sales Per Customer (MCF)	125,580	135,911	143,491	138,667	138,350
<b>Flexible Contract Interruptible</b>					
Average No. of Customers	4	4	4	4	4
Usage (MCF)	204,860	218,684	208,987	208,069	186,089
Average Sales Per Customer (MCF)	51,205	54,671	52,247	52,022	46,522
<b>Standard Interruptible</b>					
Average No. of Customers	15	15	15	14	14
Usage (MCF)	181,453	180,909	203,288	187,252	154,536
Average Sales Per Customer (MCF)	12,097	12,061	13,553	13,375	11,038
<b>Total Gas System</b>					
Average No. of Customers	30,144	30,964	31,284	32,074	32,975
Usage (MCF)	2,770,975	2,705,093	2,971,531	2,952,814	2,820,844
Average Sales Per Customer (MCF)	92	87	95	92	86
Miles of Gas Lines	904	910	923	930	949
Heating Degree Days (HDD)	943	806	1,330	1,205	1,076

## Gas System - Projected Sales Volumes in MCF\*

<i>For Fiscal Years Ending September 30</i>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>
Residential	775,000	775,000	775,000	775,000	775,000
Commercial	875,000	900,000	925,000	950,000	975,000
Contract Interruptible	900,000	950,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Small Interruptible	200,000	210,000	220,000	220,000	220,000
Flexible Interruptible	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>2,980,000</u></b>	<b><u>3,065,000</u></b>	<b><u>3,150,000</u></b>	<b><u>3,175,000</u></b>	<b><u>3,200,000</u></b>

\*Forecast prepared by the Gas System and reflects normalized weather.

\*Figures reported in are million cubic feet (MCF).

**Electric System Ten Largest Retail Customers***Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020***Percent of Total Retail Sales**

<b>Customers</b>	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>kWh</b>	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>kWh</b>
Florida State University	\$ 15,466,226	222,940,572	6.15%	8.52%
State of Florida	9,234,184	121,117,778	3.67%	4.63%
City of Tallahassee	8,574,152	94,949,517	3.41%	3.63%
Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare	4,123,906	62,888,379	1.64%	2.40%
Florida A & M University	4,033,773	59,899,762	1.60%	2.29%
Leon County School Board	4,458,755	42,442,782	1.77%	1.62%
Leon County	2,334,600	30,503,622	0.93%	1.17%
Publix Markets	2,132,790	27,634,499	0.85%	1.06%
Wal-Mart	1,811,291	25,389,794	0.72%	0.97%
Federal Government	<u>1,839,986</u>	<u>24,449,257</u>	<u>0.73%</u>	<u>0.93%</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>\$ 54,009,564</u></b>	<b><u>712,215,950</u></b>	<b><u>21.49%</u></b>	<b><u>27.20%</u></b>

**Gas System Five Largest Customers by Consumption***Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2020***Percent of Total Retail Sales**

<b>Customers</b>	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>Gas Usage</b>	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>Gas Usage</b>
Florida State University	\$ 2,046,848	434,874	8.01%	15.42%
St. Marks Powder, Inc.	1,158,316	275,856	4.53%	9.78%
Florida A & M University	1,337,173	191,806	5.23%	6.80%
Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare	772,892	175,488	3.02%	6.22%
Nopetro LLC	<u>1,026,114</u>	<u>153,746</u>	<u>4.02%</u>	<u>5.45%</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>\$ 6,341,343</u></b>	<b><u>1,231,770</u></b>	<b><u>24.81%</u></b>	<b><u>43.67%</u></b>

**Electric Rates (effective 10/01/20)****Current<sup>1</sup>****Residential**

Customer Charge - Single Phase Service	\$8.04
Customer Charge - Three Phase Service	\$28.14
Energy Charge per kWh	\$0.07438

**General Service Non - Demand**

Customer Charge - Single Phase Service	\$10.93
Customer Charge - Three Phase Service	\$40.10
Energy Charge per kWh	\$0.05884

**General Service Demand**

Customer Charge	\$75.27
Demand Charge per kW	\$13.93
Energy Charge-The first 500 kWh per kW	\$0.02376
Excess kWh per kW @	\$0.00335

**General Service Large Demand**

Customer Charge	\$75.27
Demand Charge per kW	\$13.93
Energy Charge-The first 500 kWh per kW	\$0.02314
Excess kWh per kW @	\$0.00335

(1) A fuel and purchased power charge is also applied to all kWh sold.

**Gas Rates (effective 10/01/20)****Current<sup>1</sup>****Residential**

Customer Charge (per month)	\$10.11
Energy Charge (per 100 cubic feet)	\$0.72117

**Commercial**

Customer Charge (per month)	\$18.07
Energy Charge (per 100 cubic feet)	\$0.56202

**Commercial Small Interruptible**

Customer Charge (per month)	\$181.04
Energy Charge (per 100 cubic feet)	\$0.26421

**Commercial Interruptible**

Customer Charge (per month)	\$271.56
Energy Charge (per 100 cubic feet)	\$0.20385

**Commercial Large Interruptible**

Customer Charge (per month)	\$271.56
Energy Charge (per 100 cubic feet)	\$0.09885

(1) A fuel and purchased power charge is also applied to all CCF sold.

## Energy System Debt Service Coverage (in 000s)

<i>Fiscal Year Ended September 30</i>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
<b>Electric Operating Revenues</b>					
Retail Sales	\$ 257,480	\$ 246,171	\$ 255,988	\$ 262,498	\$ 248,583
Sales for Resale	3,977	3,710	5,608	6,356	5,810
Other Operating Revenues	6,345	19,356	18,598	15,219	16,771
Transfers (to) from	—	—	—	—	—
Total Electric Operating Revenue	<u>267,802</u>	<u>269,237</u>	<u>280,194</u>	<u>284,073</u>	<u>271,164</u>
<b>Electric Operating Expenses</b>					
Fuel	85,688	80,210	88,652	83,126	66,736
Purchased Power	9,723	8,310	7,098	6,503	9,227
Other	<u>89,460</u>	<u>82,458</u>	<u>83,705</u>	<u>92,241</u>	<u>109,936</u>
Total Electric Operating Expenses	<u>184,871</u>	<u>170,978</u>	<u>179,455</u>	<u>181,870</u>	<u>185,899</u>
<b>Net Electric Revenues</b>	82,931	98,259	100,739	102,203	85,265
<b>Non-Operating Revenues:</b>					
Other Income & Deductions	<u>3,668</u>	<u>3,756</u>	<u>5,164</u>	<u>6,883</u>	<u>6,150</u>
<b>Total Net Electric Revenues</b>	<u><b>86,599</b></u>	<u><b>102,015</b></u>	<u><b>105,903</b></u>	<u><b>109,086</b></u>	<u><b>91,415</b></u>
<b>Gas Operating Revenues</b>					
Total Gas Operating Revenues	26,891	25,809	29,070	26,763	27,038
<b>Gas Operating Expenses</b>	<u>17,974</u>	<u>18,709</u>	<u>19,054</u>	<u>19,193</u>	<u>17,614</u>
<b>Net Gas Revenues</b>	8,917	7,100	10,016	7,750	9,424
<b>Non-Operating Revenues</b>	<u>240</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>248</u>
<b>Total Net Gas Revenues</b>	<u>9,157</u>	<u>7,327</u>	<u>10,191</u>	<u>8,023</u>	<u>9,672</u>
<b>Total Available for Debt Service</b>	<u><b>\$ 95,756</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 109,342</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 116,094</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 117,109</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 101,087</b></u>
Existing Debt Service	\$ 43,533	\$ 43,530	\$ 47,399	\$ 47,887	\$ 48,245
Coverage	2.20x	2.51x	2.45x	2.45x	2.10x

**ENERGY SYSTEM  
CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA  
CONSOLIDATED DEBT SERVICE**

<b>Bond Year</b>			<b>\$80,195,000</b>	<b>\$104,975,000</b>	<b>\$147,295,000</b>	<b>\$94,615,000</b>	<b>\$122,280,000</b>
<b>Ending</b>			<b>Series 2020</b>	<b>Series 2018</b>	<b>Series 2017</b>	<b>Series 2015</b>	<b>Series 2010B</b>
<b>October 1</b>	<b>Total</b>						
2021	\$ 45,246,994	\$	12,337,351	\$ 6,384,000	\$ 10,679,750	\$ 8,547,000	\$ 7,298,893
2022	45,246,143		11,694,000	6,518,500	11,189,750	8,545,000	7,298,893
2023	45,248,143		13,740,500	5,683,000	9,979,750	8,546,000	7,298,893
2024	45,247,143		14,794,500	6,310,500	8,299,000	8,544,250	7,298,893
2025	45,600,893		12,279,500	6,389,750	11,088,500	8,544,250	7,298,893
2026	45,599,143		11,630,000	6,461,500	11,668,500	8,540,250	7,298,893
2027	45,596,143		11,617,500	6,475,750	11,657,250	8,546,750	7,298,893
2028	45,599,143		11,560,500	6,490,000	11,707,250	8,542,500	7,298,893
2029	49,104,893		-	14,794,000	17,539,750	8,542,250	8,228,893
2030	50,031,132		-	15,478,000	16,914,750	8,540,000	9,098,382
2031	45,409,407		-	11,512,000	16,289,750	8,545,000	9,062,657
2032	37,963,705		-	7,350,500	16,664,750	5,691,000	8,257,455
2033	36,869,939		-	11,656,750	16,989,750	-	8,223,439
2034	31,478,536		-	6,511,750	16,764,750	-	8,202,036
2035	31,463,850		-	14,756,750	8,534,750	-	8,172,350
2036	30,522,429		-	7,069,000	7,638,750	-	15,814,679
2037	28,628,653		-	6,939,000	6,063,750	-	15,625,903
2038	37,582,438		-	1,916,500	-	-	35,665,938
2039	36,901,809		-	1,865,750	-	-	35,036,059
2040	36,281,642		-	1,900,000	-	-	34,381,642
2041	8,015,000		-	8,015,000	-	-	-
2042	8,011,500		-	8,011,500	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b><u>\$ 831,648,678</u></b>	<b><u>\$</u></b>	<b><u>99,653,851</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 168,489,500</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 209,670,500</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 99,674,250</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 254,160,577</u></b>



**ENERGY SYSTEM  
CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA  
ALL BOND ISSUES  
PRINCIPAL OUTSTANDING**

<b>Bond Year</b>		<b>\$80,195,000</b>	<b>\$104,975,000</b>	<b>\$147,295,000</b>	<b>\$94,615,000</b>	<b>\$122,280,000</b>
<b>Ending</b>		<b>Series 2020</b>	<b>Series 2018</b>	<b>Series 2017</b>	<b>Series 2015</b>	<b>Series 2010B</b>
<b>October 1</b>	<b>Total</b>					
2021	\$ 17,665,000	\$ 7,715,000	\$ 1,310,000	\$ 3,800,000	\$ 4,840,000	\$ -
2022	19,160,000	8,070,000	1,510,000	4,500,000	5,080,000	-
2023	20,120,000	10,520,000	750,000	3,515,000	5,335,000	-
2024	21,125,000	12,100,000	1,415,000	2,010,000	5,600,000	-
2025	22,535,000	10,190,000	1,565,000	4,900,000	5,880,000	-
2026	23,660,000	10,050,000	1,715,000	5,725,000	6,170,000	-
2027	24,840,000	10,540,000	1,815,000	6,000,000	6,485,000	-
2028	26,085,000	11,010,000	1,920,000	6,350,000	6,805,000	-
2029	30,895,000	-	10,320,000	12,500,000	7,145,000	930,000
2030	33,375,000	-	11,520,000	12,500,000	7,500,000	1,855,000
2031	30,440,000	-	8,130,000	12,500,000	7,880,000	1,930,000
2032	24,535,000	-	4,375,000	13,500,000	5,420,000	1,240,000
2033	24,680,000	-	8,900,000	14,500,000	-	1,280,000
2034	20,535,000	-	4,200,000	15,000,000	-	1,335,000
2035	21,560,000	-	12,655,000	7,520,000	-	1,385,000
2036	21,710,000	-	5,600,000	7,000,000	-	9,110,000
2037	20,990,000	-	5,750,000	5,775,000	-	9,465,000
2038	31,085,000	-	1,015,000	-	-	30,070,000
2039	32,250,000	-	1,015,000	-	-	31,235,000
2040	33,545,000	-	1,100,000	-	-	32,445,000
2041	7,270,000	-	7,270,000	-	-	-
2042	7,630,000	-	7,630,000	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b><u>\$ 515,690,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 80,195,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 101,480,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 137,595,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 74,140,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 122,280,000</u></b>

**\$80,195,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2020**

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Dated: August 6, 2020

**Purpose**

The Series 2020 Bonds were issued to refund on a current basis the City's outstanding Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2010, the City's outstanding Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2010A, and the City's outstanding Energy System Revenue Bonds, Series 2010C.

