

# **New York City Water Board**

## **Report on the Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers for the 2024 Rate Year**

**Draft of May 1, 2023**

**Amawalk  
Consulting Group LLC**

# Amawalk Consulting Group LLC

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Draft of May 1, 2023

To the Members of the New York City Water Board:

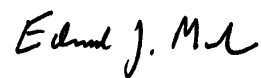
The Amawalk Consulting Group LLC is pleased to submit its Report on the cost of supplying water to upstate customers of the Water System of the City of New York (the “City”). The Report presents the calculated regulated rate for Fiscal Year 2024 to recover the cost of service. The Report also presents the calculated cost of service and rates for Fiscal Years 2020 through 2022 (historical years); the anticipated cost of service and rate for 2023 (the current year); and the projected cost of service and rates for 2025 through 2027.

The Report shows that the cost of water supply service in 2023 is expected to be higher than the actual costs incurred in 2022. The cost of service is expected to increase further in 2024 and in 2025 through 2027. The increases are primarily attributable to rising operating expenses, including the property taxes levied on watershed properties, together with the impacts of capital investments in water supply infrastructure. Significant investments have been made in the Water System in recent years to protect the quality of the water supply, to enhance the integrity of the System, and to achieve other water supply objectives. Additional capital investments will be made during the Projection Period. In 2024, projected expenses include the effects on the System of the Delaware Aqueduct shutdown. In addition to the projected changes in the cost of service, the unit rate for water supply service is impacted by changes in upstate and in-City consumption: the expectation is that long-term System-wide water consumption will decline at a relatively slow pace.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of assistance to the Water Board and would be pleased to answer any questions you may have regarding the study methodology or findings. We also wish to acknowledge the assistance provided by representatives of the Office of Management and Budget, the Department of Environmental Protection, the Law Department, the Water Board and the New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority in the preparation of this Report.

Should you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at (212) 361-0050.

Very truly yours,



Edward J. Markus  
Amawalk Consulting Group LLC

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## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Report is to summarize the results of the study performed by the Amawalk Consulting Group LLC (“Amawalk”) of the cost of providing water supply service to communities north of New York City (hereinafter, “the City”). The Report presents the calculated regulated rate for Fiscal Year 2024 to recover the cost of service. The Report also presents the calculated cost of service and rates for Fiscal Years 2020 through 2022; the anticipated cost of service and rate for 2023 (the current year); and the projected cost of service and rates for 2025 through 2027. The proposed regulated rate for Fiscal Year 2024 is \$2,224.32 per million gallons (“MG”), which represents an increase of \$140.84 per MG from the current unit rate of \$2,083.48, or an increase of 6.76%. The percentage increase in the regulated rate adopted by the Board for 2023 was 1.40%; thus, the average annual percentage increase over the two-year period as proposed is 4.0%. It is noted that differences in the revenues from the rate being charged and the cost of service will be recovered through the reconciliation process as described herein.

### 1.2 Scope

The Report presents the findings of Amawalk regarding the revenue requirements for water supply service as well as water consumption by customers and a unit rate for calculating charges to upstate customers. The revenue requirements take into consideration the operation and maintenance expenses, principal and interest on bonds, and other financial needs related to facilities north of the City. The Fiscal Year 2024 cost of service and unit rate are based, in part, on the calculated cost of service and revenues recovered for the current fiscal year and prior years, which is presented herein. All years referred to in the Report reflect the fiscal year of the City that begins July 1 and ends June 30.

Amawalk has reviewed the books, records, financial reports, and statistical data of the City, the Board, and the New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority (the “Authority”), that were made available to it, and it has conducted such other investigations and analyses as deemed necessary to assemble and analyze the cost of water supply service and rates. We have performed analyses necessary to support our findings and conclusions.

In analyzing the projection of future operations summarized in this Report, Amawalk has reviewed certain assumptions with respect to conditions, events, and circumstances, which may occur in the future. We believe that these assumptions are reasonable and attainable, although actual results may differ from those in the forecast as influenced by the conditions, events, and circumstances that actually occur.

### 1.3 Background

The City, through its Department of Environmental Protection (“DEP”), is responsible for operating and maintaining dependable sources of water supply and providing drinking water to

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certain communities north of the City and to in-City consumers. DEP operates and maintains the water supply system (the “Water System” or the “System”) and is responsible for planning, designing and constructing capital improvements to the System. The Capital Improvement Program (the “CIP”) of DEP identifies planned commitments for design, construction, and construction-related work for the System by category of project in each year of the planning period of 2023 through 2033.

The information presented in this Report is as of May 1, 2023, unless otherwise noted. Additional information, changes in the System, or events occurring after this date are not reflected in the Report. This Section 1.3 is intended to provide background information for the reader.

### **1.3.1 The Water System**

Water for the System can be drawn from three upstate reservoir systems (Croton, Catskill, and Delaware) and a system of wells in Queens. The three upstate water collection systems, which benefit customers north of the City, as well as in-City consumers, include 19 storage reservoirs and three controlled lakes with a total storage capacity of approximately 570 billion gallons. They were designed and built with various interconnections to increase flexibility by permitting the 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 furnishes water to users in portions of four of the eligible counties north of the City. The Water System provides water to nearly 90% of the residents in Westchester County and approximately 10% of the residents in Putnam, Orange, and Ulster Counties.

Although all water from the Croton System must be pumped, water from the Catskill and Delaware Systems is conveyed by gravity alone and comprises approximately 90% of total water supply. Figure 1 provides an overview of the Water System.

**Figure 1 Map of the Water System**



**1.3.1.1 The Croton System**

The Croton System is available to supplement the Catskill and Delaware Systems. Use of the Croton System is determined by DEP’s operational needs. 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 of New York (the “State”), approximately 45 miles north of lower Manhattan, with a small portion in the State of Connecticut.



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### **1.3.1.2 The Catskill System**

The Catskill and Delaware Systems together currently provide the vast majority of the daily water supply for the City and customers north of the City. The Catskill System watersheds occupy sparsely populated areas in the central and eastern portions of the Catskill Mountains. 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 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 Ashokan Reservoir.

### **1.3.1.3 The Delaware System**

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.

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 up to 800 million gallons per day ("MGD") of water from the Delaware River Basin for use by the Water System, subject to specified conditions. A series of agreements among the parties to the 1954 Decree required 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. A new agreement among the Decree Parties was reached in October 2017, which establishes a new 10-year program. The agreement protects the available supply of drinking water for the City, and expands efforts to enhance flood attenuation and support recreational use of the upper Delaware River. The parties to the agreement have committed to pursue a number of scientific studies to refine management of the resources to advance the myriad interests connected to the Delaware River. The timing of completion of such study, its conclusions, and any associated remediation costs are not yet known. Enforcement of the 1954 Decree is under the jurisdiction of a River Master appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

### **1.3.1.4 The Catskill Aqueduct**

The Catskill Aqueduct, which conveys water by gravity, is 92 miles long and extends from Ashokan Reservoir to Kensico and Hillview Reservoirs. The delivery capacity of the Catskill Aqueduct from Ashokan Reservoir to Kensico Reservoir is about 600 MGD. From Kensico Reservoir to Hillview Reservoir, the Catskill Aqueduct has a capacity of approximately 800

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MGD. The Catskill Aqueduct passes under New Croton Reservoir. At this location, it is possible to transfer water from Ashokan Reservoir to New Croton Reservoir.

#### **1.3.1.5 The Delaware Aqueduct**

The Delaware Aqueduct is 85 miles long and similarly carries water by gravity from Rondout Reservoir to West Branch Reservoir, which is in the Croton System, and from West Branch Reservoir to Kensico Reservoir, and then on to Hillview Reservoir. Water enters the Delaware Aqueduct via the Rondout Reservoir, which is fed by the Neversink, Pepacton, and Cannonsville Reservoirs. The capacity of the section that delivers water from Rondout Reservoir to West Branch Reservoir is about 890 MGD. The delivery capacity of the Delaware Aqueduct from West Branch Reservoir to Kensico Reservoir is about 1,050 MGD. The Delaware Aqueduct has a capacity of approximately 2,020 MGD from Kensico Reservoir to Hillview Reservoir.

#### **1.3.1.6 The Queens Groundwater Supply**

The System also includes a number of groundwater wells in the Borough of Queens. These wells have been offline since 2007 due to the availability of higher quality water from the surface water systems. When in use, the wells 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.

#### **1.3.1.7 Long-Term System Capacity**

Current demand and flow projections show that if conservation programs, including metering, toilet replacement, hydrant locking, leak detection, and public information campaigns 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 noted in Section 1.3.2.1, there will be a short-term need for water supply augmentation and/or demand management.

#### **1.3.1.8 System Security**

DEP protects the watershed, 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.

### **1.3.2 Condition of the Water System**

The System has reliably served the City since 1842, and many additions and improvements have been made over the years to develop the System that exists today. On an overall basis, the co-consulting engineers to the Authority rate the condition of the water and wastewater system of the City "Adequate", the highest rating category<sup>1</sup>. Nonetheless, DEP is pursuing a number of

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<sup>1</sup> See Fiscal Year 2023 Co-Consulting Engineer's Report, March 2023, prepared by AECOM and Macan Deve Engineers, DPC

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initiatives to enhance the long-term integrity of the Water System. An overview of some of these initiatives is presented in this part of the Report.

### **1.3.2.1 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 Rondout-West Branch 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 Rondout-West Branch Tunnel and the amount of water loss is reported to be 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 Rondout-West Branch Tunnel.

To address the leak, DEP is undertaking its Water for the Future program, which includes construction of an approximately two and one-half mile long bypass tunnel. Connection of the bypass to the existing tunnel is expected to require that the tunnel be shut down for up to eight months or two or three shut downs of shorter duration, starting in October 2023, during which periods supply augmentation and demand management practices are 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 \$108 million, all of which is funded in the CIP.

### **1.3.2.2 The Gilboa Dam and Ashokan Reservoir**

Gilboa Dam, part of the Catskill Water System, is comprised of an earthen dam and a concrete gravity dam, with the concrete portion also acting as the spillway. DEP is currently upgrading the dam to meet safety guidelines for new dams. The estimated remaining cost to complete the rehabilitation of the dam is \$45 million, \$43 million of which is funded in the CIP.

DEP will be making improvements to the structures and mechanical systems at the Ashokan Reservoir, including upgrading and stabilizing the thirteen dikes and dams that impound the Reservoir to bring them up to modern standards. The estimated remaining cost of the improvements at the Ashokan Reservoir to be performed in the years covered by the CIP is \$1.2 billion, all of which is included in the CIP.

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### **1.3.2.3 Kensico-Eastview Connection**

The Kensico-Eastview Connection (“KEC”) will connect the Kensico Reservoir to the Ultra Violet (“UV”) Disinfection Facility, providing critical redundancy in the Water System. The project is estimated to cost \$1.8 billion, all of which is included in the CIP.

### **1.3.3 Water Quality and Treatment**

Pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act (the “SDWA”), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“USEPA”) has promulgated nationwide drinking water regulations which specify the maximum level 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 New York State Department of Health (“NYSDOH”).

#### **1.3.3.1 Filtration in the Croton System**

The City has constructed a full scale water treatment facility to filter Croton System water. While the facility is operational, it is anticipated that the total remaining cost to complete the Croton filtration plant will be \$36 million, all of which is included in the CIP. Since the Croton Filtration Plant is located within the City and does not typically supply water to upstate customers, all capital costs of the Croton Filtration Plant after late 2004 are excluded from the cost of water supply service for the regulated rate. During the Aqueduct shutdown, the Croton Filtration Plant will have an important role in meeting the aggregate water demands of all customers; the City reserves the right to include certain costs related to the Filtration Plant in calculating the cost of service and regulated rate in 2024 and future years.

#### **1.3.3.2 Watershed Protection/Filtration Avoidance in the Catskill and Delaware Systems**

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, DEP has operated the Catskill and Delaware Systems pursuant to a series of Filtration Avoidance Determinations (“FADs”) under which the City is not required to filter water from such systems. Each FAD has required the City to take certain actions to protect the Catskill and Delaware Water supplies. Based on an analysis performed in 2007, DEP estimated that if the City were to have to filter water from the Catskill and Delaware Systems, construction costs would be \$6 billion. An updated analysis is to be performed as part of the 2017 FAD, as defined below. DEP expects that any updated estimate will exceed \$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 (the “MOA”) with the State, watershed communities, USEPA, and several environmental groups.

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In December 2017, NYSDOH issued a new FAD (the “2017 FAD”), which supersedes previous FADs. On December 29, 2022, NYSDOH, in consultation with USEPA, certified the Mid-Term Revisions to the 2017 Filtration Avoidance Determination (“Revised 2017 FAD”). The Revised 2017 FAD supersedes the 2017 FAD and provides that filtration avoidance shall remain in effect until further determination (scheduled for 2027). Changes reflected in the Revised 2017 FAD include, but are not limited to, lowering the City’s land acquisition program solicitation goals and requiring that DEP evaluate opportunities for sewer connections in the Kensico Reservoir basin. DEP does not anticipate major cost differences between the 2017 FAD and the Revised 2017 FAD. The Revised 2017 FAD also continues many of the protective actions within the watershed included in previous FADs, including land acquisition; working with farmers to prevent farm runoff from reaching streams; upgrading wastewater infrastructure; and stabilizing stream banks to withstand flood events and reduce erosion. In addition, the Revised 2017 FAD continues to include a focus on acquiring lands in stream buffers and flood prone areas; resizing municipal infrastructure like bridges and culverts to better accommodate high stream flows; and expanding eligibility to small businesses to access funds to repair failing septic systems. The estimated remaining capital cost of complying with the Revised 2017 FAD is \$205 million, all of which is funded in the CIP.

As of 2021, high volume hydraulic fracturing (“HVHF”) is banned by law in New York State. While HVHF is prohibited, low volume hydraulic fracturing is currently allowed Statewide, including in the watershed. However, NYSDEC has stated its belief that low volume hydraulic fracturing 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.

### **1.3.3.3 Disinfection Requirements**

The purpose of USEPA's Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (“LT2”) is to reduce the incidence of waterborne disease by mandating certain levels of inactivation and/or the removal of certain microorganisms from the Water System, including the Catskill and Delaware Systems. DEP is complying with such levels through the operation of its UV Facility, which provides treatment for Catskill and Delaware water.

LT2 also mandates that uncovered finished water storage facilities, which include Hillview Reservoir, be covered or that water from such facilities be treated.

DEP’s commitments to cover the Hillview Reservoir are memorialized in a federal Consent Decree (the “Hillview Consent Decree”) that was entered into in May 2019. The schedule for construction of the cover in the Hillview Consent Decree will enable DEP to first complete two higher priority water supply infrastructure capital improvements: construction of the KEC and the Hillview Reservoir Improvements (“HRI”). The Hillview Consent Decree includes design and construction milestones for the KEC, the HRI and the cover and stipulated penalties to enforce such milestones; the milestone for completion of the cover is in 2049.

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The most recent estimate of the cost of constructing a concrete cover over Hillview Reservoir, as DEP originally proposed, is expected to be approximately \$1.6 billion. DEP has initiated facility planning to analyze alternative methods to covering the reservoir and achieving compliance with LT2 and the Hillview Consent Decree. The CIP includes \$50 million for a cover. The City has maintained compliance with the Hillview Consent Decree to date. On June 10, 2022, the Hillview Consent Decree was modified to shift the East Basin Interconnection construction from the HRI project to the Hillview cover project.

Pursuant to USEPA and NYSDOH regulations that require water suppliers to monitor for lead and copper that may have leached from pipes into drinking water (the “Lead and Copper Rule”), 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.

On December 22, 2020, USEPA announced final revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule, which became effective December 16, 2021. Although DEP is in compliance with the currently applicable requirements of the Lead and Copper Rule, the revisions contain new requirements for water systems that have a compliance deadline of October 16, 2024, some of which DEP was already implementing and some of which will require new programs. DEP is currently analyzing the impact of the new rule on its operations, as well as the costs of any new programs required thereunder. On December 16, 2021, USEPA announced that it is planning to issue Lead and Copper Rule Improvements, which will further revise the rule, before the October 16, 2024 compliance date. Those further revisions could have additional cost implications.

#### **1.3.3.4 Water Quality Preservation for Upstate Watersheds**

The City provides for improvements to the upstate watersheds including projects undertaken pursuant to the FADs for 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.

#### **1.3.4 Water Quality Monitoring**

The System has multiple laboratories employing microbiologists, chemists, hydrologists, limnologists, and other scientists to monitor water quality. In addition to the monitoring program, DEP inspectors maintain surveillance of the watersheds.

The SDWA requires all drinking water suppliers to provide the public with an annual statement describing the sources and quality of its water supply. The most recent Drinking Water Supply and Quality Report prepared by DEP for calendar year 2022 demonstrates that the quality of the

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City's drinking water remains high. This report was prepared in accordance with the New York State Sanitary Code and the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and can be found at: <https://www.nyc.gov/site/dep/about/drinking-water-supply-quality-report.page>

### **1.3.5 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 Delaware River Basin Commission ("DRBC") and the Interstate Environmental Commission; and at the municipal level in DEP, the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene ("NYCDOH"), the New York City Department of Buildings ("DOB"), the New York City 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 local municipal 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 SDWA, related regulations, and the State Sanitary Code, are contained in the Health Code and the City's Building and Building Construction Codes. These provisions are enforced by personnel from DEP, NYCDOH, and DOB.

#### *Wastewater Resource Recovery Facilities*

The Water System includes six City-owned surface discharging Wastewater Resource Recovery Facilities ("WRRFs") in the watershed, one City-owned subsurface discharging WRRF in the watershed, and one additional City-owned upstate surface discharging water pollution control plant in the City of Port Jervis.

#### *Shandaken Tunnel SPDES Permit*

As a result of the federal court's determination in 2003 that a State Pollution Discharge Elimination System ("SPDES") permit is required for the City's transfer of water through the Shandaken Tunnel, DEP applied for and obtained a SPDES permit for the Shandaken Tunnel in 2006. As a result of State Court litigation challenging the terms of the SPDES permit, in 2008, DEP applied for variances with respect to the permit's temperature and turbidity limits. The State has not acted on DEP's variance application. Under USEPA's Water Transfers Rule, adopted in 2008 as the State Court litigation was concluding, the Clean Water Act permit program does not apply to transfers of untreated water (such as the Shandaken Tunnel), and the City does not believe it is required to maintain a SPDES permit for this water transfer under federal law.

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### **1.3.6 Drought Management**

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 May 1, 2023, the System's reservoirs were at full capacity. Normal levels as of that date are approximately 100.0% of capacity.

Throughout even the most extreme droughts, the Water System has continued to supply sufficient amounts of water to the City and its water supply customers north of 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 maximizes 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. NYSDOH, NYSDEC, and 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 the 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 the imposition of 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.

### **1.3.7 Pending Litigation and Other Matters**

The following paragraphs describe certain legal proceedings and claims against the Water System. No assurances are provided that the following information is complete or identifies all of the potential litigation against the System. The ultimate outcome of these proceedings and other claims is unpredictable and could result in substantial judgments that would have to be borne by all customers of the System.



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DEP adds alum to the Catskill Aqueduct upstream of Kensico Reservoir when necessary to control turbidity levels. The diversions of water containing alum into Kensico Reservoir are authorized under a SPDES permit for the Catskill Influent Chamber (“Catalum SPDES Permit”). Among other things, the Catalum 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 Catalum 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 Catalum SPDES Permit to incorporate a protocol for operating the Ashokan Release Channel. Currently, NYSDEC is in the process of conducting an environmental review of the proposed modifications to the Catalum SPDES Permit.

On June 30, 2015, upstate communities sought review from NYSDEC of Entitlement Rates for Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016. On August 18, 2016, they filed another petition with NYSDEC seeking review of the Entitlement Rate for Fiscal Year 2017 and seeking to determine whether the New York Public Service Commission or NYSDEC has jurisdiction to review the Excess Rate. On February 9, 2018, the NYSDEC administrative law judge (“ALJ”) ruled that NYSDEC has jurisdiction to review the Excess Rate. The parties did not appeal the NYSDEC ruling and accordingly will participate in NYSDEC’s review of both the Entitlement Rate and Excess Rate for Fiscal Years 2015-2017. During a preliminary issues conference with the ALJ held on March 5, 2019, the parties identified certain legal issues to be resolved prior to proceeding with the rate review, including whether a newly joined upstate petitioner may raise additional issues to be litigated at the hearing, and the applicable standard of review for the Excess Rate. The issues were briefed, and a decision was issued by the ALJ on October 7, 2019. The ALJ rejected the newly-joined petitioner’s attempts to raise additional issues and determined that the standard of review for the Excess Rate is whether the proposed Excess Rate would serve the Board’s economic and public policy goals. The upstate communities appealed the ALJ’s decision to the NYSDEC Commissioner on December 13, 2019. The NYSDEC Commissioner issued a decision on February 28, 2023 affirming the NYSDEC ALJ’s decision. Petitioners may elect to seek further review of the administrative decision by filing an Article 78 petition in State Supreme Court. The petitioners filed additional petitions with NYSDEC seeking review of the Entitlement Rate and Excess Rate applicable to wholesale upstate customers for Fiscal Years 2020, 2022 and 2023. Any potential monetary liability related to this matter cannot be estimated at this time. The Board believes it has meritorious defenses in this pending litigation and the Law Department, in its capacity as attorney for the Board, is vigorously pursuing such defenses.

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### 1.3.8 Sandy and Climate Change

The City has more than 500 miles of coastline, bordering the Atlantic Ocean as well as rivers, bays, and inlets. Two of its five Boroughs, Manhattan and Staten Island, are islands and water forms the principal boundary of the remaining three. As a result, the City is directly affected by rising sea levels and exposed to intensifying coastal storms.

DEP has been engaged in an ongoing review of the effects of climate change on the System, including the impact of rising sea levels and changes to the intensity and frequency of precipitation events throughout the System, including the impact on the System's water supply assets. Since 2007, the City has been engaged in strategic planning for climate change, recognizing the challenges that it presents for City operations and infrastructure. Among other things, the City created the New York City Panel on Climate Change (the "NPCC"), a body of more than a dozen leading independent climate and social scientists. Since 2008, NPCC has analyzed climate trends, developed projections, explored key impacts, issued reports (the "NPCC Reports") and advised on response strategies for the City. The NPCC has determined that the City is already experiencing the impacts of climate change and projects dramatic impacts on the City in the future.

Climate change is causing more extreme heat, extreme rainfall, coastal storm surge, and chronic tidal flooding. NPCC projections form the basis for the City's and DEP's climate resiliency planning, which involves coordination and cooperation among multiple public and private stakeholders, and expansion of ongoing maintenance and development of municipal infrastructure as well as specific initiatives such as those described below.

On Monday, October 29, 2012, Hurricane Sandy hit the Mid-Atlantic East Coast as a tropical storm ("Sandy"). The City continues to expend funds to address the impact of Sandy on the System, but anticipates that the costs to the System relating to the storm will continue to largely be paid from non-City sources, primarily the federal government. There is no assurance that if the City were to experience a similar storm in the future that the federal government would pay the costs.

In October 2013, DEP released two studies summarizing certain climate-related impacts on the System's water and sewer assets. The second study, the Phase I Assessment of the Climate Change Integrated Modeling Project, summarized the prospective effects of climate change on the quantity and quality of water on the System's water supply.

