

NEW ISSUE

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, Bond Counsel, based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions and assuming, among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual or corporate alternative minimum taxes, although Bond Counsel observes that such interest is included in adjusted current earnings when calculating corporate alternative minimum taxable income. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that interest on the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and any political subdivision thereof, including The City of New York. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds. See "TAX MATTERS."

\$196,585,000
New York City
Municipal Water Finance Authority
Water and Sewer System Revenue Bonds
Fiscal 2016 Series A

Dated: Date of Delivery

Due: June 15, as shown on the inside cover

The Fiscal 2016 A Bonds will be issued as registered bonds and will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York which will act as securities depository for the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds. Purchases of beneficial interests in such Fiscal 2016 A Bonds will be made in book-entry-only form. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing the ownership interest in the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds purchased by them. See "APPENDIX G — BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY FORM."

Interest on the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds will accrue from their date of delivery and will be payable semiannually on each June 15 and December 15, commencing June 15, 2016. The Fiscal 2016 A Bonds will be issued in authorized denominations of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof. The Fiscal 2016 A Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity as described herein. The proceeds of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds are expected to be applied to (i) refund certain Outstanding First Resolution Bonds and (ii) pay certain costs of issuance.

The Fiscal 2016 A Bonds are special obligations of the Authority, payable solely from and secured by a pledge of and first lien on the gross revenues of the System. The Authority has no taxing power. The Fiscal 2016 A Bonds are not a debt of the State of New York, The City of New York or the New York City Water Board and none of the State of New York, The City of New York or the New York City Water Board is liable on the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds.

The Fiscal 2016 A Bonds are being sold by public letting on the basis of electronic competitive bids in accordance with the Notice of Sale, dated February 19, 2016. The issuance of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds is subject to the approval of legality by Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Original Purchaser by Nixon Peabody LLP, New York, New York. It is anticipated that the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds will be available for delivery to The Depository Trust Company in New York, New York, on or about March 17, 2016.

February 25, 2016

\$196,585,000
New York City
Municipal Water Finance Authority

Water and Sewer System Revenue Bonds
Fiscal 2016 Series A

<u>Due June 15</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>CUSIP Number⁽¹⁾</u>
2028	\$ 6,275,000	5%	2.15%*	64972GJY1
2032	122,380,000	4½	2.53*	64972GJZ8
2036	67,930,000	3	3.20	64972GKA1

* Priced to call June 15, 2026 at a redemption price of par.

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**New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority
255 Greenwich Street, 6th Floor
New York, New York 10007
212-788-5889**

Board of Directors

Dean A. Fuleihan, <i>ex officio</i>	<i>Member</i>
Basil Seggos, <i>ex officio</i>	<i>Member</i>
Jacques Jiha, <i>ex officio</i>	<i>Member</i>
Emily Lloyd, <i>ex officio</i>	<i>Member</i>
Marc V. Shaw	<i>Member</i>
Max Von Hollweg	<i>Member</i>

Officers

Alan L. Anders	<i>Chief Executive Officer</i>
Thomas G. Paolicelli	<i>Executive Director</i>
Prescott D. Ulrey	<i>Secretary</i>
Jeffrey M. Werner	<i>Assistant Secretary</i>
Albert Rodriguez	<i>Assistant Secretary</i>
Robert L. Balducci	<i>Comptroller</i>
Nameca Sharma	<i>Assistant Comptroller</i>
Charles C. Barkley	<i>Deputy Treasurer</i>

**New York City Water Board
59-17 Junction Boulevard, 8th Floor
Flushing, New York 11373-5108
718-595-4032**

Water Board

Alfonso L. Carney, Jr.	<i>Chair</i>
Tawan Davis	<i>Member</i>
Joseph G. Finnerty III	<i>Member</i>
Adam Freed	<i>Member</i>
Jonathan E. Goldin	<i>Member</i>
Arlene M. Shaw	<i>Member</i>

Officers

Mathilde O. McLean	<i>Executive Director</i>
Greg L. Ascierio	<i>Acting Treasurer</i>
Albert Rodriguez	<i>Secretary</i>

Authority Consultants

Bond Counsel	<i>Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP</i>
Consulting Engineer	<i>AECOM USA, Inc.</i>
Financial Advisors	<i>Lamont Financial Services Corporation</i>
	<i>Drexel Hamilton, LLC</i>
Rate Consultant	<i>Amawalk Consulting Group LLC</i>

This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer in such jurisdiction. No dealer, salesperson or any other person has been authorized to give any information or make any representation, other than those contained herein, in connection with the offering of any of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds and if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon. Information contained on the Authority's web page, on the City's web site, or on any other web page is not a part of this Official Statement. Neither the delivery of this Official Statement nor the sale of any of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds implies that there has been no change in the affairs of the Authority, the Board or the City or the other matters described herein since the date hereof.

If and when included in this Official Statement, the words "expects," "forecasts," "projects," "intends," "anticipates," "estimates" and analogous expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements as defined in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and any such statements inherently are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. Such risks and uncertainties include, among others, general economic and business conditions, changes in political, social and economic conditions, regulatory initiatives and compliance with governmental regulations, litigation and various other events, conditions and circumstances, many of which are beyond the control of the Authority. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Official Statement. The Authority disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained herein to reflect any change in the Authority's expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statements are based.

Deloitte & Touche LLP, the Authority's independent auditor has not reviewed, commented on or approved, and is not associated with, this Official Statement. The report of Deloitte & Touche LLP relating to the Authority's financial statements for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, which is a matter of public record, is included in this Official Statement. However, Deloitte & Touche LLP has not performed any procedures on any financial statements or other financial information of the Authority, including without limitation any of the information contained in this Official Statement, since the date of such report and has not been asked to consent to the inclusion of its report in this Official Statement.

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS OFFERING, THE ORIGINAL PURCHASER MAY OVERALLOT OR EFFECT TRANSACTIONS WHICH STABILIZE OR MAINTAIN THE MARKET PRICE OF THE FISCAL 2016 A BONDS AT A LEVEL ABOVE THAT WHICH MIGHT OTHERWISE PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET. SUCH STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN RECOMMENDED BY ANY FEDERAL OR STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION OR REGULATORY AUTHORITY. FURTHERMORE, THE FOREGOING AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT CONFIRMED THE ACCURACY OR DETERMINED THE ADEQUACY OF THIS DOCUMENT. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. IN MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION, INVESTORS MUST RELY ON THEIR OWN EXAMINATION OF THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT AND THE TERMS OF THE OFFERING, INCLUDING THE MERITS AND RISKS INVOLVED.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT

The following is a brief summary of the information contained in this Official Statement and is subject in all respects to the additional information contained herein, including the appendices attached hereto. Defined terms have the same meaning herein as elsewhere in this Official Statement.

- Use of Proceeds:** The proceeds of the Authority's Water and Sewer System Revenue Bonds, Fiscal 2016 Series A (the "Fiscal 2016 A Bonds") are expected to be applied to (i) refund certain Outstanding First Resolution Bonds and (ii) pay certain costs of issuance.
- Description of the Bonds:** The Fiscal 2016 A Bonds are being issued by the Authority in the principal amount of \$196,585,000 pursuant to its Water and Sewer System General Revenue Bond Resolution, adopted on November 14, 1985, as amended, and its Eighty-Fourth Supplemental Resolution adopted on February 23, 2016. The Fiscal 2016 A Bonds are issued in book-entry-only form and in authorized denominations of \$5,000 and integral multiples of \$5,000 in excess thereof.
- Redemption Provisions:** The Fiscal 2016 A Bonds are subject to redemption as described herein.
- The System:** The Water System provides approximately 1,010 million gallons per day (mgd) of water to approximately 835,000 accounts in the City. It supplies water to approximately 9.5 million people, of which approximately 8.5 million are in the City and the balance are in Westchester, Putnam, Orange and Ulster Counties. The Sewer System is comprised of an extensive network of sewage collection and treatment facilities that treat approximately 1,250 mgd of wastewater. Under the Act, the Lease and the Agreement, the Board is obligated to pay the operating expenses of the System. The City is obligated to operate and maintain the System regardless of payment by the Board.

Revenue Bond Coverage (Cash Basis):

	Historical (1)			Projected (1) (2)	
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Revenues Available for First Resolution Debt Service	\$3,512.6	\$3,728.8	\$3,911.5	\$3,783.1	\$3,846.4
Authority Expenses	43.4	43.2	45.3	52.6	55.3
Revenues Available for First and Second Resolution Debt Service	3,469.2	3,685.6	3,866.2	3,730.5	3,791.2
Water Board Expenses (3)	8.3	24.4	33.4	51.8	54.4
Net Operating Expenses (4)	1,223.6	1,149.3	1,331.8	1,445.1	1,490.7
Cash Financed Capital Construction	—	225.0	25.6	350.0(5)	225.0(5)
Cash Defeasance of Debt	300.0	399.1	802.7	—	—
Base Rental Payment	228.0	211.8	204.0	162.4	134.5
O&M Reserve Deposit	(0.9)	8.9	3.5	8.5	6.1
Total Expenses (6)	1,802.3	2,061.7	2,446.3	2,070.5	1,965.9
Total First Resolution Bond Debt Service	340.5	295.5	198.4	172.7	226.1
Net Debt Service on Subordinated Indebtedness (7)	619.2	479.3	257.1	615.2	594.9
Non-Recurring Cash Receipts / Escrow Release	—	(92.7)	(1.8)	(35.1)	—
Net Surplus	750.7	985.0	1,012.0	959.8	1,059.5
First Resolution Debt Service Coverage	10.32x	12.62x	19.72x	21.90x	17.01x
First and Second Resolution Debt Service Coverage (7) (8)	3.61x	4.76x	8.49x	4.73x	4.62x
Rate Increase	7.00%	5.60%	3.35%	2.97%(9)	2.60%

Totals may not add due to rounding.

- (1) Historical figures, which are derived from the accounting records used to prepare the statements of cash flows contained in the annual financial statements, and projected figures are shown on a cash basis.
- (2) Projections are as of May 8, 2015.
- (3) Beginning in FY 2013, Water Board expenses include the costs incurred under a new contract for the service line protection program.
- (4) Includes credits or charges for prior year O&M payment reconciliation. Not including Authority and Board expenses.
- (5) Funds may also be used for the defeasance of Authority debt.
- (6) Includes Authority and Board Expenses.
- (7) Includes interest on Commercial Paper Notes and reflects offset of carryforward revenues and subsidies provided by the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation.
- (8) Revenues for coverage purposes are net of Authority expenses.
- (9) Actual rate increase in FY 2016.

Total Authority Debt Outstanding:

As of the date of this Official Statement, the Authority has approximately \$4.0 billion of First Resolution Bonds (defined below), and \$26.5 billion of Second Resolution Bonds (defined below) Outstanding, including \$677.3 million in bond anticipation notes issued to the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (the “Corporation”). See “CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND FINANCING PROGRAM—Debt Service Requirements.” In addition, the Authority currently has a \$600 million commercial paper program.

Capital Program:

The City’s Ten Year Capital Strategy, which is updated every two years, was released on May 7, 2015 (the “Ten Year Capital Strategy”). The Ten Year Capital Strategy includes the projected contractual commitments for capital improvements to the System for Fiscal Years 2016 through 2025. The City’s Current Capital Plan (the “Current Capital Plan”), which covers Fiscal Years 2016 through 2019, was published on January 21, 2016, is typically updated three times each Fiscal Year and supercedes the Ten Year Capital Strategy for Fiscal Years 2016 through 2019. Projected contractual commitments for capital improvement costs to the System for Fiscal Years 2016 through 2025 are reflected in the Capital Improvement Program (the “CIP”), which consists of

the Current Capital Plan and the last six years of the Ten Year Capital Strategy. The CIP is designed to maintain a satisfactory level of service, to improve operation of the System and to address future System requirements.

Bond Financing Program:

The following table shows, as of May 8, 2015, total Bonds expected to be issued, excluding refunding bonds, from Fiscal Year 2016 to Fiscal Year 2020.

<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>Period Total</u>
(Millions of Dollars)					
\$1,264	\$1,376	\$1,449	\$1,470	\$1,559	\$7,118

As of the date of this Official Statement, during Fiscal Year 2016 the Authority has issued \$880.2 million of Second Resolution Bonds, not including refunding bonds and draws on bond anticipation notes.

**Security for the Bonds:
Revenue Pledge:**

The Bonds are special obligations of the Authority, payable solely from and secured by a pledge of gross revenues of the system prior to the payment of operation and maintenance costs or any expenses.

Debt Service Reserve Fund:

Upon delivery of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds, the Debt Service Reserve Fund will be funded in an amount at least equal to the maximum annual Adjusted Aggregate Debt Service on Outstanding Bonds.

Rate Covenant:

The Board has covenanted to establish and collect rates, fees and charges sufficient in each Fiscal Year so that Revenues collected in such Fiscal Year will be at least equal to the sum of 115% of Aggregate Debt Service on all First Resolution Bonds Outstanding and on any Projected Series of First Resolution Bonds (excluding Refundable Principal Installments for the payment of which funds are held in trust) payable in such Fiscal Year, and 100% of the Operating Expenses and Required Deposits (which includes debt service on the Second Resolution Bonds and other Subordinate Indebtedness) to the extent required to be paid from Revenues for such Fiscal Year.

Additional Bonds Test:

Additional Bonds may be issued only if the estimated Revenues for the Fiscal Year in which such Bonds are issued and each of the following five Fiscal Years will be at least equal to the sum of 115% of the maximum estimated Adjusted Aggregate Debt Service on all Bonds, including the Bonds to be issued, and 100% of the sum of the projected Operating Expenses and Required Deposits (including Debt Service Reserve Fund replenishments and subordinate debt service) for such Fiscal Years and only if the Revenues for either of the last two Fiscal Years preceding the Fiscal Year in which the Bonds are to be issued were at least equal to the sum of (i) 115% of the Aggregate Debt Service for such Fiscal Year (excluding any Principal Installments, or portion thereof, paid from sources other than the Revenues) and (ii) 100% of the

Summary of Certain Legal Opinions:	<p>sum of Operating Expenses and Required Deposits for such Fiscal Year. Refunding Bonds may be issued under the First Resolution either upon satisfaction of such conditions or other conditions.</p>
Rates:	<p>Bond Counsel has rendered opinions to the effect that, in the event of a bankruptcy of the City, (i) a court, exercising reasonable judgment after full consideration of all relevant factors, would not hold that the Revenues are property of the City and would not order the substantive consolidation of the assets and liabilities of either the Board or the Authority with those of the City and (ii) the Board, in the event the City should reject the Lease, would be entitled to remain in possession of the System for the balance of the Lease term. Bond Counsel has also opined that under current law neither the Board nor the Authority qualifies as a debtor under the United States Bankruptcy Code.</p>
The Authority:	<p>Rates, fees and charges are imposed by the Board and are not subject to regulatory approval except for those rates charged to a limited class of upstate users representing approximately 1.9% of Revenues.</p>
The Board:	<p>The Authority, a separate legal entity established in 1984, has the power to (i) issue bonds, bond anticipation notes and other obligations for the purpose of financing the renovation and improvement of the System, (ii) refund its bonds and notes and general obligation bonds of the City issued for water or sewer purposes, (iii) require the Board to fix rates sufficient to pay the costs of operating and financing improvements to the System and (iv) require the City to maintain the System adequately. The Authority has no taxing power.</p>
The Agreement:	<p>The Board, a separate legal entity established in 1984, has leased the System from the City. It is authorized to fix and collect rates, fees and charges adequate to pay the cost of operating and financing the System.</p>
The Lease:	<p>Pursuant to the Agreement, the Authority has agreed to finance capital projects for the System, both current work and work commenced in prior years, through the issuance of bonds, notes or other indebtedness secured by revenues of the System.</p>
	<p>Pursuant to the Lease, the Board has acquired the System from the City for a term continuing until provision has been made for the repayment of all Outstanding Bonds, Second Resolution Bonds or other indebtedness of the Authority.</p>

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
\$196,585,000
NEW YORK CITY MUNICIPAL WATER FINANCE AUTHORITY
WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM REVENUE BONDS,
FISCAL 2016 SERIES A

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

General

The purpose of this Official Statement is to set forth certain information pertaining to the New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority (the “Authority”), a public benefit corporation duly created and existing under the New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority Act, as amended (the “Act”); the New York City Water Board (the “Board”), a public benefit corporation created and existing under Chapter 515 of the Laws of 1984, both of which laws were enacted by the Legislature of the State of New York (the “State”); and the Authority’s \$196,585,000 Water and Sewer System Revenue Bonds, Fiscal 2016 Series A (the “Fiscal 2016 A Bonds”). The Fiscal 2016 A Bonds are to be issued to the original purchaser thereof (the “Original Purchaser”) in accordance with the Authority’s Notice of Sale, dated February 19, 2016. Reference is made to such Notice of Sale for the terms and conditions of the sale and delivery of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds to the Original Purchaser. Capitalized terms used in this Official Statement and not defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in “APPENDIX C—GLOSSARY AND SUMMARY OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS—Glossary.”

Pursuant to a lease agreement (the “Lease”) between the Board and The City of New York (the “City”), dated as of July 1, 1985, as amended, the Board has leased from the City its facilities for the collection, transmission and distribution of water (the “Water System”) and its facilities for the collection, treatment and disposal of sewage (the “Sewer System”) (collectively, the “System”). As required by the Act and the Lease, the System is operated and maintained by the Department of Environmental Protection of the City (“DEP”). The Board has also entered into a financing agreement, dated as of July 1, 1985, as amended (the “Agreement”), with the Authority and the City for the financing of capital improvements to the System through the issuance of bonds, notes and other obligations under the Authority’s Water and Sewer System General Revenue Bond Resolution adopted on November 14, 1985, as amended (the “Resolution” or the “First Resolution” and, bonds issued thereunder the “Bonds”), or subordinate obligations of the Authority under its Water and Sewer Second General Revenue Bond Resolution adopted on March 30, 1994, as amended (the “Second Resolution”). Pursuant to the Lease and the Agreement, the Board has agreed to levy and collect rates, fees and charges. Pursuant to the Lease, the City may, with the prior written consent of the Board, grant interests in the Leased Property which, in the reasonable judgment of the Board, do not interfere with the operation and maintenance of the System and the collection of the Revenues from the System.

The Fiscal 2016 A Bonds will be issued by the Authority pursuant to the First Resolution and its Eighty-Fourth Supplemental Resolution adopted on February 23, 2016 (the “Eighty-Fourth Supplemental Resolution”). The Resolution and the Eighty-Fourth Supplemental Resolution are collectively referred to herein as the “Resolutions”. The Bank of New York Mellon serves as trustee under the Resolutions (in such capacity, the “Trustee”) and will continue to serve as Trustee unless a successor is appointed in accordance with the Resolutions.

The Bonds are special obligations of the Authority, payable solely from and secured by a pledge of the Revenues, all moneys or securities in any of the funds and accounts established under the Resolution, including the Debt Service Reserve Fund, and all other moneys and securities to be received, held or set aside pursuant to the Resolution, subject only to provisions of the Resolution and the Agreement relating to the use and application thereof. The Board has covenanted in the Agreement to maintain rates, fees and charges at sufficient levels to produce in each twelve-month period beginning on July 1 (a

“Fiscal Year”) an amount equal to 115% of the Aggregate Debt Service and Projected Debt Service on the Bonds (excluding Refundable Principal Installments for the payment of which funds are held in trust) to become due in such Fiscal Year on all Bonds, plus 100% of the operation and maintenance expenses of the System certified by the City and of Required Deposits (which includes the debt service on the Second Resolution Bonds and other subordinate debt) to the extent required to be paid from Revenues. The Agreement requires a report of the Rate Consultant setting forth its recommendations as to any revisions of the rates, fees and charges necessary or advisable to meet the requirements of the rate covenant. The Board is obligated to take necessary action to cure or avoid any deficiency. See “SECURITY FOR THE BONDS—Rate Covenant.” The Agreement also requires a Consulting Engineer to review the operation and maintenance of the System, and further requires the City to operate and maintain the System in accordance with the advice and recommendations of the Consulting Engineer. See “SECURITY FOR THE BONDS.”

Rates, fees and charges are imposed by the Board and are not subject to regulatory approval under current law except for the rates charged to a limited class of upstate users, representing approximately 1.9% of Revenues. See “RATES AND BILLINGS.”

The Authority has relied upon AECOM USA, Inc. (“AECOM”), its Consulting Engineer, for certain engineering feasibility information and upon Amawalk Consulting Group LLC (“Amawalk Consulting”), its Rate Consultant, for certain financial estimates and projections. See “ENGINEERING FEASIBILITY REPORT AND FORECASTED CASH FLOWS.”

Financial Projection Assumptions

The estimates and projections contained in this Official Statement are based on, among other factors, evaluations of historical revenue and expenditure data and analyses of economic trends affecting the Authority’s finances. The financial projections contained herein are subject to certain contingencies that cannot be quantified and are subject to the uncertainties inherent in any attempt to predict the results of future operations. Accordingly, such projections are subject to periodic revision which may involve substantial change. Consequently, the Authority makes no representation or warranty that these estimates and projections will be realized.

The financial projections contained in this Official Statement, including bond financings, operating and maintenance expenses, debt service, revenues, sources and uses of funds, and forecasted cash flows and rate increases, were prepared as of May 8, 2015, and are expected to be updated annually. Actual financial results will differ from these projections.

Such financial projections do not reflect increases to the Current Capital Plan since May 8, 2015. Subsequent to such date, approximately \$74 million, \$1.494 billion, \$198 million and \$473 million were added to the Current Capital Plan in Fiscal Years 2016 through 2019, respectively. Increased debt service costs resulting from such additions are expected to be offset by other cost reductions and revenue increases. For additional information, see “CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND FINANCING PROGRAM—Ten Year Capital Strategy, Current Capital Plan and the Capital Improvement Program and—Financing Program” and “FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—Projected Financial Operations.”

PLAN OF FINANCE

On or about March 17, 2016, contemporaneously with the issuance of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds, the Authority expects to issue approximately \$335,000,000 of its Water and Sewer System Second General Resolution Revenue Bonds, Fiscal 2016 Series CC (the “Fiscal 2016 CC Bonds”) to refund certain Outstanding First Resolution Bonds and Second Resolution Bonds and pay certain costs of issuance. The Fiscal 2016 CC Bonds are expected to be issued as Second Resolution Bonds.

A portion of the proceeds of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds is expected to be applied to redeem the First Resolution Bonds of the Series, maturing on the dates and in the aggregate principal amounts set forth in “APPENDIX I — TABLE OF REFUNDED BONDS” (the “Refunded Bonds”). Pursuant to an Escrow Agreement between the Authority and The Bank of New York Mellon (the “Escrow Trustee”), the Authority will deposit cash and/or Defeasance Obligations in trust with the Escrow Trustee. The Defeasance Obligations will bear interest at such rates and will mature at such times and in such amounts so that, together with any uninvested cash held by the Escrow Trustee, sufficient moneys will be available to make full and timely payment on the principal of, and interest on, the Refunded Bonds on the respective redemption dates (the “Redemption Dates”) set forth in “APPENDIX I — TABLE OF REFUNDED BONDS.” Upon such irrevocable deposit, the Refunded Bonds will be deemed to be no longer Outstanding and will no longer be entitled to the benefit of the pledge and lien established by the First Resolution or to payment from Revenues of the System. The Authority will direct the Trustee to pay the principal of and interest on the Refunded Bonds on the respective Redemption Dates unless the Refunded Bonds have been previously purchased and retired. See “APPENDIX I — TABLE OF REFUNDED BONDS.”

USE OF PROCEEDS

The proceeds of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds and certain other moneys are anticipated to be applied in the following manner:

Deposit to Escrow Account for Refunded Bonds	\$221,845,104
Underwriters’ Discount	688,047
Costs of Issuance	<u>288,261</u>
Total Uses of Proceeds	\$222,821,412
Less Net Original Issue Premium	(21,252,675)
Less Other Sources of Funds — Debt Service Fund	<u>(4,983,737)</u>
Par Amount of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds	<u><u>\$196,585,000</u></u>

AMENDMENTS OF THE RESOLUTION

In October 2015, the Authority adopted its amended and restated Sixty-Fifth Supplemental Resolution providing for the amendment of the Resolution. As more fully described in APPENDIX C, such amendment will become effective immediately with respect to the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds, but only to the extent moneys are separately segregated or allocated to the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds, and with respect to all Bonds upon consent thereto of the holders of at least two-thirds of the principal amount of Outstanding Bonds. The amendment to the Resolution would amend the following definitions of the First Resolution: (i) “Defeasance Obligations,” (ii) “Investment Securities,” and (iii) “Ratings Agencies”. The amendment to the Resolution amends the definitions of (i) “Defeasance Obligations” to clarify the use of certain securities issued or guaranteed by federal instrumentalities or government sponsored enterprises provided, at the time acquired, it is rated in the highest category by at least two Rating Agencies, one of which maintains a rating on the Outstanding Bonds; (ii) “Investment Securities” to include obligations of any state, agency, political subdivision or public authority within the United States, provided, at the time acquired, it is rated in the highest category by at least two Rating Agencies, one of which maintains a rating on the Outstanding Bonds; to provide that substantially all of the Investment Securities must be rated in one of the two highest rating categories by at least two Rating Agencies; to include repurchase agreements collateralized by certain obligations of any state, agency, political subdivision or public authority within the United States and require collateral valuation no less

than weekly and (iii) “Ratings Agencies” mean nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (“NRSROs”) registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The proposed amended definitions are set forth in APPENDIX C under the caption “Glossary.”

The Authority may seek the consent of the holders of currently Outstanding Bonds and will seek the consent of the holders of Bonds to be issued in the future in order to obtain the consent of at least two-thirds of the principal amount of Outstanding Bonds. As of February 1, 2016, the Authority had received consents from the holders of \$101,655,000 of the \$4,034,649,999 (or approximately 2.5%) of currently Outstanding Bonds.

By acceptance of a confirmation of purchase of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds, each Beneficial Owner will be deemed to have approved and agreed to the amendments to the Resolution described herein.

THE FISCAL 2016 A BONDS

General

The Fiscal 2016 A Bonds initially delivered to the Original Purchaser will be dated the date of their delivery. The Fiscal 2016 A Bonds will mature on and will bear interest at the rates shown on the inside cover of this Official Statement. Interest on the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds will be payable on each June 15th and December 15th, commencing June 15, 2016.

Principal and purchase price of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on, the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds will be payable in lawful moneys of the United States of America. The Fiscal 2016 A Bonds will be issued only as fully registered bonds without coupons in minimum denominations of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof. The Record Date is the first day of a calendar month in which there occurs a Bond Payment Date.

Book-Entry-Only

The Fiscal 2016 A Bonds will be issued as registered bonds and will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), which will act as securities depository for the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds. Purchases of beneficial interest in such Fiscal 2016 A Bonds will be made in book-entry-only form. Purchasers will not receive certificates representing the ownership interest in the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds purchased by them. See “APPENDIX G—BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY FORM.”

Redemption

Optional Redemption. The Fiscal 2016 A Bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity at the election or direction of the Authority, from any moneys available therefor on and after June 15, 2026, in whole or in part, in such manner as determined by the Authority and within a maturity by lot at the redemption price of par plus accrued interest to the redemption date.

Notice of Redemption

Notice of redemption is to be given by first class mail, postage prepaid, at least 20 days prior to the date fixed for redemption, to the registered owners of Fiscal 2016 A Bonds to be redeemed at their addresses shown on the books of registry. So long as Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC, is the registered owner of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds, notice of redemption is to be sent to DTC at least 20 days prior to the date fixed for redemption or such shorter period as may be provided by DTC. No assurance can be given by the Authority that DTC and DTC participants will promptly transmit notices of redemption to Beneficial Owners.

If, on any redemption date, moneys for the redemption of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds to be redeemed, together with interest thereon to the redemption date, are held by the Trustee so as to be available therefor on such date, and if notice of redemption has been mailed, then interest on the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds to be redeemed will cease to accrue from and after the redemption date and such Fiscal 2016 A Bonds will no longer be considered to be Outstanding under the Second Resolution.

The notice of redemption may provide that the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds will be due and payable on the redemption date only if moneys sufficient to accomplish such redemption are held by the Trustee on the scheduled redemption date.

SECURITY FOR THE BONDS

Revenues

The Act empowers the Board to establish and collect rates, fees and charges for the use of service provided by the System in order to receive Revenues, which together with other available amounts, will be sufficient to place the System on a self-sustaining basis. All Revenues of the System are deposited by the Board in the Local Water Fund held by the Board. The Authority holds a statutory first lien on the Revenues for the payment of all amounts due to the Authority under the Agreement. In the event that the Board fails to make any required payment to the Authority, the Authority or the Trustee may petition for the appointment, by any court having jurisdiction, of a receiver to administer the affairs of the Board, and, with court approval, establish rates and charges to provide Revenues sufficient to make required payments. However, no holder or owner of any bond or note issued by the Authority, or any receiver of the System, may compel the sale of any part of the System.

The City has covenanted in the Agreement to operate and maintain the System in accordance with the advice and recommendations of the Consulting Engineer. Such obligation to operate and maintain the System may be enforced by the Authority in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the terms of the Agreement and the Lease and is not contingent on payment by the Board. The amounts required to operate and maintain the System are certified to the Board by the City and reviewed by the Consulting Engineer.

Beginning on the first day of each month the Board is required to pay to the Trustee under the Resolution the Revenues in the Local Water Fund, for deposit in the Revenue Fund established under the Resolution until the amount so deposited equals the Minimum Monthly Balance and the Required Deposits for such month. The Minimum Monthly Balance is the amount required to accumulate the funds necessary for timely payment of all debt service on Outstanding Bonds. Required Deposits are the amounts required to be paid from Revenues for deposit to the Authority Expense Fund (including both periodic and termination payments under Interest Rate Exchange Agreements (see “APPENDIX D – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Note 5”)), the Debt Service Reserve Fund and the Subordinated Indebtedness Fund, including amounts required for payment of the Second Resolution Bonds and other subordinate debt. See “APPENDIX C – GLOSSARY AND SUMMARY OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS – Summary of the Agreement – Minimum Monthly Balance.”

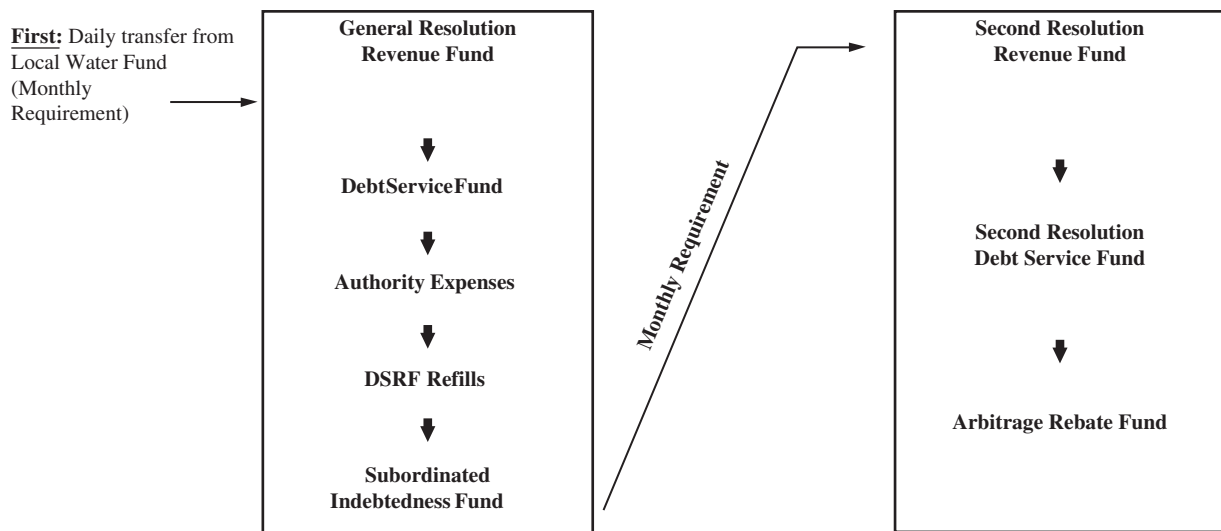
Amounts on deposit in the Revenue Fund are required to be paid to the following funds established under the Resolution in the following order of priority: first, to the Debt Service Fund; second, to the Authority Expense Fund; third, to the Debt Service Reserve Fund to replenish any deficiency therein; and fourth, to the Subordinated Indebtedness Fund. If amounts on deposit in such Debt Service Fund or such Debt Service Reserve Fund are less than the requirements thereof, amounts on deposit in the Subordinated Indebtedness Fund are required to be used to make up such deficiency. See “APPENDIX C – GLOSSARY AND SUMMARY OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS – Summary of the First Resolution – Payments into Certain Funds.”

In each month, after making required payments to the Revenue Fund, the Board is required, after paying monthly Board Expenses, to pay the City 1/12 of the Operating Expenses for the current Fiscal Year from the balance remaining in the Local Water Fund. After making such payments, any amounts remaining in the Local Water Fund in each month are paid proportionately (a) to the Trustee for deposit in the Revenue Fund until the total of all amounts deposited in the Revenue Fund equals the Cash Flow Requirement for such Fiscal Year and (b) to the City until all amounts required to be paid to the City for Operating Expenses for such Fiscal Year have been paid. For a more complete description of the required payments from the Local Water Fund, see “APPENDIX C – GLOSSARY AND SUMMARY OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS – Summary of the First Resolution” and “Summary of the Agreement.”

The Fiscal 2016 A Bonds will be on a parity with the currently Outstanding Bonds and with Bonds hereafter issued, and are payable from and secured by a pledge of (i) all Revenues, (ii) all moneys or securities in any of the Funds and Accounts established under the Resolutions and (iii) all other moneys and securities to be received, held or set aside pursuant to the Resolution, subject only to the provisions of the Resolution and the Agreement permitting the application thereof for the purposes and on the terms and conditions set forth therein, including the making of any required payments to the United States with respect to arbitrage earnings. See “APPENDIX C – GLOSSARY AND SUMMARY OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS – Summary of the First Resolution” and “Summary of the Agreement.”

Pursuant to the Agreement, the Resolution and the Second Resolution, the Revenues received by the Board will be applied in the manner set forth in the following chart. The information contained in such chart is qualified by reference to the Agreement, the Resolution and the Second Resolution.

Consolidated Flow of Funds



Second: Daily transfer from Local Water Fund (Monthly Requirement)

- • Water Board Expenses

Third: Daily transfer from Local Water Fund (Monthly Requirement)

- • System Operations and Maintenance

Fourth: Daily transfer from Local Water Fund (Up to Annual Requirement)

- Pro rata to:
 - First Resolution Revenue Fund: for annual Debt Service, Authority expenses, DSRF, Subordinate Indebtedness (Second Resolution)
 - System Operations and Maintenance

Fifth - Seventh: Daily transfer from Local Water Fund (After Debt Service is set aside; typically funded during the last few months of the fiscal year)

- • City lease payment, operating and maintenance reserve replenishment, surplus including pay as you go capital

Debt Service Reserve Fund

The Resolution establishes a Debt Service Reserve Fund and requires as a condition to the issuance of each Series of Bonds that there be deposited into the Debt Service Reserve Fund the amount, if any, necessary to make the amount on deposit therein equal to the Debt Service Reserve Requirement, after

giving effect to the issuance of such Bonds. The Debt Service Reserve Requirement is an amount equal to maximum annual Adjusted Aggregate Debt Service in the then current or any future Fiscal Year on all Bonds Outstanding. Amounts on deposit in the Debt Service Reserve Fund will be applied, to the extent Revenues are not available, to pay Principal Installments and interest on the Bonds. In lieu of making cash deposits to the Debt Service Reserve Fund, the Authority may satisfy the Debt Service Reserve Requirement by depositing Financial Guaranties into the Debt Service Reserve Fund. See “APPENDIX C — GLOSSARY AND SUMMARY OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS — Summary of the First Resolution-Debt Service Reserve Fund.”

On February 1, 2016, the market value of the securities and cash in the Debt Service Reserve Fund was in excess of the Debt Service Reserve Fund Requirement which was approximately \$550.7 million as of such date.

Rate Covenant

The Board has covenanted in the Agreement to establish, fix, revise and collect rates, fees and charges for the use of, or the services furnished by the System, adequate, together with other available funds, to provide for (i) the timely payment of Principal Installments of and interest on all Bonds, and the principal of and interest on any other indebtedness of the Authority (which includes Second Resolution Bonds and other subordinate debt) payable from Revenues, (ii) the proper operation and maintenance of the System, (iii) all other payments required for the System not otherwise provided for, and (iv) all other payments required pursuant to the Agreement and the Lease.

Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Board has covenanted to establish and collect rates, fees and charges sufficient in each Fiscal Year so that Revenues collected in such Fiscal Year will be at least equal to the sum of 115% of Aggregate Debt Service and Projected Debt Service on all Bonds (excluding Refundable Principal Installments that are payable from funds held in trust therefor) payable in such Fiscal Year, and 100% of the Operating Expenses and Required Deposits (including debt service on Second Resolution Bonds and other subordinate debt) required to be paid from Revenues for such Fiscal Year (the “Rate Covenant”). For information about the treatment of Refundable Principal Installments under the Rate Covenant, see “ — Refundable Principal Installments” below.

Under the Resolution and the Second Resolution, the Authority is required to submit to the Board by May 1 of each year the Authority Budget for the ensuing Fiscal Year showing the itemized estimated Cash Flow Requirement for such Fiscal Year. At the beginning of each month, the Authority is to recalculate the Cash Flow Requirement for the then current Fiscal Year and to submit any revisions to the Authority Budget required as a consequence to the Board. The Authority Budget and Cash Flow Requirement are to be used by the Board to set rates, fees and charges.

The Board has covenanted in the Agreement to review the adequacy of rates, fees and charges at least annually. If such annual review, or the report of the Rate Consultant required pursuant to the Agreement, indicates that the rates, fees and charges are or will be insufficient to meet the requirements of the Rate Covenant described above, the Board will promptly take the necessary action to cure or avoid any such deficiency. In addition, under the Agreement, the City, which is responsible for billing, collecting and enforcing collections of rates and charges established by the Board, has agreed that it will diligently pursue all actions necessary to cure or avoid any such deficiency.

The Board has covenanted in the Agreement that it will not furnish or supply or cause to be furnished or supplied any product, use or service of the System free of charge or at a nominal charge, and will enforce (or cause the City to enforce) the payment of any and all amounts owing to the Board for use of the System, except to the extent required by the Act, as in effect on July 24, 1984.

Additional Bonds

The Authority may issue additional Bonds to pay for capital improvements to the System, to pay or provide for the payment of Bonds, Second Resolution Bonds and bond anticipation notes, including commercial paper notes, to refund general obligation bonds of the City issued for water or sewer purposes and to fund certain reserves. Under the Resolution, additional Bonds may be issued only upon satisfaction of certain requirements, including receipt by the Trustee of:

(a) a certificate by an Authorized Representative of the Authority to the effect that the Revenues for either of the last two Fiscal Years immediately preceding the Fiscal Year in which such Bonds are to be issued were at least equal to the sum of 115% of the Aggregate Debt Service during such Fiscal Year (excluding from Aggregate Debt Service any Principal Installments, or portion thereof, paid from a source other than Revenues), and 100% of the sum of the Operating Expenses of the System certified by the City and the Required Deposits for such Fiscal Year, and

(b) a certificate of the Rate Consultant to the effect that the estimated Revenues for either of the following five Fiscal Years (plus the Fiscal Year in which such Bonds are issued) after giving effect to any increases or decreases in rates, fees and charges projected for such Fiscal Years will be at least equal to the sum of 115% of the maximum estimated Adjusted Aggregate Debt Service on all Bonds then Outstanding including the Bonds to be issued, and 100% of the sum of the projected Operating Expenses and Required Deposits for such Fiscal Years. Adjusted Aggregate Debt Service includes an assumed amortization of Refundable Principal Installments under certain circumstances.

The Authority may issue additional Bonds for the purpose of refunding Outstanding Bonds without satisfaction of the requirements described above only if:

(a) the average annual debt service on the refunding Bonds does not exceed the average annual debt service on the Bonds to be refunded, and

(b) the maximum debt service in any Fiscal Year on the refunding Bonds does not exceed the maximum debt service in any Fiscal Year on the Bonds to be refunded.

See “APPENDIX C — GLOSSARY AND SUMMARY OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS — Summary of the First Resolution.”

Authority Debt

At the date of this Official Statement, the Authority has approximately \$4.0 billion aggregate principal amount of Outstanding First Resolution Bonds (Capital Appreciation Bonds are included at their full accreted value at maturity). In addition, at the date of this Official Statement, the Authority has approximately \$26.5 billion aggregate principal amount of Outstanding Second Resolution Bonds, including \$677.3 million in bond anticipation notes issued to the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation. Of such First Resolution Bonds and Second Resolution Bonds, approximately \$4.9 billion are adjustable rate demand bonds, none of which is insured. The Authority has no auction rate bonds outstanding. Interest Rate Exchange Agreements are used to hedge \$401 million of the Authority’s adjustable rate demand bonds (see “APPENDIX D — FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Note 5”).

Second Resolution Bonds are payable from, among other sources, and secured by a pledge of, amounts on deposit in the Subordinated Indebtedness Fund, subject to the first lien on such amounts in favor of the First Resolution Bonds. Amounts on deposit in the Subordinated Indebtedness Fund will be available, to the extent not utilized for First Resolution Bonds, to pay debt service on Second Resolution Bonds.

The Authority’s adjustable rate demand bonds are all supported by liquidity facilities with various banks in the form of standby bond purchase agreements. None of the standby bond purchase agreements supporting adjustable rate demand bonds provides for acceleration or a mandatory term out of bonds purchased thereunder, but all have provisions for the rates to be adjusted upward (up to 25% in the case

of bonds held by a liquidity provider) in the event of the inability to remarket such bonds. For further information regarding agreements supporting the Authority's adjustable rate demand bonds, see Appendix F hereto, which also includes liquidity agreements for \$200 million of commercial paper.

The Authority is currently authorized to have outstanding up to \$600 million of commercial paper notes, including up to \$400 million of the Extendable Municipal Commercial Paper Notes described below (collectively, the "Commercial Paper Notes"). The Commercial Paper Notes are special obligations of the Authority, the proceeds of which are used to pay the costs of capital improvements to the System. The Commercial Paper Notes, Series One are secured by a standby line of credit agreement which provides liquidity for such Commercial Paper Notes. The Authority has authorized its Extendable Municipal Commercial Paper Notes, Series Seven and Extendable Municipal Commercial Paper Notes, Series Eight (collectively, the "EMCP Notes"). Principal of and interest on the EMCP Notes are not secured by any liquidity or credit facility and are payable from remarketing proceeds and the proceeds of additional EMCP Notes, Bonds or Second Resolution Bonds. If payment of an EMCP Note is not made on its stated maturity date, which may not be more than 90 days after its date of issuance, the maturity date will be automatically extended to a date that is 270 days after the EMCP Note's issuance. Payment of the interest accrued through the stated maturity date will be deferred until the extended maturity date. Upon extension, the EMCP Note will bear interest on the principal and deferred interest at a rate determined by a formula that is based upon a percentage of the SIFMA Municipal Index, which changes weekly, plus an upward adjustment that ranges from an additional 100 basis points to 400 basis points depending upon the ratings on the EMCP Notes. At the current ratings, the adjustment would be 100 basis points. Interest on the extended EMCP Notes is payable monthly. The principal, deferred interest and accrued and unpaid interest on the extended EMCP Notes is payable on the extended maturity date.

Interest on the Commercial Paper Notes is secured by the Revenues of the System and the moneys and investments from time to time on deposit in the Subordinated Indebtedness Fund and the funds and accounts established under the respective commercial paper resolutions authorizing their issuance. However, the pledge of the Revenues and the moneys and investments from time to time on deposit in the Subordinated Indebtedness Fund is subject and subordinate to the pledge thereof made by the Resolution for the benefit of the holders of Bonds and on parity with the pledge securing the Second Resolution Bonds. Principal of the Commercial Paper Notes is secured solely by the proceeds of bonds issued to repay the Commercial Paper Notes.

The Authority's obligations to the financial institution providing a standby line of credit in connection with outstanding Commercial Paper Notes, including the Authority's obligation to pay principal of and interest on indebtedness incurred under such line of credit, are secured by a pledge of the moneys and investments on deposit in the Subordinated Indebtedness Fund on a parity with the pledge to secure the Second Resolution Bonds. Indebtedness incurred by the Authority under such line of credit, if not repaid within 90 days, becomes payable over a period ending on the earlier of (i) three years after the expiration of the line of credit agreement or (ii) five years after the date of incurrence of such indebtedness. Interest on such advances is also secured by a pledge of Revenues which is subordinate to the pledge securing the Bonds and on parity with the pledge securing the Second Resolution Bonds.

Refundable Principal Installments

As permitted by the Second Resolution, the Authority has designated the maturities of certain Second Resolution Bonds as "Refundable Principal Installments." The table below shows the series, maturity dates and principal amounts of those Bonds. A "Refundable Principal Installment" is an installment of principal which the Authority intends to pay with moneys that are not Revenues. In calculating Adjusted Debt Service for purposes of the additional bonds test and Debt Service Reserve Fund Requirement under the Second Resolution, the stated principal amount of a Refundable Principal Installment is treated as if it were payable over a period extending from the due date of such Refundable Principal Installment through the last date on which it could have been authorized to be paid under the Act. The assumed amortization is calculated based upon equal annual payments of principal and interest over such period, with interest at the actual interest cost

of the Series of Second Resolution Bonds that include the Refundable Principal Installment. The Adjusted Debt Service will continue to be calculated in this manner through the Fiscal Year in which each Refundable Principal Installment is stated to be due, unless the Authority has not made provision for its payment from sources other than Revenues by the time it adopts its budget for the Fiscal Year in which a Refundable Principal Installment is stated to be due. If provision has not been made by that time, Adjusted Debt Service for the Fiscal Year in which the Refundable Principal Installment comes due will include the full amount of the Refundable Principal Installment. See “CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND FINANCING PROGRAM — Debt Service Requirements.”

Refundable Principal Installments

<u>Series</u>	<u>Maturity Date (June 15)</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>
2012 Series DD	2018	\$ 35,000,000
2012 Series DD	2027	15,000,000
2012 Series GG	2019	25,000,000
2014 Subseries CC-2	2018	65,000,000
2014 Subseries CC-2	2019	45,000,000
2016 Subseries BB-2	2021	21,815,000
Total		\$206,815,000

For purposes of the Board’s rate covenant, Refundable Principal Installments may be excluded from Debt Service to the extent they are payable from funds held in trust therefor. See “— Rate Covenant.”

Derivatives

In an effort to reduce its borrowing costs over the life of its bonds, the Authority has entered into interest rate exchange agreements. For more information on the Authority’s interest rate exchange agreements, see “APPENDIX D — FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — Note 5.”

Covenant of the State

Section 1045-t of the Act constitutes a pledge of the State to the holders of Bonds and Second Resolution Bonds not to limit or alter the rights vested in the Authority or the Board by the Act to fulfill the terms of any agreement made with or for the benefit of the holders of the Bonds and Second Resolution Bonds until such obligations together with the interest thereon are fully met and discharged.

THE AUTHORITY

Purpose and Powers

The Authority is a public benefit corporation created pursuant to the Act. Among its powers under the Act, the Authority may borrow money, issue debt and enter into the Agreement, and refund its bonds and notes and general obligation bonds of the City issued for water or sewer purposes. Additionally, the Authority has the power to require that the Board charge and collect sufficient rates to pay the costs of operating and financing the System and to enforce the obligation of the City to adequately operate and maintain the System, regardless of reimbursement by the Board of costs incurred by the City for operation and maintenance.

Pursuant to the Act, there is a statutory first lien on the Revenues in favor of the payment of all amounts due to the Authority under the Agreement. The Revenues remain subject to this lien until provision for payment of all indebtedness issued by the Authority has been made.

Membership

The Act authorizes a seven-member board to administer the Authority (there is currently one vacancy). Four of the members of the Board of Directors are designated in the Act as *ex officio* members: the Commissioner of Environmental Protection of the City, the Director of Management and Budget of the City, the Commissioner of Finance of the City and the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation of the State. Of the three remaining public members, two are appointed by the Mayor and one is appointed by the Governor. The public members have terms of two years. Pursuant to the Act, all members continue to hold office until their successors are appointed and qualified.

The current members of the Board of Directors are:

<u>Member</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Dean A. Fuleihan (1)	Director of Management and Budget of the City
Basil Seggos (1)	Acting Commissioner of Environmental Conservation of the State
Jacques Jiha (1)	Commissioner of Finance of the City
Emily Lloyd (1)	Commissioner of Environmental Protection of the City
Marc V. Shaw (2)	Senior Vice Chancellor, City University of New York
Max Von Hollweg (2)	Retired Partner, Sidley Austin LLP

(1) *Ex officio*.

(2) Appointed by the Mayor.

The following is a brief description of certain officers and staff members of the Authority:

Alan L. Anders, Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Anders was appointed Chief Executive Officer in March 2007 after serving as Executive Director from June 2002 and Treasurer from October 1990 to June 2002. Mr. Anders also serves as Deputy Director for Finance of the Office of Management and Budget of the City. Prior to joining the Authority and the City in September 1990, Mr. Anders had been a senior investment banker for J.P. Morgan Securities since 1977. Prior to that date, he was Executive Director of the Commission on Governmental Efficiency and Economy in Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Anders is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Maryland Law School.

Thomas G. Paolicelli, Executive Director

Mr. Paolicelli was appointed Executive Director in August 2008. Prior to joining the Authority, Mr. Paolicelli was a Vice President/Senior Analyst for Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's") in

their U.S. Public Infrastructure Team. Prior to joining Moody's, Mr. Paolicelli worked at the Authority for nearly 5 years where he served in several capacities, including most recently as Treasurer. He has a Master's in Public Administration from the University of Albany and a Bachelor's in Civil Engineering from the University of Buffalo.

Prescott D. Ulrey, Secretary

Mr. Ulrey was appointed Secretary in October 2013, after serving as Assistant Secretary since February 1998. Mr. Ulrey also serves as General Counsel to the Office of Management and Budget of the City. He is a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts University and Columbia Law School.

Jeffrey M. Werner, Assistant Secretary

Mr. Werner was appointed Assistant Secretary in March 2004. Mr. Werner also serves as Deputy General Counsel to the Office of Management and Budget of the City. He is a graduate of Bowdoin College and Columbia Law School.

Albert Rodriguez, Assistant Secretary

Mr. Rodriguez was appointed Assistant Secretary in October 2013. He is a graduate of the University of New Mexico and Columbia Law School. He also serves as Chief of the Municipal Finance Division of the New York City Law Department and as Secretary of the Water Board.

Robert L. Balducci, Comptroller

Mr. Balducci was appointed Comptroller in May 2014, after having served as Deputy Comptroller since March 2011 and as Assistant Comptroller from December 2008 to March 2011. He is a graduate of Baruch College of the City University of New York.

Nameca Sharma, Assistant Comptroller

Ms. Sharma was appointed Assistant Comptroller in February 2015. Ms. Sharma has been employed in the Accounting Department of the Authority since November 2007. She is a graduate of York College of the City University of New York and is a Certified Public Accountant currently licensed to practice in the State of New York.

Charles C. Barkley, Deputy Treasurer

Mr. Barkley was appointed Deputy Treasurer in February 2015. Prior to joining the Authority, Charles served as Financial Risk Manager with the Office of the New York City Comptroller's Bureau of Asset Management, overseeing financial and operational risk for the City's combined pension assets. He has a Master's in Business Administration from Fordham University, a Master's in Public Administration from John Jay College and is designated as both a Certified Treasury Professional and a Certified Government Financial Manager.

THE BOARD

Purpose and Powers

The Board is a public benefit corporation of the State created by Chapter 515 of the Laws of 1984. The primary responsibility of the Board is to fix, revise, charge, collect and enforce rates and other charges for the System.

The Board is required under the Act to establish rates that will provide adequate funds to pay the debt service on outstanding Authority indebtedness and the City's cost of operating and maintaining the System. In each Fiscal Year, any amounts remaining in the Local Water Fund, after making the required payments under the Agreement, shall be deposited in the General Account in the Operation and Maintenance Reserve Fund and shall be available either as a source of funding for System expenditures or upon certification of the City for deposit to the Authority's Construction Fund to pay for the costs of System capital projects. See "APPENDIX C – GLOSSARY AND SUMMARY OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS – Summary of the Agreement—Application of Moneys in the Operation and Maintenance Reserve Fund."

Pursuant to the Lease, the Board has a leasehold interest in the System for a term continuing until all Bonds or other obligations issued by the Authority are paid in full or provision for payment has been made. Under the Lease, the City is required to provide billing, collection, enforcement and legal services to the Board. The Board is required to compensate the City for the cost of these services.

Membership

The Board consists of seven members who are appointed by the Mayor for terms of two years. There is currently one vacancy. The Act provides that at least one member will have experience in the science of water resource development and that no member of the Board will be a member of the Authority. The Chairman is appointed by the Mayor. Pursuant to the Act, all members continue to hold office until their successors are appointed and qualified.

The current members of the Board are:

<u>Member</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Alfonso L. Carney, Jr., Chair	Principal, Rockwood Partners LLC
Tawan Davis	Chief Investment Officer and President, Peebles Capital Partners
Joseph G. Finnerty III	Partner, DLA Piper
Adam Freed	Consultant, Sustainability Practice, Bloomberg Associates
Jonathan E. Goldin	General Counsel, Goldin Associates
Arlene M. Shaw	Associate, Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP

The following is a brief description of the staff members of the Board:

Mathilde O. McLean, Executive Director

Ms. McLean was appointed Executive Director in November 2015. Ms. McLean was previously appointed Treasurer in June 2010. Prior to joining DEP, Ms. McLean worked as a financial consultant to the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation, an Assistant Vice President at Citigroup in the Municipal Securities Division Infrastructure Group, and a Consultant with Public Financial Management. Ms. McLean is a graduate of Dartmouth College and received a Master of Business Administration from Columbia University. She is also a CFA charterholder.

Greg L. Ascierito, Acting Treasurer

Mr. Ascierito was designated Acting Treasurer in November 2015. He has worked for the Water Board since 1993, serving as counsel since 2000. Mr. Ascierito received a Juris Doctor from Brooklyn Law School and a Bachelor's of Science from the University of Buffalo.

Albert Rodriguez, Secretary

Mr. Rodriguez was appointed Secretary in October 2013. He is a graduate of the University of New Mexico and Columbia Law School. He also serves as Chief of the Municipal Finance Division of the New York City Law Department and as an Assistant Secretary to the Authority.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Organization

Over 5,500 DEP staff members are assigned to the System. Approximately 800 people within the System staff are assigned to the design and construction of ongoing capital projects, including projects within the CIP, as hereinafter defined, and approximately 400 provide administrative and support services to both System and non-System staff. There are approximately 200 additional employees within the DEP staff whose duties are not related to water and sewer service and whose cost is not included as a System cost.

The New York City Department of Design and Construction (the “DDC”) has responsibility for the construction and reconstruction of water and sewer mains in the City. Based upon current workloads, a proportion of DDC’s staff equivalent to 350 full-time positions is devoted to System construction projects.

DEP is managed by a Commissioner, who is appointed by the Mayor. It is organized into seven functional areas: (1) Utility Operations, (2) Capital Program Delivery, (3) Sustainability and Regulatory Compliance, (4) Financial Management, Administration and Customer Service, (5) Legal Affairs, (6) Police and Security, and (7) Executive.

Utility Operations consists of three operating Bureaus: the Bureau of Wastewater Treatment; the Bureau of Water Supply; and the Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations.

Capital Program Delivery is managed by the Bureau of Engineering, Design and Construction, which manages the design and construction of major capital projects, including major water transmission facilities, water treatment facilities, wastewater treatment and disposal facilities, wastewater pumping stations and stormwater/Combined Sewer Overflow facilities.

Sustainability and Regulatory Compliance is managed by the Sustainability group, which is responsible for the development and implementation of environmental policy and strategy, including water and air quality, the noise code, and other quality of life issues. Sustainability includes the Office of Green Infrastructure, the Bureau of Environmental Planning and Analysis and the Bureau of Environmental Compliance.

The First Deputy Commissioner oversees the Budget Office, the Bureau of Customer Services, Labor Relations and Discipline, Organizational Development, the Office of the Agency Chief Contracting Officer, Information Technology, Engineering Audit, Fleet Management, Energy, Environmental Health and Safety, and other administrative divisions.

Legal Affairs is responsible for handling DEP’s legal matters. The Bureau of Police and Security is responsible for protecting the City water supply and the associated critical infrastructure from terrorism, pollution and crime. Executive includes the Commissioner and Chief of Staff, as well as the Bureau of Public Affairs.

The following are brief descriptions of certain management personnel responsible for the operation of the System.

Emily Lloyd, Commissioner

Ms. Lloyd was appointed Commissioner in March 2014. Commissioner Lloyd previously served as Commissioner of DEP from 2005 through 2008. Prior to returning to DEP in 2014, Commissioner Lloyd served as the Administrator of Prospect Park and President of the Prospect Park Alliance. From 2008 through 2011, she served as Chief Operating Officer of Trinity Real Estate. Prior to joining DEP in 2005, Commissioner Lloyd served as Executive Vice President for Columbia University for ten years, as Executive Vice President for Government and Community Affairs and Executive Vice President for Administration. Commissioner Lloyd has devoted much of her professional career to public service. She has also served as Commissioner of the New York City Department of Sanitation, Director of Business Development and General Manager of Aviation Customer Services for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, and Commissioner for Traffic and Parking for the City of Boston. Ms. Lloyd is a graduate of Wellesley College and

received a Master of City Planning from the University of Pennsylvania. She also was a Loeb Fellow at Harvard University, has served on a variety of boards and commissions and is a lifetime Fellow of the National Academy of Public Administration.

Steven Lawitts, First Deputy Commissioner

Mr. Lawitts was appointed First Deputy Commissioner in August 2014. Mr. Lawitts previously served as Chief Financial Officer from January 2010 to August 2014, as Acting Commissioner from November 2008 to January 2010, and as First Deputy Commissioner from May 2006 to October 2008. Prior to joining DEP, Mr. Lawitts served as Senior Vice President at the New York City School Construction Authority for three years. Mr. Lawitts previously served as Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Department of Sanitation for nearly ten years. Prior to that, Mr. Lawitts served sixteen years in the transportation industry, including the MTA (where he was Chief Financial Officer of the Long Island Railroad), Conrail and Amtrak. Mr. Lawitts is a graduate of Columbia College and received an MBA from Columbia.

Nancy Cianflone, Deputy Commissioner

Ms. Cianflone was appointed Deputy Commissioner, Bureau of Customer Services in January 2015. Prior to joining DEP, Ms. Cianflone was the Director of Program Development and Governance at National Grid where she was responsible for Consumer Advocacy and Low Income Programs, Escalated Complaints, and regulatory relationships for all National Grid jurisdictions. During her 33-year tenure at National Grid (formerly Brooklyn Union and KeySpan Energy Corp), Ms. Cianflone held positions in Rates and Regulatory Affairs, Government Relations, Internal Auditing, Credit and Collections, Consumer Analysis, Call Center training, quality assurance and communications. Ms. Cianflone is a graduate of St. Francis College (Brooklyn) and received her MBA from Pace University.

David M. Cohen, Esq., Deputy Commissioner

Mr. Cohen was appointed Deputy Commissioner for Labor Relations and Discipline in May 2014. He previously had served as Deputy Commissioner – Labor Counsel of the New York City Police Department since January 2007. Mr. Cohen was Assistant Vice President for Employee and Labor Relations at Columbia University from 1996-2006, was a human resources consultant from 1989-1996, and served as Labor Counsel of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority and Director of Labor Relations for the Long Island Rail Road from 1984-1989. He was an attorney with the U.S. Government prior to 1984. Mr. Cohen received a Bachelor of Science in Industrial and Labor Relations from Cornell University and a Juris Doctor from George Washington University.

