

New York City FY2015 Water and Wastewater Rate Report

May 2014

NEW YORK CITY
WATER
BOARD



CUSTOMER SERVICE

TRACK YOUR WATER USE

Did you know that you can track your water use online? If you have a wireless meter reader installed, you can go online to see your daily water usage. The online tracking system enables you as a customer to manage your water use, reduce your water bills, and detect leaks more quickly. In addition, you can view your meter readings and see your payment and billing history online.



SIGN UP FOR LEAK NOTIFICATION

Get alerts when your water use spikes unexpectedly

The Leak Notification Program enables you to be alerted about potential water leaks on your property. Sign up online to receive email notifications when your water use increases significantly over a period of several days, enabling you to quickly respond to potential leaks and fix them before they become a serious billing problem. Since 2011, the program has saved 57,000 customers \$47 million in leak-related charges.

*Enroll
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GO GREEN

Sign up for paperless billing

DEP is now offering its customers the convenience of paperless billing. By signing up to receive your bills online, you'll save time and help improve our environment by reducing paper consumption. Instead of a paper bill, you'll receive an email notification when your next bill is due. You can then log in to My DEP Account to see an electronic copy of your bill.

The New York City Water Board (the Board) has prepared this information booklet to inform the public on its rate proposals for Fiscal Year 2015 (FY2015) and provide information on the financial condition of the water and wastewater system (the System).

New York City's System is among the largest in the world. The water supply system delivers more than one billion gallons of high quality drinking water every day to more than eight million people in New York City (the City) and nearly one million residents in four counties north of the City. The City's fourteen Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTPs) treat roughly 1.3 billion gallons of wastewater daily. The City's water and sewer infrastructure plays a critical role in promoting public health and the City's economic vitality. By 2030, the City's population is expected to grow by more than one million residents. To accommodate this growth, uphold the high quality and integrity of the City's drinking water, and ensure the long term viability of the System, the de Blasio Administration is committed to protecting the City's water and wastewater infrastructure.

Revenue from rates charged for service covers the System's capital and operating expenses. Most properties are charged a metered water rate based on consumption. Approximately 5% are billed on the basis of flat-rate charges, either the Multi-family Conservation Program (MCP) or "frontage" (i.e., the width of the property's street frontage, the number of building fixtures, etc.). Wastewater charges for meter-billed and flat-rate properties are levied at 159% of water charges.

NEW YORK CITY WATER BOARD

The New York City Water Board's mission is to establish rates for and distribute the collected revenues of the Water and Sewer System of the City of New York, proactively considering the optimal level to achieve efficient financing of the System's infrastructure and sustainable provision of high-quality service at a fair price to our customers.

Water Board Members:

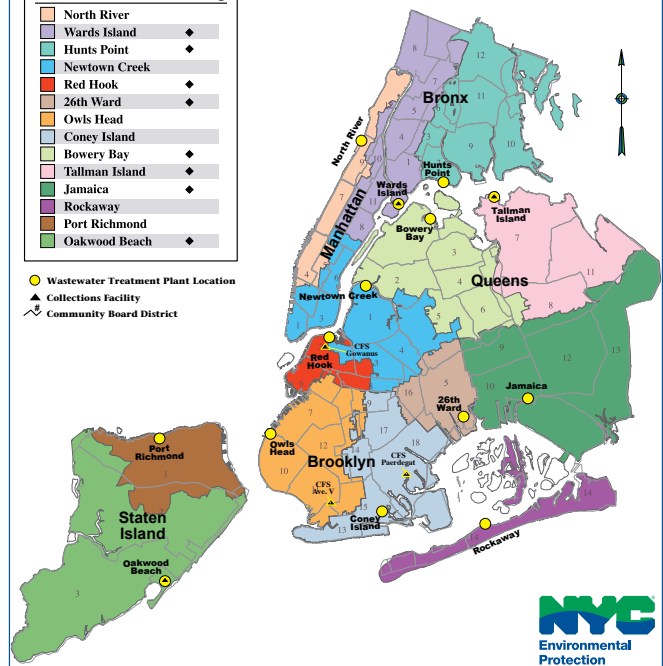
- Alan M. Moss, *Chair*
- Alfonso L. Carney, Jr.
- Adam Freed
- Jonathan E. Goldin
- Arlene M. Shaw



NEW YORK CITY DRAINAGE AREAS AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS

Wastewater Drainage Area	Plant Has Dewatering
North River	◆
Wards Island	◆
Hunts Point	◆
Newtown Creek	◆
Red Hook	◆
26th Ward	◆
Owls Head	◆
Coney Island	◆
Bowery Bay	◆
Tallman Island	◆
Jamaica	◆
Rockaway	◆
Port Richmond	◆
Oakwood Beach	◆

- Wastewater Treatment Plant Location
- ▲ Collections Facility
- ⬇️ Community Board District



Water Board Rate Adoption Process

- Rates that will satisfy the revenue requirements of the System and policies that will advance the Board's mission are presented to the Board.
 - The New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority projects debt service on bonds issued to finance water and wastewater capital projects and certifies the annual debt service to the Board.
 - The City's Office of Management and Budget projects the System's operating and maintenance expenses and certifies the annual amount to the Board based on the Mayor's Executive Budget.
 - The System's consulting engineer certifies that the annual expenses and capital investment are reasonable and appropriate to maintain the viability of the System.
 - The Board holds a public hearing in each borough of the City. (See schedule below.)
- At its Annual Meeting on May 23rd, the Board adopts an Annual Budget based on the System's expenses that have been certified to it and adopts a rate. The Board must adopt a rate that will produce sufficient revenues to fund the System's expenses.