The Series 2010 Bonds and the Series 2010A Bonds were issued to refinance outstanding debt obligations issued in 1998. The Series 2010C Bonds were issued to finance the acquisition and construction of certain capital improvements to the City's Energy System as well as to refinance some outstanding Sunshine State Loans.

**Security**

The Series 2020 Bonds are payable solely from and secured by a lien on and pledge of the Net Revenues of the City's Energy System on a parity with the Energy System Revenue Bonds, Series 2018, the Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2017, the Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2015 and Energy System Revenue Bonds, Series 2010B.

**Bond Reserve**

There are no debt service reserve requirements.

**Form**

The 2020 Series Bonds, all fully registered, due October 1, 2028. The Bonds are book entry-only and are not evidenced by physical bond certificates. Interest is payable semi-annually on each April 1 and October 1, commencing April 1, 2021.

**Agents**

**Registrar:** US Bank National Association, Jacksonville, Florida  
**Paying Agent:** US Bank National Association, Jacksonville, Florida  
**Bond Counsel:** Bryant Miller Olive P.A., Tallahassee, Florida

**Ratings at issuance**

**Moody's:** Aa3  
**Standard & Poor's:** AA

**Optional Redemption**

The Series 2020 Bonds are not subject to optional redemption prior to maturity.

**\$80,195,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**ENERGY SYSTEM REFUNDING REVENUE BONDS, SERIES 2020**

***Summary of Remaining Debt Service Requirements***

<b>Bond Year</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Ending</b>	<b>Rate</b>			
<b>October 1</b>				
2021	5.000%	\$ 7,715,000	\$ 4,622,351	\$ 12,337,351
2022	5.000%	8,070,000	3,624,000	11,694,000
2023	5.000%	10,520,000	3,220,500	13,740,500
2024	5.000%	12,100,000	2,694,500	14,794,500
2025	5.000%	10,190,000	2,089,500	12,279,500
2026	5.000%	10,050,000	1,580,000	11,630,000
2027	5.000%	10,540,000	1,077,500	11,617,500
2028	5.000%	11,010,000	550,500	11,560,500
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b><u>\$ 80,195,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 19,458,851</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 99,653,851</u></b>

**\$104,975,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**Energy System Revenue Bonds, Series 2018**

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Dated: February 27, 2018

**Purpose**

The Series 2018 Bonds, together with certain other available funds, were used to finance the acquisition and construction of a new generating facility, the acquisition and installation of additional fast start gas-fired reciprocating engines as replacement generating capacity at the City's Hopkins Station electric facility, and ancillary improvements.

**Security**

The Bonds are payable solely from and secured by a lien and pledge of the Net Revenues of the City's Energy System on a parity with the Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2020, Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2017, Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2015 and Energy System Revenue Bonds, Series 2010B.

**Bond Reserve**

There are no debt service reserve requirements.

**Form**

\$104,975,000 Serial Bonds, all fully registered, due October 1, 2042. The Bonds are book-entry-only and are not evidenced by physical bond certificates. Interest is payable semi-annually on each April 1 and October 1, commencing April 1, 2018.

**Agents**

<b>Registrar:</b>	The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., Jacksonville, Florida
<b>Paying Agent:</b>	The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., Jacksonville, Florida
<b>Bond Council:</b>	Bryant Miller Olive P.A., Tallahassee, Florida

**Ratings at issuance**

<b>Moody's:</b>	Aa3
<b>Standard &amp; Poor's:</b>	AA

**Optional Redemption**

The Series 2018 Bonds maturing on and prior to October 1, 2024 are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Series 2018 Bonds maturing after October 1, 2024 are subject to redemption prior to maturity on October 1, 2024 or on any date thereafter, at the option of the City, as a whole or in part at any time (by lot if less than all of a maturity) at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, without premium, (plus accrued interest to the redemption date on the principal amount, if any).

**\$104,975,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**ENERGY SYSTEM REVENUE BONDS, SERIES 2018**

***Summary of Remaining Debt Service Requirements***

<b>Bond Year Ending October 1</b>	<b>Interest Rate</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>
2021	5.000%	\$ 1,310,000	\$ 5,074,000	\$ 6,384,000
2022	5.000%	1,510,000	5,008,500	6,518,500
2023	5.000%	750,000	4,933,000	5,683,000
2024	5.000%	1,415,000	4,895,500	6,310,500
2025	5.000%	1,565,000	4,824,750	6,389,750
2026	5.000%	1,715,000	4,746,500	6,461,500
2027	5.000%	1,815,000	4,660,750	6,475,750
2028	5.000%	1,920,000	4,570,000	6,490,000
2029	5.000%	10,320,000	4,474,000	14,794,000
2030	5.000%	11,520,000	3,958,000	15,478,000
2031	5.000%	8,130,000	3,382,000	11,512,000
2032	5.000%	4,375,000	2,975,500	7,350,500
2033	5.000%	8,900,000	2,756,750	11,656,750
2034	5.000%	4,200,000	2,311,750	6,511,750
2035	5.000%	12,655,000	2,101,750	14,756,750
2036	5.000%	5,600,000	1,469,000	7,069,000
2037	5.000%	5,750,000	1,189,000	6,939,000
2038	5.000%	1,015,000	901,500	1,916,500
2039	5.000%	1,015,000	850,750	1,865,750
2040	5.000%	1,100,000	800,000	1,900,000
2041	5.000%	7,270,000	745,000	8,015,000
2042	5.000%	<u>7,630,000</u>	<u>381,500</u>	<u>8,011,500</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b><u>\$ 101,480,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 67,009,500</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 168,489,500</u></b>

**\$147,295,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2017**

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Dated: July 20, 2017

**Purpose**

The Series 2017 Bonds were issued to refund on a current basis the City's outstanding Energy System Revenue Bonds, Series 2007.

The Series 2007 Bonds were issued to finance the acquisition and construction of a combined cycle unit for Hopkins Unit No. 2, new transmission facilities, distribution facilities, general plant facilities and certain Gas System facilities.

**Security**

The Bonds are payable solely from and secured by a lien and pledge of the Net Revenues of the City's Energy System on a parity with the Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2020, Energy System Revenue Bonds, Series 2018, Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2015 and Energy System Revenue Bonds, Series 2010B.

**Bond Reserve**

There are no debt service reserve requirements.

**Form**

\$147,295,000 Serial Bonds, all fully registered, due October 1, 2037. The Bonds are book-entry-only and are not evidenced by physical bond certificates. Interest is payable semi-annually on each April 1 and October 1, commencing April 1, 2018.

**Agents**

<b>Registrar:</b>	US Bank, NA, Jacksonville, Florida
<b>Paying Agent:</b>	US Bank, NA, Jacksonville, Florida
<b>Bond Counsel:</b>	Bryant Miller Olive P.A., Tallahassee, Florida

**Ratings at issuance**

<b>Moody's:</b>	Aa3
<b>Standard &amp; Poor's:</b>	AA

**Optional Redemption**

The Series 2017 Bonds maturing on and prior to October 1, 2025 are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Series 2017 Bonds maturing after October 1, 2025 are subject to redemption prior to maturity on October 1, 2025 or on any date thereafter, at the option of the City, as a whole or in part at any time (by lot if less than all of a maturity) at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, without premium, (plus accrued interest to the redemption date on the principal amount, if any).

**\$147,295,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**ENERGY SYSTEM REFUNDING REVENUE BONDS, SERIES 2017**

***Summary of Remaining Debt Service Requirements***

<b>Bond Year Ending October 1</b>	<b>Interest Rate</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>
2021	5.000%	\$ 3,800,000	\$ 6,879,750	\$ 10,679,750
2022	5.000%	4,500,000	6,689,750	11,189,750
2023	5.000%	3,515,000	6,464,750	9,979,750
2024	5.000%	2,010,000	6,289,000	8,299,000
2025	5.000%	4,900,000	6,188,500	11,088,500
2026	5.000%	5,725,000	5,943,500	11,668,500
2027	5.000%	6,000,000	5,657,250	11,657,250
2028	5.000%	6,350,000	5,357,250	11,707,250
2029	5.000%	12,500,000	5,039,750	17,539,750
2030	5.000%	12,500,000	4,414,750	16,914,750
2031	5.000%	12,500,000	3,789,750	16,289,750
2032	5.000%	13,500,000	3,164,750	16,664,750
2033	5.000%	14,500,000	2,489,750	16,989,750
2034	5.000%	15,000,000	1,764,750	16,764,750
2035	5.000%	7,520,000	1,014,750	8,534,750
2036	5.000%	7,000,000	638,750	7,638,750
2037	5.000%	<u>5,775,000</u>	<u>288,750</u>	<u>6,063,750</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b><u>\$ 137,595,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 72,075,500</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 209,670,500</u></b>

**\$94,615,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2015**

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Dated: August 11, 2015

**Purpose**

The Series 2015 Bonds were issued to refund on a current basis the City's outstanding Energy System Revenue Bonds, Series 2005.

The Series 2005 Bonds were issued to fund the acquisition and construction of two 47-megawatt simple cycle combustion turbine units at the Hopkins station, extensions and improvements to electric transmission lines, electric distribution facilities and gas transmission and distribution facilities.

**Security**

The Bonds are payable solely from and secured by a lien and pledge of the Net Revenues of the City's Energy System on a parity with the Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2020, Energy System Revenue Bonds, Series 2018, Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2017 and Energy System Revenue Bonds, Series 2010B.

**Bond Reserve**

There are no debt service reserve requirements.

**Form**

\$94,615,000 Serial Bonds, all fully registered, due October 1, 2032. The Bonds are book-entry-only and are not evidenced by physical bond certificates. Interest is payable semi-annually on each April 1 and October 1, commencing April 1, 2016.

**Agents**

<b>Registrar:</b>	US Bank, NA, Jacksonville, Florida
<b>Paying Agent:</b>	US Bank, NA, Jacksonville, Florida
<b>Bond Counsel:</b>	Bryant Miller Olive P.A., Tallahassee, Florida

**Ratings at issuance**

<b>Moody's:</b>	Aa3
<b>Standard &amp; Poor's:</b>	AA

**Optional Redemption**

The Series 2015 Bonds maturing on and prior to October 1, 2023 are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Series 2015 Bonds maturing on or after October 1, 2024 are subject to redemption prior to maturity on October 1, 2023 or on any date thereafter, at the option of the City, as a whole or in part at any time (by lot if less than all of a maturity) at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, without premium, plus accrued interest to the redemption date on the principal amount, if any.



**\$94,615,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**ENERGY SYSTEM REFUNDING REVENUE BONDS, SERIES 2015**

***Summary of Remaining Debt Service Requirements***

<b>Bond Year Ending October 1</b>	<b>Interest Rate</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>
2021	5.000%	\$ 4,840,000	\$ 3,707,000	\$ 8,547,000
2022	5.000%	5,080,000	3,465,000	8,545,000
2023	5.000%	5,335,000	3,211,000	8,546,000
2024	5.000%	5,600,000	2,944,250	8,544,250
2025	5.000%	5,880,000	2,664,250	8,544,250
2026	5.000%	6,170,000	2,370,250	8,540,250
2027	5.000%	6,485,000	2,061,750	8,546,750
2028	5.000%	6,805,000	1,737,500	8,542,500
2029	5.000%	7,145,000	1,397,250	8,542,250
2030	5.000%	7,500,000	1,040,000	8,540,000
2031	5.000%	7,880,000	665,000	8,545,000
2032	5.000%	<u>5,420,000</u>	<u>271,000</u>	<u>5,691,000</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b><u>\$ 74,140,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 25,534,250</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 99,674,250</u></b>

**\$122,280,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**Energy System Revenue Bonds, Series 2010B**  
**(Federally Taxable Build America Bonds)**

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Dated: November 22, 2010

**Purpose**

The Series 2010B Bonds were issued to finance the acquisition and construction of improvements to the distribution, production plant, transmission line, substation and other modernization projects including telecommunications/fiber optics, bulk power feeders, new substations or modifications, as well as transmission line reconductor and expansion.

**Security**

The Bonds are payable solely from and secured by a lien and pledge of the Net Revenues of the City's Energy System on a parity with the Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2020, Energy System Revenue Bonds, Series 2018, Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2017 and Energy System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2015.

**Bond Reserve**

There are no debt service reserve fund requirements.

