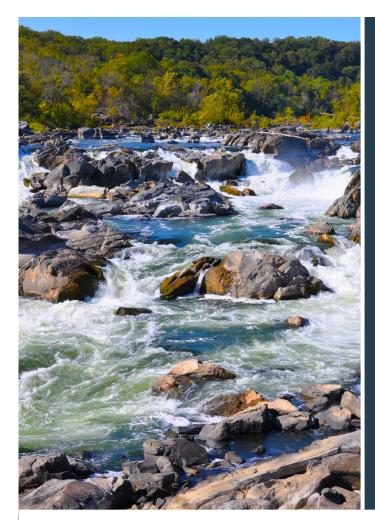
# **CC** Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

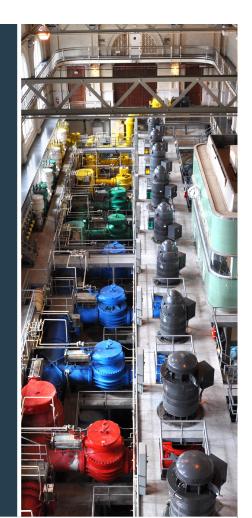
dc

David Gadis, Chief Executive Officer Matthew T. Brown, Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President, Finance, Procurement and Compliance District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority

2023 Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2023 and 2022



DC Water distributes 95 million gallons of clean drinking water per day...



# . . . through 1300 miles of pipes

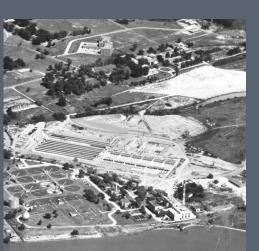


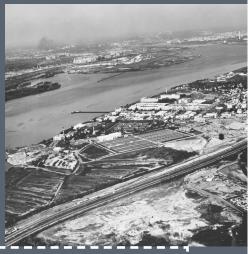
DC Water distributes drinking water and collects and treats wastewater for more than 678,972 residents and **24.6 million annual visitors** in the District of Columbia.

# **92 ACRES** OF LAND MANAGED BY GREEN INFRASTRUCTURES





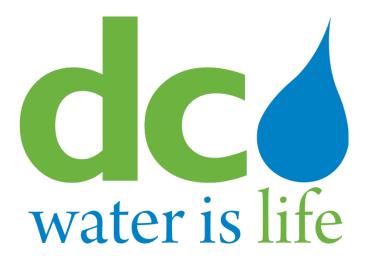




Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant

1937 - 2023







District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority

### Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2023 and 2022

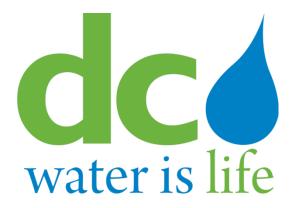
Prepared by: Department of Finance, Accounting, and Budget

Matthew T. Brown, Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President, Finance and Procurement

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Introductory Section (Unaudited)



David L. Gadis, Chief Executive Officer

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY | 1385 CANAL STREET, SE | WASHINGTON, DC 20003

March 1, 2024

Board of Directors District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority 1385 Canal Street, SE Washington, D.C. 20003

Dear Members of the Board:

I am pleased to present the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority's ("DC Water" or the "Authority") Annual Comprehensive Financial Report ("ACFR") for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022. The Authority's financial statements were prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") and audited by a firm of independent certified public accountants retained by DC Water. In accordance with the Authority's enabling legislation, DC Water is required to perform an annual audit of its financial statements and submit it to the District of Columbia's Mayor and Chief Financial Officer, and the District of Columbia Council.

Responsibility for the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with DC Water's management. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the information contained in this report is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the Authority. All disclosures necessary for the reader to gain an understanding of DC Water's financial activity have been included.

DC Water's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that its assets are adequately safeguarded against loss, theft, or misuse and to maintain accurate and reliable financial records for the preparation of financial statements and the representations made by management. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: 1) the cost of internal controls should not exceed the benefits derived from the controls; and 2) the evaluation of costs and benefits requires management's exercise of judgment. To the best of my knowledge and belief, DC Water's internal accounting controls adequately safeguard its assets and provide reasonable assurance of the proper recording of financial transactions in accordance with GAAP.

KPMG LLP, Certified Public Accountants, has been retained by DC Water to serve as its independent auditors and has issued an unmodified ("clean") opinion on DC Water's financial statements for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022. The independent auditors' report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"). This letter of transmittal is designed to supplement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. DC Water's MD&A is located immediately following the independent auditors' report.

#### **Overview of DC Water**

The District of Columbia Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund (the "Fund") was established in 1979 and was operated by the Water and Sewer Utility Administration, a division of the Government of the District of Columbia (the "District") Department of Public Works. The Authority, an independent authority of the District, was created in April 1996 and began operating on October 1, 1996 under and pursuant to an act of the Council of the District entitled the "Water and Sewer Authority and Department of Public Works Reorganization Act of 1996 (as amended)", and an Act of the United States Congress entitled the "District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority Act of 1996". The Authority is considered a related organization of the District for purposes of presentation in the District's financial statements.

DC Water provides retail drinking water distribution and wastewater conveyance and treatment services to approximately 678,972 DC residents as well as to commercial and governmental customers in the District of Columbia, and wholesale wastewater conveyance and treatment services to approximately 1.8 million users in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland, and Fairfax and Loudoun Counties in Northern Virginia.

DC Water is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of eleven principal and eleven alternate members who represent the District of Columbia, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland, and Fairfax County in Virginia.

Budgets are prepared annually and reviewed and approved by The Authority's Board of Directors. After approval by the Board, DC Water submits its annual budget to the District for inclusion in the Mayor's annual budget. The District then includes DC Water's budget as an enterprise fund as part of its own budget submission to the U.S. Congress.

#### **Economic Condition**

Washington, D.C., is not only known as the nation's capital, but it is also an international city with a vibrant tourist industry and business climate. The U.S. Census Bureau estimated that there were 678,972 residents in Washington, D.C. in 2021. The Washington Metropolitan Region has a population of more than 6.3 million individuals and is the sixth largest metropolitan area in the country.

The District's economic base is driven by the federal and local governments as well as diplomatic embassies and international organizations. The federal civilian workforce in the District averaged 224,558 employees, while thousands more are estimated to work elsewhere in the metropolitan area. The District is host to 19 colleges and universities and more than 185 foreign embassies and other recognized diplomatic missions. A number of international organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and Organization of American States are headquartered in the District. An estimated 24.6 million people visit the Washington Metropolitan Region on an annual basis, not only to do business with the federal government and local firms, but also to visit the national monuments, historic sites, museums and other major cultural attractions.

Personal income has grown considerably in the District in recent years, from \$46.0 million in 2014 to \$64.4 million in in 2022, an increase of 41.1%. The unemployment rate in the District decreased from 7.0% in 2014 to 5.3% in 2023. The District's economy grew consistently faster than the national economy for much of this decade and is expected to continue to grow in 2024. The District's economy is relatively more information and service industry dependent than most states, accounting for the region's relative insulation from the most recent national housing and credit centric recession.

DC Water continues to invest in its infrastructure to benefit District residents and the region and to support continued economic growth. DC Water is guided in both its operations and its infrastructure investments by the strategic plan, Blueprint 2.0.

#### **Major Initiatives**

#### Capital Improvement Program

The funding for DC Water's capital program comes mainly from its retail and wholesale customers. However, over the next several years additional federal funding is anticipated from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) through the American Recovery Plan Act (ARPA) and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL). Through District Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE), ARPA provided DC Water with grant funding for lead service line removal on the homeowner's private side of the property for approximately \$16 million from FY2022 to FY2024. BIL is expected to provide grant funding to DC Water for both private and public side projects for approximately \$29 million per fiscal year from FY2023 to FY2027, totaling approximately \$143 million. Additional federal funding of more than \$159 million will enhance the District of Columbia's drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure, including lead line removal.

#### Blueprint 2.0

The Blueprint 2.0 was adopted as DC Water's strategic plan in October 2021. The plan provides five interconnected organizational Imperatives which are: Healthy, Safe, and Well; Reliable; Resilient; Sustainable; and Equitable. Each Imperative is defined by Themes and each Theme is measured via one or more goal metrics to assess progress. Baselines were established in FY2022 and examples of goals DC Water advanced during the past year include: increasing the percentage of critical positions with active succession plans (70% up from 0% baseline, Sustainable goal 5.02); improving our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) capability (a maturity rating score of 3 up from a baseline of 1, Reliable goal 5.05); and improving our gender representation across leadership, Grade A and above (33.8% up from 20% baseline, Equitable goal 3.01).

#### Green Bond Reporting

Through our continued, transparent reporting, DC Water is working to remain a leader in the Green Bond space. In 2021, DC Water adopted a Green Bond Framework aligned with the four International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Principles regarding use of proceeds, project selection, management of proceeds, and reporting. The purpose of the Green Bond Framework is to formalize the process and commitments that govern DC Water's issuance of Green Bonds. DC Water has implemented the Framework and is adhering to the ICMA principles.

#### ESG Reporting

DC Water delivered its second Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Report in 2022. This year, we advanced our ESG program to prioritize resiliency and demonstrate integration with our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program, resulting in an ESG+R (Resilience) framework for the report. We also adopted the disclosure framework of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) to provide information related to climate resilience, risks, and opportunities.

#### Lead Removal Initiative

DC Water's Lead Free DC (LFDC) initiative continues its progress toward replacing all the lead and galvanized iron service lines in the District with copper pipe. In FY2023, Lead Free DC replaced a total of 1,527 service lines. To align with the Biden-Harris Administration's Justice 40 Initiative, the program prioritized lead service line replacements for: (1) vulnerable populations most impacted by lead exposure (children and seniors) and (2) communities that are historically underserved, and experience disproportionately poorer health outcomes in comparison to other communities in the District. During FY2023, DC Water launched a new, more user-friendly lead service line inventory map to help customers find out if they have a lead service line. LFDC also welcomed more than twenty outreach team members through a workforce development training program in partnership with the District's Department of Employment Services (DOES) Division of State Initiatives. The trainees from across the District have supported LFDC in outreach efforts that increase homeowner participation in LFDC.

#### Customer Assistance Programs

This year, our DC Water Cares program assisted 5,313 customers who needed help paying their water bills. With more than \$8 million in aid provided in FY2023, DC Water Cares is among the most robust assistance programs offered by any water utility in the nation. Participants receive discounts on their monthly bills. They may also be eligible for an additional \$2,000 to help pay down past due balances.

#### Community Contributions

The Authority's workforce supports Everybody Wins DC (EWDC), a non-profit that helps emerging young readers build the skills they need to succeed in the classroom and beyond. Our staff volunteers read with these students, both virtually and in-person, to improve reading comprehension and build the students' confidence. All EWDC programs are 100% free for families and schools. Also, since 1999, Authority staffers have contributed to Bread for the Soul, a District-based organization that provides support services for families affected by HIV / AIDS. Each December, employees donate books, toys, coats, gloves, hats, and grocery gift cards to support these households and lift spirits during the holiday season.

#### Clean Rivers Project

DC Water placed in operation the Northeast Boundary Tunnel on September 15, 2023. This tunnel adds approximately 90 million gallons of storage to the 100 million gallons provided by the Anacostia River Tunnel (ART) System from Blue Plains to RFK Stadium that was commissioned in March 2018. With the commissioning of the Northeast Boundary Tunnel, DC Water has placed in operation all of the Anacostia CSO controls. There is remaining work on the Northeast Boundary Tunnel project for items such as restoration, utilities, and ventilation control. The ART system that was commissioned in 2018 has already captured more than 15.5 billion gallons of combined sewage and 9,961 tons of trash. For the Potomac River Tunnel, the Advance Utility Construction contract to provide electrical services and relocate utilities in advance of the tunnel construction achieved Substantial Completion. The Potomac River Tunnel design-build contract is in procurement and is scheduled to be awarded in late 2023. It is estimated to be placed in operation by the Consent Decree deadline of February 8, 2030. The CSO 025/026 Sewer Separation project was placed in operation on March 17, 2023. Finally, construction is underway for the second Rock Creek Green Infrastructure Project B and it is estimated to be placed in operation by January 2024.

#### Blue Plains Floodwall

DC Water Office of Emergency Management submitted a grant application to FEMA's Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities program to fund the remaining sections of the Blue Plains Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant (AWTP) Floodwall Project. This project has been selected by FEMA for funding and will result in \$20.3 million in Federal funds for the design and construction of Segments A, B, and D of the floodwall around the Blue Plains AWTP. This award will cover 70% of the total project cost, which is expected to be \$29 million, and will be received in late 2023. The Authority previously received \$2.4 million from FEMA for the construction of Segment C of the floodwall, which was completed in June 2021. Once completed, the floodwall will protect the Blue Plains AWTP to the 500-year flood elevation, plus additional freeboard to account for sea level rise and wave action. This will ultimately ensure that the plant can operate at full capacity and DC Water can continue to deliver its critical wastewater treatment services during storm events.

#### Blue Drop

In FY 2023, 64,770 tons of Bloom, Class A Exceptional Quality biosolids, were sold resulting in \$387 thousand of revenue and \$2.5 million in net savings, a 20% increase over the previous year. Bloom has resulted in a total net savings of \$8.6 million since production started in 2017. In addition, Blue Drop hosted 72 events attended by 10,000 individuals. Bloom is a precious asset that returns value to our ratepayers, reduces our carbon footprint, provides long term benefits to soil, and protects Chesapeake Bay by reducing the use of chemical fertilizers.

#### Fleet and Sewer Relocation

On January 4, 2018, the District and the Authority entered into a Relocation Agreement whereby the District agreed to fund up to \$29,681 of costs associated with the Authority's relocation of its Fleet Maintenance and Sewer Service operations. DC Water successfully completed the relocation of its Fleet Maintenance and Sewer Service operations to Capital Heights, MD during 2023. An opening ceremony was held at the location April 4, 2023, to recognize the move.

#### Certified Business Utilization

As part of its strategic initiatives, DC Water continues to ensure certified businesses (Disadvantaged Business Enterprises, Local Small Business Enterprises, and Women Business Enterprises) have meaningful participation in its procurement activities. In FY 2023, DC Water approved fifty-seven (57) large procurement actions, totaling \$407.54 million. Of this total, certified firms were awarded \$155.41 million (38.1%) in prime and subcontracting opportunities.

#### Local Workforce

DC Water Works is the Authority's initiative designed to empower local and District residents to establish meaningful employment on DC Water construction and service projects. As part of this program, DC Water established a goal that 75% of the new jobs created on its projects would be filled by local residents. In 2023, 125 new positions were created on DC Water projects. Of this amount, 106 positions were filled by local residents (85%). This includes sixty (60) positions that were specifically filled by District residents.

#### Community Activators Program

In 2023, DC Water established the Community Activators Program which was designed to develop the skills of dedicated individuals who want to make a positive impact in their DC Water neighborhoods. The program is structured to train participants with technical knowledge and on the job training through a "Train", "Shadow" and "Experience" approach. Seventeen (17) District residents were recruited as activators and received classroom and on-the-job training in communication and stakeholder engagement.

#### Strong Credit Ratings

Throughout FY2023, the Authority maintained an AA+ credit rating by Fitch Ratings for senior lien revenue bonds, an AAA credit rating by S&P and an Aa1 by Moody's. DC Water also maintained a GB1 rating for green bonds, Moody's highest possible green bond assessment.

Combined, these ratings made DC Water's bonds highly desirable. Strong credit ratings enable the Authority to issue debt at lower borrowing costs, which in turn reduces ratepayer costs in the long run. These notable results are due to the Authority's solid financial team, outstanding financial performance, and management of our capital program.

#### Awards and Acknowledgements

The Authority has once again been honored by the Government Finance Officers Association, with a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting for our annual comprehensive financial report, for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022. The Certificate of Achievement is widely regarded as the highest form of acknowledgement in governmental accounting and financial reporting. To date, DC Water has received the GFOA's ACFR award for every year of its existence as an independent Authority, for a total of 26 consecutive awards. In addition, the Authority received, for the first time, the Popular Annual Financial Reporting Award (PAFR) from GFOA for its fiscal year 2022 annual financial report. DC Water also received the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award from GFOA for its fiscal year 2022 budget, for a total of 23 consecutive years.

#### Acknowledgements

With deep appreciation, I wish to recognize the outstanding leadership and personal commitment of Vice President, Controller Genes Malasy through fiscal year 2023 as well as DC Water's dedicated team of finance professionals for their collective effort in drafting DC Water's FY2023 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

Respectfully submitted,

Mathew ( Been

Matthew T. Brown Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President Finance, Procurement, and Compliance



#### **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

#### **PRINCIPAL MEMBERS**

Tommy Wells, Chair, District of Columbia Rachna Butani-Bhatt, District of Columbia David Franco, District of Columbia Anthony Giancola, District of Columbia Howard Gibbs, District of Columbia Wendell Felder, District of Columbia Fariba Kassiri, Montgomery County, MD Floyd Holt, Prince George's County, MD Tara Jackson, Prince George's County, MD Christopher Herrington, Fairfax County, VA

#### **ALTERNATE MEMBERS**

JED ROSS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IVAN FRISHBERG, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ADRIANA HOCHBERG, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD STEVEN SHOFAR, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD ANDREA CROOMS, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD JARED MCCARTHY, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD SARAH MOTSCH, FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA

#### **PRINCIPAL STAFF MEMBERS**

#### SENIOR EXECUTIVE TEAM

DAVID GADIS, CEO AND GENERAL MANAGER

MARC BATTLE, EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT, OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

MATTHEW T. BROWN, CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER AND EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, FINANCE AND PROCUREMENT

WAYNE GRIFFITH, CHIEF STRATEGY AND PERFORMANCE OFFICER AND EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, STRATEGY AND PERFORMANCE

KEITH J. LINDSEY, CHIEF OF STAFF

JEFFREY THOMPSON, CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER AND EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

JOY DORSEY, CHIEF PEOPLE OFFICER AND EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF PEOPLE AND TALENT

KIRSTEN WILLIAMS, CHIEF COMMUNICATIONS & STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT OFFICER AND EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

#### **OFFICE OF FINANCE AND PROCUREMENT**

DAN BAE, VICE PRESIDENT, PROCUREMENT AND COMPLIANCE

KOREY R. GRAY, VICE PRESIDENT, COMPLIANCE AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

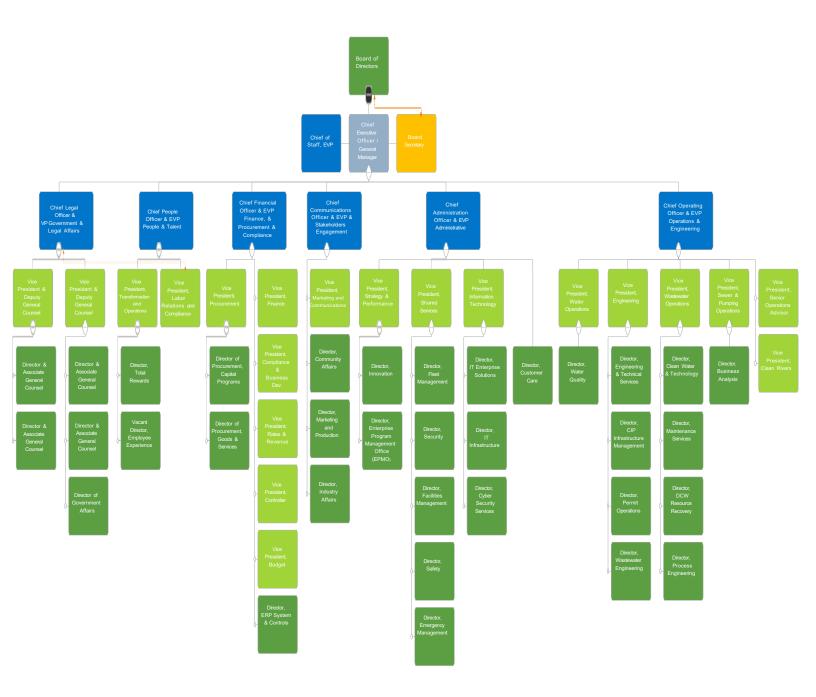
IVAN BOYKIN, VICE PRESIDENT, FINANCE DIRECTOR SYED KHALIL, VICE PRESIDENT, RATES AND REVENUE GENES MALASY, VICE PRESIDENT, CONTROLLER LOLA OYEYEMI, VICE PRESIDENT, BUDGET DIRECTOR

#### **KEY LEADERSHIP**

MAUREEN HOLMAN, VICE PRESIDENT, SHARED SERVICES JASON HUGHES, VICE PRESIDENT, WATER OPERATIONS JOE EDWARDS, ACTING VICE PRESIDENT, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY JOHN LISLE, VICE PRESIDENT, MARKETING AND COMMUNICATIONS KENRICK ST. LOUIS, VICE PRESIDENT, SEWER AND PUMPING OPERATIONS NICHOLAS PASSARELLI, VICE PRESIDENT, WASTE WATER OPERATIONS



### Governance and Organizational Structure



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

# **District of Columbia** Water and Sewer Authority

For its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

September 30, 2022

Christophen P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

Government Finance Officers Association

Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting

Presented to

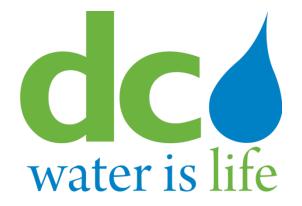
## **District of Columbia** Water and Sewer Authority

For its Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

September 30, 2022

Christophen P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO



Financial Section



KPMG LLP Suite 12000 1801 K Street, NW Washington, DC 20006

#### **Independent Auditors' Report**

Board of Directors District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority (the Authority) as of and for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements for the years then ended as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Authority as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Authority and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2.q to the basic financial statements, in 2023, the Authority adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

#### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

#### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually



or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

#### Required Supplementary Information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that the management's discussion and analysis be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audits of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual comprehensive financial report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the basic financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audits of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.



Washington, D.C. December 21, 2023

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

#### September 30, 2023 and 2022

This section of the Authority's annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the Authority's financial position and changes in financial position as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022. The Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the Authority's basic financial statements and the related notes to the financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

#### Financial Highlights – Fiscal 2023

- On March 12, 2021 DC Water entered into a WIFIA Loan Agreement with the United States Environmental Protection Agency for an amount up to \$156.4 million. The WIFIA Loan is expected to provide partial funding for infrastructure repair, rehabilitation, and replacement projects within the District of Columbia. Payment of the WIFIA Loan will be secured by a senior lien pledge of net revenues. The March 2021 loan bore interest at a fixed interest rate of 2.33%, with final maturity on October 1, 2060. On September 17, 2021 DC Water and EPA re-executed the WIFIA Loan Agreement to lower the fixed interest rate to 1.87%, with all other terms remaining unchanged. DC Water has submitted requests for loan disbursements and there is outstanding balance of \$52.6 million loan principal as of September 30, 2023.
- Operating revenues increased by \$66.5 million to \$898.8 million or 8.0%, primarily due to the retail water rate increase of 9.5% and by the 6.0% increase in the Clean Rivers Impervious Area Charge (CRIAC) rate and the post effects of Covid-19 pandemic.
- Operating expenses increased by \$36.0 million to \$536.6 million, or 7.2%, primarily due to increases in costs for personnel services, chemicals and contractual services.
- Capital assets, net of depreciation and amortization, increased by \$225.6 million to approximately \$8.2 billion, or 2.8%, as a result of capital additions of \$375.0 million offset by depreciation and amortization of \$149.4 million. Capital additions incurred in 2023 were in line with the Authority's approved 10-year capital improvement program.
- Current assets increased by \$125.3 million to \$847.9 million or 17.3% primarily due to an increase of \$27.5 million in unrestricted cash and investments, a \$16.4 million increase in receivables from other jurisdictions, a \$60.8 million increase in receivables from the Federal government.
- The Authority's net position increased by \$266.2 million to \$3.1 billion, or 9.3%, as a result of the current year operations and capital contributions.
- Effective October 1, 2022, the Authority increased its retail water and wastewater rates by 9.5% and increased its CRIAC rate by 6.0%.

#### Financial Highlights – Fiscal 2022

In February 2022, the Authority issued subordinate lien revenue bonds with a face value of \$439.7 million. The bonds were structured in four Series: 2022 Series B (Green Bonds) consisted of \$79.6 million, with average interest rates at 5.0% maturing in 2048; revenue and revenue refunding bonds 2022 Series C-1 consisting of \$206.7 million with average interest rates ranging from 4% to 5% maturing in 2052; revenue refunding bonds 2022 Series C-2 consisting of \$4.4 million with average interest rates at 4% maturing in 2041; revenue and revenue refunding bonds 2022 Series C-2 consisting of \$148.9 million with average interest rates ranging from 1.7% to 3.5% maturing in 2045. Gross proceeds from the four series of 2022 Bonds totaled \$499.1 million including \$59.8 million of the original issue premium.