Water Board Rate Adoption Schedule

April 23	Rate Proposal to Water Board
May 14 - 20	Public Hearings
May 23	Water Board Meeting to Adopt FY2015 Budget and in-City Rate
June 2	Public Hearing on Upstate Rate
June 13	Water Board Meeting to Adopt FY2015 Upstate Rate
July 1	New Rates Become Effective

Schedule and Location of Public Hearings

Borough	Location	Date/Time
Brooklyn	Visitor Center at Newtown Creek 329 Greenpoint Avenue Brooklyn NY, 11222	Wednesday, May 14, 2014 Doors open at 6:30 p.m. Public Hearing at 7:00 p.m.
Bronx	Hutchinson Metro Center Conference Center at 1200 Waters Place Bronx, NY 10461	Thursday, May 15, 2014 Doors open at 6:30 p.m. Public Hearing at 7:00 p.m.
Manhattan	NYC Department of City Planning 22 Reade Street, Spector Hall New York, NY 10007	Friday, May 16, 2014 Doors open at 1:00 p.m. Public Hearing at 1:30 p.m.
Staten Island	Joan and Alan Bernikow JCC 1466 Manor Road Staten Island, NY 10314	Monday, May 19, 2014 Doors open at 7:00 p.m. Public Hearing at 7:30 p.m.
Queens	Bayswater Jewish Center 2355 Healy Avenue Far Rockaway, NY 11691	Tuesday, May 20, 2014 Doors open at 6:30 p.m. Public Hearing at 7:00 p.m.



FY2015 Rate Proposal

- **Increase in-City water rates by 3.35%.**
- **Minimum Charge:** Freeze the minimum charge for meter-billed customers at the fiscal year 2014 rate of \$0.49 per day for water service, plus the wastewater charge of 159% of water charges.
- **Leak Forgiveness Program:** Extend the program to include leaks of maintainable plumbing fixtures (e.g., toilets, faucets), and encourage quick response rates to reduce the amount of wasted water. The program modifications include, but are not limited to: extending the program to include leaks of maintainable plumbing fixtures for any customer who, within 60 days, fixes a leak that resulted in a high bill; removing the minimum annual adjustment threshold; and decreasing the time to apply for the program from 18 months to within 90 days of the high bill.
- **Service Line Protection Program:** Set annual rates of \$53.88 per water service line contract (no change) and \$101.64 per sewer service line contract (6.0% increase based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Plumbing Producer Price Index).
- **Multi-family Conservation Program (MCP):** Give properties automatically enrolled in the MCP in FY2013 until June 30, 2016 to install a meter and Automated Meter Reading device.
- **Appeal Process:** Give customers who choose to appeal a decision of the Deputy Commissioner of the DEP Bureau of Customer Services 60 days to file a final appeal with the Water Board. This is an extension from what is currently a 30-day deadline.

Exclude customers from the water lien sale proceedings if they have a pending appeal on the date that the 90-day lien sale list is published.
- **“Catch-up” Bills:** Allow customers 90 days interest free to pay a “catch-up” bill that is issued for previously under-billed service after the installation of a wireless meter reading device.
- **Toilet Replacement Program (TRP):** Set miscellaneous fees in connection with the TRP. Toilet vouchers in the value of \$125 per fixture will be available to properties that were automatically enrolled in the MCP. To ensure toilets are installed as “vouched-for”, customers who fail to submit an Installation Confirmation Form will be charged a \$50 administrative fee. Also, if DEP finds that all toilets have not been installed at a property or is denied access to perform an inspection, customers may be charged a \$250 installation enforcement fee plus a fee equal to the full value of the redeemed voucher.



FY2015 Expenditures

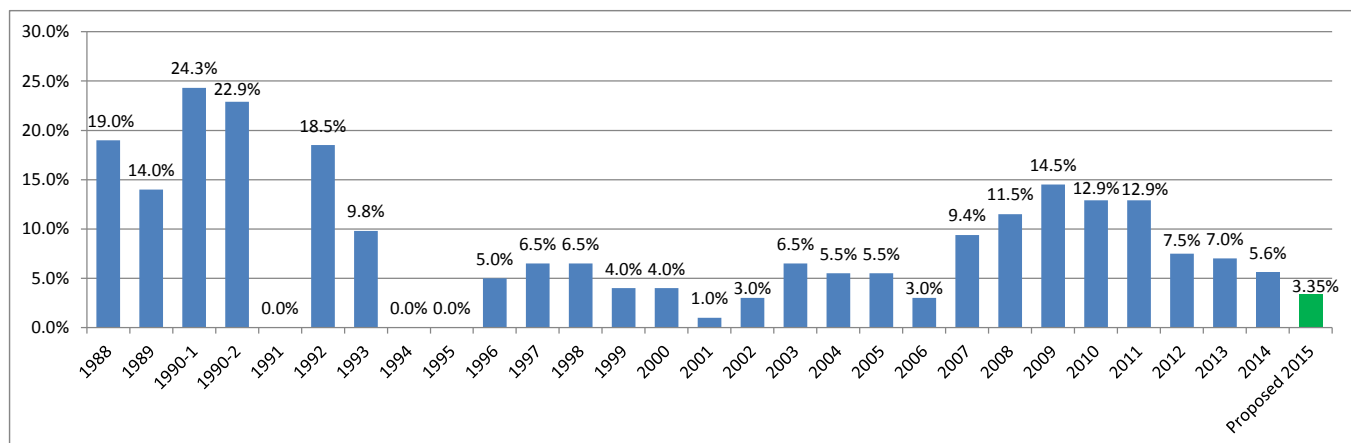
In the coming fiscal year, operations and maintenance expenses for this vast system will be 39% of the System's budget. These operational costs include all expenses to ensure and protect the City's water supply, treat and distribute drinking water to over 9 million customers each day, and treat over 1.3 billion gallons of wastewater per day. The operations of the System are immense, and DEP continues to implement improvements to deliver the best water possible to New Yorkers. In the past two years, DEP has been operating the Catskill/Delaware Ultraviolet (UV) Disinfection Facility, the largest of its

kind in the world, and this year began start-up testing of the Croton Filtration Plant. In 2014, DEP has also continued the Operational Excellence, or OpX, program, which is an in-depth review and transformation of DEP's operations. Through initiatives such as increased sludge thickening at the wastewater treatment plants, staffing optimization, improved procurement specifications and negotiations, and a prioritized replacement of large meters, DEP has already implemented changes that will save approximately \$69.4 million in FY2015. The implementation of additional OpX initiatives will continue in FY2015.