Elissa Stein Cushman, General Counsel

Ms. Cushman was appointed General Counsel in January 2016. Ms. Cushman previously served as Deputy General Counsel of DEP's Bureau of Legal Affairs, with a focus on business and employment issues, from 2010 to 2012. From 2012 to 2015 she served as Deputy Commissioner at the New York City Department of Information Technology and Telecommunications and General Counsel of the New York City Technology Development Corporation. From 2002 to 2010, she served as Chief of the Legal Counsel Bureau of the Nassau County Attorney's Office. She started her legal career in 1988 as an Assistant Corporation Counsel in the Legal Counsel Division of the New York City Law Department. Ms. Cushman received a Masters degree in Public Administration from the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University and a J.D. from Harvard Law School.

Angela Licata, Deputy Commissioner

Ms. Licata was appointed Deputy Commissioner for Sustainability in December 2011. She has been with DEP since 1988 and has served in numerous positions, most recently as Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Environmental Planning and Analysis. In her current position overseeing the Bureau of Environmental Planning and Analysis, Bureau of Environmental

Compliance, and the Office of Green Infrastructure, she is responsible for implementing critical initiatives for stormwater management, regulatory reform, ecological restoration, Superfund cleanups, air quality, and noise reduction. Ms. Licata has helped launch many innovative projects and developed an impressive list of studies, including rate studies, consumption tracking, and demand projections. Ms. Licata is a graduate of Harpur College, Binghamton University.

Kevin McBride, Deputy Commissioner

Mr. McBride was appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Police and Security in May 2009. Mr. McBride joined DEP from the New York City Police Department where he has served for over 30 years and holds the rank of Deputy Chief. While with the NYPD he served in several command capacities with extensive experience in operational, investigatory and managerial assignments. Mr. McBride holds a Bachelor of Science in Business from the University of the State of New York and a Master of Public Administration from Marist College.

John Petito, P.E., Acting Deputy Commissioner

Mr. Petito was appointed Acting Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Wastewater Treatment in November 2014. He has worked for the City of New York since 1979, being with DEP for all but two years. Mr. Petito has held numerous positions in the bureau, most recently as Assistant Commissioner of Operations. His other positions included Director of Plant Operations, Division Chief of Systems Engineering, and Division Chief of Biosolids Engineering and Planning. Mr. Petito has a Bachelor of Engineering Degree from Manhattan College and is a registered Professional Engineer in New York State as well as a New York State Certified Grade 4A Wastewater Treatment Operator.

Diana Jones Ritter, Deputy Commissioner

Ms. Ritter was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Organizational Development in January 2013. Ms. Ritter oversees DEP's talent management systems and functions including Human Resources, Recruiting and Training. Ms. Ritter has over 28 years of governmental experience including as Managing Director of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, Commissioner of the New York State Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, and in various positions with the New York State Office of the Comptroller. Ms. Ritter is a graduate of Morgan State University, Baltimore, Maryland.

James Roberts, P.E., Deputy Commissioner

Mr. Roberts was appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations in November 2006. Mr. Roberts has been with DEP since 1986 and has served in numerous capacities including Borough Construction Engineer in the Borough of Queens and Chief of Shaft and Tunnel Maintenance and Operations for the Bureau of Water and Sewer Operations. Mr. Roberts is a Registered Professional Engineer and a graduate of Manhattan College's School of Engineering.

Paul Rush, P.E., Deputy Commissioner

Mr. Rush was appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Water Supply in December 2006. He has been with the DEP since 1992. Most recently, Mr. Rush served as the Director, West of Hudson Operations Division of the Bureau of Water Supply and prior to that he held positions as District Engineer and Chief of Operations for the City's Delaware Water Supply System. Prior to joining DEP, Mr. Rush served on active duty with the United States Army as an Engineer Officer. Mr. Rush holds a Master of Science degree in Civil Engineering from Michigan Technological University and Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering from the United States Military Academy. He is a Registered Professional Engineer in the State of New York.

Vincent Sapienza, P.E., Deputy Commissioner

Mr. Sapienza was appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Engineering Design and Construction in November 2014. Mr. Sapienza previously served as the Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Wastewater Treatment from September 2009 to November 2014. Since joining DEP in 1983,

Mr. Sapienza has held numerous positions in the Bureau of Wastewater Treatment as Assistant Commissioner of Wastewater Treatment, Director of Regulatory Compliance, Chief of North Operations, Chief of Operations Support and Chief of Program Development. Mr. Sapienza is a graduate of Columbia University's School of Engineering and Applied Science and received a Master of Business Administration from Hofstra University. He is a Professional Engineer.

Labor Relations

Approximately 95% of DEP's employees are members of labor unions which represent such employees in collective bargaining with the City. The majority of DEP employees who are members of unions are members of District Council 37 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees ("DC 37"). On August 5, 2014, the City reached a collective bargaining agreement with DC 37 for the collective bargaining round covering the period 2010-2017 (the "DC 37 Settlement"). Those DEP employees who are not members of labor unions have generally received salary and benefit increases consistent with DC 37.

Projected operation and maintenance expenses in this Official Statement assume that settlements with approximately 800 unsettled DEP employees will be consistent with the DC 37 Settlement. There can be no assurances that settlements with unsettled DEP employees will be consistent with the DC 37 Settlement.

For information on other assumptions related to personal services costs, see "FINANCIAL OPERATIONS— Projected Operating and Maintenance Expenses."

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND FINANCING PROGRAM

Ten Year Capital Strategy, Current Capital Plan and the Capital Improvement Program

The City's Ten Year Capital Strategy, which is updated every two years, was released on May 7, 2015 (the "Ten Year Capital Strategy"). The Ten Year Capital Strategy includes the projected contractual commitments for capital improvements to the System for Fiscal Years 2016 through 2025. The City's Current Capital Plan (the "Current Capital Plan"), which covers Fiscal Years 2016 through 2019, was published on January 21, 2016, is typically updated three times each Fiscal Year and supercedes the Ten Year Capital Strategy for Fiscal Years 2016 through 2019.

Projected capital commitments to the System for Fiscal Years 2016 through 2025 are reflected in the Capital Improvement Program (the "CIP"), which consists of the Current Capital Plan and the last six years of the Ten Year Capital Strategy. The dollar amounts in the CIP are a projection of contractual obligations to be entered into during each Fiscal Year and not a projection of capital expenditures. See "CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS AND FINANCING PROGRAM — Sources and Uses of Capital Funds" for projected capital expenditures.

The CIP establishes long range programmatic goals for the System and reflects a review of the present condition and long-term needs of the plant and equipment constituting the System. The CIP incorporates the replacement cycle for System facilities, extensions to the present service area, and programs to enhance and optimize the operation of the System. Allowances are included in the CIP for emergency repair and replacement. The value of the actual work done in any given year will differ from that outlined in the CIP.

The CIP was evaluated independently by AECOM. AECOM concluded that the CIP is responsive to the long-term operating requirements of the area served by the System. See "APPENDIX A—LETTER OF AECOM USA, Inc., CONSULTING ENGINEERS."

Although Amawalk Consulting, the Authority's rate consultant, has not performed a detailed independent review of the capital program elements and has not made an engineering evaluation of the System, Amawalk Consulting has concluded that the gross level of anticipated commitments through Fiscal Year 2025 as reflected in the CIP appears to be reasonable compared to other large water and wastewater utilities.

The CIP is presented in the following table:

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
(Thousands of Dollars)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
CITY FUNDS											
WATER SUPPLY AND TRANSMISSION											
Conveyance/Water For the Future	\$ 9,321	\$ 18,000	\$ —	\$ 119,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 45,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 143,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 146,521
City Tunnel No. 3, Stage 1	5,000	22,000	—	—	2,000	—	5,000	—	—	—	265,000
City Tunnel No. 3, Stage 2	14,356	60,773	20,000	6,000	97,000	369,000	—	—	—	—	108,129
Kensico-City Tunnel	—	35,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	598,000
Miscellaneous Programs	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000
Subtotal	28,677	136,773	20,000	222,000	99,000	369,000	50,000	30,000	143,000	20,000	1,118,450
WATER DISTRIBUTION											
Groton Filtration Project	\$ 39,608	\$ 18,352	\$ 51,803	\$ 38,386	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 148,149
Dam Safety Program	9,088	137,700	13,221	56,000	119,300	—	69,000	—	—	—	404,309
Trunk Distribution and Main Extension	11,084	60,229	34,559	—	—	12,090	166	4,000	14,197	—	136,325
Trunk Distribution and Main Replacement	427,125	431,824	291,002	124,414	81,616	41,073	82,759	87,500	109,885	76,257	1,753,455
Water Quality Preservation	120,931	191,335	181,824	93,703	80,885	147,575	25,750	23,750	114,350	43,250	1,022,853
Extensions	3,251	25,001	29,766	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	58,318
Other System Improvements	90,359	85,090	7,938	14,025	20,551	4,112	21,907	11,508	—	—	255,490
Subtotal	701,446	949,531	609,613	326,828	302,352	204,850	199,582	126,758	238,432	119,507	3,778,899
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL											
Consent Decree Upgrading & Construction	\$ (19,920)	\$ 21,411	\$ 8,000	\$ 2,000	\$ —	\$ 91,659	\$ 8,000	\$ 77,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 96,491
Plant Upgrading & Reconstruction	336,692	560,373	535,854	573,946	716,158	—	135,729	86,027	92,141	22,867	3,151,446
Sludge Disposal	(1,000)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,000)
Plant Component Stabilization	182,755	185,496	—	81,650	—	13,450	—	—	—	—	463,351
Green Infrastructure Program	153,276	63,899	—	231,434	82,697	546	94,859	65,819	87,977	45,827	826,334
Water Quality Mandates	233,680	252,857	336,190	68,000	127,070	160,264	254,264	271,416	232,250	188,750	2,130,727
Subtotal	885,483	1,084,036	880,044	957,030	925,925	265,919	492,838	506,262	412,368	257,444	6,667,349
SEWERS											
Replacement or Augmentation	\$ 204,501	\$ 513,554	\$ 207,952	\$ 176,545	\$ 194,466	\$ 143,814	\$ 140,442	\$ 69,606	\$ 70,423	\$ 77,649	\$ 1,798,952
Extensions to Accommodate New Development	64,472	131,818	52,582	15,398	13,500	731	29,372	8,000	8,260	7,426	331,559
Programmatic Replacement and Reconstruction	84,947	67,365	67,365	151,000	30,000	15,000	30,000	98,820	77,950	325,180	880,262
Replacement of Chronically Failing Components	147,943	132,953	158,324	121,943	130,844	60,267	65,359	58,700	70,419	76,779	1,023,531
Bluebelt Program	12,424	123,269	60,813	43,480	65,415	10,000	70,355	10,000	10,000	10,000	415,756
Trunks	20,401	15,918	1,660	—	—	2,670	—	—	—	—	40,649
Subtotal	534,688	917,512	548,696	508,366	434,225	232,482	335,528	245,126	237,052	497,034	4,490,709
EQUIPMENT											
Conservation	\$ 39,589	\$ 14,139	\$ 38,259	\$ 5,207	\$ 5,428	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,156	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 110,778
Management Information Systems	1,213	1,925	2,305	125	125	7,912	125	7,125	125	—	20,980
Facility Purchases & Reconstruction	9,147	14,500	7,000	26,280	13,500	3,500	7,000	3,500	2,000	3,500	89,927
Utility Relocation	28,656	25,762	30,600	20,007	20,000	23,662	30,000	18,000	15,000	15,000	226,687
Water Meters	38,781	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,781
Vehicles and Equipment	7,688	6,437	6,500	1,000	1,000	11,000	8,885	628	1,000	1,000	45,138
Subtotal	125,074	62,763	84,664	52,619	40,053	46,074	46,010	37,409	18,125	19,500	532,291
TOTAL CITY FUNDS	2,275,368	3,150,615	2,143,017	2,066,843	1,801,555	1,118,325	1,123,958	945,555	1,048,977	913,485	16,587,698
STATE, FEDERAL, AND PRIVATE FUNDS											
Plant Upgrading & Reconstruction	\$ 22,159	\$ 55,508	\$ 226,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 303,667
Plant Component Stabilization	(1,550)	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,550)
Trunk Distribution and Main Replacement	1,383	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,583
Dam Safety Program	(55)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(55)
Other System Improvements	3,449	1,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,249
TOTAL NON-CITY FUNDS	44,387	69,008	226,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	339,395
TOTAL FUNDS	\$2,319,755	\$3,219,623	\$2,369,017	\$2,066,843	\$1,801,555	\$1,118,325	\$1,123,958	\$945,555	\$1,048,977	\$913,485	\$16,927,093

Following is an explanation of the major capital program elements within the CIP.

Water Supply and Transmission

Conveyance and Water Supply/Water for the Future. DEP is engaged in research to develop alternate conveyance conduits and/or water supplies for the City in order to provide more dependability within the Water System, including the Rondout-West Branch Tunnel. The alternate water supplies or conveyances could be used during drought situations, to augment the City's daily water supply, or during repairs and inspections of existing aqueducts and tunnels.

DEP has completed an evaluation of alternatives to mitigate leaks in the Rondout-West Branch Tunnel and has elected to construct an approximately three mile long bypass tunnel which will allow DEP to repair the leaks. For additional information, see "THE SYSTEM — The Water System — Water Collection and Distribution — *The Rondout-West Branch Tunnel.*"

Tunnel 3. Stages I and II of Tunnel 3 include completion of the Brooklyn/Queens and Manhattan segments. Stage I became operational in July 1998 and has improved the reliability of the transmission system. The Manhattan segment of Stage II was completed in October 2013. Completion of the Brooklyn/Queens segment of Stage II will improve services to Staten Island, Brooklyn and Queens. See "THE SYSTEM — The Water System — Water Collection and Distribution."

Kensico-Eastview Connection. The Kensico-Eastview Connection will connect the Kensico Reservoir to the Catskill/Delaware ultraviolet facility, which is necessary to provide redundancy in the water supply system.

Water Distribution

Croton Filtration Project. Pursuant to a federal court consent decree with the United States and the State, the City designed and constructed a water treatment facility to filter Croton System water. See "THE SYSTEM — The Water System — Governmental Regulation."

Dam Safety Program. DEP also has a dam safety program for dams within the City, including the dams at Hillview, Jerome Park, Central Park, and Silver Lake reservoirs.

Trunk Distribution and Main Extension and Replacement. This program includes the improvement and extension of the water distribution network for both trunk and distribution water mains. The program facilitates the replacement of undersized or failing system elements and enhances network reliability.

Water Quality Preservation. The City provides for improvements to the upstate watersheds including projects undertaken pursuant to the FADs (as hereinafter defined) in the Catskill and Delaware watersheds such as the acquisition of environmentally sensitive property, the creation of community wastewater management systems in areas where because of historic development patterns, individual septic systems do not provide adequate treatment, and retrofits to capture and treat stormwater from developed areas. See "THE SYSTEM — The Water System — Governmental Regulation," "THE SYSTEM — Overview," and "THE SYSTEM — The Water System — Water Collection and Distribution."

Water Pollution Control

Consent Decree Upgrading and Construction. The Clean Water Act (as hereinafter defined) and several consent decrees and orders between DEP and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ("NYSDEC") require improvements to the City's wastewater treatment infrastructure. The plant upgrades include the retrofitting of eight plants to achieve additional nitrogen treatment and upgrades at the Newtown Creek plant to improve plant operations; retrofits at one of the eight plants has been completed. DEP is also required to implement measures to address discharges through the City's combined sewer overflow ("CSO") outfalls which, during periods of heavy rainfall, release a combination of stormwater and sewage that bypasses treatment into the City's waterways. See "THE SYSTEM — The Sewer System — Governmental Regulation."

Plant Upgrading and Reconstruction. This program includes various projects undertaken to upgrade or reconstruct treatment plants, sewage pump stations, motor vessels, regulators and components of the plant treatment system.

Plant Component Stabilization. This program includes the replacement and reconstruction of failing components within the fourteen plants and their related facilities necessary to maintain reliability and the retrofit of eight water pollution control plants to decrease the amount of nitrogen discharged into the surrounding water.

Green Infrastructure. The Green Infrastructure Program is an approach to managing storm water and improving water quality by reducing the frequency of Combined Sewer Overflow (“CSO”) events through the construction of rainwater capture facilities such as bioswales and green roofs.

Water Quality Mandates. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (“USEPA”) and NYSDEC have imposed various water quality requirements on DEP, including mandates to mitigate CSOs, mandates to reduce chlorine discharge at waste water treatment plants and mandates to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff in areas of the City served by separate sewers designed to carry only storm water. DEP is working with USEPA and NYSDEC to address these mandates.

Sewers

Replacement or Augmentation. This program provides for projects that expand the capacity of the Sewer System.

Extensions. The City constructs sewers to replace septic tanks in populated areas to avoid health problems associated with viruses, bacteria and other sewage-related pollutants and to minimize stormwater flooding.

Programmatic Replacement and Reconstruction. This program provides for replacement and reconstruction of storm sewers for the alleviation of flooding.

Replacement of Chronically Failing Components. This program provides for the replacement of sewers that have already collapsed or experience chronic malfunctions (for example, sagging, bends or improper alignment) that cannot be addressed through maintenance or experience chronic malfunction due to inadequate capacity.

Bluebelt Program. The Bluebelt System is a cost effective storm water management system that connects natural drainage corridors, such as streams and wetlands, to conventional storm sewers to reduce local flooding.

Equipment

Conservation. This program provides for the installation and replacement of water meters in residential and commercial properties.

Utility Relocation for Sewers and Water Main Projects. Under the City’s cost-sharing agreement with gas utilities, the City is required to pay 51% of utility work required as a result of water main and sewer construction projects.

Historical Capital Program

The following table presents capital commitments and capital expenditures of the System for Fiscal Years 2011 through 2015. Capital commitments are contractual obligations entered into during the Fiscal Year while capital expenditures represent cash payments made during the Fiscal Year.

System Capital Commitments and Expenditures (Millions of Dollars)

Commitments	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015(3)	
	System Funds(1)	All Funds(2)	System Funds(1)	All Funds(2)	System Funds(1)	All Funds(2)	System Funds(1)	All Funds(2)	System Funds(1)	All Funds(2)
Water Supply and Transmission (3)	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 97	\$ 97	\$ 316	\$ 316	\$ 21	\$ 21	\$ 737	\$ 737
Water Distribution	602	602	578	590	402	402	343	345	553	553
Water Pollution Control	354	361	571	570(4)	454	456	412	408(4)	367	367
Sewers	178	190	366	368	279	288	300	302	344	355
Equipment	100	98(4)	59	59	65	58(4)	84	84	91	91
Total	<u>\$1,235</u>	<u>\$1,252</u>	<u>\$1,671</u>	<u>\$1,684</u>	<u>\$1,516</u>	<u>\$1,521</u>	<u>\$1,160</u>	<u>\$1,160</u>	<u>\$2,092</u>	<u>\$2,103</u>

Expenditures (5)	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015	
	System Funds(1)	All Funds(2)(6)	System Funds(1)	All Funds(2)(6)	System Funds(1)	All Funds(2)(6)	System Funds(1)	All Funds(2)(6)	System Funds(1)	All Funds(2)(6)
Water Supply and Transmission (3)	\$ 118	\$ 131	\$ 132	\$ 123(7)	\$ 90	\$ 102	\$ 158	\$ 153(7)	\$ 124	\$ 117(7)
Water Distribution	1,196	1,150(7)	943	918(7)	718	696(7)	600	555(7)	489	488(7)
Water Pollution Control	1,128	1,126(7)	957	995	718	699(7)	548	516(7)	448	400(7)
Sewers	174	177	184	200	247	254	274	287	275	287
Equipment	216	240	120	169	91	92	71	67(7)	86	81(7)
Total	<u>\$2,832</u>	<u>\$2,824</u>	<u>\$2,336</u>	<u>\$2,405</u>	<u>\$1,864</u>	<u>\$1,843</u>	<u>\$1,651</u>	<u>\$1,578</u>	<u>\$1,422</u>	<u>\$1,373</u>

Totals may not add due to rounding.

- (1) System Funds include the proceeds of Authority bonds sold directly to the public and those privately placed with the Corporation under the revolving fund program and System revenues.
- (2) All Funds include federal and state capital grants.
- (3) Includes capital costs for improvements to upstate water pollution control plants which were paid for with the proceeds of Authority bonds but which are reported as operating expenses in the System's financial statements because such plants are owned by municipalities outside the City.
- (4) Cancellation of non-City contracts caused the All Funds commitment level to fall below the System Funds level.
- (5) System Funds are shown on a modified cash basis and reflect cash expended for System capital commitments, excluding federal and State grant-funded expenditures. All Funds, which include federal and State grant-funded expenditures, are shown on an accrual basis.
- (6) All Funds exclude expenditures for pollution remediation costs of \$19 million in Fiscal Year 2011, \$23 million in Fiscal Year 2012, \$8 million in Fiscal Year 2013, \$23 million in Fiscal Year 2014, and \$15 million in Fiscal Year 2015, which are reported in the System's financial statements as operating costs.
- (7) Accounting adjustments, including payment refunds, caused the All Funds expenditure level to fall below the System Funds level.

Financing Program

Prior Financing. Since the first issuance of bonds by the Authority in 1985, capital improvements to the System have been financed primarily with (i) proceeds of bonds sold directly to the public and privately placed with New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (the "Corporation") in connection with the revolving loan fund program described below, (ii) federal and State capital grants, and (iii) cash-financed capital construction paid from System revenues. See "Debt Service Requirements" below.

Future Financing. The Authority estimates that nearly 100% of the System's capital costs will be paid from: (i) proceeds of bonds and other forms of indebtedness sold to the public and privately placed with, or supported by, the Corporation and (ii) System revenues. Implementation of the CIP is dependent upon the Authority's ability to market its securities successfully in the public credit markets. For purposes of

forecasting revenue requirements for the System, the principal amount of bonds estimated to be issued for capital purposes as of May 8, 2015, excluding refunding bonds, in each of the Fiscal Years 2016 through 2020 averages approximately \$1.4 billion per year. Bond issuance to support the CIP including changes to the current Capital Plan published January 21, 2016 are projected to be higher. These changes will be incorporated into the financial forecast prepared by the Authority's Rate Consultant which will be completed in conjunction with its annual review of rates and charges currently expected in May 2016. Projected Authority capital spending reflects commitments from both current and prior years. See the table entitled "Sources and Uses of Capital Funds" below.

Historically, federal grant funds were provided pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 and by the Water Quality Act of 1987 (the "Clean Water Act"), in a program administered by the states, for construction and reconstruction of water pollution control facilities. The City has used these grant funds for five water pollution control plants: Oakwood Beach, Coney Island, Owls Head, Red Hook and North River. The Clean Water Act currently requires states to use federal funds in revolving loan programs in lieu of a federal grant program for water pollution control facilities. To this end, a revolving loan program has been established by the State and administered by the Corporation in order to use federal financial assistance together with State matching grants in a program to assist municipalities to construct eligible sewage facilities by providing subsidized loans. In addition, pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, the State has also initiated a revolving loan program, also administered by the Corporation, to provide loans for drinking water projects. The Authority has participated in loans under both of the revolving loan programs and anticipates receiving additional financial assistance under the programs. These revolving loan programs have routinely featured the public sale of bonds by the Corporation to finance the purchase by the Corporation of Second Resolution Bonds.

The Corporation has entered into an agreement to provide the Authority with \$30 million in funds made available for certain projects through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. To date, the Authority has received approximately \$14.2 million. The Authority expects to receive the remaining funds in the current fiscal year. The projected issuance of Authority debt in Fiscal Years 2016 through 2020 does not assume the receipt of such funds. Once fully drawn and the financed projects are completed, the loan principal will be forgiven.

The Corporation has entered into agreements to provide the Authority with \$795 million in funds for certain projects through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and \$200.4 million in funds for certain projects through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. The Authority issued \$370 million of its Fiscal 2015 Series 1 bond anticipation notes, \$425 million of its Fiscal 2016 Series 3A bond anticipation notes and \$200.4 million of its Fiscal 2016 Series 3B bond anticipation notes to the Corporation. The Authority has drawn \$663 million on the notes. The Authority expects to draw down the remaining balance of the Fiscal 2015 Series 1 notes and the Fiscal 2016 Series 3A and B notes over the next two years. The notes are expected to be refinanced with loans from the revolving loan program.

Sources and Uses of Capital Funds

The following table presents the projected sources and uses of the funds for the System as of May 8, 2015. Proceeds from the sale of bonds shown on Line 1 to support the CIP, including changes to the City's Current Capital Plan published January 21, 2016, are currently projected to be \$8.28 billion from Fiscal Year 2016 through Fiscal Year 2020 (\$1.4 billion in Fiscal Year 2016, \$1.8 billion in Fiscal Year 2017, \$1.7 billion in Fiscal Year 2018, \$1.7 billion in Fiscal Year 2019 and \$1.6 billion in Fiscal Year 2020). These changes will be incorporated into the financial forecast prepared by the Authority's Rate Consultant which will be completed in conjunction with its annual review of rates and charges currently expected in May 2016. See "INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT — Financial Projection Assumptions."

Sources and Uses of Capital Funds (Millions of Dollars)

<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>Period Total</u>
Sources of Funds							
1	Proceeds from Sale of Bonds (1) (2)	\$ 1,264.0	\$ 1,376.0	\$ 1,449.0	\$ 1,470.0	\$ 1,559.0	\$ 7,118.0
2	Proceeds from Commercial Paper Notes	1,208.0	1,314.0	1,383.0	1,403.0	1,488.0	6,796.0
3	Total Sources of Funds	2,472.0	2,690.0	2,832.0	2,873.0	3,047.0	13,914.0
Uses of Funds							
4	Deposit to Construction Fund	1,208.0	1,314.0	1,383.0	1,403.0	1,488.0	6,796.0
5	Retirement of Commercial Paper Notes (1)	1,208.0	1,314.0	1,383.0	1,403.0	1,488.0	6,796.0
6	Other (2)	56.0	62.0	66.0	67.0	71.0	321.0
7	Total Uses of Funds	2,472.0	2,690.0	2,832.0	2,873.0	3,047.0	13,913.0
Construction Fund							
8	Beginning Balance	300.0(3)	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0
9	Transfer from Proceeds from Commercial Paper Notes	1,208.0	1,314.0	1,383.0	1,403.0	1,488.0	6,796.0
10	Cash Financed Capital Construction (4)	350.0	225.0	250.0	250.0	300.0	1,375.0
11	Total Available Construction Funds (1)	1,858.0	1,839.0	1,933.0	1,953.0	2,088.0	8,471.0
12	Less: Total Capital Spending (5)	(1,558.0)	(1,539.0)	(1,633.0)	(1,653.0)	(1,788.0)	(8,171.0)
13	Ending Balance	\$ 300.0	\$ 300.0	\$ 300.0	\$ 300.0	\$ 300.0	\$ 300.0

- (1) The Authority expects to receive \$15.8 million from the Corporation through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program, which is not included in this table.
- (2) Includes deposits to the Debt Service Reserve Fund and the costs of issuance.
- (3) Actual balance was \$368.1 million.
- (4) Funds projected for Cash Financed Capital Construction may also be used for the defeasance of bonds.
- (5) Capital spending reflects commitments from current and prior years.

The following table shows projected debt service requirements, including payments on outstanding bonds and on future bonds projected to be issued as of May 8, 2015. The increases in projected bond issuance as a result of the changes to the Current Capital Plan published January 21, 2016 will increase debt service costs. Such increases are not reflected in the following table. Such increased debt service costs are expected to be offset during the forecast period by (1) lower than forecasted operation and maintenance expenses, (2) reductions in debt service resulting from lower than projected interest rates, refundings and higher than projected cash defeasances, and (3) higher than projected revenues relative to the May 2015 forecast. These changes will be incorporated into the financial forecast prepared by the Authority's Rate Consultant which will be completed in conjunction with its annual review of rates and charges currently expected in May 2016. For additional information, see "— Debt Service Requirements."

Future Debt Service Requirements
(Millions of Dollars)

Line No.	Description	Bond Issues	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
	First Resolution Debt Service						
1	Outstanding Bonds		\$ 165.4	\$ 203.6	\$ 194.4	\$ 226.9	\$ 260.8
	Anticipated Future Bonds						
2	Fiscal Year 2016 Bonds	\$257.0	7.3	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6
3	Fiscal Year 2017 Bonds	286.0	0.0	7.9	15.7	15.7	15.7
4	Fiscal Year 2018 Bonds	306.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	18.4	18.4
5	Fiscal Year 2019 Bonds	311.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	20.2
6	Fiscal Year 2020 Bonds	335.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4
7	Total First Resolution Debt Service		172.7	226.1	233.9	285.7	341.1
	Subordinated Obligations						
	Second Resolution Authority Debt Service (1)						
8	Outstanding Authority Bonds Issued to the Public		1,082.1	1,045.1	1,067.1	1,054.1	1,087.1
	Anticipated Future Second Resolution Bonds						
9	Fiscal Year 2016 Bonds	707.0	19.0	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7
10	Fiscal Year 2017 Bonds	790.0	0.0	21.1	44.5	44.5	44.5
11	Fiscal Year 2018 Bonds	843.0	0.0	0.0	24.3	50.9	50.9
12	Fiscal Year 2019 Bonds	859.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.5	54.9
13	Fiscal Year 2020 Bonds	924.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.9
14	Interest Payments on Commercial Paper Notes . . .		18.0	25.0	25.5	25.5	25.5
15	Outstanding Second Resolution Bonds Issued to EFC		475.8	471.9	460.3	448.5	436.9
	Anticipated Future Second Resolution EFC Bonds						
16	Fiscal Year 2015 Bonds	300.0	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1
17	Fiscal Year 2016 Bonds	300.0	7.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4
18	Fiscal Year 2017 Bonds	300.0	0.0	8.2	20.5	20.5	20.5
19	Fiscal Year 2018 Bonds	300.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	21.7	21.7
20	Fiscal Year 2019 Bonds	300.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	23.6
21	Fiscal Year 2020 Bonds	300.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1
22	Less: Current EFC Subsidy (2)		(88.5)	(84.3)	(80.0)	(75.9)	(71.9)
23	Less: Future EFC Subsidy (3)		(7.0)	(12.0)	(18.0)	(24.0)	(30.0)
24	Anticipated Debt Service on Subordinated Indebtedness		1,526.0	1,554.7	1,632.3	1,682.3	1,782.8
25	Less: Carryforward Revenues		(910.8)	(959.8)	(1,059.5)	(1,095.5)	(1,060.4)
26	Net Debt Service on Subordinated Indebtedness		615.2	594.9	572.8	586.8	722.5
27	Total Debt Service Payable from Current Revenues (Line 7 + Line 26)		<u>\$ 787.9</u>	<u>\$ 821.0</u>	<u>\$ 806.7</u>	<u>\$ 872.5</u>	<u>\$ 1,063.6</u>

- (1) Debt service does not reflect federal interest subsidy payments on Build America Bonds. Federal subsidy payments on outstanding Build America Bonds are included as Revenues. See "FINANCIAL OPERATIONS — Projected Revenues."
- (2) Includes the estimated Corporation subsidy on outstanding Second Resolution Bonds.
- (3) Includes the estimated Corporation subsidy on anticipated future Second Resolution Bonds.

For purposes of these projections, the Authority has assumed that interest rates on future Authority First Resolution Bonds and Authority Second Resolution Bonds issued to the public will be 5% for Fiscal Year 2016, 5.5% for Fiscal Year 2017, 6% for Fiscal Year 2018 and 6.8% for Fiscal Year 2019 and Fiscal Year 2020. Interest rates on future Authority Second Resolution Bonds issued to the Corporation will be 4.95% for Fiscal Year 2016, 5.45% for Fiscal Year 2017, 5.95% for Fiscal Year 2018, and 6.75% for Fiscal Year 2019 and Fiscal Year 2020, prior to expected interest rate subsidies. The Authority has further assumed that existing and future adjustable rate bonds and Commercial Paper Notes bear interest at an average rate of 3% for Fiscal Year 2016, and 4.25% for Fiscal Year 2017 and each year thereafter.

Debt Service Requirements

The following schedule sets forth as of the date of this Official Statement the amount required during each Fiscal Year (ending June 30) shown below for the payment of the principal of and the interest (including the Accreted Value of all Capital Appreciation Bonds) on Outstanding Authority First Resolution Bonds and Authority Second Resolution Bonds assuming that all adjustable rate bonds bear interest at an average rate of 3% for Fiscal Year 2016 and 4.25% for each Fiscal Year thereafter with interest computed on the basis of a 30-day month and a 360-day year. The schedule does not include debt service on any outstanding Commercial Paper Notes.

Debt Service Requirements

FY Ending June 30	Debt Service on Outstanding Authority		Fiscal 2016 A		Debt Service on First Resolution Bonds, including Fiscal 2016 A(1)	Debt Service on First and Second Resolution Bonds(1)(2)(3)(4)
	First Resolution Bonds(1)	Second Resolution Bonds(1)(2)(3)(4)				
			Principal	Interest		
2016	\$ 141,741,887	\$ 1,407,205,680	\$ —	\$ 1,921,028	\$ 143,662,915	\$ 1,550,868,594
2017	193,168,725	1,474,065,216	—	7,858,750	201,027,475	1,675,092,691
2018	183,907,038	1,488,911,398	—	7,858,750	191,765,788	1,680,677,185
2019	216,427,037	1,468,927,536	—	7,858,750	224,285,787	1,693,213,323
2020	250,356,612	1,479,736,771	—	7,858,750	258,215,362	1,737,952,133
2021	218,687,450	1,521,264,910	—	7,858,750	226,546,200	1,747,811,110
2022	252,843,575	1,493,942,868	—	7,858,750	260,702,325	1,754,645,193
2023	364,275,425	1,451,101,275	—	7,858,750	372,134,175	1,823,235,450
2024	356,820,875	1,411,000,180	—	7,858,750	364,679,625	1,775,679,805
2025	198,324,675	1,574,370,112	—	7,858,750	206,183,425	1,780,553,537
2026	168,898,875	1,634,583,039	—	7,858,750	176,757,625	1,811,340,664
2027	144,863,725	1,645,750,193	—	7,858,750	152,722,475	1,798,472,668
2028	145,229,225	1,650,218,408	6,275,000	7,858,750	159,362,975	1,809,581,383
2029	145,234,813	1,669,443,688	—	7,545,000	152,779,813	1,822,223,501
2030	368,054,863	1,485,433,646	—	7,545,000	375,599,863	1,861,033,509
2031	145,190,463	1,695,388,596	—	7,545,000	152,735,463	1,848,124,058
2032	220,296,300	1,543,085,406	122,380,000	7,545,000	350,221,300	1,893,306,706
2033	543,504,600	1,330,772,166	—	2,037,900	545,542,500	1,876,314,666
2034	108,837,425	1,779,760,336	—	2,037,900	110,875,325	1,890,635,661
2035	310,492,425	1,572,224,694	—	2,037,900	312,530,325	1,884,755,019
2036	250,267,088	1,587,751,075	67,930,000	2,037,900	320,234,988	1,907,986,062
2037	504,012,088	1,398,509,022	—	—	504,012,088	1,902,521,109
2038	497,904,838	1,395,600,982	—	—	497,904,838	1,893,505,819
2039	222,504,838	1,678,191,503	—	—	222,504,838	1,900,696,340
2040	435,604,650	1,510,045,752	—	—	435,604,650	1,945,650,402
2041	22,312,500	1,921,101,989	—	—	22,312,500	1,943,414,489
2042	22,312,500	1,931,270,867	—	—	22,312,500	1,953,583,367
2043	22,312,500	1,916,441,901	—	—	22,312,500	1,938,754,401
2044	222,312,500	1,708,539,914	—	—	222,312,500	1,930,852,414
2045	338,812,500	1,409,239,790	—	—	338,812,500	1,748,052,290
2046	—	1,102,249,240	—	—	—	1,102,249,240
2047	—	1,555,350,977	—	—	—	1,555,350,977
2048	—	517,192,103	—	—	—	517,192,103
2049	—	447,160,127	—	—	—	447,160,127
2050	—	480,160,128	—	—	—	480,160,128
2051	—	11,035,127	—	—	—	11,035,127
2052	—	8,598,623	—	—	—	8,598,623
2053	—	6,294,710	—	—	—	6,294,710
Total	\$7,215,512,011	\$51,361,919,944	\$196,585,000	\$134,557,628	\$7,546,654,639	\$58,908,574,584

Totals may not add up due to rounding.

- (1) Does not include debt service on the Authority's Bonds expected to be refunded with the proceeds of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds. Includes debt service on the Authority's Bonds expected to be refunded with the proceeds of the Fiscal 2016 CC Bonds and Bonds tendered for cancellation on the date of delivery thereof.
- (2) Net of projected subsidy from the Corporation.
- (3) Does not reflect the interest subsidy provided by the federal government on Build America Bonds pursuant to the Recovery Act.
- (4) Assumes that the outstanding Fiscal 2012 Series DD Bonds, Fiscal 2012 Series GG Bonds, Fiscal 2014 Subseries CC-2 Bonds and Fiscal 2016 Subseries BB-2 Bonds, which are Refundable Principal Installments, will be amortized as provided in the definition of Adjusted Debt Service rather than paid in full at maturity. See "SECURITY FOR THE SECOND RESOLUTION BONDS—Refundable Principal Installments" for additional information.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

The following tables present certain historical data relating to the System which have been derived from the books and records of the City, the Authority and the Board. For more information, see “INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT — Financial Projection Assumptions.”

Revenues

The following table presents, on a cash basis, the System revenues received during Fiscal Years 2011 through 2015, as derived from the accounting records utilized in preparation of the statement of cash flows, which is contained in the annual financial statements for Fiscal Years 2011 through 2015.

System Revenues (Millions of Dollars)

Line No.	Description	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
Operating Revenues						
1	User Payments (1)	\$2,839.7	\$3,063.6	\$3,276.5	\$3,500.0	\$3,661.2
2	Upstate Revenues	64.7	60.9	69.6	73.5	76.9
3	Subtotal Service Revenue	2,904.4	3,124.5	3,346.1	3,573.5	3,738.1
4	Miscellaneous Revenues (2)	18.3	22.9	51.1	39.0	71.1
5	Subtotal Operating Revenue	2,922.7	3,147.3	3,397.2	3,612.5	3,809.2
Nonoperating Revenues						
6	Interest Income on System Funds (3)	52.2	54.8	43.2	46.2	32.3
7	Federal Subsidy on Build America Bonds	65.4	75.5	72.2	70.1	70.0
8	Subtotal Nonoperating Revenues	117.6	130.3	115.4	116.3	102.3
9	Total Revenues	<u>\$3,040.4</u>	<u>\$3,277.7</u>	<u>\$3,512.6</u>	<u>\$3,728.8</u>	<u>\$3,911.5</u>

Totals may not add due to rounding.

- (1) Includes both current payments and payments relating to accounts in arrears.
- (2) Miscellaneous Revenues does not include subsidy payments from the Corporation on First Resolution Bonds or Second Resolution Bonds. Miscellaneous Revenues includes fees paid for a variety of services such as new connections to the System and fees paid for the review of developers' plans.
- (3) Includes interest income on the Construction Fund, Debt Service Fund, the Debt Service Reserve Fund, the Subordinated Debt Service Fund, the Revenue Fund and interest earned in escrow accounts for economically defeased debt.

The table above records actual cash received by the System and does not reflect either accounts receivable or billing accruals. The System has consistently realized collections of cash revenues in amounts exceeding costs for debt service, current operations and required levels of coverage. This has been achieved while maintaining residential water and sewer service costs at a level which is below the average of comparable large cities.

Expenses

The following table presents System expenses for Fiscal Years 2011 through 2015 on a cash basis which have been derived from the budget records utilized in preparation of the annual certificates of cash equivalents.

System Expenses (Millions of Dollars)					
<u>Description</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
Authority Expenses	\$ 33.4	\$ 41.1	\$ 43.4	\$ 43.2	\$ 45.3
Water Board Expenses	3.9	6.3	8.3	24.4	33.4
Water Operations (1)					
Personal Services (2)	168.6	185.6	192.2	199.3	206.2
Other Than Personal Services (3)	298.1	313.9	315.8	352.2	376.1
Total Water Operations	466.7	499.5	508.0	551.5	582.3
Wastewater Operations (1)					
Personal Services (2)	322.1	358.2	355.5	348.9	361.5
Other Than Personal Services (3)	253.0	253.0	343.0	295.5	307.3
Total Wastewater Operations	575.1	611.2	698.5	644.4	668.8
Indirect Expenses (4)	62.1	78.1	62.4	69.1	69.1
Judgments and Claims	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Net Operating Expenses	1,111.9	1,196.8	1,276.9	1,273.0	1,328.2
Less: Trust Account Release	—	—	—	—	—
Less: Credit or Payment for Prior Year City Expenses	(88.2)	(22.7)	(53.4)	(123.7)	3.6
Net Operating Expense Payments	1,023.7	1,174.1	1,223.6	1,149.3	1,331.8
Cash Defeasance	259.3	235.6	300.0	399.1	802.7
Cash Financed Capital Construction	—	—	—	225.0	25.6
Base Rental Payment to the City of New York	218.9	225.0	228.0	211.8	204.0
O&M Reserve Fund increase/(decrease)	—	13.0	(0.9)	8.9	3.5
Total Expense	<u>\$1,539.2</u>	<u>\$1,695.1</u>	<u>\$1,802.3</u>	<u>\$2,061.7</u>	<u>\$2,446.3</u>

Totals may not add due to rounding.

- (1) Certain historical administrative and overhead costs of DEP were allocated to the water and sewer functions based upon the proportion of applicable personnel within DEP.
- (2) Personal Service costs include salaries, fringe benefits and pension costs.
- (3) Other Than Personal Service costs include real estate taxes paid to upstate communities for watershed properties, sludge disposal costs and for electricity, chemicals and supply costs.
- (4) Indirect Expenses include City agency support, and judgments and claims costs.

Projected Revenues

As indicated in the table below, “Subtotal Service Revenue” is projected as of May 8, 2015 to increase from approximately \$3.7 billion in Fiscal Year 2016 to approximately \$3.9 billion in Fiscal Year 2020 due to projected rate increases in those Fiscal Years. Upstate revenues are projected to increase from approximately \$73 million in Fiscal Year 2016 to approximately \$100.5 million in Fiscal Year 2020. This revenue growth is due to expected increases in the cost of water supply services.

City-wide water consumption in Fiscal Year 2015 was about 0.2% lower than consumption in Fiscal Year 2014. City-wide consumption in the first seven months of Fiscal Year 2016 is about 1.0% higher than consumption during the same period in Fiscal Year 2015.

For the first seven months of Fiscal Year 2016, water and sewer payments were approximately \$85 million or 3.6% higher than projected in May 2015 for this seven month period.

The projected revenues assume that in Fiscal Year 2016 through Fiscal Year 2019, water consumption will decline at the rate of 1.5% per year and 1.0% in 2020.

**Projected Revenues
(Millions of Dollars)**

Line No.	Description	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Operating Revenues						
1	User Payments (1)	\$3,598.5	\$3,655.3	\$3,708.2	\$3,764.2	\$3,838.3
2	Upstate Revenues	73.0	80.7	89.5	94.8	100.5
3	Subtotal Service Revenue	3,671.5	3,736.0	3,797.7	3,859.0	3,938.8
4	Miscellaneous Revenues (2)	15.5	16.3	17.1	18.0	18.9
5	Subtotal Operating Revenue	3,687.0	3,752.4	3,814.8	3,877.0	3,957.7
Nonoperating Revenues						
6	Interest Income on System Funds (3)	26.0	24.0	28.0	28.0	24.0
7	Federal Subsidy on Build America Bonds	70.1	70.1	70.0	69.9	69.8
8	Subtotal Nonoperating Revenue	96.1	94.1	98.0	97.9	93.8
9	Total Revenues	<u>\$3,783.1</u>	<u>\$3,846.4</u>	<u>\$3,912.8</u>	<u>\$3,974.9</u>	<u>\$4,051.6</u>

Totals may not add due to rounding. Figures are calculated on a cash basis.
Source: Amawalk Consulting.

- (1) Includes late payment charges.
- (2) Miscellaneous Revenues do not include subsidy payments from the Corporation on Second Resolution Bonds. Miscellaneous Revenues includes fees paid for a variety of services such as new connections to the System and fees paid for the review of developers’ plans.
- (3) Includes interest income on the Construction Fund, the Debt Service Fund, the Debt Service Reserve Fund and the Subordinated Indebtedness Fund.

Projected Operating and Maintenance Expenses

The table set forth below shows, for Fiscal Years 2016 through 2020, the System’s projected operation and maintenance expenses as of May 8, 2015. See “INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT — Financial Projection Assumptions.”

**Projected Operation and Maintenance Expenses
(Millions of Dollars)**

<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2018</u>	<u>FY 2019</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>
1	Authority Operations	\$ 52.6	\$ 55.3	\$ 58.0	\$ 60.9	\$ 64.0
2	Board Operations	51.8	54.4	57.1	60.0	63.0
	Water Operations					
3	Personal Services	242.2	258.5	271.5	279.7	288.0
4	Other Than Personal Services	371.4	334.7	338.3	348.5	358.9
5	Total Water Operations	613.6	593.3	609.8	628.1	647.0
	Wastewater Operations					
6	Personal Services	408.1	433.0	455.9	469.6	483.7
7	Other Than Personal Services	396.0	437.1	428.5	441.3	454.6
8	Total Wastewater Operations	804.1	870.0	884.4	910.9	938.2
9	Indirect Expenses	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4
10	Judgments and Claims	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
11	Net Operating Expenses	1,549.5	1,600.4	1,636.7	1,687.3	1,739.5
12	Deposits to O&M Reserve Fund	8.5	6.1	8.4	8.7	9.0
13	Rental Payment to the City of New York	162.4	134.5	115.5	96.1	80.3
14	Defeasance/Cash Financed Capital Construction	350.0	225.0	250.0	250.0	250.0
15	Total Expenses	<u>\$2,070.5</u>	<u>\$1,965.9</u>	<u>\$2,010.6</u>	<u>\$2,042.1</u>	<u>\$2,078.9</u>

Totals may not add due to rounding. Figures are calculated on a cash basis.
Source: Amawalk Consulting.

Operating expenses include administrative costs associated with the Authority and the Board, direct operating costs for the System, indirect operating costs of DEP, and other expenses and adjustments to annual operating expenses. Each of these is explained more fully below.

Authority Operations. Administrative expenses of the Authority shown on Line 1 of the table above, include annual fees required by the Corporation in connection with the Authority’s participation in the State Revolving Fund Program. These fees are projected to be \$12.3 million in Fiscal Year 2016 and are expected to increase in future years as the outstanding principal of bonds issued to the Corporation increases. Other expenses of the Authority include but are not limited to payments under interest rate exchange agreements (net of receipts), fees related to adjustable rate bonds, Commercial Paper Notes and the management of investments and arbitrage rebate payments.

Board Operations. The expenses of the Board shown on line 2 of the table above include payments for lock box services as well as professional services for the following: Operational Excellence Program, the service line protection program, collections and rates and charges.

Personal Services Cost. Personal services costs for both water operations and wastewater operations include direct salary costs plus fringe benefit and pension costs. The projected personal services costs for Fiscal Years 2016 through 2020 reflect an allowance for fringe benefit and pension costs which are expected to be 48.1% of salaries and wages in Fiscal Year 2016 and in each year thereafter. For information on assumptions with respect to labor settlements, see “THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION — Labor Relations.”

Water Operations. The operating costs of the Water System include direct operation and maintenance costs applicable to one or more functional areas of the Water System and the distribution system as well as certain indirect operating costs of the DEP which are allocated between the Water

System and the Sewer System. The operating costs of the Water System are divided into personal services costs and other than personal services costs.

Other than personal services costs include property taxes paid to upstate communities for watershed properties as well as chemicals, electricity, and other expenses. All but a small percentage of the Water System functions by gravity so that electricity costs necessary to maintain normal water transmission and distribution are relatively small.

Property tax payments for City-owned watershed lands are expected to be approximately \$166.0 million in Fiscal Year 2016. Property taxes on all watershed properties are assumed to increase at the rate of 3% annually through Fiscal Year 2020.

DEP adds chemicals, including fluoride and chlorine, to drinking water and uses other chemicals in the treatment of wastewater. In Fiscal Year 2016, the anticipated cost of chemicals for the System is approximately \$55.0 million.

In accordance with the watershed protection agreement, DEP will implement additional programs which will enhance the ability of the City and the communities located in the watershed area to protect the quality of the water supply. The projected other than personnel expenses for Fiscal Year 2016 include \$49.2 million for programs related to filtration avoidance including the operation and maintenance of wastewater treatment facilities in the watershed. The budgeted amounts will increase in subsequent years. Such programs also include certain capital investments which are contained within the CIP. The forecasted operation and maintenance expenses for the Water System reflect operation and maintenance costs due to the Watershed Agreement.

In Fiscal Year 2016, operation and maintenance expenses for the Croton Filtration Plant and the UV Facility are projected to be a total of \$37.8 million. This amount includes allowances for police and security but excludes property taxes for the UV Facility. Operating expenses for these plants are assumed to increase in Fiscal Year 2017 through Fiscal Year 2020 at the rate of 3% annually.

Wastewater Operations. The operating costs of the Sewer System include direct operation and maintenance costs applicable to one or more functional areas of the Sewer System as well as certain indirect operating costs of DEP allocated to the Water System and the Sewer System. The operating costs of the Sewer System are also divided into personal services and other than personal services costs.

Other than personal services costs are assumed to increase at an estimated rate of 3% per year for the forecast period. Other than personal service costs include electricity for the water pollution control plants, pump stations and service yards, chemicals, and other expenses. Electricity, which represents a significant expense in operating the treatment plants and pump stations, is supplied primarily by the Power Authority of the State of New York. The budgeted costs for heat, light and power for the Water System and the Sewer System in Fiscal Year 2016 are approximately \$106.5 million. The vast majority of such expenses are for electricity for the Sewer System. The projected allowance for fuel oil and gasoline in Fiscal Year 2016 is \$16.1 million. Another major component of other than personal services costs for the Sewer System is biosolids management, which is projected to be \$38.7 million in expenses in Fiscal Year 2016.

Projected operating expenses for the System do not include provisions for the payment of any additional potential fines or penalties. See "THE SYSTEM." In the event that fines or penalties are required to be paid, operating expenses will increase in the year in which such payments are made.

Other Expenses. Other expenses of the System include indirect expenses and judgments and claims. Indirect expenses, shown on Line 9 of the table, reflect costs allocated to the System for support provided by various City agencies and departments. Services provided include budget preparation and review, cost and revenue accounting, billing and collection, and legal support. The method of allocating these costs to the System is based upon costs initially allocated to DEP and subsequently divided between those attributable to water and sewer and those costs associated with other activities of DEP.

The costs allocated to DEP as a whole are derived from the total costs of City support agencies and departments and a formalized cost allocation plan which distributes the costs to affected departments and agencies. DEP's billing and collection expenses are included in the operation and maintenance costs of the Water System and the Wastewater System.

Beginning in Fiscal Year 2016, the City will request less than the maximum base rental payment described in Section 8.2 of the Lease. In Fiscal Year 2016, the base rental payment requested by the City will be reduced by 40% of the maximum base rental payment in Fiscal Year 2015. This reduction will increase by 10% in each subsequent fiscal year.

Projected Financial Operations

The following table shows a summary of the forecasted cash flows for the Authority as of May 8, 2015 for Fiscal Year 2016 through Fiscal Year 2020. See "CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND FINANCING PROGRAM — Debt Service Requirements." See "RATES AND BILLINGS — Rates — Projected Rates." The projected rate increases described herein under "RATES AND BILLINGS — Rates" have been assumed in order to meet projected cash expenditures in compliance with the Rate Covenant. See "FINANCIAL OPERATIONS — Projected Revenues." As shown on Line 34 of the table, positive net surpluses are projected to be maintained throughout the reporting period. Actual carryforward revenues applied to Fiscal Year 2016 were \$1,011.6 million. Line 35 illustrates the projected coverage of Authority First Resolution debt service by current revenues available for debt service. Line 36 illustrates the projected coverage of First Resolution and Second Resolution debt service by current revenues available for debt service less Authority expenses.

The increases in projected bond issuance as a result of the changes to the Current Capital Plan published January 21, 2016 will increase debt service costs. Such increases are not reflected in the forecasted cash flows. Such increased debt service costs are expected to be offset during the forecast period by (1) lower than forecasted operation and maintenance expenses, (2) reductions in debt service resulting from lower than projected interest rates, refundings and higher than projected cash defeasances, and (3) higher than projected revenues relative to the May 2015 forecast. These changes will be incorporated into the financial forecast prepared by the Authority's Rate Consultant which will be completed in conjunction with its annual review of rates and charges currently expected in May 2016.

As of September 10, 2015, funds to pay 100% of Fiscal Year 2016 projected debt service payments and Authority expenses are being held by the Authority's Trustee or have been paid as interest on its bonds and Commercial Paper Notes or have paid Authority expenses.

Forecasted Cash Flows
(Millions of Dollars)

Line No.	Description	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Operating Revenues						
1	Water and Sewer User Payments	\$3,598.5	\$3,655.3	\$ 3,708.2	\$ 3,764.2	\$ 3,838.3
2	Upstate Revenue	73.0	80.7	89.5	94.8	100.5
3	Miscellaneous Revenue	15.5	16.3	17.1	18.0	18.9
Nonoperating Revenues						
4	Interest on Funds	26.0	24.0	28.0	28.0	24.0
5	Federal Subsidy on Outstanding Build America Bonds	70.1	70.1	70.0	69.9	69.8
6	Current Revenues Available for Debt Service	3,783.1	3,846.4	3,912.8	3,974.9	4,051.6
First Resolution Debt Service						
7	Outstanding Bonds	165.4	203.6	194.4	226.9	260.8
8	Anticipated Future Bonds	7.3	22.5	39.5	58.8	80.3
9	Total Anticipated First Resolution Debt Service	172.7	226.1	233.9	285.7	341.1
Debt Service on Subordinated Indebtedness (1)						
10	Outstanding Second Resolution Bonds issued to the public	1,082.1	1,045.1	1,067.1	1,054.7	1,087.1
11	Anticipated Future Second Resolution Bonds issued to the public	19.0	61.7	109.5	162.6	220.9
12	Interest Payments on Commercial Paper Notes	18.0	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5
13	Outstanding Second Resolution Bonds issued to EFC	475.8	471.9	460.3	448.5	436.9
14	Anticipated Future Second Resolution EFC Bonds	26.6	46.7	68.0	90.9	114.4
15	Less: EFC Subsidy and Capitalized Interest on Subordinated Bonds	(95.5)	(96.3)	(98.0)	(99.9)	(101.9)
16	Total Anticipated Debt Service on Subordinated Indebtedness	1,526.0	1,554.7	1,632.3	1,682.3	1,782.8
17	Less: Carryforward Revenues	(910.8)	(959.8)	(1,059.5)	(1,095.5)	(1,060.4)
18	Net Debt Service on Subordinated Indebtedness	615.2	594.9	572.8	586.8	722.5
19	Total Anticipated Debt Service Payable from Current Revenues (line 9 + line 18)	787.9	821.0	806.7	872.5	1,063.6
Operating Expenses						
20	Authority Operations	52.6	55.3	58.0	60.9	64.0
21	Board Operations	51.8	54.4	57.1	60.0	63.0
22	Net Authority Expense for the Defeasance of Debt	—	—	—	—	—
23	Water System	613.6	593.3	609.8	628.1	647.0
24	Wastewater System	804.1	870.0	884.4	910.9	938.2
25	Indirect Expense	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4
26	Judgments and Claims	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
27	Net Operating Expenses	1,549.5	1,600.4	1,636.7	1,687.3	1,739.5
28	Credit/Charge for Prior Year O&M Payment Reconciliation	—	—	—	—	—
29	Deposits to O&M Reserve Fund	8.5	6.1	8.4	8.7	9.0
30	Rental Payment to the City of New York	162.4	134.5	115.5	96.1	80.3
31	Defeasance/Cash Financed Capital Construction (2)	350.0	225.0	250.0	250.0	250.0
32	Total Expenses	2,070.5	1,965.9	2,010.6	2,042.1	2,078.9
33	Cash Released from Escrow	(35.1)	—	—	—	—
34	Net Year-end Balance (line 6-line 19-line 32-line 33)	\$ 959.8	\$1,059.5	\$ 1,095.5	\$ 1,060.4	909.1
35	First Resolution Debt Service Coverage (line 6/line 9)	21.90	17.01	16.73	13.91	11.88
36	First and Second Resolution Debt Service Coverage ((line 6-line 20)/line 19)	4.73	4.62	4.78	4.49	3.75

Source: Amawalk Consulting.

Column subtotals and totals may reflect adjustments for rounding of amounts shown in individual line items.

- (1) Does not reflect interest subsidy on Build America Bonds provided by the federal government pursuant to the Recovery Act.
- (2) Funds projected for Cash Financed Capital Construction may be used for the defeasance of bonds in addition to funds otherwise provided for the defeasance of bonds and may be increased or decreased by the Authority from the amounts projected in each year.

RATES AND BILLINGS

Rates

The Board is responsible for setting rates in compliance with the Rate Covenant. See “SECURITY FOR THE SECOND RESOLUTION BONDS – Rate Covenant.” The Board retains the firm of Amawalk Consulting for the purpose of conducting a detailed review of the structure of water and sewer rates. The Board considers the results of Amawalk Consulting rate studies in establishing its rates and charges for service.

The System’s rates and charges are largely exempt from federal and State regulation. Water rates, fees and charges for water supply are the responsibility of the Board and are not subject to further approval or regulation except for rates for upstate users. Currently 1.9% of System Revenues are collected from such upstate users. Sewer charges are established by the Board as a percentage of water charges. The Board uses data compiled from meter readings for billings and to determine the effectiveness of City-mandated conservation measures.

The following table sets forth the changes in rates for water and sewer service since 2005:

History of Water and Sewer Rate Increases

Effective Date	Increase in Flat-Rate Water/Metered Water	Metered Water Rate (per ccf)(1)	Sewer Rate
July 1, 2005	3.00	1.65	159% of water charge
July 1, 2006	9.40	1.81	159% of water charge
July 1, 2007	11.50	2.02	159% of water charge
July 1, 2008	14.50	2.31	159% of water charge
July 1, 2009	12.90	2.61	159% of water charge
July 1, 2010	12.90	2.95	159% of water charge
July 1, 2011	7.50	3.17	159% of water charge
July 1, 2012	7.00	3.39	159% of water charge
July 1, 2013	5.60	3.58	159% of water charge
July 1, 2014	3.35	3.70	159% of water charge
July 1, 2015	2.97	3.81	159% of water charge

(1) ccf: 100 cubic feet.

Projected Rates. Although the Board sets rates for an annual period, it may increase rates during such period, as required. As of May 8, 2015, forecasted debt service, operating and other costs for the System indicated that the anticipated future rate increases to be set by the Board for water and sewer services combined are 2.6% in both Fiscal Year 2017 and Fiscal Year 2018, and 2.7% in Fiscal Year 2019 and Fiscal Year 2020.

Basic Sewer Charge. For all properties connected to the Sewer System, or legally required to be connected after receiving proper notice, there is a charge imposed equal to a fixed percentage of the property’s water charge. Since July 1, 1992, the sewer charge has remained at 159% of the water charge.

Minimum Charge. Customers who use less than approximately 100 gallons of water per day receive a minimum bill for water and sewer use. Historically, the minimum per day charge has increased by the same percentage as the metered water rate. However, for Fiscal Year 2015 and Fiscal Year 2016, there has been no rate increase to the minimum charge, which remains at the Fiscal Year 2014 level of \$1.27 per day.

Sewer Allowances. Certain commercial customers use water in their products and thus return less waste to the Sewer System than their water consumption might indicate. Upon application and approval, these commercial users are entitled to an effective rate reduction which reflects the proportion of water which is retained in their products or evaporated and not returned as sewage.