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

#### September 30, 2023 and 2022

- In March 2022, the Authority issued \$96.3 million of tax-exempt 2022 Series E variable rate multimodal subordinate lien revenue bonds, maturing in 2027 to fund the Authority's capital improvement program. Net proceeds from the bond issuance totaled approximately \$100.7 million including \$0.7 million of underwriter's discount and cost of issuance. Initially, the 2022 Series E bonds will bear interest at a soft tender long term rate. Upon expiration of the initial interest period, the bonds may be converted into a daily, weekly, index, short term, or fixed rate period, or a subsequent long term rate period.
- In April 2020, DC Water entered into an agreement with DNT Asset Trust (an affiliate of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.) to purchase a Subordinate Lien Revenue Refunding Bond, Series 2022A in the amount of \$294.3 million to (a) refund \$127.4 million Subordinate Lien Revenue Bonds, Series 2012A and \$163.2 million Subordinate Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2012C; and (b) pay the costs of issuance of the bond. July 2022, the Authority issued the 2022 Series A bonds for \$294.3 million, with interest rates ranging from 1.56% and 2.53% and maturing in 2037. The refunding provided an annual debt service savings averaging \$3.8 million annually from fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2037.
- Operating revenues increased by \$61.7 million to \$832.2 million or 8%, primarily due to the retail rate increase of 7.8% offset by the 6.0% decrease in the Clean Rivers Impervious Area Charge (CRIAC) and the post effects of Covid-19 pandemic.
- Operating expenses increased by \$28.6 million to \$500.5 million, or 6.1%, primarily due to increases in costs for personnel services, chemicals and electricity.
- Capital assets, net of depreciation and amortization, increased by \$224.5 million to \$8.0. billion, or 2.9%, as a result of capital additions of \$368.5 million offset by depreciation and amortization of \$146.4 million. Capital additions incurred in 2022 were in line with the Authority's approved 10-year capital improvement program.
- Current assets increased by \$10.9 million to \$722.7 million or 1.5% primarily due to an increase of \$2.7 million in unrestricted cash and investments, a \$6.8 million increase in receivables from customers, a \$3.0 million increase in receivables from the Federal government.
- The Authority's net position increased by \$205.0 million to \$2.9 billion, or 7.7%, as a result of the current year operations and capital contributions.
- Effective October 1, 2021, the Authority raised its retail water and wastewater rates by 7.8% and decreased its CRIAC by 6.0%.

#### Using This Annual Report

This annual report consists of three sections: Management's Discussion and Analysis; the Financial Statements; and Notes to the Financial Statements that explain in more detail some of the information in the Financial Statements.

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

#### September 30, 2023 and 2022

#### **Required Financial Statements**

The Statements of Net Position include the Authority's assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources and provides information about the nature and amounts of investments in resources (assets) and nature and extent of obligations (liabilities) with the difference between them being reported as net position. It also provides the basis for computing the rates of return, evaluating the capital structure of the Authority, and assessing the liquidity and financial flexibility of the Authority.

The Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position present the changes in net position from one reporting period to another by accounting for revenues and expenses and measuring the financial results of operations. This statement measures the profitability of the Authority's operations over the past year and can be used to determine whether the Authority has successfully recovered all of its costs through its user fees and other charges.

*The Statements of Cash Flows* provide information about the Authority's cash receipts, cash payments, and net changes in cash and cash equivalents resulting from operating, investing, and capital and non-capital financing activities. It also provides information regarding sources of cash, uses of cash, and changes in cash balances during the reporting period.

Notes to the financial statements include information essential to understand the above statements, such as the Authority's significant accounting policies and information about certain financial statement account balances.

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

#### September 30, 2023 and 2022

#### Financial Analysis of the Authority

#### **Net Position**

The Authority's total net position at September 30, 2023 was \$3.1 billion, a \$266.2 million, or a 9.3%, increase from September 30, 2022. Total assets increased by \$225.9 million, or 2.5%, to \$9.4 billion and total liabilities decreased by \$43.7 million, or 0.7%, to \$6.3 billion.

The Authority's total net position on September 30, 2022 was approximately \$2.9 billion, a \$205 million, or 7.7%, increase from September 30, 2021. Total assets increased \$568.1 million, or 6.6%, to \$9.1 billion and total liabilities increased \$330.8 million, or 5.5%, to \$6.3 billion.

<b>Summary of Net Position</b>	
(In thousands)	

		Fiscal Year		2023 vs 2022		2022 vs 2	2021
	2023	2022	2021	Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets	\$ 847,979	\$ 722,685	\$ 711,797	\$ 125,294	17.3	\$ 10,888	1.5
Noncurrent restricted assets	325,839	442,980	101,972	(117,141)	(26.4)	341,008	334.4
Capital assets	8,185,753	7,960,224	7,735,722	225,529	2.8	224,502	2.9
Other noncurrent assets	12,402	20,099	28,332	(7,697)	(38.3)	(8,233)	(29.1)
Total assets	9,371,973	9,145,988	8,577,823	225,985	2.5	568,165	6.6
Deferred outflows of resources	85,588	90,196	94,804	(4,608)	(5.1)	(4,608)	(4.9)
Current liabilities	491,059	503,352	497,849	(12,293)	(2.4)	5,503	1.1
Long-term debt outstanding	3,876,155	3,914,155	3,616,698	(38,000)	(1.0)	297,457	8.2
Long-term liabilities	1,931,226	1,924,666	1,896,811	6,560	0.3	27,855	1.5
Total liabilities	6,298,440	6,342,173	6,011,358	(43,733)	(0.7)	330,815	5.5
Deferred inflows of resources	26,617	27,706		1,088	3.9	27,706	100.0
Net investments in capital assets Restricted for:	2,622,251	2,480,216	2,305,799	142,035	5.7	174,417	7.6
Capital Projects	7,958	7,287	-	672	9.2	7,287	100.0
Debt Service	76,260	62,586	39,223	13,674	21.8	23,363	60.0
Unrestricted	426,035	316,216	316,582	109,819	34.7	(366)	(0.1)
Total net position	\$ 3,132,504	\$ 2,866,305	\$2,661,604	\$ 266,199	9.3	\$ 204,701	7.7

The following is a discussion of the more significant changes in assets, liabilities, and net position in 2023.

• Capital assets, net of depreciation and amortization, increased by \$225.5 million to \$8.2 billion as a result of capital additions of \$375.0 million offset by depreciation and amortization of \$149.4 million. Capital additions incurred in 2023 were in line with the Authority's approved 10-year capital improvement program which is discussed in more detail on page 26.

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

#### September 30, 2023 and 2022

- Current assets increased by \$125.3 million to \$848.0 million or 17.3% primarily due to an increase of \$27.5 million in unrestricted cash and investments, a \$6.2 million increase in receivables from customers, a \$60.8 million increase in receivables from the federal government, \$16.4 million increase in receivables from other jurisdictions.
- Long-term debt, including current maturities, decreased by \$23.9 million to \$3.9 billion, or 0.6%, primarily due to repayments of current maturities and offset by proceeds from the WIFIA loan.
- Current liabilities decreased by \$12.3 million to \$491.0 million, or 2.4%, primarily due to a decrease of \$20.4 million, in commercial paper notes payable and a \$11.2 million decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses offset by a \$14.1 million increase in current maturities of long-term debt.
- The Authority's net position increased by \$266.2 million to \$3.1 billion, or 9.3%, as a result of the current year operations and capital contributions.

The following is a discussion of the more significant changes in assets, liabilities, and net position in 2022.

- Capital assets, net of depreciation and amortization, increased by \$224.5 million to \$8.0 billion as a result
  of capital additions of \$370.9 million offset by depreciation and amortization of \$146.4 million. Capital
  additions incurred in 2022 were in line with the Authority's approved 10-year capital improvement program
  which is discussed in more detail on page 14.
- Current assets increased by \$10.9 million to \$722.7 million or 1.5% primarily due to an increase of \$2.7 million in unrestricted cash and investments, a \$6.8 million increase in receivables from customers, a \$3.0 million increase in receivables from the federal government, offset by an \$3.9 million increase in restricted cash and cash equivalents.
- Long-term debt, including current maturities, increased by \$300.2 million to \$3.9 billion, or 8.2%, primarily due to the issuance of \$294.3 million of 2022 series A, \$79.5 million of 2022 series B, \$206.7 million of series C-1, \$4.4 million of series C-2, \$148.9 million of 2022 series D and \$96.3 million of 2022 series E subordinate lien revenue bonds in fiscal year 2022 offset by principal payments of \$525.7 million.
- Current liabilities increased by \$5.5 million to \$503.4 million, or 1.1%, primarily due to a \$4.6 million decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses and a decrease of \$8.3 million in commercial paper notes payable and a \$4.2 million decrease in amounts due to other jurisdictions, offset by a \$16.4 million increase in unearned revenue.
- The Authority's net position increased by \$205.0 million to \$2.9 billion, or 7.7%, as a result of the current year operations and capital contributions.

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

#### September 30, 2023 and 2022

#### Changes in Net Position

The increase in net position on September 30, 2023 was \$266.2 million, or 9.3%, as compared with September 30, 2022. The Authority's total operating revenues increased by 8.0% to \$898.8 million and total operating expenses increased by 7.2% to \$536.6 million.

The increase in net position on September 30, 2022 was \$205.0 million, or 7.7%, as compared with September 30, 2021. The Authority's total operating revenues increased by 7.2% to \$832.2 million and total operating expenses increased by 6.0% to \$500.2 million.

Change in Net Position

		(In	thousan	ds)						
		Fi	scal Year				2023 vs 2	2022	 2022 vs 2	021
	 2023		2022		2021	_/	Amount	%	Amount	%
Operating revenues	\$ 898,763	\$	832,210	\$	770,557	\$	66,553	8.0	\$ 61,653	8.0
Operating expenses	536,570		500,533		471,902		36,037	7.2	28,631	6.1
Net non-operating revenues (expenses)	 (125,513)		(158,410)		(152,912)		32,897	(20.8)	 (5,498)	3.6
Change in net position before capital contributions	236,680		173,267		145,743		63,413	36.6	27,524	18.9
Capital contributions	 29,519		31,434		42,093		(1,915)	(6.1)	 (10,659)	-25.3
Change in net position	266,199		204,701		187,836		61,498	30.0	16,865	9.0
Net position - beginning of year	2,866,305		2,661,604		2,473,768		204,701	7.7	187,836	7.6
Net position - end of year	\$ 3,132,504	\$	2,866,305	\$	2,661,604	\$	266,199	9.3	\$ 204,701	7.7

The following provides a discussion as to the primary reasons for the more significant fluctuations in the Authority's revenues and expenses between fiscal years 2023 and 2022, and between fiscal years 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Fiscal Year 2023:

- Operating revenues increased by \$66.6 million to \$898.8 million or 8.0%, primarily due to the retail water rate increase of 9.5% and a 6.0% increase in the Clean Rivers Impervious Area Charge (CRIAC) rate and post effects of the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Operating expenses increased by \$36.0 million to \$536.6 million, or 7.2%, primarily due to increases in costs for personnel services, chemicals and contractual services.

#### Fiscal Year 2022:

• Operating revenues increased by \$61.7 million to \$832.2 million or 8.0%, primarily due to the retail rate increase of 7.8% offset by the 6.0% decrease in the Clean Rivers Impervious Area Charge (CRIAC) and post effects of the Covid-19 pandemic.

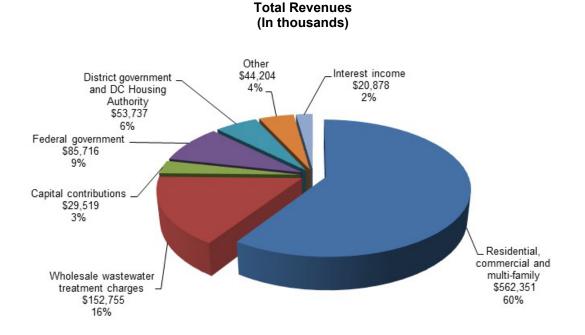
#### Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

#### September 30, 2023 and 2022

• Operating expenses increased by \$28.3 million to \$500.2 million, or 6.0%, primarily due to increases in costs for personnel services, chemicals and electricity.

#### 2023 Total Revenues

Total revenues increased by \$81.1 million, or 9.3%, to \$949.2 million in fiscal year 2023.



- Revenues from residential, commercial, and multi-family customers increased by \$40.3 million to \$562.4 million, or 7.7%, primarily due to a 9.5% water and wastewater rate increase and 6.0% increase in the Clean Rivers Impervious Area Charge (CRIAC) and an increase in consumption due to the effects of the post COVID-19 pandemic.
- Revenues from the Federal government increased by approximately \$9.0 million to \$85.7 million, or 11.8%, primarily due to a 6.0% increase in the CRIAC and increase in consumption and a 9.5% water and wastewater rate increase.
- Revenues from the District of Columbia government and the District of Columbia Housing Authority increased by \$2.3 million to \$53.7 million or 4.5%, primarily due to a 9.5% water and wastewater rate increase and an increase in consumption and a 6.0% increase in the Clean Rivers Impervious Area Charge (CRIAC).

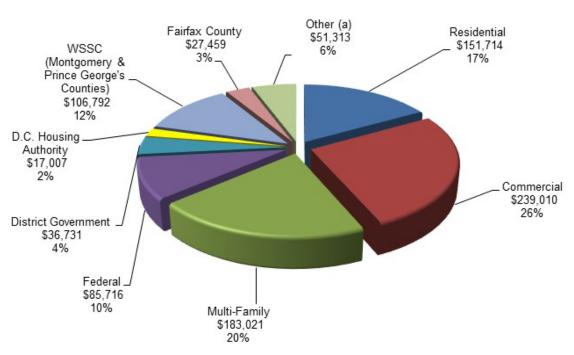
#### Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

#### September 30, 2023 and 2022

- Revenues from wholesale wastewater treatment increased by \$17.5 million, to \$152.8 million or 13%, primarily due to increase of \$19.9 million in costs for chemical and energy for wastewater treatment, and for pumping and sewer processing, off set by \$3.4 million of refunding accordance with the Intermunicipal Agreement (IMA) shareable operating costs of the Blue Plains Plant IMA capital reimbursement revenues recognized in fiscal year 2023.
- Other revenues decreased by \$2.6 million to \$44.2 million, or 5.5%, primarily due to a decrease in customer late fees and special billings.
- Capital contributions decreased by approximately \$1.9 million to \$29.5 million, or 6.0%, primarily due a decrease in capital contributions from the District of Columbia

#### **Diversity and Stability of Operating Revenues**

The Authority's operating revenue base is very diverse, including established customers such as the Federal government, the District government, surrounding jurisdictions in Maryland and Virginia, and commercial and residential customers within the District. As shown on the chart below, no one category accounts for more than 26% of the Authority's total operating revenues of \$898.8 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023.



# Operating Revenues by Source (In thousands)

(a) Other revenues include \$14.1 million from Loudoun County and \$4.4 million from Potomac Interceptor.

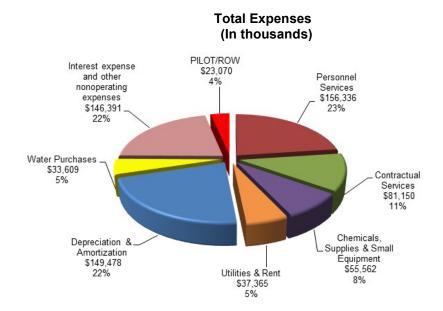
#### Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

#### September 30, 2023 and 2022

- Revenues from commercial and multi-family customers in the District comprise approximately 46% of the Authority's total operating revenues. Commercial revenues are reliable due to the presence of many national associations, law firms, consulting firms, colleges and universities and foreign embassies in the District. The commercial customer category also includes multi-family dwellings.
- The Authority provides wastewater conveyance and treatment services to Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland through the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission ("WSSC") and Fairfax and Loudoun Counties in Northern Virginia. Operating revenues from WSSC and Fairfax County account for 15.0% of the Authority's revenues and are based on their share of operating costs at Blue Plains. Loudoun County and Potomac Interceptor customers account for an additional 2.1% of the Authority's revenues and are included in other revenues.
- Residential customers in the District account for 17.0% of total operating revenues.
- Revenues from the Federal government comprise 10.0% of the Authority's total operating revenues and include customers such as the U.S. Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, and a range of federal departments and agencies.
- Revenues from the Government of the District of Columbia and the District of Columbia Housing Authority make up 6.0% of total operating revenues.

#### 2023 Total Expenses

Total expenses increased by \$19.5. million, or 2.9%, to \$682.9 million in fiscal year 2023.



• Personnel services increased by \$6.7 million to \$156.3 million, or 4.5%, primarily due to increases in hiring, health benefits, overtime, and employee bonuses.

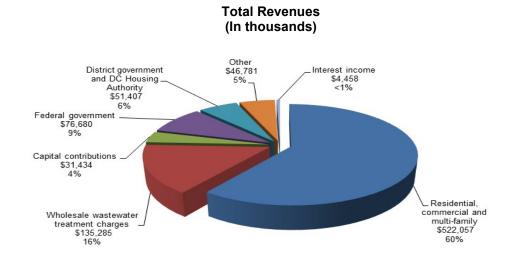
#### Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

#### September 30, 2023 and 2022

- Contractual services increased by \$11.8 million to \$81.2 million, or 17.1%, primarily due to an increase in fees for various contractual services and an increase in the use of contractors to fill vacant positions earlier in the year.
- Chemicals, supplies, and small equipment increased by \$14.6 million to \$55.6 million, or 35.6%, primarily due to increased unit prices in major chemicals and equipment rental costs.
- Utilities and rent decreased by \$0.8 million to \$37.4 million, or 2.1%, due to the Authority's departments, such as the engineering department moved from leased office space to HQO.
- Depreciation and amortization increased by \$3.1 million to \$149.4 million, or 2.1%, primarily due to an increase in capital assets in service and the implementation of GASB 96.
- Water purchases increased by \$0.3 million to \$33.6 million, or 0.8%, primarily due to an increase in consumption. There was no change in the rate from fiscal year 2022.
- Payment in lieu of taxes and right of way fee (PILOT/ROW) increased by \$0.4 million to \$23.1 million, or approximately 1.6%, which is in line with the PILOT/ROW agreement.
- Interest expenses and other nonoperating expenses decreased by \$16.4 million to \$146.4 million, or 10.1%, primarily due to lower interest incurred in long-term debt.

#### 2022 Total Revenues

Total revenues increased \$52.7 million, or 6.5%, to \$868.1 million in fiscal year 2022.



• Revenues from residential, commercial, and multi-family customers increased by \$47.7 million to \$522.1 million, or 10.1%, primarily due to a 7.8% water and wastewater rate increase and offset by a 6.0% decrease in the Clean Rivers Impervious Area Charge (CRIAC) and an increase in consumption due to the effects of the post COVID-19 pandemic.

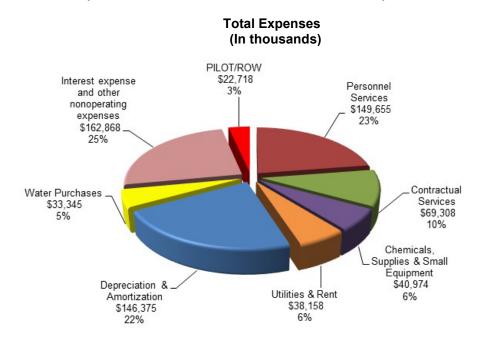
#### Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

#### September 30, 2023 and 2022

- Revenues from the Federal government decreased by \$9.7 million to \$76.7 million, or 11.3%, primarily due to a 6.0% decrease in the CRIAC and decrease in consumption offset by a 7.8% water and wastewater rate increase.
- Revenues from the District of Columbia government and the District of Columbia Housing Authority increased by \$1.4 million to \$51.4 million or 2.8%, primarily due to a 7.8% water and wastewater rate increase and an increase in consumption offset by a 6.0% decrease in the Clean Rivers Impervious Area Charge (CRIAC).
- Revenues from wholesale wastewater treatment increased by \$7.9 million, to \$135.3 million or 6.2%, primarily due to a \$6.8 million increase in the Intermunicipal Agreement (IMA) shareable operating costs of the Blue Plains Plant and a \$0.9 million increase in IMA capital reimbursement revenues recognized in fiscal year 2022.
- Other revenues increased by \$14.5 million to \$46.8 million, or 44.9%, primarily due to reinstatement of customer late fees and an increase in special billings.
- Capital contributions decreased by \$10.7 million to \$31.4 million, or 25.4%, primarily due to a decrease in capital contributions from the District of Columbia and offset by an increase in federal grants contributions.

#### 2022 Total Expenses

Total expenses increased by \$35.8 million, or 5.8%, to \$663.4 million in fiscal year 2022.



• Personnel services increased by \$7.3 million to \$149.7 million, or 5.1%, primarily due to increases in health benefits, overtime, and employee bonuses.

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

#### September 30, 2023 and 2022

- Contractual services decreased by \$3.9 million to \$69.3 million, or 5.3%, primarily due to a decrease primarily due to the GASB 96 implementation.
- Chemicals, supplies, and small equipment increased by \$5.6 million to \$40.9 million, or 15.9%, primarily due to increased unit prices in major chemicals.
- Utilities and rent increased by \$10.8 million to \$38.1 million, or 39.6%, due to increases in water and electricity costs.
- Depreciation and amortization increased by \$8.3 million to \$146.4 million, or 6.0%, primarily due to an increase in capital assets in service and restatement of GASB 96.
- Water purchases increased by \$0.2 million to \$33.3 million, or 0.6%, primarily due to an increase in consumption. There was no change in the rate from fiscal year 2021.
- Payment in lieu of taxes and right of way fee (PILOT/ROW) increased by \$0.3 million to \$22.7 million, or approximately 1.3%, which is in line with the PILOT/ROW agreement.
- Interest expenses and other nonoperating expenses decreased by \$7.2 million to \$162.9 million, or 4.2%, primarily due to interest incurred in long term debt and GASB 96 implementation.

#### **Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

#### **Capital Assets**

As of September 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively, the Authority had \$8.2 billion, \$8.0, billion, and \$7.7 billion of capital assets (net of depreciation). This includes wastewater collection, wastewater treatment, water distribution systems, deep tunnel systems, purchased capacity, buildings, capital equipment, right to use assets and construction in progress. The Authority's net capital assets increased by approximately \$225.5 million or 2.8%, during fiscal year 2023 and increased by approximately \$224.5 million or 2.9%, during fiscal year 2022. and increased by approximately \$261.2 million or 3.5% during fiscal year 2021, primarily due to continued capital spending in accordance with the Authority's capital improvement program. See note 4 to the financial statements for more information on capital assets.

#### Capital Assets Net of Accumulated Depreciation (\$ in 000's)

			As o	of September 3	0,
		2023		2022	2021
Wastewater treatment plant	\$	3,425,716	\$	3,334,860	\$ 3,327,554
Wastewater collection facilities		1,113,072		1,092,373	1,045,919
Water distribution system		1,326,108		1,231,610	1,218,468
Deep tunnel system		1,269,654		1,269,356	1,269,271
Purchased capacity		425,995		410,457	399,651
Buildings		84,903		84,903	84,904
Capital equipment		433,426		405,367	381,431
Right to use assets (SBITA)		52,892		51,206	47,860
Construction in progress		2,410,601		2,289,874	2,057,773
Less accumulated depreciation		(2,356,614)		(2,209,782)	(2,065,763)
Net capital assets	_	8,185,753		7,960,224	7,767,068

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

#### September 30, 2023 and 2022

The Authority's contractual commitments are primarily associated with the long-term capital improvement program. Outstanding contractual commitments related to the capital improvement program as of September 30, 2023 and 2022 were \$274.0 million and \$256.7 million, respectively, which will be financed primarily with unspent bond proceeds, proceeds from future bond issuances, capital contributions from IMA participants, Federal capital contributions and PAY-GO capital contributions from the Authority.

#### **Debt Administration**

At the end of fiscal year 2023, the Authority had a total of \$4.0 billion in long term debt outstanding, a decrease of \$23.9 million, or 0.6%, over the fiscal year 2022.

At the end of fiscal year 2022, the Authority had a total of \$4.0 billion in long term debt outstanding, an increase of \$300.2 million, or 8.2%, over fiscal year 2021.

A schedule of long-term debt activity including current year maturities for the year ended September 30, 2023 is shown below:

(In thousands)

	,,					
	Balance					Balance
ę	9/30/2022	lr	ncreases	De	ecreases	9/30/2023
\$	3,726,934	\$	52,599	\$	(61,566)	\$ 3,717,967
	250,235		-		(15,091)	235,144
	(1,448)		-		128	(1,320)
\$	3,975,721	\$	52,599	\$	(76,529)	\$ 3,951,791
	\$	250,235 (1,448)	9/30/2022 Ir \$ 3,726,934 \$ 250,235 (1,448)	9/30/2022         Increases           \$ 3,726,934         \$ 52,599           250,235         -           (1,448)         -	9/30/2022         Increases         De           \$ 3,726,934         \$ 52,599         \$           250,235         -         (1,448)         -	9/30/2022         Increases         Decreases           \$ 3,726,934         \$ 52,599         \$ (61,566)           250,235         - (15,091)           (1,448)         - 128

On March 12, 2021 DC Water entered into a WIFIA Loan Agreement with the United States Environmental Protection Agency for an amount up to \$156.4 million. The WIFIA Loan is expected to provide partial funding for infrastructure repair, rehabilitation, and replacement projects within the District of Columbia. Payment of the WIFIA Loan will be secured by a senior lien pledge of net revenues. The March 2021 loan bore interest at a fixed interest rate of 2.33%, with final maturity on October 1, 2060. On September 17, 2021 DC Water and EPA re-executed the WIFIA Loan Agreement to lower the fixed interest rate to 1.87%, with all other terms remaining unchanged. DC Water has submitted requests for loan disbursements and there is outstanding balance of \$52.6 million loan principal as of September 30, 2023.

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

#### September 30, 2023 and 2022

A schedule of long-term debt activity including current year maturities for the year ended September 30, 2022 is shown below:

	(In t	housands)					
Description	(	Balance 9/30/2021	Ir	ncreases	D	ecreases	Balance 9/30/2022
Outstanding bonds and notes	\$	3,422,793	\$	830,313	\$	(526,172)	\$ 3,726,934
Unamortized bond premiums		254,284		64,479		(68,528)	250,235
Unamortized bond discounts		(1,577)		-		129	(1,448)
Total bonds and notes	\$	3,675,500	\$	894,792	\$	(594,571)	\$ 3,975,721

In February 2022, the Authority issued subordinate lien revenue bonds with a face value of \$439.7 million The bonds were structured in four Series: 2022 Series B (Green Bonds) consisted of \$79.6 million, with average interest rates at 5.0% maturing in 2048; revenue and revenue refunding bonds 2022 Series C-1 consisting of \$206.7 million with average interest rates ranging from 4% to 5% maturing in 2052; revenue refunding bonds 2022 Series C-2 consisting of \$4.4 million with average interest rates at 4% maturing in 2041; revenue and revenue refunding bonds 2022 Series C-2 consisting of \$4.4 million with average interest rates at 4% maturing in 2041; revenue and revenue refunding bonds 2022 Series D consisting of \$148.9 million with average interest rates ranging from 1.7% to 3.5% maturing in 2045. Gross proceeds from the four series of 2022 Bonds totaled \$499.1 million including \$59.8 of the original issue premium.

