

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT
ON APPLYING AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES

To the Board of Directors of
the Public Utilities Board of the City of Brownsville, Texas

We have performed the procedures enumerated below on the accounting of the Tenaska Project Fund of the Public Utilities Board of the City of Brownsville, Texas ("BPUB") as of September 30, 2022. The BPUB's management is responsible for accounting of the Tenaska Project Fund.

BPUB has agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate to meet the intended purpose of verifying the sources of information and methodologies used in earmarking, accounting, and disposition of the Tenaska Project Fund. This report may not be suitable for any other purpose. The procedures performed may not address all the items of interest to a user of this report and may not meet the needs of all users of this report and, as such, users are responsible for determining whether the procedures performed are appropriate for their purposes.

The procedures and associated findings are as follows:

- 1. We evaluated and verified the methodology used to determine rate-increase revenue earmarked for the Tenaska Equity Fund ("TEF") Project and presented in the Tenaska Project Equity Fund Revenues Collected Schedule and how the accounting was booked on the financial statements.**

Observations:

We verified the mathematical accuracy of management's schedule for the increased-rate revenue designated for the Tenaska Fund from 2013 through 2022 in the Tenaska Base Rate Revenue Analysis presented in Exhibit I. We verified the sources of data which included consumption of kilowatt hours by billing classes and blocks, by years and applied to the approved utility rates to arrive at the amounts within the schedule.

2013 Baseline Rate of Revenue. Existing revenue for each fiscal year was computed using approved utility rates at 4/1/2013 and were applied to each of the years' consumption in kilowatt hours for each of the billing classes and blocks from 2013 through calendar 2022. This column establishes the baseline revenue in the year 2013 from which revenue increases are determined. Total baseline revenue for all years based on consumption in each year at 4/1/2013 rates totaled \$584,106,968. We reperformed the key input calculations in terms of consumption in kilowatt hours applied to the 4/1/13 approved rates. We noted certain formula errors within the computation that have been subsequently corrected from previously presented tables. See Exhibit I for updated table.

Actual Revenue. Actual revenue for each year was computed by management using approved published rates by City of Brownsville Ordinance multiplied by kilowatt hour consumption.

Approved Rates. We verified and traced the approved billing rates used by management in each of the years to the published City of Brownsville Code of Ordinances. Overall, the rates slightly increased year over year from 2013 through 2016 and then no other increases were noted from 2016 rates through June 1, 2022, when the rates were reduced for all classes and blocks through Ordinance No. 2022-1702 (Amended and Restated) City of Brownsville and then reduced again on December 1, 2022.

Billing Units (i.e., Consumption Data). Management provided us with the consumption raw data in each of the classes and blocks from 2013 through 2022. We verified the raw data using data analysis software to summarize the data by classification and blocks, by year and compared summarized consumption subtotals with management's subtotals without exception. We then footed and cross-footed kilowatt hour consumption for each year and classification block without exception.

Our findings are limited under the assumption that raw data of consumption provided is complete. We are unable to test the completeness assertion. Accordingly, we can only rely on management's representation of the completeness of the data of consumption by class and blocks.

The computation for actual revenue is based on consumption data for each year multiplied by the approved rates in each year and does not include fuel purchased energy charges passed through to each customer as well as any unbilled fuel charges recognized as revenue in each year of the BPUB's annual comprehensive financial report.

Total Rate Increase (i.e., Variance). Variance is the difference between the 2013 base line revenue and the actual revenue columns noted above. This column represents the "rate increase" revenue over the years under analysis since the 2013 baseline revenue. Management then allocates a portion of the overall rate increase between the Ongoing Growth/O&M and Tenaska rate increases. Allocation of rate increase percentages is presented in Exhibit II.

Growth Related Versus Tenaska Related. Normal increases in rates over time due to inflation and normal increases, such effect on normal increases is required to be considered in determining what the portion of expected normal growth rates in relation to the Tenaska rate increases. Accordingly, during the years 2013 and 2014 management applied a standard 3% year over year rate increase due to normal operational increases. During 2015 and 2016, management applied a 4% year over year rate increases. The cumulative growth rate for operational increases maxed out at 14% on October 1, 2016, and remained at 14% through 2022.