Sewer-only Customer Charges. In the case of premises which receive water service from alternative sources, a sewer charge is determined by DEP. For the current Fiscal Year, the sewer charge to such premises is equal to 159% of the dollar amount that would be charged for water usage if it were supplied by the Water System.

Upstate Water Rates. Rates for water supply service provided to municipalities and water districts located north of the City are established in accordance with the provisions of the Water Supply Act of 1905 (the “1905 Act”). The 1905 Act provides that such rates shall be based on the System’s actual cost of service. The sale of water and the rates and charges for these accounts are regulated by State law as well as by individual agreements between these communities and the City. Each contract provides for the metering of water sales to individual communities and the application of a specific charge per unit of metered volume. In those instances where the community per capita consumption exceeds that of the City, the specified rate of charge for the excess (the “Excess Rate”) is the rate charged for retail service in the City. As of July 1, 2015, water taken from either the Croton or Catskill/Delaware systems is charged at a rate of \$1,728.99 per million gallons for daily per capita amounts not in excess of daily per capita consumption within the City. On October 30, 2013, several upstate communities initiated a challenge to the Fiscal Year 2014 Excess Rate before the Public Service Commission; on June 30, 2015, they filed a supplemental petition to challenge Fiscal Year 2015 and 2016 excess rates. See “LITIGATION” for additional information.

Comparative Charges. The following table presents comparative annual water and sewer charges in 30 large cities based upon a survey conducted in February 2015 by Amawalk Consulting Group LLC. Using a ranking system where 1 represents the lowest rates, the City's ranking relative to these cities is: for Single-Family Residential — 17, for Commercial — 19, and for Industrial — 22.

Comparative Annual Water and Sewer User Charges⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

Single Family Residential			Commercial			Industrial		
	City	Annual Charge		City	Annual Charge		City	Annual Charge
1	Memphis	\$ 405	1	Memphis	\$ 5,372	1	Memphis	\$ 353,783
2	Phoenix	\$ 471	2	St. Louis	\$ 6,848	2	St. Louis	\$ 568,326
3	Chicago	\$ 610	3	Chicago	\$ 7,626	3	Milwaukee	\$ 605,927
4	Miami-Dade	\$ 670	4	San Antonio	\$ 8,173	4	Dallas	\$ 619,527
5	Denver	\$ 671	5	Dallas	\$ 8,377	5	Indianapolis	\$ 667,385
6	San Antonio	\$ 730	6	Milwaukee	\$ 8,806	6	Denver	\$ 675,171
7	Milwaukee	\$ 737	7	Phoenix	\$ 8,964	7	San Antonio	\$ 700,271
8	Dallas	\$ 783	8	Denver	\$ 9,090	8	Louisville	\$ 820,412
9	St. Louis	\$ 805	9	Fort Worth	\$10,197	9	Philadelphia	\$ 826,203
10	Fort Worth	\$ 817	10	Indianapolis	\$10,597	10	Chicago	\$ 853,432
11	Los Angeles	\$ 894	11	San Jose	\$10,609	11	Columbus	\$ 858,762
12	Columbus	\$ 949	12	Louisville	\$10,935	12	Fort Worth	\$ 865,574
13	Louisville	\$ 959	13	Houston	\$11,099	13	Jacksonville	\$ 905,132
14	Houston	\$ 977	14	Columbus	\$11,289	14	San Jose	\$ 927,881
15	San Jose	\$ 990	15	Jacksonville	\$11,821	15	Charlotte	\$ 976,714
16	Charlotte	\$ 992	16	San Diego	\$11,835	16	Detroit	\$1,000,431
17	New York	\$1,025	17	Charlotte	\$11,899	17	Houston	\$1,017,010
18	Philadelphia	\$1,059	18	Los Angeles	\$12,183	18	Phoenix	\$1,052,850
19	Detroit	\$1,061	19	New York	\$12,812	19	Baltimore	\$1,057,206
20	Jacksonville	\$1,072	20	Philadelphia	\$14,253	20	San Diego	\$1,115,527
21	Indianapolis	\$1,088	21	Baltimore	\$14,487	21	Los Angeles	\$1,185,784
22	Baltimore	\$1,144	22	Miami-Dade	\$14,578	22	New York	\$1,281,150
23	Boston	\$1,218	23	Cleveland	\$15,519	23	Washington, D.C.	\$1,341,692
24	San Diego	\$1,246	24	San Francisco	\$16,079	24	Cleveland	\$1,537,959
25	Washington, D.C.	\$1,270	25	Boston	\$16,733	25	Austin	\$1,560,843
26	Cleveland	\$1,332	26	Detroit	\$18,361	26	San Francisco	\$1,575,376
27	Austin	\$1,432	27	Austin	\$19,000	27	Miami-Dade	\$1,606,569
28	San Francisco	\$1,714	28	Washington, D.C.	\$22,590	28	Boston	\$1,843,609
29	Atlanta	\$2,064	29	Seattle	\$27,718	29	Seattle	\$2,356,163
30	Seattle	\$2,247	30	Atlanta	\$29,123	30	Atlanta	\$2,940,887
	Average	\$1,048		Average	\$13,232		Average	\$1,123,252

(1) User charges are based upon information provided by the identified cities and standardized assumptions regarding water consumption, wastewater discharge, stormwater drainage area and other factors. Actual charges in each city will vary in accordance with local usage patterns. There may be significant differences in typical single family residential usage among cities which results in charges that are different than shown above. Some cities bill for sewer use on the basis of winter water consumption which could affect sewer billings if a customer's use was not uniform throughout the year. Sewer charges include stormwater charges in those cities where separate stormwater fees are assessed. Some cities use property tax revenue or other revenues to pay for part of the cost of water, wastewater or stormwater services. In such situations, the user charges will not reflect the full cost of water, wastewater or stormwater services. Some cities impose charges that become part of the cost of water/sewer services. Water/sewer bills in some cities are subject to sales taxes, gross receipts taxes and/or other fees.

(2) Charges for all cities reflect rate schedules in effect in February 2015.

(3) Charges for single family residential are based on usage of 80,000 gallons per year, charges for commercial are based on usage of 1,000,000 gallons per year and charges for industrial are based on usage of 100,000,000 gallons per year.

Accounts, Billing and Collection

The Bureau of Customer Services of DEP renders bills to customers of the System and collects payments of such bills. The bureau installs and reads meters, verifies meter accuracy, and maintains current information for those customers on the flat-rate system of billing described below.

The System has approximately 835,000 water and sewer accounts, nearly all of which are for water and sewer service. Approximately 91% of the System's water and sewer customers are residential. The remainder are commercial and industrial users, with industrial users accounting for only a small portion of water and sewer usage.

Since 1988, the basis for service charges for residential properties has been in a continuous process of transition from a flat-rate basis of annual billing to a meter-based billing system which relies on the actual measurement of usage. Part of this transition has included a Universal Metering Program for all properties to be metered to improve water conservation, water supply system management, and rate equity. Approximately 99% of all water and sewer accounts have meters installed. Since July 2000, unmetered properties which have not taken steps to install a meter have been required to pay a surcharge doubling their annual water and sewer charge. A surcharge was levied on approximately 4,630 accounts in their most recent bills. Commercial accounts are required by the Board and the City to have meters installed for all water services, and substantially all of these accounts are in compliance with this requirement.

As of February 2016, approximately 797,500 accounts, representing 96% of total accounts and 75% of total revenues, are billed on a metered basis. Most meter-based charges are billed quarterly, except for larger accounts that are read and billed monthly. However, DEP has begun offering monthly billing as an option for all customers, and in Fiscal Year 2016, the Board introduced a program to provide a \$10 credit to customers who enroll in monthly eBilling.

Approximately 37,000 accounts, representing 4% of total accounts and 25% of total revenues, are billed annually through a flat-rate system. These accounts are charged for water either on a per unit charge as part of the Multi-Family Conservation Program ("MCP") or through a frontage-based billing system, which is a computation that incorporates, among other factors, the width of the front of the building, the number of stories, the number of dwelling units, and the number of water-using fixtures (such as bathtubs, showers and toilets) in the building. Flat-rate bills are normally sent annually to customers prior to the start of each Fiscal Year and are due at the end of the first month of the Fiscal Year. On May 4, 2012, the Board adopted a modified MCP, pursuant to which the majority of the accounts that had been billed on the frontage basis were converted to charges that are based a fixed rate per dwelling unit per year. Currently, approximately 26,000 accounts are billed on MCP. All accounts enrolled in the MCP either have meters and high-efficiency plumbing fixtures installed currently or have until June 30, 2016 to install approved meters and high-efficiency plumbing fixtures. Accounts which fail to install a meter by the deadline will be removed from the MCP and subject to increased charges on future bills. Failure to comply with the high-efficiency plumbing fixture requirement will result in an automatic conversion to metered charges.

In addition to the Universal Metering Program, DEP has also continued to inspect and replace meters on a regular basis. Since 2010, DEP has installed more than 431,000 new water meters of less than 2 inches in diameter, and in 2012, DEP initiated a replacement program for its large water meters of 2 inches or more in diameter. As of January 2016, a total of 36,100 large meters have been replaced.

Since 2009, DEP has also implemented an automated meter reading system that utilized New York City's wireless network. To date, DEP has installed over 818,822 automatic meter reading transmitters, representing 97% of DEP's installation target, and the automated meter reading system has been activated for those accounts that have had transmitters installed. All customers whose accounts have been upgraded for automated meter reading can now view their daily water consumption via DEP's website; this consumption information is automatically updated at least four times per day. With an increasing percentage of automatic meter readers installed, DEP has seen a corresponding decrease in estimated bills, from 17.4% of bills in January 2009 to 3.0% of bills in January 2016.

Certain institutions are exempt under State law from the payment of all or a portion of their water and sewer charges depending upon usage. These institutions include religious corporations and certain educational institutions, charitable institutions, homes for the aged, hospitals and other non-profit or charitable corporations.

DEP manages its account and billing information through its Customer Information System (“CIS”), which incorporates both frontage and metered accounts. DEP identified weaknesses in the ability of CIS to identify and report account errors and corrections on a comparable basis over time. DEP has implemented solutions for the primary issues with CIS’s financial reporting capabilities: a new report has been developed to show accounts receivable and a more accurate methodology has been implemented to age accounts receivable; any bill cancellations are now split into water and sewer charges; and the substantial completion of the AMR installations has allowed for consumption to be posted at year-end (as it was on June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2015) so that the consumption and charges during each fiscal year can be accurately attributed.

The Board and DEP have undertaken initiatives to enhance the collection of water and sewer billings. In October 2007, the Board authorized and approved modifications to the regulations governing service terminations, including reducing the dollar amount and the delinquent period thresholds for determining an account’s eligibility for service termination and narrowing the period of time during the year when water cannot be shut off. DEP has issued water shut-off notices to single family residential customers pursuant to the Board’s regulations governing service terminations. Although most customers receiving such notices pay their bills or enter into payment agreements, DEP has terminated service for a small number of single family residential properties. The Board also adopted updated policies regarding the denial of access and new policies regarding theft of service, effective July 1, 2009.

In December 2007, the City Council and the Mayor reauthorized the City’s lien sale program which had expired in 2006, and expanded it to allow the City, on behalf of the Board, to sell, with certain exceptions, liens from unpaid water and sewer charges on multi-family houses and commercial businesses, independent of the existence of property tax liens. The lien sale program authorization expired on December 31, 2010, was renewed in March 2011 and expired again on December 31, 2014. In January and February 2015, respectively, the City Council and the Mayor authorized a renewal of the lien sale program through December 31, 2016.

DEP has contracted with a collection agency to assist in collecting delinquent accounts. The collection agency targets single family residential customers which are not covered by DEP’s lien authorization. By aggressively pursuing collections rather than the termination of delinquent single family residential accounts, DEP hopes to reduce the number of service terminations each year. The selected collection agency began work in July 2013. DEP has provided the collection agency with information relating to approximately 7,000 randomly selected accounts, which collectively owe \$18.9 million. An additional 8,180 accounts were shared with the collection agency at the end of calendar year 2014. Approximately \$13.9 million has been collected as a result of this program to date.

The Board, at its annual meeting on May 21, 2010, authorized a pilot program to bill stand-alone parking lots, which historically had not received a water bill, for the stormwater runoff they produce. The pilot program for stand-alone parking lots requires lot owners with no water service to pay a charge for the stormwater runoff they produce or else demonstrate that they are addressing stormwater on site with green infrastructure or other measures. Under this pilot program, DEP is currently billing approximately 560 stand-alone parking lots on an annual basis at a rate of \$0.0647 per square foot of property area for wastewater service. A credit is available for parking lot owners who demonstrate the ability to capture stormwater and prevent it from entering the wastewater system.

The Board, at its annual meeting on May 8, 2015, incorporated the Home Water Assistance Program in its Water and Wastewater Rate Schedule for Fiscal Year 2016. This program provides a \$115.89 annual credit to approximately 52,000 low-income homeowners who (1) receive a Home Energy Assistance Program grant administered by the New York City Human Resources Administration or (2) receive one or both of the following exemptions administered by the New York City Department of

Finance: (a) the Senior Citizen Homeowners' Exemption or (b) the Disabled Homeowners' Exemption. The projected cost to the System of the program for Fiscal Year 2016 is \$6.0 million.

As a result of Sandy (defined below), which hit the City on October 29, 2012, DEP temporarily delayed or suspended certain payments due in relation to accounts which were severely affected by the storm. Approximately 66 properties, which the City's Department of Buildings had determined were severely damaged or destroyed by the storm continue to be reviewed by DEP.

THE SYSTEM

Overview

DEP supplies water and sewer service to the Boroughs of the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island, an area of over 300 square miles, and serves approximately 8.5 million people. The Water System provides an average of approximately 1,010 mgd of water in the City. Water consumption has decreased since 1980 when an average of approximately 1,500 mgd was provided by the Water System. The City is also required by State law to sell water in counties where its water supply facilities are located and where it currently provides water to approximately 1 million additional people. The amount of water that can be safely drawn from a watershed during the worst period in the drought of record is the “Dependable Yield.” DEP has determined that the System could have furnished an average of 1,290 mgd during the drought of record in the mid-1960s. During periods of normal rainfall, watersheds supply more than the Dependable Yield.

The Sewer System collects and treats an average of approximately 1,250 mgd of wastewater. Sewer service is provided to virtually the entire City, except for parts of the Borough of Staten Island and the Borough of Queens communities of Breezy Point and Douglas Manor. Sewer service is also provided to certain upstate communities.

According to AECOM, the System is in adequate condition (the highest rating category). See “APPENDIX A — LETTER OF AECOM USA, INC., CONSULTING ENGINEERS.”

DEP protects the System, including water supply structures and facilities through a DEP police force of approximately 200 officers and secures facilities through locks, fences and other physical barriers to prevent access by unauthorized persons.

The Water System

Water Collection and Distribution

Water for the System can be drawn from three upstate reservoir systems (the Croton, Catskill and Delaware Systems) and a system of wells in Queens that were acquired as part of the City’s acquisition of the Jamaica Water Supply Company (“Jamaica Water”). The three upstate water collection systems include 19 storage reservoirs, including balancing reservoirs at Kensico, and three controlled lakes with a total storage capacity of approximately 580 billion gallons. They were designed and built with various interconnections to increase flexibility by permitting exchange of water from one system to another. This feature mitigates localized droughts and takes advantage of excess water in any of the three watersheds. DEP is continuing to enhance its infrastructure to increase its operational flexibility.

The Water System is currently furnishing water to users in portions of four of the eligible northern counties. The Water System provides approximately 85% of the water used in Westchester County and approximately 7.5% of the water used in Putnam, Orange and Ulster Counties.

Although all water delivered from the Croton System must be pumped, approximately 95% of the total water supply delivered from the Catskill/Delaware Systems is delivered to buildings by gravity.

See “New York City Water Supply System” map in Appendix H.

The following tables set forth the capacities and original in-service dates of the System’s collecting and balancing reservoirs and distribution facilities based on the City records.

Collecting Reservoirs

<u>Name</u>	<u>Available Capacity(1) (Billion Gallons)</u>	<u>Original In-Service Date</u>
Croton		
New Croton	19.0	1905
Croton Falls Main	14.2	1911
Cross River	10.3	1908
West Branch	10.1	1895
Titicus	7.2	1893
Amawalk	6.7	1897
East Branch	5.2	1891
Muscoot	4.9	1905
Bog Brook	4.4	1892
Middle Branch	4.0	1878
Boys Corner	1.7	1873
Croton Falls Diverting	<u>0.9</u>	1911
Total	88.6	
Catskill		
Ashokan	122.9	1915
Schoharie	<u>17.6</u>	1926
Total	140.5	
Delaware		
Pepacton	140.2	1955
Cannonsville	95.7	1964
Rondout	49.6	1950
Neversink	<u>34.9</u>	1954
Total	<u>320.4</u>	
Total Available Capacity	<u><u>549.5(2)</u></u>	

Totals may not add due to rounding.

(1) Capacity above minimum operating level.

(2) Queens wells are currently not in use, but add an additional 2.6 billion gallons of storage capacity, when in use.

Balancing Reservoirs and Distribution Facilities

<u>Name</u>	<u>Storage Capacity (billion gallons)</u>	<u>Original In-Service Date</u>
Balancing Reservoirs		
Kensico	30.6	1915
Hillview	0.9	1915
Total Balancing Reservoirs	31.5	
Distribution Facilities		
Central Park (offline)	1.0	1862
Jerome Park	0.8	1905
Silver Lake (tanks)	0.1	1970
Total Distribution Facilities	1.9	
Total Storage Capacity	33.4	

The following table sets forth the Dependable Yield for each of the water supply systems.

Water System Dependable Yield

<u>System</u>	<u>Dependable Yield (mgd)</u>
Croton	240
Catskill	470
Delaware	580
Queens wells	33
Total	1,323

(1) Capacity above minimum operating level.

The total volume of water used each year by the City and upstate customers includes water consumed by metered and unmetered customer accounts, water used in firefighting, leakage and other uses. The following table summarizes the total quantities of water delivered each year to the City and upstate customers for Fiscal Year 2011 through Fiscal Year 2015.

Historical Annual Water Use by the City and Upstate Customers (million gallons)

<u>Year</u>	<u>City Use</u>	<u>Upstate</u>	<u>Total</u>
2011	377,953	42,682	420,635
2012	369,241	39,713	408,954
2013	369,863	40,143	410,006
2014	366,951	40,485	407,436
2015	366,070	40,745	406,815

Totals may not add due to rounding.

The Croton System is available to supplement the Catskill/Delaware Systems. Use of the Croton System will be determined by DEP's operational needs. See "— Governmental Regulation — *Croton Filtration.*" The Croton System consists of 12 reservoirs and three controlled lakes on the Croton River, its three branches and three other tributaries. The water in the Croton System flows from upstream reservoirs through natural streams to downstream reservoirs, terminating at the New Croton Reservoir. The watershed which supplies the Croton System has an area of 375 square miles. It lies primarily within the State, approximately 45 miles north of lower Manhattan, with a small portion in the State of Connecticut.

The Catskill System watersheds occupy sparsely populated areas in the central and eastern portions of the Catskill Mountains. The Catskill and Delaware Systems together currently provide the vast majority of the City's daily water supply. Water in the Catskill System comes from the Esopus and Schoharie Creek watersheds, located approximately 100 miles north of lower Manhattan and 35 miles west of the Hudson River. The Catskill System is comprised of the Schoharie Reservoir (formed by the Gilboa Dam across Schoharie Creek) and Ashokan Reservoir (formed by the Olivebridge Dam across Esopus Creek) and the Catskill Aqueduct. Schoharie Reservoir water is delivered to the Esopus Creek via the Shandaken Tunnel, from which it then travels to the Ashokan Reservoir.

Gilboa Dam is comprised of an earthen dam and a concrete gravity dam, with the concrete portion also acting as the spillway. In 2005, an engineering analysis of the dam showed that the spillway had lost some mass over time and that the dam did not meet NYSDEC safety guidelines applicable to the reconstruction of existing dams. In December 2006, DEP completed a series of interim steps to bring the dam into compliance with NYSDEC safety guidelines for the reconstruction of existing dams.

Although there is no evidence that the dam is facing imminent risk of failure, DEP determined that the rehabilitation of the dam should be advanced. The estimated cost to complete the rehabilitation of the dam is \$110 million, \$71 million of which is funded in the CIP.

The Delaware System is located approximately 125 miles north of lower Manhattan. Three Delaware System reservoirs collect water from a sparsely populated region on the branches of the Delaware River: Cannonsville Reservoir (formed by the Cannonsville Dam on the West Branch of the Delaware River); Pepacton Reservoir (formed by the Downsville Dam across the East Branch of the Delaware River); and Neversink Reservoir (formed by the Neversink Dam across the Neversink River, a tributary to the Delaware River). Water from these three reservoirs is diverted to Rondout Reservoir, formed by the Merriman Dam across Rondout Creek, a tributary to the Hudson River.

In addition, wells in Queens, which have been offline since 2007 due to the availability of higher quality water from the Catskill and Delaware Systems, are capable of providing approximately 1% of the City's daily water supply. The wells could be used to provide more of the daily supply if required to meet water supply needs. Unlike the rest of the City's water supply, which is a surface and gravity-supplied system originating in a network of upstate reservoirs, well water is pumped from extensive underground aquifers.

The System's water supply is transported through an extensive system of tunnels and aqueducts. See "New York City Water Tunnels" map in Appendix H. The City's water supply is then transported through over 6,800 miles of water mains. Croton System water is delivered from the New Croton Reservoir by the New Croton Aqueduct to the Jerome Park Reservoir in the Bronx. From Jerome Park Reservoir, the water is treated at the Croton Water Filtration Plant, located under Van Cortlandt Park, and then conveyed through finished water tunnels to the distribution service areas. The Catskill and Delaware Aqueducts convey water from Ashokan Reservoir and Rondout Reservoir to Kensico Reservoir and then to Hillview Reservoir in Yonkers. Both Kensico and Hillview Reservoirs serve as balancing reservoirs. Water from the Catskill and Delaware Systems is mixed in the Kensico Reservoir, and is conveyed via the Catskill/Delaware UV Facility to Hillview Reservoir where water enters Tunnels 1, 2 and 3. Trunk mains carry water from tunnel shafts and from the distribution facilities (Jerome Park and Hillview Reservoirs and Silver Lake Tanks) to the service area.

Current demand/flow projections show that if conservation programs, including metering, toilet replacement, hydrant locking, leak detection, and public information remain effective, there will be no immediate need for the City to find additional long-term water supply sources to meet normal demand. However, with the construction of the Rondout-West Branch bypass tunnel, there will be a short-term need to find additional water supply sources and/or manage demand. See "— Water for the Future" and "— Rondout-West Branch Tunnel."

Water for the Future. DEP's Water for the Future program consists of repair and replacement of portions of the Rondout-West Branch Tunnel, described below, as well as water supply augmentation projects required to ensure an adequate water supply to the City during the shutdown of the Rondout-

West Branch Tunnel. Water supply augmentation includes rehabilitation of the Catskill Aqueduct, and demand management measures to encourage in-City water conservation, including retrofits on City owned facilities.

Rondout-West Branch Tunnel. The Rondout-West Branch Tunnel is a section of the Delaware Aqueduct which can convey up to 890 mgd, and typically delivers an annual average of 600 mgd, more than 50% of the City's daily water supply. The tunnel carries water 45 miles from the Delaware System under the Hudson River and into West Branch Reservoir. It has the highest pressures and the highest velocities in the Water System. A portion of the tunnel crosses a fractured rock formation, which is potentially subject to greater stress than the deep rock tunnels located in the City. DEP regularly assesses the condition and integrity of the System's tunnels and aqueducts to determine the extent and effect of water loss and, since the early 1990s, DEP has monitored the condition of the Rondout-West Branch Tunnel. As a result of DEP's flow tests, visual observations and other analyses, it has been determined that approximately 15 mgd to 36 mgd of water is being lost from the tunnel and is surfacing in the form of springs or seeps in the area. This amounts to a loss of approximately 4% of the daily volume of water provided by the tunnel under peak flow conditions. The situation in the tunnel and amount of water loss is stable. In the opinion of the professional engineering firm retained by DEP in conjunction with that investigation, there is very little immediate risk of failure of the tunnel. To address the leak, DEP is undertaking its Water for the Future program, which includes construction of an approximately three mile long bypass tunnel. Connection of the bypass to the existing tunnel is expected to require that the tunnel be shut down for one ten month period or two or three shut downs of shorter duration, starting in 2022, during which periods supply augmentation is expected to be needed. The estimated remaining cost to complete the design and construction of the shafts and tunnel bypass and to implement updated water supply augmentation projects and water conservation measures is estimated to be \$300 million, \$251 million of which is funded in the CIP.

Tunnel 1. From Hillview Reservoir, water from the Catskill and Delaware Systems is delivered into the City by a circular, cement-lined, pressurized, bedrock tunnel that narrows in diameter from 15 to 11 feet. Tunnel 1 is 18 miles in length and extends south from Hillview Reservoir through the West Bronx to Manhattan and Brooklyn. Tunnel 1 is 200 to 750 feet underground and thus avoids interference with streets, buildings, subways, sewers, pipes and other underground infrastructure. These depths are necessary to ensure substantial rock covering to withstand the pressure of the water inside and to preclude leakage. Tunnel 1 has a capacity of approximately 1,000 mgd. Shafts placed along the tunnel connect with surface mains which deliver water to the distribution system.

Tunnel 2. The second tunnel also delivers Catskill and Delaware System water from Hillview Reservoir. It is a circular, cement-lined, pressurized, bedrock tunnel, 200 to 800 feet below the street surface and 15 to 17 feet in diameter. Tunnel 2 extends south from Hillview Reservoir, east of Tunnel 1, through the Bronx, under the East River at Rikers Island, through Queens and Brooklyn, and connects with Tunnel 1 in Brooklyn. Tunnel 2 has a capacity of more than 1,000 mgd and is 20 miles in length. Shafts placed along the tunnel connect with surface mains which deliver water to the distribution system.

Richmond Tunnel. Connecting to Tunnel 2 in Brooklyn is the ten-foot diameter, five-mile long Richmond Tunnel, which was completed in 1970 and carries water 900 feet beneath Upper New York Bay to Staten Island. The Richmond Tunnel, the Richmond Distribution Chamber, the Richmond Aqueduct and the underground Silver Lake Tanks were designed to improve the water supply facilities of Staten Island. The underground storage tanks (among the world's largest) have a combined capacity of 100 million gallons and replaced the Silver Lake Reservoir (now Silver Lake).

Tunnel 3. Tunnel 3 is presently under construction and will increase capacity to meet a growing demand in the eastern and southern areas of the City. It will also permit inspection and rehabilitation of Tunnels 1 and 2, and provide water delivery alternatives to the City in the event of disruption in Tunnel 1 or 2. Tunnel 3 is being built in four stages. Stage I commenced operation in July 1998. It follows a 13-mile route which extends south from Hillview Reservoir in Yonkers under Central Park Reservoir in Manhattan, and east under the East River and Roosevelt Island to Long Island City in Queens. Stage II,

when completed, will extend from the end of Stage I to supply Queens, Brooklyn and the Richmond Tunnel, and from the valve chamber at Central Park into lower Manhattan. The Manhattan segment of Stage II was completed in October 2013. The Stage III project is now referred to as the “Kensico-City Tunnel.” Stage IV is intended to deliver additional water to the eastern parts of the Bronx and Queens. It would extend southeast from the northern terminus of Stage I in the Bronx to Queens and then southwest to interconnect with the Queens portion of Stage II. Stage IV will enable the system to maintain full service even if Tunnel 1 or 2 were shut down. The estimated cost of work on Stage II is expected to be \$645 million, \$52 million of which is funded in the CIP.

Kensico-Eastview Connection. The Kensico-Eastview Connection will connect the Kensico Reservoir to the UV Facility (defined below under “LT2”), providing critical redundancy in the water supply system. The project is expected to begin in 2018 and is estimated to cost \$1.2 billion, \$501 million of which is included in the CIP.

Drought Response Measures

From time to time the Water System experiences drought conditions caused by significantly below-normal precipitation in the watershed areas. The last drought was in 2002. As of February 25, 2016, the System’s reservoirs were filled to 92.9% of capacity. Normal levels at this time of year are approximately 87.1% of capacity.

Throughout even the most extreme droughts, the Water System has continued to supply sufficient amounts of water to the City. To ensure adequate water supply during drought conditions, DEP, in conjunction with other City, State and interstate agencies, maintains a Drought Management Plan. The Drought Management Plan defines various drought phases that trigger specific management and operational action. Three defined phases are: “Drought Watch,” “Drought Warning,” and “Drought Emergency.” A Drought Emergency is further subdivided in four stages based on the projected severity of the drought and provides increasingly stringent and restrictive measures.

A Drought Watch is declared when there is less than a 50% probability, based on the existing record since 1927, that either the Catskill or Delaware reservoir system will be filled by the following June 1. This phase initiates the pumping of water from the Croton System. In addition, during this phase a public awareness program begins and users, including upstate communities taking water from the System, are requested to initiate conservation measures. New York State Department of Health (“NYSDOH”), NYSDEC, and the Delaware River Basin Commission (the “DRBC”) are advised of the Water System’s status, and discussions are held with City agencies concerning their prospective participation in the event of a declaration of a Drought Warning.

A Drought Warning is declared when there is less than a 33% probability that either the Catskill or Delaware reservoir system will fill by June 1. All previous efforts are continued or expanded and additional programs are initiated, including the coordination of specific water saving measures by other City agencies.

A Drought Emergency is declared when it becomes necessary to reduce consumption by imposing even more stringent measures. In addition to imposing restrictions, DEP may enhance existing System management and public awareness programs, expand its inspection force and perform additional leak and waste surveys in public and private buildings. DEP may also require communities outside of the City that are served by the System to adopt similar conservation measures.

Governmental Regulation

The System is subject to federal, State, interstate and municipal regulation. At the federal level regulatory jurisdiction is vested in USEPA; at the State level in NYSDEC and NYSDOH; at the interstate level in the DRBC and the Interstate Environmental Commission, and at the municipal level in DEP, the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (“NYCDOH”), DOB and the Department of Small Business Services, and to a limited degree, in municipalities and districts located in

eight counties north of the City. Water quality protection regulations are enforced within the watershed areas north of the City through a network of overlapping governmental jurisdictions including NYSDEC, NYSDOH, DEP, and county, municipal and district police, engineers and inspectors. The various jurisdictions maintain physical security, take water samples, monitor construction activities and wastewater treatment in the watershed, and generally oversee the physical condition of, activity on and operation of water supply lands and facilities. Portions of the overall legislative and regulatory framework governing the watersheds may be found in the City's Administrative Code, Health Code and Watershed Regulations. Regulatory enforcement within City limits is almost exclusively accomplished through City personnel. Provisions incorporating and augmenting the substance of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act ("SDWA"), related regulations and the Sanitary Code, are contained in the Health Code, Watershed Regulations and the City's Building and Building Construction Codes. These provisions are enforced by personnel from DEP, NYCDOH and DOB.

Drinking Water Regulations/Filtration and Watershed Protection. Pursuant to the SDWA, USEPA has promulgated nationwide drinking water regulations which specify the maximum levels of contaminants allowed in drinking water and which govern the construction, operation, and maintenance of the System. USEPA has also promulgated filtration treatment regulations, known as the federal Surface Water Treatment Rule ("SWTR"), which prescribe guidelines concerning protection and treatment of surface water supplies. Enforcement of many of the related regulations promulgated under the SDWA, including the SWTR, has been delegated by USEPA to the NYSDOH. See "— Croton Filtration" and "— Catskill/Delaware Filtration Avoidance."

Croton Filtration. The City has constructed a full scale water treatment facility to filter Croton System water as mandated by the terms of a 1998 federal court consent decree, as supplemented in 2002, 2005 and 2014 (the "Croton Filter Consent Decree").

The Croton Filter Consent Decree sets forth milestones, including start-up of the Croton Water Treatment Plant and commencement of operations of the facility by May 17, 2015. DEP met this milestone by delivering water from the Treatment Plant to the City's distribution system on May 7, 2015. It is anticipated that the total remaining cost to complete the Croton filtration plant will be \$102 million, all of which is included in the CIP. Additionally, DEP is mandated to construct a permanent golf club house. The cost of such club house is estimated to be \$56 million, \$46 million of which is included in the CIP for its construction.

Catskill/Delaware Filtration Avoidance. With respect to the Catskill and Delaware systems, the City believes that it will continue to be able to meet the criteria for non-filtered supplies under the SWTR.

Since 1993, USEPA has been issuing Filtration Avoidance Determinations ("FADs") pursuant to which the City is not required to filter water from the Catskill and Delaware Systems. If the City were to have to filter water from the Catskill and Delaware Systems, construction costs to provide such filtration are estimated to be greater than \$6 billion. To further the City's ability to comply with the FAD, on January 21, 1997, the City entered into the Watershed Memorandum of Agreement with the State, Delaware and Catskill watershed communities, USEPA, and several environmental groups (the "Watershed Memorandum of Agreement"). The Watershed Memorandum of Agreement supplemented the City's existing watershed protection program with approximately \$400 million in additional funding for economic-environmental partnership programs with upstate communities.

In July 2007, USEPA issued a new FAD (the "2007 FAD"), which supersedes previous determinations and has a term of 10 years, divided into two five-year periods. NYSDOH issued the midterm revisions in May 2014. The 2007 FAD requires the City to take certain actions to protect the Catskill and Delaware water supplies. These actions include the continuation of certain environmental and economic partnership programs established under the Watershed Memorandum of Agreement and the creation of new programs. The 2007 FAD is fully funded in the CIP. The City has begun to work with NYSDOH and USEPA on developing the next FAD (the "2017 FAD"), which is expected to take effect in mid-2017. The City does not have an estimate of the cost associated with the 2017 FAD, nor are such costs included in the CIP.

Since 1997, the FAD has required that the City solicit property from owners of land in the watershed and acquire (with certain limited exceptions) title to or conservation easements on any solicited land if the owner accepts the City's purchase price. The 2007 FAD required the City to allocate a total of \$300 million for land acquisition during its ten year term, including approximately \$59 million of unspent funds remaining from moneys set aside for land acquisition under the Watershed Memorandum of Agreement and the previous FAD and \$241 million in new funding. Under the midterm FAD revision, the City has allocated another \$50 million for the core land acquisition program, and an additional \$15 million dedicated to flood buy-outs.

On June 29, 2015, NYSDEC issued a findings statement, completing its eight-year environmental review of natural gas drilling using high volume hydraulic fracturing ("HVHF") in New York State, including the Catskill/Delaware watershed, concluding that the public health risks of HVHF cannot adequately be avoided or mitigated. While HVHF is now effectively banned based on the environmental review, low volume hydraulic fracturing is currently allowed Statewide, including in the watershed. However, NYSDEC believes that it is not economically viable, and especially in light of the Statewide ban, it is unlikely that it will take place in the watershed in the foreseeable future.

LT2. In January 2006, USEPA issued the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule ("LT2"). The purpose of LT2 is to reduce the incidence of waterborne disease by mandating certain levels of inactivation and/or the removal of certain microorganisms from water supply systems, including the Catskill and Delaware Systems. DEP is complying with such levels through the operation of its ultraviolet treatment facility ("UV Facility"), which provides treatment for Catskill and Delaware water. LT2 also mandates that uncovered finished water storage facilities, which include the Hillview Reservoir, be covered or that water from such facilities be treated. DEP has entered into an Administrative Order with NYSDOH (the "State Hillview Administrative Order") and an Administrative Consent Order with USEPA (the "Federal Hillview Administrative Order") which mandate that the City begin work on a cover by December 31, 2018. In late August 2011, USEPA announced that as part of a periodic review of existing regulations, it would review LT2 and its requirement to cover uncovered finished storage reservoirs such as the Hillview Reservoir. See "*Hillview Reservoir.*"

Hillview Reservoir. DEP's commitments to cover the Hillview Reservoir pre-date LT2. In March 1996, DEP entered into the State Hillview Administrative Order which, as modified in 1997 and 1999, required, among other things, the City to cover the Hillview Reservoir by December 31, 2005 to reduce the possibility of E. coli bacteria entering the Water System. Pursuant to the Federal Hillview Administrative Order, the City's deadline to begin constructing the cover has been extended to December 31, 2018, with a construction completion date of May 31, 2028. The State Hillview Administrative Order has been modified to mirror the Federal Hillview Administrative Order schedule. The State and Federal Hillview Administrative Orders allow the City to seek a schedule modification based on DEP's on-going assessment of water supply facility construction priorities, although there is no assurance that any such modification would be granted.

DEP has requested that NYSDOH and USEPA extend the deadline to begin construction of the cover for an additional six years beyond the existing deadline. On February 9, 2011, the City was informed that USEPA referred the Federal Hillview Administrative Order and the City's extension request to the USDOJ. In light of USEPA's announcement that it is reviewing LT2 and its requirement to cover uncovered finished water storage reservoirs such as Hillview Reservoir, USDOJ and the City have agreed to defer negotiations over revised dates until USEPA completes its review. DEP has notified USEPA and NYSDOH that it has suspended work related to the design and construction of the cover, which will impact DEP's ability to meet future milestones.

Currently, the cost of constructing a concrete cover over the Hillview Reservoir, as DEP originally proposed, is expected to be approximately \$1.6 billion. Under the schedule set forth in the Federal Hillview Administrative Order, most of the costs related to the cover would be incurred in the years beyond the CIP. The CIP does not include funding to construct a cover.

Tap Water Testing Program. Pursuant to USEPA and NYSDOH regulations which require water suppliers to monitor for lead and copper that may have leached from pipes into drinking water, DEP manages a sampling program whereby consumers who have lead service lines or copper pipes with lead solder, and have agreed to participate in the sampling program, submit samples of drinking water from their taps. To reduce the leaching of metals, DEP adds food grade orthophosphate and sodium hydroxide to the water before it enters the distribution system, which promotes the formation of a protective coating inside pipes and plumbing and minimizes corrosion.

Delaware System Operations. The conditions under which the System's Pepacton, Neversink and Cannonsville Reservoirs may be operated are set forth under the terms of a 1954 decree of the Supreme Court of the United States (the "1954 Decree"). It authorizes the System to divert 800 mgd of water from the Delaware River Basin for use by the Water System, subject to specified conditions. At the same time, a June 1, 2013 agreement with the parties to the 1954 Decree requires the System, under certain circumstances, based on the time of year, reservoir storage, anticipated inflow and water supply demand, to release water from the three reservoirs into the tributaries of the Delaware River, in support of enhanced habitat protection and flood mitigation. Enforcement of the 1954 Decree is under the jurisdiction of a River Master appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Shandaken Tunnel SPDES Permit. As a result of federal litigation resulting in a determination that a State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("SPDES") permit is required for water transfers such as the City's transfer of water through the Shandaken Tunnel, DEP applied for and obtained a SPDES permit for the Shandaken Tunnel. As a result of state court litigation challenging the terms of the SPDES permit, DEP has applied for variances with respect to the permit's temperature and turbidity limits. Depending upon the State's action with respect to the variance application, DEP could be required to undertake costly capital projects. The City continues to believe that, consistent with USEPA's Water Transfers Rule, adopted after the federal litigation concerning the Shandaken Tunnel was concluded, the Clean Water Act permit program does not apply to transfers of untreated water (such as the Shandaken Tunnel). Accordingly, the City will continue its efforts to defend the Water Transfers Rule and oppose the requirement for obtaining a SPDES permit for this water transfer.

Catskill Alum SPDES Permit. DEP adds alum to the Catskill aqueduct upstream of the Kensico Reservoir when necessary to control turbidity levels. The diversions of water containing alum into the Kensico Reservoir are authorized under a SPDES permit for the Catskill Influent Chamber ("Catskill Alum SPDES Permit"). Among other things, the Catskill Alum SPDES permit requires DEP to take measures to reduce the use of alum. One such measure is DEP's use of the Ashokan Release Channel to release water from the Ashokan Reservoir through a release channel into the Lower Esopus Creek. This release of water from the west basin of Ashokan Reservoir helps prevent the transfer of turbid water to the east basin but can result in an increase in both flow and turbidity in the lower Esopus Creek, which some stakeholders have opposed. NYSDEC served the City with an administrative complaint in February 2011, alleging a number of violations of the Catskill Alum SPDES Permit. DEP and NYSDEC executed an administrative consent order in October 2013, which requires, among other things, that DEP seek a modification of the Catskill Alum SPDES Permit to incorporate a protocol for operating the Ashokan Release Channel.

For more information regarding litigation relating to the Water System, see "LITIGATION."

The Sewer System

The Sewer System is comprised of the sewage collection system and the wastewater treatment facilities. See "New York City Drainage Areas and Wastewater Treatment Plants" map in Appendix H.

Sewage Collection and Treatment

The Sewer System's plants treat approximately 1,250 mgd of wastewater. The Sewer System is divided into 14 drainage areas corresponding to the 14 wastewater treatment plants and includes over

7,500 miles of sewer pipes of varying size which are classified as one of three types: sanitary, storm or combined. Sanitary sewers accommodate household and industrial waste. Storm sewers carry rainwater and surface water runoff. Combined sewers carry both types of waste. Approximately 60% of the City is served by combined sewers. In addition to the sewage pipes, the Sewer System includes catch basins and seepage basins to prevent flooding and sewer backups.

The facilities related to the treatment of sewage include wastewater treatment plants, four combined sewer overflow retention facilities, wastewater pump stations, laboratories, sludge dewatering facilities and inner-harbor vessels which transport sludge between facilities. Sludge is a by-product of the sewage treatment process. Sludge that is treated through the sewage treatment process (or “biosolids”) is acceptable for land-based beneficial use either directly or after additional provisions such as composting or lime stabilization.

The Sewer System’s water pollution control pump stations convey wastewater to the wastewater treatment plants. When gravity flow becomes uneconomical or not feasible for engineering reasons, pump stations lift the flow so that it can again flow by gravity. In some locations, pump stations utilize pressure piping called force mains to direct the flow of wastewater to the plants. The CIP includes an ongoing program to reconstruct and refurbish pump stations.

During periods of heavy rainfall a combination of stormwater and sewage bypasses treatment and is released into the City’s waterways via combined sewer overflows. The combined sewer overflow abatement program provides for studies and for design and construction of facilities to address this issue. DEP is under an NYSDEC Administrative Consent Order to reduce the volume of combined sewer overflows. See “— Governmental Regulation — Combined Sewer Overflows.”

The biosolids from DEP’s WWTPs are dewatered and processed either at the six dewatering facilities located at DEP’s WWTPs or at a facility operated by the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission under an intergovernmental agreement. The dried biosolids are then trucked to landfills or to beneficial land application sites by private contractors.

Governmental Regulation

Under the Clean Water Act, USEPA oversees compliance with federal environmental laws, regulations and guidelines concerning sewage. Included in that regulatory framework is the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Program and the issuance of wastewater treatment plant operating permits. As authorized by the Clean Water Act, administration of the permit program has been delegated to the State.

Wastewater Treatment Plants. The System includes six City-owned surface discharging water pollution control plants in the watershed, one City-owned subsurface discharging wastewater treatment plant in the watershed, one additional City-owned upstate surface discharging water control plant in the City of Port Jervis, and 14 in-City wastewater treatment plants.

DEP’s 14 in-City wastewater treatment plants are governed by plant-specific SPDES permits which require compliance with myriad conditions. The current permits were issued October 15, 2015.

On June 10, 2014, NYSDEC issued a notice of violation (the “WWTP NOV”) based on inspections of four Wastewater Treatment Plants (North River, Port Richmond, Bowery Bay and Wards Island). The WWTP NOV was based on NYSDEC’s issuance of marginal ratings at the four plants. NYSDEC requested that DEP provide for NYSDEC review and approval of a detailed schedule and scope of work for repairs of the critical equipment that was noted to be out of service in the NYSDEC inspection reports. DEP provided a detailed response, which disputed a violation, on August 8, 2014. SPDES violations are subject to a maximum penalty of \$37,500 per day for each violation. NYSDEC also requested information about a malfunction of the Spring Creek CSO retention facility on April 30, 2014. NYSDEC requested a detailed report on the cause of the malfunction of the automatic controls and wet weather operating procedures, and contingencies DEP had in place. In its August 8, 2014 response to NYSDEC, DEP noted its investigation is ongoing.

For information on litigation relating to this matter, see “LITIGATION.”

Harbor and Waterway Protection. According to the most recent Harbor Survey issued by DEP, the water quality in New York Harbor and surrounding rivers continues to show long-term overall improvement. The Harbor Survey is an ongoing monitoring effort of the City's waterways that has been done since 1909. The Survey monitors over a dozen water quality parameters at 70 sampling stations within New York Harbor and its tributaries. A key parameter of the overall health of aquatic systems is dissolved oxygen ("DO"). The Harbor Survey has found DO levels in most parts of the harbor at historic highs, although river-bottom DO levels are periodically below acceptable concentrations. Many local waterways, which were unfishable just 20 years ago, now meet the coliform bathing standards. These water quality improvements are primarily the result of continued wastewater treatment plant construction and upgrades, abatement and surveillance of illegal discharges, and increased capture of wet-weather flows.

In 2006, the City entered into a State Court Consent Judgment with NYSDEC (the "Nitrogen Consent Judgment") which requires DEP to upgrade five wastewater treatment plants, four of which discharge into the Upper East River and one of which discharges into Jamaica Bay, in order to reduce nitrogen discharges and comply with SPDES nitrogen limits by January 1, 2017. The Nitrogen Consent Judgment also establishes less stringent nitrogen limits during construction of the modified facility plan than those set out in the draft SPDES permits. Pursuant to a series of amendments, including the "First Amended Nitrogen Consent Judgment," executed in 2011, DEP is now committed to construct nitrogen upgrades at all four plants that discharge into Jamaica Bay and the four Upper East River plants; to date, DEP has completed the upgrade at one of the plants. The cost of complying with the Nitrogen Consent Judgment, as amended by the First Amended Nitrogen Consent Judgment, is \$102 million, all of which is included in the CIP. The First Amended Nitrogen Consent Judgment also resolves DEP's liability for missing certain milestones under the Nitrogen Consent Judgment and extends future milestones.

Newtown Creek/Full Secondary Treatment Requirements. The Newtown Creek wastewater treatment plant is in the process of being upgraded, pursuant to the terms of a State court consent judgment (the "Newtown Creek Consent Judgment"), agreed to by NYSDEC and DEP, as modified to require, among other things, that the plant meet the secondary treatment standards required by the Clean Water Act by May 1, 2013. This milestone was achieved on May 31, 2011. All of the System's 14 in-City wastewater treatment plants now meet secondary treatment requirements. The current estimated cost to complete the remaining work at Newtown Creek pursuant to the Newtown Creek Consent Judgment is \$28 million, all of which is funded in the CIP.

Under the Newtown Creek Consent Judgment, DEP completed certain construction work, including the installation of five new main sewage pumps ("MSPs") at the Brooklyn/Queens Pump Station ("B/QPS"). Due to failures of certain of the pumps once they were in operation, DEP was not able to certify completion of the September 5, 2012 milestone in the Newtown Creek Consent Judgment, and submitted a notice of *force majeure* to NYSDEC. DEP's consultants determined that the failures were due to errors in the pump design and manufacture. DEP negotiated an amended agreement with the contractor and the pump manufacturer which includes further revisions to the MSP design and extensions to the schedule for re-manufacture, re-testing and re-installation of the MSPs. NYSDEC agreed that DEP was not at fault, and did not assess any penalties for the delay. On July 24, 2015 the State and the City entered into a Stipulation modifying the judgment which does not require the payment of any penalties. It includes: certification of completion of all of the judgment construction milestones including the September 5, 2012 milestone; new milestones for the remanufacture and installation of the five MSPs at the B/QPS; repairs to certain MSPs at the Manhattan Pump Station; and certain interim wet weather flow limits during the construction period. DEP certified completion of the new Manhattan Pump Station milestone on December 10, 2015.

North River Wastewater Treatment Plant Fire/Notice of Violation. On July 20, 2011, a four-alarm fire that began in the engine room of the North River wastewater treatment plant caused a full evacuation of the plant and a shutdown of plant operations. As a result of the power interruption and related issues, the plant discharged between 225 and 270 million gallons of untreated wastewater into the Hudson River from July 20 to July 22, 2011. An independent consultant retained by DEP concluded that the most probable cause of the fire was a fastener that was over-tightened during replacement of the fuel injectors in June

2011. Additionally, the consultant made recommendations for certain modifications to prevent future similar failures which DEP is undertaking at the North River plant and its other engine plants, where appropriate, to enhance fire safety. On July 25, 2011, DEP received a request for information from the US Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (“CSB”) regarding the fire, which DEP responded to. CSB has taken no further action. On August 5, 2011, NYSDEC issued a notice of violation (“NOV”) for the bypass that occurred during the two-day shutdown of the plant. Based on the result of the independent consultant’s findings, DEP requested a withdrawal of the NOV which NYSDEC denied. In addition, on July 15, 2013, a brief power failure at the plant caused a small release of untreated wastewater into the Hudson River. DEP has discussed these alleged violations, including associated penalties, with NYSDEC. The remaining cost to make repairs to the plant is approximately \$2.0 million, all of which is funded in the CIP.

Combined Sewer Overflows. The System is also required to develop programs to reduce pollution from combined sewer overflows (“CSOs”). In June 1992, DEP entered into an administrative consent order with the State (the “CSO Consent Order”) establishing various deadlines for the construction of nine combined sewer overflow projects. The 1992 CSO Consent Order was modified in January 2005, April 2008 and August 2009. The 1992 CSO Consent Order and subsequent modifications relied primarily on the building of large underground storage tanks (“Grey Infrastructure”) to capture CSOs and pump the captured flow back to nearby wastewater treatment plants.

In September 2010, DEP released a Green Infrastructure Plan (the “Plan”), that offered a new approach to reducing CSOs through a cost-effective mix of Grey Infrastructure and methods such as bioswales, tree plantings, and green roofs to either retain and/or detain flow during rain events (“Green Infrastructure”). In March 2012, DEP and NYSDEC entered into a modification to the CSO Consent Order (the “2012 Modified CSO Consent Order”) that incorporates the goals of the Plan. The 2012 Modified CSO Consent Order eliminates nine projects that were contemplated by the CSO Consent Order and defers two additional projects pending completion of long term control plans. In lieu of these projects, DEP is required to construct 15 projects (a mix of Green Infrastructure and Grey Infrastructure).

Under the CSO Order, DEP is also required to submit a series of CSO long term control plans (“LTCPs”), for each CSO water body, between 2013 and 2017. LTCPs include projects designed to ensure that the water bodies comply with Clean Water Act requirements. DEP submitted the first LTCP under the 2012 Modified CSO Consent Order, for the Alley Creek watershed, in June 2012.

On December 12, 2013, NYSDEC determined that the Alley Creek LTCP was not approvable as submitted because it did not comply with the requirements of the Clean Water Act; NYSDEC may seek penalties until such time as DEP submits an approvable plan. On February 21, 2014, DEP commenced a lawsuit in state court challenging this determination. If NYSDEC’s interpretation of the requirements of the Clean Water Act are upheld and applied to other water bodies, the cost of compliance with the CSO Consent Order could significantly increase. DEP re-submitted the Alley Creek LTCP for NYSDEC’s review and approval on June 30, 2014. After the parties submitted briefing documents, the Court granted a continuance of the proceeding to allow the parties to conduct further negotiations in an effort to reach a settlement of their disputes. Those negotiations are continuing.

DEP is continuing to submit LTCPs, and to respond to NYSDEC’s comments and requests for information, for other water bodies in accordance with the 2012 Modified CSO Consent Order. None have been approved or disapproved since the Alley Creek LTCP.

DEP estimates the cost of complying with the 2012 Modified CSO Consent Order through the end of the CIP to be \$2.4 billion, all of which is currently included in the CIP. Certain of the milestones in the 2012 Modified CSO Consent Order extend beyond the end of the CIP.

On November 4, 2015, the State of New York adopted a rule that changed the water quality standards applicable to Class I and Class SD waters in New York City and Suffolk County. The rule changes the fecal coliform standard for these waters so that the water quality is suitable for primary contact recreation. This rule could impose potentially significant additional costs on DEP related to compliance with the new standard.

USEPA Request for Information. In January 2010, DEP received a request for information, pursuant to Section 308 of the Clean Water Act, from USEPA concerning the City's 14 wastewater treatment plants and wastewater collection system. After complying with the request, DEP was informed by the USDOJ on March 29, 2011, that the matter had been referred to USDOJ for possible civil enforcement of the Clean Water Act and the regulations thereunder. USDOJ has notified DEP that it intends to pursue enforcement against DEP. DEP has had negotiations concerning this matter with USDOJ and USEPA. DEP may be required to implement additional programs related to the operation of its wastewater system as a result of USDOJ's enforcement. USEPA issued a new request for information on July 30, 2015. DEP is in the process of responding to the request.

Superfund Designation. DEP is a potentially responsible party ("PRP") for three designated Superfund sites, discussed in detail below. Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), a responsible party may be held responsible for monies expended for response actions at a Superfund site, including investigative, planning, removal, remedial and USEPA enforcement actions. A responsible party may also be ordered by USEPA to take response actions itself. Responsible parties include, among others, past or current owners or operators of a facility from which there is a release of a hazardous substance that causes the incurrence of response costs. The nature, extent, and cost of response actions at these sites, and the contribution, if any, of discharges from the System, and the extent of DEP's liability, if any, for monies expended for such response actions, will likely not be determined for several years.

On March 2, 2010, USEPA listed the Gowanus Canal, a waterway located in Brooklyn, New York, as a federal Superfund site under CERCLA. On September 30, 2013, USEPA issued the Record of Decision ("ROD") for the Canal, setting forth requirements for dredging contaminated sediment in the Canal and covering it with a cap as well as source control requirements. The ROD requires that two CSO retention tanks be constructed as part of the source control component of the remedy. USEPA estimates that the costs of the tanks will be approximately \$85 million and the overall cleanup costs (to be allocated among potentially responsible parties) will be \$506 million. The City anticipates that the actual cleanup costs could substantially exceed USEPA's cost estimate. On May 28, 2014, USEPA issued a unilateral administrative order requiring the City to design major components of the remedy for the Canal, including the CSO retention tanks, remediation of the First Street basin (a currently filled-in portion of the Canal), and stormwater controls. On June 23, 2014, the City notified USEPA of its intent to commence design of the tanks but also outlined several major legal and practical problems with the unilateral administrative order. DEP is proceeding with siting and design for the proposed tanks, in accordance with the order.

On September 27, 2010, USEPA listed Newtown Creek, the waterway on the border between Brooklyn and Queens, New York, as a Superfund site. On April 6, 2010, USEPA notified the City that it considers the City a PRP under CERCLA for hazardous substances in Newtown Creek. In its Newtown Creek PRP notice letter, USEPA identified historical City activities that filled former wetlands and low lying areas in and around the Newtown Creek and releases from formerly City-owned and operated facilities, including municipal incinerators, as well as discharges from sewers and CSO outfalls as potential sources of hazardous substances in the Newtown Creek. In July, 2011, the City entered into an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent with USEPA and five other PRPs to conduct an investigation of conditions in the Creek and evaluate feasible remedies. The investigation and feasibility study is expected to take approximately seven years. The City's share will be determined in a future allocation proceeding. The settlement does not cover any remedy that may ultimately be chosen by USEPA to address the contamination identified as a result of the investigation and evaluation.

On May 12, 2014, USEPA listed the former Wolff-Alport Chemical Company site ("Wolff-Alport Site") in Ridgewood, Queens as a Superfund site. The designation is based on radioactive contamination resulting from the operations of the Wolff-Alport Chemical Company during the 1920s to 1950s, which, among other things, disposed of radioactive material on-site and via the Sewer System. In 2013, USEPA, in cooperation with City and State agencies, completed a response action to implement certain interim remedial measures at the Wolff-Alport Site to address the Site's short-term public health risks. The Superfund process will include a remedial investigation that will assess, among other things, impacts to the Sewer System from operations at the Wolff-Alport Site.

Storm Sewer Infrastructure. Certain parts of the City do not have built-out storm sewer infrastructure, including areas of southeast Queens and Staten Island. Those areas of Staten Island are being addressed through DEP’s Bluebelt Program. See “CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND FINANCING PROGRAM—Ten Year Capital Strategy, Current Capital Plan and the Capital Improvement Program—*Sewers*”. For southeast Queens, the City is planning to construct storm sewer infrastructure, which is expected to take forty-five years and cost an estimated \$6 billion, \$1.5 billion of which is included in the CIP.

Separate Sewers. In addition to the combined sewers, which are subject to the CSO control program, portions of the City are served by separate sewers designed to carry only stormwater. Such municipal separate storm sewer systems (“MS4s”) are also subject to regulation under the Clean Water Act, and therefore require SPDES permits. Until August 2015, the SPDES requirements for the City’s separate sewers were incorporated into the SPDES permits for the 14 wastewater treatment plants. On August 1, 2015, a new Citywide MS4 permit took effect. The City does not yet have an estimate of the costs associated with these new requirements, which could be substantial, nor are such costs included in the CIP.

For more information on litigation relating to the Sewer System, see “LITIGATION.”

CLIMATE CHANGE

On Monday, October 29, 2012 Hurricane Sandy hit the Mid-Atlantic East Coast as a tropical storm (“Sandy”). The City anticipates that all of its costs relating to the storm will ultimately be paid from non-City sources, primarily the federal government. As a result of Sandy, DEP expanded its ongoing review of the effects of climate change on the City’s wastewater and drainage systems to address the site specific nature of climate change impacts on the System, including interdependencies between DEP infrastructure and the electrical grid, and cost-effective investments that would improve the System’s resiliency. DEP also incorporated FEMA’s updated interim flood zone maps, which were released in January 2013 and adopted new design standards for enhancements and improvements to the System’s infrastructure. In October 2013 DEP released the NYC Wastewater Resiliency Plan, detailing flood mitigation strategies for at-risk treatment plants and pumping stations. Currently a design contract is being procured to advance implementation of these strategies.

In April 2015, the City released One New York: The Plan for a Strong and Just City (“OneNYC”), a long-term plan to address the City’s goals of resiliency, sustainability, equity and growth for the City. OneNYC incorporates previous proposals related to resiliency of the System in relation to climate change. Specifically, OneNYC identifies \$5 billion of improvements to the System for the period from Fiscal Year 2013 through 2025 to address climate change resiliency. To date, DEP has committed approximately \$2.2 billion towards such improvements, with \$2.7 billion in the CIP. The remaining \$100 million is expected to be funded from federal sources and by deferring and reprioritizing projects in the CIP without impacting service delivery.

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

This section presents information regarding certain economic and demographic information about the City. All information is presented on a calendar year basis unless otherwise indicated. The data set forth are the latest available. Sources of information are indicated in the text or immediately following the tables. Although the Authority considers the sources to be reliable, the Authority has made no independent verification of the information provided by non-city sources and does not warrant its accuracy.

New York City Economy

The City, with an estimated population of approximately 8,500,000, is an international center of business and culture. Its non-manufacturing economy is broadly based, with the banking and securities, insurance, information, publishing, fashion, design, retailing, education and healthcare industries

accounting for a significant portion of the City's total employment earnings. Additionally, the City is a leading tourist destination. Manufacturing activity in the City is conducted primarily in apparel and printing.

The City is a major seaport and focal point for international business. Many of the major corporations headquartered in the City are multinational in scope and have extensive foreign operations. Numerous foreign-owned companies in the United States are also headquartered in the City. These firms, which have increased substantially in number over the past decade, are found in all sectors of the City's economy, but are concentrated in trade, professional and business services, tourism and finance. The City is the location of the headquarters of the United Nations, and several affiliated organizations maintain their principal offices in the City. A large diplomatic community exists in the City to staff the United Nations and the foreign consulates.