**Form**

\$122,280,000 Term Bonds, all fully registered, due October 1, 2040. The Bonds are book-entry-only and are not evidenced by physical bond certificates. Interest is payable semiannually on each April 1 and October 1, commencing April 1, 2011.

**Agents**

**Registrar:** US Bank, NA, Jacksonville, Florida  
**Paying Agent:** US Bank, NA, Jacksonville, Florida  
**Bond Counsel:** Bryant Miller Olive P.A., Tallahassee, Florida

**Ratings at issuance**

**Moody's:** Aa3  
**Standard & Poor's:** AA  
**Fitch:** AA-

**Optional Redemption**

The Series 2010B Bonds are subject to redemption at the option of the City prior to their stated maturities in whole or in part at any time, at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the Series 2010B Bonds, or portions thereof, to be redeemed or (ii) the Discounted Value thereof, except for the purposes of calculating such Discounted Value, the Discounted Yield shall be equal to the Blended Treasury Yield plus 0.3%, plus unpaid accrued interest thereon to the redemption date. All calculations and determinations referred to in this subsection will be made by a financial advisor selected by City.

“Discounted Value” means, with respect to the Series 2010B Bonds of each maturity thereof to be redeemed,

the sum of the amounts obtained by discounting all remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest (exclusive of interest accrued to the date of redemption) on such Series 2010B Bonds from their respective scheduled payment dates to the applicable redemption date, at a yield (computed on a semiannual basis, assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) equal to the applicable Discount Yield.

“Blended Treasury Yield” means, with respect to the Series 2010B Bonds of each maturity to be redeemed, the yield computed by the linear interpolation of two Market Treasury Yields such that the theoretical maturity that corresponds to the interpolated Market Treasury of such maturity to be redeemed. The first Market Treasury Yield will be based on an actively traded U.S. Treasury security or U.S. Treasury index whose maturity is closest to but no earlier than the date corresponding to the remaining average life of the Series 2010B Bonds of such maturity to be redeemed. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the date that corresponds to the remaining average life of the Series 2010B Bonds, of a particular maturity, to be redeemed is later than the latest maturity of any actively traded U.S. Treasury security or U.S. Treasury index having such latest maturity.

“Market Treasury Yield” means, with respect to the Series 2010B Bonds, that yield, assuming semiannual compounding based upon a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months, which is equal to: (i) the yield for the applicable maturity of an actively traded U.S. Treasury security, reported, as of 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the Valuation Date on the display designated as “Page PX1” of the Bloomberg Financial Markets Services Screen (or, if not available, any other nationally recognized trading screen reporting on-line intraday trading in U.S. Treasury securities); or (ii) if the yield described in (i) above is not reported as of such time or the yield reported as of such time is not ascertainable, the most recent yield data for the applicable U.S. Treasury maturity index from the Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15 Daily Update (or any comparable or successor publication) reported, as of 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the Valuation date or (iii) if the yields described in (i) and (ii) above are not reported as of such time or the yields reported as of such time are not ascertainable, the yield for the applicable maturity of an actively traded U.S. Treasury security shall be based upon the average of yield quotations for such security (after excluding the highest and lowest quotations) as of 3:30 p.m. New York City time, on the Valuation Date received from no less than five primary dealers in U.S. government securities selected by the City.

Each yield quotation for each actively traded U.S. Treasury security required in (i) and (iii) above shall be determined using the average of the bid and ask prices for that security.

“Valuation Date” means, with respect to the Series 2010B Bonds to be redeemed, the Business Day preceding the date on which notice of such redemption is given.

Extraordinary Optional Redemption. The Series 2010B Bonds are subject to redemption prior to their stated maturities, at the option of City, whole or in part on any date following the occurrence of an Extraordinary Event, at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the Series 2010B Bonds, or portions thereof, to be redeemed or (ii) the Discounted Value thereof, except that for purposes of calculating such Discounted Value, the Discount Yield shall be equal to the Blended Treasury Yield plus 1.00%, plus unpaid accrued interest thereon to the redemption date. All calculations and determinations referred to in this subsection will be made by a financial advisor selected by City.

“Extraordinary Event” means that a material adverse change has occurred to Section 54AA or Section 6431 of the Code (as such Sections were added by Section 1531 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 pertaining to “Build America Bonds”) or there is any guidance published by the IRS or the U.S. Treasury with respect to such Sections or any other determination by the IRS or the U.S. Treasury, which qualify to receive the 35% Direct Subsidy Payments from the U.S. Treasury, pursuant to which the City’s 35% Direct Subsidy Payments from the U.S. Treasury is reduced or eliminated.

### **Mandatory Redemption**

The Series 2010B Bonds are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to maturity by operation of Amortization Installments in part, by lot, on October 1, 2029 and thereafter, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof and accrued interest thereon to the date fixed for redemption, without premium, from mandatory sinking fund payments as follows:

<u>October 1</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2029	\$930,000
2030	\$1,855,000
2031	\$1,930,000
2032	\$1,240,000
2033	\$1,280,000
2034	\$1,335,000
2035	\$1,385,000
2036	\$9,110,000
2037	\$9,465,000
2038	\$30,070,000
2039	\$31,235,000
2040	\$32,445,000

**\$122,280,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**ENERGY SYSTEM REVENUE BONDS, SERIES 2010B**

***Summary of Remaining Debt Service Requirements***

<b>Bond Year</b>	<b>Interest</b>				
<b>Ending</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>October 1</b>	<b>Rate</b>				
2021	5.969%	\$ -	\$ 7,298,893	\$ 7,298,893	
2022	5.969%	-	7,298,893	7,298,893	
2023	5.969%	-	7,298,893	7,298,893	
2024	5.969%	-	7,298,893	7,298,893	
2025	5.969%	-	7,298,893	7,298,893	
2026	5.969%	-	7,298,893	7,298,893	
2027	5.969%	-	7,298,893	7,298,893	
2028	5.969%	-	7,298,893	7,298,893	
2029	5.969%	930,000	7,298,893	8,228,893	
2030	5.969%	1,855,000	7,243,382	9,098,382	
2031	5.969%	1,930,000	7,132,657	9,062,657	
2032	5.969%	1,240,000	7,017,455	8,257,455	
2033	5.969%	1,280,000	6,943,439	8,223,439	
2034	5.969%	1,335,000	6,867,036	8,202,036	
2035	5.969%	1,385,000	6,787,350	8,172,350	
2036	5.969%	9,110,000	6,704,679	15,814,679	
2037	5.969%	9,465,000	6,160,903	15,625,903	
2038	5.969%	30,070,000	5,595,938	35,665,938	
2039	5.969%	31,235,000	3,801,059	35,036,059	
2040	5.969%	32,445,000	1,936,642	34,381,642	
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b><u>\$ 122,280,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 131,880,577</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 254,160,577</u></b>	

**\$20,735,220**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**Master Equipment Lease Purchase Agreement (AMI Loans)**  
**Energy System**

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Dated: 2007 and 2009

**Purpose**

The Master Lease Purchase Agreement was utilized to fund the acquisition of Smart Energy Metering and Management Systems, consisting of meters and communication devices, to create a network of approximately 220,000 electric, gas and water meters.

**Security**

The rental payments are to be made only from lessee's legally available revenues appropriated on an annual basis (covenant to budget and appropriate).

**Purchase Option**

Upon payment in full of all rental payments then due and all other amounts then owing under the lease, and the payment of \$1.00 to lessor.

**Lessor:** Banc of America

**\$20,735,220**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA – ENERGY**  
**MASTER EQUIPMENT LEASE/PURCHASE AGREEMENT – 1**  
**BANC OF AMERICA PUBLIC CAPITAL CORPORATION**

***Summary of Remaining Lease Payments***

<b>Bond Year</b>				
<b>Ending</b>	<b>Interest</b>			
<b>October 1</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>
2021	3.9459%	\$ 1,689,589	\$ 266,541	\$ 1,956,130
2022	3.9459%	1,756,916	199,214	1,956,130
2023	3.9459%	1,826,926	129,204	1,956,130
2024	3.9459%	<u>1,899,726</u>	<u>56,404</u>	<u>1,956,130</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b><u>\$ 7,173,157</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 651,363</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 7,824,520</u></b>

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## CONSOLIDATED UTILITY SYSTEMS

For the purposes of debt financing, the City’s Water System, Sewer System, and Stormwater Drainage System are collectively referred to as the Consolidated Utility Systems. The Systems are defined herein as the Utility System (the “Water System and the Sewer System”) and the Stormwater Drainage System. Included as part of the Sewer System are the facilities, costs and revenues associated with the City’s Reclaimed Water System.

While the City’s Water System and Sewer System are two separate utilities for accounting and rate setting purposes, operationally they are very similar and are under the direction of the same General Manager. Revenue requirements, rate-setting, and billing and collection are determined and carried out in a similar manner for both systems, consistent with the methods of other publicly-owned utilities.

The City has exclusive authority to provide water and sewer services to all customers within the incorporated boundaries of Tallahassee. Additionally, the City is a provider of water and sewer services to portions of Leon County (the “County”) that are within the Urban Service Area and, to a lesser extent, in Wakulla County. The City’s Stormwater Drainage System covers the 104.49 square miles within the City limits.

The City has established Water, Sewer and Stormwater master plans, which provide 20-year frameworks for meeting the community’s needs. As the products of comprehensive examination, these planning tools present analyses of supply, demand, water quality, system performance, reliability, resiliency, and sustainability. Based on these analyses, the master plans recommend specific projects for inclusion in the Capital Improvements Program (CIP). The CIP is revised annually and guides the City’s investments in public infrastructure over a five-year time horizon. The City’s annual Capital Budget is based on the first year of needs in the CIP and it funds major improvements to Water System, Sewer System and Stormwater Drainage System facilities. The Master Plan for the Water System is currently under review and the revised plan is expected to be completed in early 2021. The Master Plan for Sewer and Wastewater Treatment are currently under review and revised plans are expected to be completed by early Spring or late Summer of 2021.

### Other Service Providers

Talquin Electric Cooperative (Talquin), a member-owned utility, has been providing limited water and sanitary sewer services to specific developments in the unincorporated areas of the County since 1963. According to Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) records, Talquin owns ten water systems within the County, with total design capacity of 13.4 million gallons per day (MGD). Talquin also owns four sewer systems in the County and is permitted for approximately 1.8 MGD of wastewater. A local drilling company owns six water systems with design capacity of 1.03 MGD. An additional seven other minor sanitary sewer systems are in operation, with a combined total capacity of 1.1 MGD.

### Water Production and Reclamation Division

The City of Tallahassee Underground Utilities and Public Infrastructure Department operates and maintains its own water-quality testing laboratory (the “Laboratory”) in compliance with Section 403.850, Florida Statutes, and the “Florida Safe Drinking Water Act”. The Laboratory is certified under the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program administered through the Florida Department of Health’s Environmental Certification Program, Chapter 64E, and FAC. The Laboratory performs compliance environmental testing for the City’s public drinking water facilities and the Thomas P. Smith Water Reclamation Facility, as well as contracting laboratory services for other City departments, neighboring communities, and other community-related laboratory services. The Laboratory has a high



level of sophistication, providing for the testing of complex organic, inorganic, and microbiological organisms.

The Water Production and Reclamation Division also administers: 1) the Cross Connection Control Program, mandated by FDEP, which identifies and prevents potential contamination sources to the Public Water System, 2) the Aquifer Protection Program, which is administered under a joint agreement between the County and the City and is designed to prevent contamination of the area's drinking water source, and 3) the Industrial Pretreatment Program, which monitors and regulates the introduction of certain substances into the Sewer System to protect the wastewater treatment facility.

The Water Production and Reclamation Division supports the City's utility systems through the use of a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA). SCADA remotely monitors and controls water production wells and elevated storage tanks, maintaining optimal pressure and availability of potable water. The SCADA system also monitors the sewer pumping stations and controls operations in some of the larger stations. In a lesser role, the Water Production and Reclamation Division assists and provides similar services to other City departments and assets, such as the regional stormwater facilities, assisting with operational monitoring and control to prevent potential discharges not in compliance with the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), and the natural gas system, monitoring key facilities such as gas regulating stations. SCADA also serves as the dispatch center for emergency activities related to the repair and maintenance of the water, sewer, and natural gas systems.

The existing laboratory facility, which was built in the early 1970's and renovated several times, has exceeded its life expectancy and is no longer suitable for laboratory operations. To ensure continuous support of City of Tallahassee services, the City has commenced construction of a new laboratory building. The new facility will be located within the TP Smith property adjacent to the current laboratory. The current lab building will be renovated into office space for operations staff. Construction of the new laboratory facility is expected to be completed in the Summer of 2021, with renovations to the existing building to start after the relocation of laboratory operations into the new building.