In March 2022, the Authority issued \$96.3 million of tax-exempt 2022 Series E variable rate multimodal subordinate lien revenue bonds, maturing in 2027 to fund the Authority's capital improvement program. Net proceeds from the bond issuance totaled approximately \$100.7 million including \$0.7 of underwriter's discount and cost of issuance. Initially, the 2022 Series E bonds will bear interest at a soft tender long term rate. Upon expiration of the initial interest period, the bonds may be converted into a daily, weekly, index, short term, or fixed rate period, or a subsequent long term rate period.

In April 2020, DC Water entered into an agreement with DNT Asset Trust (an affiliate of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.) to purchase a Subordinate Lien Revenue Refunding Bond, Series 2022A in the amount of \$294.3 million to (a) refund \$127.4 million Subordinate Lien Revenue Bonds, Series 2012A and \$163.2 million Subordinate Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2012C; and (b) pay the costs of issuance of the bond. In July 2022, the Authority issued the 2022 Series A bonds for \$294.3 million with interest rates ranging from 1.56% and 2.53% and maturing in 2037. The refunding provided an annual debt service savings averaging \$3.8 million annually from fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2037.

The increases (decreases) in outstanding bonds and notes payable were related to the new bond issuance, scheduled principal repayments and bond refunding.

A more detailed discussion of long-term debt is provided in the Notes to the Financial Statements on page 60.

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

#### September 30, 2023 and 2022

#### **Credit Ratings**

Short Terr	n Credit Ratings	
Moody's Investors' Service	P-1	
Standard & Poor's Global Ratings	A-1+	
Fitch Ratings	F1+	
Long Term	n Credit Ratings	
Maadula Investoral Saniaa		Ctable Outleak
Moody's Investors' Service	Aa1	Stable Outlook
Standard & Poor's Global Ratings	AAA	Stable Outlook Stable Outlook

#### Rates

Effective October 1, 2022, the Authority raised its retail water and wastewater rates by 9.5%. The Authority's approved ten-year financial plan includes projected annual retail water and wastewater rate increases each year. The plan also includes projected revisions to its metering, right-of-way fee and payment-in-lieu of taxes pass-through, the Clean River Impervious Area Charge (CRIAC), and the Water System Replacement Fee (WSRF).

#### **Contacting the Authority's Financial Management**

This financial report is designed to provide our customers and other stakeholders with a general overview of the Authority's finances. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Office of the Chief Financial Officer at 1385 Canal Street, S.E., Washington D.C. 20003 or call 202-787-2000. A copy of this report is also available on DC Water's web site at <a href="http://www.dcwater.com">www.dcwater.com</a>

Statements of Net Position September 30, 2023 and 2022 (In thousands)

Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	2023	2022 Restated
Current assets:	2023	Itestateu
Cash and cash equivalents (note 3)	\$ 187,773 \$	160,274
Investments (note 3)	158,102	154,967
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (note 3)	223,197	218,518
Restricted investments (note 3)	306	_
Customer receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts		
of \$34,502 in 2023 and \$32,344 in 2022 (note 7)	106,230	99,979
Due from other jurisdictions (note 8)	21,605	5,181
Due from Federal government (note 6)	107,805	46,975
Due from District government (note 13)	9,486	9,103
Inventory Prepaid assets	19,180 14,295	15,823 11,865
Total current assets	847,979	722,685
Noncurrent assets:	0,7,77	722,005
Restricted assets (note 3):		
Cash and cash equivalents	56,730	232,750
Investments	269,109	210,230
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents and investments	325,839	442,980
Capital assets (note 4):		,
In-service	8,131,766	7,880,132
Less accumulated depreciation	(2,356,614)	(2,209,782)
Net capital assets in service	5,775,152	5,670,350
Construction-in-progress	2,410,601	2,289,874
Net capital assets	8,185,753	7,960,224
Other noncurrent assets:		
Due from District government (note 13)	5,858	11,716
Due from other jurisdictions (note 8)	6,544	8,383
Total other noncurrent assets	12,402	20,099
Total noncurrent assets	8,523,994	8,423,303
Total assets	9,371,973	9,145,988
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources Liabilities	9,457,561	9,236,184
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	128,987	140,183
Unearned revenue	79,943	80,820
Accrued interest	75,904	75,996
Commercial paper notes payable (note 10)	79,200	99,633
Current maturities of long-term debt (notes 11)	75,636	61,566
Due to jurisdictions	11,027	8,491
Compensation payable (note 9)	32,011	26,256
Other liabilities (note 12)	8,351	10,407
Total current liabilities Noncurrent liabilities:	491,059	503,352
Long-term debt, excluding current maturities (note 11)	3,876,155	3,914,155
Unearned revenue	1,885,882	1,871,828
Other liabilities (note 12)	12,451	12,174
Long-term SBITA payable, excluding current maturities (note 12)	19,014	22,841
Compensated absences payable (note 9)	13,879	17,823
Total noncurrent liabilities	5,807,381	5,838,821
Total liabilities	6,298,440	6,342,173
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Deferred gains on debt refunding	26,617	27,706
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	6,325,057	6,369,879
Net Position		
Net investments in capital assets	2,622,251	2,480,216
Restricted for:		
Capital projects	7,958	7,287
Debt service	76,260	62,586
Unrestricted Total net position	426,035	316,216 2,866,305
	\$ 3,132,504 \$	

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Years Ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 (In thousands)

		2023	2022 Restated
Operating revenues:			
Water and wastewater user charges:			
Residential, commercial and multi-family customers	\$	562,351	\$ 522,057
Federal government		85,716	76,680
District government and D.C. Housing Authority (note 13)		53,737	51,407
Charges for wholesale wastewater treatment		152,755	135,285
Other		44,204	46,781
Total operating revenues		898,763	832,210
Operating expenses:			
		156,336	149,655
		81,150	69,308
		55,562	40,974
		37,365	38,158
		149,478	146,375
		33,609	33,345
Payment in lieu of taxes and right of way fee (note 13)		23,070	22,718
Total operating expenses		536,570	500,533
Operating income		362,193	331,677
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):			
		20,878	4,458
Interest expense and other nonoperating expenses		(146,391)	(162,868)
Total nonoperating expenses		(125,513)	(158,410)
Change in net position before capital contributions		236,680	173,267
		29,519	31,434
		,	
Change in net position		266,199	204,701
Net position, beginning of year		2,866,305	2,661,604
Perating expenses:         Personnel services         Contractual services         Chemicals, supplies and small equipment         Utilities and rent         Depreciation and amortization         Water purchases         Payment in lieu of taxes and right of way fee (note 13)         Ootal operating expenses         Depreating income         Ionoperating revenues (expenses):         Interest income         Interest expense and other nonoperating expenses         Ootal nonoperating expenses		3,132,504	\$ 2,866,305

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Cash Flows Years Ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 (In thousands)

		2023		2022 Restated
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash received from customers	\$	840,862	\$	776,747
Cash received from customers for Storm Water fees	+	13,580	*	13,560
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services		(202,840)		(168,728)
Cash paid to employees for services		(154,527)		(144,871)
Cash paid to District of Columbia for Storm Water fees		(13,148)		(12,481)
Cash paid to District for PILOT and ROW		(23,070)		(22,718)
Net cash provided by operating activities		460,857		441,509
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:				
Proceeds from issuance of revenue bonds		52,599		894,792
Proceeds from other jurisdictions		41,516		55,512
Repayments of bond principal and notes payable to Federal government		(65,392)		(526,174)
Acquisition of capital assets		(448,865)		(368,949)
Payments of interest and fiscal charges		(137,120)		(184,206)
Contributions of capital from Federal and District governments		28,193		41,011
Proceeds from issuance of commercial paper		536,866		517,651
Repayments of commercial paper		(557,299)		(525,970)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		(549,502)		(96,333)
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Cash received for interest		17,485		3,188
Investment purchases		(500,605)		(490,527)
Investment maturities		427,923		260,572
Net cash used in investing activities		(55,197)		(226,767)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(143,842)		118,409
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		611,542		493,133
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	467,700	\$	611,542
Cuon una ough equivalentes at one of your	Ψ	107,700	Ψ	011,012
Operating income	\$	362,194	\$	331,845
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by				
operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization		149,478		146,375
Change in operating assets and liabilities:				
(Increase) decrease in customer and other receivables		(13,537)		(10,396)
Increase in inventory and prepaid assets		(5,782)		(1,094)
Increase (decrease) in payables and accrued liabilities		2,756		1,888
Decrease in unearned revenue		(34,252)		(27,109)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	460,857	\$	441,509
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:				
Capital asset additions included in accounts payable		92,661		97,023
Net increase (decrease) in the fair value of investments	\$	5,942	\$	(8,082)

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

## September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

### (1) Background, Governance, Operations and Reporting Entity

### (a) Background

The District of Columbia Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund (the "Fund") was established in 1979 and was operated by the Water and Sewer Utility Administration, a division of the Government of the District of Columbia (the "District") Department of Public Works. The District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority ("DC Water" or the "Authority"), an independent authority of the District, was created in April 1996 and began operating on October 1, 1996 under and pursuant to an act of the Council of the District entitled the "Water and Sewer Authority and Department of Public Works Reorganization Act of 1996 (as amended)", and an Act of the United States Congress entitled the "District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority is considered a related organization of the District for purposes of presentation in the District's financial statements.

### (b) Governance

The Authority is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of eleven principal and eleven alternate members. The Board is composed of six District of Columbia representatives, two each from Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland, and one from Fairfax County in Virginia. The Mayor of the District of Columbia appoints, and the DC Council confirms, all six District Board members and alternates, including the Chairman. In addition, the Mayor appoints the five principal and alternate members who represent the surrounding jurisdictions based on executive submissions from those jurisdictions.

### (c) Operations

The Authority provides water and wastewater services to District residents, businesses, federal and municipal customers, and certain facilities of the Federal government in Virginia and Maryland. DC Water also operates a regional advanced wastewater treatment plant (Blue Plains or, "the Plant") and an interceptor trunk line that carries wastewater primarily from Loudoun and Fairfax Counties and Dulles Airport to the Blue Plains wastewater treatment facility.

The Authority's wastewater service territory includes over 2.5 million people in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland, Fairfax and Loudoun Counties in Virginia, and the District. The Blue Plains Intermunicipal Agreement between the Authority; the District; Fairfax County, Virginia; and the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission ("WSSC"), which comprises Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland (collectively referred to as the "Participants"), was executed in September 1985 (the "1985 IMA").

The 1985 IMA was replaced in 2012 and became effective on April 3, 2013 by a new Intermunicipal Agreement (the "2012 IMA"), which was negotiated, approved and executed by each of the original signatories to the 1985 IMA. The IMA provides for the allocation of capital, operating, and maintenance costs among the Participants. Capital costs of the Plant are allocated among the Participants in proportion to their respective wastewater treatment capacity allocation as defined in the 2012 IMA. Operating costs are allocated based on wastewater flows from each participant.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## September 30, 2023 and 2022

## (In thousands)

### (1) Background, Governance, Operations and Reporting Entity (Continued)

The Loudoun County Sanitation Authority and the Potomac Interceptor Group also purchase wastewater services from the Authority. The Potomac Interceptor Group consists of the Town of Vienna, Virginia; the U.S. Park Service; the U.S. Department of the Navy; and the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority (Dulles Airport).

The Authority purchases water from the Washington Aqueduct (the "Aqueduct"), which is owned by the Federal government and operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under the direction of the Secretary of the Army. Since 1852, an act of Congress placed the care, management, and superintendence of the Washington Aqueduct under the USACE. Under the Act, USACE was given responsibility for supplying water in the District for use by the Federal government and for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the District. The USACE operates two water purification plants at the Aqueduct, Dalecarlia and McMillan, for the exclusive benefit of the Authority, Arlington County and Fairfax County Water Authority ("FCWA"). The Aqueduct facilities supply treated water to distribution systems of the Authority, Arlington County, FCWA, the Federal government, and other parts of northern Virginia.

As of January 3, 2014, FCWA assumed ownership and operation of the water distribution system previously owned and operated by the City of Falls Church. The Authority is responsible for managing the treated Water System that serves the District and several other governmental customers outside the District. The Authority currently purchases approximately 74% of the finished water produced by the Aqueduct, and Arlington County and the FCWA purchase the remainder. Under this agreement, which remains in effect until September 30, 2023 and then thereafter until terminated, the Authority is responsible for funding approximately 75% of the Aqueduct's annual operating and capital costs. Additionally, the Authority obtains back-up and peak-day water supply from the Jennings Randolph Reservoir (Bloomington Dam) and Little Seneca Lake. The Jennings Randolph Reservoir was constructed by the Federal government and is operated by the USACE. The Little Seneca Lake was constructed and is operated by the WSSC.

### (d) Reporting Entity

A financial reporting entity consists of a primary government and its component units. The criteria used to determine whether organizations are to be included as component units within the Authority's reporting entity are as follows:

- The Authority holds the corporate powers of the organization, and
- The Authority appoints a voting majority of the organization's board, and
- The Authority is able to impose its will on the organization, or
- The organization has the potential to impose a financial burden on, or provide a financial benefit to the Authority, or
- It would be misleading to exclude the organization from the Authority's financial statements.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

# September 30, 2023 and 2022

## (In thousands)

### (1) Background, Governance, Operations and Reporting Entity (Continued)

Based on the application of the above criteria, Blue Drop, LLC, a separate not-for-profit organization created by DC Water in November, 2016 by the Board Resolution #16-90, is considered to be a component unit of the Authority. Blue Drop, LLC which is legally separate from the Authority was established as a pilot program to provide the following:

- Relief from rising rates, fees, and charges to DC Water's customers in the District of Columbia, to other participating jurisdictions and to users of the joint-use sewage facilities,
- Advancing and promoting innovative strategies and technologies in the treatment and delivery of potable water, the treatment and collection of wastewater, and related products and services,
- Improving the state of the water and wastewater treatment sectors by sharing knowledge, research, and expertise throughout the country and the world,
- Promoting resource recovery and conservation; and
- Other purposes consistent with and complementary to the principles described in this Resolution.

A component unit should be included in the reporting entity financial statements using the blending method in any of these circumstances:

- The component unit's governing body is substantively the same as the governing body of the primary government *and* (1) there is a financial benefit or burden relationship between the primary government and the component unit, or (2) management of the primary government has operational responsibility for the component unit.
- The component unit provides entirely, or almost entirely, to the primary government or otherwise exclusively, or almost exclusively, benefits the primary government even though it does not provide services directly to it.
- The component unit's total debt outstanding, including leases, is expected to be repaid entirely, or almost entirely, with resources of the primary government.
- The component unit is organized as a not-for-profit corporation in which the primary government is the sole corporate member, as identified in the component unit's articles of incorporation or bylaws.

Blue Drop, LLC is a blended component unit because it is organized as a not-for-profit corporation in which the Authority is the sole corporate member, as identified in Blue Drop, LLC's articles of incorporation and bylaws. The inclusion of Blue Drop, LLC as a blended component unit did not have a material effect on the fiscal year 2023 or 2022 financial statements. Separate audited financial statements for Blue Drop, LLC are available from the Blue Drop, LLC Office at 1385 Canal Street SE, Washington, DC 20003. Condensed financial statements of Blue Drop, LLC as of and for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 are also included in Note 15.

Additionally, the Authority is not considered to be a component unit of the District as the District is not able to impose its will on the Authority, and the Authority does not impose a financial burden on or provide a financial benefit to the District.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

## September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

#### (2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Authority have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"), as applicable to governmental entities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted primary standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting standards. The Authority's significant accounting policies are described below.

#### (a) Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized when all eligibility requirements imposed by the grantor have been met.

#### (b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Authority invests all unrestricted cash balances, in excess of the required compensating balances, in interest-bearing accounts. The Authority's cash equivalents at year end consist of unrestricted and restricted investments, such as registered money market mutual funds and U.S. government agency obligations, which have an original maturity of 90 days or less, and are readily convertible to known amounts of cash.

For purposes of the accompanying statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents also include the Authority's restricted cash and cash equivalents.

#### (c) Investments

The Authority's investments at year end consist of unrestricted and restricted U.S. government agency obligations, U.S. Treasury notes, commercial paper, FDIC insured and negotiable certificates of deposit, corporate notes, supranational bonds and municipal bonds which have an original maturity in excess of 90 days. Money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts that have a remaining maturity at time of purchase of one year or less are reported at amortized cost. All other investments are reported at fair value as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

#### (d) Inventory

Inventory is recorded at the lower of weighted average cost or market value and consists primarily of operating and maintenance materials.

#### (e) Restricted Assets

Restricted assets represent unspent revenue bond proceeds, funds for the current payment of debt service, and unspent Federal capital appropriations. These assets, which cannot be used for routine operations, are classified as restricted assets since their use is limited by the applicable debt covenants and Federal Appropriations Act.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

## September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

### (2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

### (f) Capital Assets

The Authority's capital assets are comprised of the wastewater treatment plant, wastewater collection facilities, the water distribution systems, deep tunnel systems, purchased capacity, and capital equipment and fleet. Capital assets are reported at historical costs and include all ancillary costs. The wastewater treatment plant, collections facilities, water distribution systems and deep tunnel systems include project construction and development costs, internal engineering and construction management personnel costs, and interest costs incurred during the construction period.

Normal recurring maintenance and repair costs are charged to operations, whereas major repairs, improvements and replacements, which improve the attributes of the capital assets, are capitalized. Construction-in-progress is transferred to capital assets in-service upon substantial completion or when placed in service, with related depreciation commencing at that time. The Authority's capitalization thresholds are: \$500 for wastewater treatment plant and collection facilities, and water distribution systems improvements, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA) \$100 in the aggregate, by subscription term, and \$5 for capital equipment and fleet.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Asset class	Estimated useful lives
Wastewater treatment plant	60 years
Wastewater collection facilities	60 years
Water distribution systems	60 years
Deep tunnel systems	100 years
Purchased capacity	60 years
Buildings	60 years
Capital equipment and fleet	3 - 20 years

As discussed in Note 1, the Authority is responsible for approximately 74% of the Aqueduct's operating and capital costs. The Authority records its share of operating costs as water purchases and capital costs as purchased capacity, an intangible asset. The Authority's policy is to capitalize capital costs required to be funded under long-term water purchase agreements and to amortize such costs over the shorter of the term of the contractual agreement or estimated useful life of the assets. For purposes of the Aqueduct, the Authority considers the term of the water purchase agreement to be indefinite as USACE is required by law to provide the Authority with a source of water from the Aqueduct and the Authority has no intent to terminate its Agreement to purchase water from USACE. Additionally, capital cost reimbursements made in prior years under the Authority's participation in the Jennings Randolph Reservoir (Bloomington Dam) and Little Seneca Lake projects are also included in purchased capacity.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

## September 30, 2023 and 2022

## (In thousands)

### (2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

### (g) Deferred Outflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources are defined as a consumption of net position by the Authority that is applicable to a future reporting period. Deferred outflows of resources increase net position, similar to assets. Deferred loss on bond refunding resulted from the difference between the carrying value of the refunded debt and its reacquisition price. Net losses are deferred and amortized over the life of the refunded or refunding debt, whichever is shorter.

## (h) SBITA

A subscription-based information technology arrangement (SBITA) is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another party's (a SBITA vendor's) information technology (IT) software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets), as specified in the contract for a period in exchange or exchange-like transaction.

Under GASB Statement No. 96, a government generally should recognize a right-to-use subscription asset – an intangible asset – and corresponding subscription liability. The subscription liability should be initially measured at the present value of subscription payments expected to be made during the subscription term. The subscription term includes the period during which a government has a noncancellable right to use the underlying IT assets over 12 months.

### (i) Compensated Absences

Employees earn vacation and sick leave based on a prescribed formula, which allows employees to accumulate an unlimited amount of sick leave, and vacation leave up to the maximum amounts shown in the table below. Vacation leave earned but unused by employees vests and is accrued as a liability. Generally, sick leave does not vest, and accordingly, it is recorded when used. However, as further discussed in Note 14d, the Authority Retirement Health Savings (RHS) Plan allows non-union, non-federal employees to use sick leave that is usually forfeited upon termination, to fund an account that can be used to pay for eligible medical expenses. Eligibility is established upon termination if an employee has five years of service and 100 hours of sick leave.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

## (In thousands)

## (2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Accordingly, the Authority has recorded an accrual for earned sick leave only to the extent it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments. In developing this estimate the Authority has taken into consideration past experience in making termination payments for sick leave, adjusted for the effect of changes in our termination payment policy and other current factors.

Length of Service	Annual Carryover Limits
Regular Union employees: 1-3 years 4-14 years Over 15 years	240 hours 240-320 hours 240-360 hours
Non-union employees: 1-2 years 3-6 years 7 years	240 hours 320 hours 360 hours

### (j) Bond Premiums, Discounts and Issuance Costs

Bond premiums and discounts incurred to issue debt are capitalized and amortized as interest expense over the related bond issue period using the effective interest method. Bond issuance costs are expensed in the period incurred.

### (k) Net Position

Net position is categorized into three components as follows:

• Net investments in capital assets – This component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization and is reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt are also included in this component.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

## September 30, 2023 and 2022

## (In thousands)

### (2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

- *Restricted* This component of net position consists of restrictions placed on net position as a result of external constraints imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, generally it is the Authority's policy to use restricted resources first and the unrestricted resources when they are needed.
- Unrestricted This component consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investments in capital assets".

#### (I) Revenues and Expenses

Revenues and expenses are distinguished between operating and non-operating items. Operating revenues generally result from providing services in connection with the Authority's principal ongoing operations.

The principal operating revenues of the Authority are water and wastewater user charges, and charges for wholesale wastewater treatment. Revenues from user charges and sales of services are recognized as the related services are provided.

Operating expenses include the costs associated with the conveyance of water and wastewater, treatment of wastewater, administrative expenses, District payments-in-lieu-of-taxes (PILOT) and right-of-way (ROW) fees, and depreciation and amortization of capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

### (m) Retail Water and Wastewater User Charges

Retail water and wastewater rates are approved by the Authority's Board of Directors. Charges to the District and the Federal government are the same as those charged to retail customers. Charges for services provided but unbilled at the end of the year are recorded as revenue on an estimated basis, which considers historical usage patterns and current rates. Allowances for customer receivables that ultimately may be uncollectible are estimated based on the current five years weighted average rate and charged to expense. Amounts received in advance or in excess of the user charge for a billing period are recorded as unearned revenues until such time as these amounts are either refunded or applied against future user charges.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## September 30, 2023 and 2022

## (In thousands)

### (2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

## (n) Charges for Wholesale Wastewater Treatment and Unearned Revenue

The cost of operating and maintaining the wastewater treatment plant and related collection facilities applicable to non-District users is billed to participating jurisdictions based upon their share of flows in accordance with terms of the IMA agreement discussed in Note 1c. The charges for operating and maintenance costs and for overhead costs incurred on capital projects are recorded as charges for wholesale wastewater treatment revenue in the year the costs are incurred. The costs of capital projects required for the joint use facilities are allocated to the participating jurisdictions based on their applicable capacity allocation as set forth in the 2012 IMA. The reimbursements for capital relate costs are recorded as unearned revenue and are amortized into user charges for wholesale wastewater treatment revenues over the estimated useful lives of the related assets.

## (o) Contingencies

Liabilities from loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties, and other sources, are recorded when information available before the financial statements are issued indicates that it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. When the reasonable estimate of the loss is a range, and when no amount within the range is a better estimate than any other amount, the Authority accrues a loss for the minimum amount in the range.

## (p) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the basic financial statements. Estimates also affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### (q) Adoption of New Accounting Standards

Government Accounting Standard Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 96 in May 2020, effective for the reporting period beginning after June 15, 2022. This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting SBITAs for government end users. It defines a SBITA, establishes that a SBITA results in a right- to-use subscription assets and a corresponding subscription liability, provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, and requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. The requirements of this Statement should be applied retrospectively. DC Water implemented GASB Statement No. 96 in fiscal year 2023, and therefore restated its FY2022 financial statements, see Note 16.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

## September 30, 2023 and 2022

## (In thousands)

## (2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

To comply with GASB Statement No. 96, fiscal year 2022 ending balances were restated resulting in \$.525 million change in net position as of September 30, 2022.

Government Accounting Standard Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 94 in March 2020, effective for the reporting period beginning after June 15, 2022. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public- public partnership arrangements (PPPs). A PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

The adoption of GASB 94 did not have any impact on the Authority's financial statements, as it did not enter into any material PPP arrangements applicable to this statement.

### (r) New Accounting Pronouncements to be Implemented in the Future

The Authority plans to implement the following GASB pronouncements by the required implementation dates:

		Required Implementation Date	Authority
No.	Title	(Period Beginning After)	Fiscal Year
99	Extension of the use of LIBOR, accounting for SNAP distributions - Omnibus 2022	June 15, 2023	2024
100	Accounting changes and corrections	June 15, 2023	2024
101	Compensated Absences	December 15, 2023	2025

## Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

## (In thousands)

### (3) Cash Deposits and Investments

## a. Authorized Cash Deposits and Investments

The Authority's Investment Policy, which is compliant with the Authority's bond covenants and master indenture, requires that all cash and other deposits maintained in financial institutions be collateralized, including bank deposits and collateralized certificates of deposit. Collateral is required to be secured in accordance with the following policy: a) collateralization on all deposits of the Authority in excess of the amount protected by federal deposit insurance; and b) collateralization with any of the following: (i) U.S. Treasury obligations, (ii) Federal agency obligations, or (iii) a Letter of Credit issued by a Federal Home Loan Bank the amount of which shall be 102% of the deposits held. Collateral shall always be held by an independent third-party custodian in the name of the Authority.