Economic activity in the City has experienced periods of growth and recession and can be expected to experience periods of growth and recession in the future. The City experienced a recession in the early 1970s through the middle of that decade, followed by a period of expansion in the late 1970s through the late 1980s. The City fell into recession again in the early 1990s which was followed by an expansion that lasted until 2001. The economic slowdown that began in 2001 as a result of the September 11 attack, a national economic recession, and a downturn in the securities industry came to an end in 2003. Subsequently, Wall Street activity, tourism and the real estate market drove a broad-based economic recovery until the second half of 2007. A decrease in economic activity began in the second half of 2007 and continued through the first half of 2010. The Mayor's most recent financial plan for the City's Fiscal Years 2016 through 2020 assumes that the gradual increase in economic activity that occurred in the second half of 2010 will continue through 2016.

Personal Income

Total personal income for City residents, unadjusted for the effects of inflation and the differential in living costs, increased from 2005 to 2014 (the most recent year for which City personal income data are available). From 2005 to 2008, annual personal income growth averaged 6.4% and 5.6% for City and the nation, respectively. Total personal income in the City decreased by 3.0% in 2009, and increased by an average of 4.2% from 2010 through 2014. The following table sets forth information regarding personal income in the City from 2005 to 2014.

Personal Income(1)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total City (\$ billions)</u>	<u>Per Capita City</u>	<u>Per Capita U.S.</u>	<u>Per Capita City as a Percent of U.S.</u>
2005	\$349.4	\$43,607	\$35,904	121.5%
2006	380.7	47,622	38,144	124.8
2007	418.3	52,192	39,821	131.1
2008	425.7	52,762	41,082	128.4
2009	412.9	50,775	39,376	128.9
2010	436.2	53,245	40,277	132.2
2011	462.1	55,756	42,453	131.3
2012	479.0	57,260	44,266	129.4
2013	486.2	57,621	44,438	129.7
2014	507.3	59,742	46,049	129.7

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of the Census.

(1) In current dollars. Personal Income is based on the place of residence and is measured from income which includes wages and salaries, supplements to wages and salaries, proprietors' income, personal dividend income, personal interest income, rental income of persons and transfer payments.

Employment Trends

The City is a leading center for the banking and securities industry, life insurance, communications, fashion design, retail and education and health services fields. Over the past two decades the City has experienced a number of business cycles. From 1992 to 2000, the City added 453,900 private sector jobs (growth of 17%). From 2000 to 2003, the City lost 174,700 private sector jobs (decline of 6%). From 2003 to 2008, the City added 255,700 private sector jobs (growth of 9%). From 2008 to 2009, the City lost 103,400 private sector jobs (decline of 3%). From 2009 to 2014, the City added 430,800 private sector jobs (growth of 14%). All such changes are based on average annual employment levels through and including the years referenced. As of December 2015, total employment in the City was 4,297,200 compared to 4,210,100 in December 2014, an increase of approximately 2.1% based on data provided by the New York State Department of Labor, which is not seasonally adjusted.

The table below shows the distribution of employment from 2006 to 2015.

	Employment Distribution									
	Average Annual Employment (In thousands)									
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Goods Producing Sectors										
Construction	118.5	127.3	132.7	120.8	112.5	112.3	116.1	122.2	127.7	131.5
Manufacturing	106.1	101.0	95.6	81.6	76.3	75.7	76.3	76.4	76.0	74.2
Service Producing Sectors										
Trade Transportation and Utilities	559.0	570.5	574.5	552.4	559.1	574.7	589.3	603.8	618.4	629.1
Information	164.9	166.9	169.5	165.3	166.0	170.9	175.8	179.6	184.5	186.2
Financial Activities	458.3	467.6	465.0	434.2	428.6	439.5	439.1	437.9	448.8	458.1
Professional and Business Services	571.9	592.3	603.5	569.4	575.8	598.3	620.4	643.6	668.9	690.2
Education and Health Services	693.3	703.9	718.1	734.0	752.4	769.2	786.2	813.2	846.6	877.3
Leisure and Hospitality	284.9	297.8	310.2	308.5	322.2	342.2	365.7	385.4	406.8	421.3
Other Services	154.3	157.7	160.8	160.3	160.6	165.2	170.4	174.9	179.5	187.1
Total Private	3,111.2	3,184.9	3,229.8	3,126.4	3,153.4	3,247.9	3,339.4	3,437.1	3,557.2	3,654.9
Government	555.2	559.0	564.1	567.0	558.0	550.6	546.1	544.4	545.0	547.8
Total	3,666.4	3,743.9	3,793.9	3,693.3	3,711.5	3,798.5	3,885.5	3,981.5	4,102.2	4,202.7

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: New York State Department of Labor. Data are presented using the North American Industry Classification System ("NAICS").

Sectoral Distribution of Employment and Earnings

In 2014, the City’s service producing sectors provided approximately 3.4 million jobs and accounted for approximately 82% of total employment. Figures on the sectoral distribution of employment in the City from 1980 to 2000 reflect a significant shift to the service producing sectors and a shrinking manufacturing base relative to the nation.

The structural shift to the service producing sectors affects the total earnings as well as the average wage per employee because employee compensation in certain of those sectors, such as financial activities and professional and business services, tends to be considerably higher than in most other sectors. Moreover, average wage rates in these sectors are significantly higher in the City than in the nation. In the City in 2014, the employment share for the financial activities and professional and business services sectors was approximately 27% while the earnings share for that same sector was approximately 48%. In the nation, those same service producing sectors accounted for only approximately 19% of employment and 26% of earnings in 2014. Due to the earnings distribution in the City, sudden or large shocks in the financial markets may have a disproportionately adverse effect on the City relative to the nation.

The City’s and the nation’s employment and earnings by sector for 2014 are set forth in the following table.

Sectoral Distribution of Employment and Earnings in 2014(1)

	<u>Employment</u>		<u>Earnings(2)</u>	
	<u>NYC</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>NYC</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Goods Producing Sectors				
Mining	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	1.8%
Construction	3.1	4.4	3.1	5.7
Manufacturing	1.9	8.8	1.2	9.7
Total Goods Producing	5.0	13.8	4.4	17.1
Service Producing Sectors				
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	15.1	19.0	9.5	15.4
Information	4.5	2.0	7.1	3.4
Financial Activities	10.9	5.7	27.3	9.3
Professional and Business Services	16.3	13.7	20.2	16.7
Education and Health Services	20.6	15.4	11.3	12.7
Leisure & Hospitality	9.9	10.6	5.1	4.4
Other Services	4.4	4.0	3.0	3.7
Total Service Producing	81.8	70.5	83.5	65.6
Total Private Sector	86.7	84.3	88.2	83.1
Government(3)	13.3	15.7	11.8	16.9

Note: Data may not add due to rounding or disclosure limitations. Data are presented using NAICS.
 Sources: The primary sources of employment and earnings information are New York State Department of Labor, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

- (1) The sectoral distributions are obtained by dividing each industry’s employment or earnings by total non-agricultural employment or earnings.
- (2) Includes the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income and proprietor’s income. The latest information available is 2014 data.
- (3) Excludes military establishments.

The comparison of employment and earnings in 1980 and 2000 set forth below is presented using the industry classification system which was in use until the adoption of NAICS in the late 1990s. Though NAICS has been implemented for most government industry statistical reporting, most historical earnings data have not been converted. Furthermore, it is not possible to compare data from the two classification systems except in the general categorization of government, private and total employment.

The table below reflects the overall increase in the service producing sectors and the declining manufacturing base in the City from 1980 to 2000.

The City's and the nation's employment and earnings by industry are set forth in the following table.

Sectoral Distribution of Employment and Earnings(1)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Employment</u>				<u>Earnings(2)</u>			
	<u>1980</u>		<u>2000</u>		<u>1980</u>		<u>2000</u>	
	<u>NYC</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>NYC</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>NYC</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>NYC</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
Private Sector:								
Non-Manufacturing:								
Services	27.0%	19.8%	39.1%	30.7%	26.0%	18.4%	30.2%	28.7%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	18.6	22.5	16.8	23.0	15.1	16.6	9.3	14.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	13.6	5.7	13.2	5.7	17.6	5.9	35.5	10.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	7.8	5.7	5.7	5.3	10.1	7.6	5.2	6.8
Contract Construction	2.3	4.8	3.3	5.1	2.6	6.3	2.9	5.9
Mining	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.1	0.1	1.0
Total Non-Manufacturing	69.3	59.6	78.1	70.3	71.8	56.9	83.2	67.3
Manufacturing:								
Durable	4.4	13.4	1.6	8.4	3.7	15.9	1.3	10.5
Non-Durable	10.6	9.0	4.9	5.6	9.5	8.9	4.8	6.1
Total Manufacturing	15.0	22.4	6.5	14.0	13.2	24.8	6.1	16.6
Total Private Sector	84.3	82.0	84.7	84.3	85.2	82.1	89.8	84.6
Government(3)	15.7	18.0	15.3	15.7	14.8	17.9	10.3	15.4

Totals may not add due to rounding. Data are presented using the Standard Industrial Classification System.

Sources: The two primary sources of employment and earnings information are U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

- (1) The sectoral distributions are obtained by dividing each industry's employment or earnings by total non-agricultural employment or earnings.
- (2) Includes the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income. The latest information available for the City is 2000 data.
- (3) Excludes military establishments.

Population

The City has been the most populous city in the United States since 1790. The City's population is larger than the combined population of Los Angeles and Chicago, the two next most populous cities in the nation.

The following table provides information concerning the City's population.

Population

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population Total</u>
1970	7,895,563
1980	7,071,639
1990	7,322,564
2000	8,008,278
2010	8,175,133

Note: Figures do not include an undetermined number of undocumented aliens.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The United States Census Bureau estimates that the City's population increased to 8,491,079 in July 2014.

LITIGATION

There is no action, suit, proceeding or investigation, at law or in equity, before or by any court, public board or body pending or, to the best knowledge of the Authority, threatened against or affecting the Authority to restrain or enjoin the issuance, sale or delivery of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds, or in any way contesting or affecting the validity of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds, or any proceedings of the Authority, the Board or the City taken with respect to the issuance or sale of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds, or with respect to the Resolution, the Second Resolution or the pledge or application of any money or security provided for the payment of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds, or the existence or powers of the Authority or the Board.

Pursuant to the Lease and the Agreement, the City has agreed, subject to certain conditions, to indemnify the Authority and the Board against any and all liability in connection with any act done or omitted in the exercise of their powers which is taken or omitted in good faith in pursuance of their purposes under the Act. The City, however, is entitled to reimbursement by the Board for the amount of any judgment or settlement paid by the City (and not otherwise reimbursed from any other source) arising out of a tort or contract claim to the extent that the City's liability therefor is related to the operation, maintenance and improvement of the System provided, however, that the Board is not required to reimburse the City in any one year for tort claims in excess of 5% of the Revenues of the Board for such Fiscal Year.

There are numerous claims seeking damages and injunctive and other relief against the City related to the System. Except as noted below, these claims represent routine litigation incidental to the performance of the City's governmental functions in connection with the operation, maintenance and improvement of the System. Contract claims on water supply, sewer and wastewater treatment projects arise in varying amounts based on alleged change orders and related matters. While most seek under \$10 million in damages, actions seeking, respectively, damages of approximately \$160 million, \$19 million, \$22 million, \$11 million, \$16 million, \$24 million and \$14 million are pending. While the probable outcome of these actions cannot be determined at this time, contract claims are expected to be funded through the CIP, which may be revised from time to time to accommodate such claims as well as other changes therein. The ultimate outcome of the proceedings described below is not currently predictable, and unfavorable determinations therein could result in substantial expenditures.

On July 18, 2007 a Con Edison steam main located at Lexington Avenue and 41st Street in Manhattan ruptured resulting in one death, dozens of personal injuries, and substantial property damage. The City was served with 350 notices of claim. About 89 lawsuits with approximately 212 plaintiffs/subrogors have been commenced and the City is a defendant, or a third-party defendant, in each. The other defendants are Con Edison, owner and operator of the steam system, and Team Industrial Services, a company hired by Con Edison to seal leaks in the main. Con Edison's investigation concluded that a sudden pressure surge known as a "waterhammer" caused the rupture, and two "steam traps" designed to drain water were clogged with an epoxy sealant injected by Team Industrial Services. Con Edison also claims the excessive water, or condensate, formed inside the main because it was submerged in cool water. The allegation against the City is that defective DEP infrastructure leaked water on the main. If plaintiffs and/or Con Edison prevail the City could incur substantial damages. The City denies the allegations and is vigorously contesting liability. On February 19, 2015, the jury in the damages portion of the first lawsuit to be tried awarded the plaintiff \$12.2 million. The trial court issued a decision reducing allowable damages to \$4.165 million. Liability will be determined in the next phase of the trial.

In connection with the Water for the Future project, two fatalities occurred as a result of a construction accident that occurred as the prime contractor, Halmar International ("Halmar"), was constructing a mock-up of an aqueduct section at its own facility in Maywood, NY. The accident occurred on December 2, 2013, as a large section of formwork failed while the contractor was pouring concrete. According to a report prepared by the contractor's engineering consultant, the failure was the result of significant deficiencies in the formwork anchoring and bracing, which deviated significantly from the formwork design drawings. Actions have been brought against the City in connection with the two fatalities, one of which seeks \$30 million and the other of which does not specify an amount. An action seeking \$10 million by a third plaintiff was also

brought in connection with injuries sustained during the accident. The federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (“OSHA”) investigated the accident and cited Halmar for two serious violations of workplace safety standards and proposed a fine of \$14,000 against Halmar. Halmar entered into a settlement agreement with OSHA pursuant to which it paid a penalty of \$7,000.

On October 30, 2013, several local governments and public utilities that take a supply of water from the System, the Village of Scarsdale, United Water Westchester, Inc., United Water New Rochelle, Inc., Westchester Joint Water Works, the City of White Plains, the City of Yonkers, and the Town of Greenburgh (“Petitioners”), filed a petition against the Water Board with the New York State Public Service Commission for a declaratory ruling that the rate charged by the Water Board for water supplied to Petitioners in excess of their statutory entitlement of water (the “Rate for Excess Consumption”) in Fiscal Year 2014 was unreasonably high. The same entities filed a Supplemental Joint Petition on June 30, 2015 to challenge the rates for Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016 on the same grounds. The New York City Administrative Code permits certain enumerated municipalities and water districts to take a supply of water from the System in an amount equivalent to the daily per capita consumption of the City, at a rate determined by a formula in the Code. The Code does not expressly authorize the taking of water in excess of that amount. The Water Board believes that the Rate for Excess Consumption is reasonable and established in compliance with all statutory and regulatory requirements. The Water Board also believes that the Public Service Commission lacks jurisdiction over the dispute and is seeking to have the Petition dismissed.

The extent of the System’s liability, if any, for damages relating to Sandy are not known at this time but could be material.

On March 12, 2014, a gas explosion occurred in East Harlem resulting in the collapse of two five-story mixed commercial/residential buildings located at 1644 and 1646 Park Avenue. Eight people were killed, and dozens more injured. Approximately 225 individuals and businesses have served notices of claim on the City, including eight for wrongful death. The remainder allege personal injury, property damage, and/or business interruption. Claimants assert generally that the City was negligent in inspecting and maintaining infrastructure, including gas and water lines. Thus far, 62 lawsuits have been commenced against the City. The National Transportation Safety Board (“NTSB”) investigated the cause of the explosion. The NTSB completed its investigation into the probable cause of the explosion and issued its findings on June 9, 2015. The NTSB issued two probable cause findings. First, that Con Edison installed a defective fusion joint between its gas main and a service pipe, which failed. Second, that NYC DEP did not repair a known breach in the City sewer, allowing supporting soil under the gas main to wash into the sewer, causing the gas pipe to sag; and that the sagging gas pipe led to a separation of the defective fusion joint, allowing gas to escape, fueling the explosion. The New York State Department of Public Service (“DPS”) issued its final report regarding its investigation on November 19, 2015. DPS concluded that Con Edison’s improper installation of the fusion joint at 1642 Park Avenue, which failed, was the primary source of natural gas that caused the explosion. DPS identified thirteen regulations that Con Edison appears to have violated, as well as four other areas of concern related to Con Edison. DPS also concluded that the gas main was caused to move downward due to supporting soil being washed away from the pre-existing sewer breach, and due to excess loading from repeated layers of asphalt roadway, which led to the fusion joint failure. It is not clear at this point how the NTSB and DPS findings will affect the City’s potential liability with respect to this matter.

On April 30, 2014 more than five inches of rain fell on the City, resulting in severe flooding in certain neighborhoods in Brooklyn and Queens. There are currently 15 active lawsuits in connection with the flooding. Plaintiffs allege that the sensor system at Spring Creek CSO retention facility malfunctioned and released excess storm water back into the Sewer System and not into Jamaica Bay as designed. Plaintiffs seek to recover monetary damages for property damage and loss of personal property. If plaintiffs were to ultimately prevail, the City could be subject to substantial liability.

On January 15, 2014, a 36-inch water main located at Fifth Avenue and East 13th Street in Manhattan failed resulting in significant flooding. Seventy-two notices of claim alleging property damage, and 20 actions naming the City, and in some cases, Con Edison have been filed. Both the City

and Con Edison have denied liability. Properties involved include The New School, retail, medical, residential, residential storage units, and vehicles in two parking garages. The water main and other infrastructure items were retrieved from the location and preserved as evidence. A forensic investigation of the causes of the water main failure is ongoing.

APPROVAL OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The issuance of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds is subject to the approval of legality by Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP, New York, New York, Bond Counsel. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the City and the Board by the City's Corporation Counsel. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the Original Purchaser by Nixon Peabody LLP, New York, New York.

FINANCIAL ADVISORS

Lamont Financial Services Corporation and Drexel Hamilton LLC are serving as financial advisors to the Authority with respect to the sale of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds.

FURTHER INFORMATION

The references herein to and summaries of federal, State and local laws, including but not limited to the Code, the Constitution and laws of the State, the Act, the 1905 Act, the Clean Water Act, the SDWA, the Ban Act, the MPRSA, and documents, agreements and court decisions, including but not limited to the Lease, the Agreement, the Resolution and the Second Resolution are summaries of certain provisions thereof. Such summaries do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to such acts, laws, documents, agreements or decisions. Copies of the Lease, the Agreement, the Resolution and the Second Resolution are available for inspection during normal business hours at the office of the Authority.

Any statements in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. Neither this Official Statement nor any statement which may have been made orally or in writing shall be construed as a contract or as a part of a contract with the Underwriters or any holders of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE UNDER SEC RULE 15c2-12

To the extent that Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule") of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act"), requires the Original Purchaser to determine, as a condition to purchasing the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds, that the Authority will covenant to the effect of the provisions here summarized (the "Undertaking"), and the Rule as so applied is authorized by a federal law that as so construed is within the powers of Congress, the Authority agrees with the record and beneficial owners from time to time of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds ("Bondholders") that it will:

(1) within 270 days after the end of the 2016 Fiscal Year and each Fiscal Year, to the Electronic Municipal Market Access System ("EMMA") (<http://emma.msrb.org>) established by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "MSRB"), post core financial information and operating data for the prior fiscal year, including (i) the System's audited financial statements, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in effect from time to time, and (ii) material historical financial and operating data concerning the System and the Revenues of the System generally of the type included in this Official Statement under the captions "CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND FINANCING PROGRAM," "FINANCIAL OPERATIONS," "RATES AND BILLING" and "THE SYSTEM;"

(2) provide in a timely manner not in excess of 10 Business Days after the occurrence of any event described below, notice to EMMA, of any of the following events with respect to the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds:

- (a) principal and interest payment delinquencies;
- (b) non-payment related defaults if material;

(c) unscheduled draws on credit enhancement reflecting financial difficulties and substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;

(d) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;

(e) adverse tax opinions or the issuance by the IRS of a proposed or final determination of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds or other material events affecting the tax status of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds;

(f) modifications to rights of security holders if material;

(g) bond calls if material, and tender offers;

(h) defeasances;

(i) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the securities if material;

(j) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, or similar event of the Authority;

(k) consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the Authority, or sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Authority, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material;

(l) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material; and

(m) rating changes; and

(3) provide in a timely manner, to the MSRB, notice of any failure by the Authority to comply with clause (1) above.

With respect to event (c), the Authority has not provided for credit or liquidity enhancement with respect to the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds and the Authority does not undertake to provide any notice with respect to credit enhancement added after the primary offering of the securities, unless the Authority applies for or participates in obtaining the enhancement.

Event (e) is relevant only to the extent interest on the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds was or was purported to be tax-exempt at issuance.

With respect to event (g) the Authority does not undertake to provide the above-described event notice of a mandatory redemption through sinking fund installments, not otherwise contingent upon the occurrence of an event, if (i) the terms, dates and amounts of redemption are set forth in detail in the final official statement (as defined in the Rule), (ii) the only open issue, which securities will be redeemed in the case of a partial redemption, (iii) notice of redemption is given to the Bondholders as required under the terms of the securities and (iv) public notice of redemption is given pursuant to Exchange Act Release No. 23856 of the SEC, even if the originally scheduled amounts are reduced prior to optional redemptions or security purchases.

The Authority expects to provide the information described in clause (1) above by delivering its first bond official statement that includes its financial statements for the preceding fiscal year.

No Bondholder may institute any suit, action or proceeding at law or in equity (“Proceeding”) for the enforcement of the Undertaking or for any remedy for breach thereof, unless such Bondholder has filed with the Authority evidence of ownership and a written notice of and request to cure such breach, and the Authority has not complied within a reasonable time; provided, however, that any Proceeding challenging the adequacy of any information provided pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) above may be brought only by the Trustee for the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds affected thereby which at the time are Outstanding. All Proceedings may be instituted only as specified herein, in the federal or State courts located in the Borough of Manhattan, State and City of

New York, and for the equal benefit of all holders of the Outstanding Bonds benefited by the same or a substantially similar covenant. No remedy may be sought or granted other than specific performance of the covenant at issue.

Any amendment to the Undertaking will take effect only if:

(a) the amendment is made in connection with a change in circumstances that arises from a change in legal requirements, change in law, or change in the identity, nature, or status of the Authority or the Board, or type of business conducted; the Undertaking, as amended, would have complied with the requirements of the Rule at the time of sale of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds to the Underwriters of such bonds, after taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the Rule, as well as any change in circumstances; and the amendment does not materially impair the interests of Bondholders, as determined by parties unaffiliated with the Authority (such as, but without limitation, the Authority's financial advisor or bond counsel) and the annual financial information containing (if applicable) the amended operating data or financial information will explain, in narrative form, the reasons for the amendment and the "impact" (as that word is used in the letter from the staff of the SEC to the National Association of Bond Lawyers dated June 23, 1995) of the change in the type of operating data or financial information being provided; or

(b) all or any part of the Rule, as interpreted by the staff of the SEC at the date of the Undertaking, ceases to be in effect for any reason, and the Authority elects that the Undertaking will be deemed terminated or amended (as the case may be) accordingly.

For purposes of the Undertaking, a beneficial owner of a security includes any person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise has or shares investment power which includes the power to dispose, or to direct the disposition of, such security, subject to certain exceptions, as set forth in the Undertaking. Any assertion of beneficial ownership must be filed, with full documentary support, as part of the written request to the Authority described above.

INVESTMENTS

The Authority invests moneys available in the Debt Service Fund, the Construction Fund and the Revenue Fund. Investments are made pursuant to restrictions contained in the Resolutions and the Authority's Investment Guidelines as adopted and modified from time to time by the Authority's Board of Directors. In conjunction with the annual audit of the financial statements of the System, the independent auditors are required to provide to the Authority's Board of Directors an Investment Compliance letter confirming compliance with both the Authority's Investment Guidelines and with Investment Guidelines of Public Authorities of the State Comptroller of New York. Annual valuation of all funds is at the lower of amortized cost or market value. For other investment restrictions, see "APPENDIX C — GLOSSARY AND SUMMARY OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS." The Authority's primary objective in investment of its available funds is preservation of principal. The Authority is not legally authorized to enter into reverse repurchase agreements. Authority does not make leveraged investments.

VERIFICATION OF MATHEMATICAL CALCULATIONS

Samuel Klein and Company, Certified Public Accountants (the "Verification Agent") has verified the accuracy of the arithmetical and mathematical computations concerning the adequacy of the amounts and escrow securities, including investment earnings thereon, and uninvested cash, if any, in the Escrow Account together with other funds available or scheduled to be available for such purposes to meet the anticipated redemption schedule and redemption price, and interest on the Refunded Bonds and computations supporting the conclusion of Bond Counsel that the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds are not "arbitrage bonds" under the Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder. Such verification of the arithmetical accuracy of the mathematical computation is based upon information and assumptions supplied by the financial advisors.

RATINGS

Standard & Poor's Rating Services has rated the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds "AA+", Fitch, Inc. has rated the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds "AA+", and Moody's Investors Service, Inc. has rated the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds "Aa1".

Such ratings reflect only the views of the respective rating agencies, from which an explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained. There is no assurance that any rating will continue for any given period of time or that any or all will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely. Any such downward revision or withdrawal could have an adverse effect on the market price of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds. A securities rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities.

UNDERWRITING

The Fiscal 2016 A Bonds will be purchased for reoffering by Citigroup Global Markets Inc., as the Original Purchaser. The compensation for services rendered in connection with the reoffering of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds will be \$ 688,047.50.

In addition, the Original Purchaser may have entered into distribution agreements with other broker-dealers (that have not been designated by the Authority as the Original Purchaser) for the distribution of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds at the original issue prices. Such agreements generally provide that the Original Purchaser will share a portion of its underwriting compensation or selling concession with such broker-dealers.

LEGALITY FOR INVESTMENT AND DEPOSIT

Under the Act, the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds are securities in which all public officials and bodies of the State and all municipalities, all insurance companies and associations and other persons carrying on an insurance business, all banks, bankers, trust companies, savings banks and savings associations, including savings and loan associations, investment companies and other persons carrying on a banking business, and administrators, guardians, executors, trustees and other fiduciaries and all others persons whatsoever, who are now and may hereafter be authorized to invest in the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds or obligations of the State, may properly and legally invest funds including capital in their control or belonging to them in such Fiscal 2016 A Bonds. The Act further provides that the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds are securities which may be deposited with and may be received by all public officers and bodies of the State and all municipalities for any purposes for which the deposit of bonds or other obligations of the State is or may hereafter be authorized.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The financial statements of the System as of and for the years ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 (the "Audited System Financial Statements") included in Appendix D to this Official Statement have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent certified public accountants, as stated in their report appearing therein. Deloitte & Touche LLP, the Authority's independent auditor has not reviewed, commented on or approved, and is not associated with, this Official Statement. The report of Deloitte & Touche LLP relating to the Authority's financial statements for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, which is a matter of public record, is included in this Official Statement. However, Deloitte & Touche LLP has not performed any procedures on any financial statements or other financial information of the Authority, including without limitation any of the information contained in this Official Statement, since the date of such report and has not been asked to consent to the inclusion of its report in this Official Statement.

ENGINEERING FEASIBILITY REPORT AND FORECASTED CASH FLOWS

Certain information contained in this Official Statement under the captions “CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND FINANCING PROGRAM — Ten Year Capital Strategy, Current Capital Plan and the Capital Improvement Program,” “THE SYSTEM — The Water System,” “THE SYSTEM — The Sewer System” has been reviewed and independently evaluated by AECOM which has provided the opinion letter set forth in Appendix A confirming such information. AECOM also serves as a consulting engineer to DEP on capital projects relating to the System. As a result of occasional, routine litigation initiated by third parties arising from such projects, AECOM and the City have from time to time been either co-parties or adverse parties in such litigation.

Certain financial forecasts contained in this Official Statement in the tables titled “Sources and Uses of Capital Funds” and “Future Debt Service Requirements” under the caption “CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND FINANCING PROGRAM” and “Projected Operating and Maintenance Expenses,” “Projected Revenues,” and “Forecasted Cash Flows” under the caption “FINANCIAL OPERATIONS” have been examined by Amawalk Consulting, to the extent and for the periods indicated in those tables. The conclusions of Amawalk Consulting with respect to the reasonableness of the forecasts are set forth in an opinion letter attached hereto as Appendix B. Amawalk Consulting has provided consulting services including feasibility studies, rate studies and organizational analysis to numerous clients in the water and wastewater industry in addition to the City of New York Water and Sewer System, including the Boston Water and Sewer Commission, the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority and the Water and Sewer Authority of Nanjing, PRC.

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP (“Bond Counsel”), based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, the accuracy of certain representations and compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”). Bond Counsel is of the further opinion that interest on the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual or corporate alternative minimum taxes, although Bond Counsel observes that such interest is included in adjusted current earnings when calculating corporate alternative minimum taxable income. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that interest on the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). A complete copy of the proposed form of opinion of Bond Counsel is set forth in Appendix E hereto.

To the extent the issue price of any maturity of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds is less than the amount to be paid at maturity of such Fiscal 2016 A Bonds (excluding amounts stated to be interest and payable at least annually over the term of such Fiscal 2016 A Bonds), the difference constitutes “original issue discount,” the accrual of which, to the extent properly allocable to each Beneficial Owner thereof, is treated as interest on the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. For this purpose, the issue price of a particular maturity of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds is the first price at which a substantial amount of such maturity of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds is sold to the public (excluding bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers). The original issue discount with respect to any maturity of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds accrues daily over the term to maturity of such Fiscal 2016 A Bonds on the basis of a constant interest rate compounded semiannually (with straight-line interpolations between compounding dates). The accruing original issue discount is added to the adjusted basis of such Fiscal 2016 A Bonds to determine taxable gain or loss upon disposition (including sale, redemption, or payment on maturity) of such Fiscal 2016 A Bonds. Beneficial Owners of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of ownership of Fiscal 2016 A Bonds with original issue discount, including the treatment of Beneficial Owners who do not purchase such Fiscal 2016 A Bonds in the original offering to the public at the first price at which a substantial amount of such Fiscal 2016 A Bonds is sold to the public.

Fiscal 2016 A Bonds purchased, whether at original issuance or otherwise, for an amount higher than their principal amount payable at maturity (or, in some cases, at their earlier call date) (“Premium Bonds”) will be treated as having amortizable bond premium. No deduction is allowable for the amortizable bond premium in the case of Premium Bonds, the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. However, the amount of tax-exempt interest received, and a Beneficial Owner’s basis in a Premium Bond, will be reduced by the amount of amortizable bond premium properly allocable to such Beneficial Owner. Beneficial Owners of Premium Bonds should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the proper treatment of amortizable bond premium in their particular circumstances.

The Code imposes various restrictions, conditions and requirements relating to the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on obligations such as the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds. The Authority has made certain representations and covenanted to comply with certain restrictions, conditions and requirements designed to ensure that interest on the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds will not be included in federal gross income. Inaccuracy of these representations or failure to comply with these covenants may result in interest on the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds being included in gross income for federal income tax purposes, possibly from the date of original issuance of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds. The opinion of Bond Counsel assumes the accuracy of these representations and compliance with these covenants. Bond Counsel has not undertaken to determine (or to inform any person) whether any actions taken (or not taken), or events occurring (or not occurring), or any other matters coming to Bond Counsel’s attention after the date of issuance of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds may adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds. Accordingly, the opinion of Bond Counsel is not intended to, and may not, be relied upon in connection with any such actions, events or matters.

Although Bond Counsel is of the opinion that interest on the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York), the ownership or disposition of, or the accrual or receipt of interest on, the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds may otherwise affect a Beneficial Owner’s federal, state or local tax liability. The nature and extent of these other tax consequences depends upon the particular tax status of the Beneficial Owner or the Beneficial Owner’s other items of income or deduction. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such other tax consequences.

Current and future legislative proposals, if enacted into law, clarification of the Code or court decisions may cause interest on the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds to be subject, directly or indirectly, to federal income taxation or to be subject to or exempted from state income taxation, or otherwise prevent Beneficial Owners from realizing the full current benefit of the tax status of such interest. For example, the Obama Administration’s budget proposals in recent years have proposed legislation that would limit the exclusion from gross income of interest on the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds to some extent for high-income individuals. The introduction or enactment of any such legislative proposals, clarification of the Code or court decisions may also affect, perhaps significantly, the market price for, or marketability of, the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds. Prospective purchasers of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds should consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential impact of any pending or proposed federal or state tax legislation, regulations or litigation, as to which Bond Counsel is expected to express no opinion.

The opinion of Bond Counsel is based on current legal authority, covers certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities, and represents Bond Counsel’s judgment as to the proper treatment of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds for federal income tax purposes. It is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) or the courts. Furthermore, Bond Counsel cannot give and has not given any opinion or assurance about the future activities of the Authority, or about the effect of future changes in the Code, the applicable regulations, the interpretation thereof or the enforcement thereof by the IRS. The Authority has covenanted, however, to comply with the requirements of the Code.

Bond Counsel’s engagement with respect to the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds ends with the issuance of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds, and, unless separately engaged, Bond Counsel is not obligated to defend the Authority or the Beneficial Owners regarding the tax-exempt status of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds in the

event of an audit examination by the IRS. Under current procedures, parties other than the Authority and its appointed counsel, including the Beneficial Owners, would have little, if any, right to participate in the audit examination process. Moreover, because achieving judicial review in connection with an audit examination of tax-exempt bonds is difficult, obtaining an independent review of IRS positions with which the Authority legitimately disagrees, may not be practicable. Any action of the IRS, including but not limited to selection of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds for audit, or the course or result of such audit, or an audit of bonds presenting similar tax issues may affect the market price for, or the marketability of, the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds, and may cause the Authority or the Beneficial Owners to incur significant expense.

CERTAIN LEGAL OPINIONS

At the request of the Authority, Bond Counsel reviewed issues related to the effects on the Board and the Authority of a case under Title 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (the “Bankruptcy Code”) in which the City is a debtor. Specifically, Bond Counsel considered whether a court, exercising reasonable judgment after full consideration of all relevant factors, would (i) hold that the Revenues derived from operation of the System would be property of the bankruptcy estate of the City, (ii) hold that the rights of the Board to the Revenues and the interest of the Authority in the Revenues would be subject to a stay, by operation of Section 922(a) of the Bankruptcy Code or (iii) order the substantive consolidation of the assets of either or both the Board and the Authority with those of the City. Based upon its review of the Act, the Lease, the Agreement, the First Resolution, the Second Resolution and such other matters of law and fact as it considered relevant, and recognizing that there is no definitive judicial authority confirming the correctness of its analysis, Bond Counsel has rendered to the Authority its opinion, subject to all the facts, assumptions and qualifications set forth therein, that under the Bankruptcy Code a court, in the circumstances described above, (i) would not hold that the Revenues would be property of the City or that the Board’s right to and the Authority’s interest in the Revenues would be subject to a stay by operation of Section 922(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and (ii) would not order the substantive consolidation of the assets and liabilities of either the Board or the Authority with those of the City. This opinion will be based on an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and will cover certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities. There are no court decisions directly on point.

Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that, subject to all the facts, assumptions and qualifications set forth therein, in a case under the Bankruptcy Code in which the City is a debtor (i) should the City elect to assume the Lease, the Lease would continue pursuant to its terms and (ii) should the City elect to reject the Lease, the Board may elect to retain its rights under the Lease and remain in possession and enjoy the use of the System and the right to the Revenues derived therefrom for the unexpired balance of the term of the Lease.

The Bankruptcy Code provides that in order for a municipality to be a Chapter 9 debtor it must be specifically authorized by State law to be a debtor under Chapter 9 of the Bankruptcy Code. Bond Counsel is of the opinion, subject to all the facts, assumptions and qualifications set forth therein, that under the Bankruptcy Code neither the Authority nor the Board could properly be a debtor in a voluntary or involuntary case under the Bankruptcy Code.

Bond Counsel has not rendered an opinion, however, as to any preliminary or temporary stay, injunction or order which a bankruptcy court might issue pursuant to its powers under *11 U.S.C. §§ 105 or 362* to preserve the status quo pending consideration of the substantive legal issues discussed above. Moreover, the opinions expressed above have inherent limitations because of the pervasive equity powers of bankruptcy courts as they relate to the business and creditor relationships leading up to the bankruptcy as well as generally the overriding goal of reorganization to which other legal rights and policies may be subordinated, the potential relevance to the exercise of judicial discretion of future-arising facts and circumstances, and the nature of the bankruptcy process; and are based on an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions. Such opinions may be adversely affected by actions

taken or events occurring, including a change in law, regulation or ruling (or in the application or official interpretation of any law, regulation or ruling) after the date of this Official Statement. Bond Counsel has not undertaken to determine, or to inform any person, whether such actions are taken or such events occur and has no obligation to update this section in light of such actions or events.

NEW YORK CITY MUNICIPAL WATER
FINANCE AUTHORITY

**LETTER OF
AECOM USA, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS**

February 25, 2016

Mr. Thomas G. Paolicelli
Executive Director
New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority

Subject: New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority Water and Sewer System Revenue Bonds,
Fiscal 2016 Series A

Dear Mr. Paolicelli,

We hereby submit the opinion of AECOM USA, Inc. (“AECOM”) on the condition of the Water and Sewer System serving The City of New York (the “City”). Capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the Official Statement.

Based on the information set forth in this Official Statement, our experience and our analyses during the preparation of the 1983 feasibility study, the methodology described below and subject to the reliance and assumptions made throughout this letter, AECOM concludes that overall the Water and Sewer system (the “System”) serving the City continues to be operated in a professional and prudent manner. Further, AECOM is of the opinion that:

- The condition of the System continues to receive the highest rating of our three rating categories (adequate).
- The expense allocations for Fiscal Year 2016 and the projected expense allocations for Fiscal Year 2017 are adequate for the continued reliable operation of the System.
- The Capital Improvement Program (the “CIP”) for Fiscal Years 2016-2025 is responsive to the long-term operating requirements of the service area.
- Current staffing levels of the System are sufficient for proper operation and maintenance.

AECOM hereby consents to the inclusion of those opinions and conclusions attributed to it in the Official Statement.

Purpose and Scope

This letter has been prepared to document the results of analyses carried out during the period of August 1983 to the present by personnel of AECOM in connection with the issuance by the New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority (the “Authority”) of the Water and Sewer System Revenue Bonds, Fiscal 2016 Series A. Certain studies and analyses were performed in anticipation of the creation of the Authority and were used in developing the information in the Official Statement under the captions: “CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND FINANCING PROGRAM — Ten Year Capital Strategy, Current Capital Plan and the Capital Improvement Program,” “THE SYSTEM — The Water System,” and “THE SYSTEM — The Sewer System.” The following identifies the major investigations undertaken:

- An overview of the System’s service area and major facilities, including a general assessment of the capacity and condition of existing water, wastewater and drainage facilities and a review of recently completed improvements
- An analysis of the CIP for the period 2016-2025 and the funding needed to carry out the CIP and ongoing capital contracts commenced prior to the CIP
- An analysis of the management of the System and its current and anticipated operating programs

Since 1983, AECOM has provided engineering services related to the City's Water and Wastewater Operations Evaluation Study. During this period AECOM has performed an evaluation of the condition of the System, independently reviewed the capital plans for water and wastewater programs, and jointly with the rate consultant reviewed the operating programs of the New York City Department of Environmental Protection ("DEP"). The following topics were addressed in this effort:

- Present Condition of Physical Facilities
- Remaining Useful Life of Facilities
- Reliability of Utility Systems
- Operation and Maintenance Programs
- Current Utility Use
- Maximum Existing Capacity
- Needs for Routine Maintenance, Upgrading and Expansion
- Evaluation of the Impact of Legal Mandates
- Overview of Present Capital Improvement Program
- Safety Practices and Potential for Catastrophe

Methodology

Interviews with staff members of the Authority and the City were conducted, current engineering and financial reports, System operating data and other document were reviewed and major facilities were inspected. Audited financial statements of the City and data supplied by the Authority were also reviewed to identify historical costs and revenues. The evaluation of current needs and future conditions was made by analyzing historical data, assessing the effectiveness of current City maintenance programs, reviewing the plans of key outside agencies, and taking into account current trends and the anticipated impact of the CIP.

The physical condition of the System was rated by AECOM. A uniform rating system, similar to those used by consulting firms providing similar services was established consisting of three rating categories; Adequate, Marginal, and Inadequate as described:

- Adequate: Shows no signs of deterioration beyond normal wear, meets design intent, and requires only routine maintenance and scheduled refurbishment to meet or exceed expected useful life.
- Marginal: Is functional but does not meet design intent and requires non-routine maintenance or capital replacement to restore to adequate condition
- Inadequate: Does not provide functional operation, and requires major reconstruction to restore to adequate condition.

The Consulting Engineer

AECOM has served the water and wastewater industry for over 100 years and the City as a consulting engineer for many decades dealing with water supply, water distribution, sewage collection, and wastewater treatment. AECOM is one of the largest consulting engineering firms and is recognized in the United States and internationally as a leader in services to the water and wastewater industry.

We have no responsibility to update this letter or the information provided in the Official Statement for the captioned sections described above for events and circumstances occurring after the date of this letter.

Very truly yours,



William P. Pfrang, P.E., BCEE
Vice President
AECOM USA, Inc.

Amawalk Consulting Group LLC

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February 25, 2016

Mr. Thomas G. Paolicelli
Executive Director
New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority

Subject: New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority
Water and Sewer System Revenue Bonds,
Fiscal 2016 Series A

Dear Mr. Paolicelli:

The purpose of this letter is to summarize the conclusions of the independent analysis of the financial forecast of the Authority (the “Forecasted Cash Flows”) for Fiscal Years 2016 through 2020 (the “Reporting Period”) prepared by the Amawalk Consulting Group LLC in connection with the issuance by the New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority (the “Authority”) of the Authority’s \$196,585,000 Water and Sewer System Revenue Bonds, Fiscal 2016 Series A (the “Fiscal 2016 A Bonds”). Proceeds from the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds are expected to be used (i) refund certain Outstanding First Resolution Bonds and (ii) pay certain costs of issuance. In conducting the analysis, the Amawalk Consulting Group LLC has prepared the following tables which are included in this Official Statement under the headings “Capital Improvement and Financing Program” and “Financial Operations.”

- Sources and Uses of Capital Funds
- Future Debt Service Requirements
- Projected Revenues
- Projected Operation and Maintenance Expense
- Forecasted Cash Flows

The forecast includes provisions for the financing of improvements to the City of New York (the “City”) Water and Sewer System (the “System”) as reflected in the Capital Improvement Program (the “CIP”) for the Reporting Period. The Forecasted Cash Flows set forth the ability of the System to meet the operating costs, working capital needs and other financial requirements of the System, including the debt service requirements associated with the Outstanding Bonds issued under the Authority’s General Bond Resolution (the “First Resolution”) and obligations issued under the Authority’s Second General Resolution (the “Second Resolution”) and additional Bonds and Second Resolution Bonds whose issuance by the Authority during the five years ending June 30, 2020 is anticipated.

Revenues pledged to secure the Authority’s Bonds are to be derived from the following sources: (i) all Revenues, (ii) all moneys or securities in any of the Funds and Accounts, and (iii) all other monies and securities to be received, held or set aside by the Authority or by any Fiduciary pursuant to the First Resolution. The term “Revenues,” as defined by the First Resolution, includes, but is not limited to, all rents, fees, charges and other income and receipts derived by the New York City Water Board (the “Board”) from users of the System, and certain investment proceeds received by the Board.

Moneys pledged to secure bonds issued under the Second Resolution are to be derived from: (i) all available amounts on deposit in the Subordinated Indebtedness Fund established under the First Resolution and (ii) all moneys or securities in any of the funds and accounts established under the Second Resolution, except the Arbitrage Rebate Fund and the Debt Service Reserve Fund.

The Forecasted Cash Flows summarize the anticipated financial operations of the Authority for the Reporting Period. The Authority's books, records, financial reports, and statistical data have been reviewed to the extent practicable, and other investigations and analyses were conducted as deemed necessary to assemble and analyze the forecast of revenues, revenue requirements, and debt service coverage for the Reporting Period. Various financial tests and analyses have been performed to support the findings and conclusions presented herein. The Authority's fiscal year ends on June 30, and all references in the Official Statement to a fiscal year ("Fiscal Year") relate to the 12 month period ending June 30 of the year shown.

Proposed improvements and additions to the System under the CIP for the Reporting Period were independently evaluated and confirmed by AECOM USA, Inc. ("AECOM"). The forecasted cash flows rely upon the conclusions of AECOM regarding the capital and operating expenditures that are necessary during the Reporting Period to maintain the System in good working order.

Based on the studies performed, the Amawalk Consulting Group LLC offers the following opinions and conclusions:

1. Revenues (including projected revenue increases resulting from anticipated future rate increases to be implemented by the Board), as set forth in the Forecasted Cash Flows, are currently and will be sufficient to meet the following requirements during the Reporting Period:

a. One hundred and fifteen percent (115%) of the principal of and interest on all Bonds issued under the First Resolution, as the same shall become due and payable, for which such Revenues are pledged;

b. One hundred percent (100%) of the principal of and interest on all bonds issued under the Second Resolution and other subordinate obligations payable from Revenues;

c. One hundred percent (100%) of all expenses of operation, maintenance and repair of the System;

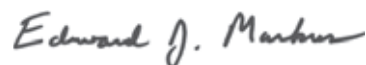
d. One hundred percent (100%) of other Required Deposits as required by the First Resolution. In addition, revenues are adequate to make all payments to the City.

2. In the analysis of the forecast of future operations summarized in this Official Statement, the Amawalk Consulting Group LLC has reviewed certain assumptions with respect to conditions, events and circumstances which may occur in the future. These assumptions are reasonable and attainable, although actual results may differ from those forecast as influenced by the conditions, events and circumstances which actually occur.

3. The water and wastewater rates, fees and charges of the Board, including projected increases, are reasonable and compare favorably to the rates and charges of other major cities.

The opportunity to be of service to the Authority in this important matter is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,



Edward J. Markus
Amawalk Consulting Group LLC

GLOSSARY AND SUMMARY OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS

GLOSSARY

Set forth below are definitions of certain terms contained in the Agreement, the Lease, the Resolution and not otherwise defined in this Official Statement.

Adjusted Aggregate Debt Service: For any Fiscal Year and as of any date of calculation is the sum of the Adjusted Debt Service for all Series of Bonds Outstanding during such Fiscal Year.

Adjusted Debt Service: For any Fiscal Year, as of any date of calculation and with respect to any Series of Bonds, is the Debt Service for such Fiscal Year for such Series except that, if any Refundable Principal Installment of such Series of Bonds is included in Debt Service for such Fiscal Year, Adjusted Debt Service shall mean Debt Service determined as if each such Refundable Principal Installment had been payable over a period extending from the due date of such Refundable Principal Installment through the last date on which such Series of Bonds could have been stated to mature under the Act as in effect on the date of issuance of such Series, in installments which would have required equal annual payments of Principal Installments and interest over such period. Interest deemed payable in any Fiscal Year after the actual due date of any Refundable Principal Installment of any Series of Bonds shall be calculated at the actual interest cost payable on the Bonds of such Series (using the actuarial method of calculation).

Aggregate Debt Service: For any Fiscal Year, as of any date of calculation, the sum of the Debt Service for all Bonds Outstanding during such Fiscal Year.

Authority Expenses: All reasonable or necessary current expenses of the Authority, including all salaries, administrative, general, commercial, engineering, advertising, public notice, auditing and legal expenses, insurance and surety bond premiums, fees paid to banks, insurance companies or other financial institutions for the issuance of Credit Facilities, consultants' fees and charges, payment to pension, retirement, health and hospitalization funds, costs of public hearings, ordinary and current rentals of equipment and other property, lease payments for real property or interests therein, expenses, liabilities and compensation of any Fiduciary and all other expenses necessary, incidental or convenient for the efficient operation of the Authority. Bond Counsel has determined that payments made under an Interest Rate Exchange Agreement are deemed Authority Expenses if the Interest Rate Exchange Agreement relates to First Resolution Bonds.

Authorized Newspaper: The Bond Buyer or any other newspaper of general circulation printed in the English language and customarily published at least once a day for at least five days (other than legal holidays) in each calendar week in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, designated by the Authority.

Authorized Representative: the case of both the Authority and the Board, their respective Chairman or Executive Director, or such other person or persons so designated by resolution of the Authority or the Board, as the case may be, and in the case of the City, the Mayor, unless a different City official is designated to perform the act or sign the document in question.

Bond or Bonds: For purposes of the Agreement and the Resolution (and as used in this Official Statement unless the context otherwise requires), the bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued by the Authority under and pursuant to the Act and the Resolution, including Parity Bond Anticipation Notes and Parity Reimbursement Obligations; but shall not mean Subordinated Indebtedness or other Bond Anticipation Notes or Reimbursement Obligations; and for purposes of the Lease, means any bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness for borrowed money issued by the Authority.

Bond Counsel's Opinion: An opinion signed by an attorney or firm of attorneys of nationally recognized standing in the field of law relating to revenue bonds of municipalities and public agencies, selected by the Authority and satisfactory to the Trustee.

Bond Payment Date: June 15 and December 15 of each year; provided, however, that if any such day is not a Business Day, then the Bond Payment Date shall be the next succeeding Business Day.

Business Day: Any day which is not a Saturday, Sunday or a day on which the New York Stock Exchange, banking institutions chartered by the State or the United States of America or the Note Trustee are legally authorized to close in the City.

Cash Flow Requirement: For each Fiscal Year and as of any date of certification, the amount, certified by the Authority to the Trustee and the Board equal to the difference between (A) the sum of (i) the estimated Aggregate Debt Service for such Fiscal Year, (ii) the Projected Debt Service for such Fiscal Year, (iii) the estimated Authority Expenses for such Fiscal Year, and (iv) the other Required Deposits estimated for such Fiscal Year and (B) (i) if the certification is made prior to the commencement of the Fiscal Year, the amount anticipated by the Authority as of such date of certification to be held by the Trustee, as of the first day of such Fiscal Year, in the Revenue Fund and (ii) if the certification is made after the commencement of such Fiscal Year, the amount which had been anticipated pursuant to (B) (i) above.

Consulting Engineer: AECOM USA, Inc. or such other independent engineer or engineering firm of recognized standing selected by the Authority and satisfactory to the Board.

Corporation: The New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation and any successor entity which may succeed to its rights and duties respecting the State Revolving Fund.

Cost or Costs of a Water Project: The cost of construction, as such term is defined in the Act, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the erection, alteration, improvement, increase, enlargement or rehabilitation of the System or a Water Project, the inspection and supervision thereof, the engineering, architectural, legal, fiscal, economic and environmental investigations and studies, designs, surveys, plans, specifications, procedures and other actions incidental thereto; the cost of the acquisition of all Property; the cost of demolishing, removing or relocating any buildings or structures on lands so acquired (including the cost of acquiring any lands to which such buildings or structures may be moved or relocated); the cost of all systems, facilities, machinery, appurtenances, equipment, financing charges and interest prior to, during and after construction (if not paid or provided for from revenues or other sources); the cost of engineering and architectural surveys, plans and specifications; the cost of consultants' and legal services; the cost of lease guarantee or bond insurance; other expenses necessary, reasonably related or incidental to the construction of such Water Project and the financing of the construction thereof, including the cost of Credit Facilities, the amounts authorized in the Resolution to be paid into any reserve or other special fund from the proceeds of Bonds and the financing or the placing of any Water Project in operation, including reimbursement to any governmental entity or any other person for expenditures that would be Costs of such Water Project and all claims arising from any of the foregoing.

Counterparty: An entity whose senior long term debt obligations, or whose obligations under an Interest Rate Exchange Agreement are guaranteed by a financial institution whose senior long term debt obligations, have a rating (at the time the subject Interest Rate Exchange Agreement is entered into) of AA or better by Moody's Investors Service and AA or better by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services.

Credit Facility: A letter of credit, revolving credit agreement, standby purchase agreement, surety bond, insurance policy or similar obligation, arrangement or instrument issued by a bank, insurance company or other financial institution which provides for payment of all or a portion of the Principal Installments or interest due on any Series of Bonds or provides funds for the purchase of such Bonds or portions thereof.

Debt Service: For any Fiscal Year or part thereof, as of any date of calculation and with respect to any Series, means an amount equal to the sum of (a) interest payable during such Fiscal Year or part thereof on Bonds of such Series, except to the extent that such interest is to be paid from amounts representing Capitalized Interest and (b) the Principal Installments of the Bonds of such Series payable during such Fiscal Year or part thereof. Such interest and Principal Installments for such Series shall be calculated on the assumption that (x) no Bonds of such Series Outstanding at the date of calculation will cease to be Outstanding except by reason of the payment thereof upon stated maturity or upon

mandatory redemption by application of Sinking Fund Installments and (y) Variable Rate Bonds will bear interest at the greater of (A) the rate or rates which were assumed by the Authority in the Authority Budget for such Fiscal Year to be borne by Variable Rate Bonds during such Fiscal Year or (B) the actual rate or rates borne during such Fiscal Year on Variable Rate Bonds Outstanding during the 12 calendar months preceding the date of calculation.

Debt Service Reserve Requirement: As of any date of calculation, and for any Fiscal Year, shall mean the amount equal to the maximum Adjusted Aggregate Debt Service in the current or any future Fiscal Year on all Bonds Outstanding; provided, however, that, if (i) the payment of the Principal Installments of or interest on any Series of Bonds or portion thereof is secured by a Special Credit Facility, (ii) the payment of the Tender Option Price of any Option Bond of a Series is secured by a Special Credit Facility or (iii) the Authority has determined in a Supplemental Resolution authorizing the issuance of a Series of Bonds that such Series of Bonds will not be secured by the Common Account in the Debt Service Reserve Fund, the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Series may specify the Debt Service Reserve Requirement, if any, for the Bonds of such Series.

DEC: The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and any successor entity which may succeed to its rights and duties respecting the State Revolving Fund.

Defeasance Obligations: (A) any non-callable bonds or other obligations which as to principal and interest constitute direct obligations of, or are guaranteed by the United States of America, including obligations of any agency thereof or corporation which has been or may hereafter be created pursuant to an Act of Congress as an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America to the extent unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America or (B) any other non-callable receipt, certificate or other evidence of an ownership interest in obligations or in specified portions thereof (which may consist of specified portions of the interest thereon) of the character described in subclause (A); provided, however, that, when used in connection with any Bond authorized to be issued by a Supplemental Resolution adopted on or after June 1, 2001, such term also means: (C) a non-callable obligation of the United States of America which has been stripped by the United States Department of Treasury itself or by any Federal Reserve Bank (not including "CATS," "TIGRS" and "TRS" unless the Authority obtains Rating Confirmation with respect to the Bonds to be defeased); (D) the interest component of REFCORP bonds for which separate payment of principal and interest is made by request of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in book-entry form; (E) an obligation of any state or territory of the United States of America, any political subdivision of any state or territory of the United States of America, or any agency, authority, public benefit corporation or instrumentality of such state, territory or political subdivision (i) the interest on which is excludable from gross income under Section 103 of the Code, (ii) that, at the time an investment therein is made or such obligation is deposited in any fund or account established pursuant to the Resolution, is rated in the highest rating category of the Rating Agencies, (iii) that is not subject to redemption prior to maturity other than at the option of the holder thereof or either (1) has irrevocably been called for redemption or (2) as to which irrevocable instructions have been given to call such obligation on a stated future date and (iv) the timely payment of the principal or redemption price thereof and interest thereon is fully secured by a fund consisting only of cash or obligations described in clauses (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) or (F), which fund may be applied only to the payment of principal, interest and redemption premium, if any, on the obligation secured thereby; and (F) a non-callable note, bond, debenture, mortgage or other evidence of indebtedness that, at the time acquired, is (i) issued or guaranteed by the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Student Loan Marketing Association, the Federal Farm Credit System or any other instrumentality of the United States of America and (ii) rated in the highest rating category of the Rating Agencies; provided, further, that the term "Defeasance Obligations" shall not mean any interest in a unit investment trust or a mutual fund.

THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION HAS BECOME EFFECTIVE WITH RESPECT TO FIRST RESOLUTION BONDS ISSUED OR REOFFERED AFTER OCTOBER 21, 2015, BUT ONLY TO THE EXTENT MONEYS ARE SEPARATELY SEGREGATED OR ALLOCATED TO THE FIRST RESOLUTION BONDS ISSUED OR REOFFERED AFTER OCTOBER 21, 2015. THE

FOLLOWING DEFINITION WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE WITH RESPECT TO ALL OTHER FIRST RESOLUTION BONDS AT SUCH TIME AS THE APPROVAL OF TWO-THIRDS IN PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF THE HOLDERS OF ALL OUTSTANDING FIRST RESOLUTION BONDS HAS BEEN OBTAINED, AT WHICH TIME THE DEFINITION OF DEFEASANCE OBLIGATIONS WILL BE AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS FOR ALL OUTSTANDING FIRST RESOLUTION BONDS.

Defeasance Obligations shall mean

(A) any non-callable bonds or other obligations which as to principal and interest constitute direct obligations of, or are guaranteed by the United States of America, including obligations of any agency thereof or corporation which has been or may hereafter be created pursuant to an Act of Congress as an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America to the extent unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America; or

(B) any other non-callable receipt, certificate or other evidence of an ownership interest in obligations or in specified portions thereof (which may consist of specified portions of the interest thereon) of the character described in subclause (A) of this clause;

(C) a non-callable obligation of the United States of America which has been stripped by the United States Department of the Treasury itself or by any Federal Reserve Bank (not including "CATS," "TIGRS" and "TRS" unless the Authority obtains Rating Confirmation with respect to the Outstanding Bonds to be defeased);

(D) the interest component of REFCORP bonds for which separation of principal and interest is made by request of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in book-entry form;

(E) an obligation of any state or territory of the United States of America, any political subdivision of any state or territory of the United States of America, or any agency, authority, public benefit corporation or instrumentality of such state, territory or political subdivision (i) the interest on which is excludable from gross income under Section 103 of the Code, (ii) that, at the time an investment therein is made or such obligation is deposited in any fund or account established pursuant to Section 1201 of the Second General Resolution, is rated in the highest rating category by at least two Rating Agencies, one of which then maintains a rating on the Outstanding Bonds, (iii) that is not subject to redemption prior to maturity other than at the option of the holder thereof or either (1) has irrevocably been called for redemption or (2) as to which irrevocable instructions have been given to call such obligation on a stated future date and (iv) the timely payment of the principal or redemption price thereof and interest thereon is fully secured by a fund consisting only of cash or obligations described in clauses (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F), which fund may be applied only to the payment of the principal of and interest and redemption premium, if any, on the obligation secured thereby; and

(F) a non-callable note, bond, debenture, mortgage or other evidence of indebtedness that, at the time acquired, is (i) issued or guaranteed by the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac), Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB), Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC-Freddie Mac), Federal National Mortgage Corporation (FNMA-Fannie Mae), Financing Corporation (FICO), Resolution Funding Corporation (REFCORP) and the Tennessee Valley Authority, or any other instrumentality or government sponsored enterprise of the United States of America and (ii) rated in the highest rating category by at least two Rating Agencies, one of which maintains a rating on the Outstanding Bonds, unless such obligations have a maturity of 360 days or less in which case such obligations are rated in the highest short-term rating category, without regard to qualification of such rating symbols such as "+" or "-", by at least two Rating Agencies, at least one of which then maintains a rating on the Outstanding Bonds; provided, further, that the term "Defeasance Obligations" shall not mean any interest in a unit investment trust or a mutual fund.

Financial Guaranties: One or more of the following: (i) irrevocable, unconditional and unexpired letters of credit issued by banking institutions the senior long-term debt obligations of which (or the

holding company of any such banking institution) have (at the time of issue of such letter of credit) a rating of Aa2 or better by Moody's Investors Service and AA or better by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services; or (ii) an irrevocable and unconditional policy or policies of insurance in full force and effect issued by municipal bond insurers the obligations insured by which are eligible for a rating of Aa or better by Moody's Investors Service and AA or better by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services; in each case providing for the payment of sums for the payment of Principal Installments of an interest on Bonds in the manner provided in the Resolution; and providing further that any Financial Guaranty of the type described in (i) above must be drawn upon, on a date which is at least thirty (30) days prior to the expiration date of such Financial Guaranty, in an amount equal to the deficiency which would exist if the Financial Guaranty expired, unless a substitute Financial Guaranty is acquired prior to such expiration date as provided in a related Supplemental Resolution.