## **Rate Setting**

The City Commission is vested with the sole authority to establish water, sewer and stormwater rates for the facilities and other services provided by the Systems, subject to Section 180.191 of the Florida Statutes. This provision establishes a limitation on the differential that can be charged to customers outside of the municipal boundaries.

Pursuant to the Resolution, rates and charges for the Utility System will not be changed except upon the recommendation of a Qualified Independent Consultant. The City retains several vendors to assist in the preparation of rate studies and for various other utility matters. The City does not retain a Qualified Independent Consultant to assist in setting rates for the Stormwater Drainage System. The Commission establishes stormwater drainage fees based on an amount deemed sufficient to cover the Stormwater Drainage System's projected operational, maintenance and capital improvement requirements.

The City's financing policy is to fund general government services from various fees and charges, entitlements from other governmental agencies, taxes, and transfers from utility revenues. The City has established a targeted transfer from its various utilities to help fund these general government services. These transfer requirements are a factor in setting the City's Utility System rates and charges. There is no transfer requirement with respect to the Stormwater Drainage System.

In order to ensure that rates and charges are sufficient to meet the rate covenant as set forth in the Resolution and to provide adequate revenues to fund the Utility System's Five-Year Capital Improvement Program (the "Five-Year Capital Improvement Program") and other system requirements, the City has established a process of reviewing the water and sewer rates and charges for the Utility System. The Commission approves rates through adoption of a rate ordinance after advertising and conducting public

hearings. Historically, the ordinance implementing the findings of the rate study and the public hearing process has provided, to the extent needed, changes in the rates for the first, second, and third year of the study period. Rates are also adjusted annually on October 1 based on changes in the CPI.

## **Water and Sewer Rates**

In May 2005, the County and the City executed a new Water and Sewer Franchise Agreement (the “Franchise Agreement”) that grants the City the exclusive water and/or sewer franchise for all remaining un-franchised areas in the unincorporated area of the County. The Franchise Agreement includes criteria that require undeveloped property to connect to the City’s Water System and Wastewater System if available within specified distances.

In March 2006, the City approved a change to its ordinance that provides for Water and Sewer rates to be automatically adjusted annually on October 1, by an amount equal to the positive percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Early in 2017, the City engaged the services of a third-party engineering firm to conduct an in-depth analysis of factors impacting the business model of the Utility System, to assess the adequacy of existing rates to meet current and future capital project funding requirements and to maintain adequate debt service coverage.

The analysis determined that two primary drivers are creating the need for rate increases, which are necessary to fund the repair and replacement of some of our aging infrastructure. Those are: 1) the need for major capital expenditures in accordance with the FY 2018 – 2022 Capital Improvement Program and 2) declining water sales and water usage per customer in recent years due to the success of conservation measures implemented several years ago. The rate study was completed in late October 2017.

In short, the rate study recommended, and the City implemented, increases in Water and Sewer rates of 5% in January 2018 (in addition to a 2.4% CPI increase in October 2017). Additionally, an increase of 4.7% in Water rates and 2.1% in Sewer rates was put in place in January of 2019. The final round of rate increases based on the rate study was implemented in January 2020 and were identical to the 2019 increases.

These rate increases are intended to fully fund our Renewal, Replacement and Improvement Fund at internal policy levels, minimize borrowing yet remain very competitive with rates charged by other Water Systems and Advanced Wastewater Treatment Systems across the state. It is worth noting that while these rate increases satisfy our gross revenue requirement and keep our rates competitive, the rate study produced relatively small bottom line operating budget deficits throughout the five-year review period from FY 2018 – 2022. It is expected that through careful management of operating expenses these operating budget deficits can be eliminated. This does not affect the normal transfer of funds to the General Fund.

## **Financial Update**

For the Water Utility, operating revenues rose from \$37.3 million in FY 2019 to \$40.4 million in FY 2020, while net operating income increased from \$8.0 million in FY 2019 to \$8.5 million in FY 2020. For the Sewer System, operating revenues increased from \$62.5 million in FY 2019 to \$64.3 million in FY 2020, and net operating income decreased from \$6.7 million in FY 2019 to \$3.1 million in FY 2020. Once again, both utilities maintained their transfers to the General Fund in accordance with the City’s financing policy.

## Water and Sewer System Development Charges

The City has in place System Development Charges to fund a portion of the capital costs associated with growth of the Utility System. The revenues collected are reserved for the exclusive use of the Water System and Sewer System and are used exclusively to provide for the capital costs directly related to the extension and expansion of the respective systems. Since 2006, the System Development Charges for the Water System (the “Water System Development Charges”) have been established at \$630 per equivalent residential unit (“ERU”) and \$3,000 for the Sewer System (the “Sewer System Development Charges”) within the incorporated area. For customers located outside the City limits, these System Development Charges are increased by 50% in Leon County and Wakulla County. The System Development Charges were not included as part of the most recent (2017) rate study and remain unchanged. The total water system charge is computed by multiplying the number of ERUs in the development by the appropriate charge shown in the table below.

### System Charges by Equivalent Residential Units:

Nominal Meter Size (inches)	Residential Equivalents
5/8	1.0
1	2.5
1½	5.0
2	8.0
3	16.0
4	25.0
6	50.0
8	80.0

## Rebates to Developers

The City provides for the rebate of on-site costs (costs incurred within the boundaries of a development project) to developers in the case of certain approved developments within the City where water and sewer lines are financed and installed by the developer to the City’s specifications. This policy is designed to encourage developers to install water and sewer lines at the initial stage of a development, thereby providing additional customers for the City, and as a means of preventing the much higher future cost associated with retrofitting existing developments with either water or sewer mains. It also encourages annexation into the City. The on-site rebate must be approved in advance by the City. The maximum limit is \$1,200 per ERU for sewer lines and \$600 per ERU for water lines. Further, the rebate is paid to the developer only as the permanent customers are connected to the Utility System and will be discontinued after 20 years even if the developer has not received full reimbursement. The on-site rebates are not applicable to commercial and multi-family residential developments. Ten percent of each of the actual reimbursement amounts as calculated for each ERU connection is paid to the City’s Affordable Housing Trust Fund.

With respect to both Water and Sewer Master Plan Projects, off-site line extension costs (meaning costs incurred outside the development area) that are within City limits are funded directly by the City. However, should a developer desire off-site line extensions that are not within the Master Planning period or when funding is not available, the developer will be allowed to fund the extension and will be reimbursed as funds become available.

Development projects *outside* the City limits are defined as “scheduled” and “unscheduled” projects. Scheduled projects are those that are part of the Master Plan and may be funded by the

developer if funds are not available at the time the service extension is required. As before, the developer will be reimbursed when funds become available.

The City has an ordinance that addresses the treatment of “unscheduled” Water and Sewer projects that are outside the City limits in different ways, such as feasibility studies of possible implementation of special water and sewer districts, which may or may not involve developer rebates, depending on the nature and scope of the projects.

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## **WATER SYSTEM**

### **General**

The City owns, operates, and maintains an integrated network of water production, treatment and distribution infrastructure. It serves all developed parcels within the legal boundaries of Tallahassee and the contiguous Urban Service Area of unincorporated Leon County. The City also provides water service to portions of Wakulla County, including the City of St. Marks. The Water System currently services approximately 87,600 service points (metered customers) and is comprised of 27 water supply wells, 8 elevated storage tanks 1,224 miles of water mains, and 7,025 fire hydrants.

The wells have an aggregate total production capacity of approximately 79.4 million gallons per day (MGD). Twenty-three of the 27 wells are equipped with standby generators or auxiliary engines, capable of providing alternative power should the supply from the Electric System be interrupted. The wells vary in depth from 190 - 483 feet and extend into the Floridan Aquifer, which is a series of consolidated water-bearing strata that underlies the state of Florida and portions of Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. The Floridan Aquifer is one of the most abundant groundwater sources in the world. The City's elevated storage tanks have a combined capacity of 5.325 million gallons, which serves to augment the network of wells during peak demand periods and to maintain the City's favorable Class III fire rating by the Insurance Services Office.

### **Consumptive Use Permit (CUP)**

Ground water from the Upper Floridan Aquifer (UFA) is the sole source of potable water supply for Tallahassee and the surrounding area. With an estimated flow of 130 billion gallons annually, the UFA offers an abundant source of drinking water for the community. The City of Tallahassee public water supply is the single largest withdrawal in the region, with a total of approximately 10 billion gallons pumped in 2020 or approximately 7.8% of the total available water supply. A significant portion of this water is returned to the aquifer as treated wastewater effluent applied through spray irrigation at the City's Southeast Farm.

The withdrawal of ground water for public supply is regulated by the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWMD) via the Consumptive Use Permitting program. The City continues to operate in full compliance with the permit issued by the NFWMD in 2016. The permit duration is 20 years and is scheduled to expire on February 1, 2036. The permit allows for the annual average daily withdrawal of groundwater of 33.7 MGD. In 2020, the City's annual average daily withdrawal was 27.59 MGD, up 2.5% from 26.84 MGD in 2019. The most recent three-year average is 26.68 MGD.

### **Current Planning and Major Capital Projects**

The most recent Water Master Plan Update (WMPU) was adopted by the City Commission in 2016. Based on the WMPU evaluation of the City's downtown water system, approximately \$14 million will be needed through the year 2023 for upgrades, rehabilitation, and replacement of existing aging pipes and water valves.

In 2020, the City continued to implement the recommendations presented in the Water Master Plan. Advancements included the rehabilitation and repainting of Tank 3 and construction of new water system infrastructure within the Downtown Infrastructure Replacement Area on Duval Street between Tennessee Street and 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue. Additionally, construction commenced on College Avenue from Monroe Street to Crest Street, on Jefferson Street from Gadsden Street to Franklin Boulevard, and on Meridian Street from College Avenue to Jefferson Street. Upgrades made to the water system included the rehabilitation of the pumps and motors at Wells 5 and 8, the total reconditioning of Well 13, the

replacement of Granular Activated Carbon at Well 7, and installation of a new generator at Well 12. An update to the Master Water Plan will be completed in early 2021, in accordance with the Tallahassee-Leon County Comprehensive Plan. The revised plan will include an updated hydraulic model, an evaluation of the water production and distribution system, and recommendation for additional critical projects.

Additional planning documents completed in 2020, include the Risk and Resilience Report and Emergency Response Plan for the water system, as required by America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018. These documents evaluate man-made, technological, and natural hazards and provide options for reducing risks to the water utility.

### **Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)**

In 2009, the City deployed the Nation's first Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) system that combined Electric, Gas and Water Utilities. AMI is an integrated network of smart meters, communication technologies and data management systems. Implementation of the AMI program involved outfitting existing meters with a radio module which allows for two-way communication and remote automated reading of gas, water, and electric metered services.

The AMI program eliminates the costs and liabilities associated with manual reading of meters, as well as provides detailed consumption data for all three metered services. The AMI program enhances customer service by allowing a service representative to remotely poll a water meter at a specific location and review recent and past consumption history to verify a reading. The system allows for the eventual creation of a proactive water leak detection process.

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## SEWER SYSTEM

### General

The City owns, operates, and maintains a sanitary Sewer System (the “Sewer System”) that serves the City and portions of the County. The Sewer System currently consists of one treatment plant having a treatment design capacity of 26.5 MGD, 4,000-acre spray field, 1.2 MGD public access reuse facility, approximately 923 miles of gravity mains, 110 pumping stations, and approximately 141 miles of force (pressurized) main. There are more than 75,000 sewer service points (customers).

All houses and buildings within the City limits situated on property within 200 feet of any completed sewer line or any future sewer line when constructed are required to be connected to the Sewer System and are required by City ordinance to physically connect to the Sewer System when any evidence of septic tank failure occurs. In addition, connection to the Sewer System is required for any new developments within the City limits with four or more residential units. All customers of the Sewer System are required to connect to the Water System if it is available or provide metering of their water well if not connected to the Water System.

### Treatment Plants

The City operates one wastewater treatment plant: the Thomas P. Smith Treatment Plant (“TPS Plant”). Permitting of this plant is carried out by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). The operational permits (the “FDEP Operations Permits”) for the TPS Plant set forth certain general and specific conditions, effluent limitations, and disposal requirements. The ten-year permits extend through August 2028. Sampling, monitoring, and reuse water restriction is set in the FDEP Operating Permits, which includes permitted flow, pH, chlorine residual, total suspended solids (TSS), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and fecal coliform. The biosolids generated by the Sewer System are required to be treated and disposed of as set out by the FDEP Operating Permits. In addition, the EPA has regulatory authority over biosolids in the State of Florida.