On September 1, 2021, Hurricane Ida hit the Mid-Atlantic East Coast as a post-tropical cyclone ("Ida"), bringing significant rainfall and resulting in severe flooding in parts of the City, including inland areas. On September 3, 2021, the City announced a climate-driven rain response plan, which included developing improved storm warning systems and the creation of the Extreme Weather Response Taskforce (the "Taskforce") composed of representatives from several different City agencies, including DEP, the Department of Transportation, Emergency Management and the Department of Sanitation, among other City agencies and offices. On

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September 27, 2021, the Taskforce released its report, *The New Normal: Combating Storm-Related Extreme Weather in New York City* (the “New Normal Report”). In response to the New Normal Report, in October 2021, DEP added approximately \$2 billion to its capital plan to support the New Normal Report’s recommendations. Such additional funding continues to be reflected in the CIP. The total costs of implementing all of the New Normal Report’s recommendations is not known at this time, but would be substantial, requiring significant additional City funding and in some cases additional State and Federal funding. DEP continues to review the effects of climate change, including increased climate-driven rain, on the System. The extent to which funding to cover recommendations put forth by the New Normal Report will be available from State or Federal sources is not known at this time.

Building on the recommendations contained in the reports and plans discussed above, DEP is in the process of implementing infrastructure projects to protect the System from the effects of climate change and addressing the risks identified in the NPCC Report. Such projects include structural upgrades and improvements to the Ashokan Reservoir. A portion of the cost of completing such projects is included in the CIP. The total cost of these projects is expected to be substantial. These projects and initiatives are in various stages of feasibility review, design and construction and/or implementation. Some projects are expected to require additional funding to the extent that they are in the planning stages or current funding does not provide for the costs of construction. In addition to such projects, DEP expects that additional resiliency projects will be identified and implemented in the coming years, addressing the risks identified in the NPCC Report, as well as other risks the DEP may identify. Many of these initiatives are being accelerated as part of the recommendations of the New Normal Report described above.

The City, including DEP, is also taking steps to integrate climate resiliency in to capital planning through the NYC Climate Resiliency Design Guidelines, which translate future-looking climate change projections into technical guidance to inform the design of roads, buildings, water and sewer systems, hospitals, public housing, and other pieces of critical public infrastructure. By 2026, all City projects, including those overseen by DEP, which by required to meet a stringent set of requirements that will certify their preparedness for extreme weather threats.

Despite the planning efforts described above, the magnitude of the impact on the System’s operations or financial condition from environmental risks is indeterminate and is unpredictable. There can be no assurance that the System will not encounter natural disaster risks such as hurricanes, tropical storms or catastrophic sea level rise in the future or that such risks will not have an adverse effect on the operation or financial condition of the System.

### **1.3.9 Site of the Former Mt. Kisco Wastewater Treatment Plant**

The City operated a wastewater treatment plant in the Village of Mt. Kisco for several decades, which was decommissioned in the 1960s. Elevated radiation levels have been detected at various locations throughout the site, which DEP believes may be due to the operations of the Canadian Radium & Uranium Corporation (“CRUC”), which processed radioactive materials at an off-site

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facility in Mt. Kisco and may have sent wastewater to the Mt. Kisco wastewater treatment plant for treatment. CRUC is no longer in operation. Based on DEP's operation of the Mt. Kisco wastewater treatment plant, DEP signed an order of consent with NYSDEC. Pursuant to this order, DEP conducted a preliminary environmental study at the site, and DEP submitted its findings to NYSDEC in late 2019. Upon its review of DEP's findings, NYSDEC indicated that further investigations and other actions are required at the site, and that such requirement will be set forth in a new or amended order between NYSDEC and DEP. Accordingly, DEP will likely be required to fund remedial design and remedial action at the site, along with waste disposal. The contaminated material is considered TENORM (technically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive material) and needs to be disposed of at a waste facility permitted to receive the material. The costs to DEP for remedial design, remedial action and waste disposal could be significant.

### **1.3.10 Novel Coronavirus**

The coronavirus pandemic has had, and is expected to continue to have, negative effects on the City, its economy and the System, including projected revenues of the System. The City has been severely affected by the coronavirus disease, referred to herein as "COVID-19." The Governor of the State of New York declared a state of emergency in the State on March 7, 2020. Such declaration was subsequently renewed multiple times, and expired on September 13, 2022. The Mayor of the City of New York declared a state of emergency in the City on March 12, 2020. Such declaration was also subsequently renewed multiple times. It expired in April 2023. The outbreak of COVID-19 has altered the behavior of businesses and people in a manner that has had, and is expected to continue to have, negative effects on the City and its economy. Drinking water quality and water supply have not been affected by the outbreak of the virus; however, the System is working on addressing a number of ongoing effects of the pandemic and economic headwinds including reduced employee headcount, elevated inflation and increased interest rates.

### **1.4 *Water Demand Management***

Drought situations have necessitated measures to reduce water use by all customers and, at times, have required the use of the Hudson River as an alternative source of supply. DEP has implemented programs to reduce water use to achieve several goals, including the avoidance of the cost and implementation considerations associated with developing new sources of water supply.

Since 1988, the basis for service charges for residential properties in the City has been in a continuous process of transition from a flat-rate basis of annual billing to a meter-based billing system that 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 accounts have meters installed. 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. Commercial accounts

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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.

DEP completed a program in the 1990s to replace older toilets in the City, as part of which over 1.3 million toilets were replaced. Most recently DEP offered vouchers towards the cost of toilet replacement under a second program that began in 2014 and ran through June 2019. Over 13,000 toilets were retrofitted in the most recent program. Significant long-term reductions in water use have been achieved due to the metering and toilet retrofit programs as well as other initiatives.

DEP's Water for the Future program consists of repair and replacement of portions of the Rondout-West Branch Tunnel, described in Section 1.3.2.1, as well as water supply augmentation projects required to ensure an adequate water supply to the City and its water supply customers north of 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 and upstate water conservation, including retrofits on City-own facilities.

Additional information concerning water demand management initiatives is provided in Section 4.8.2 of this Report.

### ***1.5 The Roles of the Authority, the Board, and the City in the Water System***

Through mid-1985, capital improvements to the water and sewer system of the City were financed through general obligation bonds of the City. In 1984, State law authorized the creation of the Authority and the Board. The Authority's function is to issue revenue bonds, the proceeds of which are used to finance capital improvements to the water and sewer system, including the Water System. The Board sets rates and charges to meet the annual revenue requirements of the water and sewer system. The revenue requirements include debt service (principal and interest) on the debt obligations of the Authority as well as the operation and maintenance expenses of the City. Under an agreement between the Authority, the Board, and the City, the City operates and maintains the water and sewer system and is responsible for implementing capital improvements to the System.

The Authority issued its first revenue bonds in December 1985. As of March 9, 2023, the Authority has approximately \$589.9 million in principal outstanding for its First Resolution revenue bonds and \$31.8 billion in principal outstanding for its Second Resolution revenue bonds for the water and sewer system of the City, not including \$10.9 million in draws on bond anticipation notes issued to the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation ("NYSEFC"). In addition, the Authority currently has a \$600 million commercial paper program, none of which is currently outstanding. Included within the Second Resolution debt are loans obtained by the Authority at below market interest rates from the state revolving fund ("SRF"). The SRF program is administered by NYSEFC. Tables 5A and 5B in the Appendix to this

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Report show the original amounts of debt issued by the Authority and NYSEFC, which differ from the amounts noted above as being outstanding.

As of June 30, 2022 (the end of Fiscal Year 2022), the net value of the water and sewer system assets for accounting purposes (i.e., original cost less depreciation) was \$33.1billion. The preceding figures for outstanding debt and net asset value clearly demonstrate that the Authority is amortizing the cost of the assets over the long-term life of the assets.

A portion of the proceeds of the Authority's bonds and the SRF loans has been used to finance capital improvements for water supply projects in upstate regions. Section 4.2.2 of the Report provides information concerning previous capital investments in the Water System. Under the CIP, additional capital improvements are ongoing and planned for the future to preserve the Water System for all customers.

### ***1.6 Additional Information on the Water System, the Board, and the Authority***

It is noted that much of the background information on the System, as well as outstanding litigation and other matters presented in this Section, was sourced from the information provided in the Official Statement for the Authority's 2023 Series DD Bonds.

Information on the System and its operations and maintenance is available on DEP's website:

<https://www.nyc.gov/site/dep/index.page>

Information on the Board and past reports on the cost of service are available on the Board's website: <https://www.nyc.gov/site/nycwaterboard/index.page>

Information on the Authority and the outstanding debt of the System can be found in the Authority's Bond Official Statements, which are available on the Authority's website: <https://www.nyc.gov/site/nyw/index.page>

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## **2.0 The Sale of Water to Customers North of the City**

### **2.1 Background**

The New York State Water Supply Act of 1905 (“The Act”) and subsequent amendments granted the City permission to develop the Catskill and Delaware watershed systems. In return for these development rights, the City was required, upon request, to furnish supplies of fresh water to municipalities and water districts in eight counties directly north of the City in which City water supply facilities and watersheds are located. The Act limits the quantity of water that may be taken or received to the quantity calculated by multiplying the number of inhabitants in the municipality or water district as shown by the last United States, State, or official municipal census by the daily per capita consumption in the City.

Water is supplied to customers north of the City (hereinafter, “upstate customers”) on a wholesale basis, i.e., the City delivers water to one or more central locations, and the upstate customers (typically municipalities or water districts) are responsible for distributing the water to individual users such as residential buildings and commercial properties. For the period of 1985 through 2022 inclusive, the City provided an average of 42,401 MG per year of water to upstate customers, or 116.1 MGD. This represented approximately 9.05% of all water supplied to both in-City and upstate customers. The percentage of the annual water supply being used by upstate customers has generally increased from 1985 to the present time, although there may be fluctuations from year to year. In 2020 (a partial pandemic year) and 2021 (a full year within the pandemic outbreak), the percentage of the annual water supply being used by upstate customers was 9.56% and 9.62%, respectively. There is a minor adjustment to the 2020 upstate consumption in this Report compared to the prior report on the Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers; the difference is about 0.5% of the previous value. In 2022, the percentage of the annual water supply being used for upstate customers was 9.28%.

### **2.2 Rates and Charges for Upstate Customers**

The regulated rate for water service to upstate municipalities and water districts is determined on the basis of the actual total cost of water to the City less the capital and operating costs incurred within the City limits in connection with the distribution and delivery of water within the City. In no event may the regulated rate exceed the rate charged to customers within the City.

Prior to 2000, the rates adopted by the Board were based on historical costs and did not reflect the increasing actual cost of service. In order to utilize rates that more appropriately reflected the cost of water supply, the rates adopted by the Board since 2000 have been developed based on the anticipated cost of service in the upcoming fiscal years.

The historical water rates charged to upstate customers for the period of 2013 through 2023 are provided in the table on the following page. The reconciliation of revenues and costs from prior years was used by the Board for the first time in setting the 2010 rate based on the actual

revenues and costs for 2008. Sections 4.6 and 4.7 of this Report provide information concerning the calculation of the annual reconciliation.

### Historical Billing Rates and Computed Actual Costs (\$) Per Million Gallons

Fiscal Year	Adopted Rate Billed to Upstate Customers		Computed Actual Unit Cost to the Board	
	Including effects of reconciliation		Excluding the effects of reconciliation	Including the effects of reconciliation
2013	1,332.30		1,389.42	1,342.15
2014	1,496.76		1,604.43	1,596.62
2015	1,573.61		1,670.85	1,680.78
2016	1,728.99		1,769.49	1,794.55
2017	1,728.99		1,862.60	1,914.52
2018	1,728.99		1,846.08	1,914.27
2019	1,728.99		1,830.75	1,947.65
2020	1,888.06		1,837.63	1,977.12
2021	1,888.06		1,735.18	1,901.09
2022	2,054.63		1,827.66	2,000.53
2023 (Current)	2,083.48		N/A	N/A

- (a) The computed actual cost to the Board shown above for 2013 through 2022 includes the upstate share of the costs of defeasance of certain Authority bonds in those years as well as the resulting benefits of defeasance in those years. The basis for this cost is explained in Section 4 of the Report.
- (b) The rates adopted by the Board are generally based on the projected cost and consumption for each respective year and the effects of the reconciliation for the year that was two years' prior to the rate year. The computed actual cost to the Board is shown for those years both excluding and including the effects of the cost reconciliation.
- (c) The regulated rate of \$1,750.52 per MG that was adopted by the Board for 2017 was not implemented.
- (d) There was no action taken by the Board for the regulated rate in 2018 and 2019. The unit rate that was used in 2018 and 2019 for billing purposes is the same as the regulated rate that was adopted on July 1, 2015 of \$1,728.99 per MG.
- (e) There was no change for the regulated rate in 2021. The unit rate for 2021 for billing purposes is the same as the regulated rate that was adopted on July 1, 2019 of \$1,888.06 per MG.

The cost to the Board per MG for 2022, using actual cost of service and excluding the reconciliation, is \$1,827.66. After application of the reconciliation cost, the net computed cost to the Board is \$2,000.53 per MG, which is lower than the unit rate that was adopted by the Board effective July 1, 2019 of \$2,054.63. The actual costs for 2022 were lower than the projected costs at the time when the report for 2022 rates was prepared (the Amawalk report of June 2021). A combination of factors impacted the actual cost per MG as summarized below.

- Other Than Personal Services costs for facilities north of the City were lower than anticipated;
- Debt service costs were lower than anticipated reflecting, in part, lower than assumed interest rates on variable rate debt;
- Funds used for cash-financed construction and the defeasance of debt were higher than previously anticipated;



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- Personal services costs were lower than projected; and
  - Water consumption was higher than the projected demand, which serves to decrease the unit cost per MG.

The following paragraphs address the reconciliation or “true-up” of costs and revenues.

The reconciliation amount for 2015 of about \$43.6 million was phased-in over four years by applying the amount due in four equal annual installments of about \$10.9 million to the cost of service for 2017 through 2020. The effects of this reconciliation increased the actual unit cost for 2017; although once again the impact is much less than if the entire reconciliation amount was applied to the cost of service in 2017. The unit cost in 2017 with and without the effects of reconciliation is higher than the unit rate that was charged by the Board.

The reconciliation amount for 2016 of about \$26.6 million is phased-in over four years by applying the amount due in four equal annual installments of about \$6.7 million to the cost of service for 2018 through 2021. In a similar manner, the reconciliation amount for 2017 of about \$75.3 million is phased-in over four years by applying the amount due in four equal annual installments of about \$18.8 million to the cost of service for 2019 through 2022. The unit costs with and without the effects of reconciliation are higher each year in 2018 and 2019 than the unit rate that was charged by the Board.

The reconciliation amount for 2018 of about \$75.3 million (the amount is similar to the prior year) is also phased-in over four years by applying the amount due in four equal annual installments of about \$18.8 million to the cost of service for 2020 through 2023. The unit cost in 2020 with the effects of reconciliation is higher than the unit rate that was charged by the Board.

The reconciliation amount for 2019 of about \$87.1 million is also phased-in over four years by applying the amount due in four equal annual installments of about \$21.8 million to the cost of service for 2021 through 2024. The reconciliation amount for 2020 of about \$35.2 million is phased-in over four years by applying the amount due in four equal annual installments of about \$8.8 million to the cost of service for 2022 through 2025.

The reconciliation amount for 2021 of about \$5.2 million is also phased-in over four years by applying the amount due in four equal annual installments of about \$1.3 million to the cost of service for 2023 through 2026.

The reconciliation for 2022 results in a credit of about \$21.4 million; consistent with the methodology for amounts due, the credit is also proposed to be phased-in over four years by applying the credit in four equal annual installments of about \$5.3 million to the cost of service for 2024 through 2027.

As of the date of this Report, it is estimated that the 2023 computed unit cost to the Board (with the effects of reconciliation) will be somewhat lower than the unit rate that was in effect for

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billing purposes. The principal reasons are projections of slightly lower costs and slightly greater consumption in 2023 (the denominator in the rate calculation). It is too early to tell if the full year results will be consistent with the current observation.

Debt defeasance that was completed in previous years reduced debt service in multiple years beginning in 2012. The cost of defeasance together with the projected lower debt service payments that result from defeasance are incorporated in the actual and projected costs of water supply service in 2020 through 2027 as presented in this Report.

Apart from the effects of defeasance, the Authority has successfully sold bonds in recent years at average interest rates that were lower than those previously assumed, which serves to reduce the projected debt service and benefits the cost of service in 2022, 2023 and subsequent years. The reductions, in the form of actual versus projected debt service, starting in 2022 were less than that experienced in recent years due to higher interest rates in the financial markets.

The calculated unit rate is affected by projections of total water use. The current estimate of the cost per MG for 2023 is based on the estimated annual costs divided by the full-year water consumption estimate that is derived from a 5-year regression analysis. A 10-year regression analysis was used in prior years, but not recently. Given the relatively flat to slow pace of decline in consumption in recent years, a 5-year regression is used to better project current and upcoming consumption patterns. If the water demand for the full year is lower than projected, the unit cost per MG (i.e., Total Costs for Facilities North of the City divided by the Total of in-City and Upstate Consumption) will be greater. The actual cost of service and the actual unit rate for the supply of water for 2023 will not be known until after the fall of 2023. It is possible that System-wide consumption in 2023 and 2024 will be lower than projected due to the long-term effects of COVID-19 on the economy of the region or other factors affecting demand; such reductions would serve to increase the unit rate for water supply service.

This Report again proposes that a reconciliation and “true-up” be applied towards the cost of service in 2024 to reflect the calculated difference between the 2022 computed actual cost of service and the actual costs recovered through the adopted rate of the Board, which is computed by multiplying the unit rate charged by the Board in 2022 times System-wide water consumption. The reconciliation of 2022 revenues and costs results in a credit which will be applied to the projected cost of service for 2024. The proposed “true-up” methodology for the 2022 reconciliation again spreads the amount to be reconciled over a four-year period. The calculations are presented in Sections 4.6 and 4.7 herein.

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## **3.0 Cost of Service Methodology**

### ***3.1 Overview***

This Section of the Report provides a summary of the steps that were followed to calculate the cost of service for water supply. The cost of service is calculated in accordance with the cash basis methodology used and approved by NYSDEC in 1972 and 1995. The methodology is also consistent with that used to calculate the regulated rates, which were adopted and implemented for 1993 through the current year. Pursuant to the Act, the cost of service methodology excludes all capital and operating costs incurred for transmission and distribution mains, repair yards, tunnels, shafts, and related facilities within the City in connection with the distribution and delivery of water within the City. The cost of service takes into account offsetting revenues from hydropower and permit fees. The cash basis methodology is consistent with industry guidance provided by the American Water Works Association ("AWWA").

### ***3.2 Procedures for Calculating the Cost of Service***

Several steps are required to calculate the total cost of providing water to upstate customers and the regulated rate. These steps account for the many types of costs incurred by the City in establishing and maintaining reliable sources of drinking water. The approach that is used in this Report, as required by the 1905 Act, specifically excludes costs incurred within the City that are associated with the transmission and distribution of water in the City.

The six steps that were followed in developing the cost of service and the calculated regulated rate for upstate water supply are outlined herein. The first five steps relate to the computation of the cost of service and regulated rate for 2020 through 2022. The sixth step includes the development of the projected cost of service and regulated rates for 2023 and 2024. In addition, this Report includes a preliminary projection of the regulated rate for water supply service for the years 2025 through 2027. The projections are preliminary and subject to change. Changes in System-wide water consumption as well as assumptions concerning increased costs for property taxes, watershed protection, required capital improvements, and other factors have been taken into consideration in developing the projected cost of service and rates. Nonetheless, rising commodity prices and other factors affecting operating expenses and capital costs as well as changes in consumption may result in a larger increase in the cost of water supply in future years than is currently reflected in the 2023 through 2027 projections. It is noted, for example, that the prices of crude oil, chemicals and other related commodities were significantly higher over the last year compared to prior years. The Water System costs, offsetting revenues, and related information corresponding to each of the steps can be found in Section 4.0 and the Appendix of this Report.

#### ***3.2.1 Step A***

The initial step includes the determination of all direct costs and offsetting revenues that relate solely to facilities located north of the City.

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The components of this analysis include the following:

1. Other Than Personal Services (“OTPS”)
2. Debt Service
3. Judgments and Claims
4. Miscellaneous Revenue
5. Personal Services (“PS”), which include:
  - a. Field Worker Personnel
  - b. Executive and Administrative Personnel

It is noted that the reference to Debt Service above includes not only debt service but also cash-financed construction and defeasance.

### **3.2.2 Step B**

The second step includes the calculation of the allocation percentages to be used in Steps C and D. The allocation percentages are based upon total salaries, or the number of vehicles, depending upon which allocation methodology is most appropriate to the costs being allocated. The methodologies used in the allocation process have previously been accepted by NYSDEC in its 1995 decision and upheld by the Appellate Division of the Third Department concerning the regulated rates for 1993 and 1994.

### **3.2.3 Step C**

The next step in the cost of service process is to determine the costs of DEP support services and other essential functions that must be allocated to the cost of supplying water. These costs fall into two categories:

1. Personal Services
2. Other Than Personal Services

The cost of support services and related functions of DEP must be shared by all customers who benefit from its services. Therefore, the costs must be allocated to facilities located north of the City using the appropriate allocation percentage calculated in Step B.

### **3.2.4 Step D**

The fourth step involves the identification of the City's Central Service costs that must be allocated to the cost of water supply. The City's Central Service costs are those related to general City services (e.g., accounting, budgeting, personnel, legal) that are provided to the Water System as well as to DEP as a whole and to other City agencies. Therefore, these costs are allocated first among all City departments. The DEP share (calculated using an allocation percentage developed in Step B) is then allocated to facilities located north of the City.

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### **3.2.5 Step E**

The total cost of supplying water to both in-City and upstate customers, exclusive of in-City distribution costs, is determined by adding the cost of service elements, which are calculated in Steps A, C, and D. Dividing the total cost of service by total water consumption determines the unit cost per MG related to the supply of water. The upstate water consumption times the unit cost or regulated rate per MG results in the total costs attributable to upstate customers.