Fiscal Year: The twelve-month period commencing on July 1 of each year; provided, however, that the Authority, the Board and the City may agree on a different twelve-month period as the Fiscal Year and in such event the dates set forth in the Agreement, the Lease and the Resolution shall be adjusted accordingly.

Government Obligation: A direct obligation of the United States of America, an obligation the principal of, and interest on which are guaranteed as to full and timely payment by the United States of America, an obligation (other than an obligation subject to variation in principal repayment) to which the full faith and credit of the United States of America are pledged, an obligation of a federal agency guaranteed as to full and timely payment by the United States of America and approved by the Authority, and a certificate or other instrument which evidences the ownership of, or the right to receive all or a portion of the payment of, the principal of or interest on, direct obligations of the United States of America.

Interest Rate Exchange Agreement: Any financial arrangement (i) that is entered into by the Authority with an entity that is a Counterparty at the time the arrangement is entered into; (ii) which provides that the Authority shall pay to such entity an amount based on the principal amount of a Series of Bonds, and that such entity shall pay to the Authority an amount based on the principal amount of such Series of Bonds, in each case computed in accordance with a formula set forth in such agreement, or that one shall pay to the other any net amount due under such arrangement; (iii) which has been designated in writing to the Trustee by an Authorized Representative of the Authority as an Interest Rate Exchange Agreement with respect to a Series of Bonds and (iv) which, in the opinion of Bond Counsel, will not adversely affect the exclusion of interest on Bonds from gross income for the purposes of federal income taxation.

Investment Securities shall mean and include any of the following securities, if and to the extent the same are at the time legal investments by the Authority of the funds to be invested therein and conform to the policies set forth in any investment guidelines adopted by the Authority and in effect at the time of the making of such investment:

(i) direct obligations of, or obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the State or direct obligations of any agency or public authority thereof, provided such obligations are rated, at the time of purchase, in one of the two highest rating categories by each Rating Agency then maintaining a rating on Outstanding Bonds;

(ii) (A) any bonds or other obligations which as to principal and interest constitute direct obligations of, or are guaranteed by the United States of America, including obligations of any agency thereof or corporation which has been or may hereafter be created pursuant to an Act of Congress as an agency or instrumentality of the United States of America to the extent unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America or (B) any other receipt, certificate or other evidence of an ownership interest in obligations or in specified portions thereof (which may consist of specified portions of the interest thereon) of the character described in subclause (A) of this clause (ii);

(iii) obligations of any agency, subdivision, department, division or instrumentality of the United States of America; or obligations fully guaranteed as to interest and principal by any agency, subdivision, department, division or instrumentality of the United States of America;

(iv) banker's acceptances or certificates of deposit issued by a commercial bank (A) whose long-term debt obligations are rated by each Rating Agency then maintaining a rating on the Outstanding Bonds at least equal to the rating on Outstanding Bonds that are not insured or otherwise secured by a Credit Facility or a Special Credit Facility, (B) that has its principal place of business within the State and (C) that has capital and surplus of more than \$100,000,000;

(v) corporate securities, including commercial paper and fixed income obligations, which are, at the time of purchase, rated by each Rating Agency then maintaining a rating on Outstanding Bonds in its highest rating category for comparable types of obligations;

(vi) repurchase agreements collateralized by securities described in clauses (ii) or (iii) above with any registered broker/dealer or with any domestic commercial bank whose long-term debt obligations are rated "investment grade" by each Rating Agency then maintaining a rating on Outstanding Bonds, provided that (1) a specific written repurchase agreement governs the transaction, (2) the securities are held, free and clear of any lien, by the Trustee or an independent third party acting solely as agent for the Trustee, and such third party is (a) a Federal Reserve Bank, or (b) a bank which is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and which has combined capital, surplus and undivided profits of not less than \$25 million, and the Trustee shall have received written confirmation from such third party that it holds such securities, free and clear of any lien, as agent for the Trustee, (3) the repurchase agreement has a term of thirty days or less, or the Trustee will value the collateral securities no less frequently than monthly and will liquidate the collateral securities if any deficiency in the required collateral percentage is not restored within five business days of such valuation, (4) the fair market value of the collateral securities in relation to the amount of the repurchase obligation, including principal and interest, is equal to at least 102% and (5) the repurchase agreement meets the guidelines then applicable to such investments of each Rating Agency then maintaining a rating on Outstanding Bonds;

(vii) investment agreements or guaranteed investment contracts with any financial institution whose senior long term debt obligations, or whose obligations under such an investment agreement or guaranteed investment contract, are guaranteed by a financial institution whose senior long term debt obligations, have a rating (at the time such agreement or contract is entered into) in one of the two highest rating categories for comparable types of obligations by each Rating Agency then maintaining a rating on the Bonds;

(viii) money market funds rated in the highest rating category for comparable types of obligations by each Rating Agency then maintaining a rating on the Bonds; and

(ix) municipal obligations, the payment of principal and redemption price, if any, and interest on which is irrevocably secured by obligations of the type referred to in clauses (i), (ii) or (iii) above and which obligations have been deposited in an escrow arrangement which is irrevocably pledged to the payment of such municipal obligations and which municipal obligations are rated in the highest rating category for comparable types of obligations by each Rating Agency then maintaining a rating on the Bonds.

THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION HAS BECOME EFFECTIVE WITH RESPECT TO FIRST RESOLUTION BONDS ISSUED OR REOFFERED AFTER OCTOBER 21, 2015, BUT ONLY TO THE EXTENT MONEYS ARE SEPARATELY SEGREGATED OR ALLOCATED TO THE FIRST RESOLUTION BONDS ISSUED OR REOFFERED AFTER OCTOBER 21, 2015. THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE WITH RESPECT TO ALL OTHER FIRST RESOLUTION BONDS AT SUCH TIME AS THE APPROVAL OF TWO-THIRDS IN PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF THE HOLDERS OF ALL OUTSTANDING FIRST RESOLUTION BONDS HAS BEEN OBTAINED, AT WHICH TIME THE DEFINITION OF INVESTMENT SECURITIES WILL BE AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS FOR ALL OUTSTANDING FIRST RESOLUTION BONDS.

Investment Securities shall mean and include any of the following securities, if and to the extent the same are at the time legal investments by the Authority of the funds to be invested therein and conform to the policies set forth in any investment guidelines adopted by the Authority and in effect at the time of the making of such investment:

(i) obligations of any state, agency, political subdivision or public authority within the United States, provided such obligations are rated, at the time of purchase, in one of the two highest rating categories by at least two Rating Agencies, one of which maintains a rating on the Outstanding Bonds;

(ii) (A) any bonds or other obligations which as to principal and interest constitute direct obligations of, or are guaranteed by, the United States of America, including obligations of any agency, subdivision, department, division or instrumentality thereof or corporation which has been or may hereafter be created pursuant to an Act of Congress as an agency, subdivision, department, division or instrumentality of the United States of America to the extent unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America or (B) any other receipt, certificate or other evidence of an ownership interest in obligations or in specified portions thereof (which may consist of specified portions of the interest thereon) of the character described in subclause (A) of this clause (ii); securities under this clause include but are not limited to those issued by the US Treasury (bills, notes, bonds, STRIPS, TIPS), Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation (FCSFAC), General Service Administration (GSA), Maritime Administration, Small Business Administration and the Federal Financing Bank;

(iii) obligations of any agency, subdivision, department, division, instrumentality or government sponsored enterprise of the United States of America; or obligations fully guaranteed as to interest and principal by any agency, subdivision, department, division, instrumentality or government sponsored enterprise of the United States of America; provided, however, that at the time of purchase such obligations are rated in one of the two highest rating categories by at least two Rating Agencies, at least one of which then maintains a rating on the Outstanding Bonds, unless such obligations have a maturity of 360 days or less in which case such obligations are rated in the highest short-term rating category, without regard to qualification of such rating symbols such as “+” or “-” or by numerical notation, by at least two Rating Agencies, at least one of which then maintains a rating on the Outstanding 2016 Series A Bonds; securities under this clause include but are not limited to those issued by the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac), Federal Farm Credit bank (FFCB), Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC-Freddie Mac), Federal National Mortgage Corporation (FNMA – Fannie Mae), Financing Corporation (FICO), Resolution Funding Corporation (REFCORP) and the Tennessee Valley Authority;

(iv) banker’s acceptances or certificates of deposit issued by a commercial bank (A) whose long-term debt obligations are rated in one of the two highest long-term rating categories by at least two Rating Agencies, one of which then maintains a rating on the Outstanding Bonds (B) that has its principal place of business within the United States and (C) that has capital and surplus of more than \$100,000,000;

(v) corporate securities, including commercial paper and fixed income obligations, which are, at the time of purchase, rated by at least two Rating Agencies, one of which then maintains a rating on the Outstanding Bonds, in its highest rating category;

(vi) repurchase agreements collateralized by securities described in clauses (i), (ii) or (iii) above with any registered broker/dealer or with any domestic commercial bank whose long-term debt obligations are rated “investment grade” by at least two Rating Agencies, one of which then maintains a rating on the Outstanding Bonds, provided that (1) a specific written repurchase agreement governs the transaction, (2) the securities are held, free and clear of any lien, by the Trustee or an independent third party acting solely as agent for the Trustee, and such third party is (a) a Federal Reserve Bank, or (b) a bank which is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and which has combined capital, surplus and undivided profits of not less than \$200,000,000, and the Trustee shall have received written confirmation from such third party that it

holds such securities, free and clear of any lien, as agent for the Trustee, (3) the repurchase agreement has a term of thirty days or less, or the Trustee will value the collateral securities no less frequently than weekly and will liquidate the collateral securities if any deficiency in the required collateral percentage is not restored within five business days of such valuation and (4) the fair market value of the collateral securities in relation to the amount of the repurchase obligation, including principal and interest, is equal to at least 102%;

(vii) investment agreements or guaranteed investment contracts with any financial institution whose senior long-term debt obligations, or whose obligations under such an investment agreement or guaranteed investment contract are guaranteed by a financial institution whose senior long-term debt obligations, have a rating (at the time such agreement or contract is entered into) in one of the two highest rating categories for comparable types of obligations by at least two Rating Agencies, one of which then maintains a rating on the Outstanding Bonds;

(viii) money market funds rated in the highest rating category for comparable types of obligations by at least two Rating Agencies, one of which then maintains a rating on the Outstanding Bonds; and

(ix) municipal obligations, the payment of principal and redemption price, if any, and interest on which is irrevocably secured by obligations of the type referred to in clauses (ii) or (iii) above and which obligations have been deposited in an escrow arrangement which is irrevocably pledged to the payment of such municipal obligations and which municipal obligations are rated in the highest rating category for comparable types of obligations by at least two Rating Agencies, one of which then maintains a rating on the Outstanding Bonds.

Leased Property: The real and personal property and other rights therein leased by the City to the Board pursuant to Article II of the Lease.

Local Water Fund: The special trust fund by that name established by the Act in the custody of the Board into which all Revenues are required to be deposited promptly upon receipt thereof by the Board.

Minimum Monthly Balance: For each Series of Bonds Outstanding, the monthly amount calculated in accordance with Section 4.3(a) of the Agreement. See “Summary of Certain Documents – Summary of the Agreement – Minimum Monthly Balance” in this Appendix C.

O&M Reserve Fund Requirement: For each Fiscal Year, the amount equal to one-sixth (1/6) of the Operating Expenses as set forth in the Annual Budget.

Operating Expenses: All reasonable or necessary current expenses of maintaining, repairing, operating and managing the System net of governmental operating aid, including: all salaries; administrative, general, commercial, architectural, engineering, advertising, public notice, auditing, billing, collection, enforcement and legal expenses; insurance and surety bond premiums; consultants’ fees; payments to pension, retirement, health and hospitalization funds; taxes; payments in lieu of taxes; costs of public hearings; ordinary and current rentals of equipment or other property; hydrant rentals; lease payments for real property or interests therein (excluding certain amounts paid by the Board to the City pursuant to the Lease); depository expenses; reasonable reserves for maintenance and repair and all other expenses necessary, incidental or convenient for the efficient operation of the System; but only to the extent properly attributable to the Board or the System and payable by the Board to the City pursuant to the Lease and, except for certain administrative expenses of the Board, payable by the Board to the City pursuant to the Lease.

Option Bonds: Bonds which by their terms may be tendered by and at the option of the owner thereof for payment by the Authority prior to the stated maturity thereof, or the maturates of which may be extended by and at the option of the owner thereof.

Outstanding: As of any date, all Bonds therefore or thereupon being authenticated and delivered under the Resolution except:

- (a) any Bonds canceled by the Trustee at or prior to such date;

(b) any Bond (or portion thereof) for the payment or redemption of which there shall be set aside and held in trust under the Resolution either:

(i) moneys in an amount sufficient to pay when due the Principal Installments or Redemption Price thereof, together with all accrued interest,

(ii) Defeasance Obligations in such principal amounts, of such maturities, bearing such interest and otherwise having such terms and qualifications, as are necessary to provide moneys (whether as principal or interest) in an amount sufficient to pay when due the Principal Installments or Redemption Price thereof, together with all accrued interest, or

(iii) any combination of (i) and (ii) above,

and, if such Bond or portion thereof is to be redeemed, for which notice of redemption has been given as provided in Article VI of the Resolution or provision satisfactory to the Trustee has been made for the giving of such notice;

(c) any Bond in lieu of or in substitution for which other Bonds have been authenticated and delivered; and

(d) any Bond deemed to have been paid as provided in Section 1201(b) of the Resolution.

Parity Bond Anticipation Notes: Bond Anticipation Notes the interest on which is payable from and secured by a pledge of, and a lien on, a parity with all other Bonds.

Permitted Encumbrances: When used with reference to the System, (i) any and all liens, encumbrances, security interests or other defects in or clouds on title existing on the Effective Date, (ii) the Lease, (iii) easements, rights of way and exceptions which do not materially impair the operation or maintenance of the Leased Property or the Revenues therefrom, (iv) mechanics', materialmen's, warehousemen's and other similar liens, as permitted by law and liens for taxes at the time not delinquent or being contested and (v) agreements for the sale and leaseback of elements of the System.

Principal Installment : As of any date of calculation and with respect to any Series, so long as any Bonds thereof are Outstanding, (i) the principal amount of Bonds (including (x) any amount designated in, or determined pursuant to, the applicable Supplemental Resolution, as the "principal amount" with respect to any Bonds which do not pay full current interest for all or any part of their term) (y) the Tender Option Price of any Option Bonds which may be tendered for purchase or payment prior to the stated maturity thereof in accordance with the terms of the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Option Bonds, unless such amount is secured by a Credit Facility which is not in default and (z) the principal amount of any Parity Reimbursement Obligations of such Series due (or so tendered for payment) on a certain future date for which no Sinking Fund Installments have been established, or (ii) the unsatisfied balance of any Sinking Fund Installments due on a certain future date for Bonds of such Series, or (iii) if such future dates coincide as to different Bonds of such Series, the sum of such principal amount of Bonds and of such unsatisfied balance of Sinking Fund Installments due on such future date. "Principal Installment" does not include the principal of Parity Bond Anticipation Notes.

Project Financing Agreement: Any Project Financing Agreement to be entered into among the Authority, the City, DEC and the Corporation pursuant to the State Revolving Fund Act.

Projected Debt Service: For any Fiscal Year or part thereof means, as of any date of calculation and with respect to any Projected Series of Bonds, an amount, certified by the Authority to the Trustee and the Board, as provided in the Agreement, equal to the Debt Service estimated by the Authority to be payable during such Fiscal Year on such Projected Series.

Projected Series of Bonds: Any Series of Bonds described in an Authority Budget as anticipated to be issued in the Fiscal Year to which such Authority Budget relates.

Rate Consultant: The independent accountant or firm of independent accountants, or a management consultant or firm of management consultants, or independent engineer or firm of

independent engineers, having, in any case, a recognized standing in the field of water and sewer system consulting selected by the Authority and satisfactory to the Board. The Rate Consultant may be the same firm as the Consulting Engineer.

Rating Agencies: Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and their respective successors and assigns.

THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION HAS BECOME EFFECTIVE WITH RESPECT TO FIRST RESOLUTION BONDS ISSUED OR REOFFERED AFTER OCTOBER 21, 2015, BUT ONLY TO THE EXTENT MONEYS ARE SEPARATELY SEGREGATED OR ALLOCATED TO THE FIRST RESOLUTION BONDS ISSUED OR REOFFERED AFTER OCTOBER 21, 2015. THE FOLLOWING DEFINITION WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE WITH RESPECT TO ALL OTHER FIRST RESOLUTION BONDS AT SUCH TIME AS THE APPROVAL OF TWO-THIRDS IN PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF THE HOLDERS OF ALL OUTSTANDING FIRST RESOLUTION BONDS HAS BEEN OBTAINED, AT WHICH TIME THE DEFINITION OF RATING AGENCIES WILL BE AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS FOR ALL OUTSTANDING FIRST RESOLUTION BONDS.

Rating Agencies shall mean a nationally recognized statistical rating organization ("NRSRO") registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Rating Confirmation: A written confirmation of each Rating Agency to the effect that the rating assigned to each of the Bonds rated by such Rating Agency will remain unchanged and will not be withdrawn, suspended or reduced as a consequence of some act or occurrence.

Redemption Price: When used with respect to a Bond or portion thereof, the principal amount thereof plus the applicable premium, if any, payable upon either optional or mandatory redemption thereof pursuant to the Resolution.

Refundable Principal Installment: Any Principal Installment for any Series of Bonds which the Authority intends to pay with moneys which are not Revenues, provided that such intent shall have been expressed in the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Series of Bonds and provided further that such Principal Installment shall be a Refundable Principal Installment only through the date of the Authority Budget adopted during the Fiscal Year immediately preceding the Fiscal Year in which such Principal Installment comes due unless the Authority has delivered to the Trustee a certificate of an Authorized Representative that it has made provision for the payment of such Principal Installment from a source other than Revenues.

Refunding Bond: Any Bond authenticated and delivered on original issuance pursuant to Section 206 or Section 207 of the Resolution for the purpose of refunding any Outstanding Bonds or thereafter authenticated and delivered in lieu of or substitution for such Bond pursuant to the Resolution.

Reimbursement Obligation: The obligation of the Authority described in the Resolution to directly reimburse the issuer of a Credit Facility for amounts paid by such issuer thereunder, whether or not such obligation to so reimburse is evidenced by a promissory note or other similar instrument.

Required Deposits: For any Fiscal Year, amounts, if any, payable into the Authority Expense Fund, the Debt Service Reserve Fund and the Subordinated Indebtedness Fund but only to the extent such payments are required to be made from Revenues pursuant to the Resolution.

Revenues shall mean (a) all the rents, fees, charges, payments and other income and receipts derived by the Board from users of the System, together with all operating aid therefor from any governmental entity, federal, State or local, to the Board, (b) investment proceeds and proceeds of insurance received by the Board (other than the proceeds of insurance with respect to the damage or destruction of all or any portion of the System), (c) Subsidy Payments derived by the Authority, (d) amounts derived by the Authority from a Counterparty pursuant to an Interest Rate Exchange Agreement, and (e) investment proceeds derived from amounts on deposit in the Funds and Accounts

established hereunder that are deposited or retained in the Revenue Fund or the Local Water Fund, and but shall not include (w) amounts required to be refunded because of billing or payment errors, (x) any amount attributable to any of the foregoing sources described in clause (a) which (i) is expressly excluded by the Agreement or the Lease, or (ii) is derived from a use of the System not directly related to the supply, treatment and distribution of water to the consumers thereof or the collection, disposal or treatment of sewage, (y) any amount from any governmental entity, federal, State or local, in aid of or for or with respect to the Costs of Water Projects, other than Subsidy Payments, or (z)(i) fines (excluding interest on late payments which shall constitute Revenues), (ii) amounts from the use of water to generate electricity, (iii) amounts from the State as a result of mandatory water discharges from reservoirs or (iv) amounts from the granting of easements, licenses, rights-of-way or other interests in the real property constituting a part of the System.

Special Credit Facility: With respect to any Series of Bonds or portion thereof, a Credit Facility (a) which provides funds for (i) the direct payment of the Principal Installments of and interest on such Bonds when due or (ii) the payment of the Principal Installments of and interest on such Bonds in the event amounts otherwise pledged to the payment thereof are not available when due or (iii) the payment of the Tender Option Price of any Option Bond which may be tendered to the Authority for purchase or payment in accordance with the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Option Bond (in any case, regardless of whether such Credit Facility provides funds for any other purpose) and (b) which (i) requires the Authority to directly reimburse the issuer of such Credit Facility for amounts paid thereunder and (ii) provides that such obligation is a Parity Reimbursement Obligation.

State: The State of New York.

State Revolving Fund: The New York State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund established pursuant to the State Revolving Fund Act.

State Revolving Fund Act: Chapter 565 of the laws of New York of 1989, as amended.

Subordinated Indebtedness: Any bond, note or other evidence issued by the Authority in furtherance of its corporate purposes under the Act and payable from the subordinated Indebtedness Fund.

Subsidy Payments shall mean amounts payable to the Authority from any governmental entity, federal, State or local, in connection with Bonds of the Authority.

Supplemental Resolution: A resolution of the Authority authorizing the issuance of a Series of Bonds or otherwise amending or supplementing the Resolution.

System: The Water System and the Sewerage System, collectively, as such terms are defined in the Act.

Tender Option Price: With respect to any Option Bond tendered for purchase or payment, an amount equal to the principal amount thereof plus interest accrued and unpaid thereon from the immediately preceding Bond Payment Date to the date of such tender.

Trustee: The trustee appointed by the Authority pursuant to the Resolution, and any successors thereto.

Variable Rate Bond: As of any date of determination, any Bond on which the interest rate borne thereby may vary during any part of its remaining term.

Water Project: Any sewerage facility, water facility or water and sewerage facility, as the case may be, including the planning, development, financing or construction thereof.

Summary of Certain Documents

The following are brief summaries of certain provisions of the Agreement, the Lease, the Authority General Resolution. These summaries do not purport to be complete and are subject in all respects to the provisions of, and are qualified in their entirety by, reference to the respective documents to which they relate.

Summary of the Agreement

Financing of Water Projects. The Authority agrees to use its best efforts to finance all or a part of the Cost of all Water Projects described in Appendix A to the Agreement. In consideration for the Authority's issuance of the Bonds, the Board gives, grants, conveys and transfers to the Authority all of its right, title and interest in the Revenues, including without limitation, all of its rights to collect and receive said Revenues subject only to provisions of the Act, the Agreement and the Resolution permitting the application of said Revenues to the purposes therein set forth. The Board itself incurs no indebtedness under the terms of the Agreement, Lease, Resolution or any other document executed in connection therewith. *(Sections 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4)*

Transfer of Funds. The Authority shall deposit the proceeds of each Series of Bonds with the Trustee in accordance with the provisions of the Resolution and the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Series; provided, however, that the portion of the proceeds designated to pay the Costs of any Water Project shall be held only in the Construction Fund established pursuant to the Resolution.

The Authority shall authorize payment of such Costs in the manner set forth in the Resolution once evidence thereof is provided in a Certificate signed by an Authorized Representative of the Board or City, as the case may be. Neither the Authority nor the Trustee shall be required to provide funds to pay the Costs of Water Projects from any source other than the Construction Fund, and neither the Authority nor the Trustee shall pay to the City from such Fund any amount in excess of that set aside for the purposes thereof, or for the Projects listed in Appendix A to the Agreement. *(Sections 3.1 and 3.2)*

Local Water Fund. The Board shall deposit all Revenues, as promptly as practicable after receipt, into the Local Water Fund. There shall also be deposited in the Local Water Fund all amounts received by the Board from the Trustee pursuant to the Resolution. *(Section 4.1)*

Establishment of Certain Funds and Application of Revenues in Local Water Fund. The Board shall establish two special funds (in addition to the Local Water Fund) to be held by the Board at a Depository: the Board Expense Fund and the Operation and Maintenance Reserve Fund, with the General Account therein. The Board shall hold such funds as trust funds and the amounts on deposit shall only be applied for the purposes provided in the Agreement.

Beginning on the first day of each month in each Fiscal Year, the Board is required to apply the Revenues in the Local Water Fund, *first*, to the Trustee for deposit in the Revenue Fund until the amount on deposit in the Revenue Fund equals the Minimum Monthly Balance for such month and the Trustee shall have received the amounts, if any, required to be deposited in the Authority Expense Fund, the Debt Service Reserve Fund and the Subordinated Indebtedness Fund for such month. Thereafter, in such month from the balance remaining in the Local Water Fund, the Board is required, after making provision for Board Expenses, to pay to the City 1/12th of the operating expenses for such Fiscal Year. After making such payments, any amounts remaining in the Local Water Fund in each month are applied daily (i) to satisfy the Cash Flow Requirement (if the required payments to the City for Operating Expenses have been made), (ii) to satisfy required payments to the City for Operating Expenses (if the Cash Flow Requirement has been satisfied) or (iii) proportionately, to the Trustee for deposit in the Revenue Fund and to the City for the payment of Operating Expenses, until the total of all amounts deposited in the Revenue Fund during such Fiscal Year equals the Cash Flow Requirement and all Operating Expenses required to be paid shall have been paid. Thereafter, as long as the amount on deposit in the Revenue Fund in each month is equal to the Minimum Monthly Balance and the Cash Flow Requirement continues to be met, all such amounts in the Local Water Fund shall be paid as follows: *first*, to the Authority until the total of the amounts so paid equals the principal of and interest on any bonds, notes or other obligations of the Authority (other than Bonds, Bond Anticipation Notes, and Subordinated Indebtedness) payable within the then current Fiscal Year, together with all other amounts necessary to make the required deposits to the reserve and other funds and amounts established for such bonds, notes or other obligations; second, to the City until the amounts so paid are equal to the rental payment for such Fiscal Year and the unsatisfied balance, if any, of the rental payment for any prior Fiscal Year; and, third, to the Operation and Maintenance Reserve Fund, until the amount therein

on deposit is equal to the O&M Reserve Requirement for such Fiscal Year. Any amounts remaining in the Local Water Fund on the last day of each Fiscal Year shall be paid to the General Account in the Operation and Maintenance Reserve Fund. (Section 4.2)

Minimum Monthly Balance. The Minimum Monthly Balance shall be calculated as of the first day of the month and shall be equal to the sum of:

(i) For each Series of Bonds which is Outstanding during the current Fiscal Year, an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying (a) the difference between (1) the amount of interest due or projected to be due on the next succeeding Bond Payment Date for such Series and (2) the amount, if any, held in the applicable subaccount for such Series in the Capitalized Interest Account in the Debt Service Fund by (b) a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of full months since the end of the month preceding the last Bond Payment Date for such Series (or, with respect to the first Bond Payment Date for such Series, the number of full months since the last day of the month preceding the date of issuance of such Series) and the denominator of which is the number of months between Bond Payment Dates minus one (or, with respect to the first Bond Payment Date for a Series, the number of months between the last day of the month preceding the date of issuance of such Series and the first Bond Payment Date minus one); provided, however, that if this formula would produce (A) a fraction greater than one, then the fraction shall be equal to one, or (B) a denominator less than one, then the fraction shall be equal to one; plus

(ii) For each Series of Bonds which is Outstanding during the current Fiscal Year, an amount equal to the Principal Installment due or projected to be due on the next succeeding Bond Payment Date for such Series which falls within twelve months or less on which a Principal Installment is due, multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of full months since the last day of the month preceding the last Bond Payment Date on which a Principal Installment was due (or, with respect to the first such Bond Payment Date, twelve minus the number of full months to the first Bond Payment Date on which a Principal Installment is due), and the denominator of which is eleven; provided, however, that if this formula would produce a fraction greater than one, then the fraction shall be equal to one. (Section 4.3)

Deposits to Operation and Maintenance Reserve Fund. There shall be deposited to the Operation and Maintenance Reserve Fund in each Fiscal Year from the sources described below the amount required, if any, so that the amounts on deposit therein satisfy the O&M Reserve Fund Requirement for the ensuing Fiscal Year.

Deposits to the Operation and Maintenance Reserve Fund may be made from the proceeds of the sale of Bonds of the Authority, from the Local Water Fund, or from any other moneys lawfully available therefor, subject to the following limitations:

(i) The maximum deposit to the Operation and Maintenance Reserve Fund from the proceeds of Bonds of the Authority, as of any time of calculation, may not exceed the O&M Reserve Fund Requirement then in effect, reduced by the cumulative sum of prior deposits thereto from proceeds of Bonds of the Authority.

(ii) Deposits to the Operation and Maintenance Reserve Fund from the Local Water Fund shall be subject to the priorities established in Section 4.2 of the Agreement.

(iii) If there shall be a deficit in the Operation and Maintenance Reserve Fund on May 1 of any Fiscal Year, and if as of such May 1 the Board does not project that available Revenues will at least equal the O&M Reserve Requirement for such Fiscal Year by June 30 of such Fiscal Year, then the Board shall include in its Annual Budget for the ensuing Fiscal Year an amount sufficient, together with other amounts available therefor, to at least equal the O&M Reserve Fund Requirement for the ensuing Fiscal Year.

If on July 1 of any Fiscal Year the amount on deposit in the Operation and Maintenance Reserve Fund is less than the O&M Reserve Fund Requirement, such deficit shall (subject to paragraph (i)

above) be made up from the proceeds of the sale of Bonds issued during such Fiscal Year; provided, however, if, prior to May 1 of such Fiscal Year such deficit has not been made up from Bond proceeds, the Board shall include the amount of such deficit in its Annual Budget for the ensuing Fiscal Year and the amounts necessary to restore such deficit shall be deposited in the Operation and Maintenance Reserve Fund.

Amounts required to be deposited in the General Account shall be held separate and apart from other amounts held in the Operation and Maintenance Reserve Fund and applied as described below. *(Section 4.4)*

Application of Moneys in the Operation and Maintenance Reserve Fund. If on the first day of any month the Board has not paid to the City an amount equal to the product of (i) the amount required to be paid for Operating Expenses pursuant to Section 8.1 of the Lease, multiplied by (ii) a fraction the numerator of which is the number of months which have commenced during such Fiscal Year, and the denominator of which is 12, the Board shall withdraw from the Operation and Maintenance Reserve Fund and pay to the City, on demand, an amount equal to 1/12 of the amount so required to be paid pursuant to Section 8.1 of the Lease, or the entire balance in such Fund if less than sufficient. Amounts on deposit in the General Account may be applied (i) to purposes provided for in Section 4.2, (ii) to the payment of Bonds in accordance with Article XII of the Resolution or (iii) to the Costs of Water Projects, but shall be retained therein to the extent required by the Annual Budget. *(Section 4.5)*

Application of Moneys in Board Expense Fund. Amounts on deposit in the Board Expense Fund shall be applied by the Board solely for the purposes of paying expenses of the Board, in accordance with the Annual Budget. *(Section 4.6)*

Application of Revenues After Default. The Board has covenanted that if an “event of default” (as defined in the Resolution) shall occur, the Board shall pay or cause to be paid to the Trustee, upon its request, all moneys and securities then held by the Board in the Local Water Fund and thereafter the Revenues as promptly as practicable after receipt. *(Section 4.7)*

Amounts Remaining. Any amounts received or held by the Authority or the Trustee pursuant to the Resolution, any similar document or the Agreement after all Bonds and other evidences of indebtedness have been paid in full or are no longer Outstanding and after payment of all other obligations and expenses of the Authority, or provision for payment thereof has been made, shall be paid to the City.

Any payments by the City to the Water Board pursuant to Section 1045-h(3) of the Act shall be confined to consideration for the sale of goods or the rendering of services by the Water Board to the City pursuant to the Lease or the Agreement as contemplated by the Act. *(Section 4.8)*

Rate Covenant. The Board has covenanted and agreed to establish, fix and revise fees, rates or other charges for the use of or services furnished by the System which, together with any other available funds, are adequate to provide for (i) the timely payment of the Principal Installments of and interest on all Bonds and the principal of and interest on any other indebtedness of the Authority payable from Revenues, (ii) the proper operation and maintenance of the System, (iii) all other payments required for the System not otherwise provided for and (iv) all other payments required pursuant to the Agreement and the Lease. Without intending to limit the generality of the foregoing, the Board has also covenanted to establish and collect rates, fees and charges sufficient in each Fiscal Year so that Revenues collected in such Fiscal Year will be at least equal to the sum of (i) 115% of estimated Aggregate Debt Service and Projected Debt Service payable in such Fiscal Year (excluding any Refundable Principal Installment if payable from funds held in trust therefor and assuming with respect to Variable Rate Bonds that the effective rate of interest is that which the Authority determines so long as such rate is not less than the rate such Bonds bear at the time Aggregate Debt Service is determined), (ii) 100% of the Operating Expenses and Authority Expenses payable in such Fiscal Year and (iii) 100% of the amount necessary to pay the other Required Deposits for such Fiscal Year. However, a failure to generate such Revenues does not constitute an “event of default” if the Board takes timely action to correct any such deficit. The

Board shall review, at least annually, such rates, fees and charges to determine whether such rates, fees and charges are, or will be, sufficient to meet the requirements thereof and shall promptly take action to cure or avoid any deficiency. Except to the extent required by Section 1045-j of the Act, as in effect on July 24, 1984, with regard to the requirement that tax exempt organizations be charged for service provided by the System or by existing agreements (including any successor agreements with Jamaica Water), the Board will not furnish or supply any product, use or service of the System free of charge or at a nominal charge. (Section 6.1)

Consulting Engineer and Rate Consultant. The Authority shall employ a Consulting Engineer and a Rate Consultant whose duties, respectively, shall be to make any certificates and perform any other acts required or permitted of the Consulting Engineer and the Rate Consultant under the Agreement and the Resolution. If so determined by the Authority, the same person or firm may perform the duties and functions of the Consulting Engineer and the Rate Consultant.

In each Fiscal Year, the Consulting Engineer and the Rate Consultant shall make an examination of, and shall report to the Authority, the Board, the City and the Trustee, on the properties and operations of the System. The report of the Rate Consultant shall set forth among other findings, the Rate Consultant's recommendation as to any necessary or advisable revisions of rates, fees and charges for the ensuing Fiscal Year and such other advice and recommendation as it may deem desirable. The Consulting Engineer's report shall set forth its findings as to whether the System has been maintained in good repair and sound operating condition, and its estimate of the amount, if any, required to be expended to place such properties in such condition and the details of such expenditures and the approximate time required therefor. The City covenants that if any such report of the Consulting Engineer shall set forth that the properties of the System have not been maintained in good repair and sound operating condition, it will promptly restore the properties to good repair and sound operating condition with all expedition practicable. (Section 6.2)

Covenant to Operate and Maintain System. The City has covenanted that it shall, at all times:

(a) in accordance with the advice and recommendations of the Consulting Engineer, operate the System properly and in a sound and economical manner and maintain, preserve, and keep the same preserved and kept with the appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof, in good repair, working order and condition, and from time to time make, or cause to be made, all necessary and proper repairs, replacements and renewals so that at all times the operation of the System may be properly and advantageously conducted, regardless of any failure on the part of the Board to make the payments to the City required by Section 8.1 of the Lease; provided, however, that nothing contained in the Agreement shall require the City to operate, maintain, preserve, repair, replace, renew or reconstruct any part of the System if there shall be filed with the Board, the Authority and the Trustee (i) a certificate of the Commissioner acting as the Authorized Representative of the City stating that in the opinion of the City abandonment of operation of such part of the System will not adversely affect the operation of the System or the amount of Revenues derived therefrom and is not prejudicial to the interests of the Board, the Authority or the Bondholders and (ii) a Certificate of the Consulting Engineer concurring with such statement;

(b) enforce the rules and regulations governing the operation, use and services of the System established from time to time by the Board or the City;

(c) observe and perform all of the terms and conditions contained in the Act, and comply with all valid acts, rules, regulations, orders and directions of any legislative, executive, administrative or judicial body having competent jurisdiction of the City or the System; provided, however, that the failure of the City to comply with the covenant contained in this subsection (c) for any period shall not constitute a default on its part so long as the City (i) is taking reasonable and timely steps to permit compliance and (ii) the City shall have delivered to the Board and to the Authority a Certificate of the Consulting Engineer which (1) sets forth in reasonable detail the facts and circumstances attendant to such non-compliance, (2) sets forth the steps being taken by the City to permit compliance, (3) sets forth the estimated date on which the City will be in compliance and

(4) states that in the opinion of the Consulting Engineer such non-compliance during the period described will not adversely affect the operation of the System or the amount of Revenues to be derived therefrom; and

(d) not create or suffer to be created any lien or charge upon the System or any part thereof except for Permitted Encumbrances. (*Section 6.3*)

Annual Budget. On May 1 of each year (or on such later date as the Authority, the Board and the City may agree) the Authority shall deliver to the Board a certified copy of the Authority Budget for the ensuing Fiscal Year showing the Cash Flow Requirement for such Fiscal Year. Based upon the information contained in (a) the Authority Budget, (b) the City's certification pursuant to Section 8.3 of the Lease and (c) the Certificate of the Consulting Engineer delivered to the Board pursuant to Section 8.3 of the Lease (collectively, the "Budget Documents"), the Board shall prepare the Annual Budget for the ensuing Fiscal Year. In addition to the information contained in the Budget Documents the Board shall also make provision in the Annual Budget for Board Expenses for the ensuing Fiscal Year, for the amount, if any, required to be deposited in the Operation and Maintenance Reserve Fund in accordance with Section 4.4 of the Agreement, and for the application of the amounts in the General Account therein. Thereafter, but in no event later than 15 days after the date of publication of the Executive Budget of the City, the Board shall adopt such Annual Budget. Promptly after adoption of the Annual Budget, and in no event later than June 10 (or such other date as the Authority, the Board and the City may agree) of each year, the Board shall establish the rates, fees and charges for the use of the System for the ensuing Fiscal Year. The Board may from time to time, either before or after commencement of the Fiscal Year to which it relates, amend the Annual Budget, but (except for its own expenses) only in accordance with and after receipt of amended Budget Documents. If as of the first day of any Fiscal Year an Annual Budget has not been adopted, the Annual Budget for the immediately preceding Fiscal Year shall be the Annual Budget for such Fiscal Year until a new Annual Budget is adopted. (*Section 6.4*)

Tax Exemption. The City, the Authority and the Board have covenanted that so long as any Bonds shall be Outstanding, no one will take any action, nor fail to take any action, which, if taken or not taken, as the case may be, would adversely affect the tax-exempt status of the interest payable on the Bonds then Outstanding, the interest on which is excluded from gross income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. (*Section 6.5(b)*)

Discontinuance of Service. The Board has covenanted to enforce or cause the City to enforce the rules and regulations providing for discontinuance of, or disconnection from, the supply of water or the provision of sewer service, or both, as the case may be, for non-payment of fees, rents, rates or other charges imposed by the Board, provided that such discontinuance or disconnection shall not be carried out except in the manner and upon the notice as is required of a waterworks corporation pursuant to Sections 89(b)(3)(a)-(c) and 116 of the Public Service Law of the State. (*Section 6.7*)

Covenant of City as to Rates and Charges. The City has covenanted that, upon the issuance of the Bonds by the Authority, the City will not thereafter levy user fees, rents and other charges with respect to the System until all Bonds are paid or are no longer Outstanding pursuant to the terms of the Resolution; provided, however, that the City may levy *ad valorem* taxes to pay the costs and expenses of the System or to pay the principal of and interest on any general obligation bonds of the City issued to finance the System or any part thereof. (*Section 6.9*)

Books and Records. Each of the Authority and the Board shall keep or cause to be kept proper books of record and account in which complete and correct entries shall be made of all transactions relating to their corporate purposes under the Act. In accordance with Section 1045-y of the Act, the Authority and the Board shall annually submit to the Mayor, the Comptroller and the Director of Management and Budget of the City a detailed report concerning their activities for the Fiscal Year. In addition, the Authority and the Board shall submit to the Mayor, the Comptroller and the Director of Management and Budget of the City audited annual financial statements of the Authority and the Board together with a report thereon of an accountant satisfactory to the Board. (*Section 6.11*)

Liens. Until the Bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued by the Authority for its purposes under the Act have been paid in full or provision has been made therefor in accordance with the Resolution or similar document, the Agreement provides that the Board shall not create, and, to the extent it has the power to do so, shall not permit to be created, any lien upon or pledge of the Revenues except the lien and pledge thereon created by the Act. *(Section 6.12)*

Security Interests. Except to the extent provided in the Act, neither the Board nor the Authority may grant any Bondholder any security interest in any of the assets or Properties of the Board. *(Section 6.13)*

Financing through State Revolving Fund. In connection with the financing of Water Projects by the Authority with funds provided from the State Revolving Fund, the City may enter into a Project Financing Agreement or Agreements among DEC, the Corporation and the Authority and make in any such agreement certain representations, warranties, covenants and agreements. *(Section 6.16)*

Agreement of the State. Under the provisions of the Agreement, the parties pledge and agree, for and on behalf of the State as provided in the Act, that the State will not alter or limit the rights vested by the Act in the Authority or the Board to fulfill the terms of any agreement made with or for the benefit of the Bondholders, or in any way impair the rights and remedies of Bondholders, until the Bonds, together with the interest thereon, interest on any unpaid installment of interest, and all costs and expenses incurred in any action or proceeding by or on behalf of such holders, are fully met and discharged. *(Section 7.1)*

Events of Default and Remedies. An “event of default” or a “default” means any one of the following events: (i) failure by the Board to pay the Authority those amounts required under the Agreement; (ii) failure of the City or the Board to observe any covenant, term or condition of the Agreement (other than the payments the Board shall make to the Authority) and such failure shall have continued for a period of sixty (60) days after written notice, specifying such failure and requesting that it be remedied, is given to the City or the Board, or both, by the Authority unless the Authority shall agree in writing to extend such time prior to its expiration, provided such extension shall not be unreasonably withheld if the City or the Board has instituted and is diligently pursuing corrective action which cannot be completed within the applicable period; (iii) the Authority shall file a petition, or otherwise seek relief, under any federal or State bankruptcy or similar law; and (iv) the terms, conditions and security provided under the Agreement and the Resolution or the respective provisions of the Act pursuant to which the Resolution has been adopted or the Bonds have been issued or entered into (including, without limitation, the provisions under which the lien upon the Revenues has been created pursuant to the Agreement and the Resolution and the provisions establishing the powers and obligations of the Board and the relationship of the Authority to the Board and the City) shall be materially and adversely limited, altered or impaired by any legislative action or any final judgment. *(Section 8.1)*

Whenever an event of default shall have occurred and be continuing, the Authority and the Trustee may take whatever legal action may appear necessary or desirable to: (i) collect the payments then due and as they thereafter become due and (ii) so long as any Bonds are Outstanding, enforce performance and observance of any obligation or covenant of the City or the Board under the Agreement. In addition, if the Board defaults in making the payments to the Authority required under the Agreement as a result of its failure to impose sufficient fees, rates, rents or other charges, the Authority may petition for the appointment of a receiver to administer the affairs of the Board in order to achieve Revenues sufficient to make such payments by establishing fees, rates, rents or other charges at least sufficient therefor. The remedies conferred upon or reserved to the Authority in respect of any event of default are not exclusive of other available remedies, but shall be in addition to every other remedy given under the Agreement or existing at law or in equity or by statute. *(Sections 8.2 and 8.3)*

Termination. The Agreement shall terminate and the covenants and other obligations contained therein shall be discharged and satisfied, when (i) payment of all indebtedness of the Authority has been made or provided for in accordance with the Resolution or similar document securing such indebtedness and (ii) either all payments required thereunder have been made in full, or provision for such payments

satisfactory to the Authority has been made, or the City pays or assumes all liabilities, obligations, duties, rights and powers of the Authority under the Agreement. (*Section 9.1*)

Amendments. The parties to the Agreement may enter into any amendment, change or modification of the Agreement (if in writing, signed by each of the parties and consented to in writing by the Trustee if required by the Resolution) including, without limitation, amendments to Appendix A to the Agreement; provided that the parties shall enter into no such amendment, change or modification which materially adversely affects the rights of the holders of any Bonds by modifying or revoking certain enumerated provisions of the Agreement without first complying with the applicable provisions of the Resolution. (*Section 10.1*)

Conflicts. The Agreement provides that its provisions shall not change or in any manner alter the terms of the Resolution, or the security, rights or remedies of the Trustee or the Bondholders. In the event any provision of the Agreement conflicts at any time, or in any manner, with the provisions of the Resolution or any Bond, the provisions of the Resolution or Bond shall be controlling and conflicting provisions of the Agreement shall be disregarded. (*Section 12.1*)

Summary of the Lease

Term of Lease and Demise of Leased Property. The City has leased the Leased Property to the Board for the term of the Lease (the "Lease Term"). The Lease Term commenced on the Effective Date (July 1, 1985) and continues until the later of the 40th anniversary of the Effective Date or the date on which all bonds, notes or other obligations of the Authority are paid in full or provision for such payment is made pursuant to the resolution, trust indenture or other instrument under which such bonds, notes or other obligations are issued. During the Lease Term the Board may use the Leased Property only for its corporate purposes and upon the terms and conditions contained in the Lease.

The Leased Property includes (whether now in use or hereafter acquired, and whether or not located within the boundaries of the City) all of the City's right, title and interest in: (i) the City's sewerage system, including but not limited to all plants, structures, equipment and other real and personal property or rights therein acquired, rehabilitated or constructed (including all work in progress as soon as commenced) and used or to be used for the purpose of collecting, treating, pumping, neutralizing, storing and disposing of sewage, including, but not limited to, main, collecting, outlet or other sewers, pumping stations, groundwater recharge basins, backflow prevention devices, sludge dewatering facilities, vessels, barges, clarifiers, filters and phosphorous removal equipment, vehicles and other property used in connection with the sewer system; (ii) the City's water system, including but not limited to all plants, structures and other real and personal property or rights therein, acquired, rehabilitated or constructed (including all work in progress as soon as commenced) and used or to be used for the purpose of supplying, distributing, accumulating or treating water, including, but not limited to, reservoirs, basins, dams, canals, aqueducts, pipelines, mains, pumping stations, water distribution systems, intake systems, water-works, sources of water supply, purification or filtration plants, water meters and rights of flowage or diversion, vehicles and other property used in connection with the water system; and (iii) any other materials, supplies, plans and property contained in the above-mentioned plants and structures incidental to, or necessary or useful and convenient for, the operation of such facilities; provided, however, that the Leased Property shall not include the City's right, title and interest in the following: (i) any property or rights of the City the conveyance of which pursuant to the Lease would cause a reversion to or in favor of, or permit a reentry by or in favor of, any third party; (ii) all mines and minerals whatsoever (but not including surface or subsurface waters) now or hereafter found and discovered, crops and timber, on or under the lands to be conveyed pursuant to the Lease; with power and authority for the City to perform certain mineral extraction and agricultural/timber activities; provided, however, that the City shall not undertake any such activities which interfere with the operation, maintenance or collection of Revenues of the System. (*Section 2.1*)

Right of City to Enter Leased Property. The City retains the right to enter upon any portion of the Leased Property, to use any property not constituting a part thereof which is located in, across or

upon the Leased Property or for any purpose unless, in the reasonable judgment of the Board, such entry or use would adversely affect the collection of Revenues. *(Section 2.2)*

Substitution of Board for City. Where necessary or desirable and to the extent permitted by law, the City and the Board agree to use their best efforts to substitute the Board for the City with respect to any application or proceedings filed or commenced in relation to the Leased Property with the various State and federal regulatory bodies having jurisdiction. *(Section 2.5)*

Indemnification. The City agrees, to the extent permitted by law and subject to certain conditions, to hold the Board harmless from any and all liability, loss or damage from or in connection with any act the Board does or omits in the exercise of its powers if taken or omitted in good faith and in pursuance of its corporate purposes. *(Sections 3.1, 3.2 and 7.2)*

Operation and Maintenance of the Leased Property. The City shall administer and operate the Leased Property, maintain the Leased Property in good and safe order and condition and make all repairs therein. The City's duty to "maintain" and "repair" shall include all necessary repairs, replacements, renewals, alterations and additions, whether structural, non-structural, ordinary or extraordinary and its duty to "administer" shall include, without limitation, the enforcement of regulations of the Board and the City relating to the use of the System. However, the Lease shall not impose any obligation or liability upon the City for the administration, operation, maintenance and repair of the System not previously imposed upon it in connection with its prior operation and maintenance of the System. Both the Board and the City shall use all reasonable care to prevent the occurrence of waste, damage or injury to the Leased Property. The System shall be used and operated and maintained in accordance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations. *(Sections 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3)*

Construction and Acquisition. The Board authorizes the City to perform the construction and effectuation of any Water Project specified in the Agreement and the City may incur Costs in connection therewith. The City may acquire all real and personal property, or any interest therein, necessary or useful for the construction or effectuation of a Water Project; provided that all such property or interest acquired by the City through the exercise of the power of eminent domain shall be taken in the name of the City. *(Sections 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3)*

Billing and the Levy of Water and Sewer Charges. The City has agreed to provide billing services to the Board. Such services include but are not limited to: (i) notification to users of the System of the water and sewer charges levied by the Board, (ii) collection of such charges (including the City's use of its power of enforcement and collection of unpaid taxes under the laws of the State to enforce and collect any delinquent water and sewer charges from the persons and property liable therefor) and (iii) maintenance of the books, records and accounts of the billing systems. *(Sections 6.1 and 6.2)*

Late Payments. All late payments of water and sewer charges are the property of the Board and shall be collected by the City on behalf of the Board. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Board has assigned to the City all of its rights and interest in and to all outstanding charges levied and uncollected on all properties at the time title thereto is vested in the City pursuant to *in rem* proceedings in consideration for the City's payment to the Board, in each Fiscal Year after the Effective Date, of an amount equal to 2% of such outstanding charges (unless, during the Lease Term, the City and the Board mutually agree on a different procedure for allocating such outstanding charges). *(Section 6.3)*

Discontinuance of Billing Services. If either the City or the Board no longer desires that the City provide the Board with billing services, the party desiring termination shall give written notice of such fact to the other party at least two years prior to the termination. Notwithstanding such termination of billing services, Section 6.2 of the Lease shall remain in full force and effect. *(Section 6.4)*

Legal Services. The Board has hired the City's Law Department to provide it with legal services. However, the Board may hire a different attorney or firm of attorneys to provide it with legal services. If the Board retains counsel to defend a claim against it without the prior approval of the Corporation Counsel of the City (which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld), the Board shall not be entitled to the indemnification from the City provided in Article III of the Lease with respect to such claim, unless the City elects in writing to provide such indemnification. *(Sections 7.1 and 7.2)*

Payments of Costs by the Board. The Board has agreed to pay to the City amounts sufficient to: (i) pay the cost of administration, maintenance, repair and operation of the Leased Property, including overhead costs incurred by the City attributable to the Leased Property (but less the amount of any governmental operating aid received or receivable within the current Fiscal Year with respect to the System), the cost of materials and supplies, and the amount of any judgment or settlement paid by the City arising out of a tort claim (but only if the costs of such claim are not otherwise reimbursed, the City's liability for such claim is related to Construction of a Water Project or operation or maintenance of the System and the costs of such claims do not exceed for any Fiscal Year 5% of the aggregate revenues shown on the Board's last year-end audited financial statements); (ii) reimburse the City for capital Costs incurred by the City in the Construction of Water Projects (if requested by the City and not otherwise reimbursed) including, without limitation, the payment of any judgment or settlement arising out of a contract claim related to the Construction of any Water Project; (iii) pay the cost of billing and collection services provided by the City; (iv) pay the cost of legal services provided by the City; and (v) reimburse the City for the compensation, or the costs of the services, of any City officers and employees provided on a full-time or part-time basis to the Board. (*Section 8.1*)

Base Rental Payments. In addition, the Board shall pay the City a rental payment for the System, but only to the extent requested by the City, and not to exceed the greater of (i) the principal and interest payable on general obligation bonds issued by the City for water and sewer purposes and certified by the City to be paid within such Fiscal Year, or (ii) 15% of the amount of principal and interest payable on the Bonds of the Authority and certified by the Authority to be paid within such Fiscal Year. (*Section 8.2*)

Method of Payment. The City shall certify within five business days after publication of the City's Executive Budget for the ensuing Fiscal Year the (i) amount which the City reasonably anticipates it will expend in connection with the costs described in Section 8.2 of the Lease and (ii) the amount of the payments described in Section 8.1 of the Lease; provided that, prior to the Board's payment to the City the Board shall have received, in addition to such certification by the City, a certificate of the Consulting Engineer to the effect that such amounts certified by the City for such payments and costs are reasonable and appropriate. Upon the Board's payment of all such amounts so certified or requested and any other payments required under the Act, or, after provisions for their payment have been made, the Board shall pay to the City, as Additional Rent in each Fiscal Year, any surplus of funds received. (*Section 8.3*)

Disposition of Property. The Board agrees that it will not sell, lease, sublease, assign, transfer, encumber (other than Permitted Encumbrances) or otherwise dispose of any part of the Leased Property, or any other real property or personal property which may be acquired by the Board, or its interest in the Lease, without the prior written approval of the City.

The City will not sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of real property or personal property included in the Leased Property without the Board's written consent. In the case of personal property, the value of which is less than \$1 million per unit (or of greater value if the Board designates), the Board will adopt rules and procedures for the expedited disposition thereof. Upon the City's request to dispose of any real property or personal property valued in excess of \$1 million, the Board will give such consent only upon receipt of a certificate signed by the Consulting Engineer to the effect that such real or personal property may be disposed of without materially adversely affecting the Revenues of the System or impairing the ability of the Board to make any payments required by the Lease or the Agreement or any other agreement to which it may be a party or be bound. The City may also, with the prior written consent of the Board, grant interests in the Leased Property which, in the reasonable judgment of the Board, do not interfere with the operation and maintenance of the System and the collection of the Revenues from the System. (*Section 11.1*)

Encumbrances. The Board may not encumber the Leased Property without the prior written approval of the City. The City may grant temporary licenses for use of the Leased Property which do not interfere with the operation and maintenance of the System or the collection of Revenues therefrom. (*Section 11.3*)

Summary of the First Resolution

Terms used in this Summary of the Resolution shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in “APPENDIX C – GLOSSARY AND SUMMARY OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS – Glossary”.

Pledge of Revenues and Funds. The Authority pledges for the payment of the Principal Installments or Redemption Price of and any interest on the Bonds, in accordance with their terms and the provisions of the Resolution: (i) all Revenues, (ii) all moneys or securities in any of the Funds and Accounts created under the Resolution, except that moneys or securities on deposit in a Special Account are pledged only to the Series of Bonds to which such Account relates and moneys or securities on deposit in the Common Account are pledged only to the Bonds for which a Special Account has not been established pursuant to the Resolution, and (iii) all other moneys and securities to be received, held or set aside by the Authority or by any Fiduciary pursuant to the Resolution; subject only to the provisions of the Resolution and the Agreement permitting the application of such amounts for or to the purposes and on the terms and conditions therein set forth. It is the intention of the Authority that, to the fullest extent permitted by law, such pledge shall be valid and binding from the time when it is made; that the Revenues, moneys, securities and other funds so pledged, and then or thereafter received by the Authority, shall immediately be subject to the lien of such pledge; and that the obligation to perform the contractual provisions therein contained shall have priority over any or all other obligations and liabilities of the Authority and shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract or otherwise against the Authority, irrespective of whether such parties have notice thereof.

As further security for the payment of the Bonds, the Authority, under the Resolution, assigns, transfers and pledges to the Trustee all of its rights and interests under and pursuant to the Agreement (excluding rights to notice and other procedural rights, its right to indemnification and rights and interests not material to Bondholders), including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the present and continuing right: (i) to claim, collect or receive from the Board, all Revenues thereunder, (ii) to bring actions and proceedings thereunder for enforcement of such right of collection, and (iii) to do any and all things which the Authority is or may become entitled to do under the Agreement; provided that such assignment shall not impair or diminish any obligation of the Authority under the Agreement.

The Bonds are special obligations of the Authority payable solely from the Revenues and other amounts described in the Resolution and do not and will not constitute an indebtedness of the State, the City or the Board and neither the State, the City nor the Board shall be in any way liable thereon. (*Sections 203 and 501*)

Establishment of Funds and Accounts. The Resolution establishes the following Funds:

- (1) Construction Fund;
- (2) Revenue Fund;
- (3) Debt Service Fund;
- (4) Authority Expense Fund;
- (5) Debt Service Reserve Fund;
- (6) Subordinated Indebtedness Fund;
- (7) Surplus Fund; and
- (8) Arbitrage Rebate Fund.

The Resolution establishes in the Debt Service Reserve Fund a separate account known as the “Common Account”, and provides that any Supplemental Resolution which authorizes a Special Credit Facility may establish one or more “Special Accounts” in the Debt Service Reserve Fund. The

Resolution also establishes in the Debt Service Reserve Fund a separate account to be known as the “Capitalized Interest Account”.

The Trustee shall hold all of the Funds and Accounts, except the Authority Expense Fund, which shall be held by the Authority.

The Trustee is directed to make withdrawals and transfers from the Funds and Accounts established by the Resolution in order to comply with any agreement entered into upon or after the date of issuance of the Authority’s Fiscal 1987 Series C Bonds providing for the rebate of certain arbitrage earnings to the United States. (*Section 502*)

Construction Fund. The Authority shall deposit from time to time in the Construction Fund the net proceeds from the sale of each Series of Bonds and make the deposits in the Funds and Accounts required by the applicable Supplemental Resolutions. The Authority shall also deposit from time to time in the Construction Fund any other amounts required to be deposited therein pursuant to the Resolution or the Agreement, including amounts received by the Authority for or in connection with the System and determined by the Authority to be deposited therein. Any proceeds of insurance maintained by the Board or the City against physical loss of or damage to the System, or of contractors’ performance bonds pertaining to the construction of the System, shall also be paid into the Construction Fund.

Except as otherwise provided, amounts in the Construction Fund may only be expended to pay Costs of Water Projects (including Costs of Issuance). The Trustee shall make payments from the Construction Fund, except as otherwise provided, only upon receipt of a Disbursement Request signed by an Authorized Representative of the Authority.

To the extent that other moneys are not available therefor in any other Fund or Account, amounts in the Construction Fund shall be applied to the payment of principal of and interest on Bonds when due. (*Section 503*)

Allocation of Revenues — Revenue Fund. The Authority shall cause all Revenues received from the Board pursuant to the Agreement or otherwise to be paid to the Trustee and deposited promptly upon receipt in the Revenue Fund. There shall also be deposited in the Revenue Fund all other amounts required by the Resolution or the Agreement to be so deposited. (*Section 504*)

Payments Into Certain Funds. From the Revenues in the Revenue Fund, the Trustee shall make, as soon as practicable in each month, the following deposits in the following order:

- (i) to the Debt Service Fund all such amounts until the amount therein on deposit in such month equals the Minimum Monthly Balance for such month for all Series of Bonds Outstanding;
- (ii) from the balance, if any, remaining in such month after making the deposits required in (i) above, to the Authority Expense Fund the entire balance until the total on deposit therein in such month is equal to the product obtained by multiplying (A) the sum of the Authority Expenses for the then current Fiscal Year plus (if included in the Authority Budget for the then current Fiscal Year) an amount (the “Reserve for Expenses”) equal to one-sixth (1/6th) of such Authority Expenses by (B) a fraction, the numerator of which is 12 minus the number of full months, excluding the month of calculation, remaining in the Fiscal Year, and the denominator of which is 12;
- (iii) from the balance, if any, remaining after making the deposits required in (i) and (ii) above, *first*, to the Common Account in the Debt Service Reserve Fund, the amount, if any, necessary to make the total on deposit in the Common Account equal to the Debt Service Reserve Requirement for the Bonds to which such Common Account relates or, if less than sufficient, the entire balance and, *second*, to each Special Account until the amount therein on deposit equals the Debt Service Reserve Requirement for the Bonds to which each Special Account relates; *provided, however*, if the balance remaining is less than sufficient to credit in full each Special Account, credit shall be made pro rata among all Special Accounts in the same ratio as the Debt Service Reserve Requirement related to such Special Account bears to the sum of the Debt Service Reserve Requirements for all of the Bonds related to the Special Accounts; and

(iv) from the balance, if any, remaining after making the deposits required in (i), (ii) and (iii) above, to the Subordinated Indebtedness Fund the amount required to be deposited in accordance with the Authority Budget, or the entire balance, if less than sufficient.