The Authority's Investment Policy permits investments in the following securities:

- (1) U.S. Treasury Obligations. U.S Treasury bills, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by or backed by the full faith and credit of the US Treasury. These securities shall be limited to a maximum maturity of five (5) years at the time of purchase.
- (2) Registered Investment Companies (Mutual Funds). Shares in open-end, no-load investment funds provided such funds are registered under the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940, invest exclusively in the securities permitted under this investment policy, provided that the fund is rated "AAAm" or "AAAm-G" or the equivalent by a NRSRO. The mutual fund must comply with the diversification, quality and maturity requirements of Rule 2(a)-7, or any successor rule, of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.
- (3) Repurchase Agreements. Contracts shall be invested in only if certain conditions are met, including: a) the Repurchase Agreement has a term to maturity of no greater than ninety (90) days; b) the contract is fully secured by deliverable U.S. Treasury and Federal Agency obligations, having a market value at all times of at least one hundred two percent (102%) of the amount of the contract; and c) the counterparty meets certain criteria specified in the Investment Policy.
- (4) Federal Agency Obligations. Bonds, notes, debentures, or other obligations or securities issued by a Federal government agency or instrumentality, except Collateralized Mortgage Obligations, with a rating of at least "AA" or equivalent from two (2) NRSROs. These obligations shall be limited to a maximum maturity of five (5) years at the time of purchase.
- (5) Bankers' Acceptances. Issued by a domestic bank or a federally chartered domestic office of a foreign bank, which are eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve System, may be purchased if the following conditions are met: a) the maturity is no greater than one hundred-eighty days (180) days; and b) the short-term paper of which is rated not lower than 'A-1' or the equivalent by a NRSRO.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

## (In thousands)

### (3) Cash Deposits and Investments (Continued)

- (6) Commercial Paper. Unsecured short-term debt of U.S. corporations may be purchased if certain conditions are met, including: a) the maturity is no greater than one (1) year; b) the issuing corporation, or its guarantor, has a short-term debt rating of no less than "A-1" (or its equivalent) by at least two of the NRSROs; and c) the total holdings of an issuer's paper do not represent more than ten percent (10%) of the corporation's outstanding commercial paper.
- (7) Collateralized Certificates of Deposit in state chartered banks or federally charted banks. Deposits with savings and loans associations or District and Federal Credit Unions shall not exceed the greater of the total net worth or \$500,000. Collateralized Certificates of Deposit shall be collateralized at 102%. Please refer to the DC Water's collateralization policies under Collateralization of Bank Deposits.
- (8) Corporate Notes. High quality corporate notes that meet the following criteria: 1) a rating of at least 'A' (or its equivalent) from at least two NRSROs; and 2) the final maturity shall not exceed a period of five (5) years from the time of purchase.
- (9) FDIC insured Certificates of Deposit obtained through Certificate of Deposit placement services including the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service (CDARS). In 2012, the Authority began participating in CDARS program. The program allows the Authority to allocate funds into certificates of deposit in increments, which ensure the funds are eligible for full FDIC insurance.
- (10) Federal Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities. Issued by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, or the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) that meet the following criteria: 1) a rating of at least "AA" (or its equivalent) by two NRSROs; 2) the weighted average life (WAL) shall not exceed a period of five (5) years from the time of purchase.
- (11) Negotiable Certificates of Deposit and Bank Deposit Notes of domestic banks and domestic offices of foreign banks with: a) ratings of at least 'A-1' (or its equivalent) by two NRSROs for maturities of one (1) year or less; b) a rating of at least 'AA' (or its equivalent) by two (2) NRSOs for maturities of one (1) year or less; 2) and a rating of at least 'A' (or its equivalent) from at least two (2) NRSROs for maturities over one (1) year; and c) the final maturity shall not exceed a period of five (5) years from the time of purchase.
- (12) Supranational Bonds. Obligations, participations or other instruments of any Federal agency, instrumentality or United States government-sponsored enterprise, including those issued or fully guaranteed as to the principal and interest by Federal agencies, instrumentalities or United States government sponsored enterprises, provided that: 1) at time of purchase the maturity does not exceed five (5) years; and 2) have a rating of at least 'A' (or its equivalent) from at least two (2) NRSROs.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

## September 30, 2023 and 2022

## (In thousands)

#### (3) Cash Deposits and Investments (Continued)

(13) Municipal Obligations. Municipal bonds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness of the District or of any state or local government upon which there is no default that meet the following criteria; a) have a final maturity on the date of investment not to exceed five (5) years; b) a rating of at least 'AA' (or equivalent) by two (2) NRSROs; and c) the total holdings of any single issue do not represent more than 25% of the total issue.

Additionally, the Authority's Investment Policy has established the following limits as to the maximum percentage of the investment portfolio that is permitted to be invested in each type of eligible security:

Security		Security	
Collateralized Bank Deposits	100%	Collateralized Certificates of Deposit	30%
U.S. Treasury Obligations	100%	Corporate Notes	40%
Registered Money Market Mutual Funds	100%	FDIC-insured Certificates of Deposit	30%
Repurchase Agreements	100%	Federal Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	30%
Federal Agency Obligations	80%	Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	50%
Bankers' Acceptances	40%	Supranational Bonds	30%
Commercial Paper	50%	Municipal Obligations	30%

The Authority's Investment Policy also stipulates that no more than 5% of the Authority's portfolio will be invested in the securities of any single issuer with following exceptions:

U.S. Treasury	100% maximum
Each Mutual Fund	50% maximum
Each Repurchase Agreement Counterparty	50% maximum
Each Federal Agency	40% maximum

For the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, the Authority was in full compliance with the Investment Policy.

### b. Cash Deposits

At September 30, 2023 and 2022, the carrying amounts of the Authority's unrestricted and restricted bank deposits were \$188,485 and \$160,012 respectively. These bank deposits were entirely insured or collateralized with securities or letters of credit at 102% of the market value of principal, plus accrued interest held by the Authority's independent agent in the Authority's name.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

#### (3) Cash Deposits and Investments (Continued)

#### c. Fair Value Measurements

The Authority categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. The Authority is required to classify certain assets and liabilities based on the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1: Quoted price in active markets for identical assets.
- **Level 2:** Inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly. Debt securities are priced based on a compilation of primarily observable market information or broker quote in a non-active market.
- Level 3: Inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

As noted in the following table, all of the Authority's investments that are reported at fair value have been measured using Level 2 inputs as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively:

	Fair Value Measurement at Reportable Date Using Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)				
Investments by fair value level	2023 2022				
U.S. Treasury notes Corporate notes U.S. government agency obligations Supranational Bonds Municipal bonds Federal Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities Negotiable certificates of deposit Total investments at fair value	\$	207,757 54,095 3,862 3,265 3,779 7,700 7,720 288,178	\$	122,926 48,240 23,566 7,138 3,822 3,173 1,050 209,915	
Investments and cash equivalents carried at amortized cost Total investments and cash equivalents	\$	418,554 706,732	\$	606,809 816,724	

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### September 30, 2023 and 2022

#### (In thousands)

#### (3) Cash Deposits and Investments (Continued)

#### d. Cash Equivalents and Investments

As of September 30, 2023 and 2022, the Authority held the following cash equivalents and investments:

	0000	Weighted Average Maturity	0000	Weighted Average Maturity
Cash equivalents and investments	2023	(Years)	2022	(Years)
Registered money market mutual	\$ 244,266	0.083	\$ 451,529	0.083
U.S. Treasury notes	365,939	0.828	191,575	0.814
Commercial paper	-	0.000	67,538	0.180
Corporate notes	54,095	1.971	48,240	2.517
U.S. government agency obligations	3,862	1.325	23,566	0.929
FDIC-insured certificates of deposit	16,106	0.217	15,931	0.218
Supranational Bonds	3,265	0.834	7,138	1.253
Municipal bonds	3,779	1.558	3,822	1.732
Federal Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	7,700	3.753	3,173	6.919
Negotiable certificates of deposit	7,720	1.370	4,212	1.906
Total cash equivalents and investments	\$ 706,732	0.686	\$ 816,724	0.487

The Authority's exposure to foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and custodial risk associated with its cash deposits and investments are described below:

*Foreign Currency Risk* – Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in the exchange rates will adversely impact the fair values of an investment. The Authority's investments are not subject to foreign currency risk as the Authority held no investments denominated in foreign currency as of and for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, an investment with a longer maturity will have a greater sensitivity to fair value changes that are related to market interest rates. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses resulting from rising interest rates, the Authority's Investment Policy limits the Authority's investment portfolio to investments with certain maximum maturities.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

## September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

### (3) Cash Deposits and Investments (Continued)

The following are the maximum maturities established by the Authority's investment policy:

Security	Maturities	Security	Maturities
U.S. Treasury Obligations	5 years	Corporate Notes	5 years
Registered Money Market Mutual Funds	NA	FDIC-insured Certificates of Deposit	NA
Repurchase Agreements	90 days	Federal Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	5 years
Federal Agency Obligations	5 years	Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years
Bankers' Acceptances	180 days	Supranational Bonds	5 years
Commercial Paper	1 year	Municipal Obligations	5 years
Collateralized Certificates of Deposit	NA		

Additionally, the Authority monitors the interest rate risk inherent in its portfolio by measuring the weighted average maturity of its portfolio of debt instruments.

As reflected in the table on the previous page, the weighted average maturity of the Authority's investment portfolio was 0.686 years and 0.487 years as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

*Credit Risk* – Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized rating organization. The Authority manages this risk by establishing minimum credit ratings in its investment policy.

The table below reflects the allocation of the Authority's investments by credit quality rating as of September 30, 2023:

	Credit Quality Rating												
Investment Type	AAA	AA+	AA	AA-	A+	A	A-	BBB+	A-1	A-1+	AAAm	Not Rated	Total
U.S. government agency Obligations		0.5%											0.5%
Commercial paper									0.0%	0.0%			0.0%
Registered Money Market Mutual											34.7%		34.7%
U.S. Treasury notes		51.9%											51.9%
FDIC-Insured certificates of deposit												2.3%	2.3%
Federal Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities		1.1%											1.1%
Corporate notes			0.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.8%	2.4%	0.7%					7.7%
Negotiable certificates of deposit				0.1%		0.1%			0.5%				0.7%
Supranational Bonds	0.5%												0.5%
Municipal bonds		0.2%	0.2%	0.1%								0.1%	0.6%
	0.5%	53.7%	0.5%	1.4%	1.3%	1.9%	2.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	34.7%	2.4%	100.0%

At September 30, 2023, the Authority's investments with exposure to credit risk met the minimum credit ratings required in the Authority's investment policy.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

## September 30, 2023 and 2022

## (In thousands)

### (3) Cash Deposits and Investments (Continued)

*Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits* is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the depository financial institution, the Authority will not be able to recover the deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Authority had no custodial credit risk associated with cash deposits as all other bank deposits were entirely insured or collateralized with securities or letters of credit at 102% of the market value of principal, plus accrued interest and held by the Authority's independent agent in the Authority's name.

*Custodial Credit Risk – Investments* is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Authority will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of the outside party. The Authority has no custodial credit risk as all Authority investments are held in the Authority's name by an independent custodial agent for the term of the agreement and investments in obligations of the United States or its agencies are held by the Federal Reserve in a custodial account.

*Other Required Disclosures* – As of and for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, the Authority did not have any:

- Commitments to resell securities under yield maintenance agreements;
- · Losses due to defaults by counterparties or recoveries from prior period losses; or
- Investments in any one issuer that represent 5% or more of total investments, excluding investments explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government and its agencies and investments in mutual funds, external investment pools and other pooled investments that are excluded from this disclosure requirement.

## **Notes to the Financial Statements**

# September 30, 2023 and 2022

# (In thousands)

# (3) Cash Deposits and Investments (Continued)

#### (d) Cash and Investment Schedule

A schedule of cash, cash equivalents and investments as of September 30, 2023 and 2022 follows:

		2023		2022				
Description	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total		
Cash and cash equivalents								
Registered money market mutual	\$ 20	\$244,247	\$ 244,267	\$ 262	\$451,268	\$ 451,530		
Demand Deposit	187,731	754	188,485	160,012	-	160,012		
U.S. Treasury notes	-	34,806	34,806		-	-		
Total cash and cash equivalents	187,751	279,807	467,558	160,274	451,268	611,542		
Investments								
U.S. Treasury notes	61,598	269,535	331,133	58,876	132,699	191,575		
Commercial paper	-	-	-	-	67,538	67,538		
Corporate notes	54,095	-	54,095	48,240	-	48,240		
U.S. government agency obligations	3,862	-	3,862	13,573	9,993	23,566		
FDIC-insured certificates of deposit	16,106	-	16,106	15,931	-	15,931		
Supranational Bonds	3,265	-	3,265	7,138	-	7,138		
Negotiable certificates of deposit	7,719	-	7,719	4,214	-	4,214		
Municipal bonds	3,779	-	3,779	3,822	-	3,822		
Federal Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	7,700	-	7,700	3,173	-	3,173		
Total Investments	158,124	269,535	427,659	154,967	210,230	365,197		
Total cash, cash equivalents & investments	\$ 345,875	\$ 549,342	\$ 895,217	\$ 315,241	\$661,498	\$ 976,739		

# Notes to the Financial Statements

# September 30, 2023 and 2022

# (In thousands)

## (3) Cash Deposits and Investments (Continued)

## (e) Restricted Cash and Investment Schedule

A schedule of restricted cash, cash equivalents and investments as of September 30, 2023 and 2022 follows:

	2023	2022
estricted cash and cash equivalents (current and noncurrent) Revenue bonds 2019C	\$-	\$ 100,456
2022 B Bond-Construction Fund	پ - 37,605	100,432
2022 C1 Bond-Construction Account	4,874	60,213
Debt service reserve account, 1998 revenue bonds	10,808	1,402
Revenue bonds 2019A	-	13,897
Principal payment, 2014 revenue bonds	15,155	13,625
Interest payment, 2010 revenue bonds	7,864	12,636
2022 E Bond-Construction Account	10.593	10.629
Interest payment, 2015A,B revenue bonds	6,308	8,56
Interest payment, 2016A revenue bonds	8,582	8,53
Interest payment, 2014A revenue bonds	8,489	8,44
2022 D Bond-Construction Account	52,915	7,98
Water Mains at Mass Ave	7,287	7,28
2018 A&B Senior Bond Interest	7,194	7,25
2022 B and C Bond Subordinate-Interest Account	6,589	6,84
Interest payment, 2017 A&B Senior Lien Interest	6,644	6,66
Interest payment, 2017 Add Semon Lien interest	5,510	6,46
2015 A & B Lien Revenue Bonds		
	8,168	5,65
Principal payment, 1998 revenue bonds	20,334	19,326
Principal payment, 2012 revenue bonds	-	5,34
Interest payment, 2019D revenue bonds	5,351	5,33
2017 A&B Senior Lien Principal	4,785	4,55
2018 A&B Senior Bond Principal	4,117	3,86
Interest payment, 2019A,B revenue bonds	3,840	3,81
Lead Service Program 1	-	3,15
2022 D Bond Subordinate-Interest Account	2,228	2,22
Cash-Fleet & Sewer Relocation	672	
Interest payment, 1998 revenue bonds	1,534	2,04
Lead Service Program 2	2,741	5,78
Principal payment, 2019D revenue bonds	1,709	1,65
DC Government Customer Assistance Program 3	23	1,60
2022 E Bond Subordinate-Interest Account	1,478	1,51
2022 A Bond Subordinate-Interest Account	3,045	1,44
Interest payment, 2012A,C revenue bonds	-	1,33
Interest payment, 2019C revenue bonds	877	872
Interest payment, 2014B revenue bonds	319	148
Commercial Paper Series B Interest	-	68
CRIAC Emergency Residential Relief Fund COVID 19	43	67
2022 E Cost of Issuance	-	46
Interest payment, 2012C revenue bonds	-	39
Interest payment, 2013 revenue bonds	-	29
2022 A Cost of Issuance	-	19
Commercial Paper Notes Investment	19	10
2022 B Cost of Issuance	-	
2012 B-2 Bond Interest Accoun, 2018 B Cost of Issuance	-	
Combined sewer overflow (CSO) federal appropriations	83	
Interest payment, EMCP Series A	130	
2022 D Bond-Principal Account	6,415	
2022 A Bond Subordinate-Principal Account	10,408	
2010 A Bond-Principal Account	4,842	
2021 WIFIA-Interest Account	229	
atal restricted cash and cash equivalents	279,807	451,26
estricted investments (current and noncurrent)		
Debt service reserve account, 1998 revenue bonds	3.030	13,816
2022 B Bond-Construction Fund	55,097	10,010
2022 C1 Bond-Construction Account	94,063	40,303
2022 D Bond-Construction Account	25,273	67,087
2022 E Bond-Construction Account	92,072	89,024
otal restricted investments	269,535	210,23

# Notes to the Financial Statements

# September 30, 2023 and 2022

# (In thousands)

# (4) Capital Assets

The following tables present the activity in capital assets for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022

	Balance				Balance
	9/30/2022	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	9/30/2023
Capital Assets					
Wastewater treatment plant	\$3,334,860	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 90,856	\$3,425,716
Wastewater collection facilities	1,092,373	-	-	20,699	1,113,072
Water distribution system	1,231,610	-	-	94,498	1,326,108
Deep tunnel systems	1,269,356	-	-	298	1,269,654
Purchased capacity	410,457	15,538	-	-	425,995
Buildings	84,903	-	-	-	84,903
Capital equipment	405,368	-	(2,645)	30,703	433,426
Right to use assets (SBITA)	51,206	1,686			52,892
Total capital assets in service	7,880,133	17,224	(2,645)	237,054	8,131,766
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Wastewater treatment plant	(945,611)	(58,991)	-	-	(1,004,602)
Wastewater collection facilities	(376,480)	(19,374)	-	-	(395,854)
Water distribution system	(369,049)	(20,484)	-	-	(389,533)
Deep tunnel systems	(52,863)	(12,633)	-	-	(65,496)
Purchased capacity	(131,923)	(6,823)	-	-	(138,746)
Buildings	(8,876)	(1,336)	-	-	(10,212)
Capital equipment	(302,356)	(23,662)	2,597	-	(323,421)
Right to use assets (SBITA)	(22,624)	(6,126)			(28,750)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,209,782)	(149,429)	2,597		(2,356,614)
Net capital assets in service	5,670,351	(132,205)	(48)	237,054	5,775,152
Construction-in-progress	2,289,874	357,781		(237,054)	2,410,601
Net capital assets	\$7,960,225	\$ 225,576	\$ (48)	\$ -	\$8,185,753
	Balance				Balance
	9/30/2021				9/30/2022
	Restated	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	Restated
Capital Assets					
Wastewater treatment plant	\$3,327,555	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,305	\$ 3,334,860
Wastewater collection facilities	1,045,919	-	-	46,454	1,092,373
Water distribution system	1,218,468	-	-	13,142	1,231,610
Deep tunnel systems	1,269,271	-	-	85	1,269,356
Purchased capacity	399,651	10,806	-	-	410,457
Buildings	84,903		-	-	84,903
Capital equipment	381,432	61	(2,355)	26,229	405,367
Right to use assets (SBITA)	47,860	3,346	(_,000)		51,206
Total capital assets in service	7,775,059	14,213	(2,355)	93,215	7,880,132
Less accumulated depreciation:	1,110,000		(2,000)	00,210	1,000,102
Wastewater treatment plant	(886,839)	(58,774)	_	_	(945,613)
Wastewater collection facilities	(357,659)	(18,821)	-	_	(376,480)
Water distribution system	(348,880)	(20,169)	_	_	(369,049)
Deep tunnel systems					(000,040)
		· · · /	-	_	
	(40,231)	(12,632)	-	-	(52,863)
Purchased capacity Buildings	(40,231) (125,286)	(12,632) (6,637)	-	-	(52,863) (131,923)
Buildings	(40,231) (125,286) (7,540)	(12,632) (6,637) (1,336)	- - - 2 358	-	(52,863) (131,923) (8,876)
Buildings Capital equipment	(40,231) (125,286) (7,540) (282,815)	(12,632) (6,637) (1,336) (21,897)	- - 2,358	- - -	(52,863) (131,923) (8,876) (302,354)
Buildings Capital equipment Right to use assets (SBITA)	(40,231) (125,286) (7,540) (282,815) (16,513)	(12,632) (6,637) (1,336) (21,897) (6,111)		- - - -	(52,863) (131,923) (8,876) (302,354) (22,624)
Buildings Capital equipment Right to use assets (SBITA) Total accumulated depreciation	(40,231) (125,286) (7,540) (282,815) (16,513) (2,065,763)	(12,632) (6,637) (1,336) (21,897) (6,111) (146,377)	2,358	-	(52,863) (131,923) (8,876) (302,354) (22,624) (2,209,782)
Buildings Capital equipment Right to use assets (SBITA) Total accumulated depreciation Net capital assets in service	(40,231) (125,286) (7,540) (282,815) (16,513) (2,065,763) 5,709,296	(12,632) (6,637) (1,336) (21,897) (6,111) (146,377) (132,164)		- - 93,215	(52,863) (131,923) (8,876) (302,354) (22,624) (2,209,782) 5,670,350
Buildings Capital equipment Right to use assets (SBITA) Total accumulated depreciation	(40,231) (125,286) (7,540) (282,815) (16,513) (2,065,763)	(12,632) (6,637) (1,336) (21,897) (6,111) (146,377)	2,358	-	(52,863) (131,923) (8,876) (302,354) (22,624) (2,209,782)

## Notes to the Financial Statements

## September 30, 2023 and 2022

#### (In thousands)

### (4) Capital Assets (Continued)

For the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, total interest expense incurred was \$154,800 and \$155,192, respectively.

## SBITA Assets

SBITA assets of \$51.2 million were capitalized retrospectively for fiscal year 2022 through GASB Statement No. 96 implementation in fiscal year 2023. For fiscal year 2023, the capitalized SBITA assets increased to \$52.9 million. SBITA assets, net of accumulated amortization, were \$28.7 and \$22.6 in fiscal year 2023 and 2022, respectively. For details, please refer to Note 16.

The following tables present the activity in purchased capacity for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022:

	Balance				Balance	
	9/	30/2022	A	dditions	9/30/2023	
Purchased capacity						
Washington Aqueduct	\$	378,267	\$	15,538	\$ 393,805	
Jennings Randolph Reservoir		19,863		-	19,863	
Little Seneca Lake		12,327		-	12,327	
Total in service		410,457		15,538	425,995	
Less accumulated depreciation:						
Washington Aqueduct		(112,411)		(6,213)	(118,624)	
Jennings Randolph Reservoir		(11,804)		(400)	(12,204)	
Little Seneca Lake		(7,708)		(210)	(7,918)	
Total accumulated depreciation		(131,923)		(6,823)	(138,746)	
Purchased capacity, net	\$	278,534	\$	8,715	\$ 287,249	
	E	Balance			Balance	
	9/	/30/2021	A	dditions	9/30/2022	
Purchased capacity						
Washington Aqueduct	\$	367,461	\$	10,806	\$ 378,267	
Jennings Randolph Reservoir		19,863		-	19,863	
Little Seneca Lake		12,327		-	12,327	
					.=,•=:	
Total in service		399,651		10,806	410,457	
Total in service		399,651		10,806		
Total in service Less accumulated depreciation:		399,651		10,806		
		399,651 (106,385)		10,806		
Less accumulated depreciation:					410,457	
Less accumulated depreciation: Washington Aqueduct		(106,385)		(6,026)	410,457	
Less accumulated depreciation: Washington Aqueduct Jennings Randolph Reservoir		(106,385) (11,403)	_	(6,026) (401)	<u>410,457</u> (112,411) (11,804)	
Less accumulated depreciation: Washington Aqueduct Jennings Randolph Reservoir Little Seneca Lake		(106,385) (11,403) (7,498)		(6,026) (401) (210)	<u>410,457</u> (112,411) (11,804) (7,708)	
Washington Aqueduct Jennings Randolph Reservoir	9/	/30/2021 367,461 19,863			9/30/2022 \$ 378,267 19,863	

## Notes to the Financial Statements

## September 30, 2023 and 2022

## (In thousands)

## (5) Capital Contributions

Capital contributions consist of the following for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively:

Description	2023	2022
Federal grants and appropriations	\$ 29,495	\$ 25,148
Contributions from District government	24	6,286
Total	\$ 29,519	\$ 31,434

Capital contributions consist principally of Federal grants and appropriations and certain capital costs incurred by the Authority in fiscal years 2023 and 2022 to be reimbursed by the District government pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding between the Authority and the District discussed in Note 13(e).

### (6) Due from Federal Government

The amount due from the Federal government consists of the following at September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively:

Description	2023	2022
Washington Aqueduct advance	\$105,092	\$ 45,722
Federal grants receivable	2,713	1,253
Total	\$107,805	\$ 46,975

The Washington Aqueduct advance consists of unexpended capital advances and an operating escrow of \$4,675 required under the Water Sales Agreement. Federal grants receivable represents amounts due from federal grantors related to allowable construction costs incurred but not billed and/or reimbursed as of the fiscal year end.

