



Appendices

APPENDIX A

DIRECT EXPENSE BUDGET LINE ITEM DESCRIPTIONS

Introduction

MWRA's direct expense budget funds the annual expenses of its operating and support divisions. Though the direct expense budget is approximately 30% of MWRA's total budget, it is these expenses which directly support the provision of water and sewer services to MWRA's customers. The direct expense budget includes the annual costs of operating the water and sewer systems, and funds the policy direction, administrative, financial, and legal support services for MWRA's ongoing operations. The direct expense budget also includes the personnel costs for management and oversight of MWRA's extensive capital programs.

There are 11 line items in the division budgets. The line items are:

Wages and Salaries - This line item includes funds for regular pay, shift differential, holiday pay, and standby pay for MWRA staff, as well as funds for interns and temporary staff.

Overtime - This line item includes funds for overtime related to operations, maintenance, emergencies, and training.

Fringe Benefits - This line item includes funds for health and dental insurance, unemployment compensation, Medicare, overtime meals, tuition reimbursement.

Workers' Compensation - This line item includes funds for compensation payments, medical payments, and settlements of compensation claims.

Chemicals - This line item includes funds for the chemicals used in water and wastewater treatment, such as sodium hypochlorite, soda ash, sodium bisulfite, and hydrofluosilicic acid.

Utilities - This line item includes funds for electricity, diesel fuel, and other utilities such as water and sewer services paid by MWRA to the towns in which it operates facilities.

Maintenance - This line item includes funds to purchase materials and services for the maintenance of MWRA's plants and machinery, water and sewer pipelines, grounds, and buildings.

Training and Meetings - This line item covers the costs of staff training, meetings, and professional seminars.

Professional Services - This line item funds outside consultants supporting MWRA activities, including engineering and construction services, laboratory and testing contracts, computer system consultants, and legal and audit services.

Other Materials - This line item includes funds for office materials, equipment, postage, laboratory supplies, MWRA vehicles, work clothes, and computer hardware and software.

Other Services - This line item includes funds for space leasing, health and safety initiatives, removal of grit and screenings from the sewerage system, and the contracted operation of MWRA's residuals processing plant.

Sections II – V present summaries of the MWRA's budgets with a detailed description of program budgets and highlights within each divisional section.

APPENDIX B

BUDGET PROCESS AND TIMETABLE

MWRA operates on a fiscal year that starts July 1. The Current Expense Budget development process begins in September and, as described below, continues through a series of interactive reviews and revisions until June, when the Board of Directors approves the final budget. Throughout the formal budget process, MWRA staff maintains an ongoing dialogue with the Board of Directors and Advisory Board to discuss issues, the status of budget development, and other concerns.

MONTH	ACTIVITY
September	Divisions receive budget targets, guidelines, and manuals for the development of budget requests, and can begin to access MWRA's interactive budgeting system.
December	After the divisions return their budget requests, the Rates and Budget Department consolidates the authority-wide budgets, develops briefing materials for senior management, and identifies major budget issues.
January	The Executive Director determines proposed funding levels required to meet operational and financial objectives. Staff may seek appropriate policy direction from the Board.
February	MWRA transmits the Proposed Current Expense Budget to the Advisory Board for a 60-day review, during which time MWRA staff meet with Advisory Board staff, respond to questions, and provide updated information on plans and prices.
March – May	MWRA hosts public hearings to solicit comments on the proposed budget and community assessments from citizens in its service area. The Advisory Board reviews the proposed budget and transmits comments and recommendations to the MWRA.
June	The Board of Directors holds a hearing on the proposed budget and the Advisory Board's comments and recommendations. The Board of Directors adopts a final Current Expense Budget and a schedule of final wholesale water and sewer assessments.

APPENDIX C

MASSACHUSETTS WATER RESOURCES AUTHORITY BUDGET AND ASSESSMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

(Revised August 2003 to incorporate changes to capital budget section of Management Policies adopted by the Board of Directors June 11, 2003)

These policies and procedures govern certain budget, assessment, and rates management practices at the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority (MWRA). Policies and procedures may be amended from time to time, provided that changes in provisions governing reporting to or approvals by the Board of Directors or the Advisory Board must be approved by the Board of Directors. If any sections of these policies and procedures are at variance with requirements of MWRA's financing agreements, the latter shall govern.

ASSESSMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Basis of MWRA Assessments

MWRA is required by its Enabling Act to establish assessments which, with other revenues, provide sufficient funds each year to pay all current expenses, debt service, and obligations to the Commonwealth; to pay all costs of maintenance, replacement, improvements, extension, and enlargement of the sewer and waterworks systems; to create and maintain reserve funds; and to provide amounts required by financing agreements. These assessments are adopted by MWRA based on the rate revenue requirements set forth in the Current Expense Budget.

Costs Recovered

MWRA capitalizes certain of its asset costs in accordance with its capitalization policy. Capital expenditures are planned as set forth in the Capital Improvement Program and are recovered through assessments in accordance with MWRA financing agreements. The Current Expense Budget provides detailed information on capital and debt costs, additions to reserves, and all operations and maintenance costs to be recovered with current revenue.

Sources of Current Revenue

MWRA recovers most of its current expenses from users of the services it provides. In addition to rate revenue requirements, budgeted current revenue includes anticipated fines, fees, investment income on certain fund balances, and payments for contracted services. MWRA is committed to seeking additional sources of current revenue.