Similarly, the rate increase percentages allocated to the Tenaska projected maxed out at 22% on October 1, 2016, and remained at 22% through June 1, 2022, when the cumulative rate increases were rolled-back by 11% and an additional 11% on December 1, 2022. Exhibit II outlines the percentage rate of increase as well cumulative rate increases for on-going growth, O&M and Tenaska Fund. These percentages are used only for an allocation rate increase amounts between growth/O&M and Tenaska. Overall rate increases amounts computed in Total Rate Increase is based on consumption in kilowatt hours multiplied with the approved rates. The cumulative portion of the total rate increased allocated to growth and O&M totaled \$66,430,456. The total cumulative portion of the Tenaska designated rate increase totaled \$114,809,414 through November 30, 2022, before any transfers to the City.

10% Transfer to the City. The BPUB makes a 10% of adjusted gross revenues transfer to the City of Brownsville on a quarterly basis. These quarterly transfers were made from 2013 through 2022. Amounts determined to be transferred to the City of Brownsville on a quarterly basis total \$11,480,941 or 10% of the Tenaska Related rate increase total. (\$114,809,414 x 10%). The remainder is considered as Tenaska Revenue Available for BPUB. We verified the computational amount for each of the years at 10% transferred to the City of Brownsville without exception. As noted in Exhibit I, total Revenue Available to the BPUB, net of the City of Brownsville transfer totaled \$103,328,473.

The BPUB established a designated debt service fund of \$29 million for future debt service incurred related to the Tenaska project. The Tenaska Equity Fund ("TEF") Revenue Collected schedule designates the "first fruits" of the rate increase to this fund. Accordingly, the \$29 million fund reached its fully funded status during 2017. Subsequent Tenaska project rate increases were deemed to be applied to the Fuel Sub-account and was used as a fuel costs subsidy as part of the Rate Stabilization Program. This fuel cost subsidy was applied on a global basis to reduce overall fuel costs and not allocated specifically to individual customer accounts. See Procedure #5.

2. We evaluated the computation of lost earnings opportunity (i.e., interest) on Tenaska Equity Fund from inception to present.

Observations:

The Tenaska Equity was fully funded by 2017 at which point it reached its maximum amount of \$29 million. Based historical accounting information for investment income related to the Improvement Funds where the Tenaska Equity Fund was held, management determined that total lost earnings potential of interest earned on the funds totaled \$2,082,611. Management estimated lost interest by assigning pro-rata share of actual historical interest income to the TEF.

We applied a reasonableness test to verify management’s computation of lost interest earnings based on the 1-year U.S. Treasury rates average for each year. Treasury yields are the interest rates that the U.S. government pays to borrow money for varying periods of time, also known as “risk-free” rates. Because of their relatively low risk when held to maturity, U.S. Treasuries offer a lower rate of return in comparison with most other investments but are safer investments. Based on our analysis, we computed the lost earnings potential based on historical U.S Treasury rates within a 5% rate difference. Therefore, we take no exception to management’s computation on lost earnings potential as presented and appears reasonable.

3. We reviewed and verified the supporting accounting documentation of all Tenaska expenditures from 2013 through 2022 and subsequent project abandonment charges.

Observations:

We were provided the Tenaska Brownsville Generating Station – Summary of Expenditures as of September 30, 2022, for review and verification. The schedule was footed and cross footed for mathematical accuracy and no exceptions were noted. In addition, we were provided the transactional detail that comprised the summary schedule for each of the designated projects from 2013 through 2022. The transactional detail was footed for mathematical accuracy and the totals were traced to the summary totals by project. We also reviewed the line-item abandonment charges in the transactional detail and traced in their respective projects in the summary schedule. No exceptions were noted.

We verified supporting documentation such as agreements, invoices, ACH wire transfer authorizations, and overall management approvals for the expenditures noted in the transactional detail. We noted no exceptions and found the expenditures adequately supported. The schedule below summarizes the expenditures by project and current balance.

Project	Project Desc	Duration	Expenditures	Write Offs	Balance
# 1	Tenaska Brownsville Generation Station	2013 - 2019	\$ 4,176,486	\$ (4,176,486)	\$ -
# 2	Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline	2013 - 2022	16,176,108	-	16,176,108
# 2A	Valley Crossing Pipeline Interconnect	2017 - 2022	225,000	-	225,000
# 3	Proposed Wastewater Reuse Line	2013 - 2019	3,470,508	(3,470,508)	-
# 4	Tenaska Industrial Wastewater Transportation	2014 - 2019	440,282	(440,282)	-
# 5	345 KV Transmission Line	2014 - 2019	1,183,324	(1,183,324)	-
# 6	CV NGP1 ROW & Eminent Domain Settlements	2015 - 2022	4,574,921	-	4,574,921
Totals			\$ 30,246,629	\$ (9,270,600)	\$ 20,976,029

4. We evaluated the acquisition and capitalization of all costs related to any Tenaska Project, including right of ways acquired and other soft costs capitalized to CIP for the gas pipelines recorded through September 30, 2022 and assess for impairment.