The TPS Plant is an advanced wastewater treatment facility with a total capacity of 26.5 MGD. The treatment facility has made over \$227 million of improvements to meet a FDEP permit requirement to reduce nutrients down to very low levels. In addition, a deep bed filtration system was installed with additional chlorination capacity to treat its water to public access reuse standards. The TPS Plant also has a sludge digestion, dewatering, and drying facilities to produce Class AA biosolids that are sold to wholesale distributors or large commercial customers for use as fertilizers and soil conditioners. At this point, 100% of materials leaving the plant are for beneficial reuse.

Previously, the City also operated the Lake Bradford Road Wastewater Treatment Plant (“LBR Plant”). The LBR Plant was taken offline in March 2011 and the five-year permit for the LBR Plant expired on May 13, 2018. The plant has been demolished and a portion of the site will be used for a major roadway extension. The remainder of the site is under consideration for use by other City Departments. Any future wastewater capacity needs will be constructed at the TPS facility. It is anticipated that we will not exceed the capacity at the TPS facility until after 2040. The TPS permit also includes the Southwest Spray Field (located on the TPS site) and the Southeast Spray Field located on Tram Road.

### Master Sewer Plan and Master Wastewater Treatment Plan

The 2035 Master Sewer Plan includes a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) which focuses on capacity and operational improvements. The planning period for these improvements is from 2015 to 2035, with an estimated cost of \$38.1 million. It is anticipated the funding for these improvements will

be generated from revenues based on rates recently proposed as the result of a comprehensive rate analysis (see “Water and Sewer Rates” above). The proposed phasing of these improvements will allow funding to be available for the other programs and costs in the utility system’s sewer collection/transmission budget. The FY 2019 appropriation for Master Sewer Plan implementation was \$2.42 million. Planned spending for our five-year Capital Improvement Program directed toward our Master Sewer Plan implementation is approximately \$13.4 million. The 20-Year Master Sewer Plan is currently being reviewed and updated and is expected to be completed in Spring 2021. The plan will also be reviewed and approved by both the City and Leon County Commissions.

The Master Wastewater Treatment Plan will include a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) which focuses on improvements to capacity and efficiency as well as to ensure the continued operation of the wastewater treatment facilities. Capital costs for recommended improvements over the 2020 to 2040 planning period will be generated and a prioritization schedule for these improvements will be provided. The finalized Master Wastewater Treatment Plan is expected in Spring 2021. It is anticipated the funding for these improvements will be generated from revenues based on rates recently proposed as the result of a comprehensive rate analysis (see “Water and Sewer Rates” above).

### **Sewer System Recent Capital Improvement Projects**

During 2020, the City continued upgrades and replacements of sewage pumping stations and replaced hundreds of sewer services in advance of roadway resurfacing projects. A system-wide evaluation of the clay gravity sewer system was initiated in 2011 using a closed-circuit television (CCTV) inspection process to identify piping infrastructure that requires rehabilitation or replacement. Significant projects identified as a result of the inspection process will be included in future Capital budgets for implementation. Additional projects to be undertaken next year include the refurbishment of Digester #3 and the installation of an additional bar screen at the Plant’s headworks for increased reliability during high flow events. Furthermore, we have initiated a preliminary pre-design report for the resource recovery of phosphorous and nitrogen.

### **Environmental Management and Safety System**

Underground Utilities and Public Infrastructure have been certified to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) for the Environmental Management System (ISO 14001 EMS) since August of 2007. This certification was issued by a global certifying body known as NSF International Strategic Registrations (NSF) and affirms that the City’s EMS meets ISO 14001. This international standard establishes a framework and criteria for a management system that allows an organization to analyze, control and reduce the environmental impact of its activities, products and services and operate with greater efficiency and control. In 2015, this standard for EMS was revised and now places a greater emphasis on leadership and the integration of environmental management into the core business process of the organization in order to achieve environmental performance and outcomes. The standard also recognizes that organizations such as ours can control and influence the way we provide products, services, and activities through a sound approach to the way we plan, design, construct, operate and maintain our assets. Our organization was the first utility worldwide to receive certification from NSF to the new standard, and our last eight annual surveillance audits by NSF have indicated no issues of non-conformance. In 2018, a similar standard for Occupational Health and Safety Systems was established by ISO. The ISO 45001 principles were integrated into our existing EMS and we received third party certification, also through NSF, in November 2020. The implementation of these two ISO standards will help our organization reduce risk to our employees, customers, and equipment, prevent the occurrence of workplace accidents, protect the environment, maintain regulatory compliance, and achieve continual improvement.



In 2020, the Florida Legislature passed Senate Bill 712 which amended Chapter 403 Florida Statutes and requires the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to adopt rules targeted at reducing the incidence of sewer overflows from utility owned collection systems. These rules are currently in the “workshop” phase but are expected to be implemented in CY 2021. These rules are anticipated to require utilities to file annual reports that detail collection system expenditures, assets, rehabilitation projects, emergency planning activities and rehabilitation of infrastructure. Reporting will also include sewer pipe assessment programs and inflow/infiltration studies and will need to encompass a five-year planning cycle at a minimum. Although the final rule is not yet in place, the City has already implemented the vast majority of the anticipated requirements.

### **Asset Management (AM)**

This program is a coordinated effort throughout the Consolidated Utility Systems. Programs are established to evaluate and maintain the infrastructure and critical assets of the City. The established AM programs are for Water, Sewer and Stormwater utilizing leading edge technology such as the Pipeline Observation System Management (POSM), Geographical Information System (GIS) and Computerized Work Management Systems (CWMMS). These systems are used to inspect, manage the repair, evaluate replacement, and plan the maintenance of the City’s critical infrastructure. An additional program was fully implemented for the wastewater treatment plant and over 100 wastewater pumping stations to complement the ongoing AM program. The program incorporates the framework of the Environmental Management System (EMS) into a sustainable continuous improvement program. This program is designed to safeguard the \$227 million investment by bondholders in the upgrade of the Thomas P. Smith Water Reclamation Facility and to meet Advanced Wastewater Treatment (AWT) standards as well as protect the critical assets of the distributed system.

The AM plan has five elements that embody “best practices”. They are asset criticality, service levels, asset condition, planned maintenance, and business case evaluations. Asset criticality is used to evaluate how assets impact organizational performance and support various maintenance decision-making models. Service level describes the necessary measures and performance of the system or assets to meet operational goals. The condition assessment provides a numerical rating to allow for the qualitative and quantitative evaluation of an asset by its reliability, operational performance, and physical deterioration. Planned maintenance is a scheduled service visit carried out to ensure that an asset is performing correctly and to avoid any unscheduled breakdown or downtime. Business case evaluation is a methodology that provides a framework for evaluating alternative solutions for capital projects or set of projects and scrutinizing those against a list of criteria that go beyond the typical financial and environmental consideration that also include community and social value benefits.

The City has hired an engineering firm to conduct a wastewater treatment condition assessment on the T.P. Smith Water Reclamation Facility. This condition assessment will serve to inform the City of Tallahassee’s wastewater treatment master plan. The scope of work will focus on a review of specific facilities and components of the TPS Plant, thereby developing and confirming future project needs for the rehab, replacement, and improvements of the facility.

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## STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The City operates and maintains the Stormwater Drainage System to serve the City's incorporated limits. The Stormwater Drainage System consists of approximately 434 stormwater management facilities, 28,603 drainage structures, 430 miles of enclosed storm drains, 227 miles of roadside ditches, 58 miles of minor to medium outfall ditches, and 23 miles of major outfall canals.

The operation, maintenance and expansion of the Stormwater Drainage System are funded through a stormwater utility fee. The stormwater utility fee method of funding is more equitable than an ad-valorem tax assessment for two reasons. First, the community-wide cost of managing stormwater runoff is more closely related to the amount of runoff generated from a property than it is to the taxable value of a property. The runoff generated from a property is closely associated with its impervious area, so the City uses impervious area as the basis for the storm water fee. Property taxes would only be poorly correlated to runoff, if at all. The second reason the stormwater utility fee method of funding is used is that over half of the property on the tax rolls in the City is tax-exempt. If the Stormwater Drainage System were funded through property taxes, the owners of these tax-exempt properties would not contribute any part of the cost of managing runoff despite their generating a large portion of the demand for services.

### Management Discussion of Operations

During FY 2020, the actual operating revenue from the stormwater utility fee was \$19.7 million. Operating expenditures were \$14.6 million and the stormwater replacement, renewal, and improvement transfer (RR&I) totaled \$2.9 million, bringing total fund uses to \$17.5 million. For the fiscal year, the Stormwater Fund had a surplus of \$2.2 million. This was a result of revenues coming in 5.7% above budget and expenditures coming in 6.2% lower than estimates. In accordance with the financing policy, the surplus was transferred to the RR&I fund.

The Stormwater Drainage System is operated on a full cost recovery basis with associated revenues and expenditures accounted for within the Stormwater Fund. In FY 2020, the budget for maintenance activities was approximately \$8.5 million. In addition to maintenance, a major portion of annual revenue goes to capital improvements to improve and expand the physical Stormwater Drainage System. The FY 2021 – FY 2025 Five-Year Capital Improvement Program includes 11 projects with the reinvestment of Stormwater revenue into the local economy and further improvement of our infrastructure. The total cost of these projects is approximately \$23.7 million. At this time, no debt funding is anticipated for any ongoing or future stormwater projects.

During FY 2020 the base stormwater fee was \$8.51 per ERU per month. As of October 1, 2020, this fee increased to \$8.71 by the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), as per City resolution, which will generate a projected FY 2021 annual revenue of \$18.2 million for residential and nonresidential service accounts only. An ERU is the amount of impervious area associated with a typical single-family unit. This has been determined statistically to be 1,990 square feet. In these terms, the base monthly stormwater fee is \$8.71 per residence. Non-residential land uses typically have substantially more impervious surface than do residential uses. To determine the stormwater fee for a non-residential parcel, the actual impervious area on the site is measured. The total impervious area is then divided by the ERU base area (1,990 square feet). The resulting multiple number of ERU's is then multiplied by the base monthly fee (\$8.71 per ERU) to get the monthly fee for that specific non-residential site.

The Stormwater Drainage System has 82,087 customers (97,525 service locations) at the end of FY 2020. While approximately 93% of the customer accounts base is residential, the 7% non-residential customer accounts base generates approximately 53% of the annual revenue. This again reflects the higher density of impervious area on the nonresidential sites.

Pollution from stormwater is referred to as “non-point source pollution” because it originates from rainwater simply running off the land where it picks up a variety of pollutants. This is to be contrasted to “point sources” such as an industrial plant discharge pipe, or a municipal sewage treatment plant discharging into a stream.

Due to its ubiquitous nature, non-point source (stormwater) pollution is very difficult to manage, but the EPA and FDEP have a variety of programs and regulations to implement a systematic approach to reduce stormwater pollution. Total maximum daily load (TMDL) regulations are one such example. These rules are aimed at entities that operate stormwater systems (e.g. cities, counties, universities, state highway departments, etc.) and will limit the amount of pollution that can be discharged from storm sewers. That will in turn require that those entities take steps to regulate private property discharging into their systems and will also require the construction of infrastructure to try to remove pollutants that get in the water from older areas that were constructed before modern regulations were in effect.

Another example is the 2011 Florida Numeric Nutrient Criteria (NNC) rule, which regulates the amount of nutrients (primarily nitrogen and phosphorous) that can be in lakes, streams, and springs. Once again, this will require cities and counties to develop both structural and non-structural techniques to try to comply with these limits. Structural methods involve the construction of ponds and other treatment systems to remove pollutants before the stormwater runoff reaches downstream waters (lakes and streams). Non-structural methods include programs such as public education and regulations such as fertilizer ordinances to try to prevent nutrients from getting into the water. As local waters are assessed in the next few years using the NNC rule, one can expect that stormwater regulatory compliance will continue to be more complicated and more expensive in the coming decade. Tallahassee is fortunate to have already taken steps to develop a funding source for stormwater pollution reduction.