Beginning with the first day of each Fiscal Year, the Trustee shall calculate the amounts deposited in the Revenue Fund on a daily basis until the total of all amounts deposited therein during such Fiscal Year is at least equal to the Cash Flow Requirement. On such date, if any, the Trustee is directed to give the notice to the Authority and the Board provided in Section 4.3(b) of the Agreement. Thereafter, during each Fiscal Year, no further Revenues shall be paid to the Trustee pursuant to paragraph Fourth of Section 4.2(c) of the Agreement so long as the Cash Flow Requirement, as the same may be revised from time to time, continues to be met. (*Section 505*)

Debt Service Fund. The Trustee shall, for each Series of Bonds Outstanding, pay from the Debt Service Fund the amounts due on each Bond Payment Date for the payment of the Principal Installments, if any, and from the moneys in the Debt Service Fund, including moneys in the Capitalized Interest Account in such Fund, interest on the Outstanding Bonds and on the redemption date or date of purchase, the amounts required for the payment of accrued interest on Bonds to be redeemed or purchased on such date unless the payment of such accrued interest shall be otherwise provided.

The Trustee may, and if so directed by an Authorized Representative of the Authority shall, prior to the forty-fifth day preceding the due date of each Sinking Fund Installment, apply the amounts accumulated in the Debt Service Fund for such Sinking Fund Installment, together with any interest on the Bonds for which such Sinking Fund Installment was established: (i) to the purchase of Bonds of like Series and maturity at prices (including any brokerage and other charges) not exceeding the Redemption Price payable for such Bonds when such Bonds are redeemable with such Sinking Fund Installment plus unpaid interest accrued or (ii) to the redemption of such Bonds, if redeemable by their terms, at or below said Redemption Price. Upon such purchase or redemption of any Bond, the Trustee shall then credit an amount equal to the principal of the Bond so purchased or redeemed toward the next Sinking Fund Installments thereafter to become due and the amount of any excess over the amount of such Sinking Fund Installment shall be credited against future Sinking Fund Installments in direct chronological order.

In any event, the Trustee shall, as soon as practicable after the forty-fifth day preceding the due date of any such Sinking Fund Installment, call for redemption a sufficient amount of Bonds of like Series and maturity to complete the retirement of the principal amount specified for such Sinking Fund Installment of such Bonds whether or not it then has moneys in the Debt Service Fund to pay the applicable Redemption Price thereof on the redemption date. The Trustee shall apply to the redemption of the Bonds on each such redemption date the amount required for the redemption of such Bonds. (*Sections 506 and 514*)

Authority Expense Fund. The Authority shall apply amounts credited to the Authority Expense Fund to the payment of Authority Expenses. Any moneys in the Authority Expense Fund which the Authority determines are in excess of that needed to meet the sum of the unpaid Authority Expenses for such Fiscal Year plus (if such amount was included in the Authority Budget for such Fiscal Year) the Reserve for Expenses, shall be applied toward any deficiencies in the following Funds and Accounts in the order stated: the Debt Service Fund, Debt Service Reserve Fund and Subordinated Indebtedness Fund. Any remaining amounts shall be credited to the Revenue Fund. (*Section 507*)

Debt Service Reserve Fund. The Resolution establishes a Debt Service Reserve Fund and a Common Account therein. In addition, the Resolution provides that any Supplemental Resolution which provides for a Special Credit Facility to secure the principal, interest or Tender Option Price of any Bonds may establish one or more "Special Accounts" in the Debt Service Reserve Fund. From the proceeds of each Series of Bonds there shall be deposited in the Debt Service Reserve Fund the amount, if any, necessary to make the amount on deposit therein equal to the Debt Service Reserve Requirement, after giving effect to the issuance of such Bonds; and all such amounts will be credited to the Common Account, unless a Supplemental Resolution requires a deposit in a Special Account.

Amounts on deposit in the Common Account will be applied, to the extent necessary, to pay the Principal Installments of and interest on the Bonds; *provided, however*, that the amounts in the Common Account may not be applied to pay the Principal Installments or Tender Option Price of or interest on Bonds for which such payments are secured by a Special Credit Facility, if the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Bonds has established a Special Account. Likewise, amounts in any Special Account may not be applied to pay the Principal Installments of or interest on any Bond for which such payments may be made from the Common Account. Amounts on deposit in each of the Accounts in the Debt Service Reserve Fund shall be applied, to the extent other funds are not available in the Surplus Fund, the Subordinated Indebtedness Fund and the Authority Expense Fund, to pay the Principal Installments of, and interest on the Bonds to which such Account relates when due. Amounts so applied shall be derived first from cash or Investment Securities on deposit, and second from draws and demands on Financial Guaranties.

If, as of June 30 of each year, the amount in any Account in the Debt Service Reserve Fund exceeds the applicable Debt Service Reserve Requirement after giving effect to any Financial Guaranty deposited in such Fund, the Trustee shall, on the first business day of the following Fiscal Year, withdraw from such Account the amount of any excess therein over the applicable Debt Service Reserve Requirement as of the date of such withdrawal for deposit into (i) the Arbitrage Rebate Fund, the amount estimated by the Authority to be required by the Code to be rebated to the Department of the Treasury, (ii) the Surplus Fund, the amount required to be deposited therein in accordance with the Authority Budget, and (iii) the Revenue Fund, the amount of any excess then remaining in the Debt Service Reserve Fund over the applicable Debt Service Reserve Fund Requirement.

Whenever the amount (exclusive of Financial Guaranties) in all of the Accounts in the Debt Service Reserve Fund, together with the amount in the Debt Service Fund, is sufficient to pay all Outstanding Bonds in accordance with their respective terms, the funds on deposit in the Debt Service Reserve Fund shall be transferred to the Debt Service Fund and applied to the redemption or payment at maturity of all Bonds Outstanding.

In lieu of the required deposits and transfers to the Debt Service Reserve Fund, the Authority may cause to be deposited into the Debt Service Reserve Fund Financial Guaranties in an amount equal to the difference between the Debt Service Reserve Requirement and the sums, if any, then on deposit in the Debt Service Reserve Fund or being deposited in the Debt Service Reserve Fund concurrently with such Financial Guaranties. The Financial Guaranties shall be payable (upon the giving of notice as required thereunder) on any date on which moneys will be required to be withdrawn from the Debt Service Reserve Account and applied to the payment of a Principal Installment of or interest on any Bonds and such withdrawal cannot be met by amounts on deposit in the Debt Service Reserve Fund. If a disbursement is made pursuant to Financial Guaranties, the Authority shall be obligated either (i) to reinstate the maximum limits of such Financial Guaranties or (ii) to deposit into the Debt Service Reserve Fund, funds in the amount of the disbursement made under such Financial Guaranties, or a combination of such alternatives, as shall provide that the amount in the Debt Service Reserve Fund equals the Debt Service Reserve Requirement.

In the event of the refunding of any Bonds, the Trustee shall, upon the written direction of the Authority, withdraw from the Debt Service Reserve Fund all or any portion of amounts accumulated therein with respect to the Bonds being refunded and deposit such amounts as provided in such written direction; provided that such withdrawal shall not be made unless (a) immediately thereafter the Bonds being refunded shall be deemed to have been paid pursuant to Section 1201 of the Resolution, and (b) the amount remaining in the Debt Service Reserve Fund after such withdrawal shall not be less than the Debt Service Reserve Requirement. (*Section 508*)

Subordinated Indebtedness Fund. The Trustee shall apply amounts on deposit in the Subordinated Indebtedness Fund solely to the maintenance of reserves for, or the payment of, Subordinated Indebtedness (or as otherwise provided by the resolution of the Authority authorizing each issue of Subordinated Indebtedness). The Trustee shall withdraw from the Subordinated

Indebtedness Fund any amount necessary to render the balances in the Debt Service Fund or Debt Service Reserve Fund sufficient to meet the requirements of such Funds. *(Section 509)*

Surplus Fund. The Trustee shall, on each Bond Payment Date, apply moneys credited to the Surplus Fund in the following amounts: (i) to the Debt Service Fund the amount, if any, necessary (or all the moneys in the Surplus Fund if less than the amount necessary) to make up any deficiency in the amount required to be on deposit in such Fund and (ii) to the Debt Service Reserve Fund the amount, if any, necessary (or all the moneys in the Surplus Fund if less than the amount necessary) to make up any deficiency in the amount required to be on deposit in any Account in such Fund. Such transfer shall be made notwithstanding any other provisions of this Resolution requiring deposits in such Funds. Amounts on deposit in the Surplus Fund on the last day of a Fiscal Year shall be withdrawn from such Fund and transferred to the Board for deposit in the Local Water Fund. *(Section 510)*

Arbitrage Rebate Fund. Amounts on deposit in the Arbitrage Rebate Fund shall be applied by the Trustee to make payments to the Department of the Treasury of the United States of America. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Trustee shall apply moneys credited to the Arbitrage Rebate Fund in the following amounts: (i) to the Debt Service Fund the amount, if any, necessary (or all the moneys in the Arbitrage Rebate Fund if less than the amount necessary) to make up any deficiency in the amount required to be on deposit in the Debt Service Fund and (ii) to the Debt Service Reserve Fund the amount, if any, necessary (or all the moneys in the Arbitrage Rebate Fund if less than the amount necessary) to make up any deficiency in the amount required to be on deposit in any Account in the Debt Service Reserve Fund.

Amounts on deposit in the Arbitrage Rebate Fund in excess of the amount required to be maintained therein for the purposes of such Fund may be transferred and paid by the Trustee to the Surplus Fund. *(Section 510-a)*

Subordinated Indebtedness. The Authority may issue Subordinated Indebtedness payable out of and secured by a pledge of and lien on amounts in the Subordinated Indebtedness Fund available for such payment. Such Subordinated Indebtedness, however, shall be issued only for the purposes set forth in the Resolution and shall be secured by a pledge subordinate in all respects to the pledge created by the Resolution as security for the Bonds. *(Section 511)*

Depositaries. All moneys or securities held by the Trustee shall constitute trust funds and the Trustee may and shall, if directed by the Authority, deposit such moneys or securities with one or more Depositaries. All moneys or securities held by the Authority in the Authority Expense Fund shall be deposited with one or more Depositaries. All moneys or securities deposited under the provisions of the Resolution with the Trustee or any Depositary shall be held in trust and applied only in accordance with the provisions of the Resolution, and each of the Funds established by the Resolution shall be a trust fund for the purposes thereof.

Each Depositary holding moneys or securities in trust for the Trustee shall be a bank or trust company organized under the laws of the State or a national banking association (having its principal office within the State), having capital stock, surplus and undivided earnings aggregating at least \$100,000,000 and willing and able to accept the office on reasonable and customary terms and authorized by law to act in accordance with the provisions of the Resolution. *(Section 512)*

Investment of Certain Funds. Moneys held in the Debt Service Fund, the Debt Service Reserve Fund and the Subordinated Indebtedness Fund (subject to the terms of any resolutions or other instruments securing any issue of Subordinated Indebtedness) shall be invested and reinvested to the fullest practicable extent in Investment Securities which mature not later than such times as shall be necessary to provide moneys when needed to make payments required from such Funds; provided that in the case of the Debt Service Reserve Fund maturation may not occur later than fifteen years from the date of such investment, and in the case of the Debt Service Fund, investments shall be of the type described in clauses (ii), (iii) and (vi), and in the case of the Debt Service Reserve Fund, clauses (ii) and (iii), of the definition of "Investment Securities" (in either case, to the fullest extent practicable). Moneys

in the Authority Expense Fund, the Revenue Fund, the Construction Fund, the Arbitrage Rebate Fund and the Surplus Fund may be invested in Investment Securities which mature no later than such times as shall be necessary to provide moneys when needed to make payments from such Funds. The Trustee shall make all investments in accordance with written instructions from any Authorized Representative of the Authority. Moneys in any Fund or Account may be combined with moneys in any other Fund or Account for the purpose of making such investments in Investment Securities.

Interest (net of that which represents a return of accrued interest paid in connection with the purchase of any investment) earned on any moneys or investments in such Funds and Accounts, other than the Construction Fund, the Arbitrage Rebate Fund and the Debt Service Reserve Fund, shall be paid into the Revenue Fund as and when received. Interest (net of that which represents a return of accrued interest paid in connection with the purchase of any investment) earned on any moneys or investments in (i) the Debt Service Reserve Fund shall be paid into the Arbitrage Rebate Fund or the Surplus Fund, (ii) the Construction Fund shall be paid to the Board for deposit in the Local Water Fund quarterly, on the 15th day of each July, October, January and April of each Fiscal Year upon receipt of a written request and a certificate of the Authority relating to the satisfaction of the Cash Flow Requirement and (iii) the Arbitrage Rebate Fund shall remain in such fund.

All Investment Securities acquired with moneys in any Fund or Account, including any Fund or Account held by the Authority, shall be held by the Trustee in pledge or by a Depository as agent in pledge in favor of the Trustee. (*Section 514*)

Additional Bonds. The Authority may issue Bonds from time to time without limitation as to amount except as provided in the Resolution or as specified by law to generate funds sufficient to meet the Costs of Water Projects, to make deposits in the Funds and Accounts or to refund Outstanding Bonds, Bond Anticipation Notes, Subordinated Indebtedness or outstanding bonds of the City issued to pay the capital costs of the System. All Bonds shall be issued subject to the terms, conditions and limitations established in the Resolution and in one or more Series as therein provided.

Bonds shall be authenticated and delivered only upon the Trustee's receipt of, among other items:

- (a) a certified copy of the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Series;
- (b) (i) in the case of the initial Series of Bonds, an executed copy of the Agreement and the Lease; and (ii) in the case of any subsequent Series of Bonds, an executed copy of any amendment or supplement to the Agreement or the Lease not theretofore delivered to the Trustee;
- (c) except in the case of Series of Bonds issued prior to July 1, 1986 and any Series of Refunding Bonds issued pursuant to Section 207 of the Resolution, a certificate of an Authorized Representative of the Authority setting forth (i) the Revenues for either of the last two full Fiscal Years immediately preceding the Fiscal Year in which such Bonds are to be issued and (ii) the Aggregate Debt Service during such Fiscal Year for which Revenues are set forth pursuant to clause (i) above (excluding from Aggregate Debt Service any Principal Installment or portion thereof which was paid from sources other than Revenues) and (iii) the sum of the Operating Expenses and the Required Deposits for such period, and showing that the amount set forth in (i) is at least equal to the sum of (x) an amount equal to 115% of the amount set forth in (ii) and (y) an amount equal to 100% of the amount set forth in (iii);
- (d) except in the case of the initial Series of Bonds under the Resolution and any Series of Refunding Bonds issued pursuant to Section 207 of the Resolution, a certificate of the Consulting Engineer setting forth the projected Operating Expenses for each of the five Fiscal Years following the Issuance of such Series of Bonds (plus the Fiscal Year in which such Bonds are issued);
- (e) except in the case of the initial Series of Bonds under the Resolution and any Series of Refunding Bonds issued pursuant to Section 207, a certificate, signed by an Authorized Representative of the Authority setting forth the estimated Required Deposits for each of the five Fiscal Years following the issuance of such Series of Bonds (plus the Fiscal Year in which such Bonds are issued); and

(f) except in the case of the initial Series of Bonds under the Resolution and any Series of Refunding Bonds issued pursuant to Section 207, a certificate of the Rate Consultant (i) setting forth the estimated Revenues for each of the five Fiscal Years following the issuance of such Series of Bonds (plus the Fiscal Year in which such Bonds are issued) after giving effect to any increases or decreases in rates, fees and charges projected for such Fiscal Years and (ii) showing for each such Fiscal Year that the estimated Revenues for such Fiscal Year will be at least equal to the sum of (A) 115% of the maximum estimated Adjusted Aggregate Debt Service on all Bonds then Outstanding including the Bonds to be issued, and (B) 100% of the sum of the projected Operating Expenses and Required Deposits, as shown on the Certificate of the Consulting Engineer delivered pursuant to paragraph (e) above and the Certificate of the Authority delivered pursuant to paragraph (f) above, respectively. (*Sections 204 and 206*)

Refunding Bonds. One or more Series of Refunding Bonds may be issued pursuant to Section 207 of the Resolution at any time to refund any Outstanding Bonds provided that (i) estimated average annual Debt Service on such Series of Refunding Bonds shall not exceed the average annual Debt Service on the Bonds to be refunded and (ii) the maximum Debt Service in any Fiscal Year on such Series of Refunding Bonds shall not exceed the maximum Debt Service in any Fiscal Year on the Bonds to be refunded, all as shown in a Certificate signed by an Authorized Representative of the Authority and delivered to the Trustee prior to the authentication and delivery of such Series of Refunding Bonds. Refunding Bonds shall be issued in a principal amount sufficient, together with other moneys available therefor, to accomplish such refunding and to make the deposits in the Funds and Accounts required by the provisions of the Supplemental Resolution authorizing such Bonds. (*Section 207*)

Bond Anticipation Notes. Whenever the Authority shall authorize the issuance of a Series of Bonds, the Authority may, by resolution, authorize the issuance of notes (and renewals thereof) in anticipation of such Series of Bonds. The principal of and interest on such notes and renewals thereof shall be payable from the proceeds of such notes or from the proceeds of the sale of the Series of Bonds in anticipation of which such notes are issued. The proceeds of such Bonds may be pledged for the payment of the principal of and interest on such notes and any such pledge shall have a priority over any other pledge of such proceeds created by the Resolution. The Authority may also pledge the Revenues to the payment of the interest on, and subject to Section 707 of the Resolution, the principal of such notes. A copy of the Resolution of the Authority authorizing such notes, certified by an Authorized Representative of the Authority, shall be delivered to the Trustee following its adoption, together with such other information concerning such notes as the Trustee may reasonably request. (*Section 208*)

Credit Facilities. In connection with the issuance of any Series of Bonds, the Authority may obtain or cause to be obtained one or more Credit Facilities providing for payment of all or a portion of the Principal Installments, or Redemption Price or interest due or to become due on such Bonds, providing for the purchase of such Bonds by the issuer of such Credit Facility or providing funds for the purchase of such Bonds by the Authority.

The Authority may secure such Credit Facility by an agreement providing for the purchase of the Series of Bonds secured thereby with such adjustments to the rate of interest, method of determining interest, maturity or redemption provisions as specified by the Authority in the applicable Supplemental Resolution. The Authority may also in an agreement with the issuer of such Credit Facility agree to directly reimburse such issuer for amounts paid under the terms of such Credit Facility, together with interest thereon (the "Reimbursement Obligation"); *provided, however*, that no Reimbursement Obligation shall be created until amounts are paid under such Credit Facility. Any such Reimbursement Obligation (a "Parity Reimbursement Obligation") may be secured by a pledge of, and a lien on Revenues on a parity with the lien created by Section 501 of the Resolution. Upon the payment of amounts under the Credit Facility which payment results in the Parity Reimbursement Obligation becoming due and payable, such Parity Reimbursement Obligation shall be deemed to be part of the Series of Bonds to which the Credit Facility which gave rise to such Parity Reimbursement Obligation relates.

Any such Credit Facility shall be for the benefit of and secure such Series of Bonds or portion thereof, as specified in the applicable Supplemental Resolution. (*Section 209*)

Indebtedness and Liens. The Resolution provides that the Authority shall not issue any bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness, other than the Bonds, Bond Anticipation Notes, Subordinated Indebtedness and Parity Reimbursement Obligations, secured by a pledge of or other lien on the Revenues and shall not create or cause to be created any lien on such Revenues or on any amounts held by any Fiduciary, under the Resolution; however, the Authority may: (i) issue notes payable from the proceeds of Bonds or other obligations for the corporate purposes of the Authority payable or secured by Revenues derived on and after such date as the pledge of the Revenues provided in the Resolution is discharged and satisfied and (ii) issue bonds or other obligations for the corporate purposes of the Authority payable out of or secured by the pledge of amounts in the Local Water Fund after satisfaction of the Cash Flow Requirement for the then current Fiscal Year, and which recite on their face that such pledge of said amounts is and shall be in all respects subordinate to the provisions of the lien and pledge created by the Resolution. (*Section 707*)

Agreement of the State. In accordance with Section 1045-t of the Act, the Authority agrees, for and on behalf of the State, that the State will not alter or limit the rights vested by the Act in the Authority or the Board to fulfill the terms of any agreement made with or for the benefit of the Bondholders, or in any way impair the rights and remedies of Bondholders, until the Bonds, together with the interest thereon, with interest on any unpaid installment of interest, and all costs and expenses in connection with any action or proceeding by or on behalf of such holders, are fully met and discharged. (*Section 711*)

Authority Budget. The Authority shall, on or before May 1, in each Fiscal Year, adopt and file with the Trustee, the Board and the City, a certified copy of the Authority Budget showing the estimated Cash Flow Requirement and the components thereof (on a monthly basis) for the ensuing Fiscal Year, together with any other information required to be set forth therein by the Resolution or the Agreement. Such Authority Budget may set forth such additional information as the Authority may determine or as the Board or the City may request. If for any reason the Authority shall not have adopted the Authority Budget before such May 1, the Authority Budget for the then current Fiscal Year shall be deemed to be the Authority Budget for the ensuing Fiscal Year until a new Authority Budget is adopted. The Authority may at any time adopt an amended Authority Budget for the then current or ensuing Fiscal Year, but no such amended Authority Budget shall supersede any prior Budget until the Authority shall have filed with the Trustee, the Board and the City a copy of such amended Authority Budget. Each month the Authority shall recalculate the Cash Flow Requirement. (*Sections 712 and 713*)

Enforcement and Amendment of Agreement and Lease. The Authority shall enforce or cause to be enforced the provisions of the Agreement and the Lease and duly perform its covenants and agreements under the Agreement. The Authority will not consent or agree to or permit any rescission of or amendment to or otherwise take any action under or in connection with the Agreement or the Lease except in accordance with Article X of the Agreement of the Resolution. (*Section 714*)

Supplemental Resolutions. The Resolution permits the modification or amendment of the rights and obligations of the Authority and of the holders of the Bonds thereunder by a Supplemental Resolution, with the written consent of the holders of two-thirds of the principal amount of: (i) the Bonds then Outstanding and (ii) in case less than all of the several Series of Bonds then Outstanding are affected by the modification or amendment, of the Bonds of the Series so affected and then Outstanding; however, if such modification or amendment will, by its terms, not take effect so long as any Bonds of any specified like Series and maturity remain Outstanding, the consent of the holders of such Bonds shall not be required and such Bonds shall not be deemed to be Outstanding for the purpose of modification; provided no such modification or amendment shall change the terms of redemption, maturity of principal, installment of interest, or reduce the principal amount, Redemption Price, or rate of interest without the consent of the holder of the affected Bond, or reduce the percentages of consents required to effect any future modification or amendment.

The Authority may adopt (without the consent of any holders of the Bonds) supplemental resolutions to authorize additional Bonds; to add to the restrictions contained in the Resolution upon the issuance of additional indebtedness; to add to the covenants of the Authority contained in, or surrender any rights reserved to or conferred upon it by, the Resolution; to confirm any pledge under the Resolution of Revenues or other moneys; to preserve the federal tax exemption of interest on the Bonds; or otherwise to modify any of the provisions of the Resolution (but no such other modification may be effective while any of the Bonds of any Series theretofore issued are Outstanding); or to cure any ambiguity, supply any omission or to correct any defect in the Resolution or to insert such provisions clarifying matters or questions arising under the Resolution as are necessary or desirable, and are not contrary to or inconsistent with the Resolution as theretofore in effect or to provide for additional duties of the Trustee (provided that the Trustee shall consent thereto). (*Arts. VIII and IX*)

Defaults and Remedies. The Resolution provides that if one or more of the following Events of Default shall occur, namely: (i) a default in the payment of the principal or Redemption Price of any Bond; (ii) a default in payment of any installment of interest on any Bond; (iii) a default by the Authority in the performance or observance of any other of its covenants, agreements or conditions in the Resolution for a period of 45 days after written notice thereof; (iv) a default under the Agreement or the Lease by the Board or the City for a period of 45 days after written notice thereof; or (v) a filing of a petition for relief under any federal or State bankruptcy or similar law by the Authority; then, upon the happening and continuance of any Event of Default, the Trustee may, and upon the written request of the holders of not less than a majority in principal amount of the Bonds Outstanding the Trustee shall, declare the principal and accrued interest on all the Bonds then Outstanding, due and payable immediately subject, however, to rescission of such declaration and annulment of the default upon the remedying thereof.

The Authority covenants that upon the occurrence of an Event of Default, the books of record and account of the Authority shall at all times be subject to the inspection and use of the Trustee and of its agents and attorneys and that, upon demand of the Trustee, the Authority will account, as if it were the trustee of an express trust, for all Revenues and other moneys, securities and funds pledged or held under the Resolution for such period as shall be stated in such demand.

Upon default, the Trustee may proceed to protect and enforce its rights and the rights of the holders of the Bonds under the Resolution forthwith by a suit or suits in equity or at law, whether for the specific performance of any covenant therein contained, or in aid of the execution of any power therein granted, or for an accounting against the Authority as if the Authority were the trustee of an express trust, or in the enforcement of any other legal or equitable right as the Trustee, being advised by counsel, shall deem most effectual to enforce any of its rights or to perform any of its duties under the Resolution. During the continuance of an Event of Default, Revenues shall be applied first, to the reasonable and proper charges and expenses of the Trustee; then (unless the principal of all of the Bonds shall have been declared payable) to the payment of all unpaid interest ratably, and then to unpaid principal or Redemption Price, ratably; and if all of the principal of the Bonds shall be due and payable, to the payment of unpaid principal and interest, without preference or priority of interest over principal, principal over interest or of any Bond or installment over any other Bond or installment, without any discrimination or preference. No Bondholder has any right to institute suit to enforce any provision of the Resolution or the execution of any trust thereunder or for any remedy thereunder, unless the Trustee has been requested by the holders of at least a majority in principal amount of the Bonds to take such action and has been offered adequate security and indemnity and has failed to commence such suit in the manner provided in the Resolution. The right to appoint a statutory trustee under Section 1045-p of the Act is expressly abrogated. (*Art. X*)

Defeasance of Bonds Other than Variable Rate or Option Bonds. Any Outstanding Bond shall prior to the maturity or redemption date thereof be deemed to have been paid and shall cease to be entitled to any lien, benefit or security under the Resolution if (i) in the case of any Bonds to be redeemed prior to their maturity, the Authority shall have given to the Trustee irrevocable instructions accepted in writing by the Trustee to publish on such date the notice of redemption therefor (other than

Bonds purchased by the Trustee prior to the publication of the notice of redemption), (ii) there shall have been deposited with the Trustee either moneys in an amount sufficient, or Defeasance Obligations the principal of and/or the interest on which, when due, without reinvestment, will, as verified by the report of a firm of nationally recognized independent certified public accountants⁽¹⁾, provide moneys which, together with the moneys deposited shall be sufficient, to pay when due the principal or Redemption Price (if applicable) and interest due and to become due on said Bonds and (iii) in the event said Bonds are not by their terms subject to redemption within the next succeeding 60 days, the Authority shall have given the Trustee irrevocable instructions to publish, as soon as practicable, a notice to the holders of such Bonds that the deposit required above has been made with the Trustee and that said Bonds are deemed paid in accordance with the Resolution and stating such maturity or redemption date upon which moneys are to be available to pay the principal or Redemption Price, if applicable, on such Bonds (other than Bonds purchased by the Trustee prior to the publication of the notice of redemption); provided that any notice published for Bonds constituting less than all of the Outstanding Bonds of any maturity within a Series shall specify the letter and number or other distinguishing mark of each such Bond. The Trustee shall, to the extent necessary, apply moneys to the retirement of said Bonds in amounts equal to the unsatisfied balances of any Sinking Fund Installments thereto.

The Trustee shall, if so directed by the Authority prior to the maturity date of Bonds deemed to have been paid which are not to be redeemed prior to their maturity date or prior to the publication of the above notice of redemption for Bonds deemed paid and to be redeemed, apply moneys deposited with the Trustee in respect of such Bonds and redeem or sell Defeasance Obligations so deposited with the Trustee and purchase such Bonds and the Trustee shall immediately thereafter cancel all such Bonds so purchased; *provided, however*, that the moneys and Defeasance Obligations remaining on deposit with the Trustee after the purchase and cancellation of such Bonds shall be sufficient to pay when due the Principal Installment or Redemption Price, if applicable, and interest due or to become due on all Bonds. (*Section 1201*)

Defeasance of Variable Rate Bonds. The Resolution provides that for the purposes of determining whether Variable Rate Bonds shall be deemed to have been paid prior to the maturity or redemption date thereof, by the deposit of moneys, or Defeasance Obligations and moneys (if any), the interest due on such Bonds shall be calculated at the maximum rate permitted; *provided, however*, that if, as a result of such Bonds having borne interest at less than the maximum rate for any period, the total amount of moneys and Investment Securities on deposit with the Trustee for the payment of interest on such Bonds exceeds the total amount required to be deposited with the Trustee, the Trustee shall, if requested by the Authority, pay the amount in excess to the Authority free and clear of any lien or pledge securing the Bonds or otherwise existing under the Resolution. (*Section 1201*)

Defeasance of Option Bonds. Under the Resolution, Option Bonds shall be deemed paid in accordance with the Resolution only if, in addition to satisfying several of the requirements applicable to other than Variable Rate or Option Bonds, there shall have been deposited with the Trustee moneys in an amount which shall be sufficient to pay the maximum amount of principal of and premium due, if any, and interest on such Bonds which could become payable to the holders of such Bonds upon the exercise of any options provided to the holders of such Bonds; *provided, however*, that if the options originally exercisable by the holder of an Option Bond are no longer exercisable, such Bond shall not be considered an Option Bond. (*Section 1201*) A defeasance of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds shall require evidence that the long-term or short-term ratings assigned to such Fiscal 2016 A Bonds by any of the Rating Agencies (to the extent such Rating Agency maintains a rating on the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds) would not be reduced or withdrawn.

⁽¹⁾ Any Supplemental Resolution adopted by the Authority on or after February 28, 2005 (including the Amended and Restated Forty-Second Supplemental Resolution) provides that the verification report may be prepared by a firm of nationally recognized verification agents rather than a firm of nationally recognized independent certified public accountants.

New York City Water and Sewer System

(A Component Unit of The City of New York)

Combined Financial Statements as of and for the
Years Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014,
Required Supplementary Information
and Independent Auditors' Report

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Joint Audit Committee of
New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority
and New York City Water Board

Report on the Combining Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying combining statements of net position of the New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority and the New York City Water Board, which collectively comprise the New York City Water and Sewer System (the "System"), a component unit of The City of New York, as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the related combining statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the combining financial statements, which collectively comprise the System's basic combining financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Combining Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these combining financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the combining 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 combining 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 combining financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the combining financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the combining financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the System's preparation and fair presentation of the combining 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 System'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 combining 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 combining financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the net position of the New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority and the New York City Water Board the System as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the respective changes in net position and cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of a Matter

As discussed in Note 2 to the combined financial statements, in 2015, the System adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. As a result of adopting this standard, the System has included comparable disclosure for its June 30, 2014 financial statements to reflect the adoption of this standard.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management’s Discussion and Analysis on pages 3 through 15, and the Schedule of Funding Progress for the Other Postemployment Benefit Plan on page 70, the Schedule of the Authority’s Proportional Share of the Net Pension Liability on page 71 and the Schedule of the Authority’s Pension Contribution on page 72, be presented to supplement the basic combining financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic combining 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 combining 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 combining financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audits of the basic combining 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.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

October 22, 2015

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

Overview of the Financial Statements

The following is an overview of the financial activities of the New York City Water and Sewer System (the "System") for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. The System is a joint operation consisting of two legally separate and independent entities, the New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority (the "Authority") and the New York City Water Board (the "Water Board"). The System is a component unit of The City of New York ("The City").

The financial statements consist of three parts – (1) management's discussion and analysis (this section), (2) the financial statements, and (3) the notes to the financial statements.

The basic financial statements of the System, which include the combining statements of net position, the combining statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position and the combining statements of cash flows, are presented for the purposes of displaying entity-wide information in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") requirements. These financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

In fiscal year 2014, the System implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 ("GASB Statement No. 68")*. GASB Statement No. 68 establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting for defined benefit pensions and defined contribution pensions provided to employees of state and local government. The System participates in a cost sharing multiple-employer pension system as defined by GASB Statement No. 68. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 resulted in the restatement of the System's fiscal year 2013 financial statements.

In fiscal year 2015, the System implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 72 *Fair Value Measurement and Application ("GASB Statement No. 72")*. GASB Statement No. 72 establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting for fair value measurement and disclosures. The standard requires all state and local governments to disclose information as to the level or class of certain investments and liabilities and the method used for determining the fair value. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 72 resulted in additional disclosures for fair value measurement of investments and certain liabilities (See Note 2 and 4 for details on the implementation of GASB Statement No. 72).

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

Financial Analysis and Results of Operations

The following summarizes the activities of the System for the fiscal years 2015, 2014, and 2013 (in thousands):

	2015	2014	Restated	Variance	
			2013	2015 v 2014	2014 v 2013
REVENUES:					
Water supply and distribution	\$ 1,382,189	\$ 1,351,550	\$ 1,278,646	\$ 30,639	\$ 72,904
Sewer collection and treatment	2,197,679	2,148,964	2,033,047	48,715	115,917
Bad debt expense	(23,301)	(26,979)	(16,983)	3,678	(9,996)
Other operating revenues	211,267	183,760	172,283	27,507	11,477
Total operating revenues	3,767,834	3,657,295	3,466,993	110,539	190,302
Subsidy income	163,655	174,606	174,862	(10,951)	(256)
Investment income	22,426	50,148	58,793	(27,722)	(8,645)
Legal settlement	-	83,236	-	(83,236)	83,236
Total revenues	3,953,915	3,965,285	3,700,648	(11,370)	264,637
EXPENSES:					
Operations and maintenance	1,439,415	1,490,550	1,361,055	(51,135)	129,495
Other operating expenses	77,717	27,874	14,685	49,843	13,189
Administration and general	55,865	68,936	56,738	(13,071)	12,198
Depreciation expense	1,023,906	740,879	677,560	283,027	63,319
Capital distribution	25,337	39,627	25,429	(14,290)	14,198
Net loss on retirement and impairment of capital assets	2,334	18,815	20,976	(16,481)	(2,161)
Interest expense	1,264,538	1,263,305	1,225,771	1,233	37,534
Total expenses	3,889,112	3,649,986	3,382,214	239,126	267,772
Net gain/(loss) before capital contributions	64,803	315,299	318,434	(250,496)	(3,135)
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	223,791	9,799	7,699	213,992	2,100
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	288,594	325,098	326,133	(36,504)	(1,035)
NET POSITION - Beginning	(158,801)	(483,899)	(809,032)	325,098	325,133
Restatement of beginning net position	-	-	(1,000)	-	1,000
NET POSITION (DEFICIT) - Ending	\$ 129,793	\$ (158,801)	\$ (483,899)	\$ 288,594	\$ 325,098

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

Operating Revenue

2015-2014

Operating revenues increased by \$110.5 million or 3.0% predominantly due to a rate increase of 3.35%.

2014-2013

Operating revenues increased by \$190.3 million or 5.5% predominantly due to a rate increase of 5.6%.

Other Operating Revenue

The following summarizes other operating revenues for fiscal years 2015, 2014, and 2013 (in thousands):

	2015	2014	2013	Variance	
				2015 v 2014	2014 v 2013
Upstate water fees	\$ 78,427	\$ 86,676	\$ 65,640	\$ (8,249)	\$ 21,036
Late payment fees	55,079	50,426	47,580	4,653	2,846
Change in residual interest in sold liens	5,479	6,585	7,754	(1,106)	(1,169)
Release of escrow/legal settlement	33	-	21,960	33	(21,960)
Federal funding	-	-	1,678	-	(1,678)
Program revenue	2,700				
Connection fees and permits	17,551	13,449	11,840	4,102	1,609
Rental rebate	28,043	9,094	12,273	18,949	(3,179)
Service line protection program	23,955	17,530	3,558	6,425	13,972
Total other operating revenues	<u>\$ 211,267</u>	<u>\$ 183,760</u>	<u>\$ 172,283</u>	<u>\$ 24,807</u>	<u>\$ 11,477</u>

2015-2014

Upstate water fees decreased by \$8.2 million or 9.5% compared to fiscal year 2014. The decrease was due to the combination of: 1) a catch-up adjustment in fiscal year 2014 to recognize unbilled revenue of \$13.7 million, 2) an offset of a 5.13% increase in the wholesale rate in fiscal year 2015 for the quantity of water the municipalities were entitled to by law, and 3) an offset of a 3.35% rate increase in fiscal year 2015 for consumption in excess of the entitlement quantity.

Late payment fees increased by \$4.6 million or 9.2%. This amount fluctuates depending on the timeliness of customer payments.

The change in residual interest in sold liens decreased by \$1.1 million or 16.8% compared to fiscal year 2014. This was due to fewer residual collections transferred to the System from the lien sale trusts.

Program revenue was \$2.7 million. This revenue was from The City for water and sewer credits to be provided to certain low-income customers and customer participating in The City's Build-It-Back program.

Connection fees and permits increased by \$4.1 million or 30.5%. This amount fluctuates each year based on new construction activities.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

The rental rebate, a portion of the base rental payment by The City, increased by \$18.9 million compared to fiscal year 2014. This was due to the calculation of the rental rebate based on a change to an intergovernmental agreement.

The amounts received for the service line protection program increased by \$6.4 million. The number of effective policies steadily increased from approximately 142,000 on July 1, 2014, to approximately 179,000 by the end of fiscal year 2015.

2014-2013

Upstate water fees increased by \$21 million or 32.1% compared to fiscal year 2013. The increase was due to the combination of: 1) a 12.34% increase in the wholesale rate for the quantity of water the municipalities were entitled to by law, 2) a 5.6% rate increase for consumption in excess of the entitlement quantity, and 3) an inclusion of \$13.7 million of unbilled revenue.

Late payment fees increased by \$2.8 million or 6.0%. The increase is primarily due to the rate increase of 5.6%.

The change in residual interest in sold liens decreased by \$1.2 million or 15.1% compared to fiscal year 2013. This was due to fewer residual collections transferred to the System from the lien sale trusts.

There was no federal funding in fiscal year 2014. The federal funding to support technical assistance in developing a Contamination Warning System Demonstration Pilot Program ended in fiscal year 2013.

Connection fees and permits increased by \$1.6 million or 13.6%. This was due primarily to new construction activities.

The rental rebate, a portion of the base rental payment by The City, decreased by \$3.2 million or 25.9% compared to fiscal year 2013. This was due to the calculation of the rental rebate based on an intergovernmental agreement.

The amounts received for the service line protection program increased by \$14.0 million. The program was offered for the full fiscal year 2014 compared to only six months in fiscal year 2013. In addition, the number of effective policies steadily increased from approximately 91,000 on July 1, 2013 to approximately 142,000 by the end of fiscal year 2014.

Investment Income

2015-2014

Investment income decreased by \$27.7 million or 55.3% compared to fiscal year 2014. This was due primarily to a termination of a variable interest rate exchange agreement (a "SWAP") in June 2014, a reduction of interest income in the revenue and debt service reserve funds, a decline in unrealized gain on investments in Forward Purchase Agreements ("FPA"), and an increase in arbitrage rebate expense.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

2014-2013

Investment income decreased by \$8.6 million or 14.7% compared to fiscal year 2013. For fiscal year 2013, unrealized gains were higher due to a Guaranteed Investment Contract ("GIC") that had a one-time option to terminate. The option, however, was not exercised by the counterparty.

Legal Settlement

2014-2013

In 2003, The City sued refiners and manufacturers of gasoline that contained methyl tertiary butyl ether ("MTBE"), a gasoline additive that replaces lead and enables gasoline to burn more cleanly. The City's lawsuit claimed that the oil companies added MTBE to gasoline starting in the late 1970s, knowing that it would contaminate soil and groundwater when gasoline leaks or spills, and knowing that underground storage tanks at gas stations, many of which are owned by the same companies, regularly leak.

The City's drinking water system in southeast Queens has 68 wells – more than half of which were contaminated by MTBE. Since initiating the suit, The City had settled with all of the defendants except ExxonMobil, until this fiscal year. After a trial that began in the summer of 2009 and subsequent appeals by Exxon Mobil, The City won the case and Exxon Mobil paid damages of \$83 million to the Board in fiscal year 2014.

Operating Expenses

2015-2014

Total operations and maintenance expenses decreased by \$51.1 million or 3.4%. This decrease is due primarily to a decrease in the citywide fringe benefit rate from 51% in fiscal year 2014 to 48% in fiscal year 2015.

Administrative and general expenses decreased by \$13.1 million or 19.0% compared to fiscal year 2014. The Water Board's expenses decreased by \$15.8 million, and the Authority's expenses increased by approximately \$2.7 million due to the increase in outstanding variable rate bonds and liquidity agreements. In fiscal year 2014, the Water Board included \$16.4 million of service line protection program expense in administration and general. However, in fiscal year 2015, the service line protection program expense was included in other operating expenses; this resulted in a decrease in fiscal year 2015 administration and general expense.

2014-2013

Total operations and maintenance expenses increased by \$129.5 million or 9.5%. The personal services expense increased by approximately \$76 million due to wage accruals to cover the provision necessary for collective bargaining agreements and other open employee contracts. Also, other than personal services increased by \$32.7 million mainly due to the operational costs for the new facilities (Cat/Del Ultraviolet Disinfection Facility and Croton Filtration Plant), increases in upstate property taxes, increases in Department of Investigation contract oversight, and a new program to prevent sewer back-ups. The remaining increase was due to an increase in judgment and claims and a reversal of prior year accruals.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

Administrative and general expenses increased by \$12.2 million or 21.5% compared to fiscal year 2013. The Board expenses increased by \$13.2 million due to an increase of the service line protection program payments to American Water Resources, which are pass-through payments based upon the number of DEP customers enrolled in the program. Payments for a contract to evaluate the effectiveness of the operations and maintenance of the System also increased by \$2.3 million. Other Board expenses decreased by approximately \$1.4 million.

Other Operating Expenses

2015-2014

Other operating expenses increased by \$49.8 million compared to fiscal year 2014. This was due primarily to a one-time payment of \$25.6 million to The City for outstanding expenses, the inclusion of \$22.9 million of service line protection program payments to American Water Resources, and other program expense of \$2.7 million to provide credits to certain low-income customers and customer participating in The City's Build-It-Back program.

2014-2013

Other operating expenses increased by \$13.2 million compared to fiscal year 2013. In fiscal year 2013, the reversal of a \$44 million accrual caused the expense to be low.

Non-Operating Expenses

2015-2014

Net loss on retirement and impairment of capital assets decreased by \$16.5 million. In fiscal year 2015, fewer assets with carrying values were disposed.

2014-2013

Interest expense increased by \$37.5 million or 3.1% compared to fiscal year 2013. This was due primarily to the increase of bonds outstanding at the end of fiscal year 2014.

Net loss on retirement and impairment of capital assets decreased by \$2.2 million. In fiscal year 2013, due to Hurricane Sandy, the impairment of capital assets was much higher.

Change in Net Position

2015-2014

The change in net position represents the net total of operating revenue and expenses, non-operating revenues and expenses, and capital contributions. The variance in the Change in Net Position decreased by \$36.5 million in fiscal year 2015.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

2014-2013

The change in net position represents the net total of operating revenue and expenses, non-operating revenues and expenses, and capital contributions. The variance in the Change in Net Position decreased by \$1.0 million in fiscal year 2014.

Ending Net Position

2015-2014

The ending net position represents the net total of operating revenue and expenses, non-operating revenues and expenses, capital contributions, and beginning balance of net position. Ending net position increased by \$288.6 million in fiscal year 2015.

2014-2013

The ending net position represents the net total of operating revenue and expenses, non-operating revenues and expenses, capital contributions, and beginning balance of net position. Ending net position increased by \$325.1 million in fiscal year 2014.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

The following is a summary of the System's assets, liabilities and net position as of June 30 (in thousands):

	2015	2014	Restated	Variance	
			2013	2015 v 2014	2014 v 2013
Current assets:	\$ 3,140,067	\$ 3,125,177	\$ 3,020,559	\$ 14,890	\$ 104,618
Residual interest in sold liens	71,596	66,116	59,531	5,480	6,585
Capital assets	<u>28,664,121</u>	<u>28,392,330</u>	<u>27,460,482</u>	<u>271,791</u>	<u>931,848</u>
Total assets	<u>31,875,784</u>	<u>31,583,623</u>	<u>30,540,572</u>	<u>292,161</u>	<u>1,043,051</u>
Deferred outflows of resources:					
Deferred outflows from hedging	103,182	86,502	81,108	16,680	5,394
Deferred outflows from pension	105	235	13	(130)	222
Unamortized deferred bond refunding costs	<u>-</u>	<u>4,294</u>	<u>9,928</u>	<u>(4,294)</u>	<u>(5,633)</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>103,287</u>	<u>91,031</u>	<u>91,049</u>	<u>12,256</u>	<u>(17)</u>
Total assets and deferred outflows	<u>\$ 31,979,071</u>	<u>\$ 31,674,654</u>	<u>\$ 30,631,621</u>	<u>\$ 304,417</u>	<u>\$ 1,043,034</u>
Current liabilities	\$ 1,702,560	\$ 1,504,946	\$ 2,055,241	\$ 197,614	\$ (550,295)
Long-term liabilities	<u>30,128,541</u>	<u>30,328,237</u>	<u>29,060,215</u>	<u>(199,696)</u>	<u>1,268,022</u>
Total liabilities	<u>31,831,101</u>	<u>31,833,183</u>	<u>31,115,456</u>	<u>(2,082)</u>	<u>717,727</u>
Deferred inflows of resources:					
Deferred inflows from pension	199	272	64	(73)	208
Unamortized deferred bond refunding costs	<u>17,978</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,978</u>	<u>-</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>18,177</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>17,905</u>	<u>208</u>
Net position (deficit):					
Net investment in capital assets	(598,349)	(771,165)	(945,890)	172,816	174,725
Restricted for debt service	1,224,925	1,145,505	918,229	79,420	227,276
Restricted for operations and maintenance	226,383	221,440	212,233	4,943	9,207
Unrestricted (deficit)	<u>(723,166)</u>	<u>(754,581)</u>	<u>(668,471)</u>	<u>31,415</u>	<u>(86,110)</u>
Total net position (deficit)	<u>129,793</u>	<u>(158,801)</u>	<u>(483,899)</u>	<u>288,594</u>	<u>325,098</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	<u>\$ 31,979,071</u>	<u>\$ 31,674,654</u>	<u>\$ 30,631,621</u>	<u>\$ 304,418</u>	<u>\$ 1,043,034</u>

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

2015-2014

Residual interest in sold liens receivable increased by \$5.5 million or 8.3% compared to fiscal year 2014 due to a new tax lien issued in May 2015.

Deferred outflows from hedging increased by \$16.7 million or 19.3% due to an increase in the fair value of hedging derivative instruments.

Current liabilities increased by \$197.6 million or 13.1% compared to fiscal year 2014. This is primarily due to an increase of \$100 million in the issuance of commercial paper and an increase of \$100 million in the change of debt from long term to current.

Long-term liabilities decreased by \$199.7 million or 0.7% primarily due to the retirement of outstanding bonds and an increase in the current portion of debt as it was reclassified from long-term debt.

2014-2013

Current assets increased by \$104.6 million or 3.4% due to an increase in revenue funds held by the Authority at June 30, 2014.

Residual interest in sold liens increased by \$6.6 million or 11.1% compared to fiscal year 2013.

Deferred outflows from hedging increased by \$5.4 million or 6.7% due to a decrease in the fair value of the hedging derivative instruments.

Long-term liabilities increased by \$1.3 billion or 4.4% primarily due to the increase in the bonds issued.

Current liabilities decreased by \$550.3 million or 26.8% compared to fiscal year 2013. This is primarily due to a decrease in the payable to The City for operations and maintenance by \$50 million and a decrease of \$496 million of the current portion of bonds and notes payable.

Capital Assets

The System's capital assets include buildings, equipment, vehicles, water supply and wastewater treatment systems, and water distribution and sewage collection systems, as well as utility construction.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

Capital assets as of June 30 are detailed as follows (in thousands):

	2015	2014	2013	Variance	
				2015 v 2014	2014 v 2013
Nondepreciable assets -					
Utility construction	\$ 4,558,225	\$ 6,812,608	\$ 9,063,048	\$ (2,254,383)	\$ (2,250,440)
Utility plant in service:					
Buildings	34,877	34,877	34,877	(0)	-
Equipment	3,774,428	3,434,110	2,211,487	340,318	1,222,624
Vehicles	291,345	164,553	157,118	126,792	7,435
Water supply and distribution and wastewater treatment and sewage collection systems	<u>32,075,316</u>	<u>29,000,071</u>	<u>26,470,360</u>	<u>3,075,245</u>	<u>2,529,710</u>
Total utility plant in service	<u>36,175,966</u>	<u>32,633,611</u>	<u>28,873,842</u>	<u>3,542,355</u>	<u>3,759,769</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	(23,822)	(22,506)	(21,189)	(1,316)	(1,317)
Equipment	(1,412,576)	(1,169,222)	(927,797)	(243,354)	(241,425)
Vehicles	(121,113)	(110,510)	(104,798)	(10,603)	(5,711)
Water supply and distribution and wastewater treatment and sewage collection systems	<u>(10,512,559)</u>	<u>(9,751,651)</u>	<u>(9,422,624)</u>	<u>(760,908)</u>	<u>(329,027)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(12,070,070)</u>	<u>(11,053,889)</u>	<u>(10,476,408)</u>	<u>(1,016,181)</u>	<u>(577,480)</u>
Total utility plant in service - net	<u>24,105,896</u>	<u>21,579,722</u>	<u>18,397,434</u>	<u>2,526,173</u>	<u>3,182,289</u>
Total capital assets - net	\$ 28,664,121	\$ 28,392,330	\$ 27,460,482	\$ 271,790	\$ 931,849

2015-2014

The increase in the System's capital assets, net of depreciation during fiscal year 2015 was \$271.8 million or 1.0%. Additions to utility construction for fiscal year 2015 were \$1.3 billion. Utility construction deletions for fiscal year 2015 were \$3.6 billion (this amount equals to addition to depreciable assets of \$3.6 billion less of \$10.1 million assets retired in fiscal 2015), which consisted of \$1.4 billion for the CAT/Del Ultraviolet Disinfection Facility and Croton Filtration Plant and approximately ten other projects totaling \$1.2 billion. See Note 3 (Utility Plant) for further details.

2014-2013

The increase in the System's capital assets, net of depreciation during fiscal year 2014 was \$931.8 million or 3.4%. Capital asset additions of utility construction for fiscal year 2014 were \$1.7 billion.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

Debt Administration

The Authority issues debt to pay for the capital improvements to the System and certain related costs. Certain costs related to the System's filtration avoidance determination, including land acquisition in the upstate watershed and costs associated with pollution remediation are financed with debt but are not recorded as System assets on the balance sheet. The cumulative amount of expenses not capitalized as assets as of June 30, 2015 was \$1.4 billion. These costs or distributions are expensed in the System's combining statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position (deficit) in the years incurred. The land purchased is granted to The City and becomes The City's capital asset because it is not subject to the capital lease under which the System reports water distribution and wastewater collection and treatment capital assets.

The debt program of the Authority includes commercial paper, long-term debt, Bond Anticipation Notes ("BANs"), and subsidized bonds issued through the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation ("EFC"). The commercial paper program is the main source of financing to reimburse The City for payments made for water and sewer projects. The Authority then issues long-term debt to retire outstanding commercial paper and debt through EFC to retire BANs. The Authority also periodically issues refunding bonds to refinance higher-coupon debt. See Note 9 (Short-Term Debt) and Note 10 (Long-Term Debt) for further details.

At June 30, 2015, the total outstanding debt of the System was \$30.9 billion, of which \$600.0 million was commercial paper, \$377.3 million was outstanding against BANs issued to EFC, \$29.0 billion consisted of adjustable and fixed-rate bonds maturing in varying installments through 2050, and the remaining \$960.7 million was premium on bonds.

The total outstanding long-term debt including current portion at June 30, 2015 was as follows (in thousands):

Issue Date	Principal Outstanding ¹
2015	\$ 2,967,971
2014	3,171,976
2013	2,283,230
2012	3,595,690
2011	4,404,804
2010 and prior	12,948,951
Total long-term debt	\$ 29,372,621

¹ Principal outstanding does not including premium or discount on bonds.

In fiscal year 2015, the Authority issued \$2.9 billion of water and sewer revenue bonds directly to the public, including \$2.0 billion of refunding bonds and \$936.1 million of new money bonds. The Authority used new money bond proceeds to finance capital improvements to the System, to provide long-term financing of commercial paper notes that previously financed capital improvements to the System, and to pay for bond issuance costs.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

The Authority issued the following debt in fiscal year 2015:

- On July 10, 2014, the Authority issued \$200 million of new money tax-exempt fixed rate Second Resolution Bonds, Fiscal 2015 Series AA. The bonds mature in 2044.
- On July 10, 2014, the Authority issued \$400 million of new money tax-exempt adjustable rate Second Resolution Bonds, Fiscal 2015 Series BB. The bonds are backed by standby purchase agreements provided by four banks. The bonds mature in 2049 and 2050.
- On September 24, 2014, the Authority issued \$200 million of new money tax-exempt fixed rate Second Resolution bonds, Fiscal 2015 Series CC. The bonds mature in 2045.
- On September 24, 2014, the Authority issued \$300 million of refunding tax-exempt fixed rate Second Resolution bonds, Fiscal 2015 Series DD. The bonds refunded portions of the Authority's First Resolution bonds, Fiscal 2005 Series B. The bonds mature in 2028, 2029, and 2036.
- On November 20, 2014, the Authority issued \$392.1 million of refunding and new money tax-exempt fixed rate Second Resolution bonds, Fiscal 2015 Series EE. The new money bonds included a bond maturing in 2045. The refunding bonds refunded portions of the Authority's First Resolution bonds, Fiscal 2005 Series B. The bonds mature in 2028, 2029, and 2036.
- On March 17, 2015, the Authority issued \$530.0 million of refunding tax-exempt fixed rate Second Resolution bonds, Fiscal 2015 Series FF. The bonds refunded portions of the Authority's First Resolution bonds, Fiscal 2005 Series C, Fiscal 2005 Series D, and Fiscal 2006 Series A. The bonds mature from 2025 to 2037, and a bond matures in 2039.
- On April 9, 2015, the Authority issued \$450.3 million of refunding tax-exempt fixed rate Second Resolution bonds, Fiscal 2015 Series GG. The bonds refunded portions of the Authority's First Resolution bonds, Fiscal 2005 Series C, Fiscal 2005 Series D, and Fiscal 2006 Series A. The bonds mature from 2025 to 2039.
- On May 28, 2015, the Authority issued \$452.5 million of refunding tax-exempt fixed rate Second Resolution bonds, Fiscal 2015 Series HH. The bonds refunded portions of the Authority's First Resolution bonds, Fiscal 2005 Series C, Fiscal 2005 Series D, and Fiscal 2006 Series A. The bonds mature from 2025 to 2039.
- During fiscal year 2015, the Authority issued \$800 million of commercial paper notes to pay for costs of improvements to the System. As of June 30, 2015, \$600 million of commercial paper notes were outstanding.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

Economic Factors and Next Year's Rates

In May of each year, the Board adopts rates for the following fiscal year. A rate increase of 2.97% for fiscal year 2016, based on projected revenues and costs, became effective July 1, 2015.

Request for Information

This financial report is provided as an overview of the System's finances. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to Investor Relations, New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority, 255 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10007 or to NYWInvestors@omb.nyc.gov.

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NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

COMBINING STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2015

(in thousands)

	New York City Municipal Water			Total
	Water Board	Finance Authority	Eliminations	
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS:				
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 48	\$ 5	\$ -	\$ 53
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	22,058	1,789,134	-	1,811,192
Restricted investments	226,317	242,892	-	469,209
Accrued interest and subsidy receivable	-	6,212	-	6,212
Accounts receivable:				
Billed—less allowance for uncollectable water and sewer receivables of \$406,579	370,317	-	-	370,317
Unbilled	363,152	-	-	363,152
Receivable from The City of New York	119,756	-	-	119,756
Prepaid expense	-	176	-	176
Total current assets	<u>1,101,648</u>	<u>2,038,419</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,140,067</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:				
Utility plant in service less accumulated depreciation of \$12,070,070	24,105,896	-	-	24,105,896
Utility plant construction	<u>4,558,225</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,558,225</u>
Total capital assets	28,664,121	-	-	28,664,121
Residual interest in sold liens	71,596	-	-	71,596
Revenue required to be billed by and received from the Board	<u>-</u>	<u>14,276,832</u>	<u>(14,276,832)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>28,735,717</u>	<u>14,276,832</u>	<u>(14,276,832)</u>	<u>28,735,717</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:				
Deferred outflows from hedging	-	103,182	-	103,182
Deferred outflows from pension	<u>-</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>105</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>-</u>	<u>103,287</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>103,287</u>
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	<u>\$29,837,365</u>	<u>\$16,418,538</u>	<u>\$(14,276,832)</u>	<u>\$31,979,071</u>

See notes to combining financial statements.

(Continued)

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

COMBINING STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2015

(in thousands)

	New York City			Total
	Water Board	Municipal Water Finance Authority	Eliminations	
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION				
CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable	\$ 3,662	\$ 88	\$ -	\$ 3,750
Interest payable	-	57,535	-	57,535
Revenue received in advance	77,283	-	-	77,283
Commercial paper payable	-	600,000	-	600,000
Current portion of bonds and notes payable	-	391,462	-	391,462
Payable to The City of New York	-	500,587	-	500,587
Service credits on customer accounts	71,943	-	-	71,943
Total current liabilities	152,888	1,549,672	-	1,702,560
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:				
Bonds and notes payable - net of current portion	-	29,941,881	-	29,941,881
Pollution remediation obligation	78,956	-	-	78,956
Interest rate swap agreement - net	-	103,182	-	103,182
Revenue requirements payable to the Authority	14,276,832	-	(14,276,832)	-
Net pension liability	-	1,012	-	1,012
Other long-term liability	-	3,510	-	3,510
Total long-term liabilities	14,355,788	30,049,585	(14,276,832)	30,128,541
Total liabilities	14,508,676	31,599,257	(14,276,832)	31,831,101
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:				
Unamortized deferred bond refunding costs	-	17,978	-	17,978
Deferred inflows from pension	-	199	-	199
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	18,177	-	18,177
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	28,664,121	(29,262,470)	-	(598,349)
Restricted for debt service	-	1,224,925	-	1,224,925
Restricted for operations and maintenance	226,383	-	-	226,383
Unrestricted (deficit)	(13,561,815)	12,838,649	-	(723,166)
Total net position	15,328,689	(15,198,896)	-	129,793
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION	\$ 29,837,365	\$ 16,418,538	\$ (14,276,832)	\$ 31,979,071

See notes to combining financial statements.

(Concluded)

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

COMBINING STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2014

(in thousands)

	New York City Municipal Water Finance			Total
	Water Board	Authority	Eliminations	
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS:				
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,120	\$ 7	\$ -	\$ 14,127
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	80,764	1,588,101	-	1,668,865
Restricted investments	140,676	507,566	-	648,242
Accrued interest and subsidy receivable	-	6,616	-	6,616
Accounts receivable:				
Billed—less allowance for uncollectable water and sewer receivables of \$383,279	425,226	-	-	425,226
Unbilled	338,687	-	-	338,687
Receivable from The City of New York	23,414	-	-	23,414
	<u>1,022,887</u>	<u>2,102,290</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,125,177</u>
Total current assets				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:				
Utility plant in service—less accumulated depreciation of \$11,053,889	21,579,722	-	-	21,579,722
Utility plant construction	6,812,608	-	-	6,812,608
	<u>28,392,330</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,392,330</u>
Total capital assets				
Residual interest in sold liens	66,116	-	-	66,116
Revenue required to be billed by and received from the Water Board	-	15,334,172	(15,334,172)	-
	<u>28,458,446</u>	<u>15,334,172</u>	<u>(15,334,172)</u>	<u>28,458,446</u>
Total non-current assets				
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred outflows from hedging	-	86,502	-	86,502
Unamortized deferred bond refunding costs	-	4,294	-	4,294
Deferred outflows from pension	-	235	-	235
	<u>-</u>	<u>91,031</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>91,031</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources				
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>\$29,481,333</u>	<u>\$17,527,493</u>	<u>\$(15,334,172)</u>	<u>\$31,674,654</u>

See notes to combining financial statements.

