

America's First Municipal Network

Outline of Tacoma's Click Network

- **In 1996, TPU proposes building a municipally-owned telecommunications communications system.**
 - In part, this was for utility purposes
 - but the local cable company, TCI, also refused improve its substandard services
 - leading to a proposal to create Click Network, so that the city would directly offer superior cable and TV services
 - Brian "Skip" Haynes, owner of Rainier Connect, wrote an op-ed which the TNT characterized as saying that, "government had no business competing with private telecom companies."
 - Tacoma creates America's first municipally owned Internet, creating a potential competitive advantage for our city's economy
- **In 1998, Click starts signing up customers**
 - directly (wholesale and retail) for cable TV
 - While controlling wholesale internet, contracts with 3 hometown Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to handle retail and customer service internet
 - Cost for Click internet is kept low by Open Access competition between the three ISPs
 - Click's lower to consumers force Comcast and other non-Click cable and internet providers to lower costs to compete, saving Tacoma consumers millions.
- **In 1999, Click starts providing business data services**
 - Retail to small, medium and large business customers
 - Wholesale to competitive locale exchange carriers
 - Public customers included the City of Tacoma, Tacoma Libraries, and the Institutional Network.
 - Services included Time Division Multiplexed DS1's, DS3's and Ethernet 10/100/1000 services on gigabit Ethernet rings
 - All competitively priced on redundant rings, professionally managed twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week

Benefits of Click's municipally-owned telecommunications system:

- *Just considering internet, Click serves 22,000 customers. Click customers typically pay \$400/year for basic internet service, whereas Comcast customers*

pay \$700/year for the same service. When one considers, that Click serves only 20% of the Click market, and Comcast and other non-Click internet providers must dramatically lower their internet fees to compete with Click some \$30 million a year! This can only benefit our local economy, as opposed to sending this money to Philadelphia, headquarters of Comcast.

- Click cable TV serves 13,000 customer, likewise restraining cable costs in the Click service area
 - Furthermore, because city employers run cable TV directly, and run the network and wholesale side of Click internet, it means these are local often union-represented jobs that also keep money in our local economy. Even the hometown Click ISP providers offices are based in Tacoma, providing additional local employment
 - The city-owned telecommunications spent \$XX million building the system composed of 15 tubes (each with 12 strands of fiber-optic cable)
 - Two tubes are used by Tacoma Power
 - Three tubes are used by I-Net (City government, Fire Dept., Tacoma School District, etc.) paying little to nothing for this capacity
 - One tube dedicated to Click Network (cable & internet)
 - Nine tubes are dark (unused capacity)!!!
 - Being a market player in Tacoma, also forces private sector internet service to provide timely service to business customers, which is a significant problem in the greater Pierce County area
 - Finally, Click offers a potential competitive advantage to encourage private investment, especially with technology-based companies. Chattanooga, TN is a medium-sized city that has become an innovation center with a dynamic economy *BECAUSE of its municipally-owned internet, now the largest in the nation. Tacoma's is only second in size. Click has enormous unrealized potential to be just such an economic driver, especially so close to Seattle.*
- Until 2015, 75% of the costs for running the telecommunications system were allocated to Click (even though Click only used 1/15th of system capacity), which 25% was allocated to TPU's Tacoma Power (of which Click is a sub-division).
 - In 2015, TPU director Bill Gaines, suddenly announced that Click would now be allocated 94% of the system's costs, with only 6% paid by Tacoma Power
 - At the same time, Gaines began pushing privatizing Click to Wave, a subsidiary of TGP Capital based in Texas. The Tacoma City Council opposed this and in 2017, Gaines was fired ("resigned") by the city council.
 - In 2016, the council directed TPU to establish an "All-in" strategy, which aimed to have TPU take-over the retail function from the private ISP companies, although as a

monopoly utility company, TPU was not adapted to compete directly for customers in the competitive retail internet market.

- This initiative was halted by a so-called “Rate-payer” lawsuit by retired city officials, with the premise that because of Gaines’ cost allocation shifting (see above), Click is losing money, and therefore forcing the Tacoma Power customers to illegally subsidize its subdivision, Click. This legal question had been resolved in 1998, but the Superior Court judge allowed this lawsuit to move forward
 - This created a fear that the city, would have to repay Tacoma Power ratepayers to the tune of \$28 million
 - In 2017, newly-elected mayor Victoria Woodards led the effort to privatize Click, by shifting all its wholesale and retail functions to a private company.
 - After a Request for Proposal (RFP) process that drew only three proposals, the council moved forward towards privatizing Click to Rainier Connect for 40 years.
 - The owner of Rainier Connect, through various veils, is a major political donor in Tacoma elections, particularly to the campaign of mayor Woodards, although other candidates were also beneficiaries
- On December 10, 2019 the Washington State Court of Appeals dismissed the “Rate-payer” lawsuit, thus over-ruling the earlier Superior Court decision.
 - This means that Click is part of Tacoma Power, and therefore there is no basis to the plaintiff’s suit that Click “losses” were being subsidized by in rate-payers
 - This means that the City of Tacoma is NOT liable for repaying rate-payers for \$28 million in supposed Click losses
 - And this means that the impetus for privatizing Click to Rainier Connect is gone
- In recent years, Click Network has been sabotaged by a TPU Director who did not believe that internet was a core utility function
- Furthermore, special interests have colluded to gain control of a valuable and strategic telecommunications system for a fraction of what it cost citizens to build, and for much less than it would be worth on the open market
- **If the new TPU director was ordered by the city council to optimize Click for the benefit of Tacoma citizens and customers, and if it were prioritized as a strategic economic asset, it could create the basis for an innovative, hi-tech economy for decades to come. We have the asset; our polity simply needs to assert the political will to do what Chattanooga has already done.**

City of Tacoma, Washington
Department of Public Utilities
Click! Network
Commercial Operations
Operational Summary (Unaudited)
September 30, 2019

	September 2019
TELECOMMUNICATIONS REVENUE	
CATV	\$1,269,012
Broadband	84,071
ISP	692,362
Interdepartmental	33,360
Total Operating Revenue	<u>2,068,805</u>
TELECOMMUNICATIONS EXPENSE-COMMERCIAL	
Administration & Sales Expense	
Salaries & Wages Expense	143,304
General Expense	40,338
Contract Services	1,041,776
IS & Intergovernmental Services	107,816
Fleet Services	257
Capitalized A & G Expense	(674)
Total Admin & Sales Expense	<u>1,332,817</u>
Operations & Maintenance Expense	
Salaries & Wages Expense	208,299
General Expense	13,039
Contract Services	53,201
IS & Intergovernmental Services	2,473
Fleet Services	15,829
New Connect Capital	(4,194)
Total Oper & Maint Expense	<u>288,647</u>
Total Telecommunications Expense	1,621,464
Net Revenues (Expenses) Before Taxes and Depreciation and Amortization	447,341
Taxes	278,147
Depreciation and Amortization	<u>142,269</u>
	420,416
NET OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	<u><u>526,925</u></u>

*Net profit even considering fired TPU
Director's huge cost shift!*

Res 40534

Submitted by
Megan Capes
Public Comment
1/7/20

On January 3rd, a notice was given to the people living in People's Park that they had 72 hours to vacate their homes. This comes shortly after it was announced that the newly built micro shelter is already full. The notice came as a shock since there was no mention of it hours before at the Tacoma-Pierce County Coalition to End Homelessness meeting that morning, where pertinent City staff was in attendance. The notice was given on Friday afternoon, when most services are unavailable over the weekend, and before another wind and rain storm is supposed to hit the area.

