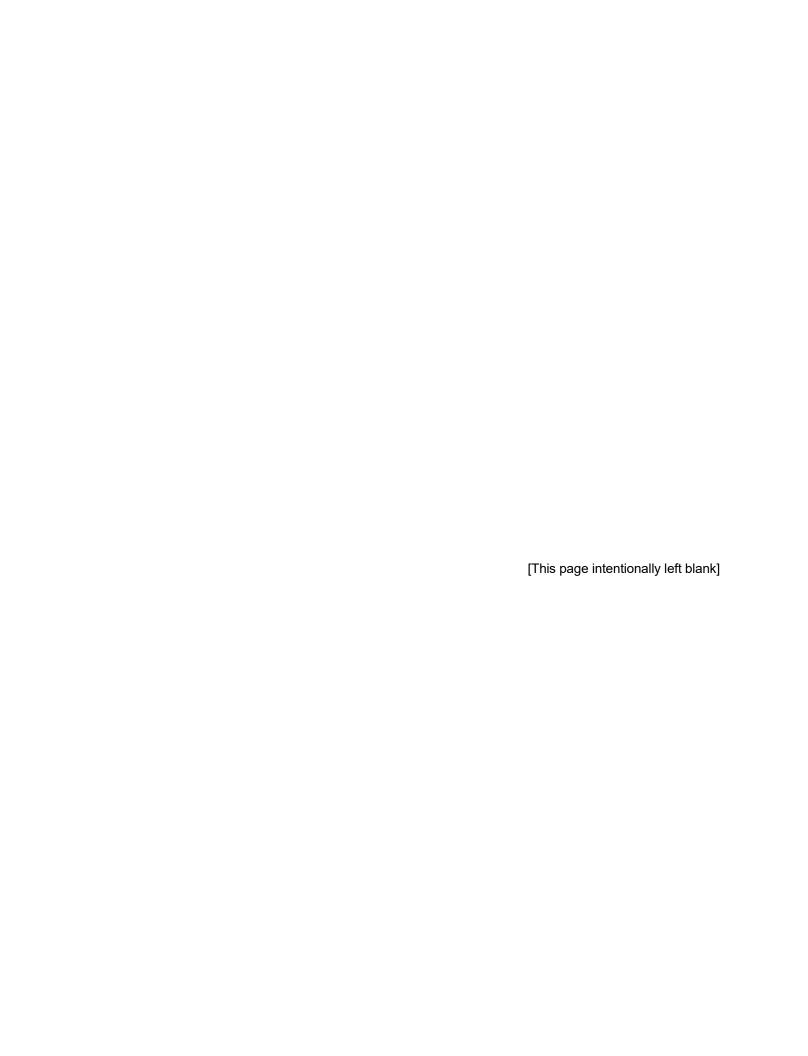
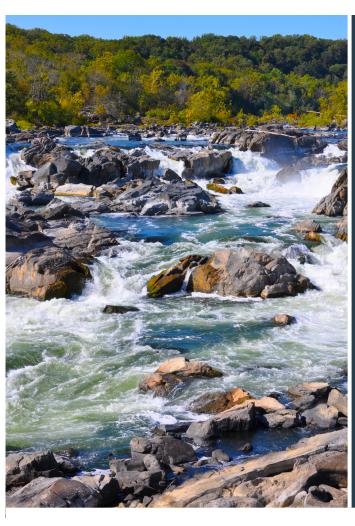


David Gadis, Chief Executive Officer

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

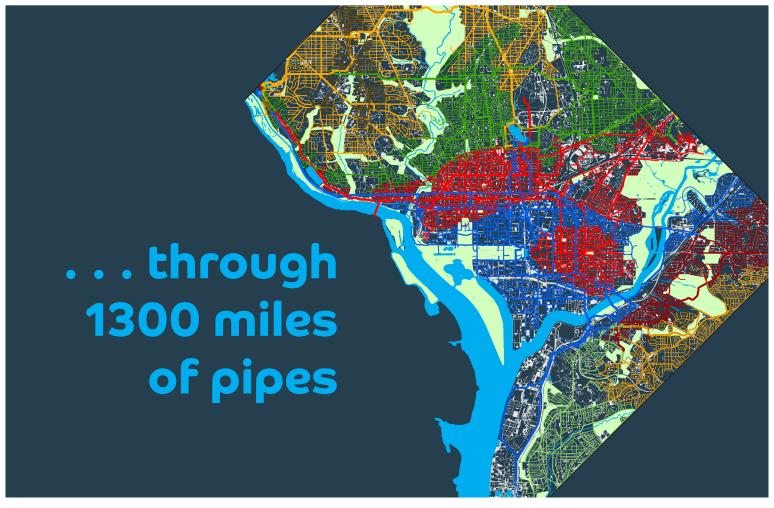
District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority

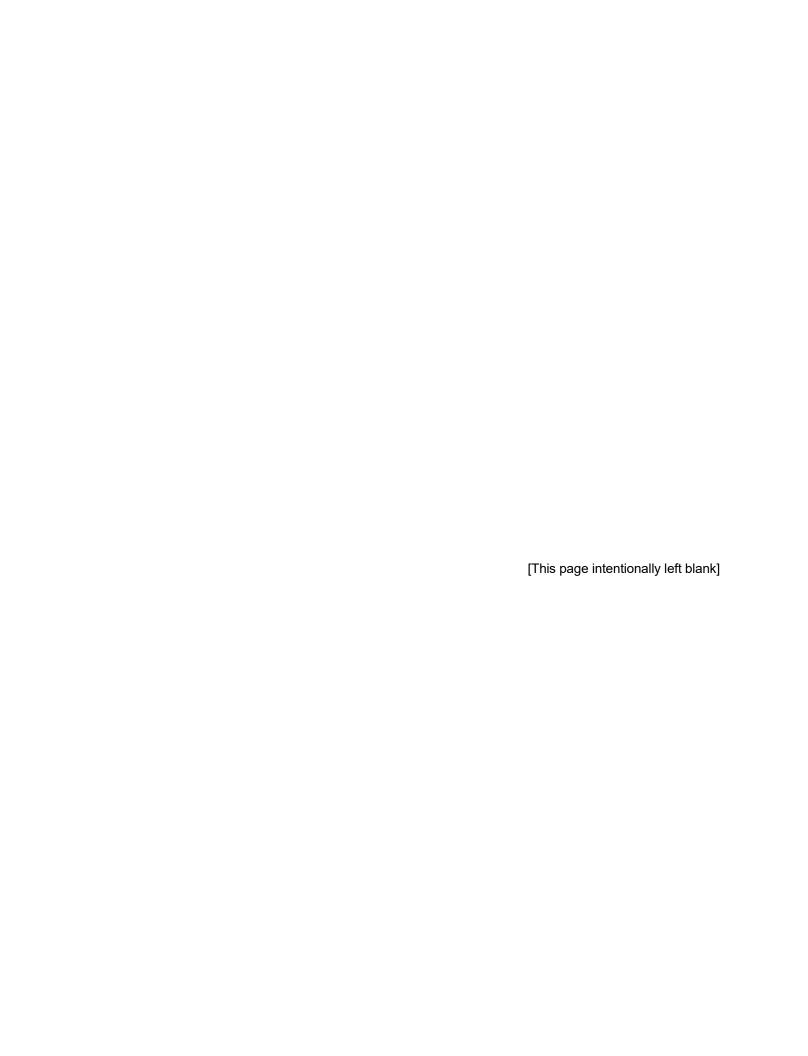


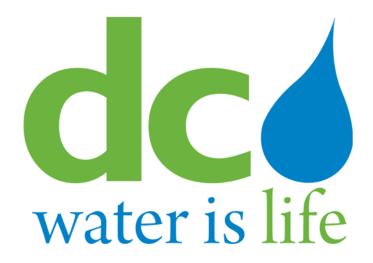


DC Water distributes
92 million
gallons
of clean
drinking
water per
day . . .









FY 2020

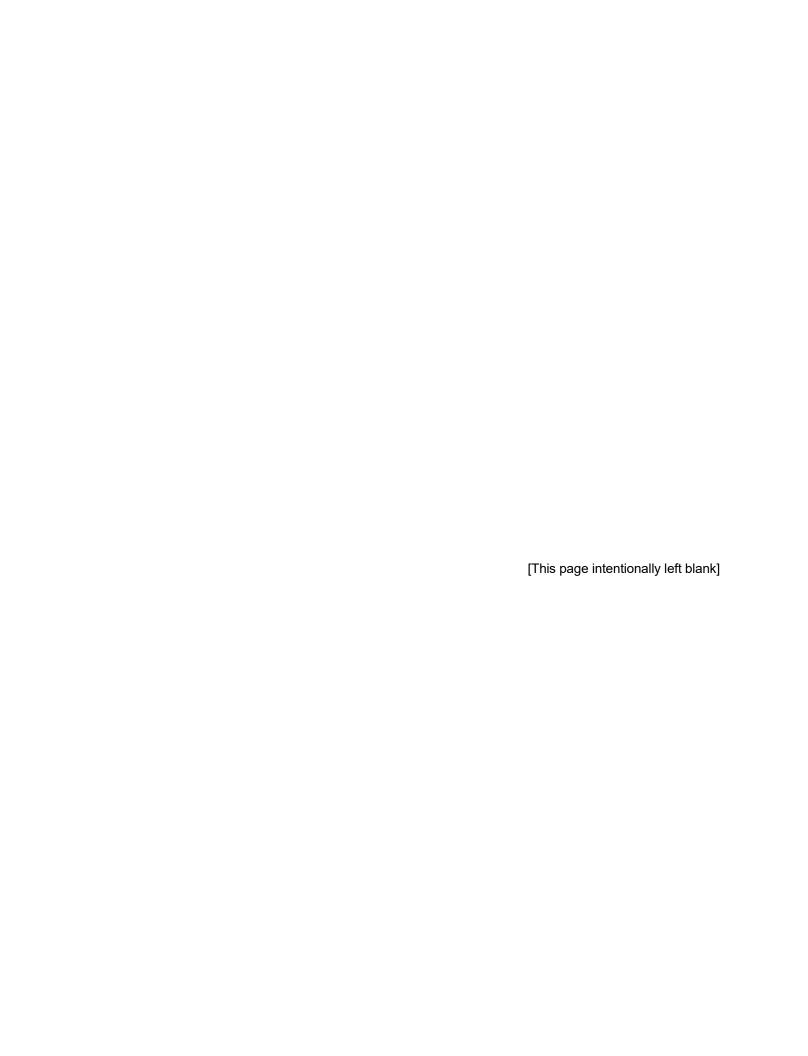
District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019

Prepared by: Department of Finance, Accounting, and Budget

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







96% reduction

System-wide CSO volume

98% reduction

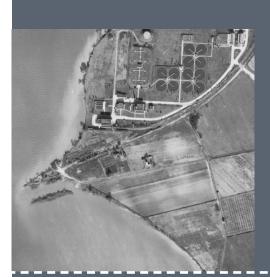
CSO volume to the Anacostia River 18 miles of tunnels

Over 100 feet below ground

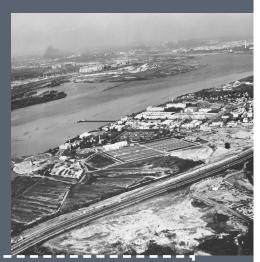
15 year storm conveyance

For areas served by the Northeast Boundary Tunnel 1mil pounds

Reduction of nitrogen to the Chesapeake Bay



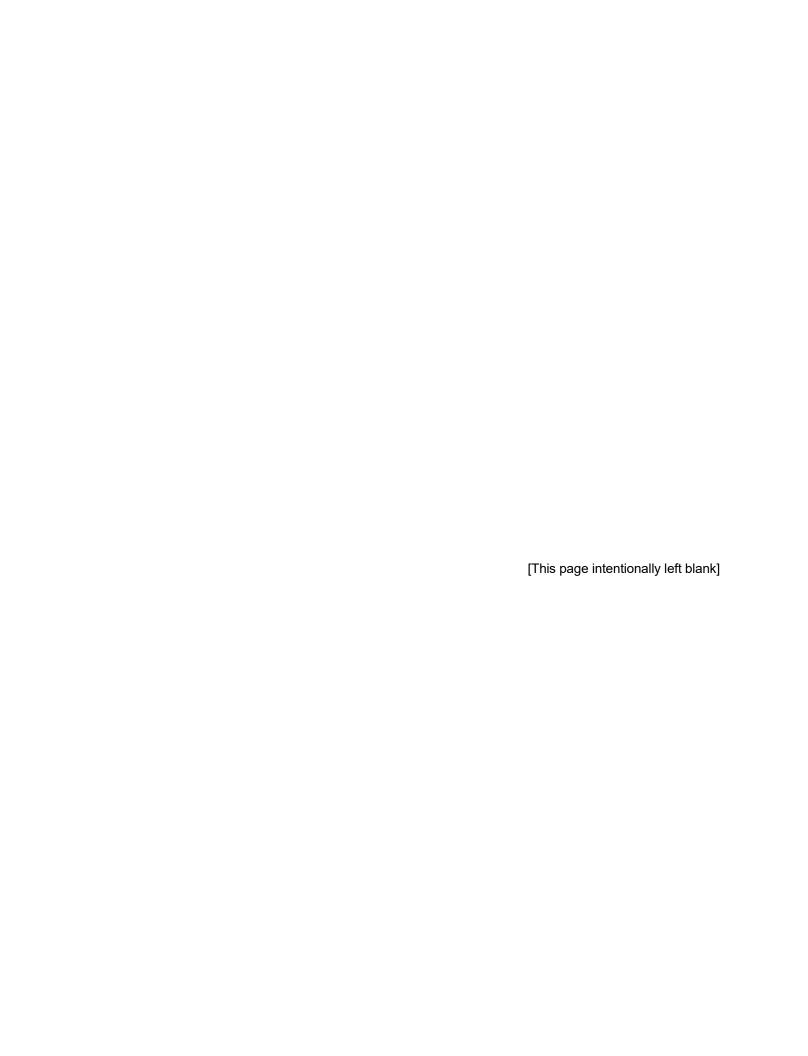


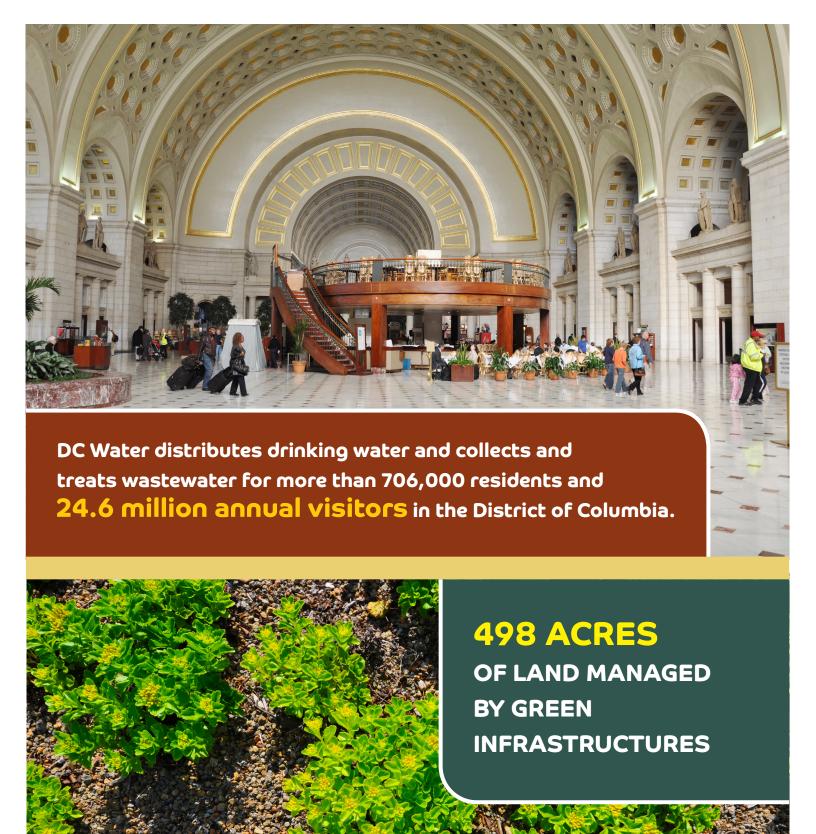


Blue Plains Wastewater Treatment Plant

1937 - 2020







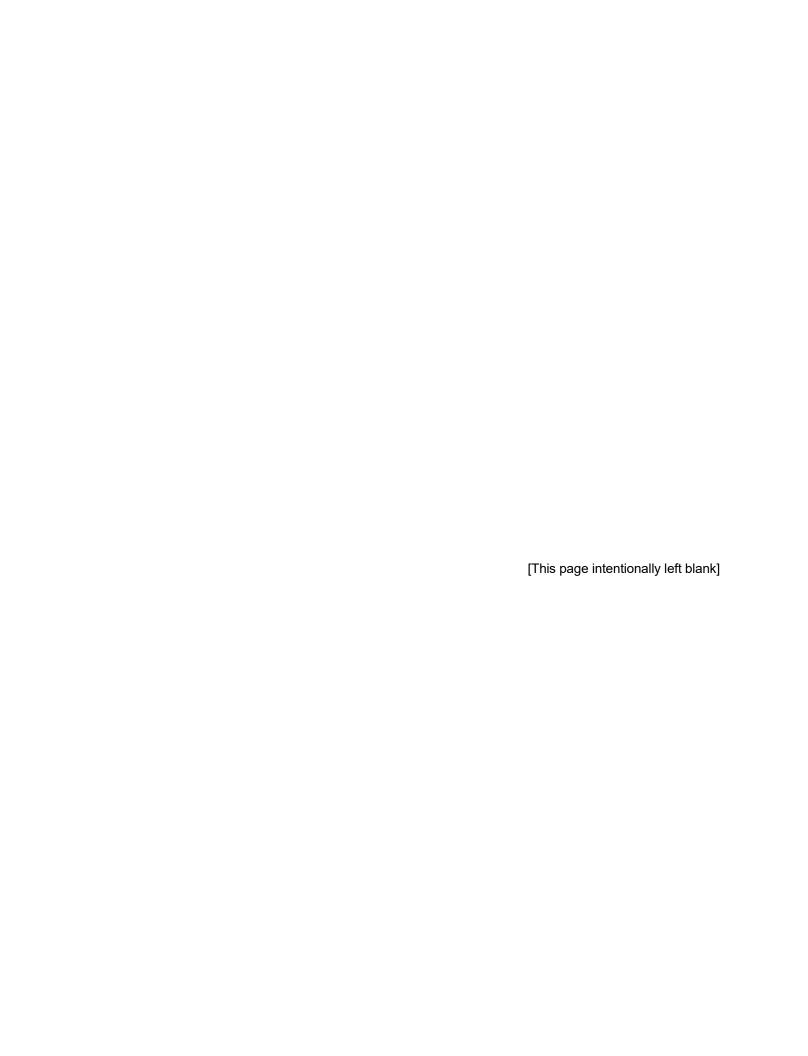
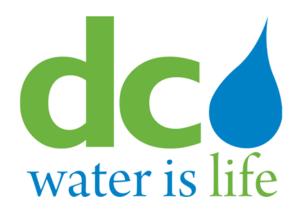