(Continued)

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

COMBINING STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2014

(in thousands)

	New York City		Eliminations	Total
	Water Board	Municipal Water Finance Authority		
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION				
CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 4,222	\$ 56,332	\$ -	\$ 60,554
Revenue received in advance	57,827	-	-	57,827
Commercial paper payable	-	500,000	-	500,000
Current portion of bonds and notes payable	-	291,955	-	291,955
Payable to The City of New York	-	522,036	-	522,036
Service credits on customer accounts	72,574	-	-	72,574
Total current liabilities	<u>134,623</u>	<u>1,370,323</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,504,946</u>
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:				
Bonds and notes payable—net of current portion	-	30,144,755	-	30,144,755
Pollution remediation obligation	98,927	-	-	98,927
Interest rate swap agreement—net	-	79,997	-	79,997
Revenue requirements payable to the Authority	15,334,172	-	(15,334,172)	-
Net pension liability	-	901	-	901
Other long-term liability	-	3,657	-	3,657
Total long-term liabilities	<u>15,433,099</u>	<u>30,229,310</u>	<u>(15,334,172)</u>	<u>30,328,237</u>
Total liabilities	<u>15,567,722</u>	<u>31,599,633</u>	<u>(15,334,172)</u>	<u>31,833,183</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES—				
Deferred inflows from pension	-	272	-	272
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>15,567,722</u>	<u>31,599,905</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31,833,455</u>
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in capital assets	28,392,330	(29,163,495)	-	(771,165)
Restricted for debt service	-	1,145,505	-	1,145,505
Restricted for operations and maintenance	221,440	-	-	221,440
Unrestricted (deficit)	(14,700,159)	13,945,578	-	(754,581)
Total net position	<u>13,913,611</u>	<u>(14,072,412)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(158,801)</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION	<u>\$ 29,481,333</u>	<u>\$ 17,527,493</u>	<u>\$ (15,334,172)</u>	<u>\$ 31,674,654</u>

See notes to combining financial statements.

(Concluded)

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

COMBINING STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(in thousands)

	New York City		Total
	Water Board	Municipal Water Finance Authority	
OPERATING REVENUES:			
Water supply and distribution	\$ 1,382,189	\$ -	\$ 1,382,189
Sewer collection and treatment	2,197,679	-	2,197,679
Bad debt expense	(23,301)	-	(23,301)
Other operating revenues	<u>211,267</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>211,267</u>
Total operating revenues	<u>3,767,834</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,767,834</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Operation and maintenance	1,439,415	-	1,439,415
Administration and general	9,945	45,920	55,865
Other operating expenses	<u>77,717</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>77,717</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>1,527,077</u>	<u>45,920</u>	<u>1,572,997</u>
DEPRECIATION EXPENSE	<u>1,023,906</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,023,906</u>
OPERATING INCOME / (LOSS)	<u>1,216,851</u>	<u>(45,920)</u>	<u>1,170,931</u>
NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES):			
Interest expense	-	(1,247,529)	(1,247,529)
Cost of issuance	-	(17,009)	(17,009)
Net loss on retirement and impairment of capital assets	(2,334)	-	(2,334)
Subsidy income	-	163,655	163,655
Capital distribution	(25,337)	-	(25,337)
Investment income	<u>2,107</u>	<u>20,319</u>	<u>22,426</u>
NET INCOME / (LOSS) BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	1,191,287	(1,126,484)	64,803
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION	<u>223,791</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>223,791</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	1,415,078	(1,126,484)	288,594
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)—Beginning of year	<u>13,913,611</u>	<u>(14,072,412)</u>	<u>(158,801)</u>
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)—End of year	<u>\$ 15,328,689</u>	<u>\$ (15,198,896)</u>	<u>\$ 129,793</u>

See notes to combining financial statements.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

COMBINING STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

(in thousands)

	New York City		Total
	Water Board	Municipal Water Finance Authority	
OPERATING REVENUES:			
Water supply and distribution	\$ 1,351,550	\$ -	\$ 1,351,550
Sewer collection and treatment	2,148,964	-	2,148,964
Bad debt expense	(26,979)	-	(26,979)
Other operating revenues	183,760	-	183,760
Total operating revenues	<u>3,657,295</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,657,295</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Operation and maintenance	1,490,550	-	1,490,550
Administration and general	25,765	43,171	68,936
Other operating expenses	27,874	-	27,874
Total operating expenses	<u>1,544,189</u>	<u>43,171</u>	<u>1,587,360</u>
DEPRECIATION EXPENSE	<u>740,879</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>740,879</u>
OPERATING INCOME / (LOSS)	<u>1,372,227</u>	<u>(43,171)</u>	<u>1,329,056</u>
NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES):			
Interest expense	-	(1,244,459)	(1,244,459)
Cost of issuance	-	(18,846)	(18,846)
Net loss on retirement and impairment of capital assets	(18,815)	-	(18,815)
Subsidy income	-	174,606	174,606
Capital distribution	(39,627)	-	(39,627)
Investment income	294	49,854	50,148
Legal settlement	83,236	-	83,236
NET INCOME / (LOSS) BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	1,397,315	(1,082,016)	315,299
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION	<u>9,799</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,799</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	1,407,114	(1,082,016)	325,098
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)—Beginning of year	<u>12,506,497</u>	<u>(12,990,396)</u>	<u>(483,899)</u>
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)—End of year	<u>\$ 13,913,611</u>	<u>\$ (14,072,412)</u>	<u>\$ (158,801)</u>

See notes to combining financial statements.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

COMBINING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(in thousands)

	New York City		Total
	Water Board	Municipal Water Finance Authority	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers	\$ 3,808,922	\$ -	\$ 3,808,922
Payments for operations and maintenance	(1,584,165)	-	(1,584,165)
Payments for administration	(10,504)	(44,740)	(55,244)
Net cash and cash equivalent provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>2,214,253</u>	<u>(44,740)</u>	<u>2,169,513</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from issuing bonds, notes and other borrowings—net of issuance costs	-	4,271,154	4,271,154
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	292	(1,385,419)	(1,385,127)
Payments by the Water Board to the Authority	(2,203,791)	2,203,791	-
Repayments of bonds, notes and other borrowings	-	(4,057,850)	(4,057,850)
Interest paid on bonds, notes and other borrowings	-	(1,078,573)	(1,078,573)
Net cash and cash equivalents (used in) provided by capital and related financing activities	<u>(2,203,499)</u>	<u>(46,897)</u>	<u>(2,250,396)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Sales and maturities of investments	167,401	264,650	432,051
Purchase of investments	(252,584)	(179)	(252,763)
Interest on investments	1,651	28,197	29,848
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by investing activities	<u>(83,532)</u>	<u>292,668</u>	<u>209,136</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(72,778)	201,031	128,253
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS— Beginning of year	<u>94,884</u>	<u>1,588,108</u>	<u>1,682,992</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS— End of year	<u>\$ 22,106</u>	<u>\$ 1,789,139</u>	<u>\$ 1,811,245</u>

See notes to combining financial statements.

(Continued)

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

COMBINING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(In thousands)

	New York City		Total
	Water Board	Municipal Water Finance Authority	
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME/(LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Operating income (loss)	\$ 1,216,851	\$ (45,920)	\$ 1,170,931
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	1,023,906	-	1,023,906
Other operating expense paid for with bond proceeds	31,295	-	31,295
Pollution remediation expense	15,285	-	15,285
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Pollution remediation liability	(19,971)	-	(19,971)
Receivables—net	30,443	-	30,443
Prepaid expense	-	(175)	(175)
Receivable from The City	(96,342)	-	(96,342)
Residual interest in sold liens	(5,479)	-	(5,479)
Accounts payable	(560)	1,355	795
Revenues received in advance	19,456	-	19,456
Refunds payable	(631)	-	(631)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>\$ 2,214,253</u>	<u>\$ (44,740)</u>	<u>\$ 2,169,513</u>

The following are the noncash capital and related financing activities:

Interest expense includes the amortization of net (premium) and discount in the amount of \$64,557 in 2015

Capital expenditures in the amount of \$500,587 had been incurred but not paid at June 30, 2015

Principal forgiveness on 2010 ARRA BAN in the amount of \$217,521 was granted in 2015

The Water Board received federal, state, and other capital contributions of \$5,978 in 2015

The Water Board received capital contributions of \$292 in 2015 from Westchester County.

See notes to combining financial statements.

(Concluded)

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

COMBINING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014 (in thousands)

	<u>New York City</u>		Total
	Water Board	Municipal Water Finance Authority	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Receipts from customers	\$ 3,695,515	\$ -	\$ 3,695,515
Payments for operations and maintenance	(1,361,085)	-	(1,361,085)
Payments for administration	<u>(23,574)</u>	<u>(42,873)</u>	<u>(66,447)</u>
Net cash and cash equivalent provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>2,310,856</u>	<u>(42,873)</u>	<u>2,267,983</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from issuing bonds, notes and other borrowings—net of issuance costs	-	4,570,035	4,570,035
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	292	(1,818,132)	(1,817,840)
Payments by the Water Board to the Authority	(2,296,121)	2,296,121	-
Repayments of bonds, notes and other borrowings	-	(3,778,345)	(3,778,345)
Interest paid on bonds, notes and other borrowings	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,089,079)</u>	<u>(1,089,079)</u>
Net cash and cash equivalent (used in) provided by capital and related financing activities	<u>(2,295,829)</u>	<u>180,600</u>	<u>(2,115,229)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments	707,519	92,365	799,884
Purchase of investments	(637,031)	(3,806)	(640,837)
Interest on investments	<u>318</u>	<u>37,626</u>	<u>37,944</u>
Net cash and cash equivalent provided by investing activities	<u>70,806</u>	<u>126,185</u>	<u>196,991</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	85,833	263,912	349,745
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS— Beginning of year	<u>9,051</u>	<u>1,324,196</u>	<u>1,333,247</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS— End of year	<u>\$ 94,884</u>	<u>\$ 1,588,108</u>	<u>\$ 1,682,992</u>

See notes to combining financial statements.

(Continued)

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

COMBINING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014 (In thousands)

	<u>New York City</u>		Total
	Water Board	Municipal Water Finance Authority	
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME/(LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Operating income (loss)	\$ 1,372,227	\$ (43,171)	\$ 1,329,056
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	740,879	-	740,879
Legal settlement	83,236	-	83,236
Other operating expense paid for with bond proceeds	22,670	-	22,670
Pollution remediation expense	23,135	-	23,135
Changes in assets and liabilities—net:			
Pollution remediation liability	(17,931)	-	(17,931)
Receivables—net	(31,432)	21	(31,411)
Prepaid expense	-	(211)	(211)
Receivable from The City	129,465	-	129,465
Residual interest in sold liens	(6,585)	-	(6,585)
Accounts payable	2,192	488	2,680
Revenues received in advance	(3,732)	-	(3,732)
Refunds payable	(3,268)	-	(3,268)
NET CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>\$ 2,310,856</u>	<u>\$ (42,873)</u>	<u>\$ 2,267,983</u>

The following are the noncash capital and related financing activities:

Interest expense includes the amortization of net (premium) and discount in the amount of \$51,771 in 2014.

Capital expenditures in the amount of \$522,036 had been incurred but not paid at June 30, 2014.

The Water Board received capital assets of \$9,507 in 2014 which represented capital contributed by The City.

The Water Board received capital assets of \$293 in 2014 which represented capital contributed by Westchester County.

See notes to combining financial statements.

(Concluded)

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

1. ORGANIZATION

The New York City Water and Sewer System (the “System”) provides water supply, treatment and distribution, and sewage collection, treatment, and disposal for The City of New York (“The City”). The System, as presented in the accompanying combining financial statements, began operations on July 1, 1985 and is a joint operation consisting of two legally separate and independent entities: the New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority (the “Authority”) and the New York City Water Board (the “Water Board”). The Authority is a public benefit corporation created in accordance with the New York City Municipal Water Finance Act (the “Act”), duly enacted into law as Chapter 513 of the laws of 1984 of the State of New York (the “State”), as amended by Chapter 514 of the laws of 1984 of the State of New York. The Water Board was created by Chapter 515 of the laws of 1984 of the State of New York. The Act empowers the Authority to issue bonds or notes to finance the cost of capital improvements to the System and to refund any and all outstanding bonds and general obligation bonds of The City issued for water and sewer purposes. The Act empowers the Water Board to lease the System from The City and to fix and collect rates, fees, rents and other charges for the use of, or for services furnished, rendered, or made available by, the System to produce cash sufficient to pay debt service on the Authority’s bonds and to place the System on a self-sustaining basis.

The Financing Agreement by and among The City of New York, New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority and New York City Water Board dated as of July 1, 1985 (the “Agreement”) provides that the Authority will issue bonds to finance the cost of capital investment and related costs in the System serving The City. It also sets forth the funding priority for the debt service costs of the Authority, operating costs of the System, and the rental payment to The City.

The physical operation and capital improvements of the System are performed by The City’s Department of Environmental Protection (“DEP”) subject to contractual agreements with the Authority and the Water Board.

In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) standards, the Water Board and the Authority are considered to be part of the same reporting entity (the “System”) since they are fiscally interdependent. Accordingly, the accompanying combining financial statements for the System present the individual financial statements of the Water Board and the Authority as major funds. In addition, the accompanying combining financial statements present a total column, which represents the entity-wide financial statements of the System. Transactions and balances between the Water Board and the Authority are eliminated in the entity-wide combining financial statements.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements of the System have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred. Other significant accounting policies are:

Component Unit—The System is a component unit of The City. The System leases the water and sewer related capital assets from The City, which is responsible for the operations, maintenance and capital improvement of the System. The System reimburses The City for costs incurred for operations and maintenance and issues debt to pay for capital improvements.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investments and Cash Equivalents—Investments and cash equivalents consist principally of securities of the United States and its agencies, certificates of deposit, guaranteed investment contracts, and forward purchase agreements, and State of New York obligations. All investments are carried at fair value with the exception of money market funds that are carried at cost plus accrued interest. For purposes of the statement of cash flows and statement of net position, the System generally considers all highly-liquid debt instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Restricted Assets—Net Position Classification—Proceeds from the issuance of debt and monies set aside for debt service and operation and maintenance of the System are classified as restricted based on the requirements of the applicable bond indentures in the net position classification.

Lien Sales and Residual Interest in Sold Liens—The City periodically sells tax liens secured by water and sewer rents and surcharges, for which the Water Board receives the applicable sale proceeds. At the time of sale, the Water Board recognizes the proceeds as operating revenue and removes the related receivables. The Water Board maintains a residual interest in the liens, which represents the amount estimated to be received by the Water Board if and when liens held by the purchasing trusts generate cash flows above the amounts needed by the trusts to pay their operating costs, bondholders, and satisfy reserve requirements.

Bond Discount and Premium—Bond discount and premium are amortized over the life of the related bond issue, using the effective yield method of amortization for bond discount and premium.

Utility Plant—Utility plant acquired through purchase or internal construction is recorded at cost, net of retirements. It is the Water Board's policy to capitalize assets with a cost of \$35,000 or more and a useful life of five years or longer. Contributed utility plant is recorded at its estimated historical cost based on appraisals or other methods when historical cost information is not available, net of depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method based upon estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset	Years
Buildings	40–50
Water supply and wastewater treatment systems	15–50
Water distribution and sewage collection systems	15–75
Equipment	5–35
Vehicles	10

Maintenance and repairs of property are charged to maintenance expense. Replacements and betterments are recorded as additions to utility plant. The System pays for some improvements for assets that are not owned by The City or the System, as well as certain pollution remediation activities, through bond proceeds. These costs are shown as other operating expenses in the combining statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Operating Revenues and Operating Expenses—Operating revenues consist of customer payments for services of the System. Revenues are based on billing rates imposed by the Water Board and upon customers' water and sewer usage or, in some cases, characteristics of customer properties. The System records unbilled revenue at year-end based on meter readings collected as of June 30. Operating expenses include, but are not limited to maintenance, repair, and operations of the System; administration costs of the Water Board and the Authority; and rental payments to The City.

Revenues Received in Advance—Revenues received in advance of the period to which they relate are unearned and recorded as revenue when earned. Customer account credit balances are included in service credits on customer accounts, not in accounts receivable.

Unamortized Deferred Bond Refunding Costs—Deferred bond refunding costs represent the gains or losses incurred in advance and current refundings on refunded bonds. Gains or losses arising from debt refundings are deferred and amortized over the lesser of the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt.

Use of Estimates—The preparation of the combining financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, requires management to make estimates and assumptions in determining the amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Pensions—Pensions are required to be recognized and disclosed using the accrual basis of accounting, regardless of the amount recognized as pension expense on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The Authority recognizes a net pension liability for the pension plan in which it participates, which represents the Authority's proportional share of excess total pension liability over the pension plan assets—actuarially calculated—of a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan, measured as of the fiscal year-end. Changes in the net pension liability during the period are recorded as pension expense, or as deferred inflows of resources or deferred outflows of resources depending on the nature of the change, in the period incurred. Those changes in net pension liability that are recorded as deferred inflows of resources or deferred outflows of resources are amortized over the weighted average remaining service life of all participants in the qualified pension plan and recorded as a component of pension expense beginning with the period in which they are incurred. Projected earnings on qualified pension plan investments are recognized as a component (reduction) of pension expense. Differences between projected and actual investment earnings are reported as deferred inflows of resources or deferred outflows of resources and amortized as a component of pension expense on a closed basis over a five-year period beginning with the period in which the difference occurred.

The change in the Authority's proportion of the collective net pension liability and collective deferred outflow of resources and deferred inflow of resources related to the pension since the prior measurement date is recognized in current reporting period over a closed period that is equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees provided with a pension through the pension plan. The amount not recognized in pension expense is reported as deferred outflow of resources or deferred

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

inflow of resources related to the pension. For the contribution to the pension plan, the difference during the measurement period between the total amount of the Authority's contribution and the amount of the Authority's proportionate share of the total of such contributions from all employers and all nonemployee contributing entities is recognized in the Authority's pension expense, beginning in the current reporting period, over a closed period that is equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees provided with pension through the Plan. The amount not recognized in pension expense is reported as deferred outflow of resources or deferred inflow of resources related to the pension.

Differences between projected and actual investment earnings are reported as deferred inflows of resources or deferred outflows of resources and amortized as a component of pension expense on a closed basis over a five-year period beginning with the period in which the difference occurred.

Changes in total pension liability arising from changes of benefit terms are required to be included in pension expense in the period the change is first reported in the net pension liability. The changes in the total pension liability resulting from: 1) differences between expected and actual experience with regard to economic and demographic factors and 2) changes of assumptions regarding the expected future behavior of economic and demographic factors or of other inputs be recognized as a deferred outflow of resources or a deferred inflow of resources related to the pension and included in the pension expense over a period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with benefits through the plan.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements—As a component unit of The City, the System implements new GASB standards in the same fiscal year as they are implemented by The City. The following are discussions of the standards requiring implementation in the current year and standards that may impact the System in future years.

In February 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application* ("GASB 72"). GASB 72 defines fair value and describes how fair value should be measured, what assets and liabilities should be measured at fair value, and what information should be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The provisions of GASB 72 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2015; however, the System has elected to adopt the standard early, during fiscal year 2015. Pursuant to GASB 72, the System has disclosed the hierarchy of valuation inputs and valuation techniques in its notes to the financial statements.

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pension and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB 68, and Amendments to Certain Provision of GASB 67 and GASB 68* ("GASB 73"). GASB 73 provides guidance on assets accumulated for pension plans that are not administered through a trust and provides clarity on certain provision of GASB 67 and GASB 68. The requirements for GASB 73 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2015. The System has not completed the process of evaluating GASB 73, but the System does not expect GASB 73 to have an impact on its financial statements.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans* (“GASB 74”). GASB 74 establishes financial reporting standards to state and local governmental other postemployment benefit (“OPEB”) plans. The requirements of GASB 74 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. The System has not completed the process of evaluating GASB 74. Upon adoption, the System expects GASB 74 to have an impact on its financial statements.

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* (“GASB 75”). GASB 75 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for OPEB that are provided to employees of state and local governmental employers. The requirements of GASB 75 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. The System has not completed the process of evaluating GASB 75. The System expects GASB 75 to have an impact on its financial statements.

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 76, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments* (“GASB 76”). GASB 76 reduces the GAAP hierarchy to two categories of authoritative GAAP and addresses the use of authoritative and nonauthoritative literature in the event that the accounting treatment for a transaction of other event is not specified within the source of authoritative GAAP. The requirements of GASB 76 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2015. The System has not completed the process of evaluating GASB 76, but the System does not expect GASB 76 to have an impact on its financial statements.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

3. UTILITY PLANT

The following is a summary of utility plant activity for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	Balance at June 30, 2013	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2014	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2015
Nondepreciable assets/ utility construction	\$ 9,063,048	\$ 1,691,543	\$ 3,941,983	\$ 6,812,608	\$ 1,298,030	\$ 3,552,413	\$ 4,558,225
Depreciable assets/ utility plant in service							
Buildings	34,877	-	-	34,877	-	-	34,877
Equipment	2,211,487	1,222,623	-	3,434,110	340,318	-	3,774,428
Vehicles	157,118	7,453	18	164,553	126,792	-	291,345
Water supply and wastewater treatment systems and water distribution and sewage collection systems	26,470,360	2,719,695	189,984	29,000,071	3,085,303	10,058	32,075,316
Total depreciable assets	28,873,842	3,949,771	190,002	32,633,611	3,552,413	10,058	36,175,966
Less accumulated depreciation for:							
Buildings	(21,189)	(1,317)	-	(22,506)	(1,316)	-	(23,822)
Equipment	(927,797)	(241,425)	-	(1,169,222)	(243,354)	-	(1,412,576)
Vehicles	(104,798)	(5,730)	(18)	(110,510)	(10,603)	-	(121,113)
Water supply and wastewater treatment systems and water distribution and sewage collection systems	(9,422,624)	(492,408)	(163,381)	(9,751,651)	(768,633)	(7,724)	(10,512,560)
Total accumulated depreciation	(10,476,408)	(740,880)	(163,399)	(11,053,887)	(1,023,906)	(7,724)	(12,070,069)
Total utility plant in service—net	18,397,434	3,208,891	26,603	21,579,724	2,528,507	2,334	24,105,897
Total capital assets—net	\$ 27,460,482	\$ 4,900,434	\$ 3,968,586	\$ 28,392,332	\$ 3,826,537	\$ 3,554,747	\$ 28,664,122

Contributed Capital—The System received federal, State and other capital contributions of \$223.8 million and \$9.8 million in fiscal year 2015 and fiscal year 2014, respectively. Westchester County makes semi-annual capital contributions to compensate the System for constructing a water conduit that provides treated water to the Westchester County.

4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash Deposits—The System follows the New York City Banking Commission designations for the System's bank depositories. The Commission consists of the Comptroller, the Mayor, and the Finance Commissioner of The City and uses independent bank rating agencies in part to assess the financial creditworthiness of each bank. The banking relationships are under constant operational and credit reviews. Each bank in which the System's cash is deposited is required to have its principal office in New York State and have capital stock, surplus, and undivided earnings aggregating at least \$100 million.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

At June 30, 2015 and 2014, the cash deposit balances were \$801.6 million and \$912.3 million, respectively. Of these cash deposits, only \$750 thousand was covered by Federal depository insurance, and the remaining balance was uncollateralized as of June 30, 2015 and 2014.

Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted and unrestricted balances were comprised of the following at June 30, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	2015	2014
Restricted:		
Cash	\$ 801,593	\$ 898,141
Cash equivalents	<u>1,009,599</u>	<u>770,724</u>
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents	1,811,192	1,668,865
Unrestricted:		
Cash	<u>53</u>	<u>14,127</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 1,811,245</u>	<u>\$ 1,682,992</u>

Investments—Pursuant to the Water and Sewer General Revenue Bond Resolution (the “Resolution”) and the Authority’s investment guidelines, the Authority may generally invest in obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. government, certain highly rated obligations of the State of New York, certain certificates of deposit and similar instruments issued by highly rated commercial banks, certain highly rated corporate securities or commercial paper securities, certain repurchase agreements with highly rated institutions, certain investment agreements with highly rated institutions, certain highly rated money market funds, and other certain highly rated municipal obligations. All the accounts held by Water Board are invested as permitted by the Water Board’s investment guidelines and may include investments in obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. government and certain repurchase agreements with highly rated institutions. The System invests funds that are not immediately required for operations, debt service, or capital project expenses and funds that are held for debt service and operations and maintenance reserves.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

The System had the following investments at June 30, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

Investments	2015	2014
U.S. Agencies securities	\$ 1,044,691	\$ 728,027
U.S. Treasury securities	226,317	140,676
New York State instrumentalities	67,198	330,717
Money market funds	-	79,176
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	106,093	106,607
Forward Purchase Agreements market value adjustment	<u>34,509</u>	<u>33,763</u>
Total investments including cash equivalents	1,478,808	1,418,966
Less amounts reported as cash equivalents	<u>(1,009,599)</u>	<u>(770,724)</u>
Total investments	<u>\$ 469,209</u>	<u>\$ 648,242</u>

Fair Value Hierarchy—The System categorizes its fair value measurements into the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The System has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	June 30, 2015	2015 Fair Value Measurement		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investment by Fair Value Level				
Fixed income investments				
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 226,317	\$ -	\$ 226,317	\$ -
U.S. Agencies securities	1,044,691	-	1,044,691	-
New York State instrumentalities	67,198	-	67,198	-
Guaranteed Investment Contract	106,093	-	106,093	-
Forward Purchase Agreements	<u>34,509</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>34,509</u>	<u>-</u>
Total investments by fair value level	<u>\$1,478,808</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$1,478,808</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Investments Derivative Instruments				
Interest rate swap (liability)	<u>\$ (103,182)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (103,182)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total investment derivative instruments	<u>\$ (103,182)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (103,182)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

	June 30, 2014	2014 Fair Value Measurement		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investment by Fair Value Level				
Fixed income investments				
Money market funds	\$ 79,176	\$ -	\$ 79,176	\$ -
U.S. Treasury securities	140,676	-	140,676	-
U.S. Agencies securities	728,027	-	728,027	-
New York State instrumentalities	330,717	-	330,717	-
Guaranteed Investment Contract	106,607	-	106,607	-
Forward Purchase Agreements	<u>33,763</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,763</u>	<u>-</u>
 Total investments by fair value level	 <u>\$ 1,418,966</u>	 <u>\$ -</u>	 <u>\$ 1,418,966</u>	 <u>\$ -</u>
Investments Derivative Instruments				
Interest rate swap (liability)	\$ (79,997)	\$ -	\$ (79,997)	\$ -
 Total investment derivative instruments	 <u>\$ (79,997)</u>	 <u>\$ -</u>	 <u>\$ (79,997)</u>	 <u>\$ -</u>

Fixed income investments and derivative instruments classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using matrix pricing technique.

Credit Risk—Both the Water Board and the Authority have Board approved investment guidelines and policies in place designed to protect principal by limiting credit risk. This is accomplished through ratings, collateral, and diversification requirements that vary according to the type of investment. Investments held by the System at June 30, 2015 and 2014 include obligations of, or guaranteed by, the United States of America, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, the Federal Home Loan Bank, the Federal National Mortgage Association or the Federal Farm Credit System. Also held by the Authority are direct obligations of the State of New York, or direct obligations of any agency or public authority thereof, which are rated at the time of purchase, in one of the two highest rating categories. In addition, the Authority has entered into investment agreements and guaranteed investment contracts with financial institutions whose long-term debt obligations, or whose obligations under such an investment agreement or guaranteed investment contract, are guaranteed by a financial institution whose senior long-term debt obligations have a rating in one of the two highest rating categories for comparable types of obligations by each rating agency at the time such agreement or contract was entered into.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Interest Rate Risk—The System has no formal policy relating to interest rate risk. Approximately 30.0% of the System’s investments are agreements to purchase securities or GICs with guaranteed fixed rates of return. The par value of the agreements to purchase securities and interest earned are held as cash on June 30, 2015. The fair value of the agreements to purchase securities are themselves susceptible to changes in market rates because of the interest rates.

Segmented Time Distribution on Investments and Cash Equivalents as June 30, 2015 (in thousands):

Maturity Date	Fair Value Amount
Under 6 months	\$ 1,022,210
Over 6 months to 1 year	34,402
Over 1 year to 3 years	248,123
Over 3 years and beyond	33,471
Over 3 years and beyond (GIC and Forward Purchase Agreement adjustments) ¹	<u>140,602</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,478,808</u>

¹ Includes the fair value of \$34,509 related to Forward Purchase Agreements and \$106,093 related to a GIC agreement.

Custodial Credit Risk—For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the custodian, the System may not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the System, and are held by either the counterparty or the counterparty’s trust department or agent but not in the name of the System. All investments held by the Water Board’s custodian bank were registered in the Water Board’s name and therefore were not subjected to custodial credit risk. All of the Authority’s investments were held by the Trustee in the Trustee’s name and therefore were exposed to custodial credit risk, except for the Guaranteed Investment Contracts (GIC).

As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Authority had \$1,146.4 million and \$1,171.7 million of investments, respectively, that were subjected to custodial credit risk. The types and amounts of investments exposed to custodial credit risk are listed in the table on page 33, except for the Authority’s GIC of \$106.1 million and \$106.6 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively, and the Water Board’s U.S. Treasury securities of \$226.3 million and \$140.7 million in 2015 and 2014, respectively.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

5. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

As of June 30, 2015, the Authority had the following (in thousands):

Type	Notional Amount	Effective Date	Maturity Date	Terms	Fair Value	Counterparty Credit Rating (Moody's/S&P/Fitch)
Hedging Derivatives						
Synthetic fixed rate	\$240,600	10/24/07	6/15/36	Pay 3.439% receive 67% of 1-month LIBOR	\$(61,909)	Aa2/AAA/NR
Synthetic fixed rate	160,400	10/24/07	6/15/36	Pay 3.439% receive 67% of 1-month LIBOR	(41,273)	A1/A/A+

Hedging Derivative Instruments—The Authority executed two interest rate exchange agreements (the “synthetic fixed rate agreements”), effective October 24, 2007, in conjunction with its sale of \$401 million of Adjustable Rate Fiscal 2008 Series BB Second Resolution Bonds on October 24, 2007. Under these agreements, the Authority pays a fixed interest rate of 3.439% in exchange for a floating rate based on 67% of one-month LIBOR on the combined notional amount of \$401 million. The agreements are with two separate counterparties: one agreement in the amount of \$240.6 million and the second agreement in the amount of \$160.4 million. These agreements allowed the Authority to achieve a fixed rate cost lower than conventional fixed rate debt at the time of issuance. The Authority’s obligations under these interest rate exchange agreements are payable on a parity with the related second resolution revenue bonds.

Credit Risk—The Authority is exposed to the risk that the counterparties (or their guarantors) will default under its agreement. Under the synthetic fixed rate agreements, the Authority has the right to terminate the swap, regardless of collateral posting, if a counterparty’s ratings fall below both A3 by Moody’s and A- by Standard & Poor’s.

The counterparties must post collateral if their ratings fall below A3 by Moody’s or A- by Standard and Poor’s or the mark-to-market value exceeds specified thresholds.

Even in the absence of a significant credit rating downgrade, the Authority may exercise its right to assign the agreements to another counterparty to mitigate counterparty risk.

Termination Risk—The counterparties can terminate the agreements upon the occurrence of certain events, when the mark-to-market value is such that the Authority would owe a termination payment to the counterparty. The counterparties may terminate the agreement only upon the occurrence of certain events, such as payment defaults by the Authority, other defaults which remain uncured for 30 days after notice, bankruptcy or insolvency of the Authority (or similar events), or a downgrade of the Authority’s credit rating below BBB-/Baa3.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

5. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Basis Risk—The Authority is exposed to basis risk on its synthetic fixed rate agreements. The amount the Authority receives under the synthetic fixed rate exchange agreement may be lower than the average monthly variable interest paid on the bonds associated with the agreements, which would require the Authority to make up the shortfall.

Interest Rate Risk—The Authority is exposed to the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair values of the Authority's financial instruments or cash flows. The fixed rate paid by the Authority on its synthetic fixed rate agreements may exceed the rate received (67% of LIBOR).

Financial Statements Effect—The market value of derivatives at June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 was negative \$103.2 million and negative \$80.0 million, respectively. The Authority does not currently own investment derivatives.

6. LEASE AGREEMENT

The Water Board is party to a long-term lease (the "Lease") with The City, which transfers the water and sewer related property to the Water Board for the term of the Lease. The Lease term commenced on July 1, 1985, and continues until the later of the fortieth anniversary of the commencement of the lease or the date on which all bonds, notes or other obligations of the Authority are paid in full or provision for such payment has been made pursuant to the applicable debt instrument. The Lease provides for payments to The City to cover the following:

- a. an amount sufficient to pay the cost of administration, maintenance, repair and operation of the leased property, which includes overhead costs incurred by The City that are attributable to the leased property, net of the amount of any federal, state, or other operating grants received by The City;
- b. an amount sufficient to reimburse The City for capital costs incurred by The City for the construction of capital improvements to the leased property that are not paid or reimbursed from any other source.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

6. LEASE AGREEMENT (CONTINUED)

In addition to the payments described above, the Water Board pays rent to The City each fiscal year in an amount not to exceed the greater of: (a) the principal and interest payable on general obligation bonds issued by The City for water and sewer purposes certified by The City to be paid within such fiscal year or (b) 15% of principal and interest payable on the bonds of the Authority to be paid within such fiscal year. A summary of operation and maintenance and rental expenses for the years ended June 30, is as follows (in thousands):

	2015	2014
Water supply, treatment, transmission and distribution	\$ 475,663	\$ 478,305
Sewer collection and treatment systems	487,268	507,986
City agency support cost	64,073	64,025
Fringe benefits	186,664	212,507
Judgments and claims	<u>20,167</u>	<u>13,727</u>
Operation and maintenance	1,233,836	1,276,550
Rental payments to The City	<u>205,579</u>	<u>214,000</u>
Total operations maintenance and rental payments	<u>\$ 1,439,415</u>	<u>\$ 1,490,550</u>

7. PAYABLE TO AND RECEIVABLE FROM THE CITY

As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, all utility construction and other projects financed by the Authority debt and recorded by the System, which have not been reimbursed to The City, are recorded as a payable to The City. The Authority had a payable to The City of \$500.6 million and \$522.0 million, respectively, net of the amount of State or federal and other capital grants recognized by The City.

As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Water Board had receivables due from The City of \$119.8 million and \$23.4 million, respectively. The 2015 receivable from The City is a result of an over payment of \$25.4 million for rental and \$94.4 million for operations and maintenance expense. The 2014 receivable from The City is a result of an over payment of \$27.0 million for rental and the under payment of \$3.6 million for operations and maintenance expense.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

8. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

A summary of other operating expenses for the year ended June 30, is as follows (in thousands):

	2015	2014
Pollution remediation	\$ (4,686)	\$ 5,204
Payments for watershed improvements	24,419	22,670
Other expense	25,554	-
Program expense	<u>32,431</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other operating expenses	<u>\$ 77,717</u>	<u>\$ 27,874</u>

The City's Department of Environmental Protection ("DEP") manages both the System's operations and its capital program, and it also manages other projects with long-term benefits to the System, which do not result in capital assets of the System and that are paid for using Authority bond proceeds. Such long-term benefit projects include payment for environmental protection, related improvement in the watershed areas, and pollution remediation projects throughout the System. In fiscal year 2015, The System made a payment of \$25.5 million to The City for outstanding balances and incurred program expenses of \$32.4 million.

9. SHORT-TERM DEBT

In fiscal year 2015 and 2014, the changes in short-term debt were as follows (in thousands):

	Balance at June 30, 2013	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2014	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2015
Commercial paper ¹	\$500,000	\$1,375,000	\$1,375,000	\$500,000	\$800,000	\$700,000	\$600,000
Bond Anticipation Notes ^{1*}	<u>217,521</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>217,521</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total short-term payable	<u>\$717,521</u>	<u>\$1,375,000</u>	<u>\$1,592,521</u>	<u>\$500,000</u>	<u>\$800,000</u>	<u>\$700,000</u>	<u>\$600,000</u>

¹ Commercial paper and Bond Anticipation Notes are used to pay construction costs in advance of long-term bond financing.

* Bond Anticipation Notes with maturity greater than 1 year are not included.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

9. SHORT-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Commercial paper activity is comprised of the following for the year ended June 30, 2015, (in thousands):

	Balance at June 30, 2014	Issued	Retired	Balance at June 30, 2015
Commercial Paper Series 1— Variable Rate, Short-term Rolling Maturity Backed by Line of Credit	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
Commercial Paper Series 7— Variable Rate, Short-term Rolling Maturity	100,000	300,000	200,000	200,000
Commercial Paper Series 8— Variable Rate, Short-term Rolling Maturity	<u>200,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>
Total commercial paper payable	<u>\$ 500,000</u>	<u>\$ 800,000</u>	<u>\$ 700,000</u>	<u>\$ 600,000</u>

10. LONG-TERM DEBT

In fiscal years 2015 and 2014, the long-term debt were as follows (in thousands):

Bonds Payable	Balance at June 30, 2014	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2015
First resolution	\$ 6,609,271	\$ -	\$ 2,574,620	\$ 4,034,651
Second resolution	<u>23,064,612</u>	<u>3,181,149</u>	<u>907,790</u>	<u>25,337,971</u>
Total before premium and discounts	29,673,883	3,181,149	3,482,410	29,372,622
Premium/(discounts)—net	<u>762,827</u>	<u>307,003</u>	<u>109,109</u>	<u>960,721</u>
Total debt	30,436,710	<u>\$ 3,488,152</u>	<u>\$ 3,591,519</u>	30,333,343
Due within one year	<u>291,955</u>			<u>391,462</u>
Total long-term debt	<u>\$ 30,144,755</u>			<u>\$ 29,941,881</u>

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

10. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Bonds Payable	Balance at June 30, 2013	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2014
First resolution	\$ 7,321,055	\$ -	\$ 711,785	\$ 6,609,271
Second resolution	<u>21,455,330</u>	<u>3,042,066</u>	<u>1,432,784</u>	<u>23,064,612</u>
Total before premium and discounts	28,776,385	3,042,066	2,144,569	29,673,883
Premium/(discounts)—net	<u>658,859</u>	<u>172,141</u>	<u>68,173</u>	<u>762,827</u>
Total debt	29,435,244	<u>\$ 3,214,207</u>	<u>\$ 2,212,742</u>	30,436,710
Due within one year	<u>570,654</u>			<u>291,955</u>
Total long-term debt	<u>\$ 28,864,590</u>			<u>\$ 30,144,755</u>

The debt program of the Authority includes commercial paper, long-term debt, BANs, and subsidized bonds issued through EFC. The commercial paper program is the main source of financing to reimburse The City for payments made for water and sewer projects. The Authority then issues long-term debt in the public market or through EFC to retire outstanding commercial paper. The Authority also periodically issues refunding bonds to refinance higher-coupon debt. With respect to all Authority debt, the Water Board has agreed to maintain rates and charges to provide revenues at levels sufficient to pay principal and interest requirements as well as to meet certain debt service coverage and operating cost funding requirements. All series of debt are specific obligations of the Authority payable solely from and secured by a pledge of and lien on the gross revenue of the System, as defined.

As part of the American Recovery and Reimbursement Act of 2009, the System received funding through EFC of \$217.5 million for certain eligible projects. Each project included was tracked for spending, and funding was received from EFC after submission of required documentation. The funding was in the form of a BAN payable by the Authority. As of June 30, 2015 the total \$217.5 million BAN was forgiven by EFC after the note was fully drawn and the financed projects were completed. Consequently, the note was removed from long-term liability.

In addition, the System received funding through EFC of \$320 million for certain projects. Each project included was tracked for spending, and funding was received from EFC after submission of required documentation. The funding is in the form of a BAN payable by the Authority. The total spent as of June 30, 2015 was \$320 million. Based on the maturity date, the note is a long-term liability.

The System will also receive funding through EFC of \$30 million for certain other projects. Each project is tracked for spending and funding is received from EFC after submission of required documentation. The funding is in the form of a BAN payable by the Authority. The entire \$30 million note is expected to be forgiven by EFC after the note is fully drawn and the financed projects are completed. The total spent as of June 30, 2015 is \$14.2 million. Based on the maturity date, the note is a long-term liability.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

10. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

During fiscal year 2015, the Authority issued \$2.0 billion of bonds to refund \$2.2 billion of outstanding bonds. These refundings resulted in an accounting gain of \$23.1 million. The Authority in effect reduced its aggregate debt service for principal and interest by \$512.6 million and obtained an economic benefit (present value savings) of \$344.7 million.

- On September 24, 2014, the Authority issued \$300 million of refunding tax-exempt fixed rate Second Resolution bonds, Fiscal 2015 Series DD. The bonds refunded portions of the Authority's First Resolution bonds, Fiscal 2005 Series B in the amount of \$329.5 million. The refunding bonds included bonds maturing in 2028, 2029, and 2036. The Authority in effect reduced its aggregate debt service for principal and interest by \$59.8 million. As a result, the Authority obtained an economic gain of \$38.9 million.
- On November 20, 2014, the Authority issued \$392.1 million of refunding and new money tax-exempt fixed rate Second Resolution bonds, Fiscal 2015 Series EE. The new money bonds included a bond maturing in 2045. The refunding bonds refunded portions of the Authority's First Resolution bonds, Fiscal 2005 Series B in the amount of \$279.2 million. The refunding bonds included bonds maturing in 2028, 2029, and 2036. The Authority in effect reduced its aggregate debt service for principal and interest by \$57.3 million. As a result, the Authority obtained an economic gain of \$40.2 million.
- On March 17, 2015, the Authority issued \$530.0 million of refunding tax-exempt fixed rate Second Resolution bonds, Fiscal 2015 Series FF. The bonds refunded portions of the Authority's First Resolution bonds, Fiscal 2005 Series C, Fiscal 2005 Series D, and Fiscal 2006 Series A in the amount of \$593.9 million. The refunding bonds included bonds maturing from 2025 to 2037 and a bond maturing in 2039. The Authority in effect reduced its aggregate debt service for principal and interest by \$146.6 million. As a result, the Authority obtained an economic gain of \$102.2 million.
- On April 9, 2015, the Authority issued \$450.3 million of refunding tax-exempt fixed rate Second Resolution bonds, Fiscal 2015 Series GG. The bonds refunded portions of the Authority's First Resolution bonds, Fiscal 2005 Series C, Fiscal 2005 Series D, and Fiscal 2006 Series A in the amount of \$525.7 million. The refunding bonds included a bonds maturing from 2025 to 2039. The Authority in effect reduced its aggregate debt service for principal and interest by \$143.6 million. As a result, the Authority obtained an economic gain of \$94.7 million.
- On May 28, 2015, the Authority issued \$452.5 million of refunding tax-exempt fixed rate Second Resolution bonds, Fiscal 2015 Series HH. The bonds refunded portions of the Authority's First Resolution bonds, Fiscal 2005 Series C, Fiscal 2005 Series D, and Fiscal 2006 Series A in the amount of \$505.6 million. The refunding bonds included bonds maturing from 2025 to 2039. The Authority in effect reduced its aggregate debt service for principal and interest by \$105.3 million. As a result, the Authority obtained an economic gain of \$68.7 million.

During fiscal year 2015, the Authority legally defeased \$739.1 million of outstanding bonds using current revenue. This resulted in an accounting loss of \$59.0 million that is included in interest expense.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

10. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

During fiscal year 2014, the Authority issued \$1.3 billion of bonds to refund \$1.4 billion of outstanding bonds. These refundings resulted in an accounting gain of \$3.7 million. The Authority in effect reduced its aggregate debt service for principal and interest by \$202.4 million and obtained an economic benefit (present value savings) of \$144.8 million.

During fiscal year 2014, the Authority legally defeased \$360.8 million of outstanding bonds using current revenue. This resulted in an accounting loss of \$14.2 million that is included in interest expense.

The Authority has legally defeased cumulatively \$20.8 billion and \$17.9 billion of outstanding bonds as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, that had been issued in the public market and to EFC by placing proceeds of refunding bonds issued in an irrevocable escrow account to provide for all future debt service payments on defeased. Proceeds were used to purchase U.S. Government securities that were placed in the irrevocable escrow account. Accordingly, the escrow account assets and liabilities for the defeased bonds are not included in the System's combining financial statements. As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, \$17.3 billion and \$14.9 billion of the Authority's defeased bonds, respectively, have been retired using the assets of the escrow accounts.

Debt service requirements to maturity, including amounts relating to BANs, at June 30, 2015, are as follows (in thousands):

June 30	Principal	Interest ¹	Total
2016	\$ 391,462	\$ 1,330,348	\$ 1,721,810
2017	751,099	1,374,437	2,125,536
2018	465,301	1,357,928	1,823,229
2019	456,999	1,339,306	1,796,305
2020	442,271	1,321,131	1,763,402
2021–2025	2,629,066	6,317,138	8,946,204
2026–2030	3,442,746	5,629,267	9,072,013
2031–2035	4,524,083	4,722,192	9,246,275
2036–2040	5,780,555	3,542,989	9,323,544
2041–2045	7,419,705	1,841,585	9,261,290
2046–2050	3,069,335	352,726	3,422,061
2051–2055	-	-	-
	<u>\$29,372,621</u>	<u>\$29,129,046</u>	<u>\$58,501,669</u>

¹ Includes interest for variable rate bonds at 3.0% for fiscal year 2016 and 4.25% for fiscal year 2017 and thereafter. Variable rate bonds are remarketed daily or weekly, and interest rates are determined by the market on the day of sale.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

11. RESTRICTED ASSETS

As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, certain cash, investments, and accrued interest of the System are restricted as follows (in thousands):

	2015	2014
The Water Board:		
Operation and maintenance reserve fund	\$ 226,383	\$ 221,440
Local water fund	<u>21,992</u>	<u>-</u>
Subtotal—The Water Board	<u>248,375</u>	<u>221,440</u>
The Authority:		
Revenue fund	989,694	970,959
Debt service reserve fund	639,119	895,661
Construction fund	368,300	192,567
Escrow account	<u>34,913</u>	<u>36,480</u>
Subtotal—Authority	<u>2,032,026</u>	<u>2,095,667</u>
Total restricted assets	<u>\$ 2,280,401</u>	<u>\$ 2,317,107</u>

The operation and maintenance reserve fund is established as a depository to hold the operations and maintenance reserve as required by the Resolution. At June 30 of each year, it is required to hold one-sixth of the operating expenses as set forth in the following year's annual budget. It is funded through the cash receipts of the Water Board. The operation and maintenance reserve general account is established as a depository to hold all excess funds of the Water Board after all legally mandated transfers have been made. It is available to meet any deficiencies in the flow of funds, including debt service and alternatively can be used as a financing source for capital expenditures.

The revenue fund is established as a depository to fund the debt service, Authority expenses, and debt service reserve and escrow funds. It is funded through cash transfers from the Water Board. The debt service reserve fund is established as a depository to hold the First Resolution Bond maximum annual debt service requirement for the next or any future fiscal year. It is funded through revenue bond proceeds and the revenue fund.

The debt service fund is established as a depository to pay all principal and interest payments on the Authority's debt for the current fiscal year. It is funded through the revenue fund. The construction fund is established as a depository to pay all capital construction costs incurred by The City and reimbursed by the Authority. It is funded through the proceeds of commercial paper, bond, and note sales. The escrow account is established as a depository to refund debt in future years. It is funded through bond proceeds or the revenue fund.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Construction—The System has contractual commitments of approximately \$5.1 billion and \$4.3 billion at June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, for water and sewer projects.

Risk Financing Activities—The System is self-insured and carries no commercial or insurance policies other than Directors and Officers insurance for the Authority. Any claims made against the System are resolved through The City’s legal support, and the amounts of the maximum liability for such judgments are described in the Claims and Litigation section below. The System is subject to claims for construction delays, property damage, personal injury, and judgments related to delays in construction deadlines under consent agreements.

Claims and Litigation—In accordance with the Lease, the Water Board is required to reimburse The City for any judgment or settlement paid by The City arising out of a tort claim to the extent that The City’s liability is related to capital improvements and the operation or maintenance of the System. However, in no event shall the payment made to The City, in any fiscal year, exceed an amount equal to 5% of the aggregate revenues shown on the prior year’s audited financial statements of the System. In addition, the System is required to reimburse The City, to the extent requested by The City, for the payment of any judgment or settlement arising out of a contract claim with respect to the construction of capital improvements of the System. In addition, The City has agreed, subject to certain conditions, to indemnify the Authority, the Water Board, and their staffs against any and all liability in connection with any act done or omitted in the exercise of their powers, which is taken or omitted in good faith in pursuance of their purposes under the Act. Currently, The City is a defendant in a significant number of lawsuits pertaining to the System. The litigation includes, but is not limited to, actions commenced and claims asserted against The City arising out of alleged torts, alleged breaches of contract, condemnation proceedings, and other alleged violations of law. As of June 30, 2015, the potential future liability attributable to the System for claims outstanding against The City was estimated to be \$662.0 million. This amount is included in the estimated liability for unsettled claims, which is reported in The City’s statement of net position. The potential future liability is The City’s best estimate based on available information. The estimate may be revised as further information is obtained and as pending cases are litigated.

Arbitrage Rebate—To maintain the exemption from federal income tax of interest on bonds issued subsequent to January 1, 1986, the System will fund amounts required to be rebated to the Federal Government pursuant to Section 148 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). The Code requires the payment to the United States Treasury of the excess amount earned on all non-purpose obligations over the amount that would have been earned if the gross proceeds of the issue were invested at a rate equal to the yield on the issue, together with any earnings attributable to such excess. Construction funds, debt service funds, or any other funds or accounts funded with proceeds of such bonds, including earnings, or pledged to or expected to be used to pay interest on such bonds are subject to this requirement. Payment is to be made after the end of the fifth bond year and after every fifth bond year thereafter, and within 60 days after retirement of the bonds. During fiscal 2015 and 2014, the System paid \$479.5 thousand and \$197 thousand, respectively, in arbitrage rebates. At June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Authority had a liability of \$2.5 million and \$2.7 million, respectively. These amounts are included in accrued payable expense in the combining statements of net position.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

13. PENSION PLANS

General information about the Pension Plan

Plan Description—The Authority’s eligible employees are provided with pension benefits through New York City Employee Retirement System Qualified Pension Plan (“NYCERS QPP” or “Pension Plan”). The Pension Plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined pension plan administered by NYCERS. The Pension Plan functions in accordance with existing State statutes and City laws which are the basis by which benefit terms and the Authority’s and its member’s contribution requirements are established and amended. NYCERS issues a publicly-available financial report that can be obtained at www.nycers.org.

Benefits Provided—The Pension Plan provides pension benefits to retired employees generally based on the salary, length of service, member contributions, and membership tier (“Tier”). For certain members, voluntary member contributions also impact pension benefits provided. In addition, the Pension Plan provides automatic cost-of-living-adjustments (“COLA”) and other supplemental pension benefits to certain retirees and beneficiaries. Subject to certain conditions, members become fully vested as to benefits upon the completion of five years of service. Upon termination of employment before retirement, certain members are entitled to refunds of their own contributions, including accumulated interest, less any outstanding loan balances. In the event of disability during employment, participants may receive retirement allowances based on satisfaction of certain service requirements and other provisions. The Pension Plan also provides death benefits.

The State Constitution provides that pension rights of public employees are contractual and shall not be diminished or impaired. In 1973, 1976, 1983, and 2012, significant amendments made to the State Retirement and Social Security Law (“RSSL”) modified certain benefits for employees joining the Pension Plan on or after the effective date of such amendments, creating membership tiers. Currently there are several Tiers, referred to as Tier I, Tier II, Tier III, Tier IV, and Tier VI. Members are assigned a Tier based on membership date. Chapter 18 of the Laws of 2012 (Chapter 18/12) amended the retirement benefits of public employees who establish membership in the Pension Plan on or after April 1, 2012. Chapter 18/12 is commonly referred to as Tier VI. Tier VI is expected to reduce future employer pension contributions.

Certain members of Tier I and Tier II of the NYCERS QPP have the right to make voluntary excess contributions, which are supplemental voluntary contributions. Members can elect to direct these contributions to an investment program under which such accumulated contributions are credited with interest at rates set by statute (“Statutory Rates”). The Authority does not have any Tier I or Tier II members.

Contributions and Funding Policy—Contribution requirements of participating employers and active members are determined in accordance with State statutes and City laws and are generally funded within the appropriate fiscal year. Effective with fiscal year 2006, employer contributions are actuarially determined under the One-Year Lag Methodology (“OYLM”). Under OYLM, the actuarial valuation date is used for calculating the employer contributions for the second following fiscal year. For example, the June 30, 2013 actuarial valuation was used for determining the fiscal year 2015 statutory

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

13. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

contributions. Member contributions vary by class. In general, Tier III and Tier IV members make basic contributions of 3.0% of salary regardless of age at membership. Effective October 1, 2000, in accordance with Chapter 126 of the Laws of 2000, Tier III and Tier IV members are not required to make any contributions after the 10th anniversary of their membership date or completion of ten years of credited service, whichever is earlier. Tier VI members who joined between April 1, 2012 and March 31, 2013 contribute 3% of salary. Beginning April 1, 2013, when Tier VI took effect, joining members contribute between 3.0% and 6.0% of salary, depending on their salary level.

Employer contributions are determined annually to be an amount that, together with member contributions and investment income, provides for Pension Plan assets to be sufficient to pay benefits when due. The aggregate statutory contribution due to NYCERS from all participating employers for fiscal years 2015 and 2014 was \$3.2 billion and \$3.1 billion, respectively and the amount of the Authority's contribution to the Pension Plan for such fiscal years 2015 and 2014 was \$161 thousand and \$141 thousand, respectively.

Information on the Employer's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net Pension Liability

The Authority's net pension liabilities reported at June 30, 2015 and 2014 were measured as of those fiscal year-end dates. The total pension liability used to calculate those net pension liabilities were determined by actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, respectively, based on the OYLM described above, and rolled forward to the respective fiscal year-end measurement dates. Information about the Authority net position and additions to and deductions from NYCERS fiduciary net position has been determined on the same basis as that reported by NYCERS QPP. For this purpose, benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the respective qualified pension plan, and investments are reported at fair value.

Actuarial Assumptions—Measurement of the total net pension liability, on which the net pension liability is based, requires the use of assumptions about numerous future events that affect the benefit payments that will be made to employees in retirement. The following table provides a brief description of the significant assumptions used in the June 30, 2013 actuarial valuation to determine the fiscal year 2015 Authority contributions:

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

13. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions Used for Determining Final Fiscal Year 2015 Authority's Contributions	
Item	Final Fiscal Year 2015 Authority's Contributions ¹
Valuation Date	June 30, 2013 (Lag)
Assumed Rate of Return on Investment ²	7.0% per annum, net of investment expense. Actual return for variable funds.
Post-Retirement Mortality	Tables adopted by the Board of Trustees during fiscal year 2012 ³ .
Active Service: Withdrawal, Death, Disability	Tables adopted by the Board of Trustees during fiscal year 2012 ³ .
Retirement	Tables adopted by the Board of Trustees during fiscal year 2012 ³ .
World Trade Center Benefit	Estimates of certain obligations.
Salary Increases ²	Tables adopted by the Board of Trustees during fiscal year 2012 ³ . In general, Merit and Promotion Increases plus assumed General Wage Increase of 3.0% per year.
Assumed Cost-of-Living Adjustments ²	1.5% per year for Tier I, Tier II, Tier IV and certain Tier III and Tier VI retirees. 2.5% per year for certain Tier III and Tier VI retirees.
Liability Loads	Estimates of certain obligations.

¹ Based on actuarial assumptions and methods proposed by the Actuary during fiscal year 2012 adopted by the Board of Trustees and enacted into law as Chapter 3/13.

² Developed using a long-term Customer Price Inflation ("CPI") assumption of 2.5% per year.

³ See the Reports entitled "Proposed Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Methods for Determining Employer Contributions for Fiscal Year Beginning on and After July 1, 2011" dated February 10, 2012 (the "Silver Books").

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

13. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

In accordance with the Administrative Code of The City of New York and with appropriate practice, the NYCERS Board of Trustees of the actuarially-funded Pension Plan is to periodically review and adopt certain actuarial assumptions as proposed by the Actuary for use in the determination of Employer Contributions, which are also generally used to determine the total pension liability, as applicable. Based, in part, upon a review of the then two most recent experience studies, the Actuary issued reports for the Pension Plan proposing changes in actuarial assumptions and methods for fiscal years beginning on and after July 1, 2011 (February 2012 Reports). Where required, the Board of Trustees of NYCERS adopted those changes to actuarial assumptions that required NYCERS Board of Trustees approval. The State Legislature and the Governor enacted Chapter 3/13 to provide for those changes to the actuarial assumptions and methods that require legislation, including the actuarial interest rate (“AIR”) assumption of 7.0% per annum, net of expenses.

The long-term expected rate of return of 7.0% was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of Pension Plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rates of Return
U.S. Public Market Equities	32.60 %	6.60 %
International Public Market Equities	10.00	7.00
Emerging Public Market Equities	6.90	7.90
Private Market Equities	7.00	9.90
Fixed Income (Core, TIPS, HY, Opportunistic, Convertibles)	33.50	2.70
Alternatives (Real Assets, Hedge Funds)	<u>10.00</u>	4.00
Total	<u>100.00 %</u>	

Discount Rate—The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability of the Pension Plan as of June 30, 2015 and 2014 was 7% per annum. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the rates applicable to the current Tier for each member and that employer contributions will be made based on rates determined by the actuary. Based on those assumptions, the Pension Plan fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and non-active Pension Plan members.

Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on Pension Plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

13. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate—The following table presents the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability using the discount rate of 7.0%, as well as what Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage point lower (6.0%) or one-percentage point higher (8.0%) than the current rate (in thousands):

	Sensitivity Analysis		
	Net Pension Liability as of June 30, 2015		
	1% Decrease (6.0)%	Current Discount Rate (7.0%)	1% Increase (8.0)%
Net Pension Liability	<u>\$ 1,400</u>	<u>\$ 1,012</u>	<u>\$ 652</u>

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions.

Pension Liability—At June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Authority reported a liability of \$1.0 million and \$901 thousand, respectively, for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The Authority's proportion of the net pension liability was based on projection of the Authority's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating City governments and their component units, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Authority's proportion was 0.005% for both years.

Pension Expense—For the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Authority recognized pension expense of \$78.5 thousand and \$105.2 thousand, respectively.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

13. PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources—At June 30, 2015, the Authority reported total deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (in thousands):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 10,148
Changes of assumptions	-	-
Net Difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	104,989	189,046
Changes in proportion and difference between Authority contributions and proportionate share of contributions	-	-
Authority contributions subsequent to the measurement date	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	<u>\$ 104,989</u>	<u>\$ 199,194</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions at June 30, 2015 will be recognized in pension expense as follows (in thousands):

Year Ended June 30:

2015	\$ (47,693)
2016	(47,693)
2017	(47,693)
2018	(25,066)
2019	26,247

14. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Plan Description—The Authority’s policy is to provide certain health and related benefits to eligible retirees of the Authority, which constitutes an OPEB plan (the “OPEB Plan”) in accordance with GASB Statement No. 45, (“GASB 45”) *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. OPEB is provided under the New York City Health Benefit Program (“NYCHBP”), which is a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan to eligible retirees and beneficiaries. The Authority’s policy is to follow the eligibility criteria applicable to retirees of The City and to provide benefits substantially the same as those provided to City retirees and eligible beneficiaries/dependents. OPEB benefits include health insurance, Medicare Part B premium reimbursements, and employee welfare fund contributions.