Typical New York City Charges FY2015 (with Proposed 3.35% Rate Increase)

	FY2014	FY2015	Change
Metered Customers, Rates per 100 Cubic Feet			
Water	\$3.58	\$3.70	\$0.12
Wastewater	\$5.69	\$5.88	\$0.19
Combined	\$9.27	\$9.58	\$0.31
Typical Metered Charges, Average Annual Charges			
Single Family (80,000 gallons per year)	\$991.68	\$1,024.92	\$33.24
Multi-family Dwelling Unit on Metered Charges (52,000 gallons per year)	\$644.59	\$666.20	\$21.61
Annual Multi-family Conservation Program (MCP) Charges per Unit			
Residential	\$944.22	\$975.85	\$31.63
Low-use Commercial	\$777.35	\$803.39	\$26.04
Lodger/ Single-room Occupancy (SRO)	\$267.76	\$276.73	\$8.97

Water and Sewer Rate History (Percent Change)

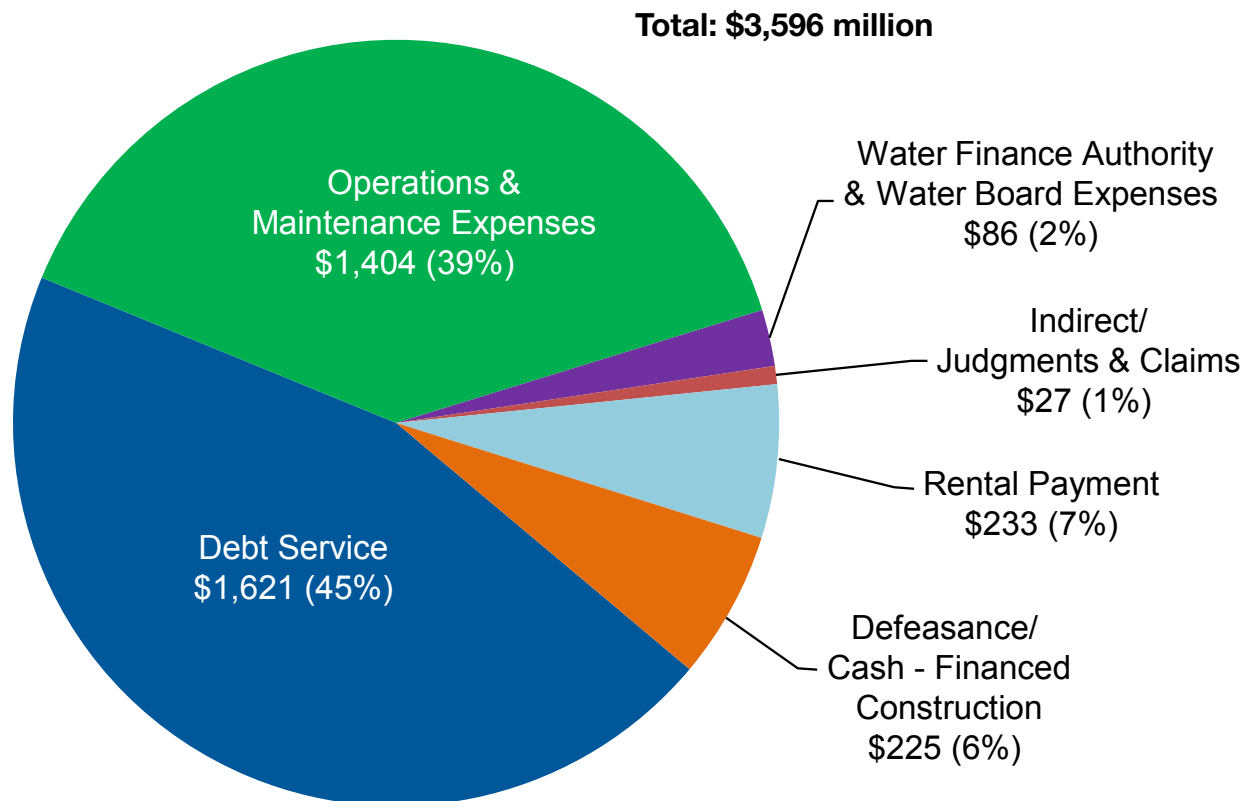


In FY2015, the largest driver of the System's annual budget will be its debt service, accounting for 45% of the total revenue needed in FY2015. This debt service is a direct result of DEP's massive capital construction projects, which have been largely driven by unfunded mandates required by state and federal regulators. From FY2002 to FY2013, DEP committed \$24.8 billion to its capital program, and 62% of these capital commitments were directed for mandated projects, such as the Croton Water Filtration Plant, Catskill/Delaware UV Disinfection Facility, and Newtown Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant. While these facilities will all have significant benefits for the City's System, constructing them simultaneously based on contracts that were required to be bid during the peak of the New York area's heavy-construction market has been costly. Mostly, they have been financed by debt that will be repaid over the next thirty years, and from FY2002 through FY2014, such net debt issuance by the New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority is expected to total \$19.8 billion, for total outstanding debt of \$30.4 billion. While the ratio of mandated to non-mandated capital

projects is falling, there are many capital projects planned and underway to maintain the System, and DEP's current capital expenditure rate is approximately \$6 million per day on construction, design and construction management.