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Introductory Section (Unaudited)



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

March 3, 2021

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") Comprehensive Annual Financial Report ("CAFR") for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020. 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, Chief Financial Officer, and 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, 2020 and 2019. 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 706,000 residential, commercial and governmental customers in the District of Columbia, and wholesale wastewater conveyance and treatment services to approximately 1.6 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 for approval.

Economic Condition

Washington, D.C., is not only known as being 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 705,749 residents in Washington, D.C. in 2019, an increase of 0.5% from the same period of the prior year. 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 234,153 employees, while thousands more are estimated to work elsewhere in the metropolitan area. The District is host to more than 180 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.

Income has grown considerably in the District in recent years. The unemployment rate in the District decreased from 10.2% in 2011 to 9.2% in 2020. The District's economy grew consistently faster than the national economy for much of this decade and is expected to continue to grow in 2020. 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.

Major Initiatives

Capital Improvement Program

DC Water's ultimate success in achieving its mission of providing world-class water and wastewater services as a leading steward of the environment depends in large part on the implementation of its 10-year \$5.5 billion capital improvement program ("CIP"). Approximately 22.3% of the CIP is either federally mandated or required by a court-ordered consent decree, including the Clean Rivers Project. DC Water plans to finance its \$5.5 billion capital improvement program from a variety of sources, including the issuance of revenue bonds, grants from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), the U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency ("FEMA"), federal appropriations, capital contributions from wholesale customers, and Pay-Go.

Northeast Boundary Tunnel

DC Water's Clean Rivers (DCCR) Project has initiated construction of the Northeast Boundary Tunnel (NEBT). The NEBT is the largest component of the Clean Rivers Project and starts south of RFK Stadium and extends north to Rhode Island Avenue NE and west to 6th Street NW. The Clean Rivers Project will reduce combined sewer overflow volume annually by 96 percent system-wide and provide flood relief at the Northeast Boundary.

In order to protect DC Water stakeholders, DC Water issued the industry's first Environmental Impact Bond. Similar in nature to "pay for success" bonds, the borrowing is designed to pay bondholders for successful results achieved in the clean rivers projects or pay bondholders less in the event that successful results are not achieved. This historic issuance is expected to introduce the wastewater industry to alternative sources of funding for a national issue regarding EPA required effluent composition reductions to the nation's waterways.

DC Water's roles as public servant and environmental steward are well served by the green bond certification provided by Vigeo's independent second party opinion of DC Water's sustainable management of the DCCR project. Vigeo is a leading European sustainability consultant and was commissioned by DC Water to provide an opinion on its practices and performance on internationally accepted environmental, social and governance standards. The Authority welcomes the transparency and accountability provided by Vigeo's green bond opinion, which can be found at www.dcwater.com.

Consent Decree Update

The Clean Rivers Consent Decree was amended in 2016 to include Green Infrastructure (GI) for the Potomac and Rock Creek and to extend the time required to implement the projects from 2025 to 2030. The modification required DC Water to construct initial GI projects in the Potomac and Rock Creek sewersheds and to evaluate these projects to determine their practicability. If GI was determined to be practicable, then the remaining GI projects would be constructed, otherwise gray infrastructure projects would be implemented. DC Water has completed the practicability assessments and determined the following:

For Rock Creek, DC Water determined that full scale implementation of GI is impracticable primarily due to high cost to ratepayers over the long term. Instead, DC Water recommended a hybrid approach, combining the best of both green and gray infrastructure to optimize the benefits of each while lowering capital costs. The proposed hybrid approach in the Rock Creek practicability assessment recommends constructing GI to manage 92 impervious acres, as well as construction of a 4.2 million gallon storage facility to control Combine Sewer Overflow 049 in Piney Branch. The Rock Creek practicability assessment was approved by the DC Water Board on June 6, 2020 and submitted to EPA on June 12, 2020.

For Potomac, DC Water determined that GI is impracticable due to cost and community/approval agency concerns about constructing GI in the Georgetown historic district. Therefore, per the terms of the Consent Decree, the Potomac practicability assessment recommended extending the Potomac Tunnel to intercept additional flows. The Potomac practicability assessment was approved by the DC Water Board on June 6, 2020 and submitted to EPA on August 13, 2020.

Water Meter Rehabilitation Project

The DC Water Meter Rehabilitation Project is focusing on replacing meters and meter transmitting units that are nearing the end of their useful life in various locations throughout the District of Columbia. This project supports the rehabilitation of DC Water's Automated Meter Reading (AMR) system, which uses radio transmitters wired to water meters to convey data to a network of radio receivers, also referred to as Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI). These new meters and transmitting units have improved capabilities compared to the last series of meters and promote timely and accurate monthly bills for customers. DC Water completed Phase 1 of this project in March of 2019 and Phase 2 of this project in September of 2020 for a total of 91,888 meters exchanged. These changes were completed successfully with limitations due to the pandemic, including a 4-month project pause and the inability to continue meter exchanges inside residential locations. The project closed under budget based on the scope changes accepted by the Board in February 2020. There are over 3,000 locations remaining to be changed, a third of which are inside customers' homes and cannot be addressed until the conclusion of the public health emergency.

COVID-19 Pandemic Response

This year, the world faced the unprecedented coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and DC Water continues to lead the way in providing ongoing essential services and financial support to our customers. DC Water implemented policies, such as suspending disconnections for non-payment, reconnecting disconnected customers, providing payment plans and working with District government to expand financial assistance for customers. DC Water took proactive steps to curtail spending and prioritize critical and COVID-related expenditures and achieved budget savings through the reduced reliance on consultants including the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) project, prioritizing critical repair and maintenance work for sewer and water infrastructure, transferring work in-house for maintenance electrical services, and lower estimated costs for worker's compensation claims, legal matters, and Authority-wide travel and training.

New Customer Assistance Programs

DC Water joined DC Government in assisting customers who were impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. This financial assistance program provides emergency relief to District residents struggling with unpaid DC Water bills during the public health emergency and 105 days thereafter. Eligible households may receive bill assistance up to \$2,000 as a one-time emergency benefit. DC Water is also launching a new program for relief for residents of multifamily buildings.

Oracle Cloud Enterprise Resource Planning

In November 2019, DC Water began implementation of a new ERP system, Oracle Cloud ERP. This project is an enterprise-wide effort to modernize DC Water's financial, procurement, budgeting, and human capital systems to reduce manual efforts and lead-time, improve efficiency and quality, and increase productivity. On October 1, 2020, DC Water went live with the Core Financials and Procurement modules (phase I) and Advance Procurement module (phase II). The remaining three phases are expected to be implemented within the next year. The implementation team worked seamlessly to stay on schedule even after the COVID-19 pandemic forced full remote implementation of this system.

Relocation of Fleet and Sewer Services Facilities

In 2018, the District and DC Water entered into a Relocation Funding Agreement whereby the District has agreed to fund up to \$29.7 million of costs associated with the Authority's relocation of its Fleet and Sewer Service facilities, which is scheduled to be completed in phases starting in February 2018 through September 2021. As of September 30, 2020, the District has disbursed \$27.8 million to DC Water pursuant to this agreement and DC Water has incurred \$4.7 million in eligible costs.

BLOOM

DC Water produces Class A Exceptional Quality biosolids at our Blue Plains Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant that can be added to the soil and can help plants grow. Some of the biosolids produced at Blue Plains are exported and applied to farms in Maryland and Virginia as a soil amendment. Applying biosolids to the land helps capture carbon and prevents it from being released to the atmosphere, helps to recycle important nutrients like phosphorous and nitrogen back into the soil instead of releasing them into our waterways, and reduces our carbon footprint and saves energy when compared to conventional petroleum-based fertilizers.

BLOOM is sold by Blue Drop, LLC, the Authority's non-ratepayer revenue affiliate. In FY 2020, 44,210 tons of BLOOM were sold resulting in \$186,000 of revenue and over \$1.3 million in net savings. BLOOM has resulted in a total net savings of \$3 million since production started in 2017.

Strong Credit Ratings

In October 2019, DC Water issued \$104.0 million of Public Utility Subordinate Lien Revenue Bonds, 2019 Series A (Green Bonds), \$58.3 million of Public Utility Subordinate Lien Revenue Bonds, 2019 Series B, \$343.2 million of Public Utility Subordinate Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds, 2019 Series D (Federally Taxable), and \$99.5 million of Public Utility Subordinate Lien Multimodal Revenue Bonds, 2019 Series C.

DC Water leveraged its AAA credit rating by S&P and its GB1 rating, Moody's highest possible green bond assessment. Combined, these two 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.

Awards and Acknowledgements

CAFR Award

The Authority's 2019 CAFR received the Government Finance Officers Association's ("GFOA") Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting. The CAFR was judged based on its conformity to GAAP and its compliance with other financial, legal and contractual provisions. The Certificate of Achievement is the highest form of recognition in governmental accounting and financial reporting, and its attainment represents a significant accomplishment for any municipality or government agency. To date, DC Water has received the GFOA's CAFR award for every year of its existence as an independent Authority, for a total of 23 consecutive awards.

Acknowledgements

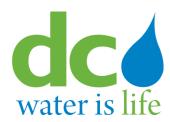
With deep appreciation, I wish to recognize the outstanding leadership and personal commitment of Controller Genes Malasy through fiscal year 2020 as well as DC Water's dedicated team of finance professionals for their collective effort in drafting DC Water's FY 2020 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Respectfully submitted,

Matthew T. Brown

Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President

Finance and Procurement



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PRINCIPAL MEMBERS

TOMMY WELLS, CHAIR, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

RACHNA BUTANI-BHATT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DAVID FRANCO, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

EMILE C. THOMPSON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

KRYSTAL BRUMFIELD, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

VACANT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ADAM ORTIZ, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

FARIBA KASSIRI, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

FLOYD HOLT, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

MAJOR F. RIDDICK, JR., PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

ALTERNATE MEMBERS

RANDY BARTLETT. FAIRFAX COUNTY. VA

HOWARD GIBBS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IVAN FRISHBERG, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

REV. DR. KENDRICK CURRY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ANTHONY GIANCOLA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JOE LEONARD, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ADRIANA HOCHBERG, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

STEVEN SHOFAR, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

LAVINIA A. BAXTER, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

JOSEPH P. GILL, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

SARAH MOTSCH, FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA

PRINCIPAL STAFF MEMBERS

SENIOR EXECUTIVE TEAM

DAVID GADIS, CEO AND GENERAL MANAGER

MARC BATTLE, CHIEF LEGAL OFFICER AND EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT, 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

KISHIA L. POWELL, CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER AND EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

LISA STONE, CHIEF PEOPLE AND INCLUSION OFFICER AND EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, PEOPLE AND TALENT

OFFICE OF FINANCE AND PROCUREMENT

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

KEY LEADERSHIP

LEONARD BENSON, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, CIP PROJECT DELIVERY

ARMON CURD, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE

BIJU GEORGE, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, OPERATIONS AND ENGINEERING

MAUREEN HOLMAN, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, ADMINISTRATION

JASON HUGHES, VICE PRESIDENT, WATER OPERATIONS

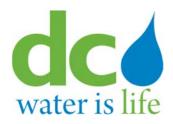
SALIL KHARKAR, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, OPERATIONS AND ENGINEERING

THOMAS KUCZYNSKI, VICE PRESIDENT, INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

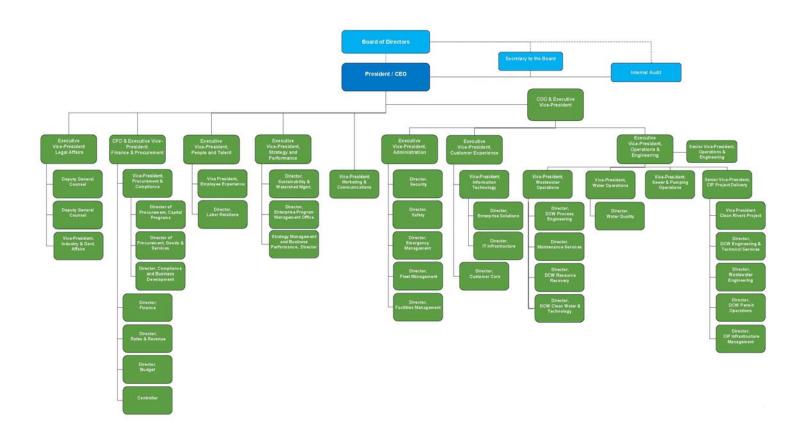
JOHN LISLE, VICE PRESIDENT, MARKETING AND COMMUNICATIONS

KENRICK ST. LOUIS, VICE PRESIDENT, SEWER & PUMPING OPERATIONS

AKLILE TESFAYE, VICE PRESIDENT, WASTEWATER OPERATIONS



Governance and Organizational Structure





Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

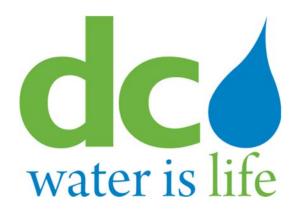
District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority

For its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended

September 30, 2019

Christopher 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 Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority (the Authority) as of and for the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority as of September 30, 2020 and 2019, 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.



Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 13 through 26 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing 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

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements. The introductory and statistical sections, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

KPMG LLP

Washington, D.C. December 18, 2020

Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

September 30, 2020 and 2019

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, 2020 and 2019. 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 2020

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.

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 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. The purchase of the bond will occur July 5, 2022, and final maturity is October 1, 2036. The refunding is expected to provide annual debt service savings averaging \$3,800 annually from fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2037.
- Operating revenues increased by \$31.7 million to \$736.8 million, or 4.5%, primarily due to the retail rate increase of 11.5% offset by the 9.0% decrease in the Clean Rivers Impervious Area Charge (CRIAC) and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Operating expenses decreased by \$7.2 million to \$453.7 million, or 1.6%, due to decreases in personnel services, chemicals, supplies, and small equipment, contractual services, utilities and rent, and water purchases offset by an increase in depreciation expense.
- Capital assets, net of depreciation and amortization, increased by \$250.4 million to \$7.5 billion, or 3.5%, as
 a result of capital additions of \$386.0 million offset by depreciation and amortization of \$135.6 million and
 capital disposals of \$10.0 million. Capital additions incurred in 2020 were in line with the Authority's
 approved 10-year capital improvement program.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

September 30, 2020 and 2019

- Current assets increased by \$78.1 million to \$694.8 million, or 12.7%, primarily due to a \$47.1 million increase in unrestricted cash and investments, an \$11.8 million increase in receivables from the Federal government, a \$10.0 million increase in customer receivables, and a \$4.3 million increase in restricted cash and investments.
- The Authority's net position increased by \$223.0 million to \$2.5 billion, or 9.9%, as a result of current year
 operations and capital contributions.
- Effective October 1, 2019, the Authority raised its retail water and wastewater rates by 11.5% and decreased its CRIAC by 9.0%.