Tacoma Democratic Socialist of America (TDSA) believes that Tacoma Municipal Code 8.27.210, in effect, punishes people seeking to shelter oneself when there are no alternatives available that meet individual needs. We urge a repeal of the ordinance. At the very least, we demand for a delay in its enforcement until meaningful alternatives are found for daytime and nighttime shelter.

Moving forward with this decision to conduct an encampment sweep is unjust and in violation of the *Martin v. City of Boise* decision. *Martin v. City of Boise* determined that laws that criminalize individuals who are sleeping, sitting, and lying down outside and who have no access to indoor shelter are a violation of the Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. In other words, laws like these are cruel and unusual punishment. Tristia Bauman, Senior Attorney at the National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty, outlined clearly the connection between *Martin's* decision and TMC 8.27.210 in their December 2019 letter to the City of Tacoma leadership. She stated that, "[These] proposed changes to the City's municipal ordinance will ultimately subject homeless people to criminal penalty simply for sheltering themselves in public, even when they lack any shelter alternatives."

Where are all of our unhoused community members going to go with our City's camping bans in place? The shelter capacity provided by the city is simply inadequate. The number of people currently facing homelessness greatly exceeds the number of shelter beds available. Moreover, some who are encamped cannot simply stay at any shelter where beds may be available due to restrictions at a shelter for the demographic served or other qualifications to be met. This situation leaves no other choice than to find shelter outdoors. Often times, the safest option is within public parks which TMC 8.27.210 now penalizes.

Furthermore, this ordinance criminalizes homelessness and exacerbates rather than resolves this crisis. After the encampments in public parks are swept, people experiencing homelessness will just be forced to move to another part of the city. People experiencing homelessness need stability and support to get out of homelessness. The penalty for violating this ordinance, which is a civil fine, plays an obvious counter effect. If people are fighting to survive, they do not have any additional resources to pay such fines. Unpaid fines, in turn, can lead to warrants for arrests and negative impacts on credit ratings. In effect, this ordinance compounds the already fraught experience of homelessness and undermines people's attempts to find adequate, long-term housing.

We demand the City of Tacoma to:

1. **Repeal or at least, delay the implementation** of the Metro Parks tent ban until the city has adequate designated day and night shelter.
2. **Follow in the footsteps of the City of Austin, TX to overturn the public camping ban**, allowing police to only sweep campsites (i.e., unhoused people's homes) if they present a public health or safety hazard or are blocking a walkway.
3. **Establish self-governed legal encampments as a temporary arrangement while more permanent affordable housing options are developed.** We desire the City to look into using publicly-owned land for small, self-governed tent cities as well as provide adequate sanitary measures, such as bathrooms, storage, and trash service. In this vein we ask the City to look into replicating the Camp Hope legal encampment from New Mexico, described in the National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty's 2017 report, "[Tent City. USA](#)," as a model of how this can be successfully done.
4. **Immediately scale up its response to this crisis NOW.** Invest in more emergency shelters; utilize public land for safe and sanitary encampments and create facilities like [Urban Rest Stop](#) where people experiencing homelessness have access to restrooms, showers and laundry services.

give to Council
Public Comment
1/7/20

Kit Burns

From: Kit Burns
Sent: Tuesday, January 07, 2020 2:35 PM
To: victoria.woodards@cityoftacoma.org
Cc: john.hines@cityoftacoma.org; robert.thoms@cityoftacoma.org;
keith.blocker@cityoftacoma.org; catherine.ushka@cityoftacoma.org;
chris.beale@cityoftacoma.org; lillian.hunter@cityoftacoma.org;
conor.mccarthy@cityoftacoma.org; kristina.walker@cityoftacoma.org
Subject: Request for tonight's meeting - Please remove Ord 28650 from the agenda
Attachments: 2020-01-07_Click Asset Ord 28650.pdf

Dear Mayor Woodards,

This is my request to have you pull Ordinance 28650 from tonight's agenda.

I asked that this be pulled from the agenda and further evaluation be made of the costs, the loss of income, the calculation of the \$2.5 million (what is that based on?). The entire council, especially new members, need to have clear understanding and answers of the impact.

I have asked for information through the PDR process to find out how the \$2.5 million annual payment was determined.

Was it just made up and what documentation was used to determine its fairness?

What is the value of the Click Network if it were to be constructed in today's dollars of 1,428 miles of fiber (including 400 miles underground).

What is the value to the ratepayers which have already paid for investment of \$202 million dollars?

What is the community impact of the loss of competition which saves more than \$12.8 million a year, conservatively?

How will TPU cover the loss of \$1 Billion dollars of income from the Click Network (\$25 million x 40 years)

What is the impact of the loss of Click income from cable franchise fees and governmental income?

What could be done to provide cable to every student in Tacoma, including all educational programs?

Please review the attached information.

I would be happy to discuss the details with you and answer any questions.

Sincerely,

Kit Burns, AIA

Project Manager

253.627.5599 | Tacoma

BLRB architects

TACOMA | SPOKANE | PORTLAND | BEND

BLRB.com

January 7, 2020

COMMUNITY VALUES-ECONOMICS

Dear Mayor Woodards,

Please remove Ordinance No.28650 from tonight's agenda and allow the new Council Members and the entire Council to understand the costs impacts and Internet access for the future of Tacoma.

I am asking for a financial analysis of the "deal" which will cause financial losses to the City if not carefully considered.

When TPU decided to develop a fiber network in the mid 90's, it would have had to pay the full amount for the AMI System. The purpose of adding Click was to "help defray some of the cost of the fiber network" for AMI.

Original budgeted cost estimates for the network was \$99 million [1997 Annual Report] [the actual cost was about \$92 million] and would be fully paid by electric rate payers, not with borrowing. Click paid nearly \$69 million [Scott Canady email to Bill Gaines 2012 TPU PDR] of the fiber pole attachment expense, and has been profitable, a community economic asset, creating jobs and supporting economic development. Year after year TPU Annual Reports show that Click! Network is profitable.

Click! Network has generated more than \$377 million for TPU revenue from 2001 through 2018 for Tacoma Public Utilities. [\$377 million 2001 through 2018]

TPUs 2014 Operational Summary shows it has generated more than \$58 million dollars in profits before taxes and provided more than \$54 million in salaries, currently providing 89 [minus 32 employees recently, without a reasonable explanation] local jobs with an annual salary contribution to our local economy of more than \$5 million.

The report to *TPU/ City of Tacoma* in October 2010 from CCG Consulting points out that "Click is unique in that it has no debt. . ."

In 2009 according to Mayor Barsma, and Mayor-Elect Strickland, Click! Network was saving Tacoma's General Government almost \$700,000 annually [TNT Dec 2009].

A 2016 report from the Education Superhighway shows that access to Click Broadband would have cost Tacoma Public Schools an estimated \$349,000 in 2015 [Education Superhighway 2016 Report]. Instead Tacoma Public Schools paid only \$50,000 for the entire year, 12 months of connectivity for 30,000 students [\$1.67 per student for 12 months].

The entire student population could be connected to the Click! Fiber Network for a one-time connection fee with modem of less than \$3 million for the entire Tacoma School District population of 30,000 students [57% are on the low-income school lunch program]. This is an investment in our community, our students, and their future that the City should be making. A private company will not make that investment. For families with students in school this could be arranged so that there is no monthly fee for Internet Broadband and be far superior to the "Life line Program" which the federal government appears to be abandoning.