Observations:

We were provided a listing of right-of-ways (ROW) acquired related to the Tenaska projects. There were 3 major ROW projects which comprised of 1) 345 KV Transmission Line, 2) Wastewater Re-use Line and 3) Cross Valley Gas Pipeline.

The 345 KV and the Wastewater Re-use line projects have been abandoned and written off. Residual ROW costs related to 345 KV and Waste water total \$152,466 and \$211,567, respectively.

ROW acquisition costs related to the Cross Valley Gas Pipeline totaled \$3,402,282 over 124 parcels of land spanning over 50 miles across neighboring Hidalgo County and Cameron County. There were generally two methods by which the BPUB acquired the properties which consisted of 1) direct purchase from landowner and 2) through eminent domain proceedings through Award of Special Commissioners and if objections filed, through judicial proceedings in county courts in Hidalgo and Cameron counties.

The table below summarizes the ROW acquired which include only acquisition costs:

# Parcels	Project	Total Paid	Acres Acquired		*Price Paid Per Acre		Median *Price Paid
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
13	345 KV Transmission Line Acquisitions	\$ 152,466	0.075	12.842	\$ 1,111	\$ 49,894	\$ 14,808
22	Waterline Re-use Acquisition Chart	211,567	0.056	2.433	\$ 1,084	\$ 24,561	\$ 9,477
124	Cross Valley Gas Pipeline						
	Acquired through Eminent Domain (90)	\$ 1,738,997	0.010	7.010	\$ 64	\$ 50,000	\$ 15,663
	Acquired through Direct Purchase (34)	1,663,285	0.430	9.700	\$ 4,244	\$ 57,395	\$ 11,439
		\$ 3,402,282					

* Excluded outliers not within \$1 - \$50,000 (ie. \$2,018 paid for .01 Acre = \$201,813 /Acre)

We observed closing HUD settlement statements for the direct purchase from landowners and as well as Agreed Final Judgements signed by county court judges supporting the amounts paid without exception. Appraisals were not obtained for all acquisitions but only in certain cases.

Overall, there was a wide disparity of size, amounts paid and court ordered prices paid to acquire the ROW parcels in each of the projects. The table above illustrates that parcel sizes acquired ranged from small micro parcels (less than one acre) to about 12.8 acres.

The concept of “highest and best use” is one of the fundamental principles that underlie real estate appraisals. Highest and best use requires that the appraisal considers not just the current use of the property but also the potential value associated with alternative uses. In some instances, the BPUB paid far in excess of the appraisal values and in others, offers were made and accepted without regard to fair market value in appraisals. Additionally, in contested cases, judicial proceeding typically resulted in higher compensation awards for the easements acquired. Due to wide range of data documented in the acquisition costs of ROWs, we are unable to determine a true representation of fair market value for a right-of-way best use and accordingly, cannot determine whether any impairments exists, if any. We believe that valuation study of the portfolio of ROWs acquired be conducted by a licensed real estate professional specializing in those types of properties and for the intended use of a right-of-way.

Therefore, we recommend that the BPUB conduct a study with a qualified licensed real estate appraiser specializing in right-of-way easements to determine and establish a uniform valuation to the entire ROW portfolio for the Cross Valley Gas Pipeline.

5. We evaluated and verified the methodology used in the application of Rate Increase Refunds from the Tenaska Project applied to the Fuel & Purchased Energy charge subsidy after the final equity fund contribution of \$538,258 in October 2017.

Observations:

As noted in procedure #1, once the \$29 million Tenaska Equity Fund was fully funded sometime in 2017, subsequent rate increase proceeds were applied to the Fuel Rate Stabilization Program of the BPUB. The amount applied to the rate stabilization program totaled \$74,328,473 as noted in Exhibit I. We verified the computation of this amount without exception.

In relation to the amounts from the Tenaska rate increase revenue that was transferred to the Fuel Rate Stabilization Program (\$74,328,473), we analyzed the other year over year sources and uses of funds for this fuel cost subsidy program as outlined in Procedure # 6.