Financial Highlights - Fiscal 2019

- Operating revenues increased by \$20.6 million to \$705.1 million, or 3.0%, primarily due to the retail rate increase of 13.0% offset by the 8.7% decrease in the Clean Rivers Impervious Area Charge (CRIAC) and a 5.9% decrease in wholesale waste water charges.
- Operating expenses increased by \$21.4 million to \$460.9 million, or 4.9%, due to increases in depreciation
 expense, water purchases, chemicals, supplies, and small equipment, and contractual services offset by a
 decrease in personnel services.
- Capital assets, net of depreciation and amortization, increased by \$264.3 million to \$7.2 billion, or 3.8%, as a result of capital additions of \$402.1 million offset by depreciation and amortization of \$127.5 million and capital disposals of \$10.3 million. Capital additions incurred in 2019 were in line with the Authority's approved 10-year capital improvement program.
- Current assets decreased by \$30.5 million to \$616.7 million, or 4.7%, primarily due to a \$50.2 million decrease in restricted cash and investments, a \$2.6 million decrease in receivables from other jurisdictions, and a \$2.4 million decrease in receivables from the Federal government offset by an \$24.7 million increase in unrestricted cash and investments.
- The Authority's net position increased by \$165.3 million to \$2.3 billion, or 7.9%, as a result of current year operations and capital contributions.
- Effective October 1, 2018, the Authority raised its retail water and wastewater rates by 13.0% and decreased its CRIAC by 8.7%.

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, 2020 and 2019

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, 2020 and 2019

Financial Analysis of the Authority

Net Position

The Authority's total net position at September 30, 2020 was approximately \$2.5 billion, a \$223.0 million, or 9.9%, increase from September 30, 2019. Total assets increased \$536.6 million, or 6.8%, to \$8.4 billion and total liabilities increased \$349.5 million, or 6.1%, to \$6.1 billion.

The Authority's total net position at September 30, 2019 was approximately \$2.3 billion, a \$165.3 million, or 7.9%, increase from September 30, 2018. Total assets increased \$81.9 million, or 1.0%, to \$7.9 billion and total liabilities decreased \$86.5 million, or 1.5%, to \$5.7 billion.

Summary of Net Position (\$ in 000's)

	Fiscal Year			2020 vs 2	2019	2019 vs 2018	
	2020	2019	2018	Amount	%	Amount	%
Current assets	\$ 694,776	\$ 616,690	\$ 647,224	78,086	12.7	(30,534)	(4.7)
Restricted assets	233,172	22,524	167,390	210,648	935.2	(144,866)	(86.5)
Capital assets	7,474,561	7,224,123	6,959,868	250,438	3.5	264,255	3.8
Other noncurrent assets	33,774	36,394	43,301	(2,620)	(7.2)	(6,907)	(16.0)
Total assets	8,436,283	7,899,731	7,817,783	536,552	6.8	81,948	1.0
Deferred outflows of resources	99,412	63,523	66,734	35,889	56.5	(3,211)	(4.8)
Current liabilities	474,538	437,493	477,324	37,045	8.5	(39,831)	(8.3)
Long-term debt outstanding	3,716,204	3,438,695	3,494,610	277,509	8.1	(55,915)	(1.6)
Long-term liabilities	1,871,520	1,836,611	1,827,382	34,909	1.9	9,229	0.5
Total liabilities	6,062,262	5,712,799	5,799,316	349,463	6.1	(86,517)	(1.5)
Net investments in capital assets	2,129,340	1,935,786	1,808,622	193,554	10.0	127,164	7.0
Restricted	35,222	43,762	38,907	(8,540)	(19.5)	4,855	12.5
Unrestricted	308,871	270,907	237,672	37,964	14.0	33,235	14.0
Total net position	\$ 2,473,433	\$ 2,250,455	\$2,085,201	222,978	9.9	165,254	7.9

The following is a discussion of the more significant changes in assets, liabilities and net position in 2020.

- Capital assets, net of depreciation and amortization, increased by \$250.4 million to \$7.5 billion, or 3.5%, as
 a result of capital additions of \$386.0 million offset by depreciation and amortization of \$135.6 million and
 capital disposals of \$10.0 million. Capital additions incurred in 2020 were in line with the Authority's
 approved 10-year capital improvement program which is discussed in more detail on page 24.
- Current assets increased by \$78.1 million to \$694.8 million, or 12.7%, primarily due to a \$47.1 million increase in unrestricted cash and investments, an \$11.8 million increase in receivables from the Federal government, a \$10.0 million increase in customer receivables, and a \$4.3 million increase in restricted cash and investments.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

September 30, 2020 and 2019

- Long-term debt, including current maturities, increased by \$285.8 million to \$3.8 billion, or 8.2%, primarily due to the issuance of \$104.0 million of 2019 Series A, \$58.3 of 2019 Series B, \$99.5 of 2019 Series C, and \$343.2 2019 Series D subordinate lien revenue bonds in October 2019 offset by principal payments of \$343.0 million.
- Current liabilities increased by \$37.0 million to \$474.5 million, or 8.5%, primarily due to a \$33.5 million increase in unearned revenue, an \$8.3 million increase in current maturities of long-term debt, a \$6.4 million increase in due to jurisdictions offset by an \$11.3 million decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses.
- The Authority's net position increased by \$223.0 million to \$2.5 billion, or 9.9%, as a result of current year operations and capital contributions.

The following is a discussion of the more significant changes in assets, liabilities and net position in 2019.

- Capital assets, net of depreciation and amortization, increased by \$264.3 million to \$7.2 billion, or 3.8%, as
 a result of capital additions of \$402.1 million offset by depreciation and amortization of \$127.5 million and
 capital disposals of \$10.3 million. Capital additions incurred in 2019 were in line with the Authority's
 approved 10-year capital improvement program which is discussed in more detail on page 24.
- Current assets decreased by \$30.5 million to \$616.7 million, or 4.7%, primarily due to a \$50.2 million decrease in restricted cash and investments, a \$2.6 million decrease in receivables from other jurisdictions, a \$2.4 million decrease in receivables from the Federal government, and a \$1.8 million decrease in customer receivables offset by an \$24.7 million increase in unrestricted cash and investments.
- Long-term debt, including current maturities, decreased by \$48.9 million to \$3.5 billion, or 1.4%, primarily due to principal payments of \$36.0 million.
- Current liabilities decreased by \$39.8 million to \$437.5 million, or 8.3%, primarily due to a \$45.7 million decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses, a \$5.9 million decrease in due to jurisdictions offset by a \$7.0 million increase in current maturities of long-term debt and a \$4.0 million increase in unearned revenue.
- The Authority's net position increased by \$165.3 million to \$2.3 billion, or 7.9%, as a result of current year operations and capital contributions.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

September 30, 2020 and 2019

Changes in Net Position

The increase in net position at September 30, 2020 was \$223.0 million, or 9.9%, as compared with September 30, 2019. The Authority's total operating revenues increased by 4.5% to \$736.8 million and total operating expenses decreased by 1.6% to \$453.7 million.

The increase in net position at September 30, 2019 was \$165.3 million, or 7.9%, as compared with September 30, 2018. The Authority's total operating revenues increased by 3.0% to \$705.1 million and total operating expenses increased by 4.9% to \$460.9 million.

Change in Net Position (\$ in 000's)

		2020 vs 2019		2019 vs 2018			
	2020	2019	2018	Amount	%	Amount	%
Operating revenues Operating expenses Net non-operating revenues (expenses)	\$ 736,828 453,699 (82,878)	\$ 705,147 460,883 (95,323)	\$ 684,502 439,470 (88,090)	\$ 31,681 (7,184) 12,445	4.5 (1.6) (13.1)	\$ 20,645 21,413 (7,233)	3.0 4.9 8.2
Change in net position before capital contributions	200,251	148,941	156,942	51,310	34.4	(8,001)	(5.1)
Capital contributions	22,727	16,313	30,419	6,414	39.3	(14,106)	(46.4)
Change in net position	222,978	165,254	187,361	57,724	34.9	(22,107)	(11.8)
Net position - beginning of year Net position - end of year	2,250,455 \$ 2,473,433	2,085,201 \$ 2,250,455	1,897,840 \$ 2,085,201	165,254 \$ 222,978	7.9 9.9	187,361 \$ 165,254	9.9 7.9

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 2020 and 2019, and between fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Fiscal Year 2020:

- Operating revenues increased by \$31.7 million to \$736.8 million, or 4.5%, primarily due to the retail rate increase of 11.5% offset by the 9.0% decrease in the Clean Rivers Impervious Area Charge (CRIAC) and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Operating expenses decreased by \$7.2 million to \$453.7 million, or 1.6%, due to decreases in personnel services, chemicals, supplies, and small equipment, contractual services, utilities and rent, and water purchases offset by an increase in depreciation expense.

Fiscal Year 2019:

- Operating revenues increased by \$20.6 million to \$705.1 million, or 3.0%, primarily due to the retail rate increase of 13.0% offset by the 8.7% decrease in the Clean Rivers Impervious Area Charge (CRIAC) and a 5.9% decrease in wholesale waste water charges.
- Operating expenses increased by \$21.4 million to \$460.9 million, or 4.9%, due to increases in depreciation expense, water purchases, chemicals, supplies, and small equipment, and contractual services offset by a decrease in personnel services.

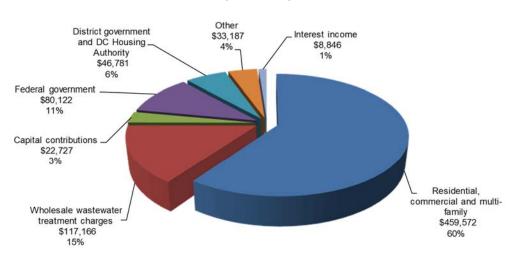
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

September 30, 2020 and 2019

2020 Total Revenues

Total revenues increased \$37.6 million, or 5.1%, to \$768.4 million in fiscal year 2020.

Total Revenues (\$ in 000's)



- Revenues from residential, commercial and multi-family customers increased by \$16.1 million to \$459.6 million, or 3.6%, primarily due to an 11.5% water and wastewater rate increase offset by a 9.0% decrease in the Clean Rivers Impervious Area Charge (CRIAC) and a decrease in consumption due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Revenues from the Federal government increased by \$6.7 million to \$80.1 million, or 9.2%, primarily due to an 11.5% water and wastewater rate increase and an increase in consumption offset by the 9.0% decrease in the Clean Rivers Impervious Area Charge (CRIAC).
- Revenues from the District of Columbia government and the District of Columbia Housing Authority increased by \$1.0 million to \$46.8 million, or 2.1%, primarily due to an 11.5% water and wastewater rate increase offset by a 9.0% decrease in the Clean Rivers Impervious Area Charge (CRIAC) and a decrease in consumption.
- Revenues from wholesale wastewater treatment increased by \$2.4 million to \$117.2 million, or 2.1%, primarily due to an increase in amortization revenue related to IMA capital asset additions.
- Other revenues increased by \$5.5 million to \$33.2 million, or 19.9%, primarily due to an increase in special billings and an increase in Blue Drop revenue.
- Capital contributions increased by \$6.4 million to \$22.7 million, or 39.3%, primarily due to a \$7.1 million increase in federal grants.

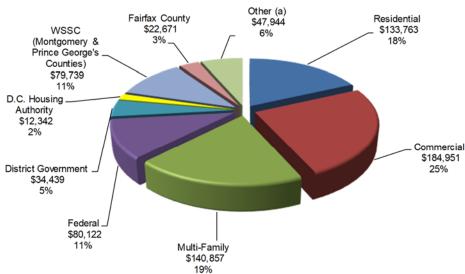
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

September 30, 2020 and 2019

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 25% of the Authority's total operating revenues of \$736.8 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020.

Operating Revenues by Source (\$ in 000's)



- (a) Other revenues include \$11.7 million from Loudoun County and \$3.1 million from Potomac Interceptor.
- Revenues from commercial and multi-family customers in the District comprise approximately 44% 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 14% 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% of the Authority's revenues and are included in other revenues.
- Residential customers in the District account for 18% of total operating revenues.

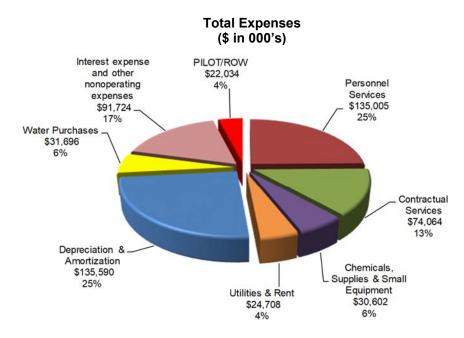
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

September 30, 2020 and 2019

- Revenues from the Federal government comprise 11% 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 7% of total operating revenues.

2020 Total Expenses

Total expenses decreased by \$20.1 million, or 3.6%, to \$545.4 million in fiscal year 2020.



- Personnel services decreased by \$6.0 million to \$135.0 million, or 4.3%, primarily due to decreases in overtime pay, severance pay, and headcount.
- Contractual services decreased by \$1.8 million to \$74.1 million, or 2.3%, primarily due to a decrease in fees for various outside consulting services.
- Chemicals, supplies and small equipment decreased by \$6.0 million to \$30.6 million, or 16.3%, primarily due to reduced unit prices in major chemicals.
- Utilities and rent decreased by \$1.1 million to \$24.7 million, or 4.2%, due to reduced lease payments as a result of full relocation to headquarters office, improved efficiency in water usage in the wastewater treatment process as well as reduced automotive fuel prices.
- Depreciation and amortization increased by \$8.1 million to \$135.6 million, or 6.3%, primarily due to an increase in capital assets in service.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

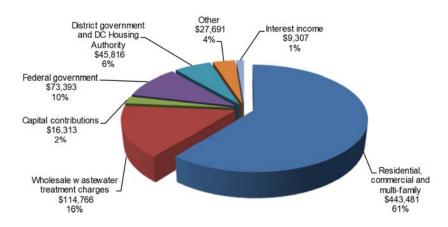
September 30, 2020 and 2019

- Water purchases decreased by \$0.7 million to \$31.7 million, or 2.3%, primarily due to an 8.8% decrease in the water rate.
- Interest expense and other nonoperating expenses decreased by \$12.9 million to \$91.7 million, or 12.3%, primarily due to a decrease in interest incurred on long-term debt of \$9.3 million and an increase in the amount of capitalized interest related to the Authority's capital improvement program which increased from \$50.6 million in fiscal year 2019 to \$60.7 million in fiscal year 2020.

2019 Total Revenues

Total revenues increased \$10.0 million, or 1.4%, to \$730.8 million in fiscal year 2019.





- Revenues from residential, commercial and multi-family customers increased by \$18.0 million to \$443.5 million, or 4.2%, primarily due to a 13.0% water and wastewater rate increase offset by an 8.7% decrease in the CRIAC and a decrease in consumption.
- Revenues from the Federal government decreased by \$0.2 million to \$73.4 million, or 0.2%, primarily due
 to an 8.7% decrease in the CRIAC and a decrease in consumption, offset by a 13.0% water and wastewater
 rate increase.
- Revenues from the District of Columbia government and the District of Columbia Housing Authority increased by \$3.1 million to \$45.8 million, or 7.3%, primarily due to a 13.0% rate increase and an increase in consumption offset by an 8.7% decrease in the CRIAC.
- Revenues from wholesale wastewater treatment decreased by \$7.2 million to \$114.8 million, or 5.9%, primarily due to normalization of Multi-Jurisdictional Use Facilities (MJUF) billings.

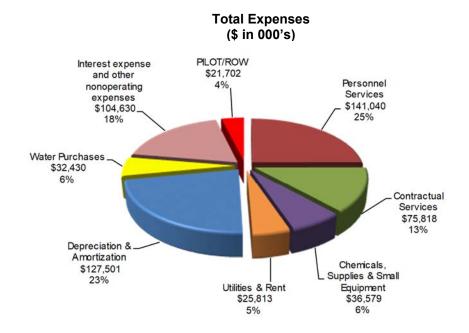
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

September 30, 2020 and 2019

- Other revenues increased by \$6.9 million to \$27.7 million, or 33.2%, primarily due to reinstatement of customer penalties.
- Capital contributions decreased by \$14.1 million to \$16.3 million, or 46.4%, primarily due to a \$16.7 million decrease in federal grants.

2019 Total Expenses

Total expenses increased by \$32.1 million, or 6.0%, to \$565.5 million in fiscal year 2019.