### (7) Customer Receivables

The following is a summary of customer receivables, net as of September 30, 2023 and 2022:

Description	 2023		2022
Billed customer receivables	\$ 111,925	\$	105,008
Unbilled customer receivables	 28,807		27,315
Total customer receivables	 140,732		132,323
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(34,502)		(32,344)
Customer receivables, net	\$ 106,230	\$	99,979

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## September 30, 2023 and 2022

## (In thousands)

## (8) Due from Other Jurisdictions

The amount due from other jurisdictions under the 2012 IMA consists of the following at September 30, 2023 and 2022:

Description	2023	2022
Current:		
Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission	\$ 11,436	\$ 4,253
Fairfax	5,540	-
Loudoun County Sanitation Authority	3,527	-
Northern Virginia	116	113
Potomac Interceptor	986	815
Total current	21,605	5,181
Noncurrent:		
Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission	3,052	4,686
Fairfax	798	917
Loudoun County Sanitation Authority	446	416
Northern Virginia	2,248	2,364
Total noncurrent	6,544	8,383
Total due from other jurisdictions	\$ 28,149	\$ 13,564

## (9) Compensated Absences

The following table reflects the activity associated with accrued compensated absences for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively:

		2023				2022	
Description	Vacatio	on Sick		Total	Vacation	Sick	Total
Beginning of year	\$ 12,1	10 \$ 19,079	9 \$	31,189	\$ 12,334	\$ 16,079	\$ 28,413
Increases (incurred)	11,4	61 6,850	) \$	18,311	13,506	7,300	20,806
Decreases	(11,6	675) (4,876	5)\$	(16,551)	(13,730)	(4,300)	(18,030)
End of year	11,8	396 21,053	3	32,949	12,110	19,079	31,189
Less: current portion	11,8	396 7,174	1	19,070	11,166	2,200	11,282
Noncurrent portion	\$	- \$13,879	9 \$	13,879	\$ 944	\$ 16,879	\$ 19,907

The current portion of compensated absences is included in compensation payable in the accompanying statements of net position.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

## September 30, 2023 and 2022

## (In thousands)

## (10) Short-Term Debt—Commercial Paper and Extendable Municipal Commercial Paper

The Authority's commercial paper notes payable are comprised of the following as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively:

	Balance	Balance
Description	9/30/2023	9/30/2022
Commercial Paper	\$ 29,200	\$ 49,633
Extendable Municipal Commercial Paper	50,000	50,000
	\$ 79,200	\$ 99,633

## (a) Commercial Paper

A schedule of Commercial Paper activity for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 is shown below:

	Balance 202		2023		В	alance		
Description	9/3	30/2022	Maturities		Re-Issuance		9/30/2023	
Series B, interest rates from 1.35% to 2.75 with maturities ranged from 14 to 90 days	\$	20,433	\$	(61,299)	\$	40,866	\$	-
Series C, interest from 2.88 to 5.48%, maturities ranged from 30 to 90 days		29,200		(146,000)		146,000		29,200
	\$	49,633	\$	(207,299)	\$	186,866	\$	29,200
Description	_	alance 30/2021	N	20 Iaturities		-lssuance	. –	alance 30/2022
Series B, interest from 0.08% to 0.42%, maturities ranged from 90 to 184 days	\$	28,752	\$	(138,370)	\$	130,051	\$	20,433
Series C, interest from 0.10% to 2.88%, maturities ranged from 30 to 126 days		29,200		(87,600)		87,600		29,200
	\$	57,952	\$	(225,970)	\$	217,651	\$	49,633

## Notes to the Financial Statements

## September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

### (10) Short-Term Debt—Commercial Paper and Extendable Municipal Commercial Paper (Continued)

The Authority has established a commercial paper ("CP") program to provide interim financing for the Authority's capital improvement program. Two series of notes have been issued under the commercial paper program: the tax-exempt Series B CP Notes in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$100,000, and the taxable Series C CP Notes in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$50,000, (collectively, the "Commercial Paper Notes"), each as subordinate debt to the senior debt discussed in Note 11. In May 2020, the Authority replaced the expiring direct-pay letters of credit issued by Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale, New York Branch with new irrevocable, direct-pay letters of credit, issued by TD Bank, NA to continue to provide liquidity and credit support for the Commercial Paper Notes.

In connection with the Bank's issuance of the Letters of Credit, the Authority and the Bank entered into a Reimbursement Agreement for each series of CP Notes, each dated as of May 1, 2015, each as amended (collectively, the "Reimbursement Agreements") that obligates the Authority to pay Bank Obligations and Reimbursement Obligations (both as defined in the Eleventh Supplemental Indenture relating to the Commercial Paper Notes) and Fee Obligations (as defined in each Reimbursement Agreement) to the Bank. The Bank Obligations, the Reimbursement Obligations and Fee Obligations are Subordinate Debt under the Indenture.

As of September 30, 2023 and 2022, the unspent amount related to the Series B and Series C Commercial Paper Notes was \$120,800 and \$100,367, respectively.

### (b) Extendable Municipal Commercial Paper

A schedule of Extendable Municipal Commercial Paper activity for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 is shown below:

	Balance	20	Balance	
Description	9/30/2022	Maturities	Re-Issuance	9/30/2023
EMCP Series A, interest from 2.08% to 3.51%, maturities ranged from 27 to 85				
days	\$ 50,000	\$ (350,000)	\$ 350,000	\$ 50,000
	Balance	20	)22	Balance
Description	9/30/2021	Maturities	Re-Issuance	9/30/2022
EMCP Series A, interest from 0.09% to 2.08%, maturities ranged from 27 to 92 days	\$ 50,000	\$ (300,000)	\$ 300,000	\$ 50,000

# Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

## (In thousands)

## (10) Short-Term Debt—Commercial Paper and Extendable Municipal Commercial Paper (Continued)

The Authority has authorized a \$100,000 Extendable Municipal Commercial Paper (EMCP) Program. The program consists of one series - A, in the amount of \$100,000. This program will provide interim financing for a portion of the Authority's Capital Improvement Program. Under this program the notes are issued backed by the liquidity and credit rating of the Authority. Each Series A EMCP Note will mature on its respective "Original Maturity Date", which may range from one to 90 days from the date of issuance, unless its maturity is extended on the "Original Maturity Date" to the "Extended Maturity Date", which will be the date that is 270 days after the date of issuance of the Series A EMCP Note. The notes are payable from and secured by a subordinate lien on the Authority's net revenues, as further described in the Authority's master trust indenture as supplemented. On December 1, 2015, the Authority issued the Series A EMCP Notes in the amount of \$50,000. The proceeds were used to (1) redeem \$47,310 of currently outstanding Commercial Paper (2) pay \$1 of accrued interest on the Commercial Paper as well as the interest associated with the Authority's public utility subordinate lien multimodal revenue bonds, 2012 series B-2 (3) pay \$355 associated cost of issuance of the Series A EMCP Note.

As of September 30, 2023 and 2022, the unspent amount related to the Series A EMCP Notes was \$50,000

## Notes to the Financial Statements

# September 30, 2023 and 2022

# (In thousands)

# (11) Long-Term Debt

A schedule of long-term debt activity for the year ended September 30, 2023 is shown below:

Description	Balance 9/30/2022	Increases	Decreases	Balance 9/30/2023	Due Within One Year
2022 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:	0,00,2022	moreucee	Decredence	0,00,2020	0110 1 001
Series A interest at 1.56% to 2.53%, maturing in 2037	\$ 294,305	\$-	\$-	\$ 294,305	\$ 10,220
Series B interest at 5.0%, maturing in 2048	79,585	-	-	79,585	-
Series C -1 interest at 4% to 5%, maturing in 2052	206,730	-	-	206,730	-
Series C-2 interest at 4%, maturing in 2041	4,418	-	-	4,418	-
Series D interest at 1.7% to 3.5%, maturing in 2045	148,925	-	-	148,925	6,415
Series E interest at 3%, maturing in 2028	96,350	-	-	96,350	-
2019 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:					
Series A interest at 4.0 % to 5.0%, maturing in 2050	104,010	-	-	104,010	-
Series B interest at 5.0%, maturing in 2038	58,320	-	-	58,320	-
Series C interest at 1.75%, maturing in 2055	99,505	-	-	99,505	-
Series D interest at 1.7% to 3.2%, maturing in 2049	339,885	-	(1,650)	338,235	1,680
2018 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:					
Series A interest at 5.0%, maturing in 2050	100,000	-	-	100,000	-
Series B interest at 5.0%, maturing in 2050	189,520	-	(3,850)	185,670	4,045
2017 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:					
Series A interest at 4.0 % to 5.0%, maturing in 2053	100,000	-	-	100,000	-
Series B interest at 4.0 % to 5.0%, maturing in 2045	185,290	-	(4,555)	180,735	4,785
2016 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:					
Series A interest at 2.0 % to 5.0%, maturing in 2040	377,575	-	-	377,575	-
2015 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:					
Series A interest at 2.0 % to 5.0%, maturing in 2046	81,640	-	(7,640)	74,000	8,025
Series B interest at 5.0 % to 5.25%, maturing in 2045	173,090	-	-	173,090	-
2014 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:	-,			-,	
Series A interest at 4.81%, maturing in 2115	350,000	_	_	350,000	_
	,	-	-	,	-
Series B-1 interest at 3.25%, maturing in 2050	50,000	-	-	50,000	-
Series B-2 interest at 3.25%, maturing in 2050	50,000	-	-	50,000	-
Series C interest at 3.0 % to 5.0%, maturing in 2044	256,880	-	(14,125)	242,755	14,875
2012 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:					
Series A interest at 2.0 % to 5.0%, maturing in 2038	5,325	-	(5,325)	-	-
2010 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds:					
interest at 4.1% to 5.5%, maturing in 2045	290,890	-	(4,675)	286,215	4,765
1998 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:	,		( ))	, -	,
interest ranges from 5.5% to 6.0%, maturing in 2029	74,270		(19,280)	54,990	20,345
		-		,	
Subtotal	3,716,513	-	(61,100)	3,655,413	75,155
Direct Placement & Borrowings of Debt:					
Notes payable to the Federal Government					
interest at 3.25%, maturing in 2041	10,421	_	(466)	9,955	481
	10,421	-	(400)	9,900	401
2021 WIFIA Loan Payable:		50 500		50 500	
Interest at 1.9% to 2.3%, maturing in 2060	-	52,599	-	52,599	-
Subtotal	10,421	52,599	(466)	62,554	481
Total	3,726,934	52,599	(61,566)	3,717,967	75,636
Unamortized bond premiums	250,235		(15,091)	235,144	
-	,	-			-
Unamortized bond discounts	(1,448)	-	129	(1,320)	
Grand total bonds and notes	\$3,975,721	\$ 52,599	\$ (76,528)	\$3,951,792	\$ 75,636

# Notes to the Financial Statements

# September 30, 2023 and 2022

# (In thousands)

# (11) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

A schedule of long-term debt activity for the year ended September 30, 2022 is shown below:

Description	Balance 9/30/2021	Increases	Decreases	Balance 9/30/2022	Due Within One Year
2022 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:					
Series A interest at 1.56% to 2.53%, maturing in 2037	\$-	\$ 294,305	\$-	\$ 294,305	\$-
Series B interest at 5.0%, maturing in 2048	-	79,585	-	79,585	-
Series C -1 interest at 4% to 5%, maturing in 2052	-	206,730	-	206,730	-
Series C-2 interest at 4%, maturing in 2041	-	4,418	-	4,418	-
Series D interest at 1.7% to 3.5%, maturing in 2045	-	148,925	-	148,925	-
Series E interest at 3%, maturing in 2028 2019 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:	-	96,350	-	96,350	-
Series A interest at 4.0 % to 5.0%, maturing in 2050	104,010	-	-	104,010	-
Series B interest at 5.0%, maturing in 2038	58,320	-	-	58,320	-
Series C interest at 1.75%, maturing in 2055	99,505	-	-	99,505	-
Series D interest at 1.7% to 3.2%, maturing in 2049	341,510	-	(1,625)	339,885	1,650
2018 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:					
Series A interest at 5.0%, maturing in 2050	100,000	-	-	100,000	-
Series B interest at 5.0%, maturing in 2050 2017 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:	193,185	-	(3,665)	189,520	3,850
Series A interest at 4.0 % to 5.0%, maturing in 2053	100,000	-	-	100,000	-
Series B interest at 4.0 % to 5.0%, maturing in 2045	189,630	-	(4,340)	185,290	4,555
2016 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:					
Series A interest at 2.0 % to 5.0%, maturing in 2040 2015 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:	377,575	-	-	377,575	-
Series A interest at 2.0 % to 5.0%, maturing in 2046	95,420	-	(13,780)	81,640	7,640
Series B interest at 5.0 % to 5.25%, maturing in 2045	250,000	_	(76,910)	173,090	7,010
2014 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:	200,000		(70,010)	170,000	
Series A interest at 4.81%, maturing in 2115	350,000			350,000	
		-	-		-
Series B-1 interest at 3.25%, maturing in 2050	50,000	-	-	50,000	-
Series B-2 interest at 3.25%, maturing in 2050	50,000	-	-	50,000	-
Series C interest at 3.0 % to 5.0%, maturing in 2044	363,730	-	(106,850)	256,880	14,125
2012 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:					
Series A interest at 2.0 % to 5.0%, maturing in 2038	137,790	-	(132,465)	5,325	5,325
Series C interest at 4.0% to 5.0%, maturing in 2034	163,215	-	(163,215)	-	-
2010 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds:	,		(,,		
-	205 495		(4 505)	200 800	4 675
interest at 4.1% to 5.5%, maturing in 2045	295,485	-	(4,595)	290,890	4,675
1998 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:	00 5 4 5		(10.075)	- 4 0 - 0	
interest ranges from 5.5% to 6.0%, maturing in 2029	92,545	-	(18,275)	74,270	19,280
Subtotal	3,411,920	830,313	(525,720)	3,716,513	61,100
Direct Placement & Borrowings of Debt:					
Notes payable to the Federal Government					
interest at 3.25%, maturing in 2041	10,873	-	(452)	10,421	466
Subtotal	10,873	-	(452)	10,421	466
Total	3,422,793	830,313	(526,172)	3,726,934	61,566
Linementized hand premiums	254,284	64,479	(60 500)	250 225	
Unamortized bond premiums		04,479	(68,528)	250,235	-
Unamortized bond discounts	(1,577)	-	129	(1,448)	-
Grand total bonds and notes	\$3,675,500	\$ 894,792	\$ (594,571)	\$3,975,721	\$ 61,566

## Notes to the Financial Statements

### September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

#### (11) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

#### (a) Senior Debt

The 2018 Series A and B, 2017 Series A and B, 2014 Series A, 2009 Series A and 1998 Series public utility revenue bonds are considered senior debt under the related Master Indenture of Trust ("Master Indenture"). Payment of the principal and interest on the Authority's senior debt is secured by a pledge of Authority's gross revenues (excluding any capital contributions or grants) after provisions for payment of operating expenses.

In April 2018, the Authority issued senior lien revenue bonds with a face value of \$300,000. The bonds were structured in two Series: 2018 Series A (Green Bonds) consisting of \$100,000 with interest rates at 5.0% maturing in 2050; 2018 Series B consisting of \$200,000 with interest rates at 5.0% maturing in 2050. Gross proceeds from the two series of 2018 Bonds totaled \$348,644 including \$48,644 of the original issue premium. Approximately \$115,086 of 2018 series A (Green Bonds) was used to fund a portion of the costs of the Authority's DC Clean Rivers Project; \$146,586 of the 2018 series B was used to fund various capital improvements to the system; \$85,000 of 2018 series B was used to pay principal of and interest on all or a portion of the Authority's outstanding commercial paper notes, Series B (the "Series B CP Notes) and \$1,972 was used to pay the underwriter's discount and cost of issuance.

In January 2017, the Authority issued senior lien revenue bonds with a face value of \$300,000. The bonds were structured in two Series: 2017 Series A (Green Bonds) consisting of \$100,000 with interest rates ranging from 4.0% to 5.0% maturing in 2053; 2017 Series B consisting of \$200,000 with interest rates ranging from 4.0% to 5.0% maturing in 2045. Gross proceeds from the two series of 2017 Bonds totaled \$334,345, including \$34,345 of the original issue premium. Approximately \$107,966 of 2017 series A (Green Bonds) was used to fund a portion of the costs of the Authority's DC Clean Rivers Project; \$224,406 of the 2017 series B was used to fund various capital improvements to the system and \$1,972 was used to pay the underwriter's discount and cost of issuance.

In July 2014, the Authority issued \$350,000 of senior lien public utility revenue bonds 2014 Series A. The 2014 Series A bonds are federally taxable green bonds with a fixed rate of 4.81% and a 100 year final maturity in 2115. The proceeds of the issuance will be used to help finance the construction of the Authority's DC Clean Rivers Project. Net proceeds from the bond issuance totaled approximately \$346,000 including \$4,000 of underwriter's discount and cost of issuance.

In February 2009, the Authority issued senior lien public utility revenue bonds 2009 Series A with a face value of \$300,000, consisting of \$38,355 in Serial Bonds and \$261,645 in Term Bonds. The Serial Bonds have maturity dates and interest rates ranging from 2010-2030 and 3.0% to 5.4%, respectively. The Term Bonds have maturity dates and interest rates ranging from 2024-2039 and 4.8% to 6.0%, respectively. Debt proceeds were used to repay \$14,800 of the taxable Series A Commercial Paper Notes and \$50,000 of the tax exempt Series B Commercial Paper Notes with the remainder used to finance the ongoing capital improvement program. During fiscal years 2015 and 2016, the Authority advance refunded \$128,835 and \$144,810, of the 2009 Series A bonds respectively. Details of the advance refunding are discussed below. As of September 30, 2019, the bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for these bonds has been removed from the financial statements.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

## September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

### (11) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

In April 1998, the Authority issued \$266,120 of senior lien public utility revenue bonds 1998 Series. Gross proceeds from the Series 1998 Series bonds totaled \$285,200, including \$18,800 of the original issue premium. Approximately \$77,200 was used to fund various capital projects; \$181,000 was used to repay the outstanding balances of a revolving line of credit and certain notes payable to the Federal government and to advance-refund approximately \$152,200 of District general obligation bonds. The refunded bonds have been fully extinguished. The remainder of the gross proceeds, approximately \$27,000, was used to fund the debt service reserve fund and to pay the cost of issuance. The payment of principal and interest on the Series 1998 bonds is insured by Financial Security Assurance, Inc.

#### (b) Subordinate Debt

Payments of the Authority's subordinate debt are made after payments of senior debt and after certain reserves have been funded (see "Bond Covenants" below).

In February 2022, the Authority issued subordinate lien revenue bonds with a face value of \$439,658. The bonds were structured in four Series: 2022 Series B (Green Bonds) consisted of \$79,585, with average interest rates at 5.0% maturing in 2048; revenue and revenue refunding bonds 2022 Series C-1 consisting of \$206,730 with average interest rates ranging from 4% to 5% maturing in 2052; revenue refunding bonds 2022 Series C-2 consisting of \$4,418 with average interest rates at 4% maturing in 2041; revenue and revenue refunding bonds 2022 Series D consisting of \$148,925 with average interest rates ranging from 1.7% to 3.5% maturing in 2045. Gross proceeds from the four series of 2022 Bonds totaled \$499,136, including \$59,774 of the original issue premium. Approximately \$79,585 of 2022 series B, was used to fund a portion of the costs of the Authority's DC Clean Rivers Project; Series 2022 C-1 and D will be used to pay a portion of the Authority's share of capital improvements to the Washington Aqueduct and a portion of the costs of capital improvements to the system; \$25,000 of the 2022 series C-1 was used to fund CP notes principal and interest subaccounts. A portion of the series C-1 proceeds was used to refund \$106,850 Subordinate Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2014C, \$13,780 Subordinate Lien Revenue Bonds, Series 2015A and \$76,910 Subordinate Lien Revenue Bonds, Series 2015B; \$121,622 of the 2022 series C-1 was deposited to series 2022C-1 tender purchase account; \$74,727 of the 2022 series D was deposited to series 2022D Escrow Account; \$4,418 of the 2022 series C-2 will be issued in exchange for the tendered bonds and therefore no proceeds will be received by the Authority, and \$2,787 was used to pay the underwriter's discount and cost of issuance.

In March 2022, the Authority issued \$96,350 of tax-exempt 2022 Series E variable rate multimodal subordinate lien revenue bonds, maturing in 2027 to fund the Authority's capital improvement program. Net proceeds from the bond issuance totaled approximately \$100,653 including \$653 of underwriter's discount and cost of issuance. Initially, the 2022 Series E bonds will bear interest at a soft tender long term rate. Upon expiration of the initial interest period, the bonds may be converted into a daily, weekly, index, short term, or fixed rate period, or a subsequent long term rate period.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

## September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

### (11) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

In April 2020, DC Water entered into an agreement with DNT Asset Trust (an affiliate of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.) to purchase a Subordinate Lien Revenue Refunding Bond, Series 2022A in the amount of \$294,305 to (a) refund \$127,375 Subordinate Lien Revenue Bonds, Series 2012A and \$163,215 Subordinate Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2012C; and (b) pay the costs of issuance of the bond. In July 2022, the Authority issued the 2022 Series A bonds for \$294,305 with interest rates ranging from 1.56% and 2.53% and maturing in 2037. The refunding provided an annual debt service savings averaging \$3,800 annually from fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2037.

In October 2019, the Authority issued subordinate lien revenue bonds with a face value of \$505,490. The bonds were structured in three Series: 2019 Series A consisted of \$104,010 with average interest rates ranging from 4.0% to 5.0% maturing in 2050; 2019 Series B consisting of \$58,320 with average interest rates at 5.0% maturing in 2038; revenue refunding bonds 2019 Series D consisting of \$343,160 with average interest rates ranging from 1.7% to 3.2% maturing in 2049. Gross proceeds from the three series of 2019 Bonds totaled \$544,170, including \$38,680 of the original issue premium. Approximately \$125,000 of 2019 series A was used to fund a portion of the costs of the Authority's DC Clean Rivers Project; \$75,000 of the 2019 series B was used to fund various capital improvements to the system; \$342,471 of 2019 series D was used to refund all or portion of the authority's outstanding subordinated lien revenue bonds 2013 Series A, and \$2,948 was used to pay the underwriter's discount and cost of issuance.

The Authority completed its refunding of the 2013 Series A bonds by using \$342,470 of bond proceeds from 2019 Series D to purchase securities that were placed in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the bonds. As a result, the bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the financial statements. This refunding decreases total debt service payments by approximately \$77,712 resulting in an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$50,847. The refunded bonds have been fully extinguished.

In October 2019, the Authority issued \$99,505 of tax-exempt 2019 Series C variable rate multimodal subordinate lien revenue bonds, maturing in 2055 to fund the Authority's capital improvement program. Net proceeds from the bond issuance totaled approximately \$100,617 including \$617 of underwriter's discount and cost of issuance. Initially, the 2019 Series C bonds will bear interest at a soft tender long term rate. Upon expiration of the initial interest period, the bonds may be converted into a daily, weekly, index, short term, or fixed rate period, or a subsequent long term rate period.

In September 2016, the Authority issued \$25,000 of tax-exempt public utility subordinate lien revenue bonds, 2016 Series B (Environmental Impact Bonds) (the "2016 Series B Bonds"). The 2016 Series B Bonds are multimodal variable rate bonds, initially issued bearing a 3.43% fixed rate through the mandatory tender date, April 1, 2021. The net proceeds (after payment of \$472 of issuance expenses) of \$24,528 of the 2016 Series B Bonds will be used for construction of green infrastructure (GI) in Rock Creek Project A (RC-A). The GI practices are designed to mimic natural processes to absorb and slow surges of stormwater during periods of heavy rainfall, reducing the incidence and volume of combined sewer overflows (CSOs) that pollute the District's waterways.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

## September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

### (11) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

The 2016 Series B Bonds were designated as Environmental Impact Bonds and, as such, included provisions for the possibility of an Outcome Payment by the Authority to the Original Purchasers of the 2016 Series B Bonds of \$3,300 in the event of a runoff reduction greater than 41.3%, and for the possibility of a Risk Share Payment by the Original Purchasers to the Authority of \$3,300 in the event of a runoff reduction less than 18.6%. Runoff reduction means the percentage reduction of storm water runoff in RC-A per impervious acre treated to manage the volume of runoff produced by 1.2 inches of rain as compared to the existing conditions runoff in RC-A as defined in the Private Placement Agreement between the Authority and Original Purchasers. Post-construction monitoring found the green infrastructure reduced stormwater runoff by nearly 20 percent from previous levels. This fell within the 'as expected' outcome range established by the EIB and means no outcome payment was due to the investors and no risk share or underperformance penalty was due from the investors.

In February 2016, the Authority issued subordinate lien revenue refunding bonds 2016 Series A for \$389,110. The proceeds from these bonds were used to advance refund \$67,295 of the remaining portion of subordinated lien revenue bonds 2007 Series A, \$141,555 of subordinate lien revenue bonds 2008 Series A, \$144,810 of senior lien revenue bonds 2009 Series A and current refund the remaining portion of \$48,285 of subordinated lien revenue bonds 2007 Series A. The proceeds from 2016 Series A were used to purchase securities that were placed in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded 2007 Series A, 2008 Series A and 2009 Series A bonds. As a result, the bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for these bonds has been removed from the financial statements. The interest rates on the refunded bonds ranges from 3.0% to 6.0%. The cash flow required to make principal and interest payments on the refunding bonds is approximately \$78,672 less than the debt service requirements of the refunded bonds. The economic gain (the difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) obtained from the advance refunding is \$56,831.

In October 2015, the Authority issued subordinate lien revenue bonds with a face value of \$350,000. The bonds were structured in two Series: 2015 Series A (Green Bonds) consisted of \$100,000 with interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.0% maturing in 2046; 2015 Series B consisting of \$250,000 with interest rates ranging from 5.0% to 5.25% maturing in 2045. Gross proceeds from the two series of 2015 Bonds totaled \$406,587, including \$56,587 of the original issue premium. Approximately \$115,869 of 2015 series A (Green Bonds) was used to fund a portion of the costs of the Authority's DC Clean Rivers Project; \$226,584 of the 2015 series B was used to fund various capital improvements to the system; \$62,000 of 2015 series B was used to pay principal of and interest on all or a portion of the Authority's outstanding commercial paper notes, Series B (the "Series 2015 B CP Notes), and \$2,134 was used to pay the underwriter's discount and cost of issuance.

