South Carolina Public Service Authority

Revenue Obligations consisting of

2022 Tax-Exempt Refunding Series C
2022 Taxable Refunding Series D
2022 Tax-Exempt Improvement Series E
2022 Taxable Improvement Series F
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Except where noted, the information provided in the Investor Presentation is derived from the Preliminary Official Statement and the appendices thereto.
## Transaction Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022 Refunding Series C</th>
<th>2022 Refunding Series D</th>
<th>2022 Improvement Series E</th>
<th>2022 Improvement Series F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Par Amount</strong></td>
<td>$38,000,000</td>
<td>$137,000,000</td>
<td>$280,000,000</td>
<td>$45,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tax Status</strong></td>
<td>Tax-Exempt</td>
<td>Taxable</td>
<td>Tax-Exempt</td>
<td>Taxable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Denomination</strong></td>
<td>$5,000 or any integral multiple thereof</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Interest Payment Dates</strong></td>
<td>June 1 and December 1, commencing June 1, 2023</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ratings</strong></td>
<td>Moody’s: A3 (Negative) / S&amp;P: A- (Negative) / Fitch: A- (Negative)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purpose</strong></td>
<td>Refinance a portion of the outstanding debt of the Authority and pay certain costs of issuance</td>
<td>Finance a portion of the costs of the capital improvement program of the System and pay certain costs of issuance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Senior Manager</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>J.P. Morgan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Co-Senior Managers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>BofA Securities, Barclays</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Co-Managers</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>American Veterans Group, Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley, TD Securities, Wells Fargo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pricing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>November 8, 2022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>November 15, 2022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Preliminary, subject to change.*
Overview of The Authority
“The Authority”

- South Carolina’s state-owned electric and water utility, created in 1934
- One of the nation’s largest public power utilities with assets of $11.7 billion and owned system summer capacity of 5,075 MW
- A source of electricity for approximately 2 million people across the state, and provides wholesale water to more than 200,000 people
The executive team includes people with many years of experience in the utility industry and provides a strong focus on planning and innovation, transforming generation mix, and customer service.

- Jimmy Staton started as President and CEO on March 1, 2022
- Rahul Dembla became Chief Planning Officer on July 1, 2022
- Mike Poston has recently announced that he will retire December 31, 2022
The Authority Overview

Our Business

• An electric and water utility headquartered in Moncks Corner, South Carolina
• Owned by the State of South Carolina
• One of the nation's largest public power utilities:
  - $11.7 billion of assets (2021)
  - $1.7 billion of revenues (2021)

Our Customers

• Retail and wholesale provider serving over 2 million South Carolinians
• Provided 24,601 GWh in 2021 to its customers
• Largest customer is Central Electric Power Cooperative; providing approximately 58% of Authority’s revenues

Competitive Rates

2021 Customer Composition (% of Revenue)

- Retail 23%
- Wholesale 61%
- Military and Large Industrial 16%
- Residential 1,000 kWh
- Commercial 5,000 kWh
- Industrial 9,000 kW-5,000,000 kWh

2021 Power Supply by Fuel Source (MWh’s)

- Coal 37%
- Hydro & Renewables 6%
- Natural Gas & Oil 24%
- Purchases 22%
- Nuclear 11%
- Hydro & Renewables 6%

2021 Sales Composition (GWh)

- Retail 16%
- Wholesale 63%
- Military & Large Industrial 21%
South Carolina’s Economy

South Carolina’s favorable economy supports the Authority’s customers and energy sales

Strong State Credit Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Fitch Ratings</th>
<th>Moody’s</th>
<th>Standard &amp; Poor’s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>Aaa</td>
<td>AA+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outlook</td>
<td>Stable</td>
<td>Stable</td>
<td>Stable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Rating Agency Websites

Increasing State Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>4.1 millions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>4.4 millions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>4.7 millions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5.0 millions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>5.2 millions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Growing State GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP ($bn)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>202.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>207.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>212.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>208.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>220.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Declining State Unemployment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Unemployment Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (seasonally adjusted)
The Authority’s sales are stable and diversified

### Historical Energy Sales (GWh)

#### Wholesale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GWh</th>
<th>Degree Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>14,591</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>15,259</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>14,901</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>14,564</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>15,402</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Retail

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GWh</th>
<th>Degree Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3,768</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>3,993</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>3,892</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>3,674</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>3,935</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Industrial (includes Military)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GWh</th>
<th>Degree Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>15,420</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>15,466</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>15,435</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>15,495</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>15,524</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2016-2020 Century Aluminum reduction: 5,264 GWh
The Authority maintains a diverse, low cost, and reliable power supply portfolio

### Current Generation Sources

#### 2021 Capacity (MW)
- Coal: 62%
- Nuclear: 6%
- Natural Gas & Oil: 20%
- Hydro & Renewables: 4%
- Long-Term Contracted Purchases: 8%
- Total: 5,616 MW