- Personnel services decreased by \$1.3 million to \$141.0 million, or 0.9%, primarily due to a decrease in headcount.
- Contractual services increased by \$1.2 million to \$75.8 million, or 1.6%, due to an increase in fees for various outside consulting services.
- Chemicals, supplies and small equipment increased by \$5.4 million to \$36.6 million, or 17.4%, due to
 increased chemical usage for the tunnel dewatering pump station as well as higher unit prices for
 methanol, sodium hydroxide, and sodium bisulfite.
- Utilities and rent decreased by \$0.4 million to \$25.8 million, or 1.3%, due to reduced lease payments as a result of full relocation to headquarters office.
- Depreciation and amortization increased by \$12.0 million to \$127.5 million, or 10.4%, primarily due to an increase in capital assets in service.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

September 30, 2020 and 2019

- Water purchases increased by \$4.1 million to \$32.4 million, or 14.4%, primarily due to an 11.1% increase
 in the water rate.
- Interest expense and other nonoperating expenses increased by \$10.7 million to \$104.6 million, or 11.4%, primarily due to an increase in interest incurred on long-term debt of \$34.8 million and a decrease in the amount of capitalized interest related to the Authority's capital improvement program which decreased from \$79.4 million in fiscal year 2018 to \$50.6 million in fiscal year 2019 offset by a decrease in loss on disposal of capital assets of \$16.2 million.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

As of September 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, the Authority had \$7.5 billion, \$7.2 billion, and \$7.0 billion of capital assets (net of depreciation). This includes wastewater collection, wastewater treatment, water distribution systems, deep tunnel systems, purchased capacity, capital equipment and construction in progress. The Authority's net capital assets increased by approximately \$250.4, or 3.5%, during fiscal year 2020 and increased by approximately \$264.3 million, or 3.8%, during fiscal year 2019, 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 of September 30,					
	2020		2019		2018	
Wastewater treatment plant	\$	3,275,198	\$	3,233,698	\$ 3,213,907	
Wastewater collection facilities		1,087,554		937,315	858,060	
Water distribution system		1,183,800		1,138,598	1,125,358	
Deep tunnel system		1,268,779		1,027,954	1,171,226	
Purchased capacity		385,133		375,164	364,211	
Capital equipment		368,796		314,667	296,295	
Construction in progress		1,830,830		1,966,037	1,574,081	
Less accumulated depreciation		(1,925,529)		(1,769,310)	(1,643,270)	
Net capital assets	\$	7,474,561	\$	7,224,123	\$ 6,959,868	

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, 2020 and 2019 were \$637.9 million and \$777.8 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.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

September 30, 2020 and 2019

Debt Administration

At the end of fiscal year 2020, the Authority had a total of \$3.8 billion in long term debt outstanding, an increase of \$285.8 million, or 8.2%, over fiscal year 2019.

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the Authority had a total of \$3.5 billion in long term debt outstanding, a decrease of \$48.9 million, or 1.4%, over fiscal year 2018.

A schedule of long-term debt activity including current year maturities for the year ended September 30, 2020 is shown below:

		Balance				Balance	
Description	!	9/30/2019 Inc		9/30/2019 Increases I		Decreases	9/30/2020
Outstanding bonds and notes	\$	3,237,089	\$	604,995	\$ (343,019)	\$ 3,499,065	
Unamortized bond premiums		246,460		38,950	(15,293)	270,117	
Unamortized bond discounts		(1,835)		-	129	(1,706)	
Total bonds and notes	\$	3,481,714	\$	643,945	\$ (358,183)	\$ 3,767,476	

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.

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.

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

September 30, 2020 and 2019

A schedule of long-term debt activity including current year maturities for the year ended September 30, 2019 is shown below:

		Balance					Balance
Description	(9/30/2018	In	creases	D	ecreases	9/30/2019
Outstanding bonds and notes	\$	3,273,034	\$	93	\$	(36,038)	\$ 3,237,089
Unamortized bond premiums		259,578		-		(13,118)	246,460
Unamortized bond discounts		(1,964)		-		129	(1,835)
Total bonds and notes	\$	3,530,648	\$	93	\$	(49,027)	\$ 3,481,714

The decreases in outstanding bonds and notes payable were related to scheduled principal repayments.

A more detailed discussion of long-term debt is provided in the Notes to the Financial Statements on page 55.

Credit Ratings

Long Term Credit Ratings						
Moody's Investors' Service	Aa1	Stable Outlook				
•		Stable Outlook				
Standard & Poor's Corporation	AAA	Stable Outlook				
Fitch Ratings	AA+	Stable Outlook				
Short Term						
Moody's Investors' Service	P-1					
Standard & Poor's Corporation	A-1+					
Fitch Ratings	F1+					

Rates

Effective October 1, 2019, the Authority raised its retail water and wastewater rates by 11.5%. 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 stakeholder 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 www.dcwater.com.

Statements of Net Position September 30, 2020 and 2019 (In thousands)

Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	2020	2019
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 3)	\$ 186,962	
Investments (note 3)	116,796	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (note 3)	208,384	
Restricted investments (note 3)	1,924	18,860
Customer receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	00.405	50.405
of \$24,398 in 2020 and \$22,404 in 2019 (note 7)	88,495	
Due from other jurisdictions (note 8)	12,678	
Due from Federal government (note 6)	49,840	
Due from District government (note 13)	6,220	
Inventory Prepaid assets	13,230 10,247	
•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Total current assets	694,776	616,690
Noncurrent assets:		
Restricted assets (note 3):	155,202	22.52
Cash and cash equivalents	155,383	22,524
Investments	77,789	
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents and investments	233,172	22,524
Capital assets (note 4):		
In-service	7,569,260	
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,925,529)	
Net capital assets in service	5,643,731	5,258,086
Construction-in-progress	1,830,830	
Net capital assets	7,474,561	7,224,123
Other noncurrent assets:		
Due from District government (note 13)	23,432	
Due from other jurisdictions (note 8)	10,342	
Total other noncurrent assets	33,774	36,394
Total noncurrent assets	7,741,507	7,283,041
Total assets	8,436,283	7,899,731
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Deferred loss on debt refunding	99,412	63,523
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	8,535,695	7,963,254

Liabilities Current liabilities:		
	126 222	147.500
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	136,223	
Unearned revenue	88,544	
Accrued interest	77,920	
Commercial paper notes payable (note 10)	79,200	,
Current maturities of long-term debt (note 11)	51,272	
Due to jurisdictions	12,661	6,302
Compensation payable (note 9)	18,594	
Other liabilities (note 12)	10,124	
Total current liabilities	474,538	437,493
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Long-term debt, excluding current maturities (note 11)	3,716,204	
Unearned revenue	1,842,718	
Other liabilities (note 12)	13,648	
Compensated absences payable (note 9)	15,154	
Total noncurrent liabilities	5,587,724	5,275,306
Total liabilities	6,062,262	5,712,799
Net Position		
Net investments in capital assets	2,129,340	1,935,786
Restricted for debt service	35,222	
Restricted for debt service		
Unrestricted	308,871	270,907

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, 2020 and 2019 (In thousands)

	2020	2019
Operating revenues:		
Water and wastewater user charges:		
Residential, commercial and multi-family customers	\$ 459,572 \$	443,481
Federal government	80,122	73,393
District government and D.C. Housing Authority (note 13)	46,781	45,816
Charges for wholesale wastewater treatment	117,166	114,766
Other	33,187	27,691
Total operating revenues	736,828	705,147
Operating expenses:		
Personnel services	135,005	141,040
Contractual services	74,064	75,818
Chemicals, supplies and small equipment	30,602	36,579
Utilities and rent	24,708	25,813
Depreciation and amortization	135,590	127,501
Water purchases	31,696	32,430
Payment in lieu of taxes and right of way fee (note 13)	22,034	21,702
Total operating expenses	453,699	460,883
Operating income	283,129	244,264
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Interest income	8,846	9,307
Interest expense and other nonoperating expenses	(91,724)	(104,630)
Total nonoperating expenses	(82,878)	(95,323)
Change in net position before capital contributions	200,251	148,941
Capital contributions (note 5)	22,727	16,313
Change in net position	222,978	165,254
Net position, beginning of year	2,250,455	2,085,201
Net position, end of year	\$ 2,473,433 \$	2,250,455

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

Statements of Cash Flows Years Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 (In thousands)

		2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash received from customers	\$	705,160	\$ 666,767
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services		(158,062)	(170,251)
Cash paid to employees for services		(132,369)	(140,494)
Cash paid to District for PILOT and ROW		(22,034)	(21,702)
Net cash provided by operating activities		392,695	334,320
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of revenue bonds		643,946	_
Proceeds from other jurisdictions		67,336	51,817
Repayments of bond principal and notes payable to Federal government		(343,019)	(35,945)
Acquisition of capital assets		(354,688)	(397,083)
Payments of interest and fiscal charges		(200,086)	(154,471)
Contributions of capital from Federal and District governments		47,215	21,352
Proceeds from issuance of commercial paper		496,000	504,400
Repayments of commercial paper		(496,000)	(504,400)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		(139,296)	(514,330)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Cash received for interest		8,610	9,671
Investment purchases		(398,587)	(129,356)
Investment maturities		333,121	340,829
Net cash used in investing activities		(56,856)	221,144
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		196,543	41,134
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		354,186	313,052
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	550,729	\$ 354,186
Operating income	\$	283,129	\$ 244,264
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by			
operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization		135,590	127,501
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in customer and other receivables		(12,751)	658
Increase in inventory and prepaid assets		(1,506)	(1,326)
Increase (decrease) in payables and accrued liabilities		13,407	(3,766)
Decrease in unearned revenue		(25,174)	(33,011)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	392,695	\$ 334,320
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities			
Capital asset additions included in accounts payable	\$	102,899	\$ 117,496
Net increase (decrease) in the fair value of investments	~	800	1,881

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(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 Act of 1996". The 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, 2020 and 2019

(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 73% 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, 2020 and 2019

(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 2020 or 2019 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, 2020 and 2019 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, 2020 and 2019

(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, 2020 and 2019, 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, 2020 and 2019

(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 extend the useful lives 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; 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
Capital equipment and fleet	3 - 20 years

The Authority recognizes a half-year of depreciation in the year the capital asset is placed in service and a half-year in the year of disposal.

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, 2020 and 2019

(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) 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.

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.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(In thousands)

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(i) 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.

(j) 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.
- 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".

(k) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(In thousands)

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(I) 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 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.

(m) 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 related 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.

(n) 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.

(o) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(In thousands)

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(p) Adoption of New Accounting Standards

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the Authority adopted the following new accounting standard issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB): Statement No. 95, Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance.

Implementation of GASB Statement No. 95 had no impact on the Authority's fiscal year 2020 financial statements.

(q) 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
		_	
84	Fiduciary Activities	December 15, 2019	2021
87	Leases	June 15, 2021	2022
89	Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period	December 15, 2020	2022
90	Majority Equity Interests	December 15, 2019	2021
91	Conduit Debt Obligations	December 15, 2021	2023
92	Omnibus 2020	June 15, 2021	2022
93	Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates	June 15, 2020	2021
94	Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements	June 15, 2022	2023
96	Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements	June 15, 2022	2023
97	Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans	December 15, 2019	2021

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(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.
- (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 major rating agencies. 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) it is rated not lower than 'A-1' or the equivalent.
- (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 two hundred-seventy days (270) days; and 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 Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations ("NRSRO").

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(In thousands)

(3) Cash Deposits and Investments (Continued)

- (7) Collateralized Certificates of Deposit in state chartered banks or federally charted banks. Collateralized Certificates of Deposit shall be collateralized at 102%.
- (8) Corporate Notes. High quality corporate notes that meet the following criteria: 1) a rating of at least 'AA' (or its equivalent) from at least one NRSRO and a rating of at least 'A' (or its equivalent) from a second NRSRO; 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) from at least one NRSRO and a rating of at least 'A' (or its equivalent) from a second NRSRO 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 to exceed five (5) years; and 2) have a rating of at least 'A' (or its equivalent) from at least two NRSROs.
- (13) Municipal Obligations. Municipal bonds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness of the District or any state or local government may be purchased that meet certain criteria, including: a) final maturity on the date of investment not to exceed five (5) years; b) rated in either of the two highest rating categories by a NRSRO; and c) the total holdings of any single issue do not represent more than 25% of the total issue.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(In thousands)

(3) Cash Deposits and Investments (Continued)

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	30%
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	30%
Bankers' Acceptances	40%	Supranational Bonds	30%
Commercial Paper	35%	Municipal Obligations	20%

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, 2020 and 2019, the Authority was in full compliance with the Investment Policy.

(b) Cash Deposits

At September 30, 2020 and 2019, the carrying amounts of the Authority's unrestricted and restricted bank deposits were \$211,761 and \$147,125 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, 2020 and 2019

(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, 2020 and 2019, respectively:

	Fair Value Measurement at			
	Reportable Date Using			
		Significa	ant C	ther
		Observal	ole In	puts
		(Le	/el 2)	
Investments by fair value level		2020		2019
U.S. Treasury notes	\$	67,498	\$	60,584
U.S. government agency obligations		36,866		11,888
Corporate notes		20,187		21,021
Municipal bonds		8,286		4,146
Negotiable certificates of deposit		3,724		11,255
Supranational Bonds		3,242		6,720
Federal Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities		2,250		
Total investments at fair value		142,053		115,614
Investments and cash equivalents				
carried at amortized cost		393,424		222 400
	Ф.		Ф.	222,490
Total investments and cash equivalents	<u> </u>	535,477	Ф	338,104

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(In thousands)

(3) Cash Deposits and Investments (Continued)

(d) Cash Equivalents and Investments

As of September 30, 2020 and 2019, the Authority held the following cash equivalents and investments:

Cash equivalents and investments	2020	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)	2019	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
Registered money market mutual	\$ 338,968	0.083	\$ 207,061	0.083
U.S. Treasury notes	92,156	0.760	60,584	1.780
U.S. government agency obligations	36,866	2.490	11,888	1.902
Corporate notes	20,187	2.000	21,021	2.202
FDIC-insured certificates of deposit	16,796	0.140	15,429	0.146
Commercial paper	13,002	0.180	-	-
Municipal bonds	8,286	2.130	4,146	2.055
Negotiable certificates of deposit	3,724	1.690	11,255	1.373
Supranational Bonds	3,242	2.365	6,720	1.433
Federal Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	2,250	9.072		
Total cash equivalents and investments	\$ 535,477	0.536	\$ 338,104	0.680

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, 2020 and 2019, 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, 2020 and 2019

(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	270 days	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 0.536 years and 0.680 years as of September 30, 2020 and 2019, 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, 2020:

	Credit Quality Rating											
Investment Type	AAA	AA+	AA	AA-	A+	A	A-	A-1	A-1+	AAAm	Not Rated	Total
U.S. government agency Obligations		6.9%										6.9%
Commercial paper								2.2%	0.2%			2.4%
Registered Money Market Mutual										63.3%		63.3%
U.S. Treasury notes		17.2%										17.2%
FDIC-Insured certificates of deposit											3.1%	3.1%
Federal Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities		0.4%										0.4%
Corporate notes		0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%					3.8%
Negotiable certificates of deposit				0.3%	0.3%				0.1%			0.7%
Supranational Bonds	0.6%											0.6%
Municipal bond	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%		0.1%						0.5%	1.6%
	1.0%	25.0%	0.9%	1.5%	1.1%	0.4%	0.7%	2.2%	0.3%	63.3%	3.6%	100.0%

At September 30, 2020, 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, 2020 and 2019

(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, 2020 and 2019, 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, 2020 and 2019

(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, 2020 and 2019 follows:

		2020		2019			
Description	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	
Cash and cash equivalents							
Demand deposits	\$ 186,125	\$ 25,636	\$ 211,761	\$ 144,317	\$ 2,808	\$147,125	
Registered money market mutual	837	338,131	338,968	160	206,901	207,061	
Total cash and cash equivalents	186,962	363,767	550,729	144,477	209,709	354,186	
Investments							
U.S. Treasury notes	34,776	57,380	92,156	41,724	18,860	60,584	
U.S. government agency obligations	26,535	10,331	36,866	11,888	-	11,888	
Corporate notes	20,187	-	20,187	21,021	-	21,021	
FDIC-insured certificates of deposit	16,796	-	16,796	15,429	-	15,429	
Commercial paper	1,000	12,002	13,002	-	-	-	
Municipal bonds	8,286	-	8,286	4,146	-	4,146	
Negotiable certificates of deposit	3,724	-	3,724	11,255	-	11,255	
Supranational Bonds	3,242	-	3,242	6,720	-	6,720	
Federal Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities	2,250	-	2,250		-	-	
Total Investments	116,796	79,713	196,509	112,183	18,860	131,043	
Total cash, cash equivalents & investments	\$ 303,758	\$443,480	\$ 747,238	\$ 256,660	\$228,569	\$485,229	

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(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, 2020 and 2019 follows:

Description		2020		2019
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (current and noncurrent)	\$	102,309	\$	
Revenue bonds 2019A Revenue bonds 2019B	Ф	60,987	Ф	-
Revenue bonds 2019C		34,376		-
				2,795
Cash-Fleet & Sewer Relocation		25,636		16,542
Principal payment, 1998 revenue bonds		17,475 12,888		548
Principal payment, 2014 revenue bonds		-		8,174
Interest payment, 2010 revenue bonds		10,416		-
Interest payment, 2014C revenue bonds		8,727		8,748
Interest payment, 2015A,B revenue bonds		8,712		8,776
Interest payment, 2016A revenue bonds		8,520		8,796
Interest payment, 2014A revenue bonds		8,425		8,451
Debt service reserve account, 1998 revenue bonds		7,703		5,274
Interest payment, 2012A,C revenue bonds		7,609		7,760
2018 A&B Senior Bond Interest		7,417		7,520
Interest payment, 2017 A&B Senior Lien Interest		6,857		6,973
Interest payment, 2019D revenue bonds		5,362		-
Principal payment, 2012 revenue bonds		4,895		5,639
2017 A&B Senior Lien Principal		4,130		3,195
Interest payment, 2019A,B revenue bonds		3,812		-
2018 A&B Senior Bond Principal		3,521		3,350
Interest payment, 1998 revenue bonds		3,021		3,482
DC Government Customer Assistance Program 3		2,437		3,290
2015 A & B Lien Revenue Bonds		2,015		2,015
Principal payment, 2019D revenue bonds		1,651		-
CRIAC Emergency Residential Relief Fund COVID 19		1,329		-
Lead Service Program 1		1,195		-
Interest payment, 2019C revenue bonds		871		-
Lead Service Program 2		807		-
Interest payment, 2016 B EIB		429		430
Revenue bonds 2014C		65		65
2019 C Revenue Bonds Cost of Issuance		51		-
Interest payment, 2012C revenue bonds		39		39
Interest payment, 2013 revenue bonds		29		7,521
2019 A Revenue Bonds Cost of Issuance		17		_
Commercial Paper Debt Service		16		181
Interest payment, 2014B revenue bonds		8		109
Extendable municipal commercial paper		4		2,392
Commercial Paper Notes Investment		3		3
DC Water Customer Assistance Program 2		1		5,767
2012 B-2 Bond Interest Accoun, 2018 B Cost of Issuance		1		1
2019 D Bond-Refunding Escrow		1		_
CSX Project				501
Combined sewer overflow (CSO) federal appropriations				13
Revenue bonds 2018B		_		40,465
Revenue bonds 2018A		-		26,726
		-		11,535
Principal payment, 2016 revenue bonds DC Government Customer Assistance Program 2		-		1,202
<u> </u>		-		
2016 B EIB Construction Funds		-		875
Danbury Meter Installation		-		501
Interest payment, EMCP Series A		-		55
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	363,767		209,709
Restricted investments (current and noncurrent)				
Revenue bonds 2019C		66,807		-
Debt service reserve account, 1998 revenue bonds		12,906		18,860
Total restricted investments		79,713		18,860
Total restricted cash, cash equivalents & investments	\$	443,480	\$	228,569

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(In thousands)

(4) Capital Assets

The following tables present the activity in capital assets for the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019:

	Balance				Balance
	9/30/2019	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	9/30/2020
Capital Assets					
Wastewater treatment plant	\$3,233,698	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41,500	\$3,275,198
Wastewater collection facilities	937,315	-	-	150,239	1,087,554
Water distribution system	1,138,598	-	(8,975)	54,177	1,183,800
Deep tunnel systems	1,027,954	-	-	240,825	1,268,779
Purchased capacity	375,164	9,969	-	-	385,133
Capital equipment	314,667	29,916	(1,054)	25,267	368,796
Total capital assets in service	7,027,396	39,885	(10,029)	512,008	7,569,260
Less accumulated depreciation:	_				
Wastewater treatment plant	(783,558)	(47,912)	-	(1,740)	(833,210)
Wastewater collection facilities	(292,293)	(16,891)	-	(32,178)	(341,362)
Water distribution system	(338,257)	(9,236)	8,975	9,294	(329,224)
Deep tunnel systems	(16,128)	(11,476)	-	-	(27,604)
Purchased capacity	(106,598)	(6,336)	-	(5,952)	(118,886)
Capital equipment	(232,476)	(43,739)	1,054	(82)	(275,243)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,769,310)	(135,590)	10,029	(30,658)	(1,925,529)
Net capital asssets in service	5,258,086	(95,705)		481,350	5,643,731
Construction-in-progress	1,966,037	346,143	-	(481,350)	1,830,830
Net capital assets	\$7,224,123	\$ 250,438	\$ -	\$ -	\$7,474,561
	Balance				Balance
	9/30/2018	Additions	Disposals	Transfers	9/30/2019
Capital Assets					
Wastewater treatment plant	\$3,213,907	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,791	\$3,233,698
Wastewater treatment plant Wastewater collection facilities	\$3,213,907 858,060		*		\$3,233,698 937,315
Wastewater collection facilities	858,060	\$ - 80,255	\$ - (9,412)	8,412	937,315
Wastewater collection facilities Water distribution system	858,060 1,125,358		(9,412)	8,412 13,240	937,315 1,138,598
Wastewater collection facilities Water distribution system Deep tunnel systems	858,060 1,125,358 1,171,226	80,255	*	8,412	937,315 1,138,598 1,027,954
Wastewater collection facilities Water distribution system Deep tunnel systems Purchased capacity	858,060 1,125,358 1,171,226 364,211		(9,412) - (905)	8,412 13,240 (142,367)	937,315 1,138,598 1,027,954 375,164
Wastewater collection facilities Water distribution system Deep tunnel systems Purchased capacity Capital equipment	858,060 1,125,358 1,171,226 364,211 296,295	80,255 - 10,953 12	(9,412) - (905) - (1,461)	8,412 13,240 (142,367) - 19,821	937,315 1,138,598 1,027,954 375,164 314,667
Wastewater collection facilities Water distribution system Deep tunnel systems Purchased capacity Capital equipment Total capital assets in service	858,060 1,125,358 1,171,226 364,211	80,255 - - 10,953	(9,412) - (905)	8,412 13,240 (142,367)	937,315 1,138,598 1,027,954 375,164
Wastewater collection facilities Water distribution system Deep tunnel systems Purchased capacity Capital equipment Total capital assets in service Less accumulated depreciation:	858,060 1,125,358 1,171,226 364,211 296,295 7,029,057	80,255 - 10,953 12 91,220	(9,412) - (905) - (1,461)	8,412 13,240 (142,367) - 19,821	937,315 1,138,598 1,027,954 375,164 314,667 7,027,396
Wastewater collection facilities Water distribution system Deep tunnel systems Purchased capacity Capital equipment Total capital assets in service Less accumulated depreciation: Wastewater treatment plant	858,060 1,125,358 1,171,226 364,211 296,295 7,029,057 (728,680)	80,255 - 10,953 12 91,220 (54,878)	(9,412) - (905) - (1,461)	8,412 13,240 (142,367) - 19,821	937,315 1,138,598 1,027,954 375,164 314,667 7,027,396 (783,558)
Wastewater collection facilities Water distribution system Deep tunnel systems Purchased capacity Capital equipment Total capital assets in service Less accumulated depreciation: Wastewater treatment plant Wastewater collection facilities	858,060 1,125,358 1,171,226 364,211 296,295 7,029,057 (728,680) (287,344)	80,255 - 10,953 12 91,220 (54,878) (4,949)	(9,412) - (905) - (1,461)	8,412 13,240 (142,367) - 19,821	937,315 1,138,598 1,027,954 375,164 314,667 7,027,396 (783,558) (292,293)
Wastewater collection facilities Water distribution system Deep tunnel systems Purchased capacity Capital equipment Total capital assets in service Less accumulated depreciation: Wastewater treatment plant Wastewater collection facilities Water distribution system	858,060 1,125,358 1,171,226 364,211 296,295 7,029,057 (728,680) (287,344) (309,803)	80,255 - 10,953 12 91,220 (54,878) (4,949) (28,454)	(9,412) - (905) - (1,461)	8,412 13,240 (142,367) - 19,821	937,315 1,138,598 1,027,954 375,164 314,667 7,027,396 (783,558) (292,293) (338,257)
Wastewater collection facilities Water distribution system Deep tunnel systems Purchased capacity Capital equipment Total capital assets in service Less accumulated depreciation: Wastewater treatment plant Wastewater collection facilities Water distribution system Deep tunnel systems	858,060 1,125,358 1,171,226 364,211 296,295 7,029,057 (728,680) (287,344) (309,803) (5,856)	80,255 - 10,953 12 91,220 (54,878) (4,949) (28,454) (10,272)	(9,412) - (905) - (1,461)	8,412 13,240 (142,367) - 19,821 (81,103) - -	937,315 1,138,598 1,027,954 375,164 314,667 7,027,396 (783,558) (292,293) (338,257) (16,128)
Wastewater collection facilities Water distribution system Deep tunnel systems Purchased capacity Capital equipment Total capital assets in service Less accumulated depreciation: Wastewater treatment plant Wastewater collection facilities Water distribution system Deep tunnel systems Purchased capacity	858,060 1,125,358 1,171,226 364,211 296,295 7,029,057 (728,680) (287,344) (309,803) (5,856) (100,375)	80,255 - 10,953 12 91,220 (54,878) (4,949) (28,454) (10,272) (6,223)	(9,412) - (905) - (1,461) (11,778) - - -	8,412 13,240 (142,367) - 19,821	937,315 1,138,598 1,027,954 375,164 314,667 7,027,396 (783,558) (292,293) (338,257) (16,128) (106,598)
Wastewater collection facilities Water distribution system Deep tunnel systems Purchased capacity Capital equipment Total capital assets in service Less accumulated depreciation: Wastewater treatment plant Wastewater collection facilities Water distribution system Deep tunnel systems Purchased capacity Capital equipment	858,060 1,125,358 1,171,226 364,211 296,295 7,029,057 (728,680) (287,344) (309,803) (5,856) (100,375) (211,212)	80,255 - 10,953 12 91,220 (54,878) (4,949) (28,454) (10,272) (6,223) (22,725)	(9,412) - (905) - (1,461) (11,778) - - - - 1,461	8,412 13,240 (142,367) - 19,821 (81,103) - -	937,315 1,138,598 1,027,954 375,164 314,667 7,027,396 (783,558) (292,293) (338,257) (16,128) (106,598) (232,476)
Wastewater collection facilities Water distribution system Deep tunnel systems Purchased capacity Capital equipment Total capital assets in service Less accumulated depreciation: Wastewater treatment plant Wastewater collection facilities Water distribution system Deep tunnel systems Purchased capacity Capital equipment Total accumulated depreciation	858,060 1,125,358 1,171,226 364,211 296,295 7,029,057 (728,680) (287,344) (309,803) (5,856) (100,375) (211,212) (1,643,270)	80,255 10,953 12 91,220 (54,878) (4,949) (28,454) (10,272) (6,223) (22,725) (127,501)	(9,412) (905) (1,461) (11,778) - - - 1,461 1,461	8,412 13,240 (142,367) - 19,821 (81,103) - - - -	937,315 1,138,598 1,027,954 375,164 314,667 7,027,396 (783,558) (292,293) (338,257) (16,128) (106,598) (232,476) (1,769,310)
Wastewater collection facilities Water distribution system Deep tunnel systems Purchased capacity Capital equipment Total capital assets in service Less accumulated depreciation: Wastewater treatment plant Wastewater collection facilities Water distribution system Deep tunnel systems Purchased capacity Capital equipment Total accumulated depreciation Net capital asssets in service	858,060 1,125,358 1,171,226 364,211 296,295 7,029,057 (728,680) (287,344) (309,803) (5,856) (100,375) (211,212) (1,643,270) 5,385,787	80,255 10,953 12 91,220 (54,878) (4,949) (28,454) (10,272) (6,223) (22,725) (127,501) (36,281)	(9,412) - (905) - (1,461) (11,778) - - - - 1,461	8,412 13,240 (142,367) - 19,821 (81,103) - - - - - (81,103)	937,315 1,138,598 1,027,954 375,164 314,667 7,027,396 (783,558) (292,293) (338,257) (16,128) (106,598) (232,476) (1,769,310) 5,258,086
Wastewater collection facilities Water distribution system Deep tunnel systems Purchased capacity Capital equipment Total capital assets in service Less accumulated depreciation: Wastewater treatment plant Wastewater collection facilities Water distribution system Deep tunnel systems Purchased capacity Capital equipment Total accumulated depreciation	858,060 1,125,358 1,171,226 364,211 296,295 7,029,057 (728,680) (287,344) (309,803) (5,856) (100,375) (211,212) (1,643,270)	80,255 10,953 12 91,220 (54,878) (4,949) (28,454) (10,272) (6,223) (22,725) (127,501)	(9,412) (905) (1,461) (11,778) - - - 1,461 1,461	8,412 13,240 (142,367) - 19,821 (81,103) - - - -	937,315 1,138,598 1,027,954 375,164 314,667 7,027,396 (783,558) (292,293) (338,257) (16,128) (106,598) (232,476) (1,769,310)

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(In thousands)

(4) Capital Assets (Continued)

For the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, total interest expense incurred was \$85,043 and \$94,311, and total capitalized interest was \$60,658 and \$50,571, respectively.

The following tables present the activity in purchased capacity for the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019:

Purchased capacity	Balance 9/30/2019	Additions	Balance 9/30/2020
Washington Aqueduct	\$342,974	\$ 9,969	\$352,943
Jennings Randolph Reservoir	19,863	Ψ 3,303	19,863
Little Seneca Lake	12,327	_	12,327
Total in service	375,164	9,969	385,133
Total III 301 VICC	<u> </u>	3,303	300,100
Less accumulated depreciation:			
Washington Aqueduct	(88,906)	(11,690)	(100,596)
Jennings Randolph Reservoir	(10,609)	(393)	(11,002)
Little Seneca Lake	(7,083)	(205)	(7,288)
Total accumulated depreciation	(106,598)	(12,288)	(118,886)
Purchased capacity, net	\$268,566	\$ (2,319)	\$266,247
. archaesa eapaerty, net	+200,000	- + (=, + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	
	Balance	A -1 -1:4:	Balance
Duvebased conscitu	9/30/2018	Additions	9/30/2019
Purchased capacity	#220 004	£40.050	#040.074
Washington Aqueduct	\$332,021	\$10,953	\$342,974
Jennings Randolph Reservoir Little Seneca Lake	19,863	-	19,863
Total in service	<u>12,327</u> 364,211	10.052	12,327
Total III Selvice	304,211	10,953	375,164
Less accumulated depreciation:			
Washington Aqueduct	(83,281)	(5,625)	(88,906)
Jennings Randolph Reservoir	(10,216)	(393)	(10,609)
Little Seneca Lake	(6,878)	(205)	(7,083)
Total accumulated depreciation	(100,375)	(6,223)	(106,598)
Purchased capacity, net	\$263,836	\$ 4,730	\$268,566

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(In thousands)

(5) Capital Contributions

Capital contributions consist of the following for the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively:

Description	2020	2019
Federal grants and appropriations	\$ 20,506	\$ 13,360
Contributions from District government	2,221	2,953
Total	\$ 22,727	\$ 16,313

Capital contributions consist principally of Federal grants and appropriations and certain capital costs incurred by the Authority in fiscal year 2020 and 2019 to be reimbursed by the District government pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding between the Authority and the District discussed in Note 13(c).

(6) Due from Federal Government

The amount due from the Federal government consists of the following at September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively:

Description	2020	2019
Washington Aqueduct advance	\$ 46,776	\$ 37,722
Federal grants receivable	3,064	367
Total	\$ 49,840	\$ 38,089

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, 2020 and 2019:

Description	2020	2019
Billed customer receivables	\$ 86,887	\$ 77,216
Unbilled customer receivables	26,006	23,685
Total customer receivables	112,893	100,901
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(24,398)	(22,404)
Customer receivables, net	\$ 88,495	\$ 78,497

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(In thousands)

(8) Due from Other Jurisdictions

The amount due from other jurisdictions under the 2012 IMA consists of the following at September 30, 2020 and 2019:

Description	2020	2019
Current:		
Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission	\$ 10,115	\$ 8,692
Fairfax	1,098	796
Loudoun County Sanitation Authority	398	386
Northern Virginia	106	102
Potomac Interceptor	961	554
Total current	12,678	10,530
Noncurrent:		
Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission	6,065	3,480
Fairfax	1,127	638
Loudoun County Sanitation Authority	564	295
Northern Virginia	2,586	2,691
Total noncurrent	10,342	7,104
Total due from other jurisdictions	\$ 23,020	\$17,634

(9) Compensated Absences

The following table reflects the activity associated with accrued compensated absences for the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively:

		2020			2019	
Description	Vacation	Sick	Total	Vacation	Sick	Total
Beginning of year	\$ 8,741	\$12,547	\$ 21,288	\$ 8,557	\$11,664	\$ 20,221
Increases (incurred)	9,375	2,305	11,680	8,911	3,935	12,846
Decreases	(7,420)	(888)	(8,308)	(8,727)	(3,052)	(11,779)
End of year	10,696	13,964	24,660	8,741	12,547	21,288
Less: current portion	7,304	2,202	9,506	5,237	2,192	7,429
Noncurrent portion	\$ 3,392	\$11,762	\$ 15,154	\$ 3,504	\$10,355	\$ 13,859

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, 2020 and 2019

(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, 2020 and 2019, respectively:

	Balance	Balance
Description	9/30/2020	9/30/2019
Commercial Paper	\$ 29,200	\$ 29,200
Extendable Municipal Commercial Paper	50,000	50,000
	\$79,200	\$79,200

(a) Commercial Paper

A schedule of Commercial Paper activity for the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 is shown below:

	Balance	20	Balance		
Description	9/30/2019	Maturities Re-Issuance		9/30/2020	
Series C, interest from 0.22% to 2.23%,					
maturities ranged from 30 to 114 days	29,200	(146,000)	146,000	29,200	
	\$29,200	\$ (146,000)	\$ 146,000	\$ 29,200	
				_	
	Balance	20	19	Balance	
Description	Balance 9/30/2018	20 Maturities	19 Re-Issuance	Balance 9/30/2019	
Series C, interest from 2.15% to 2.55%,	9/30/2018	Maturities	Re-Issuance	9/30/2019	
			Re-Issuance		

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(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, 2020 and 2019, the unspent amount related to the Series B and Series C Commercial Paper Notes was \$120,800.