FY2015 Expenditures





DEP Infrastructure Investment Overview

From FY2002 to FY2013, DEP committed \$24.8 billion to its capital program, and DEP plans to spend over \$2 billion on its capital program in FY2014. These investments have secured the City's System today and will benefit additional New Yorkers for generations to come. The facilities that DEP has constructed have already made a significant impact on the City's waters:

- The upstate watershed protection program was a significant factor in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA) approval of a historic 10-year Filtration Avoidance Determination (FAD) for DEP's Catskill/Delaware water supply systems.
- The Catskill/Delaware UV Disinfection Facility is helping to ensure the highest quality drinking water is delivered to New Yorkers. In FY2013, DEP began operation of the Catskill/Delaware UV Disinfection Facility that is capable of treating 2.02 billion gallons of water per day from the Catskill and Delaware reservoir systems with UV disinfection, which provides an additional form of disinfection to protect against *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. The UV facility is one of the major reasons that the City has been able to avoid construction of a \$10 billion-plus filtration plant for Catskill/Delaware water, allowing the City to remain one of five large U.S. cities to have the majority of its water from lower-cost, unfiltered sources.
- Activation of the Mahattan Section of City Water Tunnel No. 3 in October 2013 provides redundancy for the older Water Tunnel No. 1 in Manhattan.

- Effective handling and treatment of stormwater and wastewater have made the City's harbor waters the cleanest they have been in over 100 years, based on water quality sampling data.
- The multi-billion dollar upgrade at the Newtown Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant allowed the plant to achieve secondary treatment standards three years ahead of schedule, meaning that DEP is now meeting the Clean Water Act's 85% pollutant removal requirement harbor-wide, as recognized by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC).

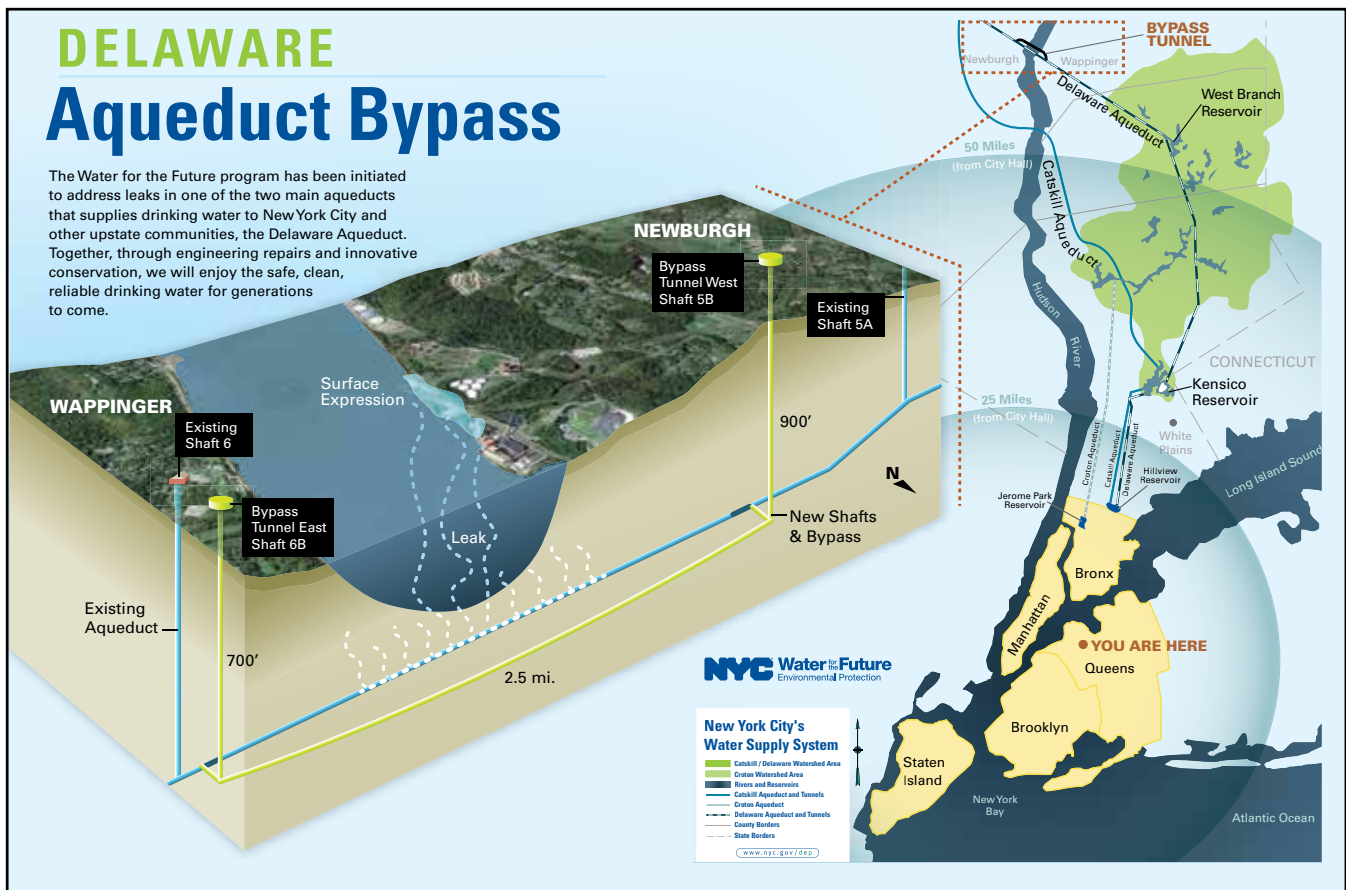
DEP expects that the coming years will continue to mark an active time for the City's water and wastewater infrastructure development, with additional multi-phase, long-term projects, such as the Croton Water Filtration Plant, entering regular service. Ongoing projects to expand and enhance the City's System include upstate land acquisition and maintaining infrastructure throughout the watershed to support the FAD, the rehabilitation of the City's WWTPs, and Water for the Future, which encompasses the planning, design and construction of permanent repairs to the Delaware Aqueduct. Projects such as these will enable the System to meet current demand and prepare it to serve an additional one million people by 2030.