In November 2014, the Authority issued subordinate lien revenue refunding bonds 2014 Series C for \$377,700. The proceeds from these bonds were used to advance refund \$103,135 of subordinated lien revenue bonds 2007 Series A, \$93,560 of subordinate lien revenue bonds 2008 Series A, and \$128,835 of senior lien revenue bonds 2009 Series A; and to current refund \$52,690 of subordinate lien multimodal revenue bonds 2012 Subseries B-1.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

## September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

### (11) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

The proceeds from 2014 Series C were used to purchase securities that were placed in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded 2007 Series A, 2008 Series A and 2009 Series A bonds. As a result, the bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for these bonds has been removed from the financial statements. The interest rates on the refunded bonds ranges from 2.26% to 6.0%. The cash flow required to make principal and interest payments on the refunding bonds is approximately \$50,356 less than the debt service requirements of the refunded bonds. The economic gain (the difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) obtained from the advance refunding is \$35,266.

In July 2014, the Authority issued \$100,000 of tax-exempt 2014 Series B variable rate multimodal subordinate lien revenue bonds, maturing in 2050 to fund the Authority's capital improvement program. Net proceeds from the bond issuance totaled approximately \$99,500 including \$500 of underwriter's discount and cost of issuance. Initially, the 2014 Series B bonds will bear interest in a weekly rate period but may be converted to daily, index, short term, long term or fixed rate. Funds for the purchase of tendered bonds that are not remarketed will be provided initially by TD Bank, N.A. for a period of three years pursuant to a Standby Bond Purchase Agreement dated July 23, 2014.

In July 2013, the Authority issued \$300,000 of subordinate lien public utility revenue bonds with interest rates ranging from 4.75% to 5.0%, maturing in 2049 to fund the Authority's capital improvement program. Gross proceeds from the 2013 Series A bonds totaled \$298,921, including \$1,014 of original issue premium and \$2,093 of underwriter's discount and cost of issuance. During fiscal year 2019, the Authority refunded \$300,000 of the series 2013 Series A bonds. Details of the refunding are discussed above. As of September 30, 2020, the bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability for these bonds has been removed from the financial statements.

In March 2012, the Authority issued subordinate lien revenue bonds with a face value of \$440,645. The bonds were structured in three Series: 2012 Series A consisted of \$177,430 with interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.0% maturing in 2038; 2012 Series B consisting of \$100,000 with interest rate at 2.26% maturing in 2044; and 2012 Series C consisting of \$163,215 with interest rates ranging from 4.0% to 5.0% maturing in 2034. Gross proceeds from the three series of 2012 Bonds totaled \$493,934, including \$53,289 of the original issue premium.

Approximately \$302,413 was used to fund various capital projects; \$188,688 was used to advancerefund series 2003 Series bonds, and \$2,833 was used to pay the underwriter's discount and cost of issuance. During fiscal years 2016 and 2015, the Authority current refunded \$47,310 and advance refunded \$52,690 of the series 2012 Series B-2 and 2012 Series B-1 bonds respectively. Details of the current and advance refunding are discussed above.

During fiscal year 2022, the Authority complete refunded \$163,215 of the series 2012 Series C bonds and partially refunded \$142,665 of the series 2012 Series A bonds. Details of the refunding are discussed above. As of September 30, 2022, 2012 Series C bonds are fully extinguished, and the liability has been removed from the financial statements and the 2012 Series A bonds are partially extinguished and the liability is partially removed from the financial statements.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

## September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

### (11) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

In October 2010, the Authority issued the 2010 Series A public utility subordinate lien revenue bonds, 2010 Series A under the Federal Government's Build America Bonds program. Under this program, the Federal government provides the Authority a federal subsidy in the amount of 35% of the interest paid on the bonds which reduces the Authority's effective interest costs to approximately 3.6%. The \$300,000 par amount consisted of \$18,550 in serial bonds maturing in 2033 and gross interest rates ranging from 4.1% to 4.6%, \$30,950 in term bonds maturing in 2028 and a gross interest rate of 5.4%, and \$250,500 in index term bonds maturing in 2045 and a gross interest rate of 5.5%. Approximately \$214,640 was issued to fund costs of certain capital improvements, including \$2,420 for the cost of issuance and underwriter's discount. In addition, approximately \$75,000 was issued to fund the Authority's Digester Project and \$10,360 for capitalized interest.

The interest subsidy received by the Authority for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 amounted to \$2,596 and \$5,259, respectively. In fiscal year 2023, the Authority received \$2,615 less than expected due to budget sequester impacts experienced by the Federal government.

Notes payable to the Federal government for the Jennings Randolph Reservoir are considered subordinate debt under the Master Indenture and contain no pledge of property, sinking fund provisions, or restrictive covenants. The proceeds of the notes were used to make improvements to the Jennings Randolph Reservoir for back-up and peak-day water supply.

### (c) Bond Covenants

The Master Indenture sets forth the establishment of accounts, the application of revenues, and certain other covenants to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the water and wastewater system and payment of debt service. Management believes the Authority was in compliance with all bond covenants as of and for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022. The primary requirements of the Master Indenture are summarized below:

Rate Covenant — The Authority has covenanted to establish and maintain rates and charges to produce revenues sufficient to pay operating expenses and annual debt service on senior and subordinate debt, to fund certain required reserves, to fund any payment in lieu of taxes, and to produce net revenues sufficient at least equal to the sum of: (1) 120% of annual debt service on senior debt and (2) 100% of annual debt service on subordinate debt. Net revenues are defined generally as all Authority revenues (excluding capital contributions from wholesale customers, Federal grants, or any proceeds derived from the sale of capital assets), less operating and maintenance expenses (excluding any payment in lieu of taxes, depreciation and amortization charges and certain extraordinary, nonrecurring expenses).

Debt Service Reserve Fund — The Authority has established debt service reserve accounts for certain series of bonds, which are only to be used to pay debt service in the event of insufficient funds. The 1998 Series bonds debt service reserve account balance as of September 30, 2023 and 2022 was \$13,838 and \$15,218, respectively, and is required to be maintained at 125% of current and future average annual 1998 Series debt service.

### Notes to the Financial Statements

### September 30, 2023 and 2022

#### (In thousands)

### (11) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

*Operating Reserve Fund* — The Master Indenture creates an Operating Reserve Fund in which the Authority must maintain a balance equal to at least 60 days of operating and maintenance expenses of the prior year. Moneys in the Operating Reserve Fund shall be used to pay, to the extent necessary, operating expenses of the Authority. In addition, to the extent that moneys on deposit in the Bond Fund are insufficient to make the required interest and principal payments, moneys in the Operating Reserve Fund shall be used prior to any withdrawal from the Debt Service Reserve Fund to satisfy any such deficiencies. The Board has adopted a policy of funding operating reserves to a level of \$125,500 which is in excess of that required by the Master Indenture.

*Events of default with finance related consequences* — If the Trustee is required to draw moneys from the Debt Service Reserve Fund to pay principal or interest on the Bonds and the Authority fails to begin replenishing the Debt Service Fund within 60 days, the Trustee shall send a notice of default to Holders of Senior Debt that have related Debt Service Reserve Accounts notifying them of the Authority's failure to replenish such draws.

*Termination of Proceedings* — Where default proceedings have been discontinued or abandoned for any reason or shall have been determined adversely to the trustee, the Authority and the Trustee shall be restored to their former positions and rights under the terms of the Master Indenture, and all rights, remedies and power of the Trustee shall continue as if no such proceedings had taken place.

*Acceleration* — Where the Trustee declares by written notice to the Authority, that the entire unpaid principal of the Bonds due and payable, the Authority shall forthwith pay to the holders of the Bonds the entire unpaid principal of, premium, if any, and accrued interest on the Bonds, but only from Net Revenues and other moneys specifically pledged for payments of Bondholders under the terms of the Master Indenture.

### Notes to the Financial Statements

### September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

### (11) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

### (d) Debt Service to Maturity

The future debt-service obligations at September 30, 2023 are as follows:

Fiscal year	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	75,636	146,166	221,802
2025	173,942	143,199	317,141
2026	84,478	139,564	224,042
2027 - 2031	570,457	635,219	1,205,676
2032 - 2036	573,203	531,720	1,104,923
2037 - 2041	673,790	399,825	1,073,615
2042 - 2046	749,916	248,008	997,924
2047 - 2051	407,849	131,124	538,973
2052 - 2056	49,487	87,174	136,661
2057 - 2061	9,209	84,681	93,890
2062 - 2066	_	84,245	84,245
2067 - 2071	_	84,245	84,245
2072 - 2076	—	84,245	84,245
2077 - 2081	—	84,245	84,245
2082 - 2086	—	84,245	84,245
2087 - 2071	—	84,245	84,245
2092 - 2096	—	84,245	84,245
2097 - 2101	_	84,245	84,245
2102 - 2106	28,069	82,894	110,963
2107 - 2111	161,963	54,831	216,794
2112 - 2116	159,968	12,004	171,972
	\$ 3,717,967	\$3,370,369	\$7,088,336

### Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

### (11) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

### (e) Outstanding Debt Defeased

The Authority defeased certain revenue bonds in current and prior years by placing cash or the proceeds of new revenue bonds in irrevocable trusts to provide for all future debt service payments on the defeased bonds. Accordingly, the Trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not reflected in the Authority's financial statements. At September 30, 2023 and 2022, the following outstanding revenue bonds are considered defeased:

	Principal C	Outstanding
Bond issue	2023	2022
2013 Public Utility Revenue Bonds: interest at 4.75% to 5.0%, maturing in 2049	\$300,000	\$300,000
Total Principal Outstanding	\$300,000	\$300,000

#### (f) WIFIA Loan Agreement

On March 12, 2021 DC Water entered into a WIFIA Loan Agreement with the United States Environmental Protection Agency for an amount up to \$156,367. The WIFIA Loan is expected to provide partial funding for infrastructure repair, rehabilitation, and replacement projects within the District of Columbia. Payment of the WIFIA Loan will be secured by a senior lien pledge of net revenues, with final maturity on October 1, 2060. On September 17, 2021 DC Water and EPA re-executed the WIFIA Loan Agreement to lower the fixed interest rate to 1.87%, with all other terms remaining unchanged.

DC Water has submitted requests for loan disbursements and there is outstanding balance of \$52,599 loan principal as of September 30, 2023.

### Notes to the Financial Statements

### September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

### (12) Commitments and Contingencies – Other Liabilities

A schedule of other liabilities as of September 30, 2023 and 2022 is shown below:

Description	 2023	 2022
Risk management contingency	\$ 4,653	\$ 6,742
Rolling owner controlled insurance program	4,728	6,408
Litigation contingency	1,765	1,766
Contractual obligations	1,259	1,258
Retirement health savings plan	 8,397	 6,406
Total other liabilities	20,802	22,580
Less: current portion	 10,436	 10,407
Noncurrent portion	\$ 10,366	\$ 12,173

The current portion of other liabilities represents management's estimate of the amounts that will be paid in next fiscal year.

#### (a) Risk Management

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. Effective April 7, 1998, the Authority purchased certain commercial insurance coverage. Prior to that date, the Authority was either self-insured or covered under District self-insurance programs.

For each of the three most recent years, settlement of claims has not exceeded insurance coverage. Additionally, there has not been any significant changes in insurance coverage in comparison to coverage in the prior year.

The Authority has purchased \$1,000,000 property coverage (Property Policy) to protect its owned or leased facilities, buildings and contents. Except for catastrophic on-site protection provided on the Property Policy, the Authority self-insures its fleet of vehicles. The deductible for each claim for buildings and contents is \$1,000 per occurrence. A lower deductible of \$10 per occurrence applies to scheduled watercraft and mobile equipment.

The Authority has purchased liability insurance coverage to protect it from claims alleging damages and injuries caused by automobile accidents, damaged utilities, construction, cyber and other activities. Limits of \$100,000 have been secured in excess of a self-insured retention of \$1,000 for each occurrence. Public Officials' liability insurance has been secured with limits of \$20,000 in excess of a deductible of \$250 per claim. Additional insurance includes professional liability, which provides protection for errors or omissions arising from engineering, consulting or testing services provided to third parties for a fee. Crime & Fidelity/Employee insurance provides dishonesty coverage and miscellaneous crime coverages. Fiduciary liability provides protection for wrongful acts that are actually or allegedly caused by trustees and employees of the DC Water sponsored Employee Benefit Plans.

### Notes to the Financial Statements

### September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

### (12) Commitments and Contingencies – Other Liabilities (Continued)

The Authority self-insures the first \$1,000 per occurrence of workers' compensation claims costs. To mitigate the potential self-insured costs of medical expenses, rehabilitation, and lost wages, the Authority purchased an Excess Workers' Compensation Policy with unlimited coverage. The Authority contracts with a third-party administrator to support the workers' compensation claims management program.

Liabilities are recognized when it is probable that losses have occurred, and the amounts of the losses can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported to date and include a provision for allocated and unallocated claim adjustment expenses.

Because actual claims liabilities depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in governing laws and standards, and court awards, the process used in computing claims liabilities is reevaluated periodically to take into consideration the history, frequency and severity of recent claims and other economic and social factors.

These liabilities are computed using a combination of actual claims experience and statistically estimated amounts. The Authority has not discounted these estimated liabilities to present value.

Changes in the Authority's estimated risk management liabilities related to workers' compensation and general liability claims during the years ended September 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

Description		2023		2022		2021
Delence beginning of year	¢	6 740	¢	10 200	¢	10.069
Balance, beginning of year	Ф	6,742	Ф	10,288	\$	12,068
Current year claims and changes in estimates		1,201		602		374
Claim payments		(3,289)		(4,148)		(2,154)
Balance, end of year	\$	4,654	\$	6,742	\$	10,288

#### (b) Rolling Owner Controlled Insurance Program

The Authority procures insurance for most of its construction contractors through the Authority's Rolling Owner Controlled Insurance Program (ROCIP). Construction contractors who do not participate in the ROCIP are required to procure insurance on their own. Coverage for participating construction contractors includes general liability, umbrella, pollution liability, builder's risk and workers' compensation insurance. Both general liability and workers' compensation have a \$500 per occurrence deductible. There is also \$100,000- \$200,000 excess general liability coverage in place. The workers' compensation loss coverage is statutory, and unlimited above the retention. For each of the three most recent years, settlement of claims has not exceeded insurance coverage. Additionally, there has not been a significant reduction in insurance coverage from coverage in the prior year.

Liabilities for the self-insured exposure for workers' compensation claims and general liability claims under the ROCIP are recognized when it is probable that losses have occurred, and the amounts of the losses can be reasonably estimated.

### Notes to the Financial Statements

### September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

### (12) Commitments and Contingencies – Other Liabilities (Continued)

Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported to date and include a provision for allocated and unallocated claim adjustment expenses. Because actual claims liabilities depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in governing laws and standards, and court awards, the process used in computing claims liabilities is reevaluated periodically to take into consideration the history, frequency and severity of recent claims and other economic and social factors.

These liabilities are computed using a combination of actual claims experience and statistically estimated amounts. The Authority has not discounted these estimated liabilities to present value.

Changes in the Authority's estimated ROCIP liabilities related to workers' compensation and general liability claims during the years ended September 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

Description	 2023	 2022	 2021
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 6,409	\$ 5,497	\$ 4,455
Current year increase (decrease) in ROCIP liability	1,686	5,430	11,031
ROCIP administration and claim payments	 (3,366)	 (4,519)	(9,989)
Balance, end of year	\$ 4,729	\$ 6,408	\$ 5,497

#### (c) Litigation

The Authority is a party in various administrative proceedings, legal actions and claims brought by or against it in the normal course of operations by employees, contractors, and other parties. The following table reflects the changes in the Authority's estimated liabilities for litigation contingencies where the risk of loss is probable during the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022:

Description	 2023	 2022
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,766	\$ 428
Current year claims and changes in estimates	2,307	1,654
Claim payments	 (2,308)	 (316)
Balance, end of year	\$ 1,765	\$ 1,766

Although the ultimate outcome of these legal proceedings are unknown, in the opinion of the Authority's management and legal counsel, the ultimate resolution of these actions and claims will not materially affect the financial position, results of operations, or cash flows of the Authority.

#### (d) Federal Grants

The Authority's federal capital grants are subject to financial and compliance audits by the federal grantors or their representatives. The Authority's management does not expect that the results of these audits will have a material adverse effect on the accompanying financial statements.

### Notes to the Financial Statements

### September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

#### (12) Commitments and Contingencies – Other Liabilities (Continued)

#### (e) Construction and Other Significant Commitments

The Authority's contractual commitments are primarily associated with the long-term capital improvement program. Outstanding contractual commitments related to the capital improvement program as of September 30, 2023 and 2022 were \$274,034 and \$256,795, respectively. Outstanding construction commitments are not recorded in the financial statements until goods and services have been received by the Authority in accordance with the terms of the related contracts.

### (f) Lease Commitments

The Authority conducts a portion of its operations from leased facilities. Most of the leases contain renewal options. All of the leases for equipment and facilities are operating leases, and the rental payments under these leases are charged to operations as incurred.

The Authority's rental expense for the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 were as follows:

Description	 2023	2022
Facilities leases	\$ 699	\$ 170
Automobile equipment leases	239	179
Machinery leases	 801	702
Total	\$ 1,739	\$ 1,051

### (g) SBITA

Total SBITA payable as of September 30, 2023 and 2022 were \$24,362 and \$28,919, respectively. Of these amounts, current SBITA payables included in accounts payable and accrued expenses on the Statement of Net Position as of September 30, 2023 and 2022 were \$5,348 and \$5,976 respectively.

DC Water uses an individual discount rate for each SBITA asset based upon the associated AAA taxexempt interest rate for a borrowing of the same average life. This approximates the rate at which DC Water could achieve on a similar financing in the public markets.

DC Water has 16 and 15 capitalizable contracts for the years ended September 30, 2023, and 2022 respectively. The range of the lengths of the agreements are from 3 to 13 years, including extension periods. These include 3 Billing Systems, 4 ERP Systems, and 9 Management Application Systems.

**Notes to the Financial Statements** 

# September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

Future SBITA commitments as of September 30, 2023 are as follows:

			Liability
			Deduction
		Interest	and Accrued
Fiscal Year	Payments	Expense	Interest
2024	5,924	586	5,337
2025	5,706	441	5,265
2026	5,176	298	4,878
2027	3,258	213	3,045
2028	3,227	132	3,094
2029-2034	3,145	76	3,069
	26,434	1,746	24,688

### Notes to the Financial Statements

### September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

#### (13) Related Party and Similar Transactions

#### (a) Water and Wastewater User Charges

The enabling legislation, described in Note 1, established that the District would pay for water and wastewater services. The Authority recorded revenues of \$36,731 and \$36,657 from the District government \$17,007 and \$14,750 from the District of Columbia Housing Authority ("DCHA") for fiscal years 2023 and 2022, respectively. Both the District government and DCHA revenues are included in water and wastewater user charges in the accompanying statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

#### (b) PILOT and ROW Fees

On October 2, 2014, DC Water entered into a Right-of-Way memorandum of understanding (ROW MOU) establishing an annual payment of \$5,100 to the District in fiscal years 2015 through 2024. DC Water will make the payment in four equal quarterly installments of \$1,275 due on the 15th of November, February, May and August of each year.

On December 15, 2014, DC Water entered into a Payment In Lieu of Taxes memorandum of understanding (PILOT MOU) establishing a fiscal year 2015 PILOT payment of \$15,337 to the District for services provided in fiscal year 2015. In fiscal years 2016 through 2024, DC Water will increase the PILOT payment by 2.0% per annum based upon the amount of the prior fiscal year's annual PILOT payment. In addition, the MOU stipulates that the Authority is entitled to offset this payment for services rendered to the District under our fire protection program.

The Authority recorded an expense of \$17,970 and 17,618 for payments-in-lieu-of-taxes (PILOT) to the District for services such as road repairs, fire protection, police protection, and other services for each of the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022.

The Authority also recorded an expense of \$5,100 for the District's right-of-way (ROW) fee, respectively charged to all area utilities for infrastructure occupancy in public streets, for each of the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022. As of September 30, 2023 there was no outstanding balance due to the District related to these fees.

### Notes to the Financial Statements

### September 30, 2023 and 2022

#### (In thousands)

#### (13) Related Party and Similar Transactions (Continued)

#### (c) Due from District Government (Net)

The amounts due from the District government as of September 30, 2023 and 2022 were \$15,344 and \$21,010 respectively. Such amounts were comprised of the following at September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively:

Description	 2023	2022
Northeast Boundary Neighborhood Protection Project	\$11,716	\$17,574
Storm Water Fees (13d)	(475)	(475)
Other miscellaneous items	 4,103	3,720
Total due from District government	\$ 15,344	\$20,819
Less: current portion	 9,486	9,103
Noncurrent portion	\$ 5,858	11,716

On September 11, 2014, the District and the Authority entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) whereby the District agreed to fund up to \$58,579 of costs incurred by the Authority on the Northeast Boundary Neighborhood Protection Project. Amounts due from the District as of September 30, 2023 and 2022 under this agreement amounted to \$5,858 and \$11,716 respectively. Amendment No. 1 of the MOU dated September 1, 2015, calls for ten (10) equal installment payments of \$5,858. The parties agreed that each installment payment is due on January 15th of each year until the costs are paid in full.

#### (d) Storm Water Fee Billings and Collections

The District of Columbia Council created the Storm Water Compliance Amendment Act of 2000 which established the Authority as the Storm Water Administrator and a fund was established. The administration of the fund was transferred to the District Department of the Environment ("DDOE") in 2007. The Authority continues to bill and collect storm water fees as a separate item and transfers the funds to the DDOE quarterly.

During the years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022, the activity associated with the Authority providing this service to the District was as follows:

Description	 2023	2022
Due from (to) the District-beginning of year	\$ (475)	\$ (783)
Collections on behalf of the District	(13,580)	(13,224)
Remittances to the District	13,148	13,560
Expenses incurred by the Authority	1,026	1,617
Expenses reimbursed by the District	 (1,038)	(1,645)
Due (to) from the District-end of year	\$ (919)	(475)

### Notes to the Financial Statements

### September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

### (13) Related Party and Similar Transactions (Continued)

Billings and collections associated with the District's Storm Water fees are not reflected in the Authority's financial statements as these are not billings and collections of the Authority. However, reimbursable expenses incurred and the related revenues from the District to cover such expenses are reflected in the accompanying statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

The due (to) from the District has been reported in Due from District Government on the statement of net position as of September 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

#### (e) Fleet and Sewer Service Relocation Funding Agreement

On January 4, 2018, the District and the Authority entered into a Relocation Funding Agreement whereby the District has agreed to fund up to \$29,681 of costs associated with the Authority's relocation of its Fleet Maintenance and Sewer Service operations, which was scheduled to be completed in phases starting in February 2018 through September 2021. However, due to soil contamination on the area; the relocation was delayed until August 2022. As of September 30, 2023, the District has disbursed \$27,842 to DC Water pursuant to this agreement and the Authority has incurred \$27,842 (net of interest earned) in eligible costs to date that are included in capital contributions on the statement of changes in net position. There is no unearned revenue balance on the statement of net position as of September 30, 2023.

#### (14) Employee Benefits

#### (a) Federal Benefit Plans

Certain DC Water employees who were previously employed by the District of Columbia government prior to October 1, 1987, are eligible to continue to participate in certain federal benefit plans administered by the federal government's Office of Personnel Management ("OPM"). The plans provide retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of- living adjustments, and death benefits to plan participants and beneficiaries. In fiscal years 2023 and 2022, there were 42 and 56 DC Water employees covered by these plans, respectively.

The OPM issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information, which may be obtained at www.opm.gov.

Employees and the Authority each contribute 7% of the employees' salaries to OPM. The contribution requirements of the plan members are established by OPM. During fiscal years 2023, 2022, and 2021, the Authority's contributions to the plans were \$342, \$395 and \$442, respectively. These amounts were 100% of the required contributions under the plans for each of the fiscal years presented.

DC Water is only responsible for funding the employer contributions for participating employees while employed by the Authority. DC Water is not responsible for any unfunded liability for this plan. Under current law, this liability will be paid off eventually through the series of 30-year amortizations payments from the general fund of the U.S. Treasury to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

### Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2023 and 2022

#### (In thousands)

#### (14) Employee Benefits (Continued)

#### (b) Defined Contribution Plans

*Defined Contribution Plan* - Employees who were hired after September 30, 1987, participate in the U.S. Social Security system and a defined contribution plan administered by the Authority. The District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority Defined Contribution Plan is a qualified trust under Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a).

The Authority established a retirement plan committee that oversees the 401(a) and 457(b) retirement plans. The committee meets on a semiannual basis to make decisions regarding the plan. Pursuant to the 401(a) plan, employees not reaching the 100% vesting period of three years of service will forfeit amounts related to Basic, Matching, and Discretionary Contributions and may be used to pay for plan expenses or reduce future Authority contributions. There are no amounts of forfeitures reflected in the pension expense reported in fiscal years 2023, 2022, and 2021.

As Plan Administrator, the Authority maintains the plans' records, determines issues related to eligibility as they relate to participation and benefits, interprets the plans, communicates with participants and their beneficiaries and responsible for the plans' operations. Fidelity Investments is the Plan Trustee.

*Defined Contribution Plan* - During fiscal years 2023, 2022 and 2021, the Authority's contribution was 7% of base pay up to the social security wage base, plus 5% of base pay in excess of the social security wage base for each eligible employee. Employees do not contribute to the plan.

*457(b) Plan* - Starting in January 2000, employees who were hired after September 30, 1987, participate in the U.S. Social Security system and a 457(b) Deferred Compensation plan administered by the Authority. The District of Columbia Water and Sewer Defined Contribution Plan is a qualified trust under Internal Revenue Code Section 401.

The Authority makes a matching contribution of 100% of the amount that the employee defers to the 457(b) Deferred Compensation Plan; up to a maximum contribution of 5% of base pay for eligible employees. There is no waiting period before an employee can elect to become a participant of this plan and employees are always 100% vested in their contributions.

The Authority's matching contribution is vested after three years of service. During fiscal years 2023, 2022, and 2021, the Authority's contributions to both defined contribution plans were \$12,197 \$11,273; and \$10,740, respectively. The amount of the Authority's outstanding liability at the end of fiscal years 2023, 2022, and 2021 were \$1,168, \$1,769; and \$1,426, respectively.