(b) Extendable Municipal Commercial Paper

A schedule of Extendable Municipal Commercial Paper activity for the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 is shown below:

	Balance	2020	Balance		
Description	9/30/2019	Maturities Re-Issuance	9/30/2020		
EMCP Series A, interest from 0.19% to 1.85%, maturities ranged from 6 to 90					
days	\$50,000	\$ (350,000) \$ 350,000	\$ 50,000		
	Balance	2019	Balance		
Description	9/30/2018	Maturities Re-Issuance	9/30/2019		
EMCP Series A, interest from 0.95% to 1.71%, maturities ranged from 29 to 89	450.000	4 (000 000) 4 000 000	4.50.000		
days	\$50,000	\$ (300,000) \$ 300,000	\$ 50,000		

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(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 revenues bonds, 2012 series B-2 (3) pay \$355 associated cost of issuance of the Series A EMCP Note and (4) the remaining \$2,334 were contributed to the Construction Account.

As of September 30, 2020 and 2019, the unspent amount related to the Series A EMCP Notes was \$50,000.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(In thousands)

(11) Long-Term Debt

A schedule of long-term debt activity for the year ended September 30, 2020 is shown below:

Description	Balance 9/30/2019	Increases	Decreases	Balance 9/30/2020	Due Within One Year
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	-	343,160	-	343,160	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	200,000	-	(3,325)	196,675	3,490
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 2016 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:	196,955	-	(3,195)	193,760	4,130
Series A interest at 2.0 % to 5.0%, maturing in 2040	389,110	-	(11,535)	377,575	-
2015 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:					
Series A interest at 2.0 % to 5.0%, maturing in 2046	99,420	-	(2,000)	97,420	2,000
Series B interest at 5.0 % to 5.25%, maturing in 2045	250,000	-	-	250,000	-
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	377,110	_	(530)	376,580	12,850
2013 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:	377,110		(550)	370,300	12,000
•	200 000		(200,000)		
interest at 4.75% to 5.0%, maturing in 2049	300,000	-	(300,000)	-	-
2012 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:			(= ===)		
Series A interest at 2.0 % to 5.0%, maturing in 2038	148,255	-	(5,590)	142,665	4,875
Series C interest at 4.0% to 5.0%, maturing in 2034	163,215	-	-	163,215	-
2010 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds:					
interest at 4.1% to 5.5%, maturing in 2045	300,000	-	-	300,000	4,515
1998 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:					
interest ranges from 5.5% to 6.0%, maturing in 2029	126,290	-	(16,420)	109,870	17,325
Subtotal	3,200,355	604,995	(342,595)	3,462,755	50,835
Direct Placement & Borrowings of Debt:					
2016 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:					
Series B interest at 3.4%, maturing in 2047	25,000	_	_	25,000	_
Notes payable to the Federal Government	-,			,,,,,,	
interest at 3.25%, maturing in 2041	11,734	_	(424)	11,310	437
Subtotal	36,734	_	(424)	36,310	437
Subtotal	30,734	-	(424)	30,310	437
Total	3,237,089	604,995	(343,019)	3,499,065	51,272
Unamortized bond premiums	246,460	38,950	(15,293)	270,117	_
Unamortized bond discounts	(1,835)	, <u>-</u>	129	(1,706)	_
Grand total bonds and notes	\$3,481,714	\$ 643,945	\$ (358,183)	\$3,767,476	\$ 51,272
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Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(In thousands)

(11) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

A schedule of long-term debt activity for the year ended September 30, 2019 is shown below:

Description		Balance /30/2018	Increases	Decreases	Balance 9/30/2019	e Within ne Year
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		200,000	-	-	200,000	3,325
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		200,000	-	(3,045)	196,955	3,195
2016 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:		200 110			200 110	11 525
Series A interest at 2.0 % to 5.0%, maturing in 2040 2015 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:		389,110	-	-	389,110	11,535
Series A interest at 2.0 % to 5.0%, maturing in 2046		100,000		(E90)	99,420	2,000
•			-	(580)		2,000
Series B interest at 5.0 % to 5.25%, maturing in 2045		250,000	-	-	250,000	-
2014 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:		250,000			250 000	
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		377,110	-	-	377,110	530
2013 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:						
interest at 4.75% to 5.0%, maturing in 2049		300,000	-	-	300,000	-
2012 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:						
Series A interest at 2.0 % to 5.0%, maturing in 2038		153,600	-	(5,345)	148,255	5,590
Series B-2 interest at 2.26%, maturing in 2040		-	-	-	-	-
Series C interest at 4.0% to 5.0%, maturing in 2034		163,215	-	-	163,215	-
2010 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds:						
interest at 4.1% to 5.5%, maturing in 2045		300,000	-	-	300,000	-
2009 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds:						
interest at 3.0% to 6.0%, maturing in 2039		4,225	-	(4,225)	-	-
2008 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds:						
interest at 4.0% to 5.0%, maturing in 2034		6,865	-	(6,865)	-	-
1998 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:						
interest ranges from 5.5% to 6.0%, maturing in 2029		141,855	_	(15,565)	126,290	16,420
Subtotal	3	3,235,980	-	(35,625)	3,200,355	42,595
Direct Placement & Borrowings of Debt:						
2016 Public Utility Revenue Bonds:						
Series B interest at 3.4%, maturing in 2047		25 000			25,000	
		25,000	-	-	25,000	-
Notes payable to the Federal Government		40.054	00	(440)	44 704	404
interest at 3.25%, maturing in 2041	_	12,054	93	(413)	11,734	424
Subtotal		37,054	93	(413)	36,734	424
Total	3	3,273,034	93	(36,038)	3,237,089	43,019
Unamortized bond premiums		259,578	_	(13,118)	246,460	_
Unamortized bond discounts		(1,964)	_	129	(1,835)	_
Grand total bonds and notes	\$3	3,530,648	\$ 93	\$ (49,027)		\$ 43,019
	_	-				

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(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, 2020 and 2019

(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 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(In thousands)

(11) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

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.

The 2016 Series B Bonds are designated as Environmental Impact Bonds and, as such, include 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. The potential obligation of the Authority to pay the Outcome Payment is an unsecured obligation. No provision has been included in these financial statements for the potential obligation related to the Outcome Payment due to the uncertainties surrounding the effectiveness of GI in RC-A, which will be independently assessed prior to the mandatory tender date.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(In thousands)

(11) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

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.

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 advance-refund 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(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, 2020 and 2019 amounted to \$2,687 and \$5,356, respectively. In fiscal year 2020 the Authority received \$2,687 less than expected due to IRS delays as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. In fiscal year 2019, the Authority received \$354 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, 2020 and 2019. 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, 2020 and 2019 was \$20,609 and \$24,134, 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, 2020 and 2019

(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, 2020 and 2019

(In thousands)

(11) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

(d) Debt Service to Maturity

The future debt-service obligations at September 30, 2020 are as follows:

Fiscal year	_	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$	51,272	152,168	203,440
2022		58,802	149,576	208,378
2023		61,566	146,667	208,233
2024		64,571	143,601	208,172
2025		167,182	140,556	307,738
2026 - 2030		409,233	641,169	1,050,402
2031 - 2035		509,688	534,340	1,044,028
2036 - 2040		613,053	402,029	1,015,082
2041 - 2045		740,298	256,808	997,106
2046 - 2050		424,725	134,921	559,646
2051 - 2055		48,675	87,093	135,768
2056 - 2060		-	84,245	84,245
2061 - 2065		-	84,245	84,245
2066 - 2070		-	84,245	84,245
2071 - 2075		-	84,245	84,245
2076 - 2080		-	84,245	84,245
2081 - 2085		-	84,245	84,245
2086 - 2070		-	84,245	84,245
2091 - 2095		-	84,245	84,245
2096 - 2100		-	84,245	84,245
2101 - 2105		-	84,245	84,245
2106 - 2110		154,524	62,627	217,151
2111 - 2115	_	195,476	19,704	215,180
	•	0.400.005	* 0.740.700	.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(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, 2020 and 2019, the following outstanding revenue bonds are considered defeased:

	Principal Outstanding			
Bond issue	2020	2019		
2013 Public Utility Revenue Bonds: interest at 4.75% to 5.0%, maturing in 2049	\$300,000	\$ -		
Total Principal Outstanding	\$300,000	\$ -		

(f) Forward Direct Purchase Agreement

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. The purchase of the bond will occur July 5, 2022, and final maturity is October 1, 2036. The refunding is expected to provide annual debt service savings averaging \$3,800 annually from fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2037.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(In thousands)

(12) Commitments and Contingencies – Other Liabilities

A schedule of other liabilities as of September 30, 2020 and 2019 is shown below:

Description	2020	2019
Risk management contingency	\$ 12,068	\$ 12,033
Rolling owner controlled insurance program	4,455	5,582
Litigation contingency	355	348
Contractual obligations	1,334	1,333
Retirement health savings plan	5,560	4,511
Total other liabilities	23,772	23,807
Less: current portion	10,124	12,676
Noncurrent portion	\$ 13,648	\$ 11,131

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, 2020 and 2019

(In thousands)

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

The Authority self-insures the first \$1,000 per occurrence of workers' compensation claims costs. In order 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, 2020, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

Description	2020	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 12,033	\$ 12,966	\$ 11,670
Current year claims and changes in estimates	2,659	1,258	3,449
Claim payments	(2,624)	(2,191)	(2,153)
Balance, end of year	\$ 12,068	\$ 12,033	\$ 12,966

(b) Rolling Owner Controlled Insurance Program

The Authority procures insurance for the majority 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 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, 2020 and 2019

(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, 2020, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

Description	2020	2019	 2018
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 5,582	\$ 6,667	\$ 7,141
Current year increase (decrease) in ROCIP liability	3,637	6,953	8,031
ROCIP administration and claim payments	(4,764)	 (8,038)	 (8,505)
Balance, end of year	\$ 4,455	\$ 5,582	\$ 6,667

(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, 2020 and 2019:

Description	2	2020		2019
Balance, beginning of year	\$	348	\$	230
Current year claims and changes in estimates		1,148		145
Claim payments		(1,141)		(28)
Balance, end of year	\$	355	\$	348

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, 2020 and 2019

(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, 2020 and 2019 were \$637,878 and \$777,819, 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, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

Description	2020		2020 2	
Facilities leases	\$	517	\$	927
Automobile equipment leases		25		20
Machinery leases		603		331
Total	\$	1,145	\$	1,278

Future minimum non-cancelable lease payments on existing operating leases at September 30, 2020, which have an initial term of one year or more, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Amount		
2021	\$	297	
2022		304	
2023		310	
2024		317	
2025		168	
2026-2030			
Total	\$1	,396	

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(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 \$34,439 and \$33,985 from the District government and \$12,342 and \$11,831 from the District of Columbia Housing Authority ("DCHA") for fiscal years 2020 and 2019, 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 \$16,934 and \$16,602 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, 2020 and 2019.

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, 2020 and 2019. As of September 30, 2020 there was no outstanding balance due to the District related to these fees.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(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, 2020 and 2019 were \$29,652 and \$34,183 respectively. Such amounts were comprised of the following at September 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively:

Description	2020	2019
Northeast Boundary Neighborhood Protection Project	\$29,290	\$ 35,148
Storm Water Fees (Note 13d)	(2,600)	(2,662)
Other miscellaneous items	2,962	1,697
Total due from District government	29,652	34,183
Less: current portion	6,220	4,893
Noncurrent portion	\$ 23,432	\$ 29,290

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, 2020 and 2019 under this agreement amounted to \$29,290 and \$35,148 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 guarterly.

During the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019, the activity associated with the Authority providing this service to the District was as follows:

Description	2020	2019
Due from (to) the District-beginning of year	\$ (2,662)	\$ (2,198)
Collections on behalf of the District	(13,743)	(13,490)
Remittances to the District	13,723	13,043
Expenses incurred by the Authority	1,225	1,253
Expenses reimbursed by the District	(1,143)	(1,270)
Due from (to) the District-end of year	\$ (2,600)	\$ (2,662)

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(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, 2020 and 2019, 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 is scheduled to be completed in phases starting in February 2018 through September 2021. As of September 30, 2020, the District has disbursed \$27,831 to DC Water pursuant to this agreement and the Authority has incurred \$4,685 (net of interest earned) in eligible costs to date that are included in capital contributions on the statement of changes in net position. The balance of \$23,146 is reflected in unearned revenue on the statement of net position as of September 30, 2020.

(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 2020 and 2019, there were 73 and 83 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 2020, 2019, and 2018, the Authority's contributions to the plans were \$465, \$514, and \$582, 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, 2020 and 2019

(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 2020, 2019, and 2018.

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 2020, 2019, and 2018, 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 2020, 2019, and 2018, the Authority's contributions to both defined contribution plans were \$10,036, \$9,963, and \$10,042, respectively. The amount of the Authority's outstanding liability at the end of fiscal years 2020, 2019, and 2018 were \$1,054, \$1,357, and \$857, 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, 2020 and 2019

(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, 2020 and 2019. 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: \$1,183 and \$1,005 of support provided by DC Water to Blue Drop for fiscal years 2020 and 2019 as noted in the following table:

Description	2020		2019	
DC Water support - land application	\$	633	\$	797
Marketing fees		510		203
Donated office space		24		-
Donated employee time		16		5
Total	\$1	1,183	\$ '	1,005

During fiscal years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 intra-entity receivables and payables were \$136 and \$48 and \$2 and \$11, respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(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, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
Current assets	\$2,712	\$1,425
Property and Equipment - Net	8	11
Due from DC Water	136_	48
Total assets	2,856	1,484
		
Current liabilities	148	10
Due to DC Water	2	11
Deferred Rental Revenue	24	12
Total liabilities	174	33
Unrestricted net position	\$2,682	\$1,451

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(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, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
		_
DC Water support	\$ 674	\$ 803
Product and IP Revenue	1,497	599
Sales of Bloom, Net of cost of sales	176	169
Consulting revenue	_	118
Marketing fees, DC Water	510	203
Interest Income	3	-
Event Rental	20	3
Other	3_	15
Total revenues	2,883	1,910
Personnel services	683	655
Contractual services	882	427
Supplies	54	25
Utilities and rent	27	35
Depreciation	2	1
Bad debt	4_	
Total operating expenses	1,652	1,143
Change in net position	1,231	767
Net position, beginning of year	1,451	684
Net position, end of year	\$2,682	\$ 1,451

Condensed Statement of Cash Flows - Blended Component Unit - Blue Drop, LLC for the year ended September 30, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
Net cash provided by operating activites	\$1,389	\$ 236
Net cash used in investing activites	(899)	(13)
Increase in cash	490	223
Cash at beginning of year	609_	386_
Cash at end of year	\$1,099	\$ 609

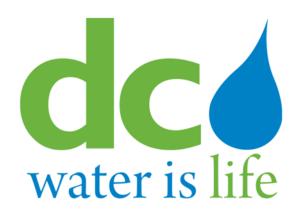
Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2020 and 2019

(In thousands)