The following paragraphs summarize some of the programmatic areas for capital investment as noted in the approved FY2015 Preliminary Capital Improvement Plan.



DELAWARE Aqueduct Bypass

The Water for the Future program has been initiated to address leaks in one of the two main aqueducts that supplies drinking water to New York City and other upstate communities, the Delaware Aqueduct. Together, through engineering repairs and innovative conservation, we will enjoy the safe, clean, reliable drinking water for generations to come.



Water Supply

\$1.0 billion for Water for the Future to Ensure the Dependability of the City's Water Supply System

Nine million people throughout the City, Putnam, Ulster, Westchester, and Orange counties depend on the City's water supply system. Delivering about one billion gallons of water every day, the System has provided world-class drinking water to New Yorkers for generations. Ensuring that our historic infrastructure continues to provide the same level of service to all New Yorkers is a priority for DEP. Planned work includes conducting a dependability study for the City's water supply, implementing demand reduction initiatives and upgrading the Cross River and Croton Falls Pumping Stations, which will be able to transfer water from the Croton system to the Delaware system during emergencies, planned service outages, and periods of drought.

In 2011, DEP unveiled Water for the Future: a comprehensive program to permanently repair the leaks in the Delaware Aqueduct, which supplies half of New York's drinking water. Based on a 10-year investigation and more than \$200 million of preparatory

construction work, DEP is currently designing a bypass for a section of the Delaware Aqueduct in Roseton and internal repairs for a tunnel section in Wawarsing. Since DEP must shut down the Aqueduct when we are ready to connect the bypass tunnel, DEP is working on projects that will supplement the City's drinking water supply during the shutdown, such as developing the groundwater aquifers in Jamaica, Queens, and implementing demand reduction initiatives, such as offering a toilet replacement program. Construction of the shafts for the bypass tunnel is underway, and the project will culminate with the connection of the bypass tunnel in 2021.

\$2.1 billion for Upstate Watershed Protection

Maintaining the City's healthy, pure, and great-tasting water starts right at the source. Most experts agree that protecting the lands around a watershed is the best way to ensure the quality of the water itself. After creating an ecological buffer around its source waters, the City was awarded a 10-year FAD until 2017 from the U.S. EPA. The FAD, which is double the length of the previous one given to the City, testifies to the effectiveness of the City's comprehensive, ongoing watershed protection program. DEP owns

and operates six WWTPs that serve upstate communities and has funded construction on seven additional upstate WWTPs; DEP has also paid for the upgrade of the existing WWTPs in the watersheds and for a portion of the operations and maintenance costs to provide the highest levels of treatment. Aside from building, upgrading, and maintaining wastewater infrastructure, DEP also works with local farmers to reduce pollution, constructs basic infrastructure such as dams, bridges, and roads and acquires land. Since 2002, land holdings in the watershed have doubled; the City already protects about 173,000 acres in the upstate watershed, and it is devoting funds to increase its holdings. In 2011, DEP was awarded a 15-year extension to its Land Acquisition Program.

\$143 million for the Continued Construction and Completion of the Croton Water Filtration Plant (including Parks)

The Croton Water Filtration Plant will ensure the viability of the critical Croton reservoir system. The Croton reservoir system is the oldest and smallest of the City's three watersheds, and it has been surrounded by more development than the Catskill/Delaware watershed. When this plant is operational in FY2015, it will have the capacity to treat 290 million gallons of water from the Croton reservoir system per day, which is equivalent to 30% of the City's daily demand. The filtration plant has been constructed beneath Van Cortlandt Park in the Bronx, and as a part of the site selection process for the contract, DEP agreed to work with the City's Department of Parks and Recreation to fund \$200 million for developing parks throughout the Bronx.



Wastewater Management and Treatment

\$3.6 billion to Upgrade, Modernize, and Maintain Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTPs)

Every day, the City's 14 WWTPs collectively treat about 1.3 billion gallons of wastewater. Both the effectiveness of these plants and the skill of their operations personnel are evidenced by the fact that NYSDEC removed the City's "Bubble Limit" (a special relaxed Citywide standard DEP met while continuing to construct plant upgrades at Newtown Creek) three years ahead of schedule and by the fact that the harbor waters surrounding the City are the cleanest they've been in over a century. As with most City infrastructure, the 14 plants are aging, and DEP must invest a significant amount of its resources to maintain them in a state of good repair and to modernize them to meet constantly-evolving state and federal standards.

\$1.1 billion to Improve the City's Water Quality and Prevent Untreated Sewage from Entering the Harbor

Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) occur during especially wet weather when one or more of the City's 14 WWTPs are unable to treat all the wastewater and stormwater in the System, and they impact the quality of water in the harbor. The funds in the current 10-year capital program will continue the City's successes in protecting local waterways towards a goal of opening 90% of the City's waterways for recreation by 2030. Programs such as constructing CSO retention tanks, upgrading wastewater treatment plants, and developing sustainable stormwater management practices will help keep floatable trash, debris, oils, grease, and bacteria from entering our waterways. By updating

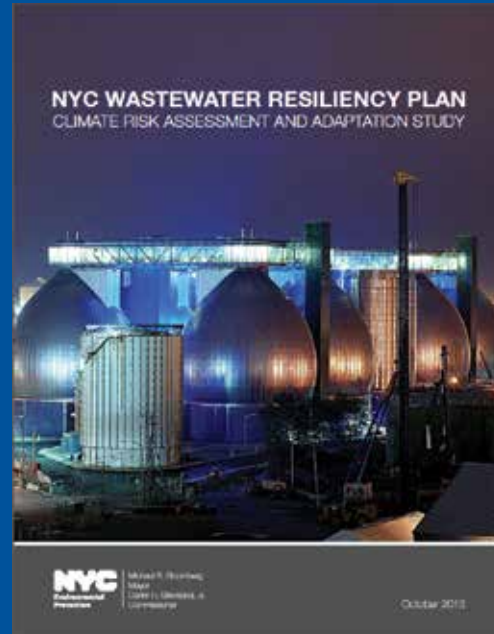
our stormwater management system with both traditional mechanical upgrades (such as sewer construction and pumping stations), as well as green infrastructure (such as tree pits, permeable pavement, rain barrels, and green roofs), the City's waterways will continue to improve.