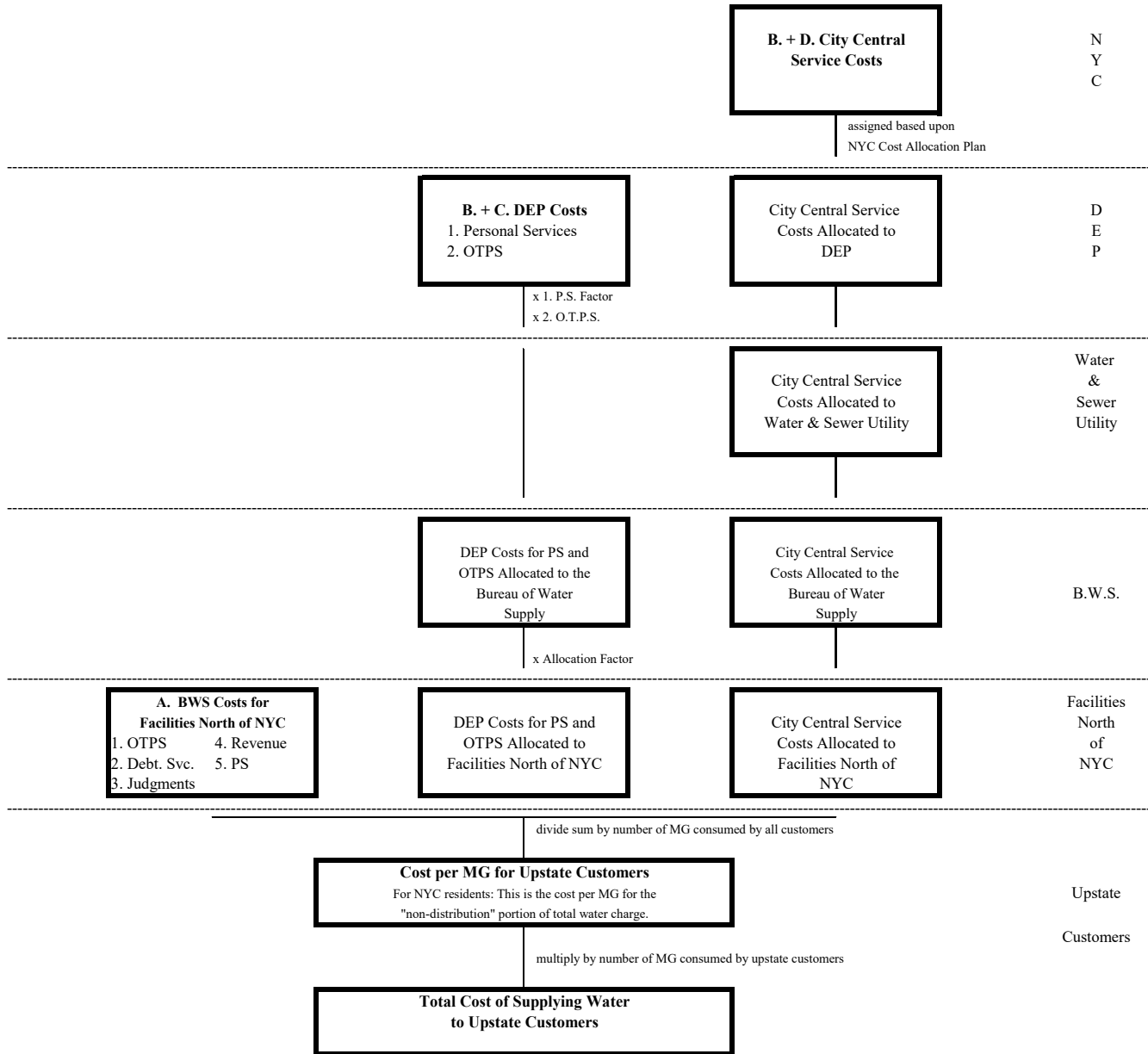
### **3.2.6 Step F**

Steps A through E are primarily used to develop the actual cash basis cost of service for 2020 through 2022. To develop the projected cost of service for 2023 and 2024, known debt service costs are added to anticipated future debt service plus cash-financed capital and/or defeasance costs plus anticipated operation and maintenance expenses, less expected offsetting revenues. Projections of future expenses and revenues are based on historical experience as well as known changes in programs and costs that are expected in 2023 and 2024. This is a standard and accepted practice in the industry and is consistent with the methodology used to develop water and sewer rates for in-City customers. The projected cost of service is divided by the estimated water consumption to determine the regulated rate. Step F is carried out simultaneously with the work performed in Steps A through E.

### **3.2.7 Graphical Overview**

Figure 2 on the following page provides a graphical presentation of how various components of the cost of service are allocated in the development of the cost of providing water to upstate customers.

**Figure 2 Diagram of Calculation**



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### 3.3 Computation of the Regulated Rate

The regulated rate per MG of water use is computed on the basis of the total cost of service (including the effects of prior year reconciliations) divided by the total water consumption:

$$\text{Total Cost of Service divided by Total Water Consumption} = \text{Unit Cost of Service or Regulated Rate}$$

The costs, and thus the revenue requirements, attributable to upstate customers are computed on the basis of the total annual quantity of water used by upstate customers multiplied by the unit rate per MG:

$$\text{Upstate Consumption multiplied by Unit Cost of Service or Regulated Rate} = \text{Upstate Cost of Service}$$

The total cost of service for water supply, or revenue requirements, is allocated between upstate and in-City customers as follows:

$$\text{Upstate: Total Cost of Water Supply Service multiplied by: } \frac{\text{Upstate Consumption}}{\text{Total System Consumption}}$$

$$\text{In-City: Total Cost of Water Supply Service multiplied by: } \frac{\text{In-City Consumption}}{\text{Total System Consumption}}$$

### 3.4 Sources of Data and Basis of Presentation

Information presented in this report was obtained from records of the City. The City utilizes a modified accrual basis of accounting for its costs. Operation and maintenance expense information, including cost allocation factors, was provided by DEP. Debt service, defeasance, cash-financed construction and interest earnings information was obtained from the Authority. Pension and fringe benefit cost factors were provided by the New York City Office of Management and Budget. Water consumption information was provided by DEP.

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## **4.0 Computation of the Cost of Service and the Regulated Rate**

### **4.1 Introduction**

This Section of the Report describes the individual elements of the cost of service. The most recent fiscal year for which complete information is available is 2022; thus, the costs for 2022 serve as a base for projecting costs in 2024 and subsequent years.

The anticipated cost of service for 2023 and 2024 is presented using the following components of cost: scheduled debt service payments on outstanding bonds for these years, the anticipated debt service from additional bonds of the Authority that are expected to be issued, the expected payments for cash-financed construction or defeasance, the projected benefits of defeasance in the form of reduced debt service, and projections of operating expenses and all other components of the cost of service. Additional bonds reflect the expected future issuance of debt by the Authority, the proceeds of which will be used, in part, to fund capital improvements in the Water System. The projected debt service reflects the expected portion of the bond proceeds that will be used for the Water System. The findings of each significant step of the analysis are presented in this Section, and the basis for projecting the cost of service for 2023 and 2024 is also provided. Where appropriate, we normalize the cost of service to take into consideration one-time or recurring increases or decreases in costs.

Supporting tables for each step of the analysis are referenced in this Section and presented in detail in the Appendix to the Report.

### **4.2 Bureau of Water Supply Costs Related to Facilities Located North of the City - Step A**

BWS has the responsibility to operate and maintain the Water System of the City. This responsibility also includes the development and implementation of capital improvements to the System so that a reliable supply of quality water can be maintained for customers both within the City and in upstate communities.

BWS carries out its water supply responsibilities through personnel and equipment located at facilities throughout the watershed. BWS personnel include engineers, laboratory technicians, security personnel, water quality experts, and management and support personnel. The vast majority of BWS's costs relate solely to facilities located north of the City.

#### **4.2.1 Other Than Personal Services Costs**

By definition, OTPS costs include all operating expenses other than labor including, but not limited to: supplies, equipment, contracted maintenance and repairs, power, chemicals, real estate taxes paid to upstate communities, and other purchased goods and services. Direct OTPS costs have generally increased over the years through 2022, as illustrated in the table shown herein. In 2015, 2018, 2019, and 2021 there were small decreases in expenses relative to the prior years. The decline in 2021 was influenced, in part, by the COVID-19 outbreak; it was



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followed by a more significant percentage increase in 2022. The average annual increase from 2013 to 2022 is 2.8%.

Property taxes constituted about 65.0% and 59.2% of total OTPS costs allocable to the cost of water supply and the unit rate in 2021 and in 2022, respectively. OTPS expenses include certain costs associated with filtration avoidance and environmental health and safety in the watershed. The expenses also include the estimated costs associated with Hillview Reservoir, which were approved by NYSDEC for inclusion in the cost of service in April 1997. Additional information concerning these expenses is presented in this Section of this Report.

### Historical OTPS Expenses

Fiscal Year	OTPS Expense (\$)	Annual Increase (%)
2013	221,323,950	9.2
2014	239,487,897	8.2
2015	236,831,336	-1.1
2016	245,811,541	3.8
2017	251,744,977	2.4
2018	250,053,638	-0.7
2019	246,767,015	-1.3
2020	269,272,257	9.1
2021	256,430,933	-4.8
2022	283,236,487	10.5

Changes in expenses are reviewed for each category with a particular focus on the following: property taxes, the UV Facility, FAD-related costs, Hillview expenses, contractual services, environmental health and safety programs, fuels, chemicals, and utilities.

Recent expenses and current and ongoing programs were considered in estimating the anticipated 2023 and 2024 OTPS expenses. The findings of the analysis are presented in the following categories:

1. Real Estate Taxes
2. Chemicals
3. Hillview Reservoir
4. Contractual Services
5. UV Facility
6. Filtration Avoidance
7. Other OTPS Expenses

The analysis considered the historical experience in each of these categories together with current and expected future changes so that such costs can be normalized, where appropriate, to exclude unusual increases or decreases that may have affected recent experience. Overall, OTPS

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expenses are expected to increase in future years due to rising property taxes, continuing expenses related to FAD, the cost of operating and maintaining the UV Facility, and other factors. The classification of certain filtration avoidance costs and other costs previously paid for through the proceeds of debt as operating expenses instead of capital costs also contributes to the anticipated increases in the cost of service since such costs must be expensed in the year they are incurred instead of being amortized over the term of the debt.

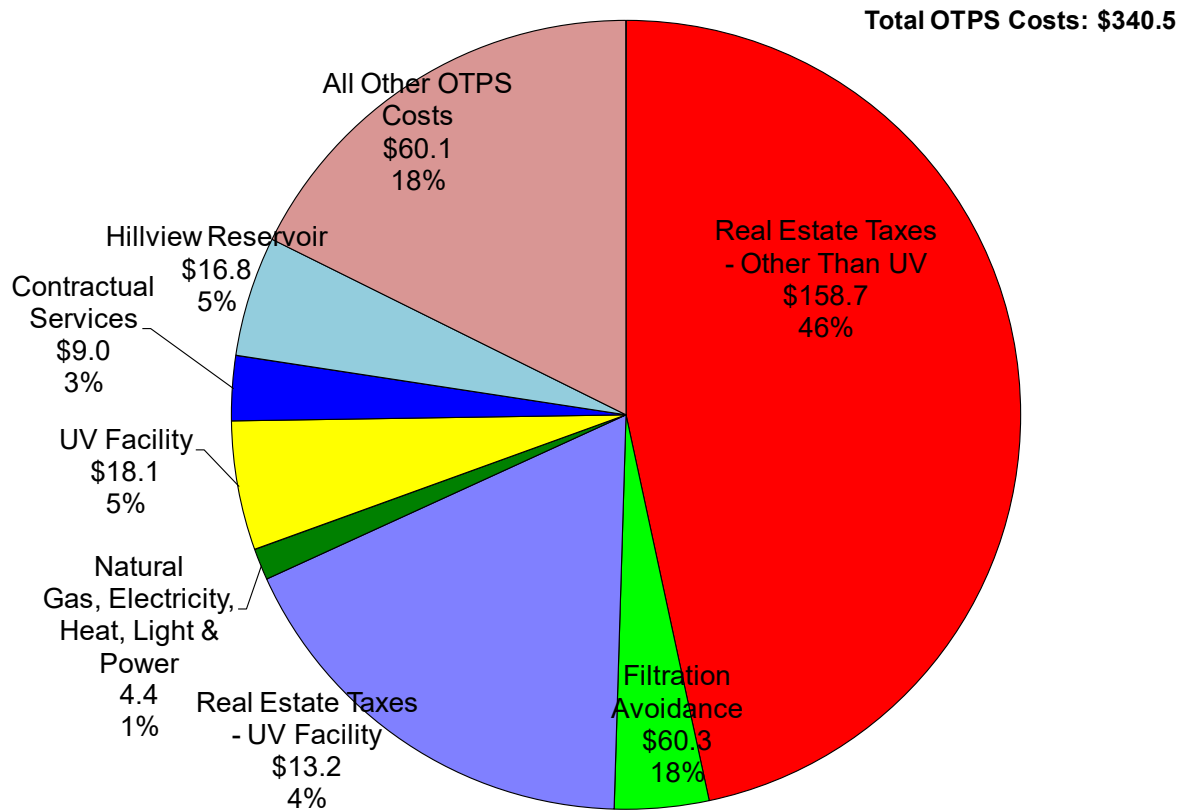
Upcoming changes are briefly outlined herein. For example, DEP has advised that there will be a new Lead and Copper Program for the Hillview Reservoir. The estimated operating expenses for new initiatives and programs are shown herein in line 30 of Table 4B. As part of the Water for the Future Program, DEP has undertaken a series of water conservation programs both with the upstate communities and in anticipation of Delaware Aqueduct shutdown in October 2023 (Fiscal Year 2024). An allowance for incremental OTPS expenses associated with the Delaware Aqueduct shutdown as well as the bypass tunnel groundwater study are incorporated as part of the Water for the Future Program, with the greatest portion of expenses included in 2024.

The major components of the anticipated 2023 OTPS costs are summarized in Figure 3. Table 4A of the Appendix presents a detailed listing of historical OTPS expenses while Table 4B provides a detailed listing of the projected OTPS expenses.

It is noted that the cost of chemicals used at Hillview Reservoir is included in the total costs for Hillview and is not included in the cost category for chemicals used at all other water supply facilities. Electricity costs for the UV facility are also reported separately from other heat, light and power costs. Electricity costs in 2020, 2021, 2022 and in 2023 exclude treatment-related expenses within the City. The projected electricity costs in 2024 and future years currently do not include in-City treatment expenses but the City reserves the right to include such costs in the cost of water supply service and regulated rate as part of the Water for the Future program in order to supply water to all customers, in-City and upstate.

Oil prices increased from around the beginning of calendar year 2016 to the beginning of October 2018 before declining substantially through 2020. Unit prices began increasing again in 2021 through 2022. As noted earlier, recent prices are much higher than those of past years. It is not known whether past increases or decreases are temporary or permanent and the effect such fluctuations might have on the cost of fuel oil, gasoline, chemicals and other commodities. Chemical prices in particular are being impacted; an incremental allowance (for a total increase of 15%) is included in the projected chemical costs in 2023 and in 2024.

**Figure 3 Projected 2024 Other Than Personal Services Costs**  
*(all amounts in millions; totals may not add due to rounding)*



#### 4.2.1.1 Real Estate Taxes

Real estate taxes for all water supply properties, including the UV Facility, have increased at the average annual rate of about 1.4% from 2013 to 2022. Given the rate of increase in recent years, this Report assumes an annual property tax increase of 1.5% per year starting in 2023. This rate applies to all properties except the UV Facility where a 1.5% increase is applicable beginning in 2024. The overall increase in recent years reflects a combination of both increases in the local tax rates applied to water supply properties as well as taxes on newly purchased properties in the watershed. Historical property tax payments, which include property taxes for the UV Facility beginning in 2013, are shown in the next table.

In 2020, 2021 and in 2022, the City received about \$311,000, \$14,000 and \$3,000, respectively, in refunds from upstate taxing jurisdictions (for taxes paid in prior years). Although such refunds have occasionally been reflected as amounts received in prior reports in Table 7, the tax refunds received were used to reduce the 2020 through 2022 property tax expenses; so they are not shown separately but are reflected instead as an offset to expenses in Table 4A (this is the typical

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method of applying the proceeds of tax refunds). Tax refunds are not assumed to occur in future years.

### Historical Property Tax Payments

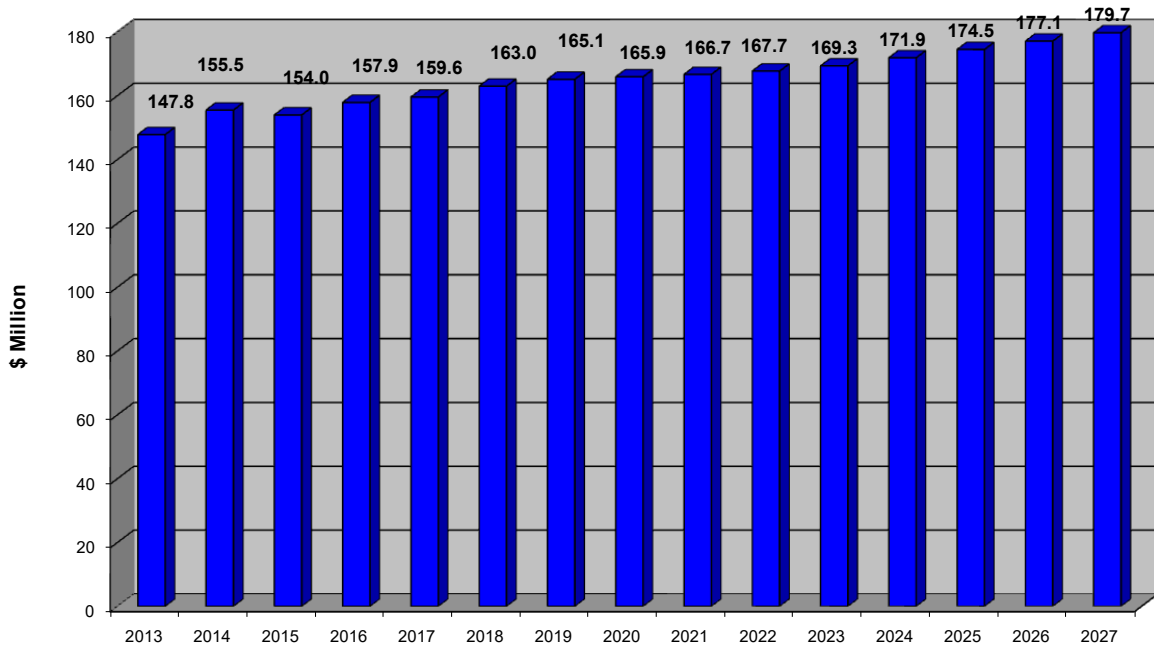
Fiscal Year	Property Tax Expense (\$)	Annual Increase (%)
2013	147,798,234	6.2
2014	155,494,475	5.2
2015	153,957,580	-1.0
2016	157,879,279	2.5
2017	159,563,884	1.1
2018	162,966,465	2.1
2019	165,142,095	1.3
2020	165,902,001	0.5
2021	166,662,673	0.5
2022	167,698,507	0.6

The projected real estate taxes for 2023 and 2024, including the taxes on the UV Facility, are \$169.3 million and \$171.9 million, respectively. Both estimates reflect an allowance for the expected increases in property tax rates and the taxes on newly-purchased land. To protect water quality in the watershed and comply with the 2017 FAD, the City is required to increase the number of acres of land that are either owned by the City or otherwise restricted in terms of land use. Increasing the number of acres owned by the City results in increased property taxes.

While the current rate consideration by the Board will only address 2024, projections for 2025 through 2027 are shown for illustrative purposes. The actual and estimated real estate taxes payable to upstate communities for watershed properties from 2013 through 2027, including the UV Facility, are summarized in Figure 4.

It is important to note that property taxes associated with the UV Facility are included in a separate line item for UV real estate taxes in Tables 4A and 4B. Section 4.2.1.5 provides additional information concerning the UV Facility.

**Figure 4 Real Estate Taxes for the Water System**  
*(all amounts in \$ millions)*



Real Estate Taxes for the years 2023 through 2027 are projected

#### 4.2.1.2 Chemicals

Several chemicals are used by the City to treat the water supply, including chlorine that is used for disinfection and other purposes. This part of the Report addresses the chemicals used in the watershed, except for those used at Hillview Reservoir, which are presented separately in Section 4.2.1.3. As illustrated by the following table, the total cost of chemicals varies from year to year.

#### Historical Chemical Costs

Fiscal Year	Chemical Costs (\$)	Annual Rate of Change (%)	Chemical Costs as a % of Total OTPS
2013	3,033,060	-49.5	1.4
2014	3,611,336	19.1	1.5
2015	4,095,234	13.4	1.7
2016	3,681,482	-10.1	1.5
2017	3,649,465	-0.9	1.4
2018	2,106,988	-42.3	0.8
2019	1,996,333	-5.3	0.8
2020	2,020,930	1.2	0.8
2021	3,236,026	60.1	1.3
2022	3,801,875	17.5	1.3

The cost of chemicals for water supply in a given year is dependent upon both the quantities of chemicals that must be used as well as the unit price per ton. There were significant increases in

prices for fluoride and chlorine for the System, excluding Hillview Reservoir, starting in 2008. Unit prices varied over time and there were significant reductions from 2018 through 2020 for both chlorine and fluoride. Unit prices increased in 2021 and 2022. Following approvals from the NYCDOH, DEP reduced the fluoride dosage from 1.0 milligrams per liter to 0.8 milligrams per liter in February 2012 and then to 0.7 milligrams per liter in May 2015. In 2013, chemical deliveries to the System were slowed due to System repairs. The quantities of chemicals used and the applicable unit prices in recent years are summarized in the following tables.

**Historical Chemical Use**

Fiscal Year	Chlorine (Lbs)	Fluoride (Tons)
2013	2,058	787
2014	1,647	1,313
2015	1,567	1,531
2016	1,938	1,257
2017	1,993	1,211
2018	2,140	1,449
2019	2,373	1,220
2020	2,271	1,244
2021	2,144	1,252
2022	1,961	1,169

**Historical Unit Prices for Chemicals**

Fiscal Year	Chlorine (\$)/Lb	Fluoride (\$)/Ton (1)
2013	480.00	2,600.00
2014	467.18	2,165.17
2015	459.63	2,159.67
2016	499.65	2,159.29
2017	524.51	2,150.43
2018	319.37	982.43
2019	336.50	982.13
2020	336.50	1,010.22
2021	527.09	1,682.61
2022	840.79	1,842.05

Actual chemical expenses in a given year could increase at a rate that is beyond the assumed allowance for inflation that is included in projected expenses (as illustrated by the actual price changes in 2014, 2015, 2021 and 2022). With the exception of 2023 and 2024 when we assume for projection purposes that chemical costs will increase by 15.0%, the assumed annual rate of increase in chemical costs through 2027 is 3.0% per year. These assumptions recognize that there is a degree of uncertainty at this time as to whether prices will stay the same, increase, or decline in future periods. Chemical addition that solely benefits in-City customers is excluded from this cost of service analysis.

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#### **4.2.1.3 Operating Expenses Associated with Hillview Reservoir**

The principal expenses incurred in the operation of Hillview Reservoir are associated with chemical addition and security. Caustic soda is added for water quality purposes to adjust the pH of the water entering Hillview. Orthophosphate is added for lead and copper control. In 2021, the costs for caustic soda and orthophosphate were \$4.2 million and \$4.7 million, respectively. In 2022, the costs for caustic soda and orthophosphate were \$5.3 million and \$5.0 million, respectively. These costs will fluctuate due to market prices. The unit bid prices for orthophosphate effective June 1, 2020, June 1, 2021, and June 1, 2022 were \$2.97 per gallon, \$2.96 per gallon, and \$4.96 per gallon respectively. DEP estimates that the unit bid price for orthophosphate effective June 1, 2023 will be \$4.92 per gallon but this estimate is subject to change.

OTPS expenses at Hillview, excluding chemical costs, are assumed to increase at the rate of 3.0% per year in 2023 through 2027. For 2023 and 2024, chemical costs at Hillview are assumed to increase at the rate of 15.0% per year. Hillview chemical costs in 2025 through 2027 are assumed to increase at the rate of 3.0% per year. Market conditions and recent and upcoming bid prices will dictate the actual prices for chemical costs. Future increases in expenses at Hillview could be significantly affected by fluctuations in the price of chemicals and other factors.

The non-labor expenses attributable to Hillview Reservoir in Tables 4A and 4B are exclusive of property taxes, which are included in the “Real Estate Taxes – Existing Properties” line item (line 17). Labor costs for Hillview are included in the personal services costs described in Section 4.2.5 of this Report.

#### **4.2.1.4 Contractual Services**

The City was required by the MOA to fund a number of capital projects and operating programs to support the protection of the watershed. Programs to be paid from operating funds began in 1997, and beginning in 2004, the expenses related to the MOA declined as the programs it called for ended or were scaled down. The future expenses for MOA-related programs are reflected in the “Contractual Services – General” line item of the projected OTPS expenses in Tables 4A and 4B. Contractual services expenses are generally assumed to increase at the rate of 5.0% per year in 2023 and 2024 and 3.0% annually in each year thereafter. In addition, there are one-time additions to contractual services included each year in 2023 through 2025. Other expenses related to filtration avoidance are addressed in Section 4.2.1.6.