6. We evaluated and verified the Rate Stabilization Program funding sources and uses.

Observations:

Beginning in April 2016, the BPUB implemented a bill reduction plan which set the Fuel Purchase & Energy Charges (FPEC) at a rate that maintained an average residential electric bill at \$102 based on 1,000 kWh of electric consumption. FPEC is a passthrough charge to customers that covers the cost of fuel used for electric generation, purchased power, and associated costs. This plan is known as the Fuel Rate Stabilization Program. The plan was implemented to maintain a competitive alignment with other local providers. The BPUB analyzes and adjusts the fuel and purchased energy charges (FPEC) monthly.

The program effectively subsidizes unbilled FPEC costs to the customers. The program is accounted for as a restricted net position in the Statement of Position under the caption of “Fuel adjustment subaccount”. Over the years, the sub-account was funded through 1) Tenaska Rate Increase Revenue 2) BPUB surplus funds and 3) revenues from the 2021 Winter Storm.

The Rate Stabilization applied are uses of the fund and are approved by committee and subsidizes fuel costs. Rate stabilization adjustment represent funds applied to subsidize each year’s FPEC not billed to customers but recoverable in the future from customers as FPEC.

We traced and verified the balances for the Fuel Subaccount from the BPUB’s audited financial statements from 2016 through 2022 and rolled forward the restricted net position subaccount while accounting for sources (transfers in) and uses (subsidy applied) without exception. This included tracing in each of the years the beginning and ending Fuel Subaccount balance, Tenaska Rate increase funds transferred in, the BPUB surplus funding and the one-time winter storm 2021 source of funds as well as the rate stabilization subsidy applied in each of the years. The table below is a cumulative roll-forward summary of the Rate Stabilization Program Fuel-sub account from October 1, 2016, through September 30, 2022:

Fuel Sub-Account -Beg Bal October 1, 2016	\$ 9,000,000
*Tenaska Funds Transferred In	72,950,764
Bownsville PUB Surplus Funded	61,130,456
Winter Storm	120,087,231
Rate Stabilization Subsidy Applied	<u>(261,312,231)</u>
Fuel Sub-Account - End Bal September 30, 2022	<u>\$ 1,856,220</u>

*Represents Tenaska Funds Transferred in through September 30, 2022, and does not include amounts to be funded in FYE 2023 in the amount of \$1,377,709.

7. We determined the effect of the \$29 million TEF refund to customers and its effect on fiscal yearend financial statements.

Observations:

Per the language in Section 24.B. of the Bond Ordinance, the interest earned on the funds in the Improvement Fund go to the Plant Fund as Gross Revenues and they do not stay in the Improvement Fund. In addition, earnings on the TEF are included in the 10% gross revenue transfer to City of Brownsville.

Based on the procedures performed related to the Tenaska Equity Fund and loss opportunity earnings, we determine that the amount of the fund plus interest earnings is as follows.

Tenaska Equity Fund Balance		\$ 29,000,000
Loss earnings oportuntiy (interest)	2,082,611	
Less: 10% City Transfer	<u>(208,261)</u>	
		<u>1,874,350</u>
Total Tenaksa Fund with Interest		<u>\$ 30,874,350</u>

The effect of the refund on the current year financial statements should be accounted for as an increase to current period non-operating expenses by the amount of the refund. Accordingly, a liability for the amount of the Tenaska Equity Fund to be refunded should also be recorded.

8. We evaluated the projected fund balance effect of 1) disposition of the TEF, 2) budget effect on reduced utility rates in FY 2023.

Effect on Approved Budget

As noted above, the refund of the \$29 million would result in a charge to reduce current year revenue, specifically electric revenue.

We evaluated the projected fund balance of BPUB based on the approved annual budget report for fiscal year ending 2023 which factors in the last rate reductions effected on December 1, 2022. Accordingly, the sales & service to customer line items in the approved budget reflect planned rate adjustments for all three utilities.

The approved budget amounts noted in Exhibit IV includes an estimated gross revenues of \$253,623,946 (line 9), operating expenses of \$194,989,311 (line 20), debt service requirements of \$29,948,071 (line 26) and a net transfer out to the City of Brownsville for \$9,945,120 (line 31) creating an estimated surplus of \$18,741,444 (line 32) for the year ended September 30, 2023. The estimated budgeted surplus allows for increases on balances available for the operating subaccount, improvement fund, improvement fund – resaca CIP funding as well as the resaca fee surplus.