Competitive pricing conservatively saves all Tacoma cable/ broadband subscribers at least \$16.50 per month [Kate Martin TNT March 2015], for an annual \$12.8 million savings [35,000 Comcast and 29,000 Click Customers]. The total community savings is nearly \$14 million (and likely more) savings per year.

City Government, Tacoma Schools, TPU, and our local citizens would have to pay the price demanded without recourse. A private company would raise prices immediately and we would be paying directly their \$2.5 million fee to the City. For a \$202 million dollars that we have already built and paid for, that seems like a very small amount.

What economic and *financial analysis* was reviewed by the City Council to show that an asset of the City which has been paid for by ratepayers, valued at \$202 million, that has generated more than \$377 million since 2001, and will generate more than \$1 Billion dollars in the next 40 years, is only worth \$2.5 million a year? How was that analyzed? I want to see the calculates value to construct, in today's dollars, nearly 1,428 miles fiber (with 400 miles underground).

Financial losses to the City will not cover the \$2.5 million - Click! Pays about \$1.5 Million in unrelated "overhead" assessments to the City's General Funds. Click! will not pay anything once privatized. This will be a financial loss to City Departments. The City will lose the cable franchise fees CATV, when the operator abandons the cable franchise and goes to streaming only services. This will end the cable franchise fee and reduce City income by more than \$1 million annually. The losses from the profits that Click generates will be permanently taken from the city. How was the \$2.5 million calculated and determined to be fair?

These questions must be addressed to make an informed determination.

Kit Burns

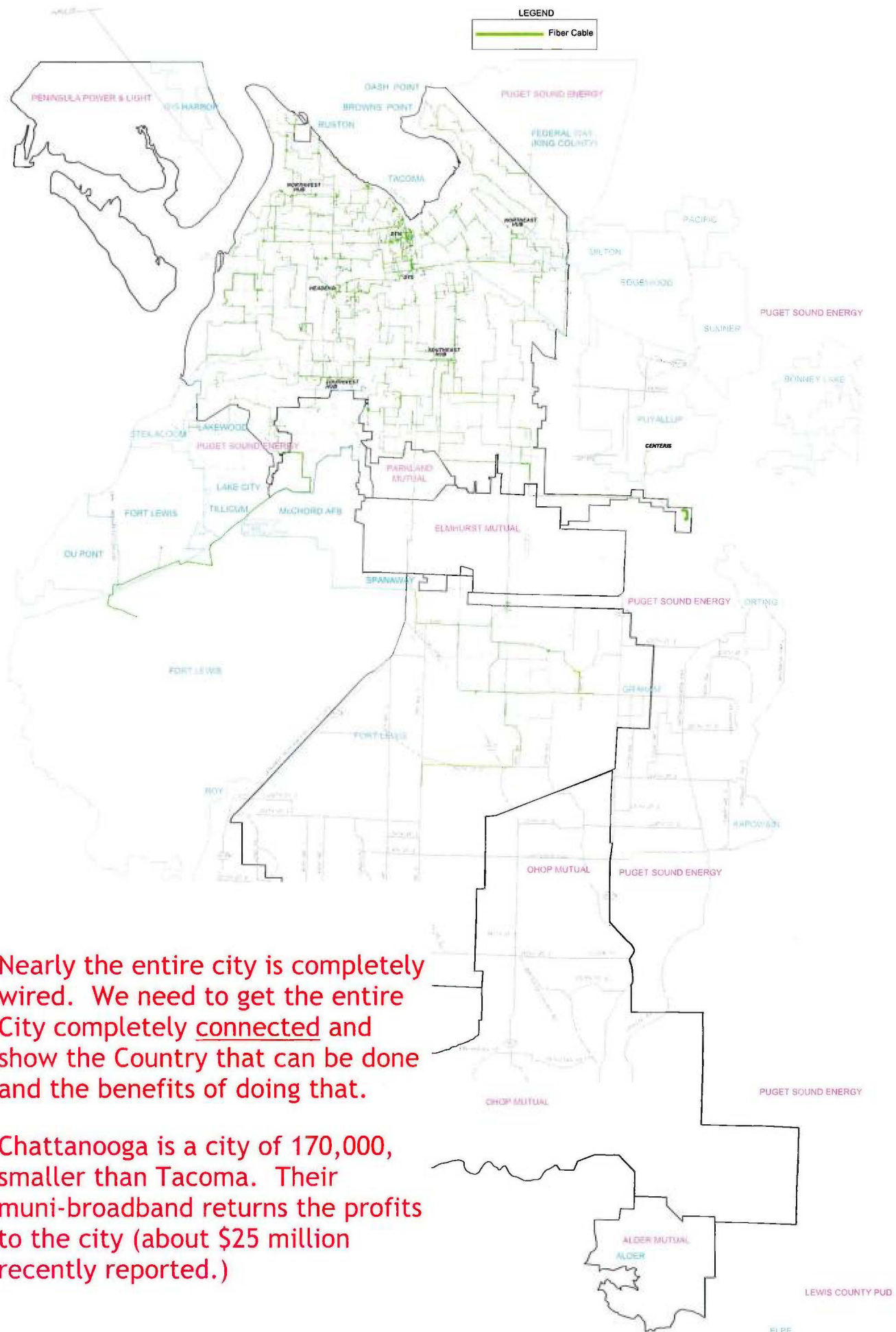
1010 – 6th Avenue Tacoma

Kburns.wcb@gmail.com

253.820.7392 cell

COMMUNITY VALUES-ECONOMICS-ASSET

TACOMA POWER CRITICAL FIBER PATHS



2010 CCG Report - page 66

One issue that has to be considered is how Click! might get the cash to buy these businesses. Probably in the past this could be done using reserves from Power, but that may no longer be an option. Click! is **unique among municipal communications utilities in that it is debt free** (I only know of one other municipal communications utility without debt). I would think that Click! could borrow the money, either by issuing bonds or by getting a commercial bank loan to buy out one or more of the ISPs.

2010 Click is debt free per CCG Consulting. It is paid for. Since 2001 it has generated more than \$377 million in income and saved Tacoma Community more than \$100 million simply due to competitive pricing.



2010 CCG report – page 75

Tacoma Power is currently investigating the creation of a Smart Grid within the Power network. This process is still in the stages of early investigation and is in the midst of a process of generating RFPs and RFIs to investigate the options available.

The Utility has a **unique** asset in the Click! network and has a wired network that extends to pass most of the homes in the City. Most other utilities investigating smart grid technology do not have an existing network of this extent to consider in the creation of the new smart grid.

I want to caution Power management that they should not ignore the extremely valuable asset that is the Click! network. This network today is already connected to many homes and businesses, and if Click! undertakes the suggestions made by this report it will be connected to 10,000 to 15,000 more homes over the next decade.