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#### **4.2.1.5 UV Facility**

The UV Facility provides treatment for Catskill and Delaware water. Operating expenses other than labor associated with the UV Facility are shown on line 27 of Tables 4A and 4B with the exception of property taxes (shown on line 18).

DEP began to pay property taxes for the UV Facility in 2010. OTPS expenses other than property taxes were incurred beginning in 2012. The projected operational expenses associated with the UV Facility in 2023, including property taxes, are based on DEP budgeted amounts. OTPS expenses are then assumed to increase at the rate of 3.0% per year while property taxes, as noted earlier, are assumed to increase at the rate of 1.5% per year in 2024 through 2027.

#### **4.2.1.6 Filtration Avoidance**

OTPS expenses in 2020 through 2022 and future years include DEP costs associated with filtration avoidance programs in the watershed. These are shown in lines 28 and 29 of Tables 4A and 4B. Included within the costs of filtration avoidance are payments for the operation and maintenance of certain wastewater treatment facilities that are not owned by DEP. The operation and maintenance of such facilities is intended to protect the water quality in the watershed.

Payments from DEP to watershed communities under the MOA and the cost of other initiatives that help support the avoidance of filtration are also included within the filtration avoidance line items. Some program costs for filtration avoidance were historically funded through the proceeds of debt and then paid back through debt service on the bonds that were issued. As a result of a decision by the New York City Office of the Comptroller, such costs are assumed to be funded as operating expenses in the current year and future years. It is assumed that the percentage of debt attributable to the Water System will be affected slightly in future years as a result of this policy; an adjustment is outlined in Section 4.2.2.2 of this report. The expenses associated with program funding of filtration avoidance in both lines 28 and 29 are assumed to increase at the rate of 5.0% annually in 2023 and 2024 and then at the rate 3.0% per year thereafter.

#### **4.2.1.7 Other OTPS Expenses**

DEP has advised that there are cost allowances for new initiatives and programs from 2024 through 2027 at DEP facilities. New initiatives include chemical addition at multiple facilities. New programs include the Lead and Copper Program for the Hillview Reservoir. The estimated operating expenses for the new initiatives and programs are shown herein in line 30 of Table 4B starting in 2023.

The projected costs for the Water for the Future Program, as provided by DEP, are included in line 31 of Table 4B. As part of this Program, DEP has undertaken a series of water conservation programs both with the upstate communities and in anticipation of Delaware Aqueduct shutdown in 2024. In addition, an allowance of nearly \$20.0 million for incremental OTPS expenses associated with the Delaware Aqueduct shutdown as well as the bypass tunnel groundwater study are incorporated as part of the Water for the Future Program in 2024.



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DEP utilizes a comprehensive program of environmental health and safety; the water supply-related costs of this program are included in line 32 of Tables 4A and 4B. The expenses for environmental health and safety programs in the watershed and the costs of other categories of expense (except cost of service and rate studies as discussed below) are assumed to increase at the rate of 5.0% annually in 2023 and 2024 and then at the rate of 3.0% per year thereafter.

The annual costs associated with performing the cost of service and rate study and related work for establishing the regulated rate for upstate customers, including, but not limited to, the distribution of documents, posting of notices, and the rate hearing, are included in line 25 of Tables 4A and 4B. In 2022, the actual expenses for the cost of service and rate study as well as consulting assistance relative to the petition of upstate customers were \$84,139. In 2023, it is assumed that the total expense of the cost of service and rate study will be \$84,000. The estimated cost in 2024 is assumed to increase at the rate of 5.0% and each year thereafter at the rate of 3.0% annually.

It is noted that no extraordinary OTPS expenses are assumed in the water supply cost of service calculations due to the effects of COVID-19; this assumption is subject to change depending upon the actual effects that are experienced.

#### **4.2.2 Debt Service/Capital Improvement Financing**

Capital improvements to the System are financed principally through proceeds from the sale of bonds. The use of long-term bonds as a source of financing spreads the cost (in the form of debt service) over the life of the facilities, which enables the long-term users of the water supply system to contribute to its cost. A relatively modest portion of the capital improvements are financed on a cash basis using funds from revenues of the System. This part of the Report describes the methodology that is used to develop the annual debt service requirements (i.e., the principal and interest payments on bonds) of the Water System as well as the annual revenues raised for use in the CIP. Table 5C provides a summary of the actual debt service for 2020 through 2022, as well as the projected amounts for 2023 through 2027, with the net debt service attributable to the Water System shown in line 28. The debt service amounts are then reflected in line 2 of Tables 1A and 1B, which summarize the annual cost of water supply service and the regulated rate. Lines 3a and 3b of Table 1A and line 3 of Table 1B present the water supply portion of the amounts used (if any) for cash-financed construction and to defease Authority bonds. The costs and benefits of defeasance are described later in this section.

##### **4.2.2.1 Historical Investments in the Water System**

Prior to the formation of the Authority, the development, expansion, and upgrading of the Water System was carried out by the City with funds that were typically provided by the proceeds of General Obligation (G.O.) bonds issued by the City. Since the formation of the Authority, significant investments have been made throughout the Water System principally through the proceeds of bonds issued by the Authority. These capital costs, which are reflected in debt service on bonds of the Authority issued both to the public (“Authority Bonds”) and

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NYSEFC (“NYSEFC Bonds”) (collectively the “Bonds”), are a component of the cost of service and regulated rate.

Investments that are either complete or in progress include improvements to: dams, reservoirs, reservoir roads and bridges, City-owned and non-City wastewater treatment plants, agricultural programs (i.e., pollution prevention for watershed protection), security, the UV Facility, and other capital needs, including the Water for the Future Program. The latter program consists of all work related to the Rondout-West Branch Tunnel, as well as supply augmentation projects required to ensure an adequate water supply during the shutdown of the Rondout-West Branch Tunnel. Water supply augmentation includes rehabilitation of the Catskill Aqueduct, and demand management measures to encourage water conservation. Capital costs for the Croton Plant prior to the approval of the in-City site are also included in the water supply cost of service and are allocated to all water supply customers; capital costs incurred following the approval of the site are not included in the calculation of the cost of service or the regulated rate.

Land purchases, improvements to wastewater treatment plants, and other investments have been instrumental in maintaining the quality and reliability of the System including the avoidance of filtration for the Catskill and Delaware Systems.

#### **4.2.2.2 Debt Service Related to the Water System**

Debt service on the Bonds is computed based on the total net debt service payable for the water and wastewater system of the City in each year times the percentage attributable to the water supply portion of the capital improvements that have been financed with the proceeds of the Bonds. This approach incorporates the savings resulting from refunding previously-issued Bonds. It also includes the estimated and anticipated impacts of debt defeasance.

The current methodology for computing debt service on outstanding Bonds was first applied in 2005. This methodology begins with the calculation of the percentage of the capital investments beginning in 1986 that are attributable to the System versus other components of the water and sewer system of the City. Since improvements have been financed with the proceeds of Authority Bonds and NYSEFC Bonds, Tables 5A and 5B were prepared to illustrate the proceeds of each bond issue and the upstate portion of such proceeds for Authority Bonds and NYSEFC Bonds, respectively. Since the percentage share for the Water System changes from year to year, a cumulative percentage (beginning with the first bonds issued in 1986) is computed in each year through the beginning of 2023 for Authority Bonds and through the beginning of 2023 for NYSEFC Bonds. For example, the cumulative percentage to be used in 2021 for Authority debt reflects the sum of all Authority bond proceeds used for water supply projects from 1986 through 2020 divided by the sum of all proceeds from bonds issued from 1986 through 2020. The calculated percentage that was used in 2021 is added to the percentage for 2022 and the annual average of the two years is applied in Table 5C to the appropriate debt service, interest earnings, etc. for 2024. Final figures for funds used for the 2022 bond issues and the 2023 bonds issued year-to-date were not available at the time of this report. Not all of the

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proceeds of the 2022 and 2023 debt issuances shown herein may have been spent at the time the data was prepared for this Report; the figures presented are subject to change.

The water supply share of debt service and net offsets are computed by multiplying the System-wide totals for each category times the applicable percentage in each year. The three percentages shown in Table 5C are: (1) line 29, which shows water supply capital costs funded through Authority Bond proceeds as a percentage of total capital costs funded through Authority Bond proceeds; (2) line 30, which shows water supply capital costs funded through both Authority Bond proceeds and NYSEFC Bond proceeds as a percentage of total capital costs funded through both Authority Bond proceeds and NYSEFC Bond proceeds; and (3) line 31, which shows water supply capital costs funded through NYSEFC Bond proceeds as a percentage of total capital costs funded through NYSEFC Bond proceeds.

Starting in the rate report for Fiscal Year 2014, we have used the average of the percentages from the two prior historical years that were relatively complete (i.e., the current year is not used because spending of construction funds is not complete) for purposes of assigning debt service in future years. Thus, for 2024 through 2027, we use the average of the calculated percentages for 2021 and 2022. No changes in the future allocation percentages are assumed at the time of this Report for the following reasons: (1) the percentage of Authority bond proceeds used for water supply purposes is relatively unchanged from 2015 through 2023; (2) the percentage of NYSEFC bond proceeds used for water supply purposes is relatively unchanged from 2020 through 2023; (3) one of the larger projects in the System, the UV Facility, is complete and has been in operation for a number of years; and (4) the classification of certain filtration avoidance programs as operating expenses instead of capital projects results in an increase in operating expenses but also a reduction in the amount of bond proceeds that will be needed for filtration avoidance expenses in the Water System. It is recognized that the capital costs for the Water for the Future Program have been and are being incurred in support of the Delaware Aqueduct shutdown; such costs may have some impact on the allocation percentages in the next few years; however, the planned in-City capital spending has increased compared to recent years as well. The computed percentages for 2023 through 2027 are preliminary and subject to change.

Table 5C illustrates the current projections of debt service on outstanding bonds and anticipated future bonds for the Projection Period as of March 9, 2023. The amounts shown are net of all refundings and defeasance of debt that have been undertaken by the Authority prior to that date. Authority debt service is shown as First Resolution and Second Resolution. The Second Resolution debt is subordinate to the First Resolution debt. Table 5C also presents the estimated interest on commercial paper shown as “Interest on Short-Term Debt”. Historically, the Authority initially finances capital improvements through the proceeds of short-term commercial paper sales and then redeems the commercial paper with the proceeds of long-term bonds. Interest rates on commercial paper and the variable rate debt of the Authority have been low in recent periods compared to historical conditions, resulting in actual interest costs that are lower than projections. There is no assurance that such market conditions will continue in future years and actual experience in 2023 year-to-date has been interest rates that are higher than in recent

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years, particularly for variable rate debt. As a result, projections of future debt service payments assume that interest rates on commercial paper, variable rate debt, and future fixed rate debt will be higher than current market rates. At the time of this Report, the Authority had no commercial paper outstanding.

The debt service on Build America Bonds (“BABs”) is net of the interest subsidy payments from the U.S. Treasury for those bonds. The BABs were issued on a taxable basis, and beginning in 2010, the U.S. Treasury has generally provided interest subsidy payments in each year equal to 32% to 35% of the interest payable. The figures shown for “Authority Debt Service – Second Resolution” (line 3) and “NYSEFC Outstanding Debt Service” (line 6) in Table 5C of this report reflect the application of the BABs subsidy payments so the debt service is net of such payments. At the time of this report, federal sequestration is continuing to reduce somewhat the actual payment of BABs subsidies by the federal government. It is not known at this time how long the sequestration will last, whether reductions in BABs payments will continue or whether any reductions will be made up through payments at a later date. A portion of the subsidy payment expected in 2020 was actually paid by the U.S. Treasury in 2021. The projected debt service in 2023 and subsequent years assumes that BABs subsidy payments reflect: a) timely payment by the U.S. Treasury, b) the effects of federal sequestration at current levels, and c) fewer bonds outstanding than in prior years.

Interest earnings on available funds (i.e., the Authority’s Debt Service Fund, the Debt Service Reserve Fund, the Construction Fund, and the Subordinate Debt Service Fund), together with Authority expenses related to debt, collectively form either a net offset to a portion of the debt service or a net addition. Interest earnings have generally been low in recent years due to conditions in the financial markets that have resulted in relatively low rates of interest earnings on secure investments. That factor plus increasing Authority expenses have resulted in a net addition to debt service in each year from 2015 through 2018 and again in 2021 and 2022, and the expectation that net additions will continue in each year from 2023 through 2027 except in 2024. In 2019 and 2020 there were net offsets to debt service due to greater interest earnings on available funds. It is anticipated that there will be a net offset to debt service due to greater interest earnings on available funds in 2024. Authority expenses related to debt include administrative expenses charged by NYSEFC for the low-interest loan program; liquidity fees, and other expenses related to variable rate debt; swap payments; arbitrage rebate payments; the cost of auditors, financial advisors and consultants; and other expenses.

#### **4.2.2.3 Cash-Financed Construction and Cash Used for the Defeasance of Bonds**

Portions of the capital improvements to the Water System may be financed through cash in lieu of the proceeds of Bonds; alternatively, such cash may also be used to defease outstanding bonds. The use of cash to either pay directly for construction or to defease debt is a common practice in the industry. No cash-financed construction deposits were made in 2010 through 2013 and in 2016 through 2017. In 2014, the Authority spent \$225.0 million for cash-financed

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construction needs. In 2015, there was a release of \$253.0 million from the debt service reserve fund of the Authority that was used for cash-financed construction<sup>1</sup>. This Report does not include any portion of the \$253.0 million as a cost of water supply in 2015 nor does it include the amount in calculating the anticipated unit rate for that year because these capital dollars are already accounted for in the debt service of the Authority. In 2018 and 2019, the Authority spent \$75.0 million and \$54.6 million for cash-financed construction needs, respectively. In 2020 and 2021, the Authority spent \$60.0 million and \$300.0 million for cash-financed construction needs, respectively. In 2022 the Authority spent \$325.0 million for cash-financed construction.

In 2011 through 2022, cash from the System was used to defease Authority Bonds by paying future debt service in advance of the years in which such debt service was payable. This was done to both reduce the System's debt burden and optimize future debt service payments by stabilizing annual changes to debt service. The amounts used for defeasance in recent years are summarized below.

- \$824.98 million in 2018,
- \$675.36 million in 2019,
- \$350.00 million in 2020,
- \$406.90 million in 2021, and
- \$255.26 million in 2022.

See Table 5D for the amounts used in each year and the computed water supply share.

Since all water supply customers share in the benefit of lower future debt service due to the defeasance, the costs of the defeasance are included in the cost of service just as the defeased debt service had previously been included, and these costs are apportioned to all water supply customers. While the use of moneys for defeasance may result in a short-term increase in the cost of service (depending upon when the benefits are realized), it produces long-term reductions in debt service that are greater than the costs incurred. The table below summarizes the actual (2011 through 2022) amounts used for defeasance together with the reduction in total debt service expected to be achieved in each year based on actual results for the defeasances completed in those years.

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<sup>1</sup>The Debt Service Reserve Fund for First Resolution Bonds must be at least equal to the maximum debt service on such Bonds in any future year. Following the refunding and defeasance of certain First Resolution Bonds the maximum debt service in a future year had declined from previous levels, thus allowing the release of a portion of the moneys in the Debt Service Reserve Fund.

**Debt Defeasance**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Amounts Used For Defeasance (\$)</b>	<b>Reduction in Debt Service (\$)</b>
<b>2011</b>	259,792,000	
<b>2012</b>	239,619,000	17,036,000
<b>2013</b>	299,991,000	44,835,000
<b>2014</b>	399,079,000	138,138,000
<b>2015</b>	802,671,000	243,044,000
<b>2016</b>	948,591,000	240,107,000
<b>2017</b>	991,951,000	296,881,000
<b>2018</b>	824,983,000	341,921,000
<b>2019</b>	675,356,000	353,262,000
<b>2020</b>	350,004,000	331,848,000
<b>2021</b>	406,897,000	626,063,000
<b>2022</b>	255,258,000	537,647,000
<b>2023</b>		467,627,000
<b>2024</b>		347,176,000
<b>2025</b>		262,993,000
<b>2026</b>		342,357,000
<b>2027</b>		361,934,000
	6,454,192,000	4,952,869,000
<b>2028 and Beyond</b>		4,479,380,000
<b>Total</b>	6,454,192,000	9,432,250,000

Note:  
The debt service amounts above exclude the effects of economic defeasance of \$200.0 million in 2016 and \$195 million in 2017 while Amounts Used For Defeasance included these figures. The savings in future debt service payments would be greater than the amounts shown above if the effects of economic defeasance were included.  
The figures above are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

The annual debt service figures shown in lines 1 and 3 of Table 5C are net of the debt service reductions shown in the table above. The benefits of economic defeasance are shown in line 8 of Table 5C; the annual savings in line 8 are applied to offset part of the Second Resolution Authority debt service in line 3 of Table 5C.

The annual revenue requirements for cash-financed construction and/or cash defeasance in future years are currently assumed to be:

- \$350.0 million in 2023, and

- \$325.0 million in each year from 2024 to 2027.

The amounts projected for 2023 through 2027 are shown as annual deposits in the Cash Used for Capital Construction/Defeasance column in Table 5D. The projected amounts for each year may increase or decrease in the future, as the Board and the Authority may decide to modify the amount used for cash-financed capital contributions or the defeasance of outstanding bonds depending on financial results, market conditions, and forecasts. The water supply share of such costs in Table 5D is based on the total cash contribution in each year times the Water System capital costs as a percentage of total capital costs funded through the proceeds of both Authority Bonds and NYSEFC Bonds.

The projected debt service of the Authority that is used in Table 5C and in the calculation of the projected cost of water supply service reflects the actual impacts of the defeasance of debt that has taken place in prior years as well as the anticipated effects of the planned cash-financed construction deposits in 2023. It is important to note that, all else equal, if the prior defeasance of debt had not taken place, debt service in each year for 2020 through 2027 would be considerably higher than shown in this Report. The Authority’s use of defeasance is an important part of its efforts to maintain strong credit ratings, which reduce the cost of borrowing for all debt to the benefit of all customers. The Authority’s current credit ratings are shown below.

<b>NYC Municipal Water Finance Authority Bond Ratings as of February 28, 2023</b>		
	<u>First Resolution Bonds</u>	<u>Second Resolution Bonds</u>
Standard & Poor’s	AAA	AA+
Moody’s Investors Service	Aa1	Aa1
Fitch Ratings	AA+	AA+

Source: New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority website

#### **4.2.2.4 Ongoing and Future Capital Improvements**

Ongoing capital improvements in the System to be funded through the proceeds of bonds in 2023 through 2027 include: rehabilitation of the Gilboa Dam; improvements to Ashokan Reservoir and related facilities; purchases of land; the Water for the Future Program; reconstruction or upgrading of other water supply infrastructure, filtration avoidance measures north of the City, and other projects and programs.

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#### **4.2.2.5 Capital Cost Summary**

Favorable market conditions in 2020 through 2022 resulted in actual debt service on bonds issued and interest on variable rate debt that were lower than anticipated prior to the beginning of each year. Based on the year-to-date experience of the Authority in the financial markets, changes for 2023 have been taken into consideration in the projected debt service for 2023 and subsequent years. There is no assurance that such conditions will continue in the future; in fact, interest rates at the time of this report are considerably higher than they were in recent years.

An overall net increase in debt service is projected in the upcoming years to reflect the debt service for capital improvements being funded through the proceeds of Authority bonds. Table 5C summarizes the historical and expected future annual costs attributable to debt service.

#### **4.2.3 Judgments and Claims**

Judgments and claims represent the amount of judgments rendered against the System or claims paid by the City for water supply-related matters in areas north of the City. Actual and projected judgments and claims are illustrated in Table 6. There are years in which no judgments or claims were paid for the Water System north of the City. Except for 2007 and 2019, payments made in other years have ranged from \$3,695 in 2008 to \$916,350 in 2011. A payment of about \$5.5 million was made in 2007 to settle litigation relating to the Shandaken Tunnel. A payment of \$1.0 million was made in 2019 as a result of the Hillview Consent Order. There may be additional expenses related to this matter. The payment amount in 2022 was \$13,531. The cost of service analysis assumes that the fifteen-year (2008 through 2022) average of \$245,688 will provide a reasonable allowance for judgments and claims in 2023 and in future years.

#### **4.2.4 Miscellaneous Revenue**

Miscellaneous revenues received from upstate sources are used to offset the total cost of supplying water to both in-City and upstate customers. As indicated in Table 7, miscellaneous revenues are derived from hydropower generated at upstate dams and from miscellaneous charges for permit use and related services provided in the Water System. In addition, miscellaneous revenues may include tax refunds when such refunds are made and when such refunds are not already reflected in the expense of real estate taxes paid. Miscellaneous revenues have been inconsistent over the years, declining in some years and increasing in others.

Hydropower revenues are shown for 2008 through 2022. Hydropower revenues in future years may differ from the historical experience. The City took ownership of the East Delaware (Grahamsville) and Neversink hydroelectric facilities in October 2006, which resulted in an overall increase in annual revenues (compared to historical experience) as well as increased costs for capital improvements and operation and maintenance expenses, including property taxes. The City also receives a relatively small amount of revenue from the operator of the West Delaware hydroelectric facility. No revenues are considered in the calculations for the Ashokan and Kensico facilities because no revenues are actually expected to be received by the City in 2023 or any future year.



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With the exception of 2015, hydropower revenues as illustrated in Table 7 represent gross revenues prior to the application of offsetting expenses, and the offsetting expenses are included in the historical OTPS and personal services expenses shown in the tables of this report. The 2015 hydropower revenue is shown net of expenses; therefore, hydropower-related expenses are not included in the OTPS and personal services expenses calculations for 2015.

Table 14 shows the anticipated gross hydropower revenues by source. In 2023 and 2024, gross revenues are projected to be approximately \$7.0 million and \$4.2 million, respectively, which, together with other miscellaneous revenues, will be applied as a credit towards the cost of water supply service. With the construction and use of the Rondout-West Branch bypass tunnel noted in Section 1.3.2.1 beginning in October 2023 for a period of up to eight months, hydropower revenues are expected to be negatively impacted in 2024 compared to prior years. Accordingly, projected 2024 hydropower revenues have been discounted by \$3.0 million on a one-time basis.

For purposes of estimating future miscellaneous revenues, the fifteen-year average (2008 through 2022) of permit/services revenues has been used. With the exception of 2009 and 2013, DEP has recently used tax refunds received to reduce real estate taxes, as shown in the \$0 amount for tax refunds in 2008, 2010 through 2012 and again in 2014 through 2022. In 2009 and 2013, DEP paid the tax bill in full prior to settlement, resulting in tax refunds of \$248,145 and \$209,232, respectively. At this time, the projections assume no refunds in future years. In lieu of tax refunds, DEP has advised that it may continue to apply credits against property taxes due in future years.

#### **4.2.5 Personal Service Costs**

Personal services expenses directly allocable to water supply services are shown in Tables 8A, 8B, 9A, and 9B. These expenses represent salary, pension, and fringe benefit costs associated with all BWS field personnel working in water supply facilities located north of the City as well as support and administrative personnel. Field personnel, for purposes of this report, are defined as DEP personnel with non-supervisory or non-management titles, working directly with the Water System. Thus, field personnel do not include personnel classified as management and/or administrative support. Irrespective of the “field” or “administrative support” designation, these costs are all entirely related to water supply. The methodology for classifying personnel between field personnel and support/administrative categories of cost is consistent with the City’s indirect cost plan for federal and State grant programs. Prior indirect cost plans of the City that use this methodology have been approved by the federal government. Personal Services costs in Tables 8A, 8B, 9A, and 9B are categorized based on location. The categories can vary somewhat from previous year reports as locations have been consolidated or eliminated from a budgetary perspective. This does not necessarily indicate a physical change in location of the associated salaries.