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

14. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

There are three classes of employees: active, inactive and retirees. The following presents a summary of the Authority census data used in the June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013 OPEB actuarial valuations:

Group	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013
Active	14	13
Inactive	1	1
Deferred vested	-	-
Retired	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>

Funding Policy—The Authority is not required to provide funding for OPEB, other than the pay-as-you-go amount necessary to provide current benefits to retirees and eligible beneficiaries/dependents. For the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Authority had three retirees and made contributions of \$13.8 thousand and \$11.3 thousand, respectively. Members are not required to contribute; although, retirees may elect basic health insurance programs and/or optional coverage that requires contributions. Plan retiree participants who opt for other basic or enhanced coverage must contribute 100% of the incremental costs above the premiums for benchmark plan. The Plan also reimburses covered employees for 100% of the Medicare Part B premium rate applicable to a given year, and there is no retiree contribution to the welfare fund (the “Welfare Fund”) that covers retirees for various health care benefits not provided through the basic coverage.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation—The Authority’s annual OPEB cost is calculated based on the actuarial annual required contribution of the employer (“ARC”), an amount that was actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB 45. Actuarial valuations involve estimates and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. The entry age actuarial cost method was used in the actuarial valuation prepared as of June 30, 2014, which was the basis for the fiscal year 2015 ARC calculation. Under this method, as used in this OPEB actuarial valuation, the actuarial present value (“APV”) of benefits (“APVB”) of each individual included in actuarial valuation is allocated on a level basis over the earnings of the individual between entry age and assumed exit age(s). The employer portion of this APVB allocated to the valuation year is the employer normal cost. The portion of this APVB that is not provided for a valuation date by the APV of future employer normal cost or future member contributions is the actuarial accrued liability (“AAL”). The excess of the AAL over the actuarial asset value (“AAV”), if any, is the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (“UAAL”).

All changes in the UAAL as of June 30, 2014 are being amortized over a one-year period for purposes of calculating the ARC except for the amount of change in UAAL attributable to the change in the actuarial cost method, which is being amortized over a closed 10-year period using level-dollar amortization. This is the minimum period permitted in cases where there is a significant reduction in the UAAL in accordance with GASB 45.

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

14. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

The following table shows the elements of the Authority's annual OPEB cost, the amounts actually contributed, and changes in the Authority's net OPEB obligation for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	2015	2014
Annual required contribution	\$ 1,002	\$ 962
Interest on net OPEB obligations	39	37
Adjustment to annual required contribution	<u>(989)</u>	<u>(958)</u>
Annual OPEB cost	52	41
Payments	(14)	(11)
Net OPEB obligation—beginning of year	<u>951</u>	<u>921</u>
Net OPEB obligation—end of year	<u>\$ 989</u>	<u>\$ 951</u>

The Authority's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed, and the net OPEB obligation for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2013 through 2015 were as follows (in thousands):

	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
June 30, 2015	\$ 52	26.8 %	\$ 989
June 30, 2014	41	27.3	951
June 30, 2013	145	9.5	921

Funded Status and Funding Progress—As of June 30, 2014, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the cost was 0% funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$855.6 thousand, and the actuarial value of assets was \$0, resulting in an UAAL of \$855.6 thousand. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the OPEB Plan) was \$1.2 million, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 70.5%. The schedule of funding progress, which is presented in the Required Supplementary Information tables following this Notes to Financial Statements section, presents the results of OPEB valuation as of June 30, 2015, 2014, and 2013. This schedule provides a three-year information trend about increases or decreases of the actuarial value of assets over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions—Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future, such as assumptions about future employment, demographic, salary increase, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the OPEB Plan and the annual required contributions of the Authority are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Projections of benefits for financial

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

14. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

reporting purposes are based on the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of the sharing of benefit costs between the employer and employees to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014 and 2013 OPEB actuarial valuations are classified as those used in the New York City Retirement Systems (“NYCRS”) valuations and those specific to the OPEB valuations.

The OPEB actuarial valuations incorporate only the use of certain NYCRS demographic and salary increase assumptions. The NYCRS demographic and salary scale assumptions are unchanged from the prior OPEB actuarial valuation. For purposes of determining pension obligations, the demographic and salary scale assumptions requiring NYCRS Board approval (available on the website of the Office of the Actuary at www.nyc.gov/actuary) were adopted by each respective Board of Trustees during fiscal year 2012 (the Silver Books). Chapter 3 of the Laws of 2013 enacted those actuarial assumptions and methods that require New York State Legislation.

The OPEB-specific actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014 OPEB actuarial valuation of the OPEB Plan are as follows:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2014.
Discount Rate	4.0% per annum. ¹
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age calculated on an individual basis with the actuarial value of projected benefits allocated on a level basis over earnings from hire through age of exit.
Per-Capita Claims Costs	HIP HMO and GHI/EBCBS benefit costs reflect age adjusted premiums. GHI/EBCBS non-Medicare premiums adjusted for Health Savings Agreement changes. Age adjustments based on assumed age distribution of covered population used for non-Medicare retirees and HIP HMO Medicare retirees.

Age adjustment based on actual age distribution of the GHI/EBCBS Medicare covered population.

Insured premiums are without age adjustment for other coverage. Premiums assumed to include administrative costs.

Employer premium contribution schedules for the month of July 2014 and January 2015 were reported by the New York City Office of Labor Relations (“OLR”). In most cases, the premium contributions remained the same throughout the year. HIP HMO Medicare rates varied by date and by specific Plan

¹ 2.5% CPI, 1.5% real rate of return on short-term investments

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

14. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

option. These variations are the result of differing Medicare Advantage reimbursements. The various monthly rates were blended by proportion of enrollment. For other rates, where the January 2015 premium rate was different than the July 2014 premium rate, the valuation assumed that the January 2015 premium rate was more representative of the long-range cost of the arrangement.

The initial monthly premium rates used in the valuations are shown in the following table:

Plan	Monthly Rates	
	FY 2015 ¹	FY 2014 ²
HIP HMO		
Non-Medicare Single	\$ 586.10	\$ 579.04
Non-Medicare Family	1,435.95	1,418.66
Medicare	157.55	149.42
GHI/EBCBS		
Non-Medicare Single	507.79 ³	459.63
Non-Medicare Family	1,319.83 ³	1,194.24
Medicare	160.86	159.69
Others		
Non-Medicare Single	586.10	579.04
Non-Medicare Family	1,435.95	1,418.66
Medicare	160.86	159.69

¹ Used in June 30, 2014 OPEB actuarial valuation.

² Used in June 30, 2013 OPEB actuarial valuation.

³ For June 30, 2014 valuation, GHI/EBCBS Pre-Medicare premiums decreased 2.05% to reflect 2014 Health Savings Agreement change to Care Management program and specialty drug (PICA) changes.

Welfare Funds..... For the June 30, 2014 valuation, the Welfare Fund contribution reported for fiscal year 2015, including any reported retroactive amounts, was used as the per capita cost for valuation purposes. The amount used included the \$25 increase effective July 1, 2014 under the 2014 MLC-NYC Health Savings Agreement, as well as further \$25 annual increases effective July 1, 2015, July 1, 2016 and July 1, 2017. It is assumed that all Welfare Funds will ultimately be subject to that agreement, whether or not the union running the particular Welfare Fund has currently signed.

For the June 30, 2013 valuation, the Welfare Fund contributions reflected a three-year trended average of reported annual contribution amounts for current retirees. A trended average was used instead of a single reported Welfare Fund amount to smooth out negotiated variations. The Welfare Fund rates

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

14. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

reported for the previous two valuations were trended to current levels based on a historic increase rate of 1.57% for fiscal year 2014 (used in calculating the impact of the negotiated Welfare Fund change), 1.64% for fiscal year 2013, and 2.33% for fiscal year 2012, approximating overall recent growth of Welfare Fund contributions.

For the June 30, 2013 OPEB actuarial valuation, certain lump-sum amounts had been included in calculating the three-year trended average. Furthermore, retroactive adjustments to Welfare Fund contribution rates were used in the trended average as of the dates they were effective (i.e., using the retroactive date).

Reported annual contribution amounts for the last three years are shown in Appendix B, Tables 2a to 2e of the tenth annual actuarial valuation of OPEB provided under the NYCHBP (the “Tenth Annual OPEB Report”) dated September 17, 2015. The amounts shown for fiscal year 2015 as of June 30, 2014, which increased by \$25 as of July 1, 2014, are used for current retirees.

Welfare Fund rates are based on actual reported union Welfare Fund code for current retirees. Where a union Welfare Fund code was missing, the most recently reported union code was reflected.

The weighted average annual contribution rates used for future retirees are shown in the following table. These averages were developed based on the Welfare Fund enrollment of recent retirees (during the five years prior to the valuation).

	<u>Annual Rate</u>	
	<u>FY 2015</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>
NYCERS	<u>\$ 1,693</u>	<u>\$ 1,700</u>

Contributions were assumed to increase by Medicare Plan trend rates. For the June 30, 2014 OPEB actuarial valuation, the assumed increases were replaced by the negotiated \$25 increase for the next three fiscal years.

For Welfare Fund contribution amounts reflected in the June 30, 2013 OPEB actuarial valuation for current retirees, see the ninth annual OPEB report.

Medicare Part B Premiums

Calendar Year	Monthly Premium
2012	\$ 99.90
2013	104.90
2014	104.90
2015	104.90 *

* Reflected only in June 30, 2014 OPEB actuarial valuation

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

14. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

2015 Medicare Part B premiums are assumed to increase by Medicare Part B trend rates.

Medicare Part B premium reimbursement amounts have been updated to reflect the actual premium rates announced for calendar years through 2015. The actual 2016 Medicare Part B premium was not announced at the time these calculations were prepared and, thus, was not reflected in the valuation. The Social Security Administration (“Social Security”) COLA adjustment for calendar year 2016 benefits was not announced as of the time these calculations were prepared. Thus, Social Security benefits were assumed to increase such that Medicare Part B premiums were not frozen at 2015 levels based on Social Security benefit amounts.

For the June 30, 2013 OPEB actuarial valuation (i.e., fiscal year 2014), the annual premium used (i.e., \$1,258.80) equaled six months of the calendar year 2013 premium plus six months of the calendar year 2014 premium.

For the June 30, 2014 OPEB actuarial valuation (i.e., fiscal year 2015), the annual premium used (i.e., \$1,258.80) equals six months of the calendar year 2014 premium (i.e., \$104.90) plus six months of the calendar year 2015 premium (i.e., \$104.90).

Future calendar year Medicare Part B premium rates are projected from the calendar year 2015 rate of \$104.90 using the assumed Medicare Part B premium trend.

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

14. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Overall Medicare Part B premium amounts are assumed to increase by the following percentages to reflect the income-related increases in Medicare Part B premiums for high-income individuals. The percentages assumed for the June 30, 2014 OPEB actuarial valuation have been increased to reflect revisions to the income-related Part B premium provisions as adopted in the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (“MACRA”). Percentages assumed based on Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Management Services (“CMS”) income distribution published statistics and provisions of Social Security Act related to Medicare Part B premium amounts, both before and after MACRA changes. Assumed percentage amounts are compared to actual Income Related Monthly Adjustment Amount (“IRMAA”) payments as reported by OLR through calendar year 2012.

Fiscal Year	Income-Related Medicare Part B Increase	
	June 30, 2014 Valuation	June 30, 2013 Valuation
2014	NA	3.70 %
2015	3.80 %	3.80
2016	3.90	3.90
2017	4.00	4.00
2018	4.50	4.10
2019	5.00	4.20
2020	5.20	4.30
2021	5.30	4.40
2022	5.40	4.50
2023	5.50	4.60
2024	5.60	4.70
2025	5.80	4.80
2026	5.90	4.90
2027 and later	6.00	5.00

Medicare Part B Premium Reimbursement Assumption..... For the June 30, 2014 OPEB actuarial valuation, 90% of Medicare participants are assumed to claim reimbursement (unchanged from last year). Percentage based on claim counts reported by OLR for calendar years 2007 through 2013.

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

14. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Health Care Cost Trend Rate (“HCCTR”)..... Covered medical expenses are assumed to increase by the following percentages (unchanged from the last valuation). For purposes of measuring entry age calculations, actual historic plan increases are reflected to the extent known, with further historic trend rates based on the trend assumed for fiscal year 2015 (initial trend).

Year Ending ¹	HCCTR Assumptions		
	Pre-Medicare Plans	Medicare Plans	Medicare Part B Premiums
2015 ²	9.0 %	5.0 %	6.0 %
2016 ³	8.5	5.0	5.5
2017	8.0	5.0	5.0
2018	7.5	5.0	5.0
2019	7.0	5.0	5.0
2020	6.5	5.0	5.0
2021	6.0	5.0	5.0
2022	5.5	5.0	5.0
2023 and later	5.0	5.0	5.0

¹ Fiscal year for Pre-Medicare Plans and Medicare Plans and calendar year for Medicare Part B Premiums.

² For the June 30, 2014 OPEB actuarial valuation, rates shown for 2015 were not reflected since actual values for the fiscal year 2015 per capita costs, fiscal year 2015 Welfare Fund contributions and calendar year 2015 Medicare Part B premium amounts were used.

³ For the June 30, 2014 OPEB actuarial valuation, HIP and HMO Pre-Medicare trend assumed to be 2.89% based on 2014 Health Care Savings Agreement initiatives.

Age- and Gender-Related Morbidity..... The premiums are age adjusted for HIP HMO and GHI/EBCBS participants. Beginning with June 30, 2012 OPEB actuarial valuation, the premiums are also adjusted for gender.

Beginning with the June 30, 2012 OPEB actuarial valuation, the assumed relative costs of coverage are consistent with information presented in *Health Care Costs—From Birth to Death*, prepared by Dale H. Yamamoto¹ (“Yamamoto Study”).

¹ http://www.healthcostinstitute.org/files/Age-Curve-Study_0.pdf. Retrieved July 15, 2013. The Study was sponsored by the Society of Actuaries and is part of the Health Care Cost Institute’s Independent Report Series.

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

14. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

For non-Medicare costs, relative factors were based on graduated 2010 PPO/POS data as presented in Chart 28 of the Yamamoto Study. The resulting relative factors, normalized to the male age 65 rate, that were used for non-Medicare costs (unchanged from the previous OPEB actuarial valuation) are as follows:

Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
20	0.170	0.225	43	0.325	0.480
21	0.157	0.227	44	0.340	0.487
22	0.147	0.236	45	0.355	0.495
23	0.143	0.252	46	0.372	0.505
24	0.143	0.274	47	0.391	0.519
25	0.146	0.301	48	0.412	0.536
26	0.151	0.329	49	0.437	0.556
27	0.157	0.357	50	0.463	0.576
28	0.165	0.384	51	0.491	0.597
29	0.173	0.408	52	0.519	0.616
30	0.181	0.428	53	0.547	0.635
31	0.190	0.444	54	0.577	0.653
32	0.199	0.456	55	0.608	0.671
33	0.208	0.463	56	0.641	0.690
34	0.217	0.466	57	0.676	0.710
35	0.227	0.466	58	0.711	0.732
36	0.237	0.465	59	0.747	0.756
37	0.249	0.464	60	0.783	0.783
38	0.261	0.464	61	0.822	0.813
39	0.274	0.465	62	0.864	0.846
40	0.286	0.467	63	0.909	0.881
41	0.299	0.471	64	0.957	0.917
42	0.312	0.475	65		

Children costs were assumed to represent a relative factor of 0.229.

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

14. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

For Medicare costs, relative factors based on the Yamamoto Study for net Medicare costs for 2010 for inpatient, outpatient, and professional costs were blended. Prescription drug costs were not reflected as NYCHBP excludes most drugs from coverage. Professional costs were weighted at 64%, based on the GHI portion of the combined GHI/EBCBS premiums reported historically. Inpatient costs were weighted as twice as prevalent as outpatient costs based on the relative allocation suggested in the Yamamoto Study. Costs prior to age 65 were approximated using the non-Medicare data, but they assume that individuals under age 65 on Medicare had an additional disability-related morbidity factor. The resulting Medicare relative factors are as follows:

Age	Males	Females	Age	Males	Female
20	0.323	0.422	60	1.493	1.470
21	0.297	0.426	61	1.567	1.526
22	0.280	0.443	62	1.646	1.588
23	0.272	0.474	63	1.731	1.653
24	0.272	0.516	64	1.822	1.721
25	0.278	0.565	65	0.919	0.867
26	0.288	0.618	66	0.917	0.864
27	0.300	0.671	67	0.918	0.864
28	0.314	0.721	68	0.924	0.867
29	0.329	0.766	69	0.933	0.875
30	0.346	0.804	70	0.946	0.885
31	0.363	0.834	71	0.961	0.898
32	0.380	0.856	72	0.978	0.911
33	0.397	0.869	73	0.996	0.925
34	0.414	0.875	74	1.013	0.939
35	0.432	0.876	75	1.032	0.953
36	0.452	0.874	76	1.049	0.967
37	0.474	0.872	77	1.067	0.982
38	0.497	0.871	78	1.085	0.996
39	0.521	0.873	79	1.103	1.012
40	0.545	0.878	80	1.122	1.029
41	0.569	0.885	81	1.141	1.047
42	0.594	0.893	82	1.161	1.065
43	0.620	0.902	83	1.180	1.083
44	0.647	0.914	84	1.199	1.100
45	0.676	0.929	85	1.217	1.116
46	0.708	0.949	86	1.234	1.130
47	0.744	0.975	87	1.250	1.143
48	0.785	1.007	88	1.264	1.155
49	0.832	1.043	89	1.277	1.164
50	0.883	1.082	90	1.287	1.169
51	0.935	1.120	91	1.295	1.171
52	0.988	1.156	92	1.301	1.167
53	1.042	1.191	93	1.305	1.156
54	1.099	1.225	94	1.306	1.139
55	1.159	1.260	95	1.304	1.113
56	1.222	1.295	96	1.299	1.077
57	1.288	1.333	97	1.292	1.033
58	1.355	1.374	98	1.281	0.978
59	1.423	1.419	99 +	1.281	0.978

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

14. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

For the June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2014 OPEB actuarial valuations, an actual age and gender distribution based on reported census information was used for Medicare-eligible participants. For the June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2014 OPEB actuarial valuations, the Medicare participants in the HIP Medicare Advantage arrangement were assumed to have the same age and gender distribution as the data underlying the Yamamoto Study.

For the June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2014 OPEB actuarial valuations, the age and gender of non-Medicare eligible participants were based on the following assumed distribution table, assuming a total of 2,354 single contracts and 2,492 family contracts.

Age Range	Members Used	
	Male	Female
00-00	64	64
01-01	67	67
02-04	210	210
05-09	373	373
10-14	403	403
15-19	388	371
20-24	310	323
25-29	338	357
30-34	431	447
35-39	481	499
40-44	495	530
45-49	446	486
50-54	392	422
55-59	271	272
60-64	173	166
65+	89	76

For the June 30, 2014 OPEB actuarial valuation, the age adjustment for the non-Medicare GHI/EBCBS premium reflects a 5% reduction in the GHI portion of the monthly premium (with the GHI portion representing \$247.74 out of the \$507.79 single premium and \$657.40 out of the \$1,319.83 family premium) and a 3% reduction in the EBCBS portion of the premium (with the EBCBS portion representing the remainder of the \$507.79 and \$1,319.83 premiums) for the estimated margin anticipated to be returned.

No adjustment was assumed for margin for the June 30, 2013 valuation.

The morbidity factors are used to age-adjust the reported premiums for the HIP and GHI/EBCBS arrangements. The stated premiums provided to the Office of Actuary (“OA”) by OLR reflect average cost of retirees and actives of the NYCHBP, not all of whom are included in this valuation report. The assumed underlying cost of the benefit provided to retirees is developed by taking the stated premiums, removing any known margin to get to underlying expected cost of benefits provided (including administrative costs), adjusting for any plan changes, and then finally adjusting for the age and gender of

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

14. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

the particular retiree. The age and gender is compared to a distribution for the age and gender of the overall population reflected in developing the stated premium.

The distribution can reflect the actual age and gender of the covered population, or can be an estimate if the actual data is not available.

Medicare Advantage Adjustment Factors..... The age-adjusted premiums for HIP HMO Medicare-eligible retirees were multiplied by the following factors to reflect actual Calendar Year 2015 premiums and future anticipated changes in Medicare Advantage reimbursement rates. As of June 30, 2009, the factors had been updated to reflect that Medicare Advantage reimbursement rates are expected to be significantly reduced over the next several years. The reductions in the reimbursement rates were part of the National Health Care Reform (“NHCR”) legislation and are likely to be most significant in areas where medical costs are greater, such as New York City. In developing the adjustment factors for the June 30, 2014 and the June 30, 2013 OPEB actuarial valuations, it was assumed that the cost of HIP coverage would not be allowed to exceed the cost of GHI/EBCBS coverage for Medicare retirees. Since for the June 30, 2014 valuation, the reported calendar year 2015 HIP Medicare Advantage premium is within 1/2% of the fiscal year 2015 GHI/EBCBS Medicare rate, the assumption that HIP would not be allowed to exceed the GHI/EBCBS rate has resulted in a factor of 1.0 for all future years. The adjustment factors used as of June 30, 2013 are shown for comparative purposes.

Fiscal Year	Factor *	
	June 30, 2014 Valuation	June 30, 2013 Valuation
2014	1.00	1.00
2015	1.00	1.03
2016	1.00	1.04
Thereafter	1.00	1.04

Medicare..... Medicare is assumed to be the primary payer over age 65 and for retirees currently on Medicare. For future disability retirements, Medicare is assumed to start 2.5 years after retirement for the following portion of retirees:

	Valuation as of June 30,	
	2014	2013
NYCERS	35 %	35 %

Participation..... Active participation assumptions based on current retiree elections. Actual elections for current retirees. Portions of current retirees not eligible for Medicare are assumed to change elections upon attaining age 65 based on patterns of elections of Medicare-eligible retirees.

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

14. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Detailed assumptions appear in the following table:

Benefits	Plan Participation Assumptions June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013 Valuations	NYCERS
Pre-Medicare		
- GHI/EBCBS		65 %
- HIP HMO		22
- Other HMO		8
- Waiver		5
Medicare		
- GHI		72
- HIP HMO		21
- Other HMO		4
- Waiver		3
Post-Medicare Migration		
- Other HMO to GHI		50
- HIP HMO to GHI		-
- Pre-Med. Waiver		
** To GHI @ 65		13
** To HIP @ 65		13

Waivers are assumed to include participants who do not qualify for coverage because they were working less than 20 hours a week at termination.

Dependent Coverage..... Dependent coverage is assumed to terminate when a retiree dies, except in the following situations.

Dependents..... Dependent assumptions based on distribution of coverage of recent retirees are shown in the following table. Actual spouse data is shown for current retirees. Child dependents of current retirees are assumed to receive coverage until age 26.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

14. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Beginning with the June 30, 2012 valuation, based on experience under the OPEB Plan for NYCERS, male retirees were assumed to be four (4) years older than their wives, and female retirees were assumed to be two (2) years younger than their husbands. Children are assumed to be covered for eight (8) years after retirement. For employees eligible to retire based only on service, children are assumed to be covered for an additional five (5) years.

Dependent Coverage Assumptions	
June 30, 2014 and June 30, 2013 Valuations	
Group	NYCERS
Male	
- Single Coverage	30 %
- Spouse	40
- Child/No Spouse	5
- Spouse and Child	<u>25</u>
Total	<u>100 %</u>
Female	
- Single Coverage	70 %
- Spouse	20
- Child/No Spouse	5
- Spouse and Child	<u>5</u>
Total	<u>100 %</u>

Demographic Assumptions..... The same assumptions that were used to value the pension benefits of the NYCERS for determining employer contributions for fiscal years beginning 2012 adopted by the Board of Trustees. (See the Silver Books.)

For assumptions used in the June 30, 2013 OPEB actuarial valuation, see the ninth annual OPEB report.

COBRA Benefits..... Although COBRA beneficiaries pay 102% of “premiums,” typical claim costs for COBRA participants run about 50% greater than other participants.

There is no cost to The City for COBRA beneficiaries who enroll in community-rated HMO’s, including HIP, since these individuals pay their full community rate. However, The City’s costs under the experience-rated GHI/EBCBS coverage are affected by the claims for COBRA-covered individuals.

In order to reflect the cost of COBRA coverage, the cost of excess claims for GHI covered individuals and families is estimated assuming 15% of employees not eligible for other benefits included in the valuation elect COBRA coverage for 15 months. These assumptions are based on experience of other large employers. This percentage is applied to the overall enrollment in the active plan and reflects a load for individuals not yet members of the retirement systems who are still eligible for COBRA

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

14. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

benefits. This results in an assumption in the June 30, 2014 OPEB actuarial valuation of a lump-sum COBRA cost of \$875 for terminations during fiscal year 2015 (\$800 lump-sum cost during fiscal year 2014 was assumed in the June 30, 2013 OPEB actuarial valuation). The \$875 (\$800) lump-sum amount is increased by the Pre-Medicare HCCTR for future years but is not adjusted for age-related morbidity.

Cadillac Tax..... Effective June 30, 2012, the OPEB actuarial valuation includes an explicit calculation of the high-cost plan excise tax (“Cadillac Tax”) that will be imposed beginning in 2018 under NHCR.

The tax is 40% of the excess of (a) over (b) where (a) is the cost of medical coverage and (b) is the statutory limits (\$10,200 for single coverage and \$27,500 for family coverage), adjusted for the following:

- The limit will first be increased by the excess of accumulated trend for the period from 2010 through 2018 over 55% (reflecting the adjustment for excess trend on the standard Federal Blue Cross/Blue Shield option). The calculation reflects the actual trend on the standard Federal Blue Cross/Blue Shield option for 2010 through 2015. The trend was estimated using the Pre-Medicare trend for the period from 2015 through 2018 and the actual Federal Blue Cross/Blue Shield trend for the period 2010–2015.
- For Pre-Medicare retirees above the age of 55, the limit will be further increased by \$1,650 for single coverage and \$3,450 for family coverage.
- For 2019, the 2018 limit was increased by CPI + 1% (e.g. 3.5%). For each year after 2019, the limit is further increased by CPI (2.5%).

The impact of the Cadillac Tax for the NYCHBP benefits is calculated based on the following assumptions about the cost of medical coverage:

- Benefit costs were based on Pre-Medicare and Medicare plan premiums as stated, without adjustment for age.
- For Medicare participants, the cost of reimbursing the Medicare Part B premium was reflected based on average cost assumed in the valuation, including IRMAA.
- The cost for each benefit option (GHI, HIP, or other HMO, combined with Medicare Part B premium reimbursement, if applicable) was separately compared to the applicable limit.
- The additional Cadillac Tax due to the riders or optional benefit arrangements is assumed to be reflected in the contribution required for the rider or optional benefit.
- The additional Cadillac Tax due to amounts provided by Welfare Fund benefits is assumed to be absorbed by the Welfare Fund or by lower net Welfare Fund contribution amounts.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

14. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

- There is no assumption of additional amounts required from the various benefit administrators due to the fact that the Cadillac Tax is not deductible to tax-paying entities. Instead, it is assumed that by 2018, financial arrangements are structured such that the tax-exempt status of The City results in no need to gross up the cost of the Cadillac Tax for additional taxes.
- The additional amount for Pre-Medicare retirees above age 55 is available to Medicare retirees or retirees who are younger than age 55 for plans sponsored by an employer where the majority of employees are engaged in high-risk professions including law enforcement officers and fire fighters. It has been assumed that the majority of the employees of The City are not engaged in such professions and have not extended the adjustment to these additional ages.

In cases where The City provides only a portion of the OPEB benefits, which give rise to the Cadillac Tax, the calculated Cadillac Tax is allocated to the appropriate paying entity in proportion to the OPEB liabilities for relevant OPEB benefits.

Active/Inactives Liabilities..... Beginning with the June 30, 2010 OPEB actuarial valuation, it was assumed that the liability for the Active/Inactive members should be 40% of the measured liability of the Active/Inactive population. This is roughly equivalent to assuming that 60% of the Active/Inactive members will terminate membership prior to vesting and not receive OPEB. Beginning with the June 30, 2012 OPEB actuarial valuation, the entry age actuarial accrued liability is assumed to include the 40% of the measured present value of projected benefits.

15. POLLUTION REMEDIATION OBLIGATIONS

The System reports pollution remediation obligations (“PROs”) as required by the GASB. The System’s PROs may arise as a result of: (1) federal, State, and local laws and regulations, (2) violations of pollution-related permits or licenses, (3) a determination by the System that there is an imminent endangerment to public health and safety as a result of an existing pollution condition, (4) the System’s being named in a lawsuit to compel remediation or being identified by a regulator as a party responsible or potentially responsible for remediation, and/or (5) the System’s voluntarily commencement of remediation. As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, the System reported \$79.0 million and \$98.9 million of liabilities for known PROs, respectively.

The System has estimated these amounts based on the current value of outlays expected to be incurred for pollution remediation, which it is currently obligated to perform. Actual future outlays will differ from the estimated amounts if the prices or techniques for remediation measures change or differ from estimates, if and when additional information about existing pollution conditions becomes known to the System in the future, and/or if applicable laws or regulations change.

Remediation outlays for certain pollution conditions currently known to the System are not included in the reported liabilities because they are not yet reasonably estimable. These include certain locations that the System has been informed may be designated under federal law as Superfund sites to address hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants at these sites and for which the System may be named as a potentially responsible party for the remediation because there are System facilities operated at these locations.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- On July 2, 2015, the Authority, through EFC, issued \$380.8 million of fixed-rate refunding and new money Second Resolution Bonds, Fiscal 2016 Series 1 and 2. Proceeds from bonds were used to refund a portion of Fiscal 2006 Series 1 bonds, to retire the Fiscal 2014 Series 3 BANs, and to pay bond issuance costs.
- On July 9, 2015, the Authority issued Fiscal 2016 Series 3 BANs to EFC in the amount of \$625.4 million to pay for the costs of the improvements to the System.
- On July 23, 2015, the Authority drew down \$3.7 million of Fiscal 2015 Series 1 BANs.
- On September 24, 2015, the Authority drew down \$616.4 million of Fiscal 2016 Series 3 BANs.

* * * * *

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS FOR THE OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN JUNE 30, 2015, 2014 AND, 2013 (IN THOUSANDS)

Year Ended	Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Entry Age	Unfunded ALL (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	\$ -	\$856	\$856	-	\$ 1,213	70.5 %
June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013	-	819	819	-	1,107	74.0
June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012	-	793	793	-	1,064	74.6

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

SCHEDULE OF THE AUTHORITY'S PROPORTION SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS* (IN THOUSANDS)

	2015	2014	2013
Authority's proportion of the net pension liability	0.005 %	0.005 %	0.005 %
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,012	\$ 901	\$ 1,154
Authority's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,213	\$ 1,107	\$ 1,064
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability as percentage of its covered employee payroll	83.4 %	81.4 %	108.5 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	73.1 %	75.3 %	67.2 %

* This data is presented for those years for which information is available.

NEW YORK CITY WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

SCHEDULE OF THE AUTHORITY'S PENSION CONTRIBUTION LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS* (IN THOUSANDS)

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 161	\$ 141	\$ 136	\$ 157	\$ 113	\$ 121	\$ 55
Contribution in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>(161)</u>	<u>(141)</u>	<u>(136)</u>	<u>(157)</u>	<u>(113)</u>	<u>(121)</u>	<u>(55)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Authority's covered -employee payroll ¹	<u>\$1,213</u>	<u>\$1,107</u>	<u>\$1,064</u>	<u>\$ 919</u>	<u>\$1,026</u>	<u>\$ 676</u>	<u>\$729</u>
Contribution as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	<u>13.27 %</u>	<u>13.27 %</u>	<u>12.78 %</u>	<u>17.08 %</u>	<u>11.01 %</u>	<u>17.90 %</u>	<u>7.55 %</u>

* This data is presented for those years for which information is available.

¹ Covered-employee payroll data from the actuarial valuation date with one-year lag.

**FORM OF OPINION OF BOND COUNSEL
(Fiscal 2016 Series A Bonds)**

March __, 2016

New York City Municipal
Water Finance Authority

**New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority
Water and Sewer System Revenue Bonds,
Fiscal 2016 Series A
(Final Opinion)**

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as bond counsel to the New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority (the "Authority"), a body corporate and politic constituting a public benefit corporation of the State of New York (the "State"), created and existing under and pursuant to the Constitution and statutes of the State, including the Act (defined below), in connection with the issuance of \$196,585,000 aggregate principal amount of Water and Sewer System Revenue Bonds, Fiscal 2016 Series A (the "2016 Series A Bonds") issued under and pursuant to the New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority Act, being Title 2-A of Article 5 of the Public Authorities Law of the State, as amended (which, together with Section 1046 of the Public Authorities Law of the State, is herein referred to as the "Act") and a resolution of the Authority adopted November 14, 1985 entitled "Water and Sewer System General Revenue Bond Resolution," as amended and supplemented to the date hereof (the "Resolution"), including with respect to the 2016 Series A Bonds by a supplemental resolution adopted February 23, 2016, entitled "Eighty-Fourth Supplemental Resolution Authorizing the Issuance of up to \$300,000,000 Water and Sewer System Revenue Bonds, Fiscal 2016 Series A" (the "Eighty-Fourth Supplemental Resolution") authorizing the 2016 Series A Bonds. The 2016 Series A Bonds are part of an issue of bonds of the Authority (the "Bonds") which the Authority has created under the terms of the Resolution and is authorized to issue from time to time for the purposes authorized by the Act and the Resolution, as then in effect, and without limitation as to amount except as provided in the Resolution or as may be limited by law. The 2016 Series A Bonds are being issued for the purposes of the Resolution. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in the Resolution.

Pursuant to the Act, the New York City Water Board (the "Board"), a public benefit corporation of the State, created and existing under the laws of the State, and The City of New York (the "City"), a municipal corporation of the State, have entered into a lease agreement, dated as of July 1, 1985, as amended (the "Lease"), whereby the Board has leased the New York City Water and Sewer System from the City for a term ending on the date on which all bonds, notes or other obligations of the Authority have been paid in full or provision for such payment shall have been made in accordance with the instruments under which they were issued. Pursuant to the Act, the Authority, the Board and the City have entered into a financing agreement, dated July 1, 1985, as amended (the "Financing Agreement"), related to, among other things, the financing of Water Projects.

In such connection, we have reviewed the Resolution, the Eighty-Fourth Supplemental Resolution, the Lease, the Financing Agreement, the opinion of Corporation Counsel of The City of New York, the Tax Certificate and Agreement, dated the date hereof (the "Tax Certificate"), by and among the Authority and the Trustee, certificates of the Authority, the Trustee and others, and such other documents, opinions and matters to the extent we deemed necessary to render the opinions set forth herein.

The opinions expressed herein are based on an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions and cover certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities. Such opinions may be affected by actions taken or omitted or events occurring after the date hereof. We have not undertaken to

determine whether any such actions are taken or omitted or events do occur or any other matters come to our attention after the date hereof, and we disclaim any obligation to update this letter. Accordingly, this letter speaks only as of its date and is not intended to, and may not, be relied upon or otherwise used in connection with any such actions, events or matters. We have assumed the genuineness of all documents and signatures presented to us (whether as originals or as copies) and the due and legal execution and delivery thereof by, and validity against, any parties other than the Authority. We have assumed, without undertaking to verify, the accuracy of the factual matters represented, warranted or certified in the documents, and of the legal conclusions contained in the opinions, referred to in the third paragraph hereof. Furthermore, we have assumed compliance with all covenants and agreements contained in the Resolution, the Eighty-Fourth Supplemental Resolution, the Lease, the Financing Agreement and the Tax Certificate, including (without limitation) covenants and agreements compliance with which is necessary to assure that future actions, omissions or events will not cause interest on the 2016 Series A Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes. We call attention to the fact that the rights and obligations under the 2016 Series A Bonds, the Resolution, the Eighty-Fourth Supplemental Resolution, the Lease, the Financing Agreement and the Tax Certificate and their enforceability may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, arrangement, fraudulent conveyance, moratorium and other laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights, to the application of equitable principles and to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases.

We express no opinion with respect to any indemnification, contribution, penalty, arbitration, choice of law, choice of forum, choice of venue, waiver or severability provisions contained in the foregoing documents, nor do we express any opinion with respect to the state or quality of title to or interest in any of the real or personal property described in or as subject to the lien of the Resolution, the Eighty-Fourth Supplemental Resolution, the Lease or the Financing Agreement, or the accuracy or sufficiency of the description contained therein of, or the remedies available to enforce liens on, any such property. Our services did not include financial or other non-legal advice. Finally, we undertake no responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the Official Statement or other offering material relating to the 2016 Series A Bonds and express no opinion with respect thereto herein.

Based on and subject to the foregoing, and in reliance thereon, as of the date hereof we are of the following opinions:

1. The Authority is a body corporate and politic constituting a public benefit corporation of the State, duly created and existing under the laws of the State with the right and lawful authority and power to enter into the Financing Agreement, to adopt the Resolution and the Eighty-Fourth Supplemental Resolution and to issue the 2016 Series A Bonds.

2. The Resolution and the Eighty-Fourth Supplemental Resolution have been duly and lawfully adopted by the Authority, are in full force and effect and are the legal, valid and binding agreements of the Authority enforceable in accordance with their terms. The Resolution and the Eighty-Fourth Supplemental Resolution create the valid, binding and perfected pledges they purport to create of the Revenues and any moneys or securities on deposit in the Funds and Accounts created thereby for the repayment of the Bonds, subject only to the provisions of the Resolution, the Eighty-Fourth Supplemental Resolution, and the Financing Agreement permitting the application thereof for or to the purposes and on the terms and conditions permitted thereby, including the making of any required payments to the United States with respect to arbitrage earnings.

3. The 2016 Series A Bonds have been duly and validly authorized and issued. The 2016 Series A Bonds are valid and binding special obligations of the Authority payable as provided in the Resolution, are enforceable in accordance with their terms and the terms of the Resolution and are entitled, together with all other Bonds issued under the Resolution, to the benefits of the Resolution and the Act.

4. The 2016 Series A Bonds are payable solely from the Revenues and other amounts pledged to such payment under the Resolution. The 2016 Series A Bonds are not a debt of the State, the City or the Board and neither the State, the City, the Board nor any other political subdivision of the State is liable thereon.

5. The Lease and the Financing Agreement have been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the respective parties thereto and constitute valid and binding obligations of such parties, enforceable in accordance with their terms.

6. The Revenues derived from the operation of the System are the property of the Board. The Financing Agreement validly transfers the right, title and interest of the Board in the Revenues to the Authority to the extent and as provided in the Financing Agreement, subject only to the provisions of the Act, the Financing Agreement and the Resolution permitting the application thereof for or to the purposes, and on the terms and conditions, therein set forth.

7. By virtue of the Act, the Authority has a valid, binding and perfected statutory lien upon the Revenues to be paid by the Board to the Authority pursuant to the Financing Agreement and such lien constitutes a first priority security interest therein.

8. Interest on the 2016 Series A Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Interest on the 2016 Series A Bonds is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal individual or corporate alternative minimum taxes. However, interest on the 2016 Series A Bonds is included in adjusted current earnings when calculating corporate alternative minimum taxable income. Interest on the 2016 Series A Bonds is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and any political subdivision thereof (including The City of New York). We express no opinion regarding other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on, the 2016 Series A Bonds.

In rendering the opinions set forth in paragraphs 5 and 6 above, we wish to advise you that we have, with your consent, relied upon the opinion of Corporation Counsel of The City of New York dated the date hereof and addressed to you as to the validity, binding effect and enforceability of the Lease and the Financing Agreement with respect to the Board and the City. In rendering the priority of lien opinion set forth in paragraph 7 above, we have (i) relied upon a certification by the Board that it has not made or granted a pledge of or security interest in the Revenues to any person other than the Authority and that it has not taken any action which could result in the imposition by operation of law of any lien, charge or encumbrance upon the Revenues, and (ii) assumed, without making any independent investigation, that (1) no lien, charge or encumbrance upon the Revenues has been imposed or exists by operation of law that is prior to the lien in favor of the Authority and (2) no facts or circumstances have occurred or exist which could result in the imposition by operation of law of any lien, charge or encumbrance upon the Revenues that is prior to the lien in favor of the Authority.

Faithfully yours,

ORRICK, HERRINGTON & SUTCLIFFE LLP

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APPENDIX F

ADJUSTABLE RATE DEMAND BONDS

The Authority has entered into credit and liquidity agreements with the financial institutions listed below to support its First Resolution Bonds, Second Resolution Bonds and commercial paper program. Reference is made to the disclosure relating to the individual series of obligations for information relating to the respective financial institutions and the terms and provisions of the related credit and liquidity agreements.

<u>Series</u>	<u>Outstanding Principal Amount</u>	<u>Provider</u>	<u>Expiration or Optional Termination by Provider</u>
2000-C	\$ 107,500,000	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	06/04/20
2001-F1	\$ 100,000,000	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	04/11/19
2001-F2	\$ 84,130,000	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.	04/11/19
2003 F-1-A	\$ 50,000,000	Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.	06/25/18
2003 F-1-B	\$ 50,000,000	US Bank, N.A.	04/11/17
2003 F-2	\$ 101,655,000	Citibank, N.A.	10/26/18
2006 AA-1A	\$ 100,000,000	State Street Bank and Trust Company	10/07/20
2006 AA-1B	\$ 100,000,000	State Street Bank and Trust Company	10/07/20
2006 AA-2	\$ 100,000,000	Dexia Credit Local	10/27/17
2006 AA-3	\$ 100,000,000	Dexia Credit Local	10/27/17
2007 CC-1	\$ 160,500,000	Bank of Nova Scotia	11/01/16
2007 CC-2	\$ 50,000,000	Bank of Nova Scotia	11/01/16
2008 B-1A	\$ 100,000,000	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	03/03/21
2008 B-1B	\$ 100,000,000	Royal Bank of Canada	03/04/19
2008 B-2	\$ 100,000,000	Royal Bank of Canada	03/04/19
2008 B-3	\$ 135,000,000	Bank of America, N.A.	03/17/20
2008 B-4	\$ 100,000,000	Royal Bank of Canada	03/04/19
2008 BB-1	\$ 100,000,000	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	09/14/18
2008 BB-2	\$ 101,000,000	Bank of America, N.A.	10/22/19
2008 BB-3	\$ 100,000,000	Royal Bank of Canada	08/19/18
2008 BB-4	\$ 50,000,000	Royal Bank of Canada	08/19/18
2008 BB-5	\$ 50,000,000	Bank of America, N.A.	10/22/19
2009 BB-1	\$ 100,435,000	Landesbank Hassen-Thuringen Girozentrale	08/05/16
2009 BB-2	\$ 100,435,000	Landesbank Hassen-Thuringen Girozentrale	08/05/16
2010 CC	\$ 200,000,000	Barclays Capital, PLC	12/14/18
2011 DD-1	\$ 100,000,000	TD Bank, N.A.	11/16/18
2011 DD-2	\$ 75,000,000	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.	11/14/18
2011 DD-3A	\$ 50,000,000	US Bank, N.A.	10/16/16
2011 DD-3B	\$ 50,000,000	State Street Bank and Trust Company	10/16/16
2011 FF-1	\$ 100,000,000	Bank of America, N.A.	03/17/20
2011 FF-2	\$ 100,000,000	Landesbank Hassen-Thuringen Girozentrale	08/05/16
2012 A-1	\$ 100,000,000	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	09/27/19
2012 A-2	\$ 100,000,000	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	09/27/19
2012 B-1	\$ 100,000,000	US Bank, N.A.	03/06/18
2012 B-2	\$ 100,000,000	California Public Employees' Retirement System	03/06/18
2012 B-3	\$ 75,000,000	State Street Bank and Trust Company	03/06/18
2012 B-4	\$ 50,000,000	The Northern Trust Company	03/06/18
2013 AA-1	\$ 50,000,000	PNC Bank, NA	10/02/18
2013 AA-2	\$ 150,000,000	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	09/14/18
2014 AA-1	\$ 125,000,000	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.	09/17/18
2014 AA-2	\$ 125,000,000	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.	09/17/18
2014 AA-3	\$ 100,000,000	TD Bank, N.A.	09/17/18
2014 AA-4	\$ 100,000,000	Bank of Montreal	09/16/16
2014 AA-5	\$ 100,435,000	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	08/19/19
2014 AA-6	\$ 100,435,000	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	08/19/19
2015 BB-1	\$ 100,000,000	Bank of America, N.A.	07/10/17
2015 BB-2	\$ 100,000,000	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	07/08/16
2015 BB-3	\$ 100,000,000	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	07/10/18
2015 BB-4	\$ 100,000,000	Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.	07/10/18
2016 AA-1	\$ 100,000,000	Bank of America, N.A.	10/28/19
2016 AA-2	\$ 100,000,000	PNC Bank, NA	10/26/18
2016 AA-3	\$ 50,000,000	Royal Bank of Canada	10/26/18
CP Series 1	\$ 200,000,000	JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.	12/31/18
	<u>\$5,141,525,000</u>		

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BOOK-ENTRY-ONLY FORM

The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), New York, NY, will act as securities depository for the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds. The Fiscal 2016 A Bonds will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered bond certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds, each in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC, in the aggregate principal amount of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds.

DTC, the world’s largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC’s participants (the “Direct Participants”) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants’ accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (the “Indirect Participants”). DTC has a Standard & Poor’s rating of AA+. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com or www.dtc.org.

Purchases of Fiscal 2016 A Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Fiscal 2016 A Bond (“Beneficial Owner”) is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants’ records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in Fiscal 2016 A Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Fiscal 2016 A Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC’s partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Fiscal 2016 A Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of any Fiscal 2016 A Bonds; DTC’s records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds within a maturity are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such maturity to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the Authority as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Payment of redemption proceeds and principal and interest payments on the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts, upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the Authority or Trustee, on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Trustee, or the Authority, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest on the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Trustee, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

A Beneficial Owner shall give notice to elect to have its Fiscal 2016 A Bonds purchased or tendered, through its Participant, to the Tender Agent, and shall effect delivery of such Fiscal 2016 A Bonds, on DTC's records, to the Tender Agent. The requirement for physical delivery of Fiscal 2016 A Bonds in connection with an optional tender or a mandatory purchase will be deemed satisfied when the ownership rights in the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds are transferred by the Direct Participants on DTC's records and followed by a book-entry credit of tendered Fiscal 2016 A Bonds to the Tender Agent's DTC account.

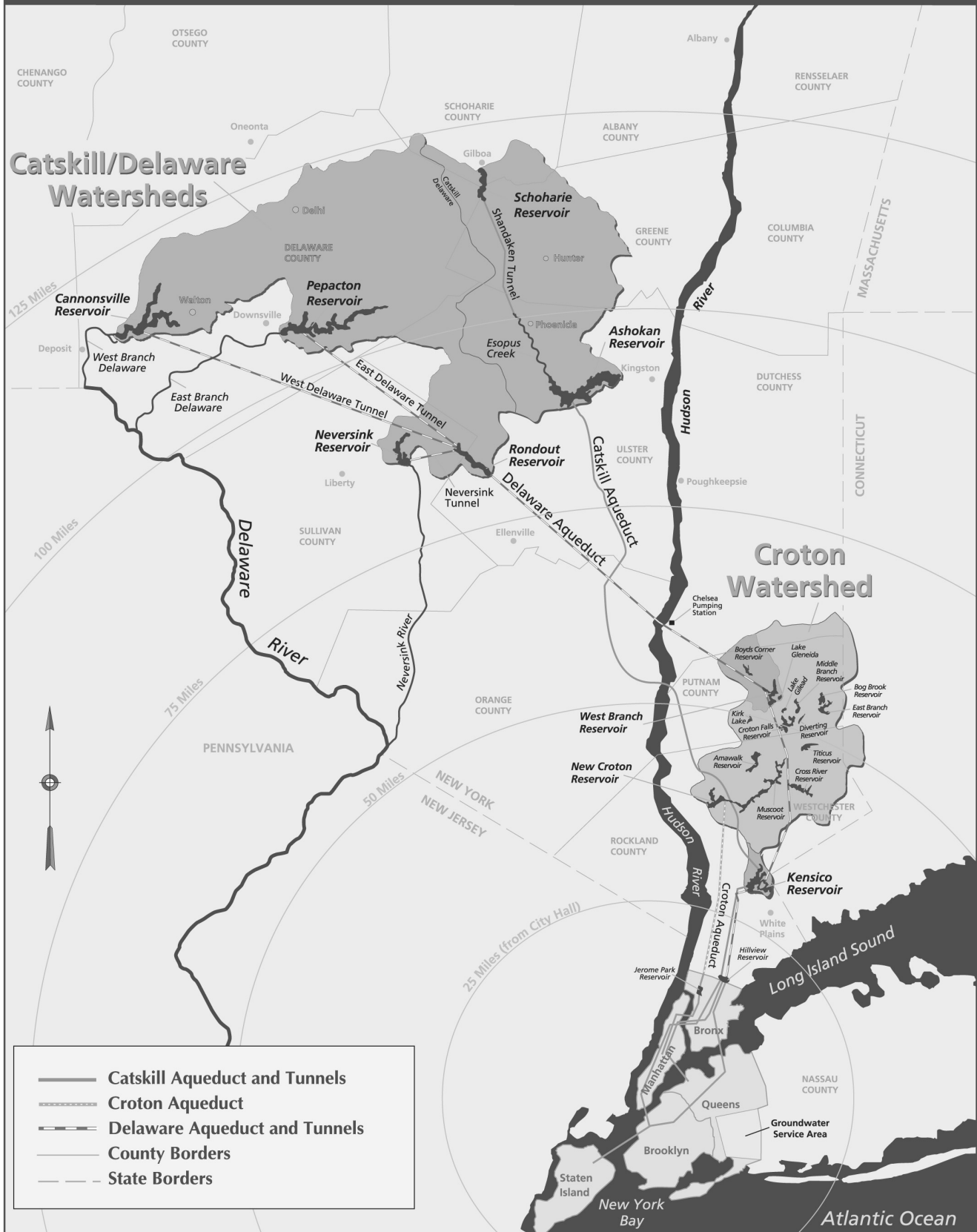
DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Fiscal 2016 A Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Authority or the Trustee. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, bond certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

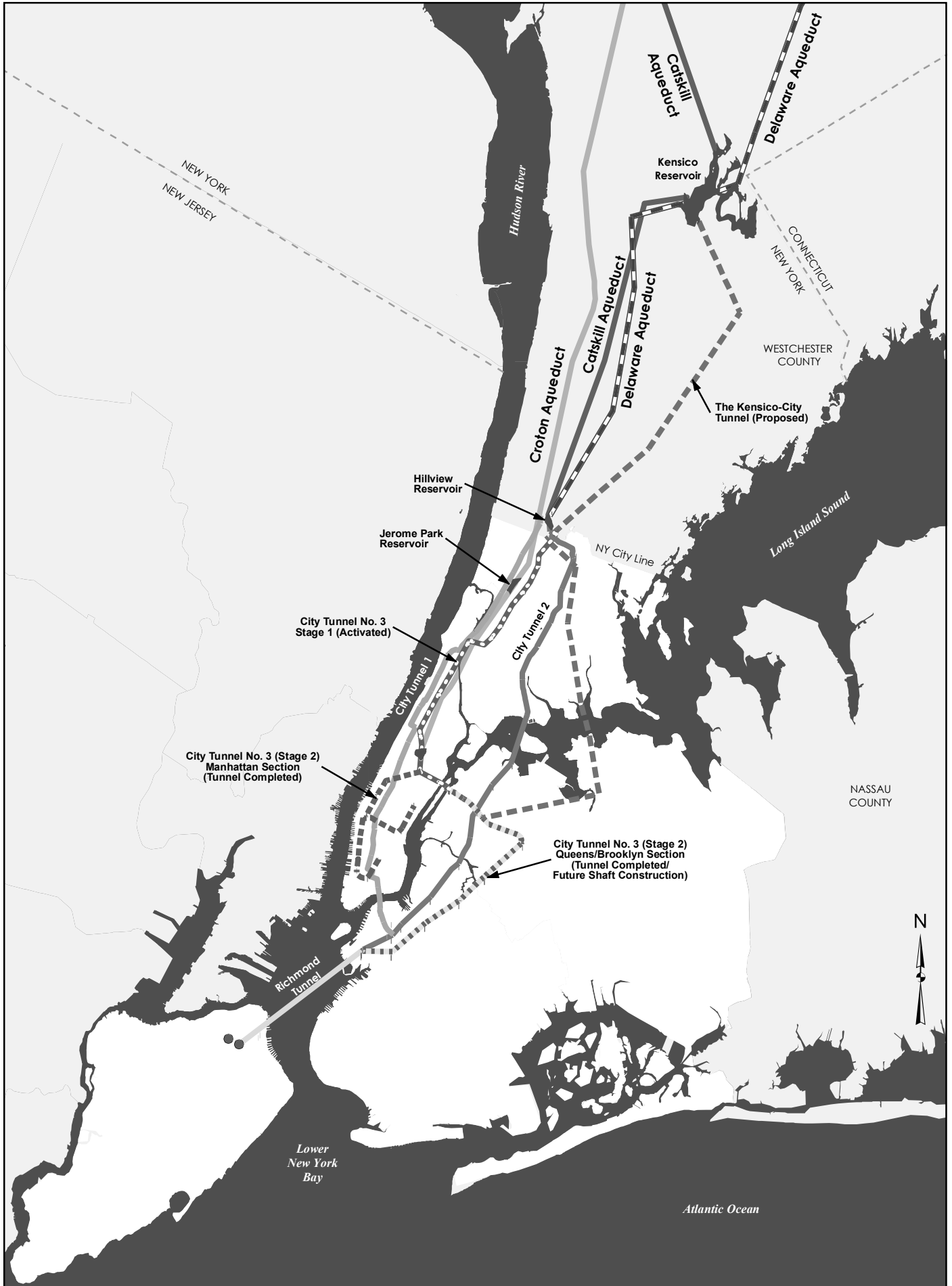
The Authority may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, bond certificates will be printed and delivered to DTC.

Unless otherwise noted, the information contained in the preceding paragraphs of this subsection "Book-Entry-Only Form" has been extracted from information given by DTC. Neither the Authority, the Trustee nor the Underwriters makes any representation as to the completeness or the accuracy of such information or as to the absence of material adverse changes in such information subsequent to the date hereto.

NEITHER THE AUTHORITY NOR THE TRUSTEE WILL HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATIONS TO SUCH DTC PARTICIPANTS, INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS, OR THE PERSONS FOR WHOM THEY ACT AS NOMINEES WITH RESPECT TO THE PAYMENTS TO OR THE PROVIDING OF NOTICE FOR SUCH DTC PARTICIPANTS, INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS, OR THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS.

New York City Water Supply System

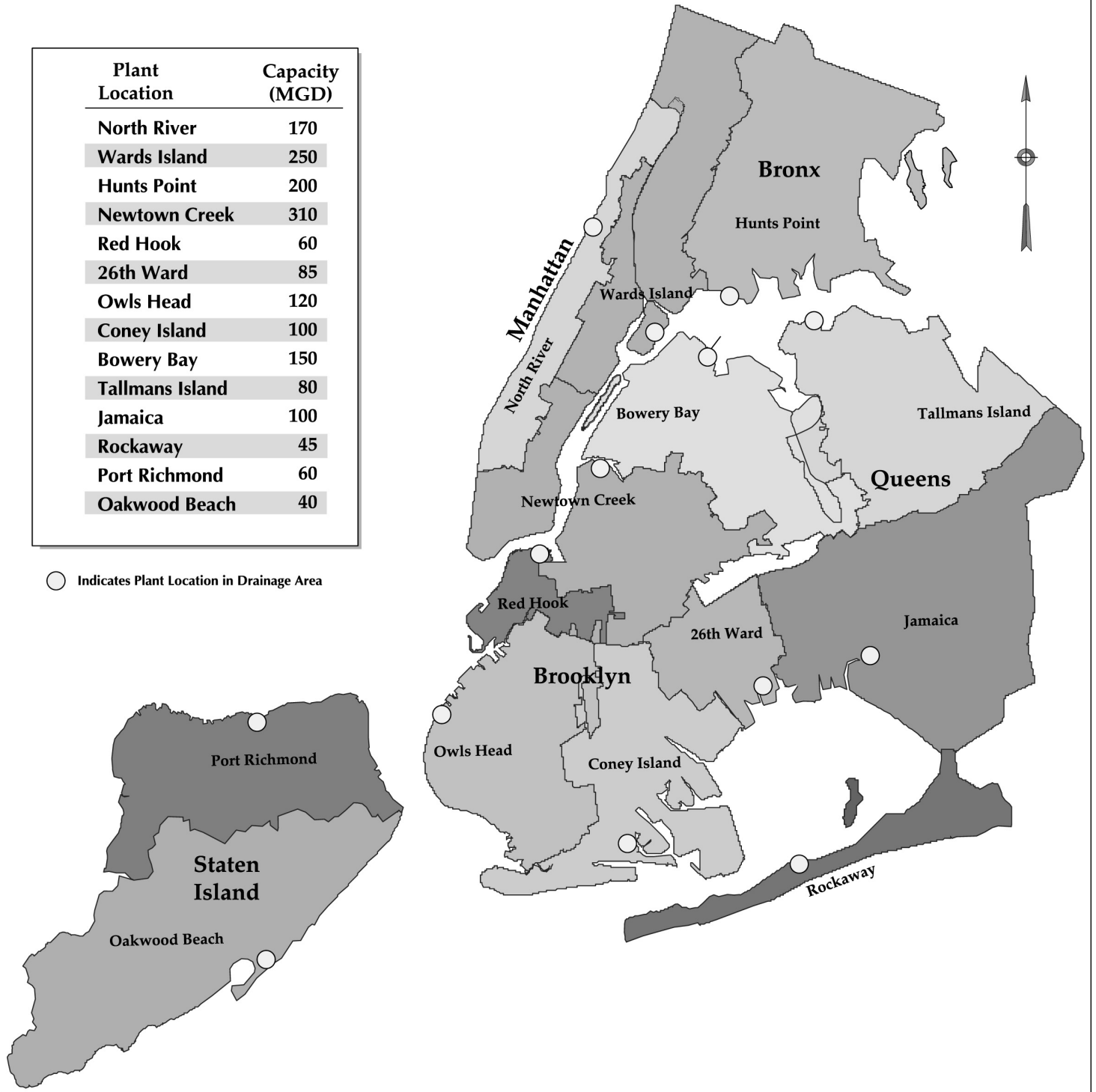




New York City Drainage Areas and Water Pollution Control Plants

Plant Location	Capacity (MGD)
North River	170
Wards Island	250
Hunts Point	200
Newtown Creek	310
Red Hook	60
26th Ward	85
Owls Head	120
Coney Island	100
Bowery Bay	150
Tallmans Island	80
Jamaica	100
Rockaway	45
Port Richmond	60
Oakwood Beach	40

○ Indicates Plant Location in Drainage Area



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APPENDIX I**TABLE OF REFUNDED BONDS**

The Authority currently expects to refund all or a portion of its Outstanding First Resolution Bonds specified below by providing for payment of the principal of and interest on such Bonds on June 15, 2016 at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus interest accrued thereon to June 15, 2016.

<u>Series</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Original Amount</u>	<u>Principal Amount to be Refunded</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>CUSIP Number</u>
2006 C	6/15/2032	\$213,785,000	\$67,430,000	4.75%	64972FBF2
2006 C	6/15/2032	111,560,000	67,990,000	4.50	64972FAH9
2006 D	6/15/2028	6,600,000	6,600,000	5.00	64972GJH8
2006 D	6/15/2036	75,000,000	75,000,000	4.50	64972FBY1

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