#### (c) Post-Employment Insurance Plans

The Authority does not provide post-employment health and life insurance benefits to any employees hired after September 30, 1987. The federal government provides healthcare and life insurance benefits to certain retired employees under the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Program and the Federal Employee's Group Life Insurance Program at no cost to the Authority.

### Notes to the Financial Statements

### September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

### (14) Employee Benefits (Continued)

#### (d) Retirement Health Savings Plan

In fiscal year 2007, the Authority implemented a Retirement Health Savings Plan for non-union employees hired after September 30, 1987. The Plan allows eligible employees to receive a benefit for their unused sick leave upon separation of service. Funds are transferred to a third party (Maritain) to pay for post-employment medical expenses at the termination of employment.

#### (15) Blended Component Unit Condensed Financial Statements

The following are the condensed financial statements of Blue Drop, LLC as of and for the year ended September 30, 2023 and 2022. As required, all intra-entity activities between Blue Drop and the Authority have been eliminated in the consolidation of Blue Drop, LLC's financial statements with those of the Authority. Such intra-entity activities were comprised of: \$1,358 and \$1,512 of support provided by DC Water to Blue Drop for fiscal years 2023 and 2022 as noted in the following table.

Description	2023	2022
DC Water support - land application	\$718	\$ 715
Marketing fees	625	712
Donated office space	14	27
Donated employee time	2	57
Total	\$1,358	\$ 1,512

During fiscal years ended September 30, 2023 and 2022 intra-entity receivables and payables were \$0 and \$0 and \$0, respectively.

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

### (15) Blended Component Unit Condensed Financial Statements (Continued)

Condensed Statement of Net Position - Blended Component Unit - Blue Drop, LLC as of September 30, 2023 and 2022:

\$ 11,901 247 12,148	\$ 8,634 102 8,736
247	102
12,148	8,736
276	273
49	75
325	348
\$ 11 823	\$ 8.388

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### September 30, 2023 and 2022

### (In thousands)

### (15) Blended Component Unit Condensed Financial Statements (Continued)

Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position - Blended Component Unit - Blue Drop, LLC for the year ended September 30, 2023 and 2022:

	2023	2022
DC Water support-Land application	\$718	\$ 715
Product and IP Revenue	3,453	4,319
Marketing fees, DC Water	625	712
In-kind contributions	15	85
Interest Income	169	4
Event Rental	443	332
Other	6	6
Bloom revenue, net of cost of goods sold	217	(15)
Total revenues	5,646	6,157
Personnel services	877	867
Contractual services	1,222	1,137
Supplies	135	104
Utilities and rent	16	30
Depreciation	34	9
Bad debt	29	10
Total operating expenses	2,313	2,157
Change in net position	3,333	4,000
Net position, beginning of year	8,490	4,490
Net position, end of year	\$ 11,823	\$ 8,490

Condensed Statement of Cash Flows - Blended Component Unit - Blue Drop, LLC for the year ended September 30, 2023 and 2022:

	2023	2022
Net cash provided by operating activites	\$ 3,612	\$ 3,889
Net cash used in investing activites	797	(1,067)
Increase in cash	4,408	2,823
Cash at beginning of year	4,994	2,171
Cash at end of year	\$ 9,402	\$ 4,994

### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

### September 30, 2023 and 2022

#### (In thousands)

#### (16) Fiscal Year 2022 Restatement

Paragraph 63 of GASB Statement No. 96 requires that changes adopted to conform to the provisions of this Statement be applied retroactively by restating financial statements, if practicable, for all prior periods presented. To comply with GASB Statement No. 96, fiscal year 2022 ending balances were restated resulting in \$0.53 million increase in net position as of September 30, 2022. Details of Restated Statement of Net Position and Restated Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position are presented below:

	Restated Statement of Net Position									
Description	As previously Reported	Restated as of September 30, 2022	2022 Restated							
Capital assets in-service Accumulated Depreciation	\$     7,828,927 (2,187,158)	\$	\$7,880,132 (2,209,782)							
Accounts payable and accrued expenses Long-term SBITA payable Accrued interest	134,207 - 75,707	5,976 22,841 289	140,183 22,841 75,996							
Unrestricted Net Position	\$ 316,741	\$ (525)	\$ 316,216							

	Restated Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position									
Description		previously Reported		ated as of ber 30,2022	2022 Restated					
Depreciation and amortization expense Interest expense and other non-operating expenses Contractual services expense Change in Net Position	\$	140,263 (162,176) 75,587 205,561	\$	6,111 (692) (6,279) (860)	\$ 146,375 (162,868) <u>69,308</u> 204,701					
Net Position Beginning of year Net Position, End Year	\$	2,661,269 2,866,830	\$	335 (525)	2,661,604 \$2,866,305					

#### (17) Subsequent Events

The Authority has evaluated events subsequent to September 30, 2023, through December 21, 2023, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. During this period, the Authority has determined there have not been any events that have occurred that would require adjustments to the financial statements.



Statistical Section (Unaudited)

# **Statistical Section (Unaudited)**

This section contains statistical tables that reflect financial trends information, revenue capacity information, debt capacity information, demographic and economic information, and operating information. These tables differ from the basic financial statements because they usually cover more than two fiscal years and may present non-accounting data.

The statistical section is divided into five sections as follows:

- 1. Financial Trends
- 2. Revenue Capacity
- 3. Debt Capacity
- 4. Demographic and Economic Information
- 5. Operating Information

# 1. Financial Trends

These schedules contain trend information to better understand how the Authority's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

### EXHIBIT 1 CHANGE IN NET POSITION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (\$000)

		2022								
	2023	Restated	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Operating revenues										
Residential, commercial and multi-family customers	562,351	522,057 \$	474,380 \$	459,572 \$	443,481 \$	425,492 \$	401,246 \$	382,552 \$	335,711 \$	295,209
Federal government	85,716	76,680	86,422	80,122	73,393	73,551	67,672	63,417	54,274	39,001
District government and DC Housing Authority	53,737	51,407	50,020	46,781	45,816	42,710	40,483	38,185	32,948	28,852
Charges for wholesale wastewater treatment	152,755	135,285	127,410	117,166	114,766	121,961	101,619	91,873	112,522	96,845
Other	44,204	46,781	32,325	33,187	27,691	20,788	32,149	19,762	14,460	13,917
Total Operating Revenues	898,763	832,210	770,557	736,828	705,147	684,502	643,169	595,789	549,915	473,824
Operating expenses										
Personnel services	156,336	149,655	142,352	135,005	141,040	142,342	132,124	124,239	115,233	108,467
Contractual services	81,150	69,308	73,227	74,064	75,818	74,627	72,611	74,086	66,241	68,172
Chemicals, supplies and small equipment	55,562	40,974	35,411	30,602	36,579	31,152	33,381	29,524	32,935	31,748
Utilities and rent	37,365	38,158	27,331	24,708	25,813	26,163	24,262	23,934	30,848	29,939
Depreciation and amortization	149,478	146,375	138,074	135,590	127,501	115,453	97,900	89,512	83,857	77,833
Water purchases	33,609	33,345	33,135	31,696	32,430	28,357	26,796	26,345	29,109	28,407
Payment in lieu of taxes and right of way fee	23,070	22,718	22,372	22,034	21,702	21,376	21,057	20,744	20,437	11,458
Total operating expenses	536,570	500,533	471,902	453,699	460,883	439,470	408,131	388,384	378,660	356,024
Operating income	362,193	331,677	298,655	283,129	244,264	245,032	235,038	207,405	171,255	117,800
Non-operating revenue (expenses)										
Interest income	20,878	4,458	2,760	8,846	9,307	5,866	3,740	2,629	1,316	977
Interest expense and other nonoperating expenses	(146,391)	(162,868)	(155,672)	(91,724)	(104,630)	(93,956)	(68,293)	(69,118)	(61,409)	(69,288)
Total non-operating (expenses)	(125,513)	(158,410)	(152,912)	(82,878)	(95,323)	(88,090)	(64,553)	(66,489)	(60,093)	(68,311)
Change in net position before capital contributions	236,680	173,267	145,743	200,251	148,941	156,942	170,485	140,916	111,162	49,489
Capital contributions	29,519	31,434	42,093	22,727	16,313	30,419	24,066	32,431	67,965	94,690
Change in net position	266, 199	204,701	187,836	222,978	165,254	187,361	194,551	173,347	179,127	144,179
Net position, beginning of year	2,866,305	2,661,604	2,473,433	2,250,455	2,085,201	1,897,840	1,703,289	1,529,942	1,350,815	1,206,636
Net position, end of year	\$ 3,132,504 \$	2,866,305 \$	2,661,269 \$	2,473,433 \$	2,250,455 \$	2,085,201 \$	1,897,840 \$	1,703,289 \$	1,529,942 \$	1,350,815

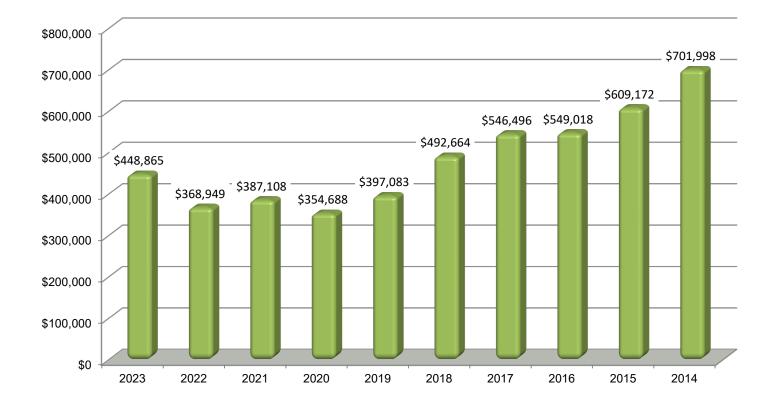
Source: FY 2014 - 2023 Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.

### EXHIBIT 2 SUMMARY OF NET POSITION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (\$000)

		2022								
	2023	Restated	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Net investments in capital assets	\$2,622,251	\$2,480,216	\$2,305,799	\$2,129,340	\$1,935,786	\$1,808,622	\$1,655,867	\$1,491,925	\$1,348,056	\$1,130,952
Restricted:										
Capital projects	7,958	7,287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt service	76,260	62,586	39,223	35,222	43,762	38,907	33,276	33,135	27,054	28,863
Unrestricted	426,035	316,216	316,247	308,871	270,907	237,672	208,697	178,229	154,832	191,000
Total net postion	\$3,132,504	\$2,866,305	\$2,661,269	\$2,473,433	\$2,250,455	\$2,085,201	\$1,897,840	\$1,703,289	\$1,529,942	\$1,350,815

Source: FY 2014 - 2023 Statements of Net Position





Note: These disbursements include DC Water's share of Washington Aqueduct's capital disbursements.

Source: FY 2014 – 2023 Statements of Cash Flows.

# 2. Revenue Capacity

These schedules contain information regarding the Authority's most significant revenue sources.

#### EXHIBIT 4 OPERATING REVENUES AND RATE INCREASES LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (\$000)

			2	2022								
	20	023	R	estated	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Operating Revenues												
Retail Customers												
Residential, Commercial and Multifamily	\$ 56	62,351	\$	522,057	\$ 474,380	\$459,572	\$443,481	\$425,492	\$401,246	\$382,552	\$335,711	\$295,209
Federal Government	8	85,716		76,680	86,422	80,122	73,393	73,551	67,672	63,417	54,274	39,001
DC Government	3	36,731		36,657	36,524	34,439	33,985	31,980	30,429	28,890	24,453	21,205
DC Housing Authority		17,007		14,750	13,496	12,342	11,831	10,730	10,054	9,295	8,495	7,647
Other Revenues	2	44,204		46,781	32,325	33,187	27,691	20,788	32,149	19,762	14,460	13,917
Total Retail Customers	\$ 74	46,008	\$ (	696,925	643,147	619,662	590,381	562,541	541,550	503,916	437,393	376,979
Wholesale Customers	1	152,755		135,285	127,410	117,166	114,766	121,961	101,619	91,873	112,522	96,845
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 89	98,763	\$ 8	832,210	\$ 770,557	\$736,828	\$705,147	\$684,502	\$643,169	\$595,789	\$549,915	\$473,824
Retail Rate Increases		9.50%		7.80%	9.90%	11.50%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	6.50%	7.50%	5.50%

Source: FY 2014 - 2023 Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018 <sup>(A)</sup>	2017	2016	2015	2014
Retail Accounts										
Residential	107,231	107,082	106,799	106,656	106,097	105,430	105,762	106,120	105,735	104,965
Commercial <sup>(B)</sup>	17,739	17,692	17,594	17,399	17,369	17,363	18,807	18,828	18,947	19,433
Governmental										
Federal <sup>(C)</sup>	458	461	463	457	459	459	560	558	550	542
District of Columbia	514	513	515	524	523	517	650	641	638	641
DC Housing Authority	1,059	1,058	1,062	1,077	1,124	1,130	1,457	1,462	1,446	1,452
Total Retail Accounts	127,001	126,806	126,433	126,113	125,572	124,899	127,236	127,609	127,316	127,033
DC Water	24	27	27	29	29	30	39	39	39	37
Washington Aqueduct	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Wholesale	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Total Number of Accounts	127,033	126,841	126,468	126,150	125,610	124,938	127,284	127,657	127,364	127,079

#### EXHIBIT 5 NUMBER AND TYPE OF CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

<sup>(A)</sup> DC Water began excluding inactive accounts in 2018 after converstion to new CIS.

<sup>(B)</sup> Included in commercial are: i) multi-family and (ii) exempt accounts from FY 2014 through FY 2020

<sup>(C)</sup> Exempt acconts are included in Federal starting in FY 2021

Source: D.C. Water Department of Customer Service

EXHIBIT 6
TEN LARGEST COMMERCIAL CUSTOMERS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Howard University	\$ 4,765,717	\$ 3,663,172	\$ 3,065,479 \$	3,710,923	\$ 3,898,131	\$ 3,879,664	\$ 3,957,007	\$ 3,823,023	\$ 3,237,999	\$ 2,662,949
George Washington University	3,809,717	3,456,763	2,285,071	3,268,007	2,998,442	2,522,689	2,477,970	2,338,974	2,763,055	2,609,611
Washington Hospital Center	3,379,146	3,188,277	2,728,267	2,455,804	2,078,916	2,003,551	1,624,588	1,991,344	1,830,586	1,671,855
Georgetown University	2,901,301	3,030,532	2,434,834	1,958,462	1,875,409	2,118,763	1,438,247	1,324,563	1,413,714	2,605,884
William C Smith & Co	2,874,585	3,149,593	2,767,263	2,496,772	2,441,968	2,078,614	2,226,722	2,455,990	2,076,534	2,277,833
Horning Brothers	2,271,422	2,235,641	2,276,290	2,076,006	1,697,812	-	-	1,335,613	-	1,347,287
Catholic University	1,751,633	1,570,521	-	-	1,174,396	-	-	-	-	-
Amtrak	1,686,500	-	-	-	1,924,967	1,046,179	983,224	1,019,570	1,028,989	984,336
Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority	1,567,382	-	-	-	-	1,280,248	1,068,877	1,008,250	923,394	807,803
Gallaudet University	1,449,858	1,491,808	1,278,783	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American University	-	-	2,904,844	987,647	1,005,881	1,004,977	750,235	1,001,742	1,078,412	1,125,050
Children's Hospital	-	1,621,805	1,451,942	1,279,259	-	831,854	-	-	-	-
Medstar-Georgetown Medical Center	-	1,329,146	1,166,894	1,031,263	-	850,673	807,540	-	-	-
Cafritz	-	-	-	1,092,288	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgetown University Hospital	-	-	-	-	1,010,696	-	808,884	920,681	720,247	955,353
Shoreham Hotel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,035,982	-
Total	\$ 26,457,261	\$ 24,737,257	\$ 22,359,669 \$	20,356,430	\$20,106,617	\$17,617,212	\$ 16,143,294	\$ 17,219,750	\$ 16,108,912	\$17,047,961
% of Total Operating Revenues	2.94%	2.97%	2.90%	2.76%	2.85%	2.57%	2.51%	2.89%	2.93%	3.60%

Source: DC Water Department of Customer Service

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
D.C. Housing Authority	\$15,094,266	\$12,574,996	\$11,345,071	\$9,921,080	\$9,203,222	\$5,176,951	\$7,492,820	\$6,999,037	\$6,922,176	\$6,308,902
U.S. General Services Administration	10,013,337	9,741,460	10,816,058	9,536,411	7,870,446	8,096,034	7,092,342	11,670,623	6,425,889	7,598,077
Federal Naval Research Lab	6,419,833	5,995,495	4,707,425	3,553,343	2,779,271	2,209,408	1,853,214	1,975,742	1,802,150	1,542,370
Bolling Air Force Base	7,286,112	5,703,529	12,567,892	4,798,312	4,279,384	4,187,710	3,115,393	2,602,439	2,509,536	1,928,617
Smithsonian Institution	5,527,940	4,802,274	4,146,701	6,138,774	4,967,305	4,683,524	3,635,763	2,768,661	3,219,324	2,810,786
U.S. Congress/Fed Legislative	5,570,008	4,659,746	3,391,970	6,157,111	5,447,393	5,061,870	4,597,331	3,223,507	6,524,863	4,019,627
D.C. Board of Education	3,756,702	4,116,350	3,876,997	2,908,559	1,866,303	1,569,405	2,497,561	2,228,498	2,166,846	2,391,393
Department Defense VA	3,848,500	3,567,662	4,018,325	4,003,435	2,834,531	2,082,125	-	-	4,020,624	3,275,936
Department of the Navy	2,497,750	3,388,084	-	1,894,810	1,951,907	1,732,073	1,662,225	1,708,908	-	-
National Park Service	4,621,394	3,287,476	2,839,593	2,707,685	2,342,203	3,298,927	4,621,035	3,656,234	2,233,857	1,363,657
D.C. Recreation and Parks	-	-	2,159,393	-	-	-	1,604,350	1,695,630	1,702,488	1,216,398
Total	\$64,635,841	\$57,837,072	\$59,869,426	\$51,619,519	\$43,541,966	\$38,098,027	\$38,172,034	\$38,529,279	\$37,527,753	\$32,455,763
% of Total Operating Revenues	7.19%	6.95%	7.19%	7.01%	6.17%	5.57%	5.93%	6.47%	6.82%	6.85%

### EXHIBIT 7 TEN LARGEST GOVERNMENT CUSTOMERS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Source: DC Water Department of Customer Service

			(c)				(g)	
		(b)	DISTRICT	(d)	(e)	(f)	IMPERVIOUS	
	(a)	WATER SYSTEM	PUBLIC SPACE	WATER	SEWER	COMBINED	SURFACE	AVERAGE
FISCAL	METERING	REPLACEMENT	OCCUPANCY	CONSUMPTION	CONSUMPTION	CONSUMPTION	AREA	MONTHLY
YEAR	FEE	FEE	FEE AND PILOT	RATE	RATE	RATE	CHARGE <sup>2</sup>	BILL 1
0014	0.00		0.70	0.04		0.00	44.05	00 77
2014	3.86	-	0.70	3.61	4.41	8.02	11.85	69.77
2015	3.86	-	0.63	3.88	4.74	8.62	16.75	77.96
2016	3.86	6.30	0.64	3.36	5.44	8.80	20.30	88.99
2017	3.86	6.30	0.65	3.52	5.71	9.23	22.24	93.66
2018	3.86	6.30	0.67	3.70	6.00	9.70	25.18	99.63
2019	3.86	6.30	0.68	3.17	7.75	10.92	23.00	96.03
2020	3.86	6.30	0.70	3.33	8.89	12.22	20.94	101.13
2021	4.96	6.30	0.73	3.75	9.77	13.52	19.52	108.02
2022	7.75	6.30	0.75	3.92 5	10.64	14.56	18.40	115.43
2023	7.75	6.30	0.78	4.62 3	11.26	15.88	18.14	122.49

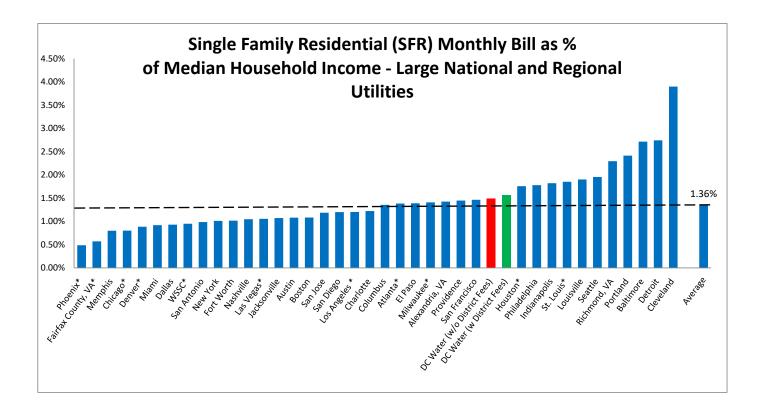
### EXHIBIT 8 RETAIL WATER AND SEWER RATES LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

<sup>1</sup> Average residential customer consumption is 6.2 Ccf per month for up to FY 2018 and 5.42 Ccf for FY 2019 and beyond. The average monthly bill is calculated as follows (a)+(b)+(g)+(((c)+(f)) x 5.42 Ccf) <sup>2</sup> Per Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU).

 $^{\rm 3}$  Weighted average water rate for residential customers.

Source: D.C. Water Department of Finance & Budget





- (1) This analysis is based on a single family residential monthly bill as a percentage of median household income for large national utilities based on rates in effect winter 2023.
- \* Cities that use property tax or other revenue sources to pay a part of the cost of water, wastewater or storm services. In those cities, the user charges will not reflect the full cost of water, wastewater or stormwater services.

Source: DC Water Department of Finance & Budget

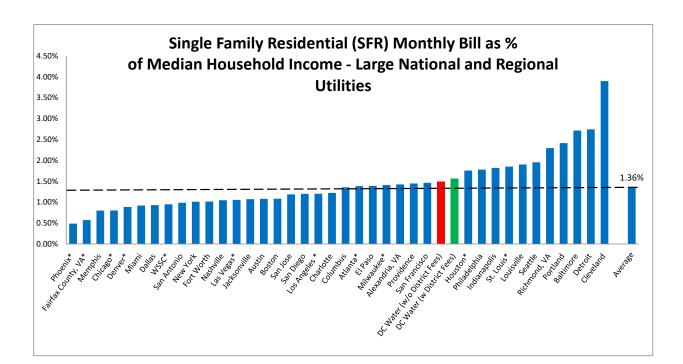


EXHIBIT 10 RESIDENTIAL WATER AND WASTEWATER BILL COMPARISONS TO LOCAL AND REGIONAL UTILITIES <sup>(1)</sup>

- (1) This analysis represents single family residential average monthly bill based on rates in effect winter 2023.
- \* Cities that use property tax or other revenue sources to pay a part of the cost of water, wastewater or storm services. In those cities, the user charges will not reflect the full cost of water, wastewater or stormwater services.

Source: DC Water Department of Finance & Budget

# 3. Debt Capacity

These schedules present information showing the Authority's current levels of outstanding debt and the Authority's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

#### EXHIBIT 11 OUTSTANDING DEBT AND DEBT RATIOS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS (\$000, EXCEPT PER CAPITA)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Senior Debt:										
2018 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000 \$	100,000 \$	100,000 \$	100,000 \$	100,000 \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	-
2018 Series B Public Utility Revenue Bonds	185,670	189,520	193,185	196,675	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	-
2017 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	-	-
2017 Series B Public Utility Revenue Bonds	180,735	185,290	189,630	193,760	196,955	200,000	200,000	-	-	-
2014 Public Utility Revenue Bonds	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
2009 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds	-	-	-	· -	-	4,225	8,040	11,535	159,520	291,145
1998 Public Utility Revenue Bonds	54,990	74,270	92,545	109,870	126,290	141,855	156,605	170,525	183,660	196,050
Total Senior Debt	971,395	999,080	1,025,360	1,050,305	1,073,245	1,096,080	814,645	532,060	693,180	837,195
Subordinate Debt:										
2022 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds	\$ 294,305	\$ 294,305 \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	-
2022 Series B Public Utility Revenue Bonds	79,585	79,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022 Series C-1 Public Utility Revenue Bonds	206,730	206,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022 Series C-2 Public Utility Revenue Bonds	4,418	4,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022 Series D Public Utility Revenue Bonds	148,925	148,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022 Series E Public Utility Revenue Bonds	96,350	96,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds	104,010	104,010	104,010	104,010	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019 Series B Public Utility Revenue Bonds	58,320	58,320	58,320	58,320	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019 Series C Public Utility Revenue Bonds	99,505	99,505	99,505	99,505	-	-	-	-	-	-
2019 Series D Public Utility Revenue Bonds	338,235	339,885	341,510	343,160	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds	377,575	377,575	377,575	377,575	389,110	389,110	389,110	389,110	-	-
2016 Series B Public Utility Revenue Bonds	-	-	· · ·	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25.000	-	-
2015 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds	74,000	81,640	95,420	97,420	99,420	100,000	100,000	100.000	-	-
2015 Series B Public Utility Revenue Bonds	173,090	173,090	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	-	-
2014 Series B-1 Public Utility Revenue Bonds	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
2014 Series B-2 Public Utility Revenue Bonds	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
2014 Series C Public Utility Revenue Bonds	242.755	256.880	363,730	376,580	377,110	377,110	377.110	377.110	377,700	-
2013 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds	-	-	-	-	300,000	300,000	300.000	300.000	300.000	300.000
2012 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds	-	5.325	137,790	142,665	148,255	153,600	158,740	163.655	168.405	172,990
2012 Series B-1 Public Utility Revenue Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,690
2012 Series B-2 Public Utility Revenue Bonds				-	-		-	-	47,310	47,310
2012 Series C Public Utility Revenue Bonds			163,215	163,215	163,215	163,215	163,215	163,215	163,215	163,215
2010 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds	286,215	290,890	295,485	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
2008 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds		,				6,865	13.600	20.200	168,190	268.095
2007 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		115,580	218,715
Notes Payable to the Federal										
Government for Bloomington Dam	9,955	10,421	10,873	11,310	11,734	12,054	12,454	12.841	13,217	13,580
DC General Obligation Bonds	-	· -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Notes Payable to WSSC for Little Seneca				-	-		-	-		-
2021 WIFIA Loan Paayable	52,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Subordinate Debt	2,746,572	2,727,854	2,397,433	2,448,760	2,163,844	2,176,954	2,189,229	2,201,131	1,753,617	1,636,595
Total Senior and Subordinate debt	3,717,967	3,726,934	3,422,793	3,499,065	3,237,089	3,273,034	3,003,874	2,733,191	2,446,797	2,473,790
Unamortized bond premiums	235,144	250.235	254,284	270,117	246.460	259.578	222,786	198.677	104,060	76,098
Unamortized bond discounts	(1,320)	(1,448)	(1,577)	(1,706)	(1,835)	(1,964)	(2,093)	(2,222)	(2,351)	(2,480)
Total Debt	3,951,792	3,975,721	( )	( )	( )	,	3,224,567 \$	2,929,646 \$	2,548,506 \$	2,547,408
Debt - per capita	N/A	\$ 5.918 \$	5.485 \$	5.285 \$	4.933 \$	5.026 \$	4.647 \$	4.301 \$	3.791 \$	3.866
Debt - per capita Debt - percentage of personal income	N/A N/A	5,918 t 6.17%	5,483 a 5,69%	5,285 \$ 6.11%	4,933 \$ 5.91%	6.13%	4,647 \$ 5.81%	4,301 \$ 5.65%	5,791 \$ 5.17%	5,54%
Dest - percentage of personal income	IN/A	0.17%	0.09%	0.11%	0.91%	0.1370	0.0170	0.00%	0.1770	0.04%

N/A: population and personal income not available

See exhibits 13 and 14 for per capita personal income and population data.