Labor expenses for Hillview Reservoir include day-to-day operations, maintenance, and security. Security costs, in terms of both labor and non-labor expenses, have risen significantly in recent years as initiatives to protect the Water System have been implemented. Pension and fringe benefit rates that are applied to salaries and wages are expected to change in each year as summarized herein.

The source documents for the above referenced costs are DEP records, which identify salary and related costs by employee name and work location. Pension and fringe benefit factors reflect City-wide percentages of direct salary and wages. Pension and fringe benefit rates used in the Report, which are applied to salary and wage expenses, are summarized below. The rates for 2023 through 2027 are subject to change.

**Pension/Fringe Benefit Rates (as a % of Salary & Wage \$)**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate (%)</u>
2020	48.01
2021	47.54
2022	50.86
2023-2027	56.18

The projected labor costs for 2023 through 2027 incorporate an assumed 3.0% per year increase from the 2022 base of personal salary and wage costs. The preceding pension and fringe benefit rates are applied to all projected labor costs related to the supply of water. The reconciliation of actual water supply costs and revenues in future reports will utilize the actual salaries and wages, as well as pension and fringe benefits of applicable personnel.

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”). Those DEP employees who are not members of labor unions have generally received salary and benefit increases consistent with DC 37. An agreement with DC 37, covering the period from September 26, 2017 through May 25, 2021, covering the 2017-2021 round of collective bargaining, expired in 2021. The City recently reached a labor contract settlement with DC 27 for the 2021-2026 round of collective bargaining, covering the period from May 26, 2021 to November 6, 2026; the settlement was ratified by the DC 37 members at the end of March 2023. The settlement includes a one-time \$3,000 payment to each employee, along with wage increases of 3% in each year for four years and a 3.25% wage increase for the final year. The settlement is retroactive to the expiration of the prior agreement.

The report uses a 3% annual increase in salaries and wages to cover both the assumed increases in salaries and wages as well as changes in overtime, actual versus budgeted staffing levels and other factors; actual increases may differ from the assumption above.

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#### **4.3 Calculation of Allocation Percentages - Step B**

The remaining elements of the cost of service, i.e., those not directly or fully allocable to facilities north of the City, must undergo one or a series of allocations before an appropriate assignment of costs can be made. Accordingly, allocation percentages are developed for the purpose of apportioning a fair share of costs incurred by one bureau, unit, or location to the benefiting entity. For example, DEP incurs many costs in support of the Water System. The DEP cost burden must then be shared by the Water System through the use of an allocation percentage. The computation of the allocation percentages used in this report is based on data provided by DEP as presented in Table 10. The allocation factors presented in Table 10 specifically exclude employees working within the City in the wastewater system or the water distribution system in the numerator.

#### **4.4 Allocation of Department of Environmental Protection Costs - Step C**

Expenses of DEP that are covered by Step C represent personnel and other expenditures of DEP that are allocable to management, administration, and support services needed to operate and maintain the water supply facilities located north of the City. Again, City water distribution costs are specifically excluded.

Tables 11A and 11B illustrate allocated personal services costs, while Tables 12A and 12B present the allocation of a portion of DEP OTPS costs to facilities north of the City. Examples of the services provided include fleet administration, data processing, and personnel recruiting and management. The total costs to be allocated are multiplied by allocation percentages to obtain the costs for facilities located north of the City.

Allocated DEP personal services costs in 2023 through 2027 reflect the same assumptions identified in Section 4.2.5. OTPS costs in Tables 11A, 11B, 12A and 12 B are assumed to increase at an annual rate of 3.0%.

#### **4.5 Allocation of City Central Service Costs - Step D**

The City incurs costs that must be distributed among all of its operating entities. Such costs include planning, budgeting, accounting, purchasing, legal services, and other related activities. A cost allocation plan is developed to distribute the City-wide costs. The plan is approved by the federal government in connection with federal aid received by the City. After the City-wide allocation process, the DEP portion of the City's costs is divided further between non-utility and water and sewer utility components. The water and sewer utility-related costs are then distributed among the various DEP water and sewer functions using headcount allocation percentages. BWS is one of the functions to which costs are allocated. This cost is then further allocated to relate to facilities located north of the City. The allocated Central Service costs were \$1,653,457 in 2022. Overall City support service costs to DEP are expected to be relatively stable in future years.

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Thus, such costs attributable to water supply are assumed to be \$1,653,457 in 2023 and each year thereafter.

#### **4.6 Cost of Service - Step E**

The calculations of the total cost of water supply and the cost of water supply attributable to upstate customers are presented for 2020 through 2022 in Table 1A and for 2023 through 2027 in Table 1B. Additional tables are referenced to support the various categories of costs and offsetting revenues. These additional tables provide a detailed breakdown of the components of each step of the cost of service analysis.

The total cost of service (prior to reconciliation) is calculated to be \$691,090,631 in 2021 and \$721,399,296 in 2022. For 2021, after including the reconciliation amounts from prior years, the revenues generated are less than the cost of service. For 2022, after including the reconciliation amounts from prior years, the revenues generated are higher than the cost of service.

The total cost of service (excluding reconciliations) is estimated to be \$755,122,977 in 2023 and \$839,335,313 in 2024. Of these amounts, \$601,566,615 in 2023 and \$678,096,026 in 2024, or about 80% in 2023 and 81% in 2024 (excluding the effects of the reconciliation), is for debt service, defeasance/cash-financed construction, and direct out-of-pocket expenses (OTPS costs) associated with operating and maintaining the water supply facilities located north of the City. As illustrated in Table 4B, the largest item of OTPS expense for the supply of water is real estate taxes paid to upstate communities for watershed properties. Excluding the reconciliations, upstate taxes (included within OTPS expenses) will represent approximately 22% and 20% of all water supply costs in 2023 and in 2024, respectively.

Direct salary, pension costs, and fringe benefits for personnel directly and indirectly related to the water supply facilities located north of the City account for about another 20% and 18% of all costs, excluding the effects of the reconciliation, in 2023 and in 2024, respectively.

After accounting for the reconciliation, the net total cost of water supply as presented in Table 1B (line 19) is \$805,830,431 for 2023 and \$865,872,763 for 2024. The amount in 2023 includes the effects of the net charges of \$18,831,804, \$21,766,491, \$8,812,192, and \$1,296,967 that are added to the total cost of service for the 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 reconciliations, the recovery of which is spread over four years for each reconciliation. In 2024, the total includes the net charges/ (credits) of \$21,766,491, \$8,812,192, \$1,296,967, and (\$5,338,200) that are added to the total cost of service for the 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 reconciliations.

Tables 1A and 1B as well as the above charges reflect the effect of the four-year allocation or phase-in of the following reconciliations in equal annual amounts:

- \$43,598,241 in 2015 (applied to the cost of service in 2017, 2018, 2019 & 2020);
- \$26,609,479 in 2016 (applied to the cost of service in 2018, 2019, 2020 & 2021);

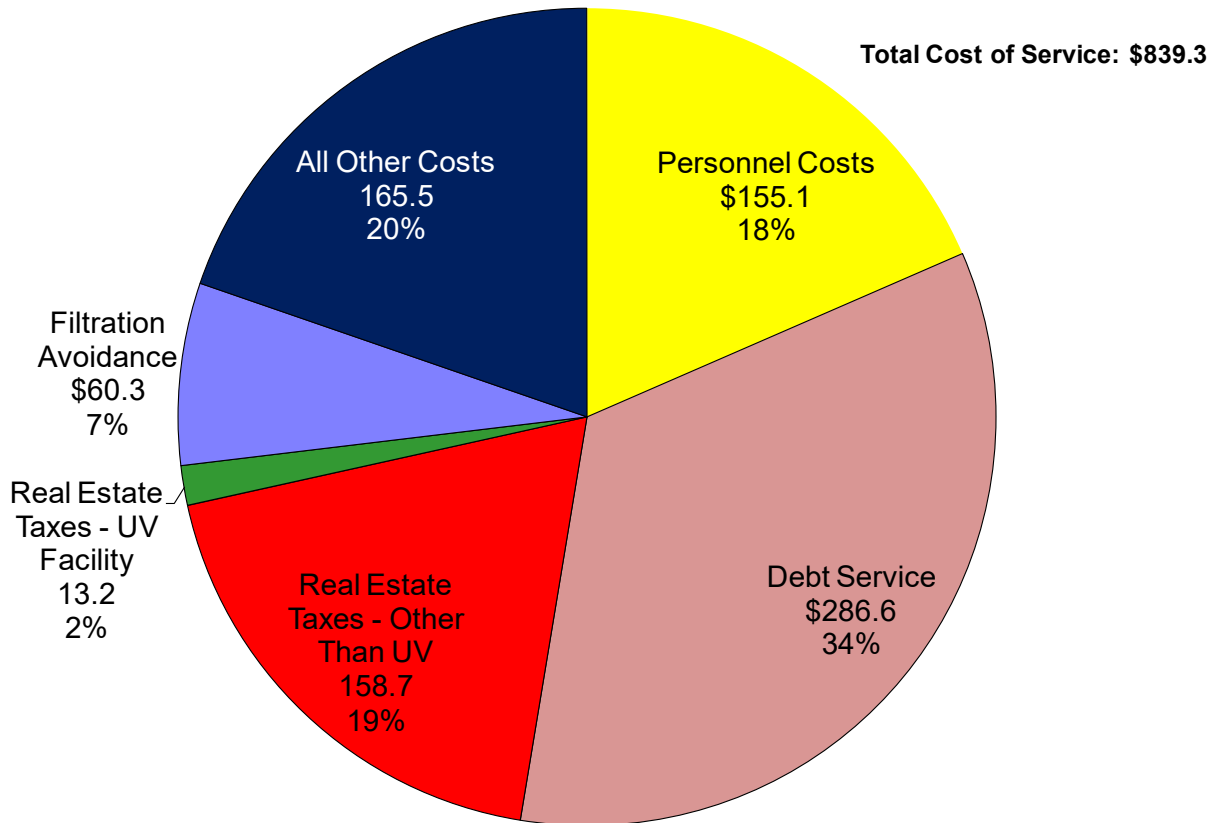
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- \$75,301,994 in 2017 (applied to the cost of service in 2019, 2020, 2021 & 2022);
  - \$75,327,217 in 2018 (applied to the cost of service in 2020, 2021, 2022 & 2023);
  - \$87,065,964 in 2019 (applied to the cost of service in 2021, 2022, 2023 & 2024);
  - \$35,248,766 in 2020 (applied to the cost of service in 2022, 2023, 2024 & 2025);
  - \$5,187,868 in 2021 (applied to the cost of service in 2023, 2024, 2025 & 2026); and
  - \$21,352,799 in 2022 (counted as a credit towards the cost of service in 2024, 2025, 2026 & 2027).

The four-year allocation or phase-in was recommended by Amawalk and adopted by the Board, at its discretion, to spread out the impact on the cost of service and rates. It is noted that the reconciliation amounts for 2020 differ slightly from prior reports, reflecting an adjustment in consumption in 2020.

The cost of water supply service as presented herein does not take into consideration the need to maintain an operation and maintenance reserve fund, to provide working capital to pay construction costs before being reimbursed through the proceeds of commercial paper or bonds, or to ensure liquidity in operating funds. If the costs of such needs were included, the cost of service and the regulated rate would be higher than is shown in this Report. The cost of service and the regulated rate also assume that all upstate customers pay their bills for water service on a timely basis, thus avoiding the need to include an allowance in the cost of service for late payments.

The chart below illustrates the breakdown of the total cost of service for the 2024 rate year excluding the effects of the reconciliation of prior year costs.

**Figure 5 Projected 2024 Cost of Service Components**  
*(all amounts in \$ millions; totals may not add due to rounding)*



**4.7 Calculation of the Regulated Rate - Step F**

Table 1A presents both a net cost of service (line 19) and an actual unit rate net of the reconciliation (line 21) for 2020 through 2022. Table 1B shows the projected net cost of service and a unit rate net of the reconciliation for 2023 through 2027.

The 2023 rate includes the effects of the reconciliation of costs for 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021. The cost of service recovered in 2020 and 2021 (based on the adopted rate for each year and the actual quantity of water consumed) was less than the actual cost of service in each year; thus, the reconciled amount was identified and proposed to be recovered over a four year period. In a similar manner, a reconciliation of the 2022 projected and actual costs of service, consumption, and rates was prepared with the resulting over-collection of the cost of service being applied towards the cost of service for the upcoming rate year of 2024 and the following three years as discussed in Section 4.6.

Given the potential for variations in financing and commodities costs as well as changes in water consumption, this “true-up” approach is intended to ensure that both upstate and in-City customers pay their appropriate shares of the cost of water supply service.

Table 1B summarizes the calculation of the projected 2024 regulated rate required to recover the cost of service and the upstate cost of service using that rate. An excerpt from Table 1B is provided below to show the calculation of the rate.

**Summary of the Calculation of the Proposed 2024 Unit Rate**

13	Total Costs Related to Facilities North of the City	\$	839,335,313
14	System Usage	MG	389,275
15	Unit Rate to Recover Total Costs (line 13 divided by 14)	\$/MG	2,156.15
18f	Phasing of 2021 Reconciliation for 2019	\$	21,766,491
18g	Phasing of 2022 Reconciliation for 2020	\$	8,812,192
18h	Phasing of 2023 Reconciliation for 2021	\$	1,296,967
18i	Phasing of 2024 Reconciliation for 2022	\$	(5,338,200)
19	Net Total Costs for Facilities North of the City (line 13+18s)	\$	865,872,763
21	Unit Rate Net of Reconciliation (line 19 / line 14)	\$/MG	2,224.32
22	Upstate New York Usage	MG	35,807
23	Total Upstate Cost Including Reconciliation (line 21 x line 22)	\$	79,645,853

The regulated rate per MG of water use is computed by first calculating the total cost of service in line 13 and then dividing by the total water consumption shown on line 14. After taking into account the reconciliation, the resulting unit rate, shown on line 21, is \$2,224.32 per MG in 2024. The cost of service attributable to upstate customers (including the cost reconciliation) is calculated by multiplying the unit rate of \$2,224.32 by the projected annual upstate water consumption shown on line 22 of Table 1B. The resulting upstate cost is approximately \$79.6 million for 2024. The remaining cost of water supply, approximately \$786.2 million, will be recovered from in-City water customers through rates and charges. These figures assume that the calculated rate is in effect for the entire fiscal year.

Beginning with the report for the 2016 cost of service and rate, the reconciliation methodology uses a four-year allocation of the true-up amount instead of applying the full amount to the cost of service in the proposed rate year. For example, for the 2023 reconciliation, the use of the full 2021 shortfall of \$5,187,868 instead of the \$1,296,967 amount under the phased approach would have increased the cost of service in 2023 by an additional \$3,890,901 or \$9.96 per MG based on the projected 2023 consumption at the time of the 2023 report.

A portion of the total cost of service and regulated rate in a given year is attributable to the cost of defeasance of debt. The use of defeasance produces substantial debt service savings, which reduces the cost of service in the current year and in future years for both upstate and in-City

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ratepayers as outlined previously. Defeasance produces other substantial benefits as noted previously.

In recognition of the size of the reconciliation amounts, the calculations in this Report spread recovery of the reconciliation amount for these years over a four-year period so as to moderate the resulting increase (or decrease) in the regulated rate. The Board may consider whether or not to use this methodology in the reconciliation for the cost of service in any future year on a case-by-case basis. It is not recommended that a reconciliation period longer than four years be used since in-City ratepayers are essentially paying for the increased costs in the year in which such moneys are spent. The four-year maximum period recognizes the need to recover such costs promptly while avoiding overly substantial fluctuations in the unit rates for water supply from year to year. As illustrated in the subparts of line 18 in Table 1B, there is currently a significant amount of the previous cost of service to be recovered in future years through the phasing of reconciliations.

The water consumption used in calculating the regulated rate reflects a calculated decline in demand based on the results of a regression analysis. Water consumption data since 1985 is presented in Table 13. The use of the 10-year regression analysis was previously agreed-to by the City and representatives of upstate customers as a means to estimate future consumption. However, a 5-year regression analysis is used in this Report in estimating future water demand by both in-City and upstate customers. This is a change from reports in past years which utilized a 10-year regression which produces a faster pace of decline than has been experienced in the City and upstate in recent years. The results of a 5-year regression analysis reflect more recent changes in annual consumption in-City and System-wide, which resulted in a more gradual decline for the calculated 2019 rate when the change was implemented as well as forth some of the recent rates. The projected System-wide demand of 389,275 MG is used in developing the projected unit rate for 2024. Higher projected System-wide consumption leads to lower projected unit rate.

The upstate share of total water consumption using the 5-year regression analysis is estimated to be 35,807 MG in 2024. In Figure 6, a line graph illustrates the projected consumption for both in-City and upstate customers.

Water consumption compared to the prior year decreased by 1.0% in 2020 within the City and increased by 3.7% in upstate communities. The last four months of 2020 represented the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak. There was a minor adjustment in upstate consumption for 2020 compared to the prior report. In 2021, consumption compared to the prior year increased slightly for both in-City and upstate communities by 0.6% and 1.3%, respectively. The COVID-19 outbreak continued throughout 2021. Water consumption in 2022 decreased by 0.5% in-City and decreased by 4.4% in upstate communities.

Year-to-date consumption for 2023 within the City through December 31, 2022 was 3.1% higher than the consumption during the same period in 2022. Year-to-date consumption for upstate

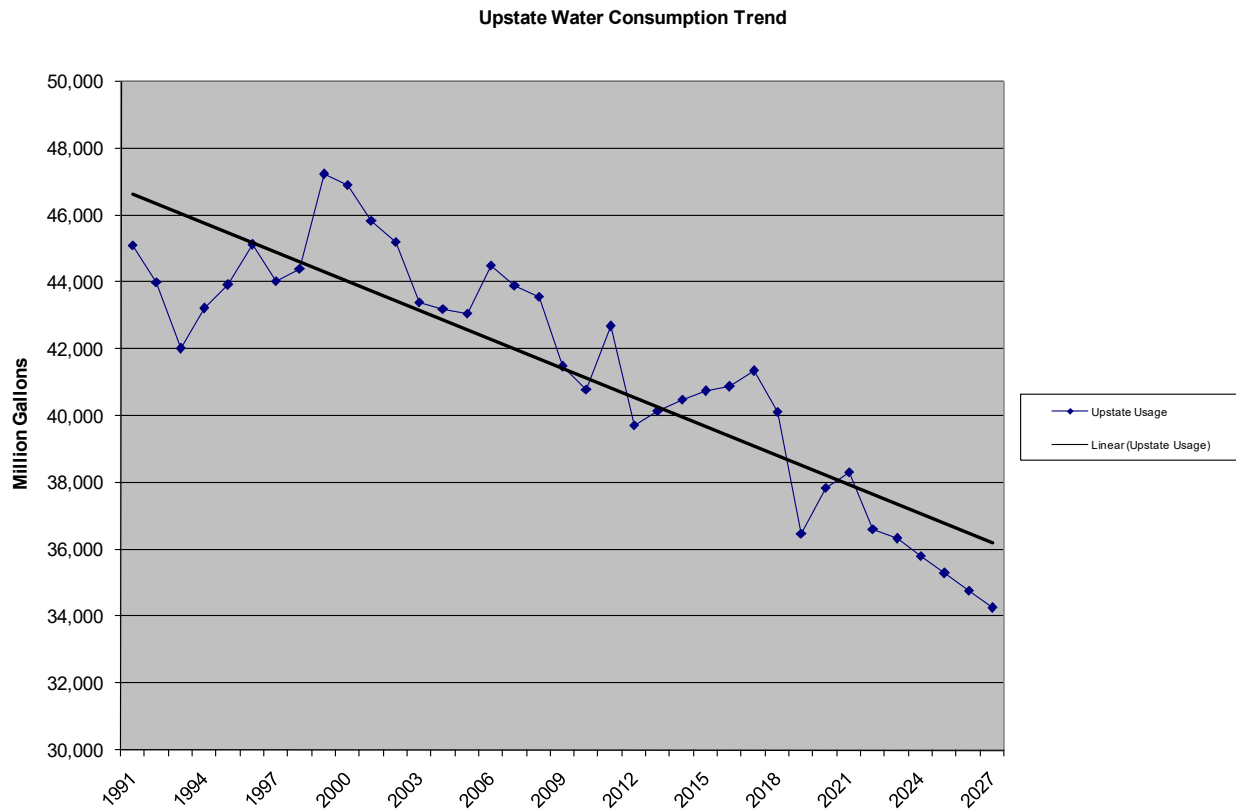
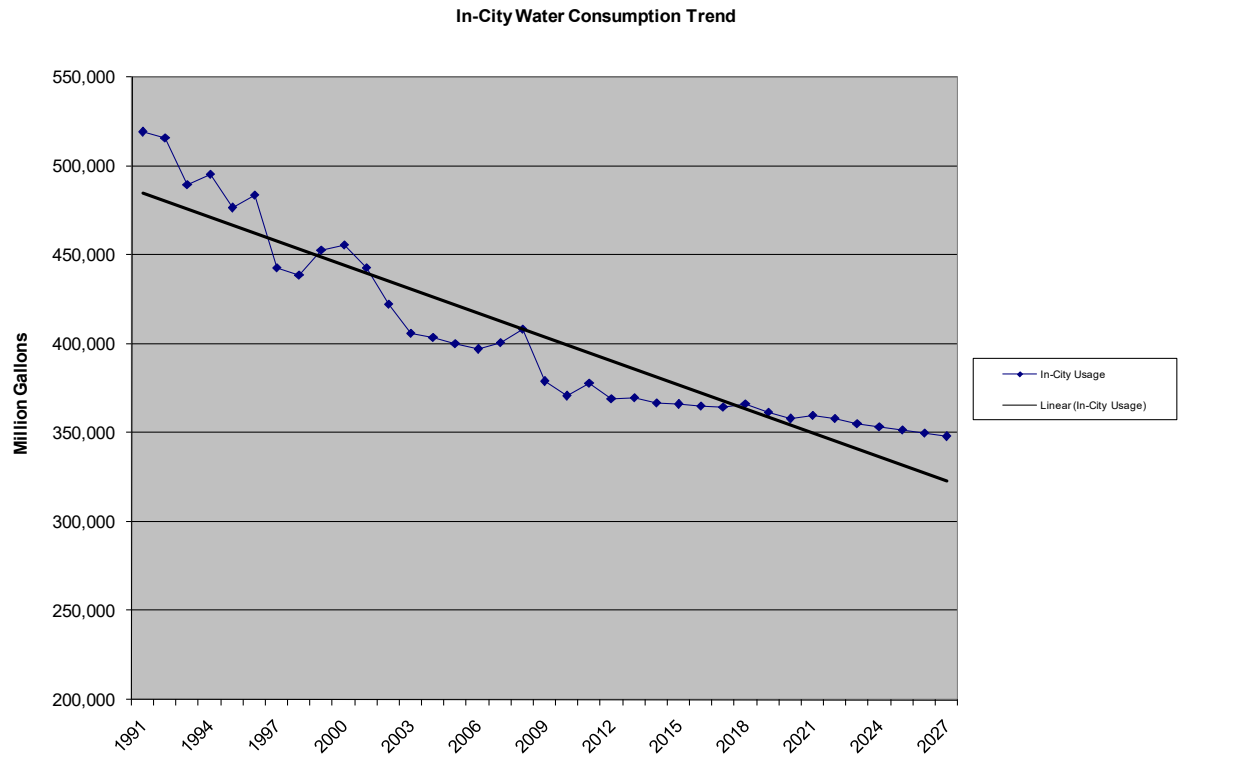


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communities through December 31, 2022 was 12.8% higher than during the same period in 2022. The effects of the COVID-19 outbreak may continue to have some effect on total System consumption in 2023 and 2024, which would impact the unit cost of service in those years. The actual impacts of COVID-19 on consumption may vary from the System-wide assumptions presented herein.