#### 2021 Power Supply by Fuel Source (MWh)
- Coal: 37%
- Nuclear: 11%
- Natural Gas & Oil: 24%
- Hydro & Renewables: 6%
- Long-Term Contracted Purchases: 22%
- Total: 24,601 GWh

### Base Load Availability

#### Coal
- 2019: 88.0%
- 2020: 92.1%
- 2021: 75.8%

#### Nuclear
- 2019: 95.9%
- 2020: 91.1%
- 2021: 82.5%

#### Natural Gas
- 2019: 93.1%
- 2020: 90.9%
- 2021: 88.7%

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1. Based on summer power supply peak capability
2. Reflects a 30-day scheduled refueling outage in Spring 2020
3. Reflects a 36-day scheduled refueling outage in Fall 2021
4. Reflects a 26-day unscheduled outage to replace a failed step-up transformer November 15 to December 10, 2021
Customers and Rate Comparison

• Central is the Authority’s largest customer (58% of 2021 revenues)
• Central is a wholesale cooperative that provides power to 20 distribution retail cooperatives throughout South Carolina
• In 2013, the Authority and Central modified their existing power sale agreement; earliest termination extended to 2058
• The Authority also has several power sales agreements with regional power providers for various terms (3% of 2021 revenues)

• The Authority directly serves approximately 200,000 residential, commercial and small industrial retail customers in its assigned retail service territory which includes parts of Berkely, Georgetown and Horry counties (23% of 2021 revenues)
  – The Authority has seen customer account growth ranging from 2.2%-2.5% per year over the last 5 years
• The Authority’s direct customers currently include 27 large industrial and military customers include Joint Base Charleston, Century Aluminum and Nucor (16% of 2021 revenues)

The Authority’s average cost per kWh for firm service at selected monthly usage compares favorably to the three investor-owned utilities that service the State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residential Rate (1,000 kWh)</th>
<th>Commercial Rate (5,000 kWh)</th>
<th>Industrial Rate (9,000 kW / 5,000,000 kWh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.88 Dominion</td>
<td>12.13 Duke Energy Progress</td>
<td>7.09 Dominion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on rates on file with the SCPSC for the period of September 1, 2021 to August 31, 2022
Recent Developments
The Authority continues to proactively manage fuel supply and generation dispatch amidst supply and cost pressures

- The Authority has continued to experience reduction in its contracted coal deliveries resulting from production and transportation issues
  - In August 2021, a fire occurred at a coal mine operated by the Authority’s largest and lowest cost coal supplier (the “Coal Supplier”)
  - Partial coal production resumed in February 2022 and the supply to the Authority continues at a level equal to 50% of the Authority’s contracted coal amounts
  - The Authority has assumed coal deliveries from the Coal Supplier will remain at 50% of the contracted amounts through at least 2023
  - Under the terms of the Authority’s existing agreement with the Coal Supplier, contracted volumes in 2024 are scheduled to reduce by roughly 50% of the annual contracted volumes from 2021-2023
- In addition to executing new coal supply contracts ranging from one month to approximately 2.5 years, the Authority has sought to replace its coal-fired production with its own natural gas-fired generation and by purchasing power in the market
  - During 2022, the cost of natural gas has risen sharply due to national and global factors including tightened pipeline capacity and increased international demand due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine
- The Authority projects fuel costs to exceed the budgeted fuel cost for 2022 by approximately $621 million and that such increase will be partially offset by approximately $125 million from an increase in revenues with impacts continuing through January 15, 2025, resulting in a net negative budget impact of $496 million
Fuel Supply: Mitigation

The Authority has implemented mitigation strategies to manage the operational and financial impacts associated with fuel and purchased power

- As a result of the Cook Settlement Agreement, the majority of the Authority’s rates for its customers are locked through December 31, 2024 – the “Rate Freeze Period”, and therefore the Authority is not currently able to adjust rates for the majority of its customers through fuel adjustment mechanisms
- The Authority is proactively identifying, evaluating and implementing steps to mitigate these estimated fuel cost increases (net of increased revenues), while preserving the financial integrity of the Authority

**Fuel Supply Strategies**

- The Authority has entered into contracts to manage the fuel costs for its projected fuel and purchased power needs as follows: 97% for November and December of 2022, 83% for 2023, and 75% for 2024
- The Authority is building its coal stockpiles and optimizing the use of coal-fired generation to lower overall costs
- As of September 30, 2022, the Authority had approximately 635,000 tons of coal on hand, which equates to about 44 days of burns

**Financial and Debt Management Strategies**

- Lowering 2022 capital budget by $70 million
- Implementing $30 million in O&M savings
- Increasing capacity of bank facilities to $1 billion
- Executing planned bond defeasances in 2023 and 2024
- Refunding $175 million of 2016D bonds maturing in 2023 (with proceeds of the 2022CD Bonds)
- The Authority’s Board approved the use of regulatory accounting to establish the Cook Exceptions Regulatory Asset. The Authority anticipates borrowing under its Revolving Credit Agreements or issuing Commercial Paper in a combined total amount of $225 million by December 31, 2022 for this purpose (see slide #18)
The Authority will continue to evaluate the execution of additional forward transactions for the balance of 2022 through 2030.