## SELECTED CONSOLIDATED UTILITY SYSTEMS STATISTICS

### Water System

<i>Fiscal Year Ended September 30</i>	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Miles of Water Mains	1,200	1,206	1,211	1,218	1,223
Plant Capacity	76	74	76	76	79.4
Daily Average Consumption (MGD) <sup>1</sup>	27	26	25	27	28
<b>Residential</b>					
Average Number of Customers <sup>2</sup>	68,934	69,300	69,931	70,579	71,238
Average Number of Service Points <sup>3</sup>	75,334	75,887	76,645	77,209	77,790
Water Sold (000 gallons)	4,721,223	4,768,240	4,610,417	4,705,097	5,126,443
Average Sales Per Service Point (gallons)	62,670	65,146	60,152	60,943	65,900
<b>Commercial</b>					
Average Number of Customers <sup>2</sup>	6,776	6,809	6,869	6,870	6,916
Average Number of Service Points <sup>3</sup>	8,791	8,896	9,004	9,090	9,211
Water Sold (000 gallons)	3,985,085	4,201,744	3,968,281	4,062,097	4,174,047
Average Sales Per Service Point (gallons)	453,314	472,327	440,724	446,875	453,160

(1) Daily Average Consumption represents water produced, not a representation of amounts billed.

(2) Number of customers reflects bill recipients. Customer number represents actual values.

(3) Service points reflect meters in service. Multiple service points may be consolidated into a single bill. Therefore, service points are greater than customers billed.

### Sewer System

<i>Fiscal Year Ended September 30</i>	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Miles of Sanitary Sewers	1,038	1,047	1,050	1,057	1,064
Annual Flow-Millions of Gallons	6,526	6,300	6,238	6,863	5,971
Daily Average Treatment (MGD)	17.85	17.27	16.05	19.2	16.28
Rainfall (fiscal year totals)	65.36	51.99	59.99	52.49	60.68
Gallons Treated Per Customer	90,466	96,463	95,080	103,483	79,638
<b>Average Number of Service Points</b>					
Residential	65,608	66,047	66,811	67,408	68,145
Commercial	6,524	6,567	6,641	6,738	6,832
Rated Capacity (MGD)	27	27	27	27	27

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**Water Rates (Effective October 1, 2020)**

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**Monthly Rate:**

Customer Charge \$8.35/month

**Usage Charges:**Residential

First 5,000 gallons \$1.97/1,000 gallons

Next 10,000 gallons \$2.90/1,000 gallons

Additional gallons \$3.40/1,000 gallons

Commercial

Up to monthly usage allowance \$1.97/1,000 gallon

Additional gallons \$2.35/1,000 gallons

Irrigation

Up to monthly usage allowance \$1.97/1,000 gallons

Additional gallons \$3.40/1,000 gallons

**Monthly Minimum Charge:**Nominal Meter Size (inches)

	<b>Amount</b>
5/8 or Smaller	\$ 13.27
1	\$ 32.97
1 1/2	\$ 65.86
2	\$ 105.46
3	\$ 210.66
4	\$ 329.06
6	\$ 658.05
8	\$1,052.83

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**Sewer Rates (Effective October 1, 2020)**

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**Monthly Minimum Charge:**Nominal Meter Size (inches)

	<b>Amount</b>
5/8 or Smaller	\$ 20.39
1	\$ 50.97
1 1/2	\$ 101.93
2	\$ 163.08
3	\$ 326.13
4	\$ 509.56
6	\$1,019.12
8	\$1,630.63

**Monthly Usage Charge:**

Usage Charge Per 1000 Gallons Per Month \$6.52/month

### Water System Ten Largest Customers by Consumption (as of September 30, 2020)

Customer	Water Usage (cgals)	Billed Amount	Percentage of Revenues
Florida State University	3,039,573	\$ 890,629	2.58%
State of Florida	2,340,293	875,280	2.53%
City of Tallahassee	2,036,304	626,365	1.81%
Florida A & M University	1,350,010	385,733	1.12%
Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare	1,057,656	350,940	1.02%
Leon County	828,605	209,037	0.60%
Federal Government	741,588	236,774	0.68%
Leon County School Board	724,159	248,454	0.72%
Capital Regional Medical Center	292,488	74,915	0.22%
Blairstone Apartments	259,408	59,389	0.17%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>12,670,085</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 3,957,516</u></b>	<b><u>11.45%</u></b>

### Sewer System Ten Largest Customers by Consumption (as of September 30, 2020)

Customer	Sewer Usage (cgals)	Billed Amount	Percentage of Revenues
Florida State University	1,575,942,476	\$ 1,356,269	2.24%
State of Florida	961,705	925,086	1.53%
Florida A & M University	918,922	792,422	1.31%
Federal Government	821,490	615,917	1.02%
Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare	718,835	528,391	0.87%
Leon County	668,732	553,073	0.91%
Leon County School Board	484,687	489,746	0.81%
City of Tallahassee	454,511	458,834	0.76%
Blairstone Apartments	256,773	187,412	0.28%
Publix	205,316	164,983	0.27%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>7,086,913</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 6,952,130</u></b>	<b><u>10.01%</u></b>

### Consolidated Utility Systems Debt Service Coverage (in 000's)

<i>Fiscal Year Ended September 30</i>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Operating Revenues					
Water	\$ 32,098	32,339	33,936	36,859	40,458
Sewer	<u>52,835</u>	<u>55,120</u>	<u>59,012</u>	<u>62,451</u>	<u>64,302</u>
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	<u>84,933</u>	<u>87,459</u>	<u>92,948</u>	<u>99,310</u>	<u>104,760</u>
Operating Expenses					
Water	22,276	25,352	25,164	23,430	26,220
Sewer	<u>32,225</u>	<u>34,201</u>	<u>34,756</u>	<u>35,204</u>	<u>40,678</u>
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<u>54,501</u>	<u>59,553</u>	<u>59,920</u>	<u>58,634</u>	<u>66,898</u>
Net Operating Revenue	30,432	27,906	33,028	40,676	37,862
Gross Stormwater Revenue	17,417	18,371	19,078	19,573	19,631
Other Revenue	<u>713</u>	<u>769</u>	<u>630</u>	<u>988</u>	<u>1,060</u>
<b>Total Available for Debt Service excluding system charge</b>	<u>48,562</u>	<u>47,046</u>	<u>52,736</u>	<u>61,237</u>	<u>58,553</u>
System Development Charges <sup>1</sup>	1,445	1,456	1,627	1,472	2,007
<b>Total Pledged Revenue Available for Debt Service</b>	<u>\$ 50,007</u>	<u>\$ 48,502</u>	<u>\$ 54,363</u>	<u>\$ 62,709</u>	<u>60,560</u>
<b>Existing Debt Service</b>	\$ 24,525	\$ 24,563	\$ 22,641	\$ 25,938	26,257
<b>Coverage</b>	2.04x	1.97x	2.40x	2.42x	2.31x

(1) The maximum amount that can legally be pledged to make debt service payments is \$2.673 million.

**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA  
CONSOLIDATED UTILITY SYSTEMS  
CONSOLIDATED DEBT SERVICE**

<b>Bond Year</b>		<b>\$14,875,000</b>	<b>\$45,385,000</b>	<b>\$115,060,000</b>	<b>\$44,255,000</b>	<b>\$117,015,000</b>
<b>Ending</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Series 2020</b>	<b>Series 2018</b>	<b>Series 2017</b>	<b>Series 2015</b>	<b>Series 2010A</b>
<b>October 1</b>						
2021	\$ 25,921,931	\$ 2,952,378	\$ 3,643,750	\$ 9,133,500	\$ 4,108,000	\$ 6,084,303
2022	26,002,803	2,954,000	3,643,000	9,134,250	4,187,250	6,084,303
2023	26,098,303	2,953,250	3,643,500	9,135,000	4,282,250	6,084,303
2024	26,099,303	2,951,750	3,640,000	9,135,250	4,288,000	6,084,303
2025	26,094,053	2,949,250	3,642,500	9,134,500	4,283,500	6,084,303
2026	26,095,303	2,950,500	3,640,500	9,132,250	4,287,750	6,084,303
2027	26,561,303	-	3,644,000	9,133,000	4,285,000	9,499,303
2028	26,564,981	-	3,642,500	9,136,000	4,345,250	9,441,231
2029	26,558,830	-	3,641,000	9,130,500	4,405,000	9,382,330
2030	26,556,598	-	3,639,250	9,131,250	4,473,750	9,312,348
2031	26,566,288	-	3,642,000	9,137,250	2,685,500	11,101,538
2032	26,565,514	-	3,643,750	9,132,500	2,787,500	11,001,764
2033	26,561,804	-	3,639,250	9,131,750	2,899,250	10,891,554
2034	26,568,158	-	3,643,500	9,134,000	3,009,750	10,780,908
2035	26,556,804	-	3,640,750	9,133,250	3,118,500	10,664,304
2036	23,316,231	-	3,641,000	9,128,750	-	10,546,481
2037	23,195,418	-	3,643,750	9,129,750	-	10,421,918
2038	25,388,854	-	3,643,500	-	-	21,745,354
2039	21,403,805	-	-	-	-	21,403,805
2040	21,054,122	-	-	-	-	21,054,122
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b><u>\$ 509,730,402</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 17,711,128</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 65,557,500</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 155,262,750</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 57,446,250</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 213,752,774</u></b>



**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA  
CONSOLIDATED UTILITY SYSTEMS  
ALL BOND ISSUES  
PRINCIPAL OUTSTANDING**

<b>Bond Year</b>		<b>\$14,875,000</b>	<b>\$45,385,000</b>	<b>\$115,060,000</b>	<b>\$44,255,000</b>	<b>\$117,015,000</b>
<b>Ending</b>		<b>Series 2020</b>	<b>Series 2018</b>	<b>Series 2017</b>	<b>Series 2015</b>	<b>Series 2010A</b>
<b>October 1</b>	<b>Total</b>					
2021	\$ 9,710,000	\$ 2,095,000	\$ 1,515,000	\$ 3,985,000	\$ 2,115,000	\$ -
2022	10,390,000	2,315,000	1,590,000	4,185,000	2,300,000	-
2023	10,980,000	2,430,000	1,670,000	4,395,000	2,485,000	-
2024	11,505,000	2,550,000	1,750,000	4,615,000	2,590,000	-
2025	12,075,000	2,675,000	1,840,000	4,845,000	2,715,000	-
2026	12,680,000	2,810,000	1,930,000	5,085,000	2,855,000	-
2027	13,780,000	-	2,030,000	5,340,000	2,995,000	3,415,000
2028	14,475,000	-	2,130,000	5,610,000	3,205,000	3,530,000
2029	15,195,000	-	2,235,000	5,885,000	3,425,000	3,650,000
2030	15,955,000	-	2,345,000	6,180,000	3,665,000	3,765,000
2031	16,765,000	-	2,465,000	6,495,000	2,060,000	5,745,000
2032	17,615,000	-	2,590,000	6,815,000	2,265,000	5,945,000
2033	18,505,000	-	2,715,000	7,155,000	2,490,000	6,145,000
2034	19,450,000	-	2,855,000	7,515,000	2,725,000	6,355,000
2035	20,425,000	-	2,995,000	7,890,000	2,970,000	6,570,000
2036	18,220,000	-	3,145,000	8,280,000	-	6,795,000
2037	19,025,000	-	3,305,000	8,695,000	-	7,025,000
2038	22,185,000	-	3,470,000	-	-	18,715,000
2039	19,350,000	-	-	-	-	19,350,000
2040	20,010,000	-	-	-	-	20,010,000
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b><u>\$ 318,295,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 14,875,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 42,575,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 102,970,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 40,860,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 117,015,000</u></b>

**\$14,875,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**Consolidated Utility Systems Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2020**

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Dated: August 6, 2020

**Purpose**

The Series 2020 Bonds were issued to refund on a current basis the City's outstanding Consolidated Utility Systems Revenue Bonds, Series 2010B.

The Series 2010B Bonds were issued to pay the cost of the plan, design and construction of upgrades to the Thomas P. Smith Wastewater Treatment Plant, to include a new biosolids building and equipment and improvements to reduce effluent nitrogen, and other changes to accommodate nutrient removal.

**Security**

The Series 2020 Bonds are secured by a lien on and pledge of the Net Revenues of the City's Utility System and the Gross Revenues of the City's Stormwater Drainage System on a parity with the City's Consolidated Utility Systems Revenue Bonds, Series 2018, Consolidated Utility Systems Refunding Bonds, Series 2017, Consolidated Utility Systems Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2015 and Consolidated Utility Systems Revenue Bonds, Series 2010A.

**Bond Reserve**

There are no debt service reserve requirements.

**Form**

The 2020 Series Bonds, all fully registered, due October 1, 2026. The Bonds are book entry-only and are not evidenced by physical bond certificates. Interest is payable semi-annually on each April 1 and October 1, commencing April 1, 2021.

**Agents**

**Registrar:** US Bank National Association, Jacksonville, Florida  
**Paying Agent:** US Bank National Association, Jacksonville, Florida  
**Bond Counsel:** Bryant Miller Olive P.A., Tallahassee, Florida

**Ratings at issuance**

**Fitch:** AA+  
**Standard & Poor's:** AA

**Optional Redemption**

The Series 2020 Bonds are not subject to optional redemption prior to maturity.