Total debt doesn't include outstanding debt associated with DC Water's short-term debt (commercial paper) program.

Source: D.C. Water Department of Finance & Budget

#### EXHIBIT 12 CALCULATION OF DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE FY 2023 (\$000)

Prepared in accordance with the Authority's Master Trust Indenture, which corresponds closely to the cash basis of accounting.

		2023
Calculation of Debt Service Coverage:		
Cash Receipts (Revenues)		
Retail	\$	678,467
Wholesale	Ψ	105,250
Other Non-Operating		69,616
(Contributions to/Transfer from Rate Stabilization Fund)		00,010
Total Cash Receipts (A)	\$	853,333
Cash Disbursements (Operating Expenses) (B)	Ψ	389,376
Cash Receipts Less Cash Disbursements (C=A-B)	\$	463,957
Debt Service:	Ψ	400,001
	\$	74,114
Senior Debt Service (D) Subordinate Debt Service (E)	φ	151,739
Total Outstanding and Projected Debt Service (F=D+E)	\$	225,852
	φ	223,632
Calculation of Net Cash Receipts Available for Senior Debt Service:	¢	462.057
Cash Receipts Less Cash Disbursements (C)	\$	463,957
Prior Year Federal Billing Reconciliation		4,742
(Refund to)/Payment from Wholesale Customers AP VoidedChecks/ACH Return for Previous Years		(4,188)
		3,264
Project Billing Refunds		-
(Additions to)/Transfers from DC PILOT Fund		
(Additions to)/Transfers from DC ROW Fund		-
Transfer to Rate Stablilization Fund		-
Customer Rebate		-
Net Cash Receipts Available for Senior Debt Service (G)	\$	467,775
Senior Debt Service Coverage (G/D)		6.31
Calculation of Subordinate Debt Service Coverage:		
Net Cash Receipts Available for Senior Debt Service	\$	467,775
Less Senior Debt Service (D)		(74,114)
Net Cash Receipts Available for Subordinate Debt Service (G-D)	\$	393,661
Subordinate Debt Service Coverage ((G-D)/E)		2.59
Combined Debt Service Coverage (G/F)		2.07
		2.07

Source: D.C. Water Department of Finance & Budget

# 4. Demographic and Economic Information

These schedules offer demographic and economic data to help explain the environment within which the Authority's financial activities take place.

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
-	2020	2022	2021	2020	2010	2010	2011	2010	2010	2011
District of Columbia	678,972	671,803	670,050	712,816	705,749	702,455	693,972	681,170	672,228	658,893
Montgomery County, MD	N/A	1,052,521	1,054,827	1,051,816	1,050,688	1,052,567	1,058,810	1,043,863	1,040,116	1,030,447
Prince George's County, MD	N/A	946,971	955,306	909,612	909,327	909,308	912,756	908,049	909,535	904,430
Fairfax County, VA	N/A	1,177,752	1,178,489	1,188,907	1,186,168	1,190,141	1,187,113	1,176,830	1,180,139	1,175,622
Loudoun County, VA	N/A	432,085	427,592	422,784	413,538	406,850	398,080	385,945	375,629	363,050

### EXHIBIT 13 POPULATION OF SERVICE AREA JURISDICTIONS LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

N/A: Not Available

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

#### EXHIBIT 14 PERSONAL INCOME OF SERVICE AREA JURISDICTIONS LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS (\$000)

_	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
District of Columbia	N/A	\$ 64,472,803	\$64,644,701	\$61,706,124	\$58,863,955	\$57,604,817	\$ 55,510,450	\$ 51,842,801	\$ 49,275,917	\$ 46,015,860
Montgomery County, MD	N/A	98,300,546	97,825,022	94,191,794	94,708,400	94,404,295	91,202,046	84,518,332	79,946,266	75,720,017
Prince George's County, MD	N/A	49,958,493	52,461,141	49,296,368	46,034,388	44,938,165	43,232,981	41,922,938	40,806,805	40,215,913
Fairfax County, VA	N/A	119,424,465	111,576,020	105,777,709	102,177,189	98,116,827	93,041,631	89,412,959	88,419,380	88,180,013
Loudoun County, VA	N/A	41,852,457	38,591,724	35,672,015	33,460,894	31,762,679	29,789,834	27,486,217	26,254,562	24,463,869

N/A: Not Available

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

#### EXHIBIT 15 PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME OF SERVICE AREA JURISDICTIONS LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
District of Columbia	N/A	\$ 95,970	\$ 96,477	\$ 86,567	\$ 83,406	\$ 82,005	\$ 79,989	\$ 76,108	\$ 73,302	\$ 69,838
Montgomery County, MD	N/A	93,395	92,740	89,552	90,139	89,690	86,136	80,967	76,863	73,483
Prince George's County, MD	N/A	52,756	54,916	54,195	50,625	49,420	47,365	46,168	44,866	44,465
Fairfax County, VA	N/A	101,400	94,677	88,971	86,141	82,441	78,376	75,978	74,923	75,007
Loudoun County, VA	N/A	96,862	90,254	84,374	80,914	78,070	74,834	71,218	69,895	67,384

N/A: Not Available

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

-	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
District of Columbia	5.3%	4.6%	5.9%	9.2%	5.3%	6.0%	6.2%	6.5%	6.9%	7.0%
Montgomery County, MD	1.7%	3.4%	4.9%	7.0%	2.8%	3.2%	3.4%	3.2%	4.0%	4.1%
Prince George's County, MD	1.9%	4.3%	6.7%	9.6%	3.6%	4.1%	4.3%	4.1%	5.1%	5.5%
Fairfax County, VA	2.6%	2.2%	2.7%	5.8%	2.0%	2.3%	3.4%	3.3%	3.3%	3.6%
Loudoun County, VA	2.7%	2.1%	2.5%	5.2%	2.0%	2.3%	3.4%	3.3%	3.3%	3.6%

### EXHIBIT 16 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY	FAIRFAX COUNTY	LOUDOUN COUNTY
Agriculture, Forestry, Mining, etc.	0.02%	0.23%	0.15%	0.10%	0.84%
Construction	2.08%	5.50%	9.55%	4.74%	8.74%
Manufacturing	0.22%	2.11%	1.57%	0.74%	3.56%
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.64%	3.93%	7.39%	3.91%	6.97%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3.46%	8.55%	12.08%	9.32%	10.37%
Source: FY 2014 - 2023 Statements of Rev	7.80%	13.34%	7.82%	10.04%	9.20%
Services	57.28%	52.50%	40.89%	58.47%	48.93%
Government (Federal, State & Local)	25.93%	12.76%	19.03%	11.55%	10.88%
Military	1.57%	1.08%	1.52%	1.13%	0.51%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

### EXHIBIT 17 EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis Latest available data is for 2022

# 5. Operating Information

These schedules contain information about the Authority's operations and resources to help the reader understand how the Authority's financial information relates to the activities it perform.

	TREATED		
FISCAL	WATER	WATER	SOLD/PUMPED
YEAR	DELIVERED (MG)	BILLED (MG)	RATIO
2014	34,708	25,374	73.11%
2015	38,146	26,748	70.12%
2016	36,363	26,325	72.40%
2017	35,827	25,845	72.14%
2018	34,343	25,526	74.33%
2019	35,189	25,067	71.24%
2020	33,639	24,370	72.45%
2021	34,719	24,017	69.18%
2022	34,763	24,282	69.85%
2023	34,448	24,598	71.41%

#### EXHIBIT 18 WATER DELIVERED (PUMPED) AND BILLED (SOLD) LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Source: DC Water Department of Customer Service

# EXHIBIT 19 WATER DEMAND LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

FISCAL YEAR	ANNUAL DELIVERIES TO SYSTEM (MG)	AVERAGE DAY (MG)	MAXIMUM MONTH AVERAGE (MGD)	MAXIMUM DAY (MGD)	TOTAL ANNUAL WATER SOLD (MG)	AVERAGE DAY (MGD)
2014	34,708	95.1	106.6	123.7	25,374	72.1
2015	38,146	104.5	117.7	148.4	26,748	73.3
2016	36,363	99.4	113.8	127.7	26,325	72.1
2017	35,827	98.2	107.4	122.7	25,845	70.8
2018	34,343	94.1	110.9	132.5	25,526	69.9
2019	35,189	96.4	115.9	133.3	25,067	68.7
2020	33,639	91.9	107.2	123.4	24,370	66.6
2021	34,719	95.1	109.3	124.2	24,017	65.8
2022	34,763	95.2	105.7	115.0	24,282	66.5
2023	34,448	94.4	107.4	122.1	24,598	67.4

Source: DC Water Department of Water Services and Washington Aqueduct

# EXHIBIT 20 MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS ABOUT AUTHORITY OPERATIONS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Utilities and supplies per day at Blue Plains										
Electric power (kwh) - Total Used	666,381	672,000	681,600	674,000	702,000	678,000	632,220	615,000	700,000	700,000
Electric power (kwh) - Generated On Site	174,671	160,800	166,730	153,000	153,000	158,000	138,347	-	-	-
Sodium hypochlorite (gallons)	11,635	13,271	11,300	10,456	16,688	14,580	12,880	10,051	10,051	6,850
Sodium bisulfite (pounds)	12,608	11,482	12,587	12,738	14,915	12,130	9,085	7,880	7,880	5,600
Water (gallons)	525,000	525,000	525,000	525,000	525,000	525,000	525,000	525,000	525,000	525,000
Lime (tons, pounds), dry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,000	72,050
Lime (gallons), slurry	3,883	5,430	2,881	2,321	3,221	1,150	3,095	-	-	-
Sodium hydroxide (pounds)	1,044	3,869	2,017	4,545	6,975	9,350	2,854	14,766	14,766	26,100
Methanol (gallons)	17,642	15,637	16,618	17,288	18,447	19,100	20,705	19,428	19,428	10,000
Ferric chloride (10% Iron) (gallons)	12,508	12,281	12,375	13,900	14,265	15,770	16,054	19,060	19,060	12,900
Wastewater treatment capacity										
Average day (mgd)	384	384	384	384	336	384	384	370	370	370
Peak 4 hour flow, through complete process (mgd)	555	555	555	555	667	550	511	511	511	740
Excess storm flow, primary treatment only (mgd)	-	-	-	-	-	-	336	336	336	336
Peak flow (mgd)	780	780	780	780	906	-	847	847	847	1,076
Captured Combined Flow,										
through Wet Weather Treatment	225	225	225	225	239	225	-	-	-	-
DC Water employees	1,144	1,091	1,096	1,086	1,111	1,165	1,134	1,121	1,164	1,079

Source: D.C. Water Department of Wastewater Treatment Operations

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

## EXHIBIT 20 MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS ABOUT AUTHORITY OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

# Wastewater Plant Permit Limitations August 26, 2018 through August 25, 2023

Parameter	Monthly	Weekly
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (carbonaceous)	5.0 mg/L (16,013 lbs./day)	7.5 mg/l (24,019 lbs./day)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	6.1 mg/l (19,603 lbs./day)	NL (29,404 lbs./day)
Ammonia Nitrogen Summer $(5/1 - 10/31)$ Winter 1 $(1/1 - 2/14)$ Winter 2 $(2/15 - 4/30)$	4.1 mg/l (13,130 lbs./day) 12.8 mg/l (40,993 lbs./day) 10.3 mg/l (32,986 lbs./day)	6.1 mg/l (19,536 lbs./day) 19.3 mg/l (61,809 lbs./day) 15.4 mg/l (49,319 lbs./day)
Total Phosphorus (annual average)	0.17 mg/l (530 lbs./day)	0.34 mg/l (1,080 lbs./day)
Dissolved Oxygen Minimum daily average Not less than	5.0 mg/l 4.0 mg/l	
pH Minimum Maximum	6.0 units 8.5 units	
Total Chlorine	Non detectable	
E.coli	126 cu/100ml Geometric (30 day)	
Chesapeake Bay Voluntary Agreement Total Nitrogen (Annual Average)	N/A	
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Total Nitrogen (Annual Average)	4,370,078 lbs./yr	
<u>Wastewater Plant Processes</u> Primary Treatment		
Influent Pumping Capacity	1,300 MGD	
Number of fine screens	13	
Number of aerated grit chambers	16	
Total volume of aerated grit chambers	2.3 MG	
Number of primary clarifiers	36	
Average detention time (clarifiers)	2.5 hours	
Average hydraulic loading (clarifiers)	1,008 gallons/square foot/day	
Maximum hydraulic loading (clarifiers)	2,929 gallons/square foot/day	

# EXHIBIT 20 MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS ABOUT AUTHORITY OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

		I	
Secondary Treatment		Effluent dissolved oxygen	3.8-7.2  mg/L
Number of reactors	6	(Post – Aeration)	
Total reactor volume	27.7 MG	Dual Purpose sedimentation tanks	
Number of clarifiers	24		4 Secondary Treatments
Average reactor detention time	1.6 hours		4 Nitrification Treatments
Average clarifier hydraulic loading	763 gal/sq ft./day	Total Dual Purpose Surface Area	197,160 sq. ft.
Number of centrifugal blowers	6		
Total blower capacity	280,000 cu ft. /min	Filtration & Disinfection	
Average MLSS	2,200 mg/L	Number of filters	40
Average SRT	1.6 days	Total filter area	83,200 sq. ft.
Average SVI	80-100 ml/g	Average filtration rate	3.4 gal/ minute/ sq. ft.
Effluent dissolved oxygen	2-3 mg/L	Average filter run time	55 hours
Effluent alkalinity	140 mg/L as CaCO3	Depth of anthracite media	24 inches
Nitrification / Denitrification		Depth of sand media	12 inches
Number of Nitrification reactors	12	Number of chlorine contact tanks	4
Total reactor volume	55.2 MG	Average contact time	42 minutes
Number of Denitrification reactors	8		
Total reactor volume	36.7 MG	<u>Tunnel Dewatering Pump Station</u> <u>Treatment Facility</u>	and Wet Weather
		Number of tunnel dewatering	
Number of clarifiers	28	pumps	5
Average reactor detention time	3.3 hours 755 gallons/square	Rated capacity per pump	83.3 MGD
Average clarifier hydraulic loading	ft./day	Number of fine screens	4.
Average MLSS	2000 mg/L	Rated capacity per screen	125 MGD
Average pH	7.0 units	Number of grit vortex	3
Average SRT	21 days	Number of high-rate clarifiers	3
Average SVI Effluent alkalinity	80-110 ml/g 110 mg/L as CaCO3	Rated Capacity per grit vortex and clarifier	83.3 MGD
		-	

# EXHIBIT 20 MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS ABOUT AUTHORITY OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

Solids Processing	
Number of gravity thickeners	10
Max gravity thickener solids loading rate	24.1 lbs/day/sf
Number of flotation thickening tanks	18
Max flotation solids loading rate	39 lbs/day/sf
Number of solids screens	12
Rater capacity per screen	65 dtpd
Number of centrifuges	10
Rated capacity per centrifuge	70 dtpd
Number of thermal hydrolysis process streams	4
Number of anaerobic digesters	4
Rated capacity per thermal hydrolysis stream and anaerobic digester	112.5 dtpd
Working volume per digester	3.8 MG
Number of belt filter presses	16
Averaging loading rate per press	24 dtpd
<u>Combined Heat and Power</u>	
Number of combustion turbines	3
Electrical output per generator	$3.8-5.3\ MW$
Number of heat recovery steam generators (HRSG)	3
Steam flow rate per HRSG	
Unfired duct burner	11,500 lbm/hr
Fully fired duct burner	34,000 lbm/hr
Number of auxiliary boilers	1
Max steam flow rate per boiler	51,750 lbm/hr

## EXHIBIT 21 SCHEDULE OF INSURANCE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

TYPE OF COVERAGE	COMPANY	POLICY PERIOD	COVERAGE LIMITS
Blanket Property and Boiler & Machinery	Alliant Public Entity Property Insurance Program (PEPIP)	July 1, 2022- July 1, 2023	\$1,000,000,000 Blanket Buildings and Contents - (Specified Locations) and Mobile Equipment
			\$100,000,000 Boiler and Machinery
			\$25,000,000 Miscellaneous Locations
			\$100,000,000 Earth Movement
			\$100,000,000 Excess Flood (over NFIP), except \$25,000,000 Locations within 100 Year Flood Zone (e.g. Blue Plains)
			Terrorism: \$700,000,000 per occurrence, \$1,600,000,000 annual aggregate (Alpha,Hiscox- \$250,000,000 of occurrence and aggregate limit dedicated solely to DC Water)
			\$25,000,000 Transit Per Shipment
			Deductibles: \$1,000,000 Any Loss, except \$10,000 Equipment
Fidelity & Crime Insurance	AIG	July 1, 2022- July 1, 2023	\$10,000,000 - Employee Dishonesty, Forgery, Funds Transfer, Fraud, Money & Securities Deductible: \$25,000 Per Occurrence
Commercial General Liability	Self-Funded		\$1,000,000 each occurrence
Commercial Automobile	Self-Funded		\$1,000,000 any one accident
			100% Physical Damage - self-funded
Worker's Compensation	Self-Funded		\$1,000,000 each accident
			Statutory WC Benefits
			Employer's Liability - \$1,000,000 Each Accident; \$1,000,000 Disease/ Employee
Excess Worker's Compensation Insurance	Safety National	July 1, 2022– July 1, 2023	Unlimited - WC Benefits; \$1,000,000 - Employer's Liability (Included - Terrorism)
			Retentions: \$1,000,000/accident; \$1,000,000 Disease/ Employee.
Excess General Liability, Automobile Liability, and Employers Liability Insurance	AEGIS	July 1, 2022– July 1, 2023	\$35,000,000 in excess of \$1,000,000
Excess Liability	EIM	July 1, 2022- July 1, 2023	\$65,000,000 in excess of \$35,000,000
Public Official Liability	RSUI Indemnity / Chubb Insurance Company	July 1, 2022- July 1, 2023	\$20,000,000 Each Loss / Aggregate
			Retentions: \$250,000 per wrongful act
Fiduciary Liability	Travelers Insurance	July 1, 2022- July 1, 2023	\$5,000,000 Each Loss / Aggregate
			Deductible: \$0 per claim
Cyber	Cowbell	July 1, 2022- July 1, 2023	5,000,000 Each Loss/Aggregate Deductible: \$100,000
Professional Liability	Lloyds of London	July 1, 2022- July 1, 2023	\$2,000,000 Each Loss Deductible: \$10,000
National Flood	NFIP	July 1, 2022- July 1, 2023	\$500,000 building/contents Deductible: \$50,000 per building/contents

## EXHIBIT 22 SUMMARY OF MAJOR PERMITS AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

Wastewater	Description	Expiration Date	Current Status		
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit # DC0021199	Permit issued to DC Water. Authorizes discharge of treated wastewater from Blue Plains Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant (Plant) into the Potomac River and from the combined sewer system into Rock Creek, the Anacostia River, and the Potomac River. Prescribes operating conditions for the Plant and sewer system.	August 25, 2023	In Compliance		
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit # DC0000221	Permit issued to Government of District of Columbia. Authorizes discharge from municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) and prescribes certain actions that DC Water has agreed to perform including:	June 22, 2023	In Compliance		
	Responding to sanitary sewer overflows (SSO)				
	Reporting SSOs that overflow to MS4 system to public health agencies				
	Cleaning catch basins and removing trash from waterbodies				
	Maintaining storm sewer system infrastructure				
	Collection of stormwater fees for the District of Columbia				
1995 Consent Decree	Requires certain actions including:	N/A	In Compliance All items completed; awaiting		
Civil Action No.: 90-1643-JGP and	Review procurement practices & maintenance procedures		action to terminate decree		
84-2842-JGP	Undertake Operational Capability Review				
	Conduct a pilot project for biological nitrogen reduction				
1996 Stipulated Agreement & Order	Requires certain actions including:	N/A	In Compliance All items completed; awaiting		
Civil Action No.: 96-669-TFH	Rehabilitate and maintain certain facilities and capital equipment in good operating condition		action to terminate agreemer and order		
	Maintain certain records and data for status reports and prepare monthly reports on status of compliance				
	Maintain user fees in separate accounts and make timely payment of invoices				
2003 Consent Decree	Requires certain actions including:	N/A	In Compliance		
Civil Action No.: 1:00CV00183TFH	Replacement/repair of control structures				
Civil Action No.: 02-2511 (TFH)	Cleaning/inspection of catch basins Rehabilitation of pumping stations Rehabilitation of Blue Plains grit chambers and influent screens Inspection of certain sewers and siphons Public education/outreach activities Payment of civil penalty of \$250,000 Conduct/support of supplemental environmental projects				
2005 Modified Consent Decree for CSS LTCP	Requires implementing projects for various components of the combined sewer system (CSS) long term control plan (LTCP). On	N/A	In Compliance		
Consolidate Civil Action No;	January 14, 2016, the Court entered the First Amendment to the Consent Decree to incorporate DC Water's Total Nitrogen Wet				
1:00CV00183TFH	Weather Plan and modify the requirement for the Potomac and Rock Creek watersheds to include Green/Gray Infrastructure in Potomac watershed, and Gray Infrastructure in the Rock Creek watershed. On December 22, 2020, the Parties filed a Joint Stipulation of Non- Material Modification, amending the requirements for the Rock Creek Sewershed Projects and other provisions. The Consent Decree does not have an expiration date.				
DOEE Department of Energy and the Environment	Title V permit for all sources located at Blue Plains WWTP	N/A	In Compliance – application submitted pending issuance		

### EXHIBIT 23 BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

	 2023 Approved Budget	Ex	Actual penditures	V	ariance
Expenditures					
Personnel services	\$ 186,223	\$	182,072	\$	4,151
Contractual services	88,504		81,297		7,207
Water purchases	40,334		33,609		6,725
Chemicals and supplies	54,628		53,113		1,515
Utilities and rent	37,799		37,361		438
Small equipment	1,108		1,244		(136)
Interest and fiscal charges (debt service)	231,232		208,500		22,732
Payment in lieu of tax & right of way fee	23,070		23,070		-
Cash financed capital improvements	 23,505		-		23,505
Total budgetary basis expenditures	\$ 686,403	\$	620,266	\$	66,137

Reconciliation between total budgetary basis expenditures and total expenses reported in statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position

Capitalized personnel expenditures	(26,600)
Depreciation and amortization expense	149,478
Long-term debt - principal payments	(61,566)
Build America Bonds subsidy	5,211
Inventory issuances	1,066
Blue Drop	890
Non-budgeted expenses	 (5,784)
Total expenses reported in statements of revenues, expenses and	
changes in net position	\$ 682,961

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## EXHIBIT 23 BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 (CONTINUED)

#### BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING AND CONTROL

#### Budget Law

The Authority prepares its operating and capital budgets under the provisions of its enabling legislation. In accordance with those provisions, the following process is used to adopt the annual budget.

- Development of the 10-year financial plan
- Development of individual departmental operating budgets and the 10-year capital improvement program based on the financial framework in the 10-year financial plan
- Review and recommendation of the Authority-wide proposed budget by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and General Manager
- Presentation of proposed budget to the Board of Directors
- Review and recommendation of proposed budget by the various Board Committees
- Adoption of proposed budget by the Board of Directors
- Submission of proposed budget to the District of Columbia for inclusion in its budget
- District of Columbia budget submission to U.S. Congress
- Approval of proposed budget by U.S. Congress and President

#### Budgetary Accounting

The Authority is a single enterprise fund and maintains accounting records using the accrual basis of accounting, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Under this basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recognized when goods and services are received. The Authority's expenditure budget is prepared on a comparable basis to GAAP, with the exception of debt service, which is budgeted in full when due, including principal and interest. Depreciation is not budgeted; depreciation is recorded as an expense for financial statement purposes. Certain other items are also not budgeted such as bad debt expense or (recovery) and loss (gain) on disposals of fixed assets or inventory.

#### **Budgetary Requirements**

The Board-approved operating and capital budgets are loaded into the Authority's financial management system with the respective systematic spending controls implemented to prevent overspending without appropriate approvals. The Department of Finance prepares monthly management reports for each operating unit, management staff, the Board of Directors, and its various committees. The reports are consistently reviewed each month to ensure the Authority complies with its authorized budget levels.