The regression results show an annual pace of System-wide decline that ranges from 0.8% in 2023 to 0.6% in 2024 through 2027. Current in-City assumptions utilize a 1.0% annual rate of decline in 2024 through 2027.

**Figure 6 Comparison of Water System Consumption**



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## **4.8 Additional Issues Relating to the Cost of Service and the Regulated Rate**

There are other issues relevant to the Board’s deliberations on the cost of service and regulated rate for 2024. Certain of these issues are summarized herein.

### **4.8.1 Operating Risks**

The cost of service computations are presented on the cash basis methodology as required by NYSDEC. The cost of service analysis and regulated rate calculated for 2024 reflect no allowance for the risks being borne by the City as the owner and operator of the Water System. Other large water systems are permitted to earn a premium over the cost of service to provide an allowance for such risks. Water industry rate-making guidance published by AWWA recognizes both the risks and the reasonableness of such a premium.

### **4.8.2 Water Demand Management Initiatives**

DEP has invested and continues to invest substantial amounts of money in water demand management initiatives, and such investments will help reduce the need to develop new supplies of water in the future and ensure that the Water System has sufficient capacity during the period when the Delaware Aqueduct is shut down for repairs (See 1.3.1.7, 1.3.2.1 and 1.4).

Approximately 807,500 accounts within the City, representing 96% of total accounts and approximately 75% of total utility service revenues, are billed on a metered basis. Most meter-based charges are billed quarterly, except for larger accounts that are read and billed monthly.

Approximately 30,100 accounts, representing 4% of total accounts and approximately 24% of total utility service 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 Multiple-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 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. Currently, approximately 24,200 accounts are billed on MCP. All accounts enrolled in the MCP were required to have meters, automatic meter reading (“AMR”) devices, and high-efficiency plumbing fixtures installed, or by December 31, 2018 to have taken reasonable steps to comply with MCP requirements. Accounts were required to take reasonable steps to comply with the MCP requirements by December 31, 2018 or be subject to an additional surcharge on their annual bill. Application of the surcharge is currently on hold.

Since 2009, DEP has implemented an automated meter reading system that utilized New York City’s wireless network. To date, DEP has installed approximately 829,800 automatic meter reading transmitters, representing 99% 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 view their daily

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water consumption via DEP’s website; this consumption information is automatically updated at least four times per day. With the installation of automatic meter readers, DEP has seen a large decrease in estimated bills.

DEP has undertaken a Municipal Water Efficiency Program to retrofit fixtures and implement water reuse projects in City-owned facilities.

The cost of service and regulated rate, as presented herein, do not include the costs of the funds invested in metering in-City customers or any of the other programs listed above even though such investments benefit the water supply for all users of the System.

#### **4.8.3 Upstate Wastewater Treatment Plants**

In addition to non-City owned plants, the City owns and operates wastewater treatment plants in the watershed and is responsible for capital improvements in those facilities. Given the absence of a mechanism to recover the operating and capital costs of these facilities directly from the users of these systems, such costs are included within the cost of water supply service and the calculation of the regulated rate; thus assigning most of the costs to in-City customers.

#### **4.8.4 COVID-19**

The projected cost of water supply service and regulated rate for 2023 and 2024 as well as future years assumes that there will be a gradual recovery to the economy of the City and the region and that extraordinary water supply service costs associated with COVID-19, if any, will be relatively nominal. Such assumptions are subject to change.

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## 5.0 Impacts on Customers of the Calculated and Proposed Regulated Rate

The Fiscal Year 2023 rate of \$2,083.48 per MG represented a 1.40% increase over the regulated rate charged in Fiscal Year 2022. The proposed regulated rate for 2024 is \$2,224.32 per MG including the effects of the reconciliations spread over four years. The proposed rate for 2024 would represent a 6.76% increase over the current regulated rate for upstate customers.

The impact on a typical single family homeowner of the proposed increase in the unit rate would be modest. Assuming that the increase is passed on in its entirety to the customers of upstate communities, the increase in charges attributable to a single family residence using 70,000 gallons of water per year would be \$9.86 for the entire year, or 82 cents per month, or less than three cents per day.

Prior to the effects of the reconciliation, the current estimate of the unit cost of service for 2023 is \$1,928.14 per MG. After the effect of the reconciliation is taken into consideration, the preliminary calculated net unit cost of service for 2023 at the time of this report is \$2,057.62 per MG which is lower than the rate in effect during 2023 of \$2,083.48 per MG. The current estimate of the unit cost of service for 2023 will change based on actual costs incurred and actual water demand and will be reflected in a future report.

For 2025 through 2027, Figure 7 outlines the anticipated percentage change in the unit cost of water supply and the portions of the change attributable to increases or decreases in the cost of service and water consumption. The information presented in Figure 7 is preliminary and subject to change. If consumption declines at a pace that is faster than expected, the unit rate for water supply will increase in order to recover the estimated cost of service. As noted above, the unit cost of service in 2023 may differ from the unit rate that was charged by the Board. If the final results for 2023 confirm this preliminary expectation, the percentage change in the unit rate due to the cost of service and the percentage change in the calculated unit rate for water supply in 2025 may decrease from the amounts shown in Figure 7 due to the effects of the reconciliation for 2023.

**Figure 7 Impact of Cost of Service and Consumption on Unit Rate**

<b>New York City Water Board Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers</b>			
	<u>2025</u>	<u>2026</u>	<u>2027</u>
<b>Percentage Change in the Unit Rate due to Increase in Cost of Service (Net of Reconciliation)</b>	-0.9%	3.2%	2.7%
<b>Percentage Change in the Unit Rate due to Fluctuations in Consumption</b>	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
<b>Percentage Change in the Calculated Unit Rate for Water Supply (Net of Reconciliation)</b>	-0.3%	3.9%	3.4%
All figures are projected and totals may not add due to rounding.			

The potential impact of the calculated regulated rate on the actual rate schedules for upstate customers will depend to a large extent on the upstate suppliers’ cost of purchased water in relation to the total cost of service experienced by these suppliers. To illustrate the potential effects on the overall charges to customers, Tables 2A and 2B present the rate structures of several upstate communities that purchase water from the City. The annual single family residential water charge is computed for each community using a 70,000 gallon per year allowance. Table 3 illustrates the computed single family charge and shows the percentage increase in that charge that would occur with the proposed regulated rate for 2024.

Additional rate increases are anticipated in future years based on the need to protect the water supply for all customers and to avoid the costly possibility of having to filter Catskill and Delaware System water. Future changes in rates are dependent upon whether or not the overall declining trend in consumption continues as well as changes in debt service for capital improvements and the costs of watershed protection.

Prior to 2008, the rates and charges of the Board that were assessed to upstate customers for water supply service were generally less than the actual cost to the City. Table 15 illustrates the charges to upstate customers versus the computed cost to the City of serving those customers. The figures shown in Table 15 do not consider the effects of the reconciliation of the cost of service from prior years.

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## **Appendices**

**Table 1A Historical Cost of Service**

**TABLE 1A  
New York City Water Board  
Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers  
Historical Cost of Service**

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>		<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>	<u>FY 2022</u>
<i>Bureau of Water Supply Direct</i>					
<i>Costs for Facilities North of the City</i>					
1	Other Than Personal Services	\$	269,272,257	256,430,933	283,236,487
2	Debt Service	\$	245,495,704	180,060,036	203,803,687
3a	Cash Used for Capital Construction	\$	9,366,966	46,996,451	51,027,892
3b	Cash Used for the Defeasance of Debt	\$	54,641,235	63,742,442	40,077,707
4	Judgment and Claims	\$	5,000	32,808	13,531
5	Less Miscellaneous Revenue	\$	(4,897,777)	(6,973,991)	(9,552,787)
<i>Personal Services</i>					
6	Field Personnel	\$	103,700,980	102,928,095	103,703,436
7	Support and Administrative Personnel	\$	27,219,451	26,661,433	26,691,365
8	Total Costs Directly Related to Facilities North of the City	\$	704,803,814	669,878,209	699,001,319
<i>Upstate Share of NYC DEP Costs</i>					
9	Personal Services	\$	10,842,044	10,771,618	10,831,799
10	Other Than Personal Services	\$	10,194,242	8,789,286	9,912,720
11	Total NYC DEP Costs Allocated to Facilities North of the City	\$	21,036,286	19,560,903	20,744,519
12	<i>Upstate Share of City Central Service Costs <sup>(1)</sup></i>	\$	1,480,166	1,651,519	1,653,457
13	Total Costs Related to Facilities North of the City	\$	727,320,266	691,090,631	721,399,296
14	System Usage	MG	395,793	398,281	394,712
15	<i>Unit Rate to Recover the Total Costs (line 13 divided by 14)</i>	\$/MG	1,837.63	1,735.18	1,827.66
16	Unit Rate Charged	\$	1,888.06	1,888.06	2,054.63
17	Revenue Raised (line 14 times 16)	\$	747,280,733	751,978,927	810,988,080
18	Cost Reconciliation for Prior Years,	\$			
18b	Phasing of 2017 Reconciliation for 2015		10,899,560		
18c	Phasing of 2018 Reconciliation for 2016		6,652,370	6,652,370	
18d	Phasing of 2019 Reconciliation for 2017		18,825,499	18,825,499	18,825,499
18e	Phasing of 2020 Reconciliation for 2018		18,831,804	18,831,804	18,831,804
18f	Phasing of 2021 Reconciliation for 2019			21,766,491	21,766,491
18g	Phasing of 2022 Reconciliation for 2020				8,812,192
19	Net Total Costs for Facilities North of the City (line 13+18)	\$	782,529,499	757,166,795	789,635,281
20	Difference in Revenue Less Net Total Costs (line 17 minus 19)	\$	(35,248,766)	(5,187,868)	21,352,799
21	<i>Unit Rate Net of Reconciliation (line 19 / line 14)</i>	\$	1,977.12	1,901.09	2,000.53
22	Upstate New York Usage	MG	37,838	38,320	36,620
23	Total Upstate Cost Including Reconciliation (line 21 x line 22)	\$	74,810,006	72,850,107	73,258,652

Notes:

(1) Based on factors allocating a portion of central city service costs.

(2) Starting with 2016 rates, cost reconciliations for prior years are spread over a four-year period.



**Table 1B Cost of Service Projections**

**TABLE 1B  
New York City Water Board  
Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers  
Cost of Service Projections**

<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>FY 2023</u>	<u>FY 2024</u>	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
<i>Bureau of Water Supply Direct</i>						
<i>Costs for Facilities North of the City</i>						
1	Other Than Personal Services	\$ 312,528,255	340,533,217	327,672,561	332,368,767	338,439,969
2	Debt Service	\$ 234,325,967	286,592,452	311,263,008	338,194,207	352,517,636
3	Cash Used for Capital Construction or Debt Defeasance	\$ 54,712,394	50,970,357	50,970,357	50,970,357	50,970,357
4	Judgment and Claims	\$ 245,688	245,688	245,688	245,688	245,688
5	Less Miscellaneous Revenue	\$ (9,120,339)	(6,260,741)	(9,403,951)	(9,550,026)	(9,699,022)
Personal Services						
6	Field Personnel	\$ 110,581,299	113,898,738	117,315,700	120,835,171	124,460,226
7	Support and Administrative Personnel	\$ 28,435,965	29,289,044	30,167,715	31,072,746	32,004,929
8	Total Costs Directly Related to Facilities North of the City	\$ 731,709,229	815,268,756	828,231,078	864,136,911	888,939,784
<i>Upstate Share of NYC DEP Costs</i>						
9	Personal Services	\$ 11,550,190	11,896,696	12,253,596	12,621,204	12,999,840
10	Other Than Personal Services	\$ 10,210,102	10,516,405	10,831,897	11,156,854	11,491,559
11	Total NYC DEP Costs Allocated to Facilities North of the	\$ 21,760,292	22,413,100	23,085,493	23,778,058	24,491,400
12	<i>Upstate Share of City Central Service Costs</i>	\$ 1,653,457	1,653,457	1,653,457	1,653,457	1,653,457
13	Total Costs Related to Facilities North of the City	\$ 755,122,977	839,335,313	852,970,029	889,568,426	915,084,641
14	System Usage	MG 391,632	389,275	386,919	384,562	382,206
15	<i>Unit Rate to Recover Total Costs (line 13 divided by 14)</i>	\$/MG 1,928.14	2,156.15	2,204.52	2,313.20	2,394.22
16	Unit Rate Charged	\$/MG 2,083.48				
17	Revenue Raised (line 14 times 16)	\$ 815,957,234				
18e	Phasing of 2020 Reconciliation for 2018	18,831,804				
18f	Phasing of 2021 Reconciliation for 2019	21,766,491	21,766,491			
18g	Phasing of 2022 Reconciliation for 2020	8,812,192	8,812,192	8,812,192		
18h	Phasing of 2023 Reconciliation for 2021	1,296,967	1,296,967	1,296,967	1,296,967	
18i	Phasing of 2024 Reconciliation for 2022		(5,338,200)	(5,338,200)	(5,338,200)	(5,338,200)
19	Net Total Costs for Facilities North of the City (line 13+18s)	\$ 805,830,431	865,872,763	857,740,988	885,527,194	909,746,441
20	Difference in Revenue Less Net Total Costs (line 17 minus 19)	\$ N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
21	<i>Unit Rate Net of Reconciliation (line 19 / line 14)</i>	\$/MG 2,057.62	2,224.32	2,216.85	2,302.69	2,380.25
22	Upstate New York Usage	MG 36,324	35,807	35,289	34,772	34,255
23	Total Upstate Cost Including Reconciliation (line 21 x line 22)	\$ 74,741,641	79,645,853	78,231,308	80,068,999	81,534,432

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**Table 2A      Current Water Rates for Upstate New York Communities**

**TABLE 2A  
New York City Water Board  
Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers  
Current Water Rates for Upstate New York Communities**

	<u>City of White Plains</u>	<u>Village of Scarsdale</u>
<b>Current Water Rates</b>	\$2.77/Ccf - 1st 50 Ccf \$3.09/Ccf - Next 100 Ccf (Rates are semi-annual; additional blocks for greater consumption) Plus fixed charge of \$38.85 for residential meters 1" or less, per 6 mths	\$3.65/Ccf - 1st 50 Ccf (qtrly accts); 3.0 X Base Rate for Excess Rate Tier One (51-125 Ccf) 3.5 X Base Rate for Excess Rate Tier Two (>125 Ccf) Plus service charge based on meter size: \$24.00/qtr for 5/8"; \$36.00/qtr for 3/4"; etc.
<b>Avg. Annual Residential Use (Gal.)</b>	70,000	70,000
<b>Avg. Annual Residential Use (Ccf)</b>	93.58	93.58
<b>Avg. Residential Water Bill</b>	\$337	\$462
<hr/>		
	<u>Village of Mamaroneck</u>	<u>Town of Harrison</u>
<b>Current Water Rates</b>	\$6.36/Ccf - 1st 22 Ccf per Mth \$7.37/Ccf - Next 50 Ccf per Mth Plus service charge based on meter size: \$12.16/mth for 5/8"; \$14.50/mth for 3/4"; etc.	\$5.53/Ccf - 1st 22 Ccf per Mth \$6.66/Ccf - Next 50 Ccf per Mth Plus service charge based on meter size: \$17.62/mth for 5/8"; \$19.19/mth for 3/4"; etc.
<b>Avg. Annual Residential Use (Gal.)</b>	70,000	70,000
<b>Avg. Annual Residential Use (Ccf)</b>	93.58	93.58
<b>Avg. Residential Water Bill</b>	\$755	\$738
<hr/>		
	<u>New Rochelle Veolia Water New York Inc.</u>	<u>City of Mount Vernon</u>
<b>Current Water Rates</b>	Consumption charge: \$4.2398 / Ccf for the First 5 Ccf/mth \$4.7740 / Ccf for the Next 7 Ccf/mth Cost of Water Charge: \$2.7447 / Ccf Plus Facility Charge based on meter size: \$14.90/mth for 5/8"; \$21.80/mth for 3/4"; etc. Plus Public Fire Hydrant Charge: \$7.85/mth for 5/8"; \$12.10/mth for 3/4"; etc.	\$3.64/Ccf - per quarter
<b>Avg. Annual Residential Use (Gal.)</b>	70,000	70,000
<b>Avg. Annual Residential Use (Ccf)</b>	93.58	93.58
<b>Avg. Residential Water Bill</b>	\$1,011	\$341

Notes:  
The above rates and charges reflect the rate schedules of each community in April 2023.  
Calculated average residential water bill excludes taxes and surcharges, if any.

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**Table 2B      Current Water Rates for Upstate New York Communities**

**TABLE 2B  
New York City Water Board  
Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers  
Current Water Rates for Upstate New York Communities**

	<b>Town of <u>Carmel</u></b>	<b>City of <u>Yonkers</u></b>
<b>Current Water Rates</b>	\$63.80 per 1,000 cf (Water District #1) \$34.50 per 1,000 cf (Water District #2)	\$142.57/6 mths for up to 25 Ccf for both water and sewer; \$4.51 / Ccf for usage > 25 Ccf
<b>Avg. Annual Residential Use (Gal.)</b>	70,000	70,000
<b>Avg. Annual Residential Use (Ccf)</b>	93.58	93.58
<b>Avg. Residential Water Bill</b>	\$323 - \$597	\$423

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	<b>City of <u>Newburgh</u></b>	<b>Village of <u>Cornwall</u></b>
<b>Current Water Rates</b>	\$8.35 per 1,000 Gal over Minimum Water Facility Fee of \$7.61 Per Quarter Minimum charge based on meter size: \$50.10/qtr for 5/8" Minimum Charge up to 6,000 gals \$116.90/qtr for 3/4" Minimum Charge up to 14,000 gals	\$12.00 per 1,000 Gal
<b>Avg. Annual Residential Use (Gal.)</b>	70,000	70,000
<b>Avg. Annual Residential Use (Ccf)</b>	93.58	93.58
<b>Avg. Residential Water Bill</b>	\$615	\$840

**Notes:**

The above rates and charges reflect the rate schedules of each community in April 2023.  
Calculated average residential water bill excludes taxes and surcharges, if any.

**Table 3 Summary of Impacts on Upstate Customers**

**TABLE 3  
New York City Water Board  
Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers  
Summary of Impacts on Upstate Customers**

<u>Water System Customer</u>	<u>Typical Single Family Charges</u>	<u>Increase Attributable to Proposed 2023 Regulated Rate</u>	<u>% Change to a Homeowner</u>
City of White Plains	\$337	\$9.86	2.9%
Village of Scarsdale	\$462	\$9.86	2.1%
City of New Rochelle	\$1,011	\$9.86	1.0%
City of Yonkers	\$423	\$9.86	2.3%
Village of Mamaroneck	\$755	\$9.86	1.3%
Town of Harrison	\$738	\$9.86	1.3%
City of Mount Vernon	\$341	\$9.86	2.9%
Town of Carmel	\$323 - \$597	\$9.86	1.6% to 3.0%
City of Newburgh	\$615	\$9.86	1.6%
Village of Cornwall	\$840	\$9.86	1.2%
New York City	\$402	\$9.86	2.4%

Notes:

(1) The Typical Single Family Charge for selected communities is based on 70,000 gallons of annual water use, the average of a 5/8" & 3/4" meter and using the rate schedules of each community in April 2023.

(2) The proposed increase in annual water charges for New York City in Fiscal Year 2024 under consideration by the New York City Water Board is 4.42%. The change within the City reflects increases in the cost of water supply and increases in water costs within the City.

**Table 4A Historical Upstate Other Than Personal Services Costs**

**TABLE 4A**  
**New York City Water Board**  
**Historical Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers**  
**Upstate New York Other Than Personal Services Costs**

<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>	<u>FY 2022</u>
		\$	\$	\$
	<b><u>Budget</u></b>			
1	Supplies and Materials - General	3,822,709	3,050,327	4,249,872
2	Automotive Supplies and Materials	597,573	409,075	598,856
3	Fuel Oil	1,675,632	1,973,821	2,401,648
4	Equipment - General	1,310,100	1,054,075	3,283,826
5	Telecommunications Equipment	180,148	477,698	234,356
6	Office Equipment	85,924	172,296	320,901
7	Contractual Services - General	7,307,001	6,063,646	6,488,456
8	Telephone and Other Communications	236,963	194,473	280,329
9	Office Services	159,842	62,460	101,127
10	Maintenance and Repairs - Motor Vehicles	307,213	335,641	303,602
11	Maintenance and Repairs - General	1,465,790	1,623,752	1,765,311
12	Rentals - Miscellaneous Equipment	3,327,392	3,719,221	4,095,972
13	Advertising	93,519	47,287	172,640
14	Cleaning Services	798,848	1,500,020	824,246
15	Licenses (1)	0	0	0
16	Chemicals	2,020,930	3,236,026	3,801,875
17	Real Estate Taxes - Existing Properties	151,077,059	152,516,519	154,060,215
18	Real Estate Taxes - UV Facility	14,824,942	14,146,154	13,638,292
19	NYS DEC Permits (1)	0	0	0
20	Motor Maintenance Supplies	640,882	1,073,430	0
21	Gasoline (1)	0	0	0
22	Lab and Limnology	500,874	64,847	168,498
23	Natural Gas & Electricity (2) (3)	1,261,995	1,385,408	1,651,608
24	Heat, Light & Power (2)	1,950,131	1,467,629	2,296,583
25	Upstate Cost of Service/Rate Studies	148,408	84,072	84,139
26	Hillview Reservoir	10,570,141	11,426,847	12,859,605
27	UV Facility (2)	8,726,758	9,942,943	13,829,481
28	Filtration Avoidance - O&M Payments	12,788,572	12,306,881	13,865,269
29	Filtration Avoidance - Program Funding	42,381,537	27,194,702	40,838,738
30	New Initiatives/Programs (4)	0	0	0
31	Water for the Future (5)	111,634	0	0
32	Water Supply Environmental Health & Safety	899,741	901,682	1,021,043
33	Totals	269,272,257	256,430,933	283,236,487

**Notes:**

- (1) Actual costs were not available at the publishing of this report. The City reserves the right to include such expenses in calculating the cost of service and regulated rate at a future date.
- (2) Electricity costs for the UV facility are separately tracked from the remainder of Water Supply Heat, Light & Power.
- (3) Beginning in 2019, line 23 for electricity and gas excludes costs associated with the Croton Filtration Plant and Jerome Park within the limits of the City recognizing that such facilities are an integral part of the water supply system.
- (4) New initiatives include incremental chemical cost increases at multiple facilities. New programs include the Lead and Copper program for the Hillview Reservoir.
- (5) Water for the Future includes expenses for the Wholesale Customer water conservation program assistance, bypass tunnel groundwater study, and other costs related to the Delaware Aqueduct shutdown.