- Based on hedging transactions completed to date and the current fuel and purchase power projections, the Authority expects that its fuel and purchased power costs for 2023 and 2024 will be below levels experienced in 2022, although higher than originally projected in the Authority’s 2022 budget and higher than projected and included in the Settlement Rates.

**Hedging Transactions**

Solid bars represent percentage that has been secured by commodity type and shaded bars represent percentage that is currently open to market.

- **2022:** 97%
- **2023:** 83%
- **2024:** 75%
The Authority has adjusted its financial strategies in response to the fuel supply and cost issues in order to manage the impacts on available cash in 2022 and reduce cash outflows in 2023 and 2024.

**Liquidity**
- The Authority projects that its days cash-on-hand will be $294.0 million at December 31, 2022, equal to 62 days of normal operating expenses.
- Including available bank credit and unused commercial paper capacity, the Authority projects its total liquidity to be $899 million at December 31, 2022, equal to 189 days of normal operating expenses.
- The Authority is also projecting that it will have approximately $170 million of hedging collateral on-hand as of December 31, 2022. *This hedging collateral is not included in the Authority’s days’ cash or days’ liquidity calculations.*

**Coverage**
- The Authority projects debt service coverage (“DSC”) for 2022 will be approximately 1.22x and 0.42x including and excluding deferral of Cook Deferred Expenses, respectively.

Please refer to “Projected Cash, Liquidity and Debt Service Coverage” in the POS for a description of certain operational and financial assumptions.

Although the financial forecast projections prepared by the Authority as of October 24, 2022 and described above are based on operational and financial assumptions that the Authority believes to be reasonable, the achievement of certain results or other expectations contained in such projections is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to be materially different from any future results or expectations expressed or implied by such projections.
In accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement, the Authority made its third and final payment in the amount of $70 million into the **Common Benefit Fund**

**Rate Freeze.** Rates are frozen for the majority of The Authority’s customers from August 1, 2020 through December 31, 2024

- The Authority may defer to rates charged in years after the Rate Freeze Period certain just and reasonable costs and expenses incurred during the Rate Freeze period (“Cook Rate Freeze Exceptions”)
  - Among other items, named storm events, acts of God or the public enemy, flood, fire, strike or catastrophic failure of equipment for reasons beyond the Authority’s control were included as exceptions in the Cook Settlement Agreement

- On June 27, 2022, the Authority’s Board authorized the use of regulatory accounting for Cook Rate Freeze Exceptions
  - This means that Cook Deferred Expenses costs will be recognized after the rate freeze period
  - As of September 30, the Authority has recorded a total of $251 million of Cook Deferred Expenses. The bulk of the exceptions are related to the coal mine fire and closure

**Recent Central and Class Counsel Actions related to the 2020 and 2021 Cook Compliance Reports**

- After the April filing of the 2021 Annual Compliance Report, Class Counsel and Central each requested information on Cook Rate Freeze Exceptions included in the Report – the Authority provided responses in June

- Class Counsel filed a motion on September 9 requesting the court rule on the applicability of the Cook Rate Freeze Exceptions

- On September 19, the Authority submitted an initial response to the Court, including a joint proposal (with Central and Class Counsel) to discuss exceptions through October 14

- On September 26 the Court entered an order denying class counsel’s motion to rule on applicability of the 2021 Cook Rate Freeze Exceptions and the request that the Court appoint an independent auditor

- On October 14, the Authority updated the Court that discussions are ongoing
In response to higher than forecasted load growth, the Authority has made the decision to bring Winyah 4 out of idle

• In March 2021, as part of the Authority’s goal of reducing its reliance on coal-fired generation to take advantage of the retirement exemption in the NPDES Steam Electric Effluent Limitation Guidelines, the Board approved the retirement of the Winyah Generating Station
  • Winyah Unit 4 (285 MW summer capacity) was idled in April 2021
• In December 2021, Winyah Unit 4 was brought back online, ahead of the winter season, to provide additional grid resiliency during peak load periods on an as-need basis, but was not counted in planning reserves and was not economically dispatched
• Based on the Authority’s 2022 updated 20-year demand and energy projections reflecting greater load growth than previous projections and planning reserve margin studies, a need for increased planning reserves margin was identified
• In response to this capacity need, the Authority has made the decision to return Winyah Unit 4 to its capacity planning reserve ahead of the upcoming winter season to ensure that the Authority has sufficient capacity during peak load periods
• Return of Winyah 4 is not expected to increase the Authority’s overall energy output from coal units, but will allow for increased capacity during peak periods
Central/Authority Resource Planning