**\$14,875,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**CONSOLIDATED UTILITY SYSTEMS**  
**REFUNDING REVENUE BONDS, SERIES 2020**

***Summary of Remaining Debt Service Requirements***

<b>Bond Year</b>				
<b>Ending</b>	<b>Interest</b>			
<b>October 1</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>
2021	5.000%	\$ 2,095,000	\$ 857,378	\$ 2,952,378
2022	5.000%	2,315,000	639,000	2,954,000
2023	5.000%	2,430,000	523,250	2,953,250
2024	5.000%	2,550,000	401,750	2,951,750
2025	5.000%	2,675,000	274,250	2,949,250
2026	5.000%	<u>2,810,000</u>	<u>140,500</u>	<u>2,950,500</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b><u>\$ 14,875,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 2,836,128</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 17,711,128</u></b>

**\$45,385,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**Consolidated Utility Systems Revenue Bonds, Series 2018**

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Dated: June 12, 2018

**Purpose**

The Series 2018 Bonds were used to finance the cost of well and water distribution improvements and Sewer System transmission upgrades.

**Security**

The Bonds are secured by a pledge of and lien on the Net Revenues of the City's Utility System, and the Gross Revenues of the City's Stormwater Drainage System on a parity with the City's Consolidated Utility Systems Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2020, Consolidated Utility Systems Refunding Bonds, Series 2017, Consolidated Utility Systems Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2015 and Consolidated Utility Systems Revenue Bonds, Series 2010A.

**Bond Reserve**

There are no debt service reserve requirements.

**Form**

\$45,385,000 Serial Bonds, all fully registered, due October 1, 2038. The Bonds are book-entry-only and are not evidenced by physical bond certificates. Interest is payable on each April 1 and October 1, commencing October 1, 2018.

**Agents**

<b>Registrar:</b>	The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., Jacksonville, Florida
<b>Paying Agent:</b>	The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., Jacksonville, Florida
<b>Bond Counsel:</b>	Bryant Miller Olive P.A., Tallahassee, Florida

**Ratings at issuance**

<b>Fitch:</b>	AA+
<b>Standard &amp; Poor's:</b>	AA

**Optional Redemption**

The Series 2018 Bonds maturing on or prior to October 1, 2025 are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Series 2018 Bonds maturing after October 1, 2025 are subject to redemption at the option of the City prior to their stated maturities in whole or in part at any time (if in part, the maturities and principal amount to be redeemed are to be determined by the City in its sole discretion) on or after October 1, 2025, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

**\$45,385,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**CONSOLIDATED UTILITY SYSTEMS REVENUE BONDS, SERIES 2018**

***Summary of Remaining Debt Service Requirements***

<b>Bond Year Ending October 1</b>	<b>Interest Rate</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>
2021	5.000%	\$ 1,515,000	\$ 2,128,750	\$ 3,643,750
2022	5.000%	1,590,000	2,053,000	3,643,000
2023	5.000%	1,670,000	1,973,500	3,643,500
2024	5.000%	1,750,000	1,890,000	3,640,000
2025	5.000%	1,840,000	1,802,500	3,642,500
2026	5.000%	1,930,000	1,710,500	3,640,500
2027	5.000%	2,030,000	1,614,000	3,644,000
2028	5.000%	2,130,000	1,512,500	3,642,500
2029	5.000%	2,235,000	1,406,000	3,641,000
2030	5.000%	2,345,000	1,294,250	3,639,250
2031	5.000%	2,465,000	1,177,000	3,642,000
2032	5.000%	2,590,000	1,053,750	3,643,750
2033	5.000%	2,715,000	924,250	3,639,250
2034	5.000%	2,855,000	788,500	3,643,500
2035	5.000%	2,995,000	645,750	3,640,750
2036	5.000%	3,145,000	496,000	3,641,000
2037	5.000%	3,305,000	338,750	3,643,750
2038	5.000%	<u>3,470,000</u>	<u>173,500</u>	<u>3,643,500</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b><u>\$ 42,575,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 22,982,500</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 65,557,500</u></b>

**\$115,060,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**Consolidated Utility Systems Refunding Bonds, Series 2017**

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Dated: November 29, 2017

**Purpose**

The Series 2017 Bonds were issued to refund on a current basis the portion of the City's outstanding Consolidated Utility Systems Revenue Bonds, Series 2007.

The Series 2007 Bonds were issued to pay the cost of construction of a new preliminary treatment facility at the Lake Bradford Road Wastewater Treatment Plant, and the design and construction of upgrades to the Thomas P. Smith Wastewater Treatment Plant.

**Security**

The Bonds are secured by a pledge of and lien on the Net Revenues of the City's Utility System, and the Gross Revenues of the City's Stormwater Drainage System on a parity with the City's Consolidated Utility Systems Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2020, Consolidated Utility Systems Revenue Bonds, Series 2018, Consolidated Utility Systems Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2015 and Consolidated Utility Systems Revenue Bonds, Series 2010A.

**Bond Reserve**

There are no debt service reserve requirements.

**Form**

\$115,060,000 Serial Bonds, all fully registered, due October 1, 2037. The Bonds are book-entry-only and are not evidenced by physical bond certificates. Interest is payable on each April 1 and October 1, commencing April 1, 2018.

**Agents**

**Registrar:** US Bank National Association, Jacksonville, Florida  
**Paying Agent:** US Bank National Association, Jacksonville, Florida  
**Bond Counsel:** Bryant Miller Olive P.A., Tallahassee, Florida

**Ratings at issuance**

**Fitch:** AA+  
**Standard & Poor's:** AA

**Optional Redemption**

The Series 2017 Bonds maturing on or prior to October 1, 2024 are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Series 2017 Bonds maturing after October 1, 2024 are subject to redemption at the option of the City prior to their stated maturities in whole or in part at any time (if in part, the maturities and principal amount to be redeemed are to be determined by the City in its sole discretion) on or after October 1, 2024, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

**\$115,060,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**CONSOLIDATED UTILITY SYSTEMS**  
**REFUNDING BONDS, SERIES 2017**

***Summary of Remaining Debt Service Requirements***

<b>Bond Year</b>	<b>Interest</b>			
<b>Ending</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>October 1</b>	<b>Rate</b>			
2021	5.000%	\$ 3,985,000	\$ 5,148,500	\$ 9,133,500
2022	5.000%	4,185,000	4,949,250	9,134,250
2023	5.000%	4,395,000	4,740,000	9,135,000
2024	5.000%	4,615,000	4,520,250	9,135,250
2025	5.000%	4,845,000	4,289,500	9,134,500
2026	5.000%	5,085,000	4,047,250	9,132,250
2027	5.000%	5,340,000	3,793,000	9,133,000
2028	5.000%	5,610,000	3,526,000	9,136,000
2029	5.000%	5,885,000	3,245,500	9,130,500
2030	5.000%	6,180,000	2,951,250	9,131,250
2031	5.000%	6,495,000	2,642,250	9,137,250
2032	5.000%	6,815,000	2,317,500	9,132,500
2033	5.000%	7,155,000	1,976,750	9,131,750
2034	5.000%	7,515,000	1,619,000	9,134,000
2035	5.000%	7,890,000	1,243,250	9,133,250
2036	5.000%	8,280,000	848,750	9,128,750
2037	5.000%	<u>8,695,000</u>	<u>434,750</u>	<u>9,129,750</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b><u>\$ 102,970,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 52,292,750</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 155,262,750</u></b>

**\$44,255,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**Consolidated Utility Systems Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2015**

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Dated: September 30, 2015

**Purpose**

The Series 2015 Bonds were issued to pay the cost of acquisition and construction of master sewer plan improvements, pumping station replacements, a central SCADA system upgrade, advanced wastewater treatment program improvements, pump station 12-force main improvements, master water plan improvements, and refund the Series 2005.

**Security**

The Bonds are secured by a pledge of and lien on the Net Revenues of the City's Utility System, and the Gross Revenues of the City's Stormwater Drainage System on a parity with the City's Consolidated Utility Systems Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2020, Consolidated Utility Systems Revenue Bonds, Series 2018, Consolidated Utility Systems Refunding Bonds, Series 2017 and Consolidated Utility Systems Revenue Bonds, Series 2010A.

**Bond Reserve**

There are no debt service reserve requirements.

**Form**

\$44,255,000 Serial Bonds, all fully registered, due October 1, 2035. The Bonds are book-entry-only and are not evidenced by physical bond certificates. Interest is payable on each April 1 and October 1, commencing April 1, 2016.

**Agents**

**Registrar:** US Bank National Association, Jacksonville, Florida  
**Paying Agent:** US Bank National Association, Jacksonville, Florida  
**Bond Counsel:** Bryant Miller Olive P.A., Tallahassee, Florida

**Ratings at issuance**

**Fitch:** AA+  
**Standard & Poor's:** AA+

**Optional Redemption**

The Series 2015 Bonds maturing on or prior to October 1, 2023 are not subject to redemption prior to maturity. The Series 2015 Bonds maturing on or after October 1, 2024, are subject to redemption at the option of the City prior to their stated maturities in whole or in part at any time on or after October 1, 2023, in the order directed by the City, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to the redemption date, without premium, and in the event that less than all of such Series 2015 Bonds of any maturity are called for redemption, the particular Series 2015 Bonds of such maturity to be redeemed shall be selected by lot.



**\$44,255,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**CONSOLIDATED UTILITY SYSTEMS REFUNDING REVENUE BONDS, SERIES 2015**

***Summary of Remaining Debt Service Requirements***

<b>Bond Year</b>				
<b>Ending October 1</b>	<b>Interest Rate</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>
2021	5.000%	\$ 2,115,000	\$ 1,993,000	\$ 4,108,000
2022	5.000%	1,300,000	1,066,707	2,366,707
2022	2.500%	1,000,000	820,543	1,820,543
2023	5.000%	1,485,000	1,074,011	2,559,011
2023	2.500%	1,000,000	723,239	1,723,239
2024	5.000%	2,590,000	1,698,000	4,288,000
2025	5.000%	2,715,000	1,568,500	4,283,500
2026	5.000%	2,855,000	1,432,750	4,287,750
2027	5.000%	2,995,000	1,290,000	4,285,000
2028	5.000%	3,205,000	1,140,250	4,345,250
2029	5.000%	3,425,000	980,000	4,405,000
2030	5.000%	3,665,000	808,750	4,473,750
2031	5.000%	2,060,000	625,500	2,685,500
2032	5.000%	2,265,000	522,500	2,787,500
2033	5.000%	2,490,000	409,250	2,899,250
2034	5.000%	2,725,000	284,750	3,009,750
2035	5.000%	<u>2,970,000</u>	<u>148,500</u>	<u>3,118,500</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b><u>\$ 40,860,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 16,586,250</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 57,446,250</u></b>

**\$117,015,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**Consolidated Utility Systems Revenue Bonds, Series 2010A**  
**(Federally Taxable Build America Bonds)**

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Dated: September 21, 2010

**Purpose**

The Series 2010A Bonds were issued to pay the cost of (i) plan, design and construction of upgrades to the Thomas P. Smith Wastewater Treatment Plant, to include a new biosolids building and equipment and improvements to reduce effluent nitrogen, and other changes to accommodate nutrient removal, and (ii) Water System improvements, including but not limited to water line relocations, water main upgrades, well renovations, replacements and upgrades and building improvements.

**Security**

The Bonds are secured by a pledge of and lien on the net revenues of the City's Utility System, and the gross revenues of the City's Stormwater Drainage System on parity with the City's Consolidated Utility Systems Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2020, Consolidated Utility Systems Revenue Bonds, Series 2018, Consolidated Utility Systems Refunding Bonds, Series 2017 and Consolidated Utility Systems Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2015.

**Bond Reserve**

There are no debt service reserve fund requirements.

**Form**

\$117,015,000 Serial Bonds, all fully registered, due October 1, 2040. The Bonds are book-entry-only and are not evidenced by physical bond certificates. Interest is payable semi-annually on each April 1 and October 1, commencing April 1, 2011.