(16) Subsequent Events

The Authority has evaluated events subsequent to September 30, 2020 through December 18, 2020, 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)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Operating revenues										
Residential, commercial and multi-family customers	\$ 459,572	443,481	\$ 425,492 \$	401,246	\$ 382,552	\$ 335,711	295,209	275,337	\$ 256,846	\$ 241,475
Federal government	80,122	73,393	73,551	67,672	63,417	54,274	39,001	45,187	48,381	43,033
District government and DC Housing Authority	46,781	45,816	42,710	40,483	38,185	32,948	28,852	21,677	24,713	25,123
Charges for wholesale wastewater treatment	117,166	114,766	121,961	101,619	91,873	112,522	96,845	87,178	94,549	90,414
Other	33,187	27,691	20,788	32,149	19,762	14,460	13,917	9,700	16,077	8,210
Total Operating Revenues	736,828	705,147	684,502	643,169	595,789	549,915	473,824	439,079	440,566	408,255
Operating expenses										
Personnel services	135,005	141,040	142,342	132,124	124,239	115,233	108,467	103,908	97,784	93,240
Contractual services	74,064	75,818	74,627	72,611	74,086	66,241	68,172	68,417	64,939	71,055
Chemicals, supplies and small equipment	30,602	36,579	31,152	33,381	29,524	32,935	31,748	28,987	28,815	28,188
Utilities and rent	24,708	25,813	26,163	24,262	23,934	30,848	29,939	26,098	26,786	29,429
Depreciation and amortization	135,590	127,501	115,453	97,900	89,512	83,857	77,833	77,330	74,342	70,209
Water purchases	31,696	32,430	28,357	26,796	26,345	29,109	28,407	27,223	28,389	27,170
Payment in lieu of taxes and right of way fee	22,034	21,702	21,376	21,057	20,744	20,437	11,458	21,982	21,982	21,982
Total operating expenses	453,699	460,883	439,470	408,131	388,384	378,660	356,024	353,945	343,037	341,273
Operating income	283,129	244,264	245,032	235,038	207,405	171,255	117,800	85,134	97,529	66,982
Non-operating revenue (expenses)										
Interest income	8,846	9,307	5,866	3,740	2,629	1,316	977	1,144	749	2,036
Interest expense and other nonoperating expenses	(91,724)	(104,630)	(93,956)	(68,293)	(69,118)	(61,409)	(69,288)	(63,905)	(74,001)	(73,335)
Total non-operating (expenses)	(82,878)	(95,323)	(88,090)	(64,553)	(66,489)	(60,093)	(68,311)	(62,761)	(73,252)	(71,299)
Change in net position before capital contributions	200,251	148,941	156,942	170,485	140,916	111,162	49,489	22,373	24,277	(4,317)
Capital contributions	22,727	16,313	30,419	24,066	32,431	67,965	94,690	58,310	58,957	47,374
Change in net position	222,978	165,254	187,361	194,551	173,347	179,127	144,179	80,683	83,234	43,057
Net position, beginning of year	2,250,455	2,085,201	1,897,840	1,703,289	1,529,942	1,350,815	1,206,636	1,125,953	1,042,719	999,662
Net position, end of year	\$ 2,473,433	2,250,455	\$ 2,085,201 \$	1,897,840	\$ 1,703,289	\$ 1,529,942	1,350,815	1,206,636	\$ 1,125,953	\$ 1,042,719

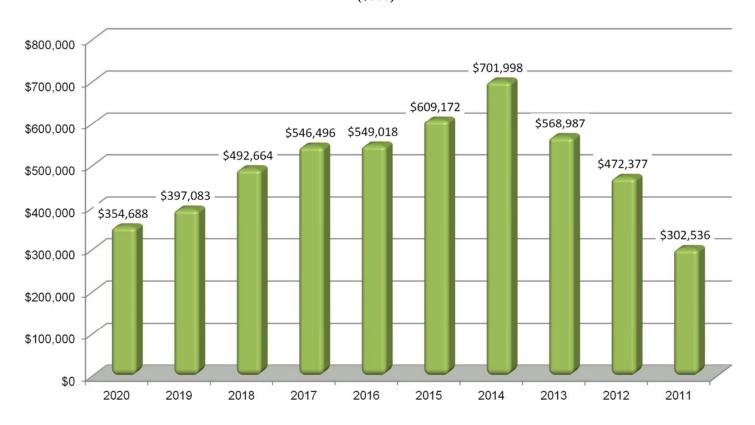
Source: FY 2011 - 2020 Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.

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

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Net investments in capital assets	\$2,129,340	\$1,935,786	\$1,808,622	\$1,655,867	\$1,491,925	\$1,348,056	\$1,130,952	\$1,042,620	\$ 956,397	\$ 874,356
Restricted	35,222	43,762	38,907	33,276	33,135	27,054	28,863	29,010	27,297	26,825
Unrestricted	308,871	270,907	237,672	208,697	178,229	154,832	191,000	135,006	142,259	141,538
Total net postion	\$2,473,433	\$2,250,455	\$2,085,201	\$1,897,840	\$1,703,289	\$1,529,942	\$1,350,815	\$1,206,636	\$1,125,953	\$1,042,719

Source: FY 2011 - 2020 Statements of Net Position

EXHIBIT 3
CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(\$000)



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

Source: FY 2011 – 2020 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)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Operating Revenues										
Retail Customers										
Residential, Commercial and Multifamily	\$ 459,572	\$443,481	\$425,492	\$401,246	\$382,552	\$335,711	\$295,209	\$275,337	\$256,846	\$241,475
Federal Government	80,122	73,393	73,551	67,672	63,417	54,274	39,001	45,187	48,381	43,033
DC Government	34,439	33,985	31,980	30,429	28,890	24,453	21,205	14,714	18,213	17,827
DC Housing Authority	12,342	11,831	10,730	10,054	9,295	8,495	7,647	6,963	6,500	7,296
Other Revenues	33,187	27,691	20,788	32,149	19,762	14,460	13,917	9,700	16,077	8,210
Total Retail Customers	619,662	590,381	562,541	541,550	503,916	437,393	376,979	351,901	346,017	317,841
Wholesale Customers	117,166	114,766	121,961	101,619	91,873	112,522	96,845	87,178	94,549	90,414
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 736,828	\$705,147	\$684,502	\$643,169	\$595,789	\$549,915	\$473,824	\$439,079	\$440,566	\$408,255
Retail Rate Increases	11.50%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	6.50%	7.50%	5.50%	5.50%	4.50%	12.50%

Source: FY 2011 - 2020 Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

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

	2020	2019	2018 ^(A)	8 ^(A) 2017 2016 2015 2014		2014	2013	2012	2011	
Retail Accounts										
Residential	106,656	106,097	105,430	105,762	106,120	105,735	104,965	104,477	103,887	103,857
Commercial ^(B)	17,399	17,369	17,363	18,807	18,828	18,947	19,433	19,343	19,242	19,165
Governmental										
Federal	457	459	459	560	558	550	542	542	538	549
District of Columbia	524	523	517	650	641	638	641	630	605	607
DC Housing Authority	1,077	1,124	1,130	1,457	1,462	1,446	1,452	1,460	1,435	1,431
Total Retail Accounts	126,113	125,572	124,899	127,236	127,609	127,316	127,033	126,452	125,707	125,609
DC Water	29	29	30	39	39	39	37	36	36	35
Washington Aqueduct	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Wholesale	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Total Number of Accounts	126,150	125,610	124,938	127,284	127,657	127,364	127,079	126,497	125,752	125,653

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

Source: D.C. Water Department of Customer Service

⁽B) Included in commercial are multi-family and exempt accounts

EXHIBIT 6 TEN LARGEST COMMERCIAL CUSTOMERS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014		2013		2012	2011
Howard University	\$ 3,710,923	\$ 3,898,131	\$ 3,879,664	\$ 3,957,007	\$ 3,823,023	\$ 3,237,999	\$ 2,662,949 \$	3	2,699,376	\$	2,596,564	\$ 1,862,880
George Washington University	3,268,007	2,998,442	2,522,689	2,477,970	2,338,974	2,763,055	2,609,611	:	2,161,183		2,530,632	2,122,176
William C Smith & Co	2,496,772	2,441,968	2,078,614	2,226,722	2,455,990	2,076,534	2,277,833		1,782,719		1,787,150	1,709,334
Washington Hospital Center	2,455,804	2,078,916	2,003,551	1,624,588	1,991,344	1,830,586	1,671,855		1,693,655		933,027	1,270,788
Horning Brothers	2,076,006	1,697,812	-	-	1,335,613	-	1,347,287		1,258,995		1,163,586	1,122,879
Georgetown University	1,958,462	1,875,409	2,118,763	1,438,247	1,324,563	1,413,714	2,605,884		1,865,068		1,842,860	2,238,766
Children's Hospital	1,279,259	-	831,854	-	-	-	-		-		-	-
Cafritz	1,092,288	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	-
Medstar-Georgetown Medical Center	1,031,263	-	850,673	807,540	-	-	-		-		-	-
American University	987,647	1,005,881	1,004,977	750,235	1,001,742	1,078,412	1,125,050		1,253,038		869,211	-
Amtrak	-	1,924,967	1,046,179	983,224	1,019,570	1,028,989	984,336		1,004,177		937,430	903,475
Catholic University	-	1,174,396	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	-
Georgetown University Hospital	-	1,010,696	-	808,884	920,681	720,247	955,353		1,053,659		1,643,380	1,371,035
Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority	-	-	1,280,248	1,068,877	1,008,250	923,394	807,803		716,929		661,509	-
Shoreham Hotel	-	-	-	-	-	1,035,982	-		-		-	-
Soldiers Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	897,121
The Barac Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	927,022
Total	\$ 20,356,430	\$ 20,106,617	\$ 17,617,212	\$ 16,143,294	\$ 17,219,750	\$ 16,108,912	\$ 17,047,961 \$	1:	5,488,799	\$ ^	14,965,349	\$ 14,425,476
% of Total Operating Revenues	2.76%	2.85%	2.57%	2.51%	2.89%	2.93%	3.60%		3.53%		3.40%	3.53%

Source: DC Water Department of Customer Service

EXHIBIT 7 TEN LARGEST GOVERNMENT CUSTOMERS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
D.C. Housing Authority \$	9,921,080 \$	9,203,222 \$	5,176,951 \$	7,492,820	\$ 6,999,037	\$ 6,922,176 \$	6,308,902 \$	5,879,383 \$	5,669,475 \$	6,277,722
U.S. General Services Administration	9,536,411	7,870,446	8,096,034	7,092,342	11,670,623	6,425,889	7,598,077	7,184,034	7,443,691	6,877,787
U.S. Congress	6,157,111	5,447,393	5,061,870	4,597,331	3,223,507	6,524,863	4,019,627	4,926,790	5,225,952	4,214,640
Smithsonian Institution	6,138,774	4,967,305	4,683,524	3,635,763	2,768,661	3,219,324	2,810,786	3,038,455	2,681,705	3,997,326
Bolling Air Force Base	4,798,312	4,279,384	4,187,710	3,115,393	2,602,439	2,509,536	1,928,617	2,265,348	2,925,847	-
Department Defense VA	4,003,435	2,834,531	2,082,125	-	-	4,020,624	3,275,936	3,275,936	3,527,613	2,873,310
Federal Naval Research Lab	3,553,343	2,779,271	2,209,408	1,853,214	1,975,742	1,802,150	1,542,370	1,833,491	1,788,497	-
D.C. Board of Education	2,908,559	1,866,303	1,569,405	2,497,561	2,228,498	2,166,846	2,391,393	2,092,748	2,213,636	2,142,907
National Park Service	2,707,685	2,342,203	3,298,927	4,621,035	3,656,234	2,233,857	1,363,657	2,577,096	2,481,144	2,217,698
Department of the Navy	1,894,810	1,951,907	1,732,073	1,662,225	1,708,908	-	-	1,521,264	1,886,750	3,832,568
D.C. Recreation and Parks	-	_	-	1,604,350	1,695,630	1,702,488	1,216,398	-	-	-
D.C. Department of Human Services	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,272,747
Department of Defense DC	-	_	-	=	-	-	-	-	-	2,151,529
Total \$	51,619,519 \$	43,541,966 \$	38,098,027 \$	38,172,034	\$ 38,529,279	\$ 37,527,753 \$	32,455,763 \$	34,594,545 \$	35,844,310 \$	37,858,234
% of Total Operating Revenues	7.01%	6.17%	5.57%	5.93%	6.47%	6.82%	6.85%	7.88%	8.14%	9.27%

Source: DC Water Department of Customer Service

EXHIBIT 8 RETAIL WATER AND SEWER RATES LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

			(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 ²	BILL 1
2011	3.860	-	0.63	3.10	3.79	6.89	3.450	53.93
2012	3.860	-	0.64	3.24	3.96	7.20	6.640	59.11
2013	3.860	-	0.66	3.42	4.18	7.60	9.57	64.64
2014	3.860	-	0.70	3.61	4.41	8.02	11.85	69.77
2015	3.860	-	0.63	3.88	4.74	8.62	16.75	77.96
2016	3.860	6.30	0.64	3.36	5.44	8.80	20.30	88.99
2017	3.860	6.30	0.65	3.52	5.71	9.23	22.24	93.66
2018	3.860	6.30	0.67	3.70	6.00	9.70	25.18	99.63
2019	3.860	6.30	0.68	3.17	7.75	10.92	23.00	96.03
2020	3.860	6.30	0.70	3.33 ³	8.89	12.22	20.94	101.13

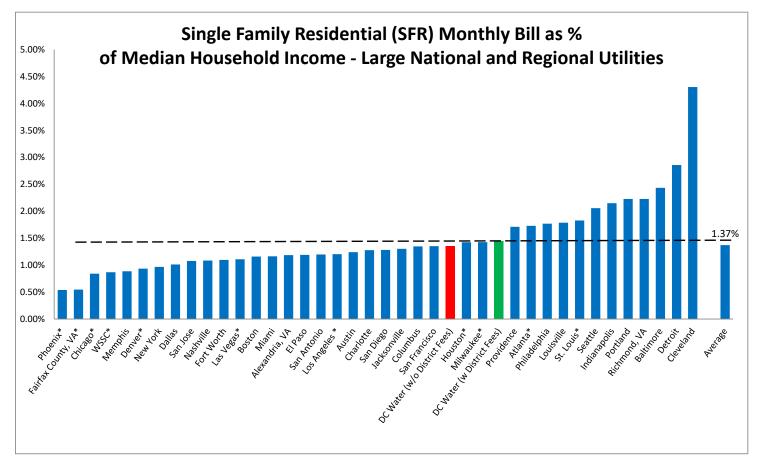
¹ Average residential customer consumption is 6.2 Ccf per month for up to FY 2018 and 5.42 Ccf for FY 2019 and FY2020. The average monthly bill is calculated as follows (a)+(b)+(g)+(((c)+(f)) x 5.42 Ccf)

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

² Per Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU).

³ Weighted average water rate for residential customers.

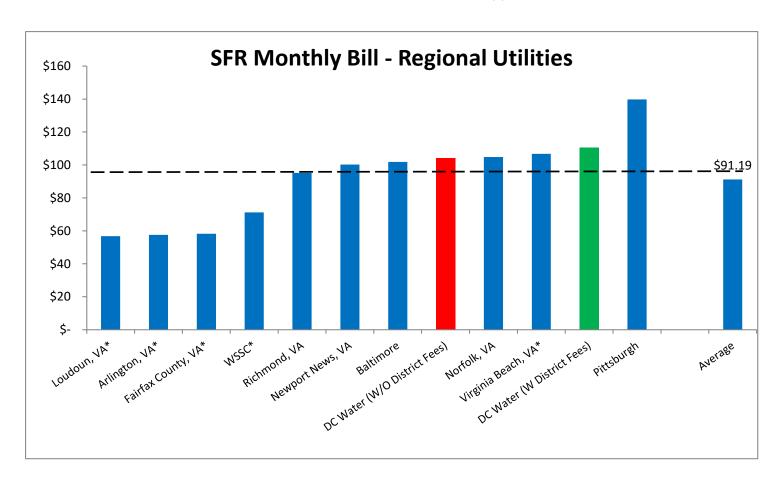
EXHIBIT 9
RESIDENTIAL WATER AND WASTEWATER BILL COMPARISONS
AS A PERCENTAGE OF MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (1)



⁽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 2020.

Source: DC Water Department of Finance & Budget

EXHIBIT 10
RESIDENTIAL WATER AND WASTEWATER BILL COMPARISONS
TO LOCAL AND REGIONAL UTILITIES (1)



(1) This analysis represents single family residential average monthly bill based on rates in effect winter 2020.