- When new major resources are needed to serve the System, the resources commitment process defined in the Central Agreement requires the Authority to propose major resources (Proposed Shared Resource or “PSR”) to Central, and Central must decide whether or not it will participate in the PSR
  - If Central decides to participate (“Opt-In”), the costs for the PSR will be included and shared under the Central Agreement
  - If Central decides not to participate (“Opt Out”), the parties will obtain and be responsible for the cost of its own non-shared resources (“NSR”)
- In 2020 and 2021, the Authority worked with Central for the joint planning of future resources and developed a generation expansion plan that included a portfolio of diverse generation resources, including a natural gas combined cycle facility to become operational in the late 2020's
- In January 2022, the Authority proposed a natural gas combined cycle generation facility to be in operation by the end of 2028 as a PSR
- On April 28, 2022, Central notified the Authority of its “Opt Out” of the PSR
  - The Authority’s share is estimated to be 31%
- The Authority has developed plans for a smaller natural gas combined cycle as its NSR to meet its obligation
  - The implementation of this plan is contingent on the approval of the Authority’s 2023 Integrated Resource Plan by the South Carolina Public Service Commission
- On October 24, Central notified the Authority that it intends to fulfill its NSR obligation through a combination of resources, which include power purchase agreements, load transfer to alternative balancing authority areas, batteries, and distributed energy resources
- The Opt Out decision by Central does not impact the responsibility for and the allocation of costs related to existing resources
Resource Plan

should we also reference dealer managers where we reference underwriters on the disclaimer page? (question for Rion or Liz)
Resource Planning

- The Authority develops integrated resource plans ("IRP") as part of its overall planning process
- The Authority is required to prepare and submit an IRP to the South Carolina Public Service Commission ("SCPSC") every three years
  - The SCPSC is required to review and approve such IRP
  - Each IRP will establish a roadmap for how the Authority expects to meet the projected load of customers, in a cost effective and reliable manner and requires a balancing of multiple objectives, including system reliability, environmental responsibility, cost impacts and risk
  - Each IRP is developed in consultation with customers, including Central and retail customers
- The last IRP was submitted in 2020, and the Authority will be submitting an IRP for approval by the SCPSC in March 2023
  - The Authority has begun the stakeholder consultation process for the 2023 IRP and three meetings have been held in 2022

2020 IRP: 2019 Baseline

2020 IRP: Projected 2033 Preferred Future Power Supply Plan

- Retire 1,150 MW of coal
- Add 1,500 MW of solar
- Add 200 MW utility scale battery storage
- Integrate new natural gas resources
- Implement demand response programs
- Ensure System reliability
- Transmission upgrades
Renewable Resources

- While the Authority is not subject to any mandated use of renewable energy, the Authority may elect to use renewable resources to meet needs for new generation resources identified in an IRP or in connection with other planning processes.
- In 2021, the Authority, jointly with Central, concluded the first phase of its solar solicitation:
  - Resulted in 425 MW of Power Purchase Agreements for 5 solar projects with 4 counterparties.
  - The selected projects range from 75-100 MW at diverse locations within the State.
  - Contracts ranging from 15-20 years.
- The projects are scheduled to be operational in 2024, but due to recent challenges faced by the solar industry, the counterparties have expressed challenges in completing the projects on time and on budget – the Authority is working with the counterparties to understand the challenges and the potential impacts on the contracts.
- In addition to future utility scale renewable resources, the Authority supports renewable energy development in the service area through customer programs:
  - **Distributed Generation Rider** - the Authority purchases excess power produced by a retail customer who installs a solar system on their home or business.
  - **Community Solar** – the Authority contracts with customers to provide them a portion of the output from an existing solar power purchase agreement – allows customers to participate in solar generation even if they choose not to install solar system on their home or business.
Transaction Details
2022CD Bonds
- Refinance approximately $175 million 2016 Series D Revenue Obligation Bonds due in 2023
  - Consistent with reform plan strategy
  - Refunding bonds will be a combination of taxable and tax-exempt debt
  - Refunding will restructure debt over a 20-year period

2022EF Bonds
- Issue up to $450 million in par of revenue obligations for capital improvements
  - Proceeds will be used for environmental compliance, transmission projects, and capital improvement projects related to existing generation units
  - Funds capital needs through mid-to-late 2024

The 2022CDEF transaction was approved by the South Carolina Joint Bond Review Committee on October 18, 2022

Schedule

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POS / Roadshow Posting: 11/1/2022
Pricing: 11/8/2022
Closing: 11/15/2022

1 Preliminary, subject to change.
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