CITY OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES
CLICK! NETWORK
OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

	2018	2017	2016	2015	DECEMBER 2014	DECEMBER 2013	DECEMBER 2012	DECEMBER 2011	DECEMBER 31, 2010	DECEMBER 31, 2009	DECEMBER 2008
Telecommunications Revenue											
CATV					\$ 19,836,525	\$ 19,496,123	\$ 18,428,986	\$ 17,831,086	\$ 17,723,146	\$ 16,290,075	\$ 14,235,013
Broadband					1,109,326	1,140,453	1,365,550	1,337,371	1,162,320	1,294,120	1,180,523
ISP					5,987,698	5,419,161	4,980,979	4,807,300	4,708,657	4,433,807	4,220,760
Interdepartmental					217,017	229,632	119,819	127,636	193,096	158,315	161,987
Miscellaneous											1,520,215
Total Revenue					<u>27,150,566</u>	<u>26,285,369</u>	<u>24,895,334</u>	<u>24,103,393</u>	<u>23,787,219</u>	<u>22,176,317</u>	<u>21,318,498</u>
Telecommunications Expense-Commercial											
Administration & Sales Expense											
Salaries & Wages Expense					2,906,826	2,847,120	2,783,332	2,856,808	2,863,907	2,796,320	2,883,927
General					421,514	699,244	519,998	544,502	611,772	588,560	983,141
Contract Services					12,643,254	11,900,808	12,085,480	11,813,162	11,444,321	11,548,988	11,393,062
IS & Intergovernmental Services					710,113	631,385	617,102	674,018	536,041	498,473	511,068
Fleet Services					12,647	11,049	6,514	8,333	6,607	6,847	18,420
Capitalized A&G Expense					(62,533)	(120,491)	(206,323)	(217,616)	(697,429)	(420,253)	(308,686)
Total Administration & Sales					<u>16,631,821</u>	<u>15,969,115</u>	<u>15,806,103</u>	<u>15,679,207</u>	<u>14,765,219</u>	<u>15,018,935</u>	<u>15,480,932</u>
Operations & Maintenance Expense											
Salaries & Wages Expense					2,577,896	2,435,321	2,546,816	2,564,034	2,640,334	2,544,861	1,958,078
General					231,978	176,640	192,711	195,718	258,019	303,808	297,904
Contract Services					126,176	249,960	199,040	114,418	279,047	549,986	358,895
IS & Intergovernmental Services					25,198	25,915	34,007	22,391	29,097	39,518	30,210
Fleet Services					144,767	133,794	134,470	148,247	122,409	113,006	117,396
New Connect Capital					(106,683)	(127,043)	(195,464)	(192,506)	(243,126)	(480,954)	(357,262)
Total Operations & Maintenance					<u>2,999,332</u>	<u>2,894,587</u>	<u>2,911,580</u>	<u>2,852,302</u>	<u>3,085,780</u>	<u>3,070,225</u>	<u>2,405,221</u>
Total Telecommunications Expense					<u>19,631,153</u>	<u>18,863,702</u>	<u>18,717,683</u>	<u>18,531,509</u>	<u>17,850,999</u>	<u>18,089,160</u>	<u>17,886,153</u>
Net Revenues Before Taxes and Depreciation					<u>7,519,413</u>	<u>7,421,667</u>	<u>6,177,651</u>	<u>5,571,884</u>	<u>5,936,220</u>	<u>4,087,157</u>	<u>3,432,345</u>
Taxes					3,796,690	3,874,803	3,624,108	3,475,502	3,394,835	3,113,886	2,978,556
Depreciation and Amortization					5,128,915	5,209,048	5,870,860	6,042,133	4,088,620	4,394,826	4,153,108
Total Taxes & Depreciation					<u>8,925,605</u>	<u>9,083,851</u>	<u>9,494,968</u>	<u>9,517,635</u>	<u>7,483,455</u>	<u>7,508,712</u>	<u>7,131,664</u>
Net Revenues (Expenses)					<u>\$ (1,406,192)</u>	<u>\$ (1,662,184)</u>	<u>\$ (3,317,317)</u>	<u>\$ (3,945,751)</u>	<u>\$ (1,547,235)</u>	<u>\$ (3,421,555)</u>	<u>\$ (3,699,319)</u>

Please provide information regarding the amounts shown in the taxes category. How much is cable franchise fees, utility taxes, other taxes for the tax category. +
Also, question ?, if the "cable portion" of the tax would not be collected if the program content is entirely streamed instead of being provided by a cable content provider. Kit Burns 253.820.7392

CITY OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES
CLICK! NETWORK
OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

	DECEMBER 2007	DECEMBER 2006	DECEMBER 2005	DECEMBER 2004
Telecommunications Revenue				
CATV	\$ 13,307,199	\$ 12,384,419	\$ 11,648,785	\$ 10,819,421
Broadband	1,209,956	897,353	750,621	727,199
ISP	4,315,680	3,625,165	3,105,832	2,479,302
Interdepartmental	159,160	168,156	220,140	149,600
Miscellaneous	1,095,705	887,042	642,955	338,071
Total Revenue	20,087,680	17,962,135	16,368,333	14,513,793
Telecommunications Expense-Commercial				
Administration & Sales Expense				
Salaries & Wages Expense	2,754,301	2,782,259	2,569,960	2,388,254
General	721,272	456,249	827,764	1,143,621
Contract Services	10,502,700	9,517,660	8,202,025	7,511,484
IS & Intergovernmental Services	567,579	217,469	268,598	208,535
Fleet Services	25,102	27,065	22,734	11,199
Capitalized A&G Expense	(117,662)	(359,970)	(305,320)	(419,789)
Total Administration & Sales	14,453,292	12,640,732	11,585,761	10,643,304
Operations & Maintenance Expense				
Salaries & Wages Expense	1,893,140	1,647,746	1,466,132	1,224,764
General	280,322	264,043	292,464	248,440
Contract Services	305,886	282,614	202,659	153,545
IS & Intergovernmental Services	34,976	62,229	64,137	48,520
Fleet Services	127,134	104,728	112,011	53,141
New Connect Capital	(369,312)	(429,693)	(582,017)	(372,641)
Total Operations & Maintenance	2,272,146	1,931,667	1,555,386	1,355,769
Total Telecommunications Expense	16,725,438	14,572,399	13,141,147	12,199,073
Net Revenues Before Taxes and Depreciation	<u>3,362,242</u>	<u>3,389,736</u>	<u>3,227,186</u>	<u>2,314,720</u>
Taxes	2,680,519	2,538,569	2,282,193	2,003,979
Depreciation and Amortization	3,403,439	3,730,000	4,432,019	3,173,734
Total Taxes & Depreciation	6,083,958	6,268,569	6,714,212	5,177,713
Net Revenues (Expenses)	<u>\$ (2,721,716)</u>	<u>\$ (2,878,833)</u>	<u>\$ (3,487,026)</u>	<u>\$ (2,862,993)</u>

	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	Totals
Taxes	\$3,796,690	\$3,874,803	\$3,624,108	\$3,475,502	\$3,394,835	\$3,113,886	\$2,978,556	\$2,680,519	\$253,569	\$282,193	\$2,003,979	\$29,478,640
Depreciation	\$5,128,915	\$5,209,048	\$5,870,860	\$6,042,133	\$4,088,620	\$4,394,826	\$4,153,108	\$3,403,439	\$3,730,000	\$4,432,019	\$3,173,734	\$49,626,702

2014

Operational Summary

Depreciation is not an actual "cost".

It is for internal accounting but is not an expense.
It is an artificial method to show pretend losses to reduce tax bills. Where is our \$49 million dollars?

It is artificial cost that doesn't affect the bottom line.

Click is profitable.

What evaluation has been made by the City Council of the loss of Click profits and income to TPU by giving these assets to a private company?