\$304 million to Build, Expand, Support, and Maintain the Staten Island Bluebelt System

As DEP modernizes and expands its traditional infrastructure, DEP is also developing innovative Best Management Practices (BMPs), such as Bluebelts that will naturally convey, store, and filter stormwater. Bluebelts are streams, ponds, and other wetland areas that also provide flood protection, community spaces and wildlife habitats. This important green infrastructure demonstrates how wetland preservation can be both economically prudent and environmentally responsible. On Staten Island, the current Bluebelt system drains 15 watersheds (clustered at the southern end of the Island), plus the Richmond Creek watershed. There are three additional Bluebelts in the mid-island area. In total, the Bluebelts provide effective stormwater management for 14,514 acres of Staten Island, or about one-third of Staten Island's total land area. These award-winning projects have reduced the need for more expensive storm-sewer networks.

\$315 million for Wastewater Resiliency Post-Hurricane Sandy

Hurricane Sandy brought destruction to many parts of the region, and it had a major impact on the City's wastewater treatment system. DEP continued to deliver safe drinking water throughout the storm, and all of the wastewater treatment plants, except for the Rockaway WWTP, were meeting regulatory requirements within 72 hours after the storm, but repairs and proactive resiliency measures are needed. Since February 2011, DEP has been conducting a study of the effects of climate change and population growth on the city's wastewater and drainage systems, and in October 2013, DEP published the NYC Wastewater Resiliency Plan. This report focused on the site specific nature of impacts; interdependencies between DEP infrastructure and the electrical grid; and risks posed to surrounding communities, receiving waterbodies, and sensitive areas from potential failures of critical services. In total, DEP expects to spend approximately \$315 million to improve the resiliency of the infrastructure damaged by Hurricane Sandy.

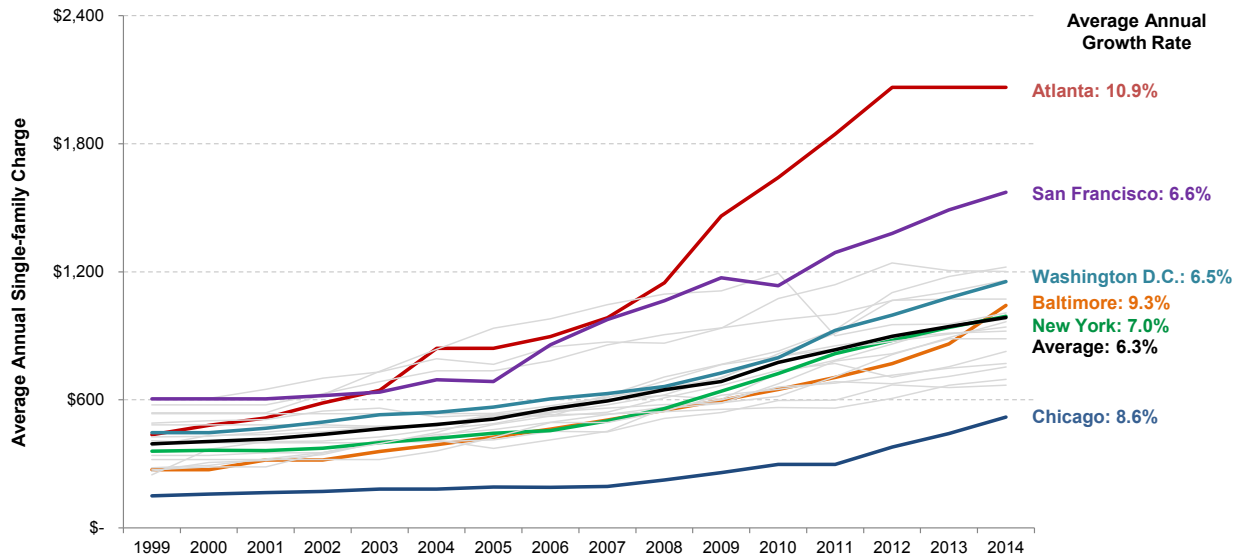


NYC WASTEWATER RESILIENCY PLAN

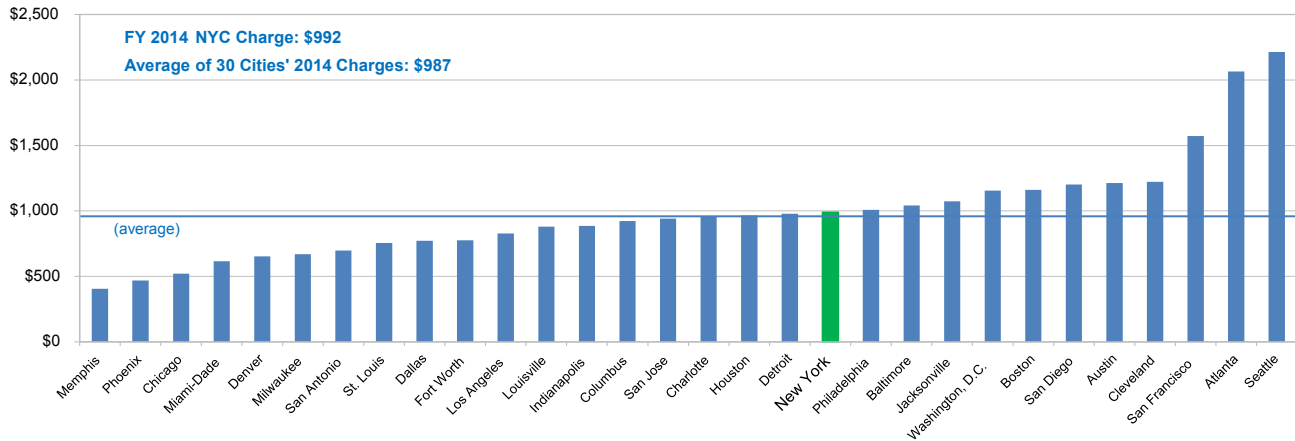
DEP is proactively planning for climate change. When Hurricane Sandy hit in October 2012, DEP was already in the process of studying the potential impacts of storm surge and sea level rise and considering measures to protect the low-lying wastewater treatment plants and pumping stations that help drain our streets and keep our waterways and beaches clean. After Sandy's surge caused damage to wastewater facilities, DEP quickly reacted to repair damage and to develop resiliency measures.