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)

		2020		2019		2018	2017			2016		2015		2014		2013	2012	2011
Senior Debt:																		
2018 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds	\$	100,000	\$	100,000	\$	100,000 \$		- \$;	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	- \$	- \$	-
2018 Series B Public Utility Revenue Bonds		196,675		200,000		200,000		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds		100,000		100,000		100,000	100	000		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017 Series B Public Utility Revenue Bonds		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		-	-	-
2009 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds		-		-		4,225	8	040		11,535		159,520		291,145		293,720	296,205	298,225
1998 Public Utility Revenue Bonds		109,870		126,290		141,855	156	605		170,525		183,660		196,050		207,735	218,815	229,315
Total Senior Debt		1,050,305		1,073,245		1,096,080	814	645		532,060		693,180		837,195		501,455	515,020	527,540
Subordinate Debt:																		
2019 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds	- \$	104,010	\$	_	\$	- \$		- \$;	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	- \$	- \$	_
2019 Series B Public Utility Revenue Bonds	•	58,320	•	_	•					_	•	_	-	_	•		-	_
2019 Series C Public Utility Revenue Bonds		99,505		_		_		_		_		_		_		_	_	_
2019 Series D Public Utility Revenue Bonds		343,160		_		_		_		_		_		_		_	_	_
2016 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds		377,575		389,110		389,110	389	110		389,110		_		_		_	_	_
2016 Series B Public Utility Revenue Bonds		25,000		25,000		25,000		000		25,000		_		_		_	_	_
2015 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds		97,420		99,420		100,000	100			100,000		_		_		_	_	_
2015 Series B Public Utility Revenue Bonds		250,000		250,000		250,000	250	000		250,000		-		_		_	_	_
2014 Series B-1 Public Utility Revenue Bonds		50,000		50,000		50,000		000		50,000		50,000		50,000		_	_	_
2014 Series B-2 Public Utility Revenue Bonds		50,000		50,000		50,000		000		50,000		50,000		50,000		_	_	_
2014 Series C Public Utility Revenue Bonds		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		300,000	_	_
2012 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds		142,665		148,255		153,600	158	740		163,655		168,405		172,990		177,430	177,430	_
2012 Series B-1 Public Utility Revenue Bonds		-		-				-						52,690		52,690	52,690	_
2012 Series B-2 Public Utility Revenue Bonds		_		-		-		-		_		47,310		47,310		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	163,215	_
2010 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds		300,000		300,000		300,000	300	000		300,000		300,000		300,000		300,000	300,000	300,000
2008 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds		-		-		6,865		600		20,200		168,190		268,095		274,210	279,955	285,540
2007 Series A Public Utility Revenue Bonds		-		_		-		-		-		115,580		218,715		218,715	218,715	218,715
2003 Public Utility Revenue Bonds		-		_		-		-		-		_		_		-	-	176,220
Notes Payable to the Federal																		
Government for Bloomington Dam		11,310		11,734		12,054	12	454		12,841		13,217		13,580		13,932	14,273	14,603
DC General Obligation Bonds		-		-		-		-		-		-		_		-	-	245
Notes Payable to WSSC for Little Seneca		-		-		-		-		-		-		_		-	63	104
Total Subordinate Debt		2,448,760		2,163,844		2,176,954	2,189	229		2,201,131		1,753,617		1,636,595		1,547,502	1,253,651	995,427
Total Senior and Subordinate debt		3,499,065		3,237,089		3,273,034	3,003	874		2,733,191		2,446,797		2,473,790		2,048,957	1,768,671	1,522,967
Unamortized bond premiums		270,117		246,460		259,578	222	786		198,677		104,060		76,098		79,313	79,674	28,255
Unamortized bond discounts		(1,706))	(1,835)		(1,964)	(2	093)		(2,222)		(2,351)		(2,480)		(2,608)	(2,784)	(2,879)
Total Debt	\$	3,767,476	\$	3,481,714	\$	3,530,648 \$	3,224	567 \$:	2,929,646	\$	2,548,506	\$	2,547,408	\$	2,125,662 \$	1,845,561 \$	1,548,343
Debt - per capita		N/A	\$	4.933	\$	5.026 \$. 4	647 \$		4.301	\$	3.791	\$	3.866	\$	3.288 \$	2.919 \$	2.505
Debt - per capital Debt - percentage of personal income		N/A	Ψ	5.91%	Ψ	6.13%		047 ֆ 81%	•	5.65%		5.17%	Ψ	5.54%		4.37%	3.90%	3.40%
Debt - percentage of personal income		11/7		3.3170		0.1070	3	0170		5.0576		5.17 /0		J.J4 /0		7.57 /0	3.3070	J.+U /0

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 2020 (\$000)

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

Calculation of Debt Service Coverage:		
Cash Receipts (Revenues)		
Retail	\$	551,188
Wholesale		79,157
Other Non-Operating		79,752
Transfer from (Contributions to) Rate Stabilization Fund		(28,794)
Total Cash Receipts (A)		681,303
Cash Disbursements (Operating Expenses) (B)		300,187
Cash Receipts Less Cash Disbursements (C=A-B)	\$	381,116
Debt Service:		
Senior Debt Service (D)	\$	72,202
Subordinate Debt Service (E)		126,854
Total Outstanding and Projected Debt Service (F=D+E)	\$	199,056
Calculation of Net Cash Receipts Available for Senior Debt Service:		
Cash Receipts Less Cash Disbursements (C)	\$	381,116
Prior Year Federal Billing Reconciliation		1,317
(Refund to)/Payment from Wholesale Customers		14,925
(Additions to)/Transfers from DC PILOT Fund		(4,000)
(Additions to)/Transfers from DC ROW Fund		(15,000)
Net Cash Receipts Available for Senior Debt Service (G)	\$	378,358
Sourier Robt Souries Coverage (C/D)		E 04
Senior Debt Service Coverage (G/D)		5.24
Calculation of Subordinate Debt Service Coverage:	Φ.	070.050
Net Cash Receipts Available for Senior Debt Service (G)	\$	378,358
Less Senior Debt Service (D)		(72,202)
Net Cash Receipts Available for Subordinate Debt Service (G-D)	\$	306,156
Subordinate Debt Service Coverage ((G-D)/E)		2.41
- · · · · ·		1.90
Combined Debt Service Coverage (G/F)		1.90

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.

EXHIBIT 13 POPULATION OF SERVICE AREA JURISDICTIONS LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

_	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
District of Columbia	N/A	705,749	702,455	693,972	681,170	672,228	658,893	646,449	632,323	617,996
Montgomery County, MD	N/A	1,050,688	1,052,567	1,058,810	1,043,863	1,040,116	1,030,447	1,016,677	1,004,709	989,794
Prince George's County, MD	N/A	909,327	909,308	912,756	908,049	909,535	904,430	890,081	881,138	871,233
Fairfax County, VA	N/A	1,186,168	1,190,141	1,187,113	1,176,830	1,180,139	1,175,622	1,168,405	1,155,292	1,135,992
Loudoun County, VA	N/A	413,538	406,850	398,080	385,945	375,629	363,050	349,679	336,898	325,405

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)

_	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
District of Columbia	N/A	\$58,863,955	\$57,604,817	\$55,510,450	\$ 51,842,801	\$ 49,275,917	\$ 46,015,860	\$48,696,519	\$ 47,280,666	\$ 45,597,835
Montgomery County, MD	N/A	94,708,400	94,404,295	91,202,046	84,518,332	79,946,266	75,720,017	73,958,785	73,551,167	69,050,166
Prince George's County, MD	N/A	46,034,388	44,938,165	43,232,981	41,922,938	40,806,805	40,215,913	38,595,921	38,481,250	35,036,640
Fairfax County, VA	N/A	102,177,189	98,116,827	93,041,631	89,412,959	88,419,380	88,180,013	83,835,355	82,727,342	78,392,046
Loudoun County, VA	N/A	33,460,894	31,762,679	29,789,834	27,486,217	26,254,562	24,463,869	20,886,046	20,107,077	18,626,729

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

_	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
District of Columbia	N/A	\$ 83,406	\$ 82,005	\$ 79,989	\$ 76,108	\$ 73,302	\$ 69,838	\$ 75,329	\$ 74,773	\$ 73,783
Montgomery County, MD	N/A	90,139	89,690	86,136	80,967	76,863	73,483	72,746	73,206	69,762
Prince George's County, MD	N/A	50,625	49,420	47,365	46,168	44,866	44,465	43,362	43,672	40,215
Fairfax County, VA	N/A	86,141	82,441	78,376	75,978	74,923	75,007	71,752	71,607	69,008
Loudoun County, VA	N/A	80,914	78,070	74,834	71,218	69,895	67,384	59,729	59,683	57,242

N/A: Not Available

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

EXHIBIT 16 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
District of Columbia	9.2%	5.3%	6.0%	6.2%	6.5%	6.9%	7.0%	7.3%	8.2%	10.2%
Montgomery County, MD	7.0%	2.8%	3.2%	3.4%	3.2%	4.0%	4.1%	4.5%	4.7%	5.2%
Prince George's County, MD	9.6%	3.6%	4.1%	4.3%	4.1%	5.1%	5.5%	6.2%	6.5%	7.0%
Fairfax County, VA	5.8%	2.0%	2.3%	3.4%	3.3%	3.3%	3.6%	3.7%	3.6%	4.3%
Loudoun County, VA	5.2%	2.0%	2.3%	3.4%	3.3%	3.3%	3.6%	3.9%	3.7%	4.2%

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

EXHIBIT 17 EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR

	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY	FAIRFAX COUNTY	LOUDOUN COUNTY
Agriculture, Forestry, Mining, etc.	0.04%	0.24%	0.08%	0.12%	0.66%
Construction	1.95%	5.62%	9.47%	4.57%	8.53%
Manufacturing	0.23%	2.03%	1.85%	0.83%	3.44%
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.87%	3.58%	7.28%	0.00%	7.05%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	3.53%	8.47%	11.95%	9.55%	10.52%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6.51%	11.92%	6.76%	10.13%	8.76%
Services	58.97%	54.67%	42.21%	61.69%	49.80%
Government (Federal, State & Local)	25.37%	12.39%	18.83%	11.93%	10.72%
Military	1.53%	1.09%	1.57%	1.18%	0.52%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.01%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis Latest available data is for 2019

N/A: Not Available

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

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

TREATED		
WATER	WATER	SOLD/PUMPED
DELIVERED (MG)	BILLED (MG)	RATIO
37,556	29,040	77.32%
36,930	27,988	75.79%
34,714	26,316	75.81%
34,708	25,374	73.11%
38,146	26,748	70.12%
36,363	26,325	72.40%
35,827	25,845	72.14%
34,343	25,526	74.33%
35,189	25,067	71.24%
33,639	24,370	72.45%
	WATER DELIVERED (MG) 37,556 36,930 34,714 34,708 38,146 36,363 35,827 34,343 35,189	WATER DELIVERED (MG) 37,556 29,040 36,930 27,988 34,714 26,316 34,708 25,374 38,146 26,748 36,363 26,325 35,827 25,845 34,343 25,526 35,189 25,067

Source: DC Water Department of Customer Service

EXHIBIT 19 WATER DEMAND LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

MAXIMUM **MONTH ANNUAL** TOTAL ANNUAL WATER SOLD **FISCAL DELIVERIES TO AVERAGE DAY AVERAGE MAXIMUM DAY AVERAGE DAY** YEAR (MGD) (MGD) SYSTEM (MG) (MG) (MG) (MGD) 37,556 29,040 2011 102.9 121.6 143.7 79.6 2012 100.9 125.3 76.7 36,930 142.9 27,988 111.3 2013 34,714 95.1 129.7 26,316 71.9 2014 95.1 106.6 72.1 34,708 123.7 25,374 2015 73.3 38,146 104.5 117.7 148.4 26,748 2016 36,363 99.4 113.8 26,325 72.1 127.7 35,827 98.2 107.4 122.7 25,845 70.8 2017 2018 34,343 94.1 110.9 132.5 25,526 69.9 2019 96.4 35,189 115.9 133.3 25,067 68.7 2020 33,639 91.9 107.2 123.4 24,370 66.6

Source: DC Water Department of Water Services and Washington Aqueduct

EXHIBIT 20 MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS ABOUT AUTHORITY OPERATIONS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Utilities and supplies per day at Blue Plains										
Electric power (kwh) - Total Used	674,000	702,000	678,000	632,220	615,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Electric power (kwh) - Generated On Site	153,000	153,000	158,000	138,347	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodium hypochlorite (gallons)	10,456	16,688	14,580	12,880	10,051	10,051	6,850	6,850	6,850	6,850
Sodium bisulfite (pounds)	12,738	14,915	12,130	9,085	7,880	7,880	5,600	5,600	5,600	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	72,050	72,050	72,050
Lime (gallons), slurry	2,321	3,221	1,150	3,095	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodium hydroxide (pounds)	4,545	6,975	9,350	2,854	14,766	14,766	26,100	26,100	26,100	26,100
Methanol (gallons)	17,288	18,447	19,100	20,705	19,428	19,428	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Ferric chloride (10% Iron) (gallons)	13,900	14,265	15,770	16,054	19,060	19,060	12,900	12,900	12,900	12,900
Wastewater treatment capacity										
Average day (mgd)	384	336	384	384	370	370	370	370	370	370
Peak 4 hour flow, through complete process (mgd)	555	667	550	511	511	511	740	740	740	740
Excess storm flow, primary treatment only (mgd)	-	-	-	336	336	336	336	336	336	336
Peak flow (mgd)	780	906	-	847	847	847	1,076	1,076	1,076	1,076
Captured Combined Flow,										
through Wet Weather Treatment	225	239	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DC Water employees	1,086	1,111	1,165	1,134	1,121	1,164	1,079	1,080	1,051	1,032

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	
Wastewater Plant Processes Primary Treatment		
Influent Pumping Capacity	1,300 MGD	
Number of bar 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)

		ı	
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	Depth of Gravel Support Layer	12 inches
Total reactor volume	55.2 MG	Number of chlorine contact tanks	4
Number of Denitrification reactors	8	Average contact time	42 minutes
Total reactor volume	36.7 MG		
Number of clarifiers	28		
Average reactor detention time	3.3 hours		
Average clarifier hydraulic loading	755 gallons/square ft./day		
Average MLSS	2000 mg/L		
Average pH	7.0 units		
Average SRT	21 days		
Average SVI	80-110 ml/g		
Effluent alkalinity	110 mg/L as CaCO3		

EXHIBIT 21 SCHEDULE OF INSURANCE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

TYPE OF COVERAGE	OF COVERAGE COMPANY POLICY PERIOD		COVERAGE LIMITS
Blanket Property and Boiler & Machinery			\$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, 2020– July 1, 2021	\$10,000,000 - Employee Dishonesty, Forgery, Funds Transfer, Fraud, Money & Securities Deductible: \$200,000 Per Occurrence
Commercial General Liability	Self-Funded		\$1,000,000 each occurrence
Commercial Centeral Elability	Sell Turided		Troop, ood cach 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, 2020– July 1, 2021	Unlimited - WC Benefits; \$3,000,000 - 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, 2020– July 1, 2021	\$35,000,000 in excess of \$1,000,000
Excess Liability	EIM	July 1, 2020– July 1, 2021	\$65,000,000 in excess of \$35,000,000
Public Official Liability	RSUI Indemnity / Chubb	July 1, 2020– July 1, 2021	\$20,000,000 Each Loss / Aggregate
	Insurance Company		Retentions: \$250,000 per wrongful act
Fiduciary Liability	Travelers Insurance	July 1, 2020– July 1, 2021	\$5,000,000 Each Loss / Aggregate
			Deductible: \$0 per claim
Cyber	XL	July 1, 2020– July 1, 2021	5,000,000 Each Loss/Aggregate Deductible: \$50,000
Professional Liability	Lloyds of London	July 1, 2020– July 1, 2021	\$2,000,000 Each Loss Deductible: \$10,000
National Flood	NFIP	July 1, 2020– July 1, 2021	\$500,000 building/contents Deductible: \$50,000 per building/contents

EXHIBIT 22 SUMMARY OF MAJOR PERMITS AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	AS OF SELFENDER 30, 2020		
Wastewater	Description	Expiration Date	Current
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System			Status In Compliance
Permit # DC0021199	into Rock Creek, the Anacostia River, and the Potomac River. Prescribes operating conditions for the Plant and sewer system.		
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	June 22, 2023	In Compliance
Territ # Becode221	including:		
	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
Civil Action No.: 96-669-TFH	Rehabilitate and maintain certain facilities and capital equipment in good operating condition		All items completed; awaiting action to terminate agreement 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. The Consent Decree does not have an expiration date.		
DC Department of Energy and the Environment	Permit to operate the enhanced nitrogen removal facility	12/13/2023	In Compliance
DC Department of Energy and The Environment	Permit to construct and operate biosolids project – main process train/combined heat & power/final dewatering facility	4/19/2023	In Compliance
DC 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 2019

Expenditures		approved Budget	Actual Expenditures		Variance	
·	φ	170 600	φ	150 044	φ	11 126
Personnel services	\$	170,680	\$	159,244	\$	11,436
Contractual services		81,886		74,326		7,560
Water purchases		34,929		31,696		3,233
Chemicals and supplies		33,158		28,659		4,499
Utilities and rent		26,953		24,705		2,248
Small equipment		989		806		183
Interest and fiscal charges (debt service)		215,340		189,017		26,323
Payment in lieu of tax & right of way fee		22,034		22,034		-
Cash financed capital improvements		28,556		-		28,556
Total budgetary basis expenditures	\$	614,524	\$	530,486	\$	84,038
Reconciliation between total budgetary basis expenditures and total expenses reported in statements of revenues, expenses and						

changes in net position

Capitalized personnel expenditures	(24,907)
Depreciation and amortization expense	135,590
Long-term debt - principal payments	(43,019)
Long-term debt - capitalized interest	(60,658)
Build America Bonds subsidy	5,373
Inventory issuances	1,083
Blue Drop	464
Non-budgeted expenses	1,011
Total expenses reported in statements of revenues, expenses and	
changes in net position \$	545,423

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

EXHIBIT 23 BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 (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, based on the financial framework in the 10-year financial plan
- Review and development 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

After the U.S. Congress approves the budget, the operating and capital budgets are loaded into the Authority's financial management system, which prevents 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.