Please provide the documentation showing economic calculations that were used by the members of the City Council:

to show that the loss of more than \$1 Billion of income,

the giving of our \$200 million dollar investment (already paid for),

and the loss of competitively priced municipal broadband, is worth only \$2.5 million a year?

	Year	Gross Revenue	Telecommunication Expense	Income Revenue		A&G Employee Salaries	O&M Employee Salaries	
5	2001	\$9,457,367	\$8,884,598	\$572,769				
6	2002	\$10,182,219	\$8,513,413	\$1,668,806				
7	2003	\$13,213,334	\$11,283,715	\$1,929,619				
8	2004	\$14,513,793	\$12,199,073	\$2,314,720	2004	\$2,388,254	\$1,224,764	2004
9	2005	\$16,368,333	\$13,141,157	\$3,227,176		\$2,569,960	\$1,466,132	
10	2006	\$17,962,135	\$14,572,399	\$3,389,736		\$2,782,259	\$1,647,746	
11	2007	\$20,087,680	\$16,725,438	\$3,362,242		\$2,754,301	\$1,893,140	
12	2008	\$21,318,498	\$17,886,153	\$3,432,345		\$2,883,927	\$1,958,078	
13	2009	\$22,176,317	\$18,089,160	\$4,087,157		\$2,796,320	\$2,544,861	
14	2010	\$23,787,219	\$17,850,999	\$5,936,220		\$2,863,907	\$2,640,334	
15	2011	\$24,103,393	\$18,531,509	\$5,571,884		\$2,856,808	\$2,564,034	
16	2012	\$24,895,334	\$18,717,683	\$6,177,651		\$2,783,332	\$2,546,816	
17	2013	\$26,285,369	\$18,863,702	\$7,421,667		\$2,847,120	\$2,435,321	
18	2014	\$27,150,566	\$19,631,153	\$7,519,413	2014	\$2,906,826	\$2,577,896	2014
19	2015	\$27,256,718	\$25,304,001	\$1,952,717	tax est.			
20	2016	\$26,674,906	\$25,309,470	\$1,365,436	tax est.			
21	2017	\$26,519,861	\$26,059,166	\$460,695	tax est.			
22	2018	\$25,358,403	\$22,791,699	\$2,566,704	tax est.	\$30,433,014	\$23,499,122	

Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization – EBITDA. ... EBITDA, or earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization, is a measure of a company's overall financial performance and is used as an alternative to simple earnings or net income in some ...

				\$53,932,136	Total Salaries
Gross Revenue	Estimated Profits before taxes		Jobs and salaries		
\$377,311,445	\$314,354,488	\$62,956,957	Totals from 2001 thru 2018		

From 2001 through 2018 Click
Generated \$377 million in revenue.

If Click is sold to a private company then TPU/ City of Tacoma will lose over \$1 Billion in revenue, we will lose the value of the \$200 million in infrastructure that we have paid for, and we will lose the ability to provide a municipal Internet connection to every student in Tacoma.

From: Cannaday, Scott
Sent: Friday, January 06, 2012 11:02 AM
To: Gaines, Bill
Cc: Coates, Ted
Subject: Click Pole Attachments

Happy New Year!

When we met with Laura Fox and David Nelson last month one of the questions raised related to the dollar value of pole attachments and which utility recorded them. It took a little time to gather but we have that information. The total capitalized cost for Fiber and Coax attachments is \$69 million (current book value \$32 million) and was included in Click! So of Click's total asset cost of \$202 million, \$69 million or 34% is comprised of pole attachments. You probably don't need the attached detail asset listing but I've included it just in case.

Please let me know if you need anything else.

Thanks!

Scott

Surplused Assets



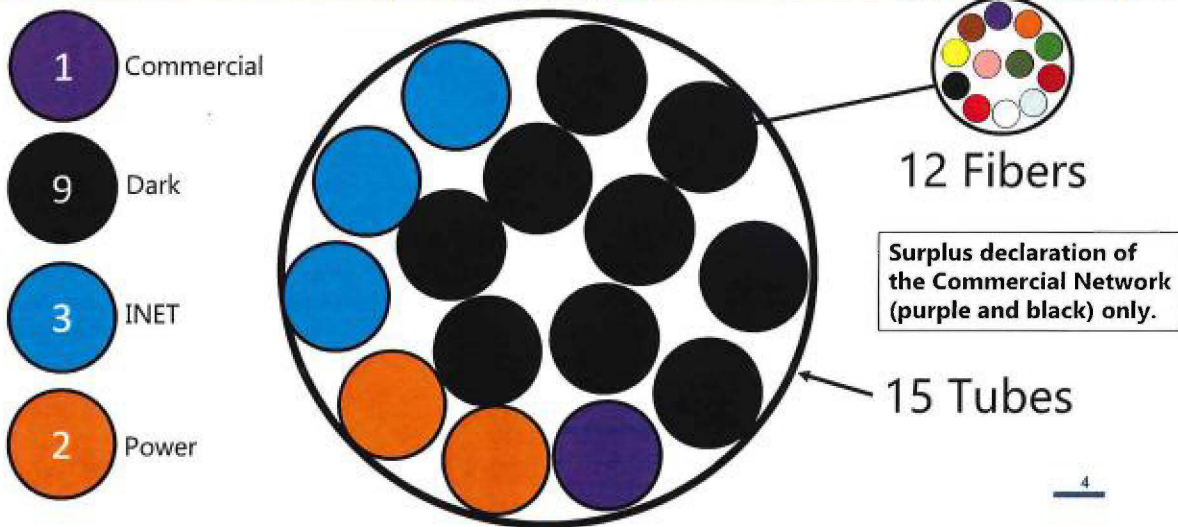
What Property will be Included in the Surplus Declaration?

- Inventory, equipment and vehicles used by Click! Network that may be conveyed to Rainier Connect and which are described in the Click! Business Transaction Agreement and Indefeasible Right of Use Agreement
- Excess Capacity of the Tacoma Power HFC Network which includes the Click! Network and Dark Fiber as described in the Indefeasible Right of Use Agreement

3

Please note that the dark fiber was not part of the original information given to the City Council. Review the TPU/City Council meeting video on 03-05-2019. In this arrangement expansion and use of the dark fiber becomes the sole property of the IRU holder. No municipal broadband. No future use for iNet, TPU, or other community needs. 108 fibers asset gifted to a private company for free?

TACOMA POWER HFC NETWORK FIBER



4

Indefeasible rights of use

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
[Jump to navigation](#)[Jump to search](#)

Indefeasible right of use (IRU) is a permanent contractual agreement, that cannot be undone, between the owners of a communications system and a customer of that system.

The word "indefeasible" means "not capable of being annulled, or voided, or undone."

An IRU owner can unconditionally and exclusively use the relevant capacity of the IRU grantor's network for the specified time period.

Since IRU's are technically rights to a physical part of a cable, they can be considered an asset, which means their cost isn't part of the company's operating results, but shows up under tangible assets. The IRU is counted as though it is a part of the physical plant of the business buying the IRU.

In plainer English, the purchase of an IRU gives the purchaser the right to use some capacity on a telecommunications cable system, including the right to lease that capacity to someone else.

3. OWNERSHIP OF AFTER-INSTALLED ASSETS

(a) (i) Operator intends to finance acquisition of After-Installed Assets in whole or in part through capital lease financing in which the After-Installed Assets are initially the property of the lender. Operator agrees that any After-Installed Assets that it constructs, replaces or upgrades as part of the Tacoma Power Commercial System within the Tacoma Power Commercial Service Area during the Term shall, upon completion of the construction, replacement or upgrade and acquisition of title by Operator pursuant to the

The IRU (indefeasible right of use) is not a lease. It is a sale of this asset.
The purchaser of the asset can use it anyway they want.