**Table 4B Projected Upstate Other Than Personal Services Costs**

**TABLE 4B**  
**New York City Water Board**  
**Projected Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers**  
**Upstate New York Other Than Personal Services Costs**

<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<i>Projected Years</i>				
		<u>FY 2023</u>	<u>FY 2024</u>	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	Supplies and Materials - General	4,462,366	4,685,484	4,826,049	4,970,830	5,119,955
2	Automotive Supplies and Materials	628,799	660,239	680,046	700,447	721,461
3	Fuel Oil	2,521,730	2,647,817	2,727,251	2,809,069	2,893,341
4	Equipment - General	3,448,018	3,620,418	3,729,031	3,840,902	3,956,129
5	Telecommunications Equipment	246,074	258,377	266,129	274,112	282,336
6	Office Equipment	336,946	353,793	364,407	375,339	386,599
7	Contractual Services - General (1)	8,354,879	9,020,523	8,606,111	7,302,815	7,521,899
8	Telephone and Other Communications	294,345	309,063	318,334	327,884	337,721
9	Office Services	106,183	111,492	114,837	118,282	121,831
10	Maintenance and Repairs - Motor Vehicles	318,782	334,721	344,762	355,105	365,759
11	Maintenance and Repairs - General	1,853,577	1,946,256	2,004,643	2,064,783	2,126,726
12	Rentals - Miscellaneous Equipment	4,300,771	4,515,810	4,651,284	4,790,822	4,934,547
13	Advertising	181,272	190,336	196,046	201,927	207,985
14	Cleaning Services	865,458	908,731	935,993	964,073	992,995
15	Licenses (2)	0	0	0	0	0
16	Chemicals	4,372,156	5,027,979	5,178,818	5,334,183	5,494,209
17	Real Estate Taxes - Existing Properties	156,371,119	158,716,685	161,097,436	163,513,897	165,966,606
18	Real Estate Taxes - UV Facility	12,972,165	13,166,747	13,364,249	13,564,712	13,768,183
19	NYS DEC Permits (2)	0	0	0	0	0
20	Motor Maintenance Supplies	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,081,500	1,113,945	1,147,363
21	Gasoline (2)	0	0	0	0	0
22	Lab and Linnology	176,923	185,769	191,342	197,082	202,995
23	Natural Gas & Electricity	1,734,188	1,820,897	1,875,524	1,931,790	1,989,744
24	Heat, Light & Power	2,411,412	2,531,983	2,607,942	2,686,181	2,766,766
25	Upstate Cost of Service/Rate Studies	84,000	88,200	90,846	93,571	96,379
26	Hillview Reservoir	14,678,649	16,767,252	17,270,270	17,788,378	18,322,029
27	UV Facility	17,532,239	18,058,206	18,599,952	19,157,951	19,732,689
28	Filtration Avoidance - O&M Payments	14,558,532	15,286,459	15,745,053	16,217,404	16,703,926
29	Filtration Avoidance - Program Funding	42,880,675	45,024,708	46,375,450	47,766,713	49,199,714
30	New Initiatives/Programs (3)	11,900,000	10,760,000	11,850,000	11,850,000	11,850,000
31	Water for the Future (4)	2,864,903	21,359,571	1,419,784	862,312	0
32	Water Supply Environmental Health & Safety	1,072,095	1,125,700	1,159,471	1,194,255	1,230,083
33	Totals	312,528,255	340,533,217	327,672,561	332,368,767	338,439,969

Notes:

- (1) Contractual services includes projected costs for design of a water supply connection from the Village of Kiryas Joel to the Catskill Aqueduct.
- (2) Projected costs were not available at the publishing of this report. The City reserves the right to include such expenses at a future date.
- (4) New initiatives include incremental chemical cost increases at multiple facilities. New programs include the Lead and Copper program for the Hillview Reservoir.
- (5) Water for the Future includes expenses for the Wholesale Customer water conservation program assistance, bypass tunnel groundwater study, and other costs related to the Delaware Aqueduct shutdown.

**Table 5A Authority Bond Proceeds**

**Table 5A  
New York City Water Board  
Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers  
Proceeds of Authority Bonds Used for Upstate Projects**

<u>Line</u>	<u>Bond Issue</u>	<u>Total Principal (\$)</u>	<u>Total Upstate Allocation</u>	<u>Upstate Principal (\$)</u>
1	1986 through 2016	29,627,812,298	16.63%	4,925,776,833
2	FY 2016 AA-1, AA-2, AA-3	250,000,000	13.28%	33,193,059
3	FY 2016 BB	328,030,000	17.52%	57,466,192
4	<b>2017 Total</b>	30,205,842,298	16.61%	5,016,436,084
5	FY 2017 Series AA	201,000,000	17.28%	34,739,463
6	FY 2017 Series BB	289,500,000	18.47%	53,471,437
7	FY 2017 Series CC	327,310,000	14.11%	46,194,454
8	FY 2017 Series DD	336,540,000	16.68%	56,150,220
9	<b>2018 Total</b>	31,360,192,298	16.60%	5,206,991,657
10	FY 2018 Series BB	219,555,000	15.17%	33,308,623
11	FY 2018 Series CC	338,960,000	11.70%	39,673,692
12	FY 2018 Series DD	275,000,000	19.16%	52,677,550
13	<b>2019 Total</b>	32,193,707,298	16.56%	5,332,651,522
14	FY 2019 Series BB	100,000,000	2.24%	2,240,277
15	FY 2019 Series CC	300,000,000	30.20%	90,608,571
16	FY 2019 Series DD	475,000,001	9.19%	43,668,138
17	FY 2019 Series FF	110,185,000	28.18%	31,053,799
18	<b>2020 Total</b>	33,178,892,299	16.58%	5,500,222,308
19	FY 2020 Series BB	450,000,000	22.25%	100,124,972
20	FY 2020 Series CC	376,285,000	15.62%	58,783,070
21	FY 2020 Series DD	386,955,000	14.68%	56,807,590
22	FY 2020 Series GG	439,115,000	17.20%	75,509,103
23	<b>2021 Total</b>	34,831,247,299	16.63%	5,791,447,043
24	FY 2021 Series AA	279,860,000	20.63%	57,732,394
25	FY 2021 Series BB	305,435,000	13.13%	40,104,896
26	FY 2021 Series CC	396,000,000	18.23%	72,173,742
27	<b>2022 Total</b>	35,812,542,299	16.65%	5,961,458,075
28	FY 2022 Series AA	450,000,000	12.58%	56,592,220
29	FY 2022 Series CC	500,000,000	15.98%	79,916,677
30	<b>2023 Total</b>	36,762,542,299	16.59%	6,097,966,971
31	FY 2023 Series AA	396,005,000	6.28%	24,857,159
		37,158,547,299	16.48%	6,122,824,130
32	<b>2024-2027 Total</b>		16.64%	

Notes:

(A) The 1991 C Bonds were not included in the calculations used in the report. The total principal was \$4,650,000.

(B) Figures for 2022 & 2023 bond issues are preliminary; the upstate portion may change after all bond proceeds are spent.

**Table 5B NYSEFC Bond Proceeds**

<b>Table 5B</b> <b>New York City Water Board</b> <b>Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers</b> <b>Proceeds of NYSEFC Bonds Used for Upstate Projects</b>				
Line No.	Bond Issue	Total Principal (\$)	Upstate Allocation	Upstate Principal (\$)
1	1986 through 2011	6,484,298,951	9.26%	600,455,626
2	FY 2011 Series 1	478,881,733	18.80%	90,032,698
3	<b>2012-2014 Total</b>	6,963,180,684	9.92%	690,488,324
4	FY 2014 Series 2	209,380,000	16.20%	33,914,464
5	<b>2015-2016 Total</b>	7,172,560,684	10.10%	724,402,788
6	FY 2016 Series 1,2	302,210,000	27.17%	82,100,990
7	FY 2016 Series 5,6	562,965,000	20.92%	117,781,965
8	<b>2017 Total</b>	8,037,735,684	11.50%	924,285,743
9	FY 2017 Series 3,4	569,448,000	14.79%	84,205,418
10	<b>2018 Total</b>	8,607,183,684	11.72%	1,008,491,161
11	FY 2018 Series 1,2	669,436,000	12.56%	84,073,070
12	<b>2019 Total</b>	9,276,619,684	11.78%	1,092,564,231
13	FY 2019 Series 2,3	485,144,000	22.87%	110,940,996
14	<b>2020 Total</b>	9,761,763,684	12.33%	1,203,505,227
15	FY 2020 Series 2,4	161,250,000	17.79%	28,688,552
16	FY 2020 Series 5,7	263,471,000	10.86%	28,604,684
17	<b>2021-2022 Total</b>	10,186,484,684	12.38%	1,260,798,464
18	FY 2022 Series 6,7	403,775,000	10.77%	43,477,819
19	<b>2023 Total</b>	10,590,259,684	12.32%	1,304,276,282
20	FY 2023 Series 1	233,195,635	18.60%	43,382,912
21	FY 2023 Series 2	106,546,723	16.18%	17,240,869
		10,930,002,042	12.49%	1,364,900,063
18	<b>2024-2027 Total</b>		12.38%	



## Table 5C Debt Service

**Table 5C**  
**New York City Water Board**  
**Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers**  
**Debt Service**

Line No.	Description		Actual			Projected				
			FY 2020 \$	FY 2021 \$	FY 2022 \$	FY 2023 \$	FY 2024 \$	FY 2025 \$	FY 2026 \$	FY 2027 \$
<b>System Totals - Capital-Related Costs</b>										
1	Authority Debt Service - First Resolution (A.)	A	104,895,507	8,578,715	8,827,793	22,776,451	18,872,838	18,872,838	18,872,838	18,872,838
2	Anticipated Debt Service - First Resolution	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Authority Debt Service - Second Resolution (A.)	C	1,043,339,760	788,873,998	955,898,513	1,107,610,491	1,386,214,103	1,355,404,853	1,384,670,156	1,330,415,831
4	Anticipated Debt Service - Second Resolution	D	-	-	-	-	44,561,250	144,241,226	256,409,599	381,247,024
5	Interest on Short-Term Debt	E	-	-	-	-	-	8,500,000	17,000,000	17,000,000
6	NYS EFC Outstanding Debt Service	F	458,211,635	359,984,121	428,774,053	460,941,489	432,554,740	429,780,041	419,757,687	421,741,534
7	NYS EFC Projected Debt Service	G	-	-	-	-	5,979,750	21,767,448	37,630,312	53,572,815
8	Less: Cash Released from Escrow (B.)	H	-	-	(115,239,651)	(87,174,250)	(47,145,000)	-	-	-
<b>System Totals - Interest Earnings &amp; Expenses</b>										
9	Debt Service Fund	I	(17,210,030)	(1,358,286)	(630,194)	(113,768)	(338,213)	(211,383)	(169,107)	(169,107)
10	Debt Service Reserve Fund	J	(14,978,872)	(22,396,239)	(13,455,187)	(14,126,026)	(12,391,260)	(7,572,945)	(7,471,102)	(7,252,055)
11	Construction Fund	K	(7,912,608)	(1,603,202)	(98,930)	(9,000,000)	(12,000,000)	(7,500,000)	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)
12	Subordinated Debt Service Fund	L	-	-	-	(19,989,303)	(45,186,437)	(29,238,985)	(24,990,348)	(25,831,619)
13	Miscellaneous Income & Expenses	M	(14,405,409)	(471,480)	(1,752,618)	(1,752,618)	(1,752,618)	(1,752,618)	(1,752,618)	(1,752,618)
14	Less: Authority Debt-Related Expenses	N	47,580,768	45,855,110	44,804,528	50,496,000	53,021,000	55,672,000	58,455,000	61,377,750
<b>Water Supply - Capital-Related Costs</b>										
15	Authority Debt Service - First Resolution (A.)	A x O	17,389,026	1,426,397	1,469,500	3,778,032	3,139,822	3,139,822	3,139,822	3,139,822
16	Anticipated Debt Service - First Resolution	B x O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Authority Debt Service - Second Resolution (A.)	C x O	172,959,379	131,167,338	159,121,597	183,724,296	230,620,594	225,494,945	230,363,732	221,337,591
18	Anticipated Debt Service - Second Resolution	D x O	-	-	-	-	7,413,532	23,997,013	42,658,154	63,427,010
19	Interest on Short-Term Debt	E x P	-	-	-	-	-	1,333,071	2,666,142	2,666,142
20	NYS EFC Debt Service	(F+G)xQ	56,491,851	44,555,844	53,070,091	56,768,679	54,278,157	55,888,798	56,611,687	58,830,462
21	Less: Cash Released from Escrow (B.)	H x Q	-	-	(14,263,407)	(10,736,215)	(5,835,217)	-	-	-
<b>Water Supply - Interest Earnings</b>										
22	Debt Service Fund	I x O	(2,852,988)	(225,844)	(104,904)	(18,871)	(56,268)	(35,167)	(28,134)	(28,134)
23	Debt Service Reserve Fund	J x O	(2,483,119)	(3,723,858)	(2,239,789)	(2,343,147)	(2,061,500)	(1,259,890)	(1,242,947)	(1,206,504)
24	Construction Fund	K x P	(1,235,286)	(251,149)	(15,533)	(1,406,890)	(1,881,982)	(1,176,239)	(940,991)	(940,991)
25	Subordinated Debt Service Fund	LxOxQ	-	-	-	(3,064,793)	(7,066,004)	(4,576,185)	(3,925,558)	(4,058,395)
26	Miscellaneous Income & Expenses	MxOxQ	(2,201,282)	(72,115)	(268,577)	(268,714)	(274,065)	(274,302)	(275,307)	(275,353)
27	Less: Authority Debt-Related Expenses	N x P	7,428,124	7,183,425	7,034,709	7,893,592	8,315,382	8,731,144	9,167,607	9,625,987
28	Net Water Supply Debt Service		245,495,704	180,060,036	203,803,687	234,325,967	286,592,452	311,263,008	338,194,207	352,517,636
			<b>FY 2020</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>	<b>FY 2022</b>	<b>FY 2023</b>	<b>FY 2024-27(C.)</b>			
29	Upstate Authority \$ as a % of Total Authority CIP \$	O	16.58%	16.63%	16.65%	16.59%	16.64%			
30	Upstate Total CIP \$ as a % of Total CIP \$	P	15.61%	15.67%	15.70%	15.63%	15.68%			
31	Upstate NYS EFC \$ as a % of Total NYS EFC CIP \$	Q	12.33%	12.38%	12.38%	12.32%	12.38%			

(A.) Includes the estimated effects on debt service (i.e., reductions) in Fiscal Years 2023 through 2027 of the previous defeasance and refunding of certain bonds.

(B.) Starting with 2022, cash released from escrow is broken out from Line No. 3 Authority Debt Service or Line No. 6 NYS EFC Debt Service to highlight the offset to debt service. Prior to 2022,

Cash released from escrow may instead be used to legally defease Authority or NYS EFC debt in the year shown.

(C.) Uses the average of the percentages applicable to Fiscal Years 2021 and 2022 for purposes of estimating future allocations.

**Table 5D Cash Used for Construction and the Defeasance of Debt**

**TABLE 5D**  
**New York City Water Board**  
**Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers**  
**Cash Used for Capital Construction and the Defeasance of Debt**  
**All Amounts in \$**

	<b>Cash Used for Capital Construction/ Defeasance</b>	<b>Cash Used for Capital Construction</b>	<b>Cash Used for the Defeasance of Debt</b>	<b>Upstate CIP as a % of Water/Sewer CIP (1)</b>
<b>FY 2020</b>	410,003,855	60,000,000	350,003,855	15.61%
<b>FY 2021</b>	706,897,375	300,000,000	406,897,375	15.67%
<b>FY 2022</b>	580,257,555	325,000,000	255,257,555	15.70%
<b>FY 2023</b>	350,000,000	N/A	N/A	15.63%
<b>FY 2024</b>	325,000,000	N/A	N/A	15.68%
<b>FY 2025</b>	325,000,000	N/A	N/A	15.68%
<b>FY 2026</b>	325,000,000	N/A	N/A	15.68%
<b>FY 2027</b>	325,000,000	N/A	N/A	15.68%

	<b>Upstate Portion of Cash Used for Capital Construction/ Defeasance</b>	<b>Upstate Portion of Cash Used for Capital Construction</b>	<b>Upstate Portion of Cash Used for the Defeasance of Debt</b>
<b>FY 2020</b>	64,008,201	9,366,966	54,641,235
<b>FY 2021</b>	110,738,894	46,996,451	63,742,442
<b>FY 2022</b>	91,105,599	51,027,892	40,077,707
<b>FY 2023</b>	54,712,394	N/A	N/A
<b>FY 2024</b>	50,970,357	N/A	N/A
<b>FY 2025</b>	50,970,357	N/A	N/A
<b>FY 2026</b>	50,970,357	N/A	N/A
<b>FY 2027</b>	50,970,357	N/A	N/A

(1) Upstate CIP % is from Table 5C for Fiscal Years 2020 - 2027.

(2) The amounts shown for Fiscal Years 2023 through 2027 are preliminary and subject to change.

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**Table 6      Judgments and Claims**

**TABLE 6**  
**New York City Water Board**  
**Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers**  
**Judgments and Claims**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Historical Costs (\$)</u>
2008	3,695
2009	26,925
2010	668,221
2011	916,350
2012	240,320
2013	526,166
2014	42,626
2015	126,319
2016	44,517
2017	5,015
2018	9,781
2019	1,024,049
2020	5,000
2021	32,808
2022	13,531
<b>Average (2008-2022)</b>	<b>245,688</b>
<b>Projection Years (2023-2027)</b>	<b>245,688</b>

**Note:**

The City reached a settlement for the Hillview cover consent order and agreed to pay the Federal Department of Justice a \$1 million civil penalty. This amount was paid directly by the Comptroller's Office in May 2019 and was incorporated in the 2019 cost above.

**Table 7      Miscellaneous Revenue**

**TABLE 7  
New York City Water Board  
Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers  
Miscellaneous Revenue  
All Amounts in \$**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Hydropower</u>	<u>Rents (Permits)</u>	<u>Tax Refunds</u>	<u>Total</u>
2008	7,239,859	995,209	0	8,235,068
2009	6,086,074	1,800,000	248,145	8,134,219
2010	5,117,222	1,855,183	0	6,972,405
2011	8,299,784	1,568,273	0	9,868,057
2012	4,388,471	2,021,826	0	6,410,297
2013	5,540,899	3,420,571	209,232	9,170,702
2014	10,466,857	1,811,900	0	12,278,757
2015	6,307,979	1,831,585	0	8,139,564
2016	4,981,644	2,438,929	0	7,420,573
2017	4,882,340	2,533,196	0	7,415,536
2018	6,230,775	1,846,973	0	8,077,748
2019	5,985,477	2,514,131	0	8,499,608
2020	3,347,208	1,550,569	0	4,897,777
2021	4,329,270	2,644,721	0	6,973,991
2022	6,882,463	2,670,324	0	9,552,787
<b>Average (2008-2022)</b>		2,100,226		
<b>Projection Years (2023-2027)</b>				
2023	7,020,113	2,100,226	0	9,120,339
2024	4,160,515	2,100,226	0	6,260,741
2025	7,303,725	2,100,226	0	9,403,951
2026	7,449,800	2,100,226	0	9,550,026
2027	7,598,796	2,100,226	0	9,699,022

Notes:

- (1) Certain historical revenues for hydropower and rents have changed from prior reports based on updated information from the City.
- (2) 2015 hydropower revenue is shown net of expenses. Hydropower revenue in other years and projected hydropower revenue for 2022 - 2026 excludes expenses which are included in Tables 4A and 4B for those years.

**Table 8A Historical Upstate Direct Personal Services Costs**

**TABLE 8A**  
**New York City Water Board**  
**Historical Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers**  
**Upstate New York Field Personnel Costs**

<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>FY 2020</u> \$	<u>FY 2021</u> \$	<u>FY 2022</u> \$
<i><b>Divisional and Sectional Offices</b></i>				
1	Katonah Resource Protection	595,116	649,549	510,361
2	Carmel Section	4,181,725	3,923,329	3,965,614
3	Prattsville/Schoharie	2,413,223	2,190,037	2,241,419
4	Ashokan	6,419,125	6,534,033	6,498,205
5	Grahamsville	7,479,748	7,368,099	6,246,118
6	Port Jervis	771,767	806,872	1,069,939
7	E. Division Hudson River P/S	2,136,898	2,308,091	2,275,826
<i><b>Laboratories</b></i>				
8	Hawthorne (1)	3,231,367	3,385,155	3,332,739
9	Grahamsville	1,459,155	1,539,863	1,562,064
<i><b>Other Services</b></i>				
10	Downsville	4,128,212	4,135,420	4,193,167
11	Sutton Park (2)	9,106,554	8,696,128	8,362,962
12	Kingston	12,317,904	12,374,902	12,382,069
13	Watershed Security (3)	23,865,379	25,186,639	24,708,384
14	Watershed-East of Hudson	5,609,682	5,324,875	5,479,816
15	Downsville/Water Plan and Protect	308,642	242,594	212,045
16	Mahopac	2,121,852	2,142,656	1,878,295
17	IT (4)	157,778	158,321	163,253
18	Hillview Reservoir (5)	7,287,898	6,857,290	7,214,101
19	UV Facility	5,358,290	5,833,552	6,403,443
20	Direct Personnel Overtime Costs	4,750,664	3,270,688	5,003,616
<b>21</b>	<b>Total Personal Services Costs</b>	<b>103,700,980</b>	<b>102,928,095</b>	<b>103,703,436</b>

**Notes:**

- (1) Beginning in 2016, the Kensico and Brewster labs were combined and renamed as Hawthorne Lab
- (2) Sutton Park expenses include costs for laboratories.
- (3) Hillview, Croton, Ashokan, Schoharie, Kingston, Downsville, Neversink, Beerston & other watershed locations.
- (4) Hillview Reservoir costs include overtime expenses, which are not included in Line 20.
- (5) Personal service costs include salary, wages and a fringe benefit rate of: 48.01% in 2020, 47.54% in 2021, and 50.86% in 2022.
- (6) Upward or downward changes from year to year in a particular category of costs may reflect shifts in classifications for accounting purposes as opposed to changes in personnel functions or responsibilities.

**Table 8B Projected Upstate Direct Personal Services Costs**

**TABLE 8B  
New York City Water Board  
Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers  
Upstate New York Field Personnel Costs**

<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<i>Projected Years</i>				
		<u>FY 2023</u> \$	<u>FY 2024</u> \$	<u>FY 2025</u> \$	<u>FY 2026</u> \$	<u>FY 2027</u> \$
<i>Divisional and Sectional Offices</i>						
1	Katonah Resource Protection	544,210	560,536	577,352	594,673	612,513
2	Carmel Section	4,228,623	4,355,482	4,486,146	4,620,731	4,759,353
3	Prattsville/Schoharie	2,390,075	2,461,777	2,535,631	2,611,699	2,690,050
4	Ashokan	6,929,182	7,137,058	7,351,169	7,571,704	7,798,856
5	Grahamsville	6,660,376	6,860,187	7,065,992	7,277,972	7,496,311
6	Port Jervis	1,140,899	1,175,126	1,210,380	1,246,692	1,284,092
7	E. Division Hudson River P/S	2,426,765	2,499,568	2,574,555	2,651,791	2,731,345
<i>Laboratories</i>						
8	Hawthorne (1)	3,553,774	3,660,387	3,770,199	3,883,305	3,999,804
9	Grahamsville	1,665,663	1,715,633	1,767,102	1,820,115	1,874,719
<i>Other Services</i>						
10	Downsville	4,471,268	4,605,406	4,743,568	4,885,875	5,032,451
11	Sutton Park (2)	8,917,614	9,185,142	9,460,696	9,744,517	10,036,853
12	Kingston	13,203,277	13,599,376	14,007,357	14,427,578	14,860,405
13	Watershed Security (3)	26,347,104	27,137,517	27,951,643	28,790,192	29,653,898
14	Watershed-East of Hudson	5,843,251	6,018,549	6,199,105	6,385,078	6,576,631
15	Downsville/Water Plan and Protect	226,108	232,891	239,878	247,075	254,487
16	Mahopac	2,002,868	2,062,954	2,124,843	2,188,588	2,254,245
17	IT (4)	174,080	179,303	184,682	190,222	195,929
18	Hillview Reservoir (5)	7,692,558	7,923,335	8,161,035	8,405,866	8,658,042
19	UV Facility	6,828,135	7,032,979	7,243,969	7,461,288	7,685,126
20	Direct Personnel Overtime Costs	5,335,468	5,495,532	5,660,398	5,830,210	6,005,116
<b>21</b>	<b>Total Personal Services Costs</b>	<b>110,581,299</b>	<b>113,898,738</b>	<b>117,315,700</b>	<b>120,835,171</b>	<b>124,460,226</b>

Notes:

- (1) Beginning in 2016, the Kensico and Brewster labs were combined and renamed as Hawthorne Lab
- (2) Sutton Park expenses include costs for laboratories.
- (3) Hillview, Croton, Ashokan, Schoharie, Kingston, Downsville, Neversink, Beerston & other watershed locations.
- (4) Hillview Reservoir costs include overtime expenses, which are not included in Line 20.
- (5) Personal service costs include an assumed fringe benefit rate of 56.18% in 2023- 2027.
- (6) It is assumed that personal services costs will increase 3.0% per year in 2023 - 2027, exclusive of changes in the fringe benefit rate.
- (7) Upward or downward changes from year to year in a particular category of costs may reflect shifts in classifications for accounting purposes as opposed to changes in personal functions or responsibilities.