The Tenaska Equity Fund refunding will increase non-operating expenses by \$29,000,000 in the period recorded which will reduce the Available After Debt Service amount from \$28,686,564 to (\$313,436) as illustrated in Exhibit IV. After the debt service requirements and the net cash transfer to the City of Brownsville is deducted, a Balance Available to Surplus (Deficit) for Transfers Out (line 32) in the amount of (\$10,258,556) remains.

Effect on Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position* YTD January 2023

We also evaluated the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position (Unaudited) year to date as of January 2023 on a condensed basis and as presented to the board of directors while providing the pro-forma effect of the \$29 Million Tenaska Equity Fund refund. As of January 2023, total operating revenue of \$77,227,283 and operating expenses of \$65,097,091 were reported resulting in operating income of \$12,130,192 for the first four months of the fiscal year through January 2023. Net non-operating expenses of \$6,729,075 and capital contributions of \$2,630,778 resulted in the bottom-line change in net position as of January 2023 to \$8,031,895. This increased net position to \$453,342,838 at January 31, 2023 for the BPUB. See Exhibit V.

As a result of the \$29 million refund, the reported net non-operating expenses were increased from (\$6,729,075) to (\$35,729,075) in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Change in Net Position as of January 2023. This also resulted in a change in net position of (\$20,968,105). The effect on the BPUB net position at January 2023 would be a total reduction of \$29,000,000 adjustment to reflect pro-forma BPUB net position to \$424,342,838. See Exhibit V.

We were engaged by the Public Utilities Board of the City of Brownsville, Texas to perform this agreed-upon procedures engagement and conducted our engagement in accordance with attestation standards established by the AICPA. We were not engaged to and did not conduct an examination or review engagement, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion or conclusion, respectively, on the accounting of the Tenaska Project Fund. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion or conclusion. Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

We are required to be independent of BPUB and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements related to our agreed-upon procedures engagement.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of Board of Directors of the Public Utilities Board of the City of Brownsville, Texas and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than those specified parties.

Burton, McCumber, & Longoria LLP

Brownsville, Texas
March 15, 2023

Exhibit I
Tenaska Base Rate Revenue Analysis

Fiscal Year	Existing Revenue (at pre 4/1/13 Rates)	Actual Revenue	Variance	Growth Related	Tenaska Related	Tenaska Revenue Related City Cash Transfer	Tenaska Revenue Available to BPUB	To Establish Tenaska Equity Fund	Amount Transferred To Fuel Subaccount
2013	\$ 31,822,848	\$ 33,534,719	\$ 1,711,871	\$ -	\$ 1,711,871	\$ 171,187	\$ 1,540,684	\$ 1,540,684	\$ -
2014	59,998,716	67,655,660	7,656,944	\$ 1,640,774	\$ 6,016,170	601,617	5,414,553	5,414,553	-
2015	58,876,496	71,029,128	12,152,632	\$ 3,472,181	\$ 8,680,451	868,045	7,812,406	7,812,406	-
2016	59,492,924	77,540,938	18,048,014	\$ 6,223,453	\$ 11,824,561	1,182,456	10,642,105	10,642,105	-
2017	60,375,906	84,221,740	23,845,834	\$ 9,273,380	\$ 14,572,454	1,457,245	13,115,209	3,590,252	9,524,957
2018	60,889,350	84,925,781	24,036,431	\$ 9,347,501	\$ 14,688,930	1,468,893	13,220,037	-	13,220,037
2019	59,453,346	82,783,729	23,330,383	\$ 9,072,927	\$ 14,257,456	1,425,746	12,831,710	-	12,831,710
2020	59,995,813	83,555,851	23,560,038	\$ 9,162,237	\$ 14,397,801	1,439,780	12,958,021	-	12,958,021
2021	60,055,059	83,512,187	23,457,128	\$ 9,122,216	\$ 14,334,912	1,433,491	12,901,421	-	12,901,421
2022 (Before Rollback)	38,115,643	52,516,503	14,400,860	\$ 5,600,335	\$ 8,800,526	880,053	7,920,473	-	7,920,473
2022 (After Rollback)	24,969,832	31,504,640	6,534,808	\$ 2,541,314	\$ 3,993,494	399,349	3,594,145	-	3,594,145
2023	10,061,035	12,565,960	2,504,926	\$ 974,138	\$ 1,530,788	153,079	1,377,709	-	1,377,709
Cumulative Totals	\$ 584,106,968	\$ 765,346,836	\$ 181,239,868	\$ 66,430,456	\$ 114,809,414	\$ 11,480,941	\$ 103,328,473	\$ 29,000,000	\$ 74,328,473