In this case they will be able to use the \$200 million value for loans. Also, they will be able to use the \$1 Billion in future income to offset the value of any loan.

This is how PE (private equity) works using the LLC incorporation method.
Once the burdensome loans are acquired, the PE pays out fees to themselves and declares bankruptcy. We lose control.

What is the fair value of the 108 dark fiber that is given to a private company, already paid for by the public? The dark fiber is given to them at no cost!

What would it cost to construct 1,428 miles of the network? What is that value?

4. TERM

(a) **Initial Term.** This IRU Agreement commences as of the Effective Date and remains in full force and effect for a term (i) expiring twenty (20) years from the Effective Date of this IRU Agreement (the “**Initial Term**”), unless earlier terminated pursuant to the terms of this IRU Agreement.

(b) **Renewals.** This IRU Agreement may be renewed upon the same terms and conditions for up to two additional terms of ten (10) years each (each a “**Renewal Term**”) according to the process set forth in (c) below. The “**Term**” shall be inclusive of the Initial Term and any Renewal Terms.

(c) **Procedure.** In order to terminate this IRU Agreement, Operator must send Tacoma Power a notice of non-renewal no greater than twenty-four (24) and no less than eighteen (18) months prior to the expiration of the Initial Term or, if already renewed, of the first Renewal Term (“**Non-Renewal Notice Window**”). If Operator sends no notice of non-renewal during the Non-Renewal Notice Window, Operator agrees to give Tacoma Power full access to information and facilities sufficient for Tacoma Power to determine Operator’s compliance with this IRU Agreement during the Term then concluding (“**Compliance Evaluation**”). Tacoma Power shall complete the Compliance Evaluation no later than twelve (12) months prior to expiration of the then-current Term,



no public input taken

pre-determined outcome

Board Action Memorandum

TO: Jackie Flowers, Director of Utilities
COPY: Charleen Jacobs, Director and Board Offices
FROM: Chris Bacha, Chief Deputy City Attorney
MEETING DATE: October 30, 2019
DATE: October 18, 2019

If applicable, outline all public and stakeholder outreach efforts undertaken.

April 23, 2015 – PUB Town Hall Meeting
May 20, 2015 – PUB Study Session
June 15, 2015 – Presentation to City Club of Tacoma
June 17, 2015 – PUB Study Session
July 7, 2015 – PUB/City Council Joint Study Session
August 26, 2015 – PUB meeting
September 1, 2015 – PUB/City Council Joint Study Session
December 3, 2015 – PUB Special Study Session
December 3, 2015 – Special Board Meeting
December 15, 201 – City Council Meeting
January 13, 2016 – PUB Study Session
March 23, 2016 – PUB Study Session
January 22, 2016 through August 1, 2106 – 16 meetings of Click! Engagement Committee
August 16, 2016 – City Council Study Session
September 14, 2016 – PUB Public Hearing
September 28, 2016 – PUB Meeting
October 25, 2016 – City Council Study Session
January 23, 2018 – PUB/City Council Joint Study Session
January 24, 2018 – PUB Meeting
January 30, 2018 – City Council Meeting
March 20, 2018 – Joint Study Session
Fall 2018 – Public Outreach Soliciting Feedback from Stakeholders (Employees, Subscribers, Non-subscribers, Businesses, Hi-Tech & Education, ISP-MSA and Public)
November 19, 2018 – Public Stakeholder Gathering
December 11, 2018 – PUB/City Council Joint Study Session
March 5, 2019 – PUB/City Council Joint Study Session
March 13, 2019 – PUB Hearing
March 18, 2109 – PUB Hearing
March 26, 2019 – City Council Meeting
May 14, 2019 – PUB/City Council Joint Study Session
June 18, 2019 – PUB/City Council Joint Study Session
October 22, 2019 PUB/City Council Joint Study Session
October 23, 2019 – PUB Hearing

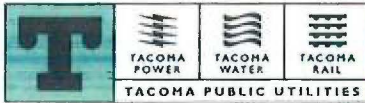
Virtually no public input - the sessions with the PUB study sessions and the joint sessions with TPU/City Council do not allow for public input, feedback, or meaningful discussion.

Modified memo - meetings presented as Public Outreach.

Note that at PUB Study Sessions, PUB/City Council Joint Study Sessions citizens aren't allowed to comment. As a result this memo gives and inaccurate impression of "outreach".

There was not an opportunity to listen and consider all possible options and get citizen input and interactive/iterative discussions with Click Users.

- Kit Burns 11-05-2019



One of the concerns I have is that in the IRU and in this memo there is no mention anywhere that Tacoma maintains Ownership and control of the fiber. Hence this is not a lease, the IRU is in reality a sale of the asset. If you leased your house, you would own it. It would be your asset.

This is a sale as we cannot use it as our asset to loan against, change rate payer rates. In bankruptcy we lose all rights and control.

- Kit Burns

TO: Jackie Flowers, Director of Utilities
COPY: Charleen Jacobs, Director and Board Offices
FROM: Chris Bacha, Chief Deputy City Attorney
MEETING DATE: October 30, 2019
DATE: October 18, 2019

SUMMARY: A resolution recommending approval of the surplus of Click! Network inventory, equipment and vehicles and the excess capacity of the HFC Network. The surplus declaration, if approved, will not affect current Click! Commercial Network (Click! Network) operations or services which will continue until disposition as may be approved by the Public Utilities Board and City Council. The resolution also recommends that the Board authorize execution of the Click! Business Transaction Agreement by and between Tacoma Power and Mashell, Inc., d/b/a Rainier Connect and Rainier Connect North LLC.

BACKGROUND: In 1997 the City Council approved City Light's (Tacoma Power) proposal to create a hybrid fiber coaxial (HFC) network (HFC Network) as part of Tacoma Power's utility infrastructure to, among other things, connect its generation, distribution and transmission assets, and support eventual adoption of smart meters, appliance control and load shaping, and further to use excess capacity within the HFC Network to provide cable television services to Tacoma Power electric customers and sell data transport and wholesale internet access services. The proposal anticipated that the services provided over the excess capacity of the HFC Network would be revenue self-sufficient and contribute to lowering the costs of building and maintaining the HFC Network.

Since Click! Network began providing cable television and wholesale internet access services in 1998, technology and consumer demands have changed and operational costs have significantly increased. In response to these challenges, the Public Utility Board (PUB) in 2009 began to study alternative Click! Network business models and after many years of study retained the services of CTC Technology & Energy to assist in this analysis. The PUB asked CTC to examine other business models that addressed the challenges of the City's legacy business model and best met the 12 policy goals adopted by the PUB and City Council. Ultimately the PUB and City Council determined that these challenges and policy goals could best be met through a business model in which the City retained ownership of the entire HFC Network, including the Click! Commercial Network, with a third party providing Cable TV and/or internet access services and covering the capital and operating costs associated with providing those services. Under this model, Tacoma Power would no longer provide cable television or wholesale internet access services and the third party would provide Cable TV and/or broadband information services directly to the Public consistent with the 12 policy goals.