This plan presents a comprehensive assessment of facilities at-risk from future storms, as well as the potential costs of suggested measures to protect critical equipment and reduce the risk of damage and loss of services. An in-depth assessment of the height of critical assets in relation to projected flood heights was important in identifying the most at-risk facilities. Also, in determining the benefits versus costs of various resiliency measures, such as elevating and flood-proofing equipment, DEP considered the value of wastewater assets, the population and critical facilities in the service areas, and the potential impacts on beaches. Resiliency measures were then prioritized based upon costs and level of risk reduction. The plan suggests a portfolio of strategies that will be "shovel ready" for funding opportunities and implementation as part of planned capital projects.

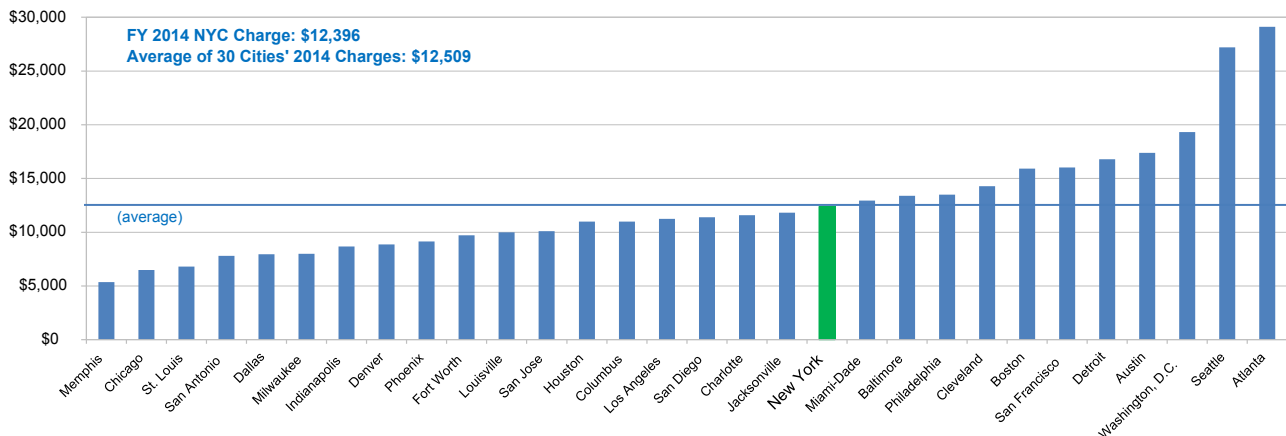
Annual Residential Water/Wastewater Charges - Rate Increases of Various Cities over Time



Annual Residential Water/Wastewater FY2014 Charges



Annual Commercial Water/Wastewater FY2014 Charges



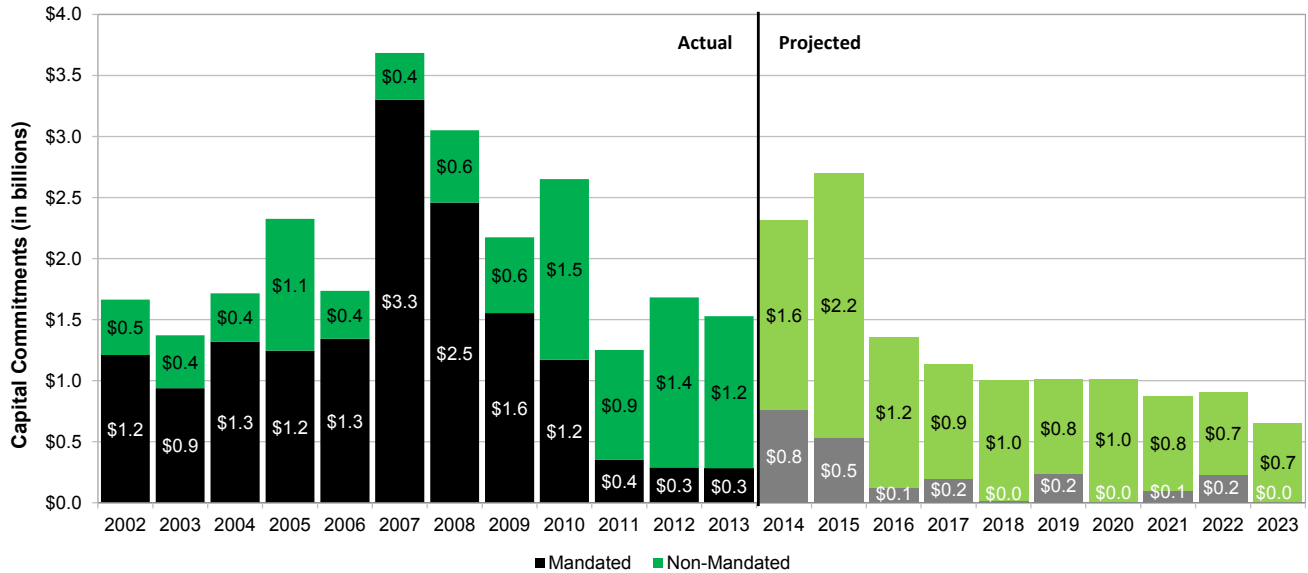
Annual estimates are based on rates in effect March 1, 2014. Consumption is estimated to be 80,000 gallons for residential and one million gallons for commercial customers.