Exhibit II
Allocation of Growth/O&M vs. Tenaska

Effective Date	On-Going Growth & O&M	Cumulative On-Going Growth & O&M	Bond Issuance (Tenaska)	Cumulative Bond Issuance (Tenaska)	Total	Cumulative Total
April 1, 2013	0%	0%	7%	7%	7%	7%
October 1, 2013	3%	3%	4%	11%	7%	14%
October 1, 2014	3%	6%	4%	15%	7%	21%
October 1, 2015	4%	10%	4%	19%	8%	29%
October 1, 2016	4%	14%	3%	22%	7%	36%
Cumulative Total	14%		22%		36%	

Exhibit III
Historical Rate Stabilization and Fuel Sub-Account

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	Totals
Fuel Sub-Account -Beg Bal Per ACFR	\$ 1,856,220	\$ 3,675,000	\$ 10,975,000	\$ 13,375,000	\$ 8,875,000	\$ 6,275,000	\$ 11,475,000	\$ 9,000,000	
Tenaska Funds Transferred In	1,377,709	11,514,618	12,901,421	12,958,021	12,831,710	13,220,037	9,524,957	-	72,950,764
Bownsville PUB Funded In	-	2,066,602	3,098,579	5,041,979	13,168,290	15,279,963	9,475,043	13,000,000	61,130,456
Winter Storm	-	-	120,087,231	-	-	-	-	-	120,087,231
Rate Stabilization Subsidy Applied Per ACFR	(1,500,000)	(15,400,000)	(143,387,231)	(20,400,000)	(21,500,000)	(25,900,000)	(24,200,000)	(10,525,000)	(261,312,231)
Fuel Sub-Account - End Bal Per ACFR	<u>\$ 1,856,220</u>	<u>\$ 3,675,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,975,000</u>	<u>\$ 13,375,000</u>	<u>\$ 8,875,000</u>	<u>\$ 6,275,000</u>	<u>\$ 11,475,000</u>		

Exhibit IV
\$29 Million Refund Pro-Forma Effect on
Approved and Projected Revenues & Requirements Combined Utility - FY 2023

Budget Line Item	Description	Approved Budget FY 2023	Tenaska Equity Fund Refund Adj	Pro-Forma Budget FY 2023
4	Net Operating Revenues	\$ 237,468,498	\$ -	\$ 237,468,498
	Total Other Revenues	16,155,448	-	16,155,448
9	Gross Revenues	253,623,946	-	253,623,946
20	Less: Total Operating Expenses	(194,989,311)	-	(194,989,311)
21	Balance Available for Debt Service and Other Legal Purposes	58,634,635	-	58,634,635
	Debt Service:			
26	Total Debt Service Requirements	29,948,071	-	29,948,071
27	Available After Debt Service	28,686,564	-	28,686,564
	Less: TEF Refund Adjustment	-	(29,000,000)	(29,000,000)
	Adjusted Available After Debt Service	28,686,564	(29,000,000)	(313,436)
	Other Uses of Cash:			
29	Calculated City Transfer	15,005,664	-	15,005,664
30	COB Usage	(5,060,544)	-	(5,060,544)
31	Net Cash Transfer to COB	9,945,120	-	9,945,120
32	Balance Available to Surplus (Deficit) for Transfers Out	\$ 18,741,444	\$ (29,000,000)	\$ (10,258,556)

Exhibit V
\$29 Million Refund Pro-Forma Effect on
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – YTD January 2023

	(Unaudited) Year to date 1/31/2023	Tenaska Equity Fund Refund Adj	(Unaudited) Year to date 1/31/2023
Total Operating Revenue	\$ 77,227,283	\$ -	\$ 77,227,283
Total Operating Expenses	65,097,091	-	65,097,091
Operating Income (Loss)	12,130,192	-	12,130,192
Other Non-Operating Revenues (expenses)	(3,605,146)	(29,000,000)	(32,605,146)
Payments to City of Brownsville	(3,123,929)	-	(3,123,929)
Net non-operating revenues (expenses)	(6,729,075)	(29,000,000)	(35,729,075)
Income before capital contributions	5,401,117	(29,000,000)	(23,598,883)
Capital contributions	2,630,778	-	2,630,778
Change in net position	8,031,895	(29,000,000)	(20,968,105)
Net position at beginning of year	445,310,943	-	445,310,943
Net position at January 31, 2023	\$ 453,342,838	\$ (29,000,000)	\$ 424,342,838

* Excludes Southmost Regional Water Authority (a component unit of the BPUB)