Concurrently, the PUB examined its future needs for the excess capacity in the fiber constructed as part of the HFC Network and determined that the Power Control Operations Network (PCON) has sufficient capacity to meet the current and future needs of Tacoma Power, Water and Rail. Further, while it was anticipated in 1997 that the HFC Network would be used for smart meters, the PUB has determined that Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) using wireless technology in conjunction with the PCON Network can be utilized more efficiently and reliably than the current wireline network. Accordingly, the PUB has approved multiple contracts to implement AMI, and the excess capacity of the HFC Network is no longer needed for the implementation of smart meter technology. As a result, the excess capacity in the HFC Network that is currently used by the Click! Commercial Network and that includes the Dark Fiber sub-network are excess



Board Action Memorandum

and surplus to the needs of Tacoma Power and are not required for, or essential to, continued public utility service.

Tacoma Power will continue operation of Click! Network in the immediate future for the purpose of maintaining the network infrastructure, preserving the value of Click! Network, and ensuring that all of Click!'s customers continue to receive services and can be provided an opportunity to transition to services covered by the third party agreements, and until such time as the right to use the excess capacity of the HFC Network and related inventory, equipment and vehicles are transferred through the proposed third party agreements.

Although a declaration that an asset is surplus often proceeds a decision to sell an asset, there is no requirement that a surplus asset must be sold. The request for the Board to make a surplus declaration does not indicate that there is any intent to sell any of the HFC Network in the future. The definition of "surplus" in Merriam-Webster is, "the amount that remains when use or need is satisfied". In Dictionary.Com, "surplus" is defined as "something that remains above what is used or needed". The Board and the City Council have made it clear that they do not intend to sell any portion of the HFC Network, but rather will retain ownership of the entire HFC Network to ensure that the City has control over how the HFC Network is used, and to ensure that the entire HFC Network meets all security requirements and can continue to meet the needs of Tacoma Power, Tacoma Water and Tacoma Rail. The third party agreements include a request that the Board and City Council approve the sale of some of the inventory, equipment and vehicles currently being used to provide Click! Network services, but all of the HFC Network will be retained under City ownership, only a right to use the excess capacity in the HFC Network is being granted.

If applicable, outline all public and stakeholder outreach efforts undertaken.

April 23, 2015 – PUB Town Hall Meeting
 May 20, 2015 – PUB Study Session
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Board Action Memorandum

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October 22, 2019 PUB/City Council Joint Study Session
October 23, 2019 – PUB Hearing

ARE THE EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES PLANNED AND BUDGETED? Yes.

IF THE EXPENSE IS NOT BUDGETED, PLEASE EXPLAIN HOW THEY ARE TO BE COVERED.

Explain how expenditures are to be covered and if budget modifications are required.

IF THE ACTION REQUESTED IS APPROVAL OF A CONTRACT, INCLUDE LANGUAGE IN RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING \$200,000 INCREASE IN ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY TO DIRECTOR?

No.

ATTACHMENTS: List any attachments (contracts, policies, agreements, etc.).

1. Memo from Tacoma Public Utilities Director regarding surplus property declaration.

CONTACT: Chris Bacha, Chief Deputy City Attorney, (253) 591-5885

CLICK! BUSINESS TRANSACTION AGREEMENT

POLICY GOAL CONTRACT TERMS

The following summarizes and references the proposed contract terms found within the Click! Business Transaction Agreement that implement the 12 policy goals adopted by the Tacoma Public Utility Board and City Council.

If you own a house and lease it then you can still get a loan against your asset. You can change the terms of the loan.

POLICY GOALS

1. Public Ownership of Assets

An IRU is not a lease, it is a sale. You lose control of the asset. It is their asset.

- 20-year IRU term, two 10-year renewal terms possible (IRU Sec. 4(a)-(b))
- DOCSIS 3.1 upgrade and Gigabit Service to 100% of passings within 3 years (Ex. E, Sec. 2(a))
- OPERATOR to keep technological pace and parity with other fiber/coaxial networks operated by cable broadband providers in the Seattle- Tacoma metropolitan area (Ex. E, Sec. 4(a))
- New assets constructed, replaced, or upgraded by OPERATOR become property of TACOMA POWER within IRU term (IRU Sec. 3)

2. Equitable Access

- Offer like services at like prices to residential customers (Ex. G, Sec. 1(a))
- Undertake system upgrades on a ubiquitous basis (Ex. G, Sec. 1(b))
- Not refuse service to any customer in good standing, and provide services on an equitable basis (Ex. G, Sec. 2(a))
- Actively work to eliminate racial and socioeconomic disparities as it upgrades the System (Ex. G, Sec 3(a))
- Purposeful citizen outreach and engagement with diverse community partners (Ex. G, Sec 3(b))
- Work with community partners and businesses to promote and track equity and inclusion of services within Tacoma (Ex. G, Sec 3(c))
- Provide guidance, education, and assistance to any subscriber requesting such assistance to help achieve equitable service outcomes (Ex. G, Sec 3(d))

A private company has no obligation to follow this which is only an aspirational goal. It is vague and not enforceable. There are no metrics to assure or measure compliance.

3. Low-Income Affordability

- Provide federal Lifeline subsidy to customers who qualify, and publish availability (Ex. H, Sec. 1)
- Offer reduced-cost internet access to households eligible for TACOMA POWER's electric service low-income program with initial program 30Mbps/10 service, and publish availability (Ex. H, Sec. 2)
- Provide free internet access (wired or Wi-Fi) to at least 30 locations that provide services to low-income members of the community, and publish availability (Ex. H, Sec. 3)

This put marginalized communities and further marginalizes them. Imagine what this means. You sit in your car and do your homework? Or a noisy public space?

4. Net Neutrality

- Transparency: fully and publicly disclose accurate information about its services (Ex. K, Sec. 1(a)(i))
- No throttling: not impair or degrade lawful Internet traffic on the basis of Internet content (Ex. K, Sec. 1(a)(ii))
- No blocking: not block lawful content, websites, resources, applications, services, or non-harmful devices (Ex. K, Sec. 1(a)(iii))
- No discrimination: all lawful traffic will receive similar treatment (Ex. K, Sec. 1(a)(iv))
- No paid prioritization: not favor traffic in exchange for consideration (Ex. K, Sec. 1(a)(v))
- TACOMA POWER may periodically test the System for compliance (Ex. K, Sec. 2(b))

5. Open Access

- Establish Open Access Program to provide wholesale services to other providers consistent with Operator's practices and policies in other areas, and publish availability (Ex. L)

6. Competition

- TACOMA POWER prior consent required for OPERATOR to transfer any of any of its rights/obligations under the IRU (including changes in control and working control) (Ex. N, Sec. 1(b))
- May not transfer rights/obligations under the IRU to any facilities-based residential service provider with more than 25% market share in the Tacoma Power Commercial Service Area (Ex. N, Sec. 1(c))
- TACOMA POWER may withhold consent to a transfer if it determines the transfer would violate any of the 12 policy goals, or if it deems transferee incapable of performing IRU obligations (Ex. N, Sec. 3(b))

As was discussed in the joint TPU/City Council meeting on March 5, 2019 per Board Member Larkin question and City Attorney Chris Bacha, in bankruptcy the aspirational goals of the City become moot. Those aspirational goals are actually vague and unenforceable, in my opinion, per that meeting. As was said (at about 1 hour, 9