**Agents**

**Registrar:** US Bank National Association, Jacksonville, Florida  
**Paying Agent:** US Bank National Association, Jacksonville, Florida  
**Bond Counsel:** Bryant Miller Olive P.A., Tallahassee, Florida

**Ratings at issuance**

**Moody's:** Aa1  
**Standard & Poor's:** AA+  
**Fitch:** AA+

**Optional Redemption**

The Series 2010A Bonds are subject to redemption at the option of the City prior to their stated maturities in whole or in part at any time, in the order directed by the City and in the event that less than all of such Series 2010A Bonds of any maturity are called for redemption, the particular Series 2010A Bonds of such maturity to be redeemed shall be selected as described below under "*Partial Redemption of Series 2010A Bonds*" at a redemption price equal to the Make-Whole Redemption Price. The "Make-Whole Redemption Price" is equal to the greater of: (1) the Issue Price (as defined below) (but not less than 100%) of the principal amount of the Series 2010A Bonds to be redeemed, plus accrued interest on the Series 2010A Bonds to be redeemed to the redemption date; or (2) the sum of the present value of the

remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest to the maturity date of the Series 2010A Bonds to be redeemed, not including any portion of those payments of interest accrued and unpaid as of the date on which the Series 2010A Bonds are to be redeemed, discounted to the date on which the Series 2010A Bonds are to be redeemed on a semi-annual basis, assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months, at the Treasury Rate (as defined below), plus 25-basis points, plus accrued interest on the Series 2010A Bonds to be redeemed to the redemption date.

"Issue Price" shall mean 100% of the Series 2010A Bonds to be redeemed.

"Treasury Rate" means, with respect to any redemption date for a particular Series 2010A Bond, the yield to maturity as of such redemption date of United States Treasury securities with a constant maturity, excluding inflation indexed securities (as compiled and published in the most recent Federal Reserve Statistical Release H.15 (519) that has become publicly available at least two Business Days, but not more than for 45 calendar days, prior to the redemption date (excluding inflation indexed securities) (or, if such Statistical Release is no longer published, any publicly available source of similar market date) most nearly equal to the period from the redemption date to the maturity date of the Series 2010A Bond to be redeemed; provided, however, that if the period from the redemption date to such maturity date is less than one year, the weekly average yield on actually traded United States Treasury securities adjusted to a constant maturity of one year will be used.

The redemption price of Series 2010A Bonds to be redeemed pursuant to the *Optional Redemption* provision described above will be determined by an independent accounting firm, investment banking firm or financial advisor retained by the City at the City's expense to calculate such redemption price. The Registrar and the City may conclusively rely on such determination of redemption price by such independent accounting firm, investment banking firm or financial advisor and will not be liable for such reliance. The Series 2010A Bonds are subject to optional redemption at the option of the City prior to their stated maturities in whole or in part at any time, in the order directed by the City and in the event that less than all of such Series 2010A Bonds of any maturity are called for redemption, the particular Series 2010A Bonds of such maturity to be redeemed at a redemption price equal to the Make-Whole Redemption Price. The Make-Whole Redemption Price is equal to the greater of any order of maturity selected by the City and by lot within a maturity if less than full maturity is to be redeemed, at par, plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

### **Extraordinary Optional Redemption**

The Series 2010A Bonds are subject to redemption prior to their respective stated maturity dates, at the option of the City and in the order directed by the City, in whole or in part at any time upon the occurrence of an Extraordinary Event (as defined below), from any source of available funds, and in the event that less than all of such Series 2010A Bonds of any maturity are called for redemption, the particular Series 2010A Bonds of such maturity to be redeemed shall be selected as described below under "*Partial Redemption of Series 2010A Bonds*," at a redemption price equal to the Extraordinary Redemption Price (as defined below).

The "Extraordinary Redemption Price" is equal to the greater of: (1) the Issue Price (as described above) (but not less than 100%) of the principal amount of the Series 2010A Bonds to be redeemed, plus accrued interest on the Series 2010A Bonds to be redeemed to the redemption date; or (2) the sum of the present value of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the Series 2010A Bonds to be redeemed to the maturity date of such Series 2010A Bonds, not including any portion of those payments of interest accrued and unpaid as of the date on which the Series 2010A Bonds are to be redeemed, discounted to the date on which the Series 2010A Bonds are to be redeemed on a semi-annual basis,

assuming a 360-day year containing twelve 30-day months, at the Treasury Rate (described above) plus 100-basis points, plus accrued interest on the Series 2010A Bonds to be redeemed to the redemption date. An "Extraordinary Event" will have occurred if a material adverse change has occurred to Sections 54AA or 6431 of the Code (as such Sections were added by the ARRA pertaining to Build American Bonds) pursuant to which the City's 35% Direct Subsidy Payments from the United States Department of the Treasury is reduced or eliminated. The redemption price of Series 2010A Bonds to be redeemed pursuant to the Extraordinary Optional Redemption provision described above will be determined by an independent accounting firm, investment banking firm or financial advisor retained by the City at the City's expense to calculate such redemption price. The Registrar and the City may conclusively rely on such determination of redemption price by such independent accounting firm, investment banking firm or financial advisor and will not be liable for such reliance.

### **Mandatory Redemption**

The Series 2010A Bonds maturing on October 1, 2030 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to maturity by operation of Amortization Installments in part, by lot, on October 1, 2027 and thereafter, at redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof and accrued interest thereon to the date fixed for redemption, without premium, from mandatory sinking fund payments as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2027	\$3,415,000
2028	\$3,530,000
2029	\$3,650,000
2030 (final maturity)	\$3,765,000

The Series 2010A Bonds maturing on October 1, 2040 are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption prior to maturity by operation of Amortization Installments in part, by lot, on October 1, 2031 and thereafter, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof and accrued interest thereon to the date fixed for redemption, without premium, from mandatory sinking fund payments as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2031	\$5,745,000
2032	\$5,945,000
2033	\$6,145,000
2034	\$6,355,000
2035	\$6,570,000
2036	\$6,795,000
2037	\$7,025,000
2038	\$18,715,000
2039	\$19,350,000
2040 (final maturity)	\$20,010,000

Pursuant to the provisions of the Bond Resolution, the Registrar has been instructed to apply mandatory sinking fund redemption payments in the manner set forth under "*Partial Redemption of the Series 2010A Bonds*" herein.

Partial Redemption of Series 2010A Bonds. If less than all of the Series 2010A Bonds of a particular maturity are called for optional redemption as set forth under "*Optional Redemption*" above, extraordinary optional redemption as set forth under "*Extraordinary Optional Redemption*" above, or mandatory redemption as set forth under "*Mandatory Sinking Fund Redemption*" hereof, the City has directed the Registrar to treat as a return of principal on the Series 2010A Bonds within such maturity as a Pro Rata Pass-Through Distribution of Principal (as hereinafter defined); provided, however, that so long as the Series 2010A Bonds are held in book-entry form, the redemption of the Series 2010A Bonds as a Pro Rata Pass-Through Distribution of Principal shall be effected by the Registrar pursuant to the rules or

procedures of DTC or any successor securities depository. Such payments are subject to rules and procedures of DTC and none of the City, the Underwriters or any affiliate thereof can provide assurance that DTC, the direct and indirect DTC participants or any other intermediaries will be able to allocate redemptions of the Series 2010A Bonds of a particular maturity among the Holders of the Series 2010A Bonds on such a pro rata basis. In any case, the Registrar will be directed to pay such amounts to the Holders of the Series 2010A Bonds using any method as it deems fair and appropriate, including by lot where required by DTC's governing procedures; however, it is the intent of the City that principal is paid to the Holders of the Series 2010A Bonds under the Pro Rata Pass-Through Distribution of Principal.

"Pro Rata Pass-Through Distribution of Principal" means a return of principal to Holders of the Series 2010A Bonds in an amount derived from applying a fraction to the amount of Series 2010A Bonds owned by a Holder of Series 2010A Bonds where the numerator is equal to the principal amount of the Series 2010A Bonds to be redeemed and the denominator is equal to the original principal amount of the Series 2010A Bonds of such maturity being redeemed.

**\$117,015,000**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**CONSOLIDATED UTILITY SYSTEMS REVENUE BONDS**  
**SERIES 2010A BABS**

***Summary of Remaining Debt Service Requirements***

<b>Bond Year Ending October 1</b>	<b>Interest Rate</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>
2021	5.200%	\$ -	\$ 6,084,303	\$ 6,084,303
2022	5.200%	-	6,084,303	6,084,303
2023	5.200%	-	6,084,303	6,084,303
2024	5.200%	-	6,084,303	6,084,303
2025	5.200%	-	6,084,303	6,084,303
2026	5.200%	-	6,084,303	6,084,303
2027	5.068%	3,415,000	6,084,303	9,499,303
2028	5.068%	3,530,000	5,911,231	9,441,231
2029	5.068%	3,650,000	5,732,330	9,382,330
2030	5.068%	3,765,000	5,547,348	9,312,348
2031	5.218%	5,745,000	5,356,538	11,101,538
2032	5.218%	5,945,000	5,056,764	11,001,764
2033	5.218%	6,145,000	4,746,554	10,891,554
2034	5.218%	6,355,000	4,425,908	10,780,908
2035	5.218%	6,570,000	4,094,304	10,664,304
2036	5.218%	6,795,000	3,751,481	10,546,481
2037	5.218%	7,025,000	3,396,918	10,421,918
2038	5.218%	18,715,000	3,030,354	21,745,354
2039	5.218%	19,350,000	2,053,805	21,403,805
2040	5.218%	<u>20,010,000</u>	<u>1,044,122</u>	<u>21,054,122</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b><u>\$ 117,015,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 96,737,774</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 213,752,774</u></b>

**\$14,564,780**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA**  
**Master Equipment Lease Purchase Agreement (AMI Loans)**  
**Water System**

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Dated: 2007 and 2009

**Purpose**

The Master Lease Purchase Agreement was utilized to fund the acquisition of Smart Energy Metering and Management Systems, consisting of meters and communication devices, to create a network of approximately 220,000 electric, gas and water meters.

**Security**

The rental payments are to be made only from lessee's legally available revenues appropriated on an annual basis (covenant to budget and appropriate).

**Purchase Option**

Upon payment in full of all rental payments then due and all other amounts then owing under the lease, and the payment of \$1.00 to lessor.

**Lessor:** Banc of America

**\$14,564,780**  
**CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA – WATER**  
**MASTER EQUIPMENT LEASE/PURCHASE AGREEMENT**  
**BANC OF AMERICA PUBLIC CAPITAL CORPORATION**

***Summary of Remaining Lease Payments***

<b>Bond Year</b>				
<b>Ending</b>	<b>Interest</b>			
<b>October 1</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Principal</b>	<b>Interest</b>	<b>Total</b>
2021	3.9459%	\$ 1,186,796	\$ 187,223	\$ 1,374,019
2022	3.9459%	1,234,088	139,931	1,374,019
2023	3.9459%	1,283,265	90,754	1,374,019
2024	3.9459%	<u>1,334,400</u>	<u>39,619</u>	<u>1,374,019</u>
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b><u>\$ 5,038,549</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 457,527</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 5,496,076</u></b>



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## **OTHER DEBT FINANCING**

### **Sunshine State Governmental Financing Commission**

The Sunshine State Governmental Financing Commission (the “Commission”) was created in 1985 through an interlocal agreement between the City of Tallahassee and the City of Orlando, Florida. Subsequently, other Florida governments joined the Commission, including 13 additional cities and four counties. The Commission was created to provide active and more sophisticated debt issuers the opportunity to work together to create low cost, flexible financing instruments. While the City does not have any remaining debt outstanding with the Commission, the City continues to have a representative on its Board of Directors.

### **Conduit Issues, Non-Profit Organizations**

The City has also acted as a conduit for the issuance of bonds for three non-profit organizations in the City: Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare, Inc., Florida State University Schools, Inc., and Tallahassee Community College Foundation, Inc. Tallahassee Memorial HealthCare, Inc. currently has four bond issues outstanding for which the City has acted as a conduit. Florida State University Schools, Inc. has one Lease Revenue bond issue outstanding.

- As of September 30, 2020, there were four series of Health Facilities Revenue Refunding Bonds outstanding. The original issue amounts totaled \$357,890,000, and the outstanding balance is \$347,285,000; and
- As of September 30, 2020, there was one Lease Revenue Bond outstanding. The original issue amount totaled \$18.1 million, and the outstanding balance is \$8,181,439.

### **Conduit Issues, Industrial Development, and Industrial Revenue Bonds**

From time to time the City also acts as a conduit issuer for private industries in the issuance of Industrial Development Revenue Bonds. On August 15, 2011, additional conduit bonds were issued as \$5,400,000 City of Tallahassee, Florida Industrial Revenue Bonds (SunnyLand Solar, LLC Project), Series 2011. Under the terms of the bond, the entity on whose behalf the bonds are issued (Tallahassee Economic Partners, LLC) is solely responsible for their repayment with no resulting liability on behalf of the City.

- As of September 30, 2020, the outstanding balance on the Series 2011 Industrial Revenue Bonds is \$4,838,196.