**Table 9A Historical Upstate Indirect Personal Services Costs**

**TABLE 9A**  
**New York City Water Board**  
**Historical Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers**  
**Upstate New York Support & Administrative Personnel Costs**

<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>FY 2020</u> \$	<u>FY 2021</u> \$	<u>FY 2022</u> \$
<i><b>Divisional and Sectional Offices</b></i>				
1	Katonah Resource Protection	576,898	506,721	307,072
2	Carmel Section	43,317	69,845	78,761
3	Ashokan	280,718	250,471	208,801
4	Grahamsville	2,855,748	2,986,026	3,372,530
5	E. Division Hudson River P/S	196,894	0	0
<i><b>Laboratories</b></i>				
6	Hawthorne (1)	762,082	757,200	788,073
7	Grahamsville	153,786	0	0
<i><b>Other Services</b></i>				
8	Downsville	344,814	342,357	339,713
9	Sutton Park (2)	7,937,592	8,164,339	8,262,770
10	Kingston Office	7,619,595	7,522,268	7,097,204
11	Watershed Security (3)	2,038,008	1,772,142	1,753,858
12	East of Hudson Fleet	308,613	246,910	162,261
13	Shokan Fleet Admin.	540,672	542,896	554,786
14	Downsville Fleet Admin.	135,009	135,701	138,726
15	Grahamsville Fleet Admin.	404,811	408,719	411,649
16	IT	1,865,898	2,026,656	2,093,580
17	Reservoir Headquarters	0	0	24,042
18	Other	0	0	5,770
19	UV Facility	749,535	766,286	691,161
20	Indirect Personnel Overtime Costs	405,460	162,895	400,609
<b>21</b>	<b>Total Personal Services Costs</b>	<b>27,219,451</b>	<b>26,661,433</b>	<b>26,691,365</b>

Notes:

- (1) Beginning in 2016, the Kensico and Brewster labs were combined and renamed as Hawthorne Lab
- (2) Sutton Park expenses include costs for laboratories.
- (3) Hillview, Croton, Ashokan, Schoharie, Kingston, Downsville, Neversink, Beerston & other watershed locations.
- (4) Personal service costs include salary, wages and a fringe benefit rate of: 48.01% in 2020, 47.54% in 2021, and 50.86% in 2022.
- (5) Upward or downward changes from year to year in a particular category of costs may reflect shifts in classifications for accounting purposes as opposed to changes in personal functions or responsibilities.

**Table 9B Projected Upstate Indirect Personal Services Costs**

**TABLE 9B**  
**New York City Water Board**  
**Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers**  
**Upstate New York Support & Administrative Personnel Costs**

<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<i>Projected Years</i>				
		<u>FY 2023</u>	<u>FY 2024</u>	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Divisional and Sectional Offices</i>						
1	Katonah Resource Protection	327,438	337,261	347,379	357,801	368,535
2	Carmel Section	83,985	86,505	89,100	91,773	94,526
3	Ashokan	222,649	229,328	236,208	243,294	250,593
4	Grahamsville	3,596,204	3,704,090	3,815,213	3,929,669	4,047,560
5	E. Division Hudson River P/S	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Laboratories</i>						
6	Hawthorne (1)	840,339	865,550	891,516	918,262	945,809
7	Grahamsville	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Other Services</i>						
8	Downsville	362,244	373,111	384,304	395,833	407,708
9	Sutton Park (2)	8,810,777	9,075,101	9,347,354	9,627,774	9,916,608
10	Kingston Office	7,567,907	7,794,945	8,028,793	8,269,657	8,517,746
11	Watershed Security (3)	1,870,179	1,926,284	1,984,072	2,043,595	2,104,902
12	East of Hudson Fleet	173,022	178,213	183,559	189,066	194,738
13	Ashokan Fleet Admin.	591,580	609,328	627,608	646,436	665,829
14	Downsville Fleet Admin.	147,926	152,364	156,935	161,643	166,492
15	Grahmsville Fleet Admin.	438,950	452,119	465,682	479,653	494,042
16	Watershed-East of Hudson	0	0	0	0	0
17	IT (4)	2,232,432	2,299,405	2,368,387	2,439,438	2,512,621
18	Other	6,153	6,338	6,528	6,724	6,925
19	UV Facility	737,000	759,110	781,884	805,340	829,500
20	Indirect Personnel Overtime Costs	427,178	439,993	453,193	466,789	480,792
<b>21</b>	<b>Total Personal Services Costs</b>	<b>28,435,965</b>	<b>29,289,044</b>	<b>30,167,715</b>	<b>31,072,746</b>	<b>32,004,929</b>

Notes:

- (1) Beginning in 2016, the Kensico and Brewster labs were combined and renamed as Hawthorne Lab
- (2) Sutton Park expenses include costs for laboratories.
- (3) Hillview, Croton, Ashokan, Schoharie, Kingston, Downsville, Neversink, Beerston & other watershed locations.
- (4) Personal service costs include an assumed fringe benefit rate of 56.18% in 2023- 2027.
- (5) It is assumed that personal services costs will increase 3.0% per year in 2023 - 2027, exclusive of changes in the fringe benefit rate.
- (6) Upward or downward changes from year to year in a particular category of costs may reflect shifts in classifications for accounting purposes as opposed to changes in personal functions or responsibilities.



**Table 10      Development of Allocation Factors**

**TABLE 10**  
**New York City Water Board**  
**Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers**  
**Development of Allocation Factors**

<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>2020</u>		<u>2021</u>		<u>2022</u>		<u>Projection Years</u>
1	Total Salaries - Employees North of the City	118,565,678		119,298,655		117,776,476		
2		----- =	57.50%	----- =	58.24%	----- =	58.51%	58.51%
3	Total Salaries - All Water Supply Employees	206,191,105		204,848,728		201,303,455		
4	Total Salaries - Employees North of the City	118,565,678		119,298,655		117,776,476		
5		----- =	16.74%	----- =	16.81%	----- =	17.00%	17.00%
6	Total Salaries - All NYC DEP Employees	708,459,553		709,498,055		692,646,016		

(1) The Total Salaries exclude salaries, wages and fringe benefits for personnel assigned to Hurricane Sandy and Grant Programs.

(2) The Total Salaries - Employees North of the City on Line 1 excludes salaries for employees at the Hillview facility. The City may, at its discretion, add such costs to Line 1 in the future.

**Table 11A Historical Allocation of DEP Personal Services Costs**

**TABLE 11A**  
**New York City Water Board**  
**Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers**  
**Historical Allocation of DEP Personal Services**  
**Costs to Facilities North of the City**

<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>FY 2020</u> \$	<u>FY 2021</u> \$	<u>FY 2022</u> \$
1	Executive	11,346,984	11,077,909	11,526,041
2	General Counsel	6,106,069	6,246,485	5,704,713
3	Communications	2,779,905	2,684,895	2,591,054
4	Env. Health & Safety	4,354,398	4,449,625	3,834,694
5	Environ. Planning	8,228,960	8,063,896	8,384,021
6	Budget Office	3,716,164	3,893,253	4,193,209
7	Facilities Mgt & Constr	7,828,274	7,224,491	6,969,302
8	Human Res & Labor Rel	12,937,610	12,467,662	12,758,756
9	Chief Contract Office	4,521,795	4,697,020	4,775,302
10	Add'l Exec & Support	2,963,763	3,256,191	2,964,953
11	Total DEP Executive and Support Personal Services Costs	64,783,922	64,061,425	63,702,044
12	Allocation to Water Supply North of NYC (1)	16.74%	16.81%	17.00%
13	<b>Personal Services Costs Related to Facilities North of the City</b>	<b>10,842,044</b>	<b>10,771,618</b>	<b>10,831,799</b>

Notes:

- (1) From Table 10.  
(2) Personal service costs include salary, wages and a fringe benefit rate of: 48.01% in 2020, 47.54% in 2021, and 50.86% in 2022.

**Table 11B Projected Allocation of DEP Personal Services Costs**

**TABLE 11B**  
**New York City Water Board**  
**Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers**  
**Projected Allocation of DEP Personal Services**  
**Costs to Facilities North of the City**

<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<i>Projected Years</i>				
		<u>FY 2023</u>	<u>FY 2024</u>	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	Executive	12,290,475	12,659,190	13,038,965	13,430,134	13,833,038
2	General Counsel	6,083,063	6,265,555	6,453,522	6,647,127	6,846,541
3	Public Affairs	2,762,899	2,845,786	2,931,159	3,019,094	3,109,667
4	Env. Health & Safety	4,089,020	4,211,690	4,338,041	4,468,182	4,602,228
5	Environ. Planning	8,940,070	9,208,272	9,484,520	9,769,056	10,062,127
6	Budget Office	4,471,313	4,605,453	4,743,616	4,885,925	5,032,502
7	Facilities Mgt & Constr	7,431,523	7,654,469	7,884,103	8,120,626	8,364,245
8	Human Res & Labor Rel	13,604,948	14,013,096	14,433,489	14,866,494	15,312,488
9	Chief Contract Office	5,092,011	5,244,772	5,402,115	5,564,178	5,731,104
10	Add'l Exec & Support	3,161,596	3,256,444	3,354,137	3,454,761	3,558,404
11	<b>Total DEP Personal Services Costs</b>	<b>67,926,918</b>	<b>69,964,725</b>	<b>72,063,667</b>	<b>74,225,577</b>	<b>76,452,344</b>
12	Allocation to Water Supply North of NYC (1)	17.00%	17.00%	17.00%	17.00%	17.00%
13	<b>Personal Services Costs - Facilities North of the City</b>	<b>11,550,190</b>	<b>11,896,696</b>	<b>12,253,596</b>	<b>12,621,204</b>	<b>12,999,840</b>

Notes:

- (1) From Table 10, Projection Years.
- (2) Personal service costs include a fringe benefit rate of 56.18% in 2023 - 2027.
- (3) It is assumed that personal services costs will increase 3.0% per year in 2023 - 2027, exclusive of changes in the fringe benefit rate.
- (4) Upward or downward changes from year to year in a particular category of costs may reflect shifts in classifications for accounting purposes as opposed to changes in personal functions or responsibilities.

**Table 12A Historical Allocation of DEP Other Than Personal Services Costs**

TABLE 12A  
New York City Water Board  
Historical Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers  
Allocation of DEP Other Than Personal Services  
Costs to Facilities North of the City

<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>FY 2020</u> \$	<u>FY 2021</u> \$	<u>FY 2022</u> \$
1	Agency Chief Contracting Officer (ACCO)/Accounting	68,392	37,196	107,000
2	Executive and Support	26,780	152,414	89,201
3	Fleet Administration	7,009,803	6,103,549	7,307,479
4	Public Affairs & Intergovernmental	368,391	89,477	152,970
5	Facilities Management and Construction	647,236	465,611	726,085
6	Management and Budget	3,087,605	2,284,529	2,436,716
7	Management Information Systems	14,041,180	12,696,285	16,261,271
8	Chief Engineer, 1st Deputy & Engineering Audit	7,629	2,302	6,525
9	Legal & Legislative	74,776	37,126	139,260
10	Environmental Assessment	1,672,827	820,252	1,223,386
11	Telephone	6,152,300	5,452,769	5,958,776
12	Lefrak Administration Rents	5,866,756	5,966,243	5,609,425
13	Facility Management Rents	511,745	511,745	607,792
14	Management and Budget Environmental Health/Safety	237,927	170,667	222,176
15	Security Services	1,791,933	1,868,037	1,815,039
16	DEP Online Store	7,280	(2,775)	(11,279)
17	PC Purchasing Consolidation Administration	149,340	0	32,010
18	LeFrak Carpet Installation	15,785	913	44,493
19	Coronavirus	120,523	6,977	0
20	BEPA Rezoning Planning Support	1,244,463	1,293,042	483,854
21	BEPA Integrated Water Mgmt Planning	570,620	646,666	533,840
22	Total OTPS to be Allocated	43,673,288	38,603,026	43,746,019
23	Allocation (1)	16.74%	16.81%	17.00%
24	OTPS Allocation (line 22 X line 23)	7,309,031	6,490,911	7,438,507
25	Rents Other Than Lefrak	3,191,152	2,941,017	3,257,516
26	Lefrak Water Supply Rents	1,683,488	831,605	847,118
27	Total Rents (line 25 + line 26)	4,874,640	3,772,622	4,104,635
28	Motor Vehicle Parking	591,263	591,263	591,263
29	Allocation in Each Year	24.16%	29.42%	21.02%
30	Total Motor Vehicle Parking (line 28 X line 29)	142,872	173,935	124,289
31	Rent & Motor Vehicles Costs Allocated to Water Supply at DEP (2)	5,017,512	3,946,558	4,228,924
32	Allocation to Facilities North of NYC (1)	57.50%	58.24%	58.51%
33	OTPS Costs Related to Facilities North of the City	2,885,210	2,298,374	2,474,213
33	Rent & Motor Vehicles Costs Related to Facilities North of the City (3)	2,885,210	2,298,374	2,474,213
34	<b>OTPS Costs Related to Facilities North of the City (4)</b>	<b>10,194,242</b>	<b>8,789,286</b>	<b>9,912,720</b>

Notes:

- (1) From Table 10.
- (2) Rent & motor vehicles costs allocated to Water Supply are equal to the sum of lines 27 and 30.
- (3) Rent & motor vehicles costs allocated to north of the City are equal to line 31 X line 32.
- (4) OTPS costs related to facilities north of the City are equal to sum of lines 24 and 33.

**Table 12B Projected Allocation of DEP Other Than Personal Services Costs**

**TABLE 12B**  
**New York City Water Board**  
**Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers**  
**Allocation of DEP Other Than Personal Services**  
**Costs to Facilities North of the City**

Line No.	Description	<i>Projected Years</i>				
		<u>FY 2023</u>	<u>FY 2024</u>	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	Agency Chief Contracting Officer (ACCO)/Accounting	110,210	113,516	116,922	120,429	124,042
2	Executive and Support	91,877	94,633	97,472	100,396	103,408
3	Fleet Administration	7,526,703	7,752,504	7,985,079	8,224,631	8,471,370
4	Public Affairs & Intergovernmental	157,559	162,285	167,154	172,169	177,334
5	Facilities Management and Construction	747,867	770,303	793,412	817,215	841,731
6	Management and Budget	2,509,818	2,585,112	2,662,665	2,742,545	2,824,822
7	Management Information Systems	16,749,109	17,251,583	17,769,130	18,302,204	18,851,270
8	Chief Engineer, 1st Deputy & Engineering Audit	6,721	6,922	7,130	7,344	7,564
9	Legal	143,438	147,741	152,173	156,739	161,441
10	Environmental Assessment	1,260,087	1,297,890	1,336,826	1,376,931	1,418,239
11	Telephone	6,137,539	6,321,665	6,511,315	6,706,655	6,907,854
12	Lefrak Administration Rents	5,777,708	5,951,039	6,129,571	6,313,458	6,502,861
13	Facility Management Rents	626,026	644,807	664,151	684,075	704,598
14	Management and Budget Environmental Health/Safety	228,842	235,707	242,778	250,062	257,563
15	Security Services	1,869,491	1,925,575	1,983,342	2,042,843	2,104,128
16	DEP Online Store	(11,617)	(11,965)	(12,324)	(12,694)	(13,075)
17	PC Purchasing Consolidation Administration	32,970	33,959	34,978	36,028	37,108
18	LeFrak Carpet Installation	45,828	47,203	48,619	50,078	51,580
19	Coronavirus	0	0	0	0	0
20	BEPA Rezoning Planning Support	498,369	513,321	528,720	544,582	560,919
21	BEPA Integrated Water Mgmt Planning	549,855	566,351	583,341	600,842	618,867
22	Total OTPS to be Allocated	45,058,400	46,410,152	47,802,456	49,236,530	50,713,626
23	Allocation (1)	17.00%	17.00%	17.00%	17.00%	17.00%
24	OTPS Allocation (line 22 X line 23)	7,661,662	7,891,512	8,128,257	8,372,105	8,623,268
25	Rents Other Than Lefrak	3,355,242	3,455,899	3,559,576	3,666,363	3,776,354
26	Lefrak Water Supply Rents	872,532	898,708	925,669	953,439	982,042
27	Total Rents (line 25 + line 26)	4,227,774	4,354,607	4,485,245	4,619,802	4,758,397
28	Motor Vehicle Parking	609,001	627,271	646,089	665,472	685,436
29	Allocation	21.02%	21.02%	21.02%	21.02%	21.02%
30	Total Motor Vehicle Parking (line 28 X line 29)	128,018	131,858	135,814	139,888	144,085
31	Rent & Motor Vehicles Costs Allocated to Water Supply at DEP (2)	4,355,791	4,486,465	4,621,059	4,759,691	4,902,481
32	Allocation to Facilities North of NYC (1)	58.51%	58.51%	58.51%	58.51%	58.51%
33	Rent & Motor Vehicles Costs Related to Facilities North of the City (3)	2,548,440	2,624,893	2,703,640	2,784,749	2,868,291
34	<b>OTPS Costs Related to Facilities North of the City (4)</b>	<b>10,210,102</b>	<b>10,516,405</b>	<b>10,831,897</b>	<b>11,156,854</b>	<b>11,491,559</b>

Notes:

- (1) From Table 10, Projection Years.
- (2) Rent & motor vehicles costs allocated to Water Supply are equal to the sum of lines 27 and 30.
- (3) Rent & motor vehicles costs allocated to north of the City are equal to line 31 X line 32.
- (4) OTPS costs related to facilities north of the City are equal to sum of lines 24 and 33.
- (5) It is assumed that the costs as shown above will increase at the rate of 3% per year.

**Table 13 Annual Water Consumption**



**Table 14 Projected Revenues From Hydroelectric Facilities**

**Table 14**

**NYC Department of Environmental Protection  
Gross Revenue Estimates for Upstate Hydro-Electric Facilities  
All Amounts in \$**

Revenues	Fiscal Year				
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Neversink	1,883,761	421,436	1,959,865	1,999,062	2,039,043
West Delaware	68,643	70,016	71,416	72,845	74,302
East Delaware	5,067,709	3,669,063	5,272,444	5,377,893	5,485,451
<b>Summary</b>	<b>7,020,113</b>	<b>4,160,515</b>	<b>7,303,725</b>	<b>7,449,800</b>	<b>7,598,796</b>

**Notes:**

- (1) Except as noted below, all figures are based on actual 2022 results reported by the New York City Office of the Comptroller, adjusted for inflation in subsequent years at the rate of 2% per year. In 2024, projections for Neversink and East Delaware each reflect downward adjustments of \$1.5 million related to the effects of the Delaware Aqueduct shutdown.
- (2) Calendar year revenue data is used to estimate the fiscal year revenue when the fiscal year data is not available at the time of this Report.
- (3) All amounts represent revenues only; offsetting expenses are included in OTPS.

**Table 15 Comparison of Upstate Customer Billings vs. Cost of Service**

**TABLE 15  
New York City Water Board  
Cost of Supplying Water to Upstate Customers  
Cost-of-Service Reconciliation**

Fiscal Year	Rate (\$) per Million Gallons (MG)		Upstate Consumption (MG)	Total Billed (\$)	Actual Cost (\$)	Underpayment (\$)
	Billed to Upstate Customers	Computed Cost to the Board				
1994 (a)	165.23	211.6	43,221	7,141,373	9,145,521	2,004,148
1995 (a)	174.18	229.87	43,915	7,649,115	10,094,741	2,445,626
1996 (a)	174.18	247.28	45,125	7,859,907	11,158,559	3,298,652
1997	227.95	309.55	44,044	10,039,830	13,633,820	3,593,990
1998	274.93	338.79	44,404	12,208,047	15,043,699	2,835,652
1999	342.97	348.31	47,230	16,198,439	16,450,646	252,208
2000	383.78	385.25	46,922	18,007,764	18,076,739	68,975
2001	414.37	414.88	45,845	18,996,834	19,020,215	23,381
2002	448.83	462.24	45,200	20,287,116	20,893,248	606,132
2003 (a)	485.71	522.99	43,400	21,079,814	22,697,766	1,617,952
2004 (a)	542.36	529.85	43,198	23,428,650	22,888,248	-540,402
2005	591.21	591.91	43,072	25,464,774	25,494,925	30,151
2006	617.79	623.47	44,504	27,494,064	27,746,847	252,782
2007	691.91	691.83	43,895	30,371,597	30,368,104	-3,493
2008	798.62	703.73	43,559	34,786,978	30,653,783	-4,133,195
2009	900.31	882.91	41,477	37,342,472	36,620,683	-721,789
2010	922.23	973.86	40,797	37,624,046	39,730,509	2,106,464
2011	1,149.72	1,121.04	42,682	49,072,562	47,848,489	-1,224,073
2012	1,213.84	1,283.45	39,713	48,205,540	50,970,046	2,764,506
2013	1,332.30	1,389.42	40,143	53,482,864	55,775,883	2,293,019
2014	1,496.76	1,604.43	40,485	60,596,628	64,955,593	4,358,965
2015	1,573.61	1,670.85	40,745	64,116,572	68,078,546	3,961,974
2016	1,728.99	1,769.49	40,878	70,677,331	72,332,828	1,655,497
2017	1,728.99	1,862.60	41,342	71,480,283	77,004,051	5,523,768
2018	1,728.99	1,846.08	40,129	69,381,804	74,080,477	4,698,673
2019	1,728.99	1,830.75	36,477	63,068,007	66,779,760	3,711,753
2020	1,888.06	1,837.63	37,838	71,440,215	69,531,990	-1,908,225
2021	1,888.06	1,735.18	38,320	72,350,961	66,492,650	-5,858,311
2022	2,054.63	1,827.66	36,620	75,239,665	66,928,038	-8,311,627
Total Underpayment 1994-2022						25,403,154
Total Underpayment 2013-2022						10,125,486

(a)The computed cost to the Board as shown above for 2003 and 2004 does not take into consideration the upstate share of the costs of defeasance of certain Authority bonds. Including the effects of the cost of defeasance, the rate per million gallons is \$549.32 in 2003 and \$560.58 in 2004.

(b)The rates shown above include the costs of defeasance, where applicable.

(c) The table above does not take into account the application of credits or charges to the cost of service based on prior year reconciliations.