7. Safeguard City and TPU Use

- TACOMA POWER remains responsible for all fiber maintenance on Critical Routes, unless it ceases using fiber for its own operations on a particular route (Ex. B, Sec. 2(b)-(c) and Ex. C)
- OPERATOR will not access splice panels or fiber access points on Critical Routes. Instead TACOMA POWER will provide qualified staff for splicing and removal or replacement of fiber/coax cable in conduit (Ex. B, Sec. 3(a))
- Only Tacoma Power staff may access splice cases within energized vaults (Ex. B, Sec. 4(a))
- OPERATOR will be responsible for all maintenance and costs of System except fiber on Critical Routes (Ex. D, Sec. 1 and 2)
- OPERATOR will not overlash or delash fiber or attach new fiber optic plant to TACOMA POWER poles without TACOMA POWER consent (Ex. D, Sec. 3)
- OPERATOR will provide as-built drawings, on a monthly basis, for any new construction, upgrades, or other efforts on both Critical Routes and Non-Critical Routes (Ex. D, Sec. 1(f))
- OPERATOR will have independent, 24-hour access to each of the 6 Hub Site locations and buildings (Ex. A3) and cable headend (Ex. A6)

8. Financial Stability

The operator's initial investment is based upon getting a loan against the acquired value of the existing fiber and future \$1 Billion dollar income

- Annual IRU Fee (IRU Sec. 5)
\$2,500,000 in First Year of Term, growing annually to \$3,000,000 in Fifth Year of Term
After fifth year, IRU Fee adjusted for inflation
- OPERATOR to make annual capital expenditures of at least \$1.5 million, adjusted for inflation (Ex. F, Sec. 1)
- Capital expenditures will include expenditures on upgrades to successive generations of DOCSIS, expenditures on upgrades to fiber-to-the-premises, and network equipment (Ex. F, Sec. 2(a))
- TACOMA POWER right to audit capital expenditures every three years (Ex. F, Sec. 4) A complete financial analysis will show that the City will lose money and revenue with this agreement and will subsidize a private company.

9. Economic Development & Educational Opportunities

- Internship program for students and residents of Tacoma (Ex. M, Sec. 1)
- OPERATOR to work directly with TACOMA POWER to support efforts to attract businesses to Tacoma (Ex. M, Sec. 2)

10. Job Options for Click! Staff & Protection of Intellectual Property

- OPERATOR to make good faith commitment to consider existing Click! employees when filling vacancies (CBTA Sec. 5.4(b))
- Click! trademarks to be licensed to OPERATOR for use within guidelines (Ex. P)

11. Consumer Privacy

- Comply with City Council Resolution No. 39702 and implement it into its own broadband data service (Ex. J, Sec. 1(a)(b))
- Implement compliance with Resolution No. 39702 into any agreements entered into with ISPs (Ex. J, Sec. 1(c))
- Privacy policy to be published on Operator's website (Ex. J, Sec 2(a))

12. Consumer Goodwill

- Maintain a local or toll-free telephone line for taking customer calls (Ex. I, Sec. 1(a))
- Calls and other forms of customer contacts will be answered within 30 seconds (Ex. I, Sec. 1(b))
- Schedule appointments during a four-hour time block during normal business hours (Ex. I, Sec. 2(a))
- Standard installations up to 125 feet from the existing distribution system will be performed within 7 days (Ex. I, Sec. 2(b))
- Begin working on service interruptions no later than 24 hours after being notified (Ex. I, Sec. 2(c))
- 30 days' advance notice given to subscribers of any changes in rates or services (Ex. I, Sec. 3)
- Maintain a physical presence within Tacoma (Ex. I, Sec. 4)

Tacoma Power
2015/2016 Capital Program Summary
 12/31/15, Period 13
 50% of Biennium

Summary by Business Unit
 Business Unit
 Click!

Original Biennium Bt	Current Budget	Over/(Under)	Origin Funded (Released)	2015/2016 Actuals	% Spent	Current Bt	Commitments	Available 3
\$ 5,224,000.00	\$ 5,224,000.00	\$ -	\$ 5,224,000.00	\$ 943,565.83	18%	\$ 51,396.59	\$ 4,229,037.58	

Tacoma Power
2015/2016 Capital Program Summary
 12/31/2016, Period 13
 100% of Biennium

Summary by Business Unit
 Business Unit
 Click!

Original Biennium Bt	Current Budget	Over/(Under)	Origin Funded (Released)	2015/2016 Actuals	% Spent	Current Bt	Commitments	Available 3
\$ 5,224,000.00	\$ 5,224,000.00	\$ -	\$ 5,224,000.00	\$ 4,646,023.73	89%	\$ 200,123.14	\$ 377,853.13	

Tacoma Power
2017/2018 Capital Program Summary
 12/31/2017
 50% of Biennium

Summary By Business Unit
 Business Unit
 Click!

Original Biennium Bt	Current Budget	Over/(Under)	Origin Funded (Released)	2017/2018 Actuals	% Spent	Current Bt	Commitments	Available2
\$ 18,229,000.00	\$ 18,229,000.00	\$ -	\$ 5,216,000.00	\$ 957,650.01	5%	\$ 120.01	\$ 17,271,229.98	

Tacoma Power
2017/2018 Capital Program Summary
 12/31/18
 100% of Biennium

Summary By Business Unit
 Business Unit
 Click!

Original Biennium Bt	Current Budget	Over/(Under)	Origin Funded (Released)	2017/2018 Actuals	% Spent	Current Bt	Commitments	Available2
\$ 18,229,000.00	\$ 17,358,000.00	\$ (871,000.00)	\$ 4,345,000.00	\$ 1,474,491.48	8%	\$ 23,042.32	\$ 15,860,466.20	

Tacoma Power
2019/2020 Capital Program Summary
 5/31/2019
 21% of Biennium

Summary By Business Unit
 Business Unit
 Click!

Original Biennium Bt	Current Budget	Over/(Under)	Origin Funded (Released)	2019/2020 Actuals	% Spent	Current Bt	Commitments	Available2
\$ 1,797,000.00	\$ 1,797,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,797,000.00	\$ 87,429.44	5%	\$ 21,723.06	\$ 1,687,847.50	

The priorities of the City of Tacoma are all kinds of backward. Today I am speaking on ordinance 28658, which is the leasing of city owned & taxpayer funded internet infrastructure to a private corporation, and the overall impact of the city council's focus on making Tacoma an economic powerhouse even as it destroys our communities. Actions like these, along with Tacoma's hyper focus on pleasing real estate developers & allowing us little to no deterrent the crushing gentrification, poverty, & homelessness they bring with them, like the resolution

The City needs to move its focus away from dollar signs & attempts to replicate the gilded glory of Seattle's wealth influx, & focus on the people who make Tacoma, Tacoma.

Our city needs to take immediate short term action steps to pro-

vide for those struggling on our streets. Today the city is clearing out the residents of Peoples Park, attempting to place them in a single night of shelter & move their things to a separate site where they only have 60 days to pick up. They are given only the option to leave, & set up somewhere else, take 1 night of shelter far from their neighborhood, w/ no other resources, guarantees, or security, overseen by 10s of cops who are, now, telling those left they have 30 minutes to leave & no other option.

Tacoma needs to create more permanent shelters for long-term stays that provide transport & health care for all people experiencing homelessness. The city needs to stop pawning off its responsibilities onto churches, non-profits, & private organizations, like Rainier.

Long-term this city needs to
come out powerfully to appeal the
Statewide ban on rent control &
then implement it. We also need stron-
ger tenant protections in the city,
as many people are ^{evicted, have} ^{rents raised} or living
in awful, pest ridden housing.