Anticipated System Revenues and Expenses (in millions)

	FY2014	FY2015	Change
Revenues			
Operating Revenues			
Water/Sewer User Payments	\$3,475.5	\$3,511.5	\$36.0
Upstate Revenues	64.8	68.7	3.9
Miscellaneous Revenue	25.8	38.3	12.6
Total Operating Revenues	\$3,566.0	\$3,618.5	\$52.5
Non-operating Revenues			
Water Finance Authority (Authority) Investment Income	\$29.0	\$29.0	-
Federal Credit Payment on Outstanding Build America Bonds	70.1	70.1	-
Total Non-operating Revenues	\$99.1	\$99.1	-
Total Revenues	\$3,665.1	\$3,717.6	\$52.5
Expenses			
First Resolution Authority Debt Service			
Outstanding Bonds	\$297.0	\$292.1	(\$4.9)
Anticipated Future Bonds	-	10.3	10.3
Total First Resolution Debt Service	\$297.0	\$302.4	\$5.4
Subordinate Debt Service			
Authority Bonds			
Outstanding Second Resolution Authority Bonds	\$835.9	\$880.5	\$44.6
Anticipated Future Second Resolution Authority Bonds	-	27.9	27.9
Interest on Commercial Paper	1.5	18.0	16.5
Authority Bonds Issued to New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC)			
Outstanding Second Resolution EFC Bonds	494.0	479.0	(15.0)
Anticipated Future Second Resolution EFC Bonds	-	8.2	8.2
Less: EFC Subsidy	(97.4)	(95.3)	2.1
Total Subordinate Debt Service	\$1,234.0	\$1,318.3	\$84.2
Less: Prior Year-end Cash Balance	(750.0)	(696.3)	53.7
Subordinate Debt Service Payable from Current Revenues	\$484.0	\$622.0	\$138.0
Total Debt Service Payable from Current Revenues	\$781.0	\$924.4	\$143.3
DEP Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Expenses			
Water System	\$604.3	\$621.2	\$16.9
Wastewater System	754.4	773.6	19.2
Indirect Expense	20.6	19.4	(1.2)
Judgment and Claims	15.5	8.0	(7.5)
Less: Credit for Prior Year Excess O&M Payment	(152.9)	-	152.9
Total DEP O&M Expenses	\$1,242.0	\$1,422.2	\$180.2
Other Expenses			
Authority Operations	\$44.9	\$46.9	\$2.0
Board Operations	27.2	39.2	12.0
Board Deposit to O&M Reserve Fund	30.0	8.9	(21.2)
Rental Payment	219.1	232.6	13.4
Authority Expense for the Defeasance of Debt	400.0	-	(400.0)
Cash-financed Capital Contribution	225.0	225.0	-
Total Other Expenses	\$946.3	\$552.6	(\$393.7)
Total Expenses	\$2,969.3	\$2,899.2	(\$70.1)
Year-end Cash Balance	\$695.8	\$818.4	\$122.6

Note: This listing is for information only and does not follow the Flow of Funds priority established under the Financing Agreement.

Capital Commitments - Legal Mandates Have Dictated Pace of Capital Investment



Of the \$24.8 billion in capital commitments between FY2002 and FY2013, \$15.5 billion, or nearly 62%, has gone to legal mandates

Capital Improvement Program: FY2014-FY2023 (in millions)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Mandated	\$761.7	\$534.7	\$121.6	\$193.4	\$16.0
Non-Mandated	1,550.7	2,163.5	1,236.5	938.6	968.2
Total	\$2,312.4	\$2,698.2	\$1,358.1	\$1,132.0	\$984.1

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2014-2023
Mandated	\$239.3	\$3.5	\$101.5	\$231.0	\$3.0	\$2,205.6
Non-Mandated	751.9	1,030.1	773.7	677.8	653.4	10,744.3
Total	\$991.2	\$1,033.6	\$875.2	\$908.7	\$656.4	\$12,949.9

Capital Improvement Program: FY2014-FY2023 Investment Allocation by Category (in millions)

Project Type	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Equipment	\$168.3	\$40.0	\$135.3	\$44.5	\$74.7
Sewers	493.0	371.2	327.4	237.9	85.2
Water Supply	36.3	752.5	95.4	74.2	95.5
Water Mains	737.8	582.6	447.7	190.0	397.5
Water Pollution Control	876.9	952.1	352.3	585.5	331.3
Total	\$2,312.4	\$2,698.2	\$1,358.1	\$1,132.0	\$984.1

Project Type	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2014-2023
Equipment	\$38.6	\$32.1	\$46.6	\$52.5	\$47.1	\$679.7
Sewers	233.5	72.5	162.0	247.2	81.7	2,311.6
Water Supply	104.3	180.0	331.5	2.0	0.0	1,671.5
Water Mains	207.0	537.4	99.7	159.4	189.3	3,548.4
Water Pollution Control	407.8	211.6	235.4	447.6	338.2	4,738.6
Total	\$991.2	\$1,033.6	\$875.2	\$908.7	\$656.4	\$12,949.9



DEP'S MISSION

To protect public health and the environment by supplying clean drinking water, collecting and treating wastewater, and reducing air, noise, and hazardous substances pollution.

DEP seeks to achieve its mission by focusing on four core areas:

- Serving nine million customers,
- Operating the safest, highest-performing water utility at the lowest possible cost,
- Building capital projects on time and on budget, and
- Delivering clean waters, clean air and a sustainable quality of life for all New Yorkers.

NEW YORK CITY
WATER
BOARD