Coverage Requirements

MWRA's financing agreements include coverage requirements which provide that each year revenue less operating expenses (net revenue) must be more than the amount required for debt service payments on outstanding bonds. The primary bond coverage requirement is that net

revenue must be 120 percent of required debt service fund deposits for bonds outstanding excluding subordinated bonds. The secondary coverage requirement is that net revenue must be 110 percent of required debt service fund deposits for all bonds outstanding, including subordinated bonds. Revenue must be raised annually to meet the primary and secondary bond coverage requirements and may be used for additions to reserves or for payment of obligations to the Commonwealth. Amounts remaining after these uses are used to pay capital costs in order to reduce the need for future borrowing or to reduce current debt service costs. In addition, MWRA has a supplemental bond coverage requirement that amounts contained in its Community Obligation and Revenue Enhancement (CORE) Fund shall equal 10 percent of required debt service fund deposits for bonds outstanding, excluding subordinated bonds. Amounts required to be on deposit in the CORE Fund are recovered through assessments as necessary.

Budget Surpluses

In any year in which current revenue exceeds both current expenses on a budget basis and amounts required to meet bond coverage tests, the amount of over-recovery is deposited first to reserve funds, if any, which are below the level specified in any financing agreements, and second into MWRA's rate stabilization fund or bond redemption fund. Amounts deposited in these funds are used to offset rate requirements in subsequent years and such, to provide rate relief for our communities. With Board approval, surplus funds can also be used for targeted defeasance in future years and/or to reduce future liabilities, as part of a multi-year rate strategy. MWRA consults with the Advisory Board regarding the yearly use of these funds.

Budgeting and Assessment Objectives

MWRA follows conservative budgeting practices, and has the following objectives in developing budgets and community assessments:

1. To minimize total costs, consistent with MWRA's statutory responsibilities to provide effective, environmentally sound wholesale water delivery and wastewater collection and treatment services;
2. To minimize the cost of debt;
3. To avoid single year assessment spikes by prudent management of cost and assessment increases, and
4. To support inter-generational equity by avoiding unfair assessment burdens on either current or future ratepayers.

Allocation of Costs and Revenue to Systems

Most of MWRA's current expenses are directly attributable to either water or sewerage service costs or to investment in either the water or sewerage systems. Expenses which support both systems (indirect system costs) are allocated to the water or sewer system based on generally accepted cost allocation principles. Investment, contract, and other income offsets water and

sewerage expenses on either a direct or allocated, indirect basis. The resulting net cost of water and sewerage services is the amount to be recovered through water and sewer assessments.

Allocation of Rate Revenue Requirements to User Assessments

Users of MWRA wholesale water and sewerage services are assessed for those services according to MWRA's water and sewer assessment methodologies. Assessments for water services are computed by MWRA based on metered water use for the preceding calendar year. The total assessment is allocated based on each community's share of water delivered in the immediately preceding calendar year.

Assessments for sewer services are computed on the basis of a combination of metered wastewater flow and loads, and population.

- Operations and Maintenance (O&M) costs are allocated based on total annual metered wastewater flow, and total annual average strength, septage, and high strength flow loads.
- Capital (or debt service) costs are allocated based on a combination of metered wastewater flow and loads, and population. One-quarter of capital costs are allocated based on maximum month flow, and total annual average strength, septage, and high strength flow loads. The remaining three-quarters of capital costs are allocated based on population. Half of the population allocation is based on census population and half is based on contributing population.

Schedule and Procedure for Adoption of Assessments

During the preparation of the proposed Current Expense Budget, required water and sewer rate revenue is determined, and a preliminary calculation of the allocation of costs to user-specific assessments is made. This information is provided to MWRA customers to assist them in their own fiscal planning. As provided in the Enabling Act, the proposed Current Expense Budget and preliminary assessments undergo statutory review, including public hearings and review by MWRA's Advisory Board. Further refinements of projected expenses and revenues also occur during this period. If review and analysis of the proposed Current Expense Budget results in lower projected expenses or higher projected revenue, some or all of such savings from preliminary estimates of assessments can be included in the adopted budget as additions to the rate stabilization fund and used to reduce rate revenue requirements in subsequent years. Alternatively, some or all of such savings can be used to reduce final assessments to customers below preliminary estimates.

The Current Expense Budget and final water and sewer assessments are adopted in June for the fiscal year beginning in July. The budget adopted in June may differ from the proposed budget as a result of review and further refinement of the proposed budget, although final assessments adopted by MWRA must be sufficient to recover water and sewer rate revenue requirements specified in the adopted budget. Final water and sewer rate requirements and their allocation to users may thus change from preliminary estimates. In addition, any individual community's final assessment may be higher or lower than the preliminary estimate, both because of changes

in the factors which affect the allocation of assessments among wholesale customers, and because of differences between MWRA's proposed and final budgets as approved by the Board of Directors.

Review and Dispute Resolution Process

MWRA annually determines preliminary and final assessments for water and sewer services in February and June prior to the beginning of the new fiscal year. These assessments must satisfy the requirement that MWRA fully recover its water and sewer costs by apportioning total costs as assessments among its wholesale water and sewer customers pursuant to its water and sewer rate methodologies and to certain specified data including:

- Calendar year metered water volume and metered wastewater flow obtained from MWRA's water and wastewater metering systems;
- Federal and state community census statistics, and sewer population estimates and other information supplied on Customer Service Update forms and Municipal Discharge Permits; and
- High strength user monitoring data and estimates of community septage volumes as obtained by MWRA's Toxic Reduction and Control Department.

The review and dispute resolution process provides MWRA's wholesale customers with the opportunity to review and comment on the reasonableness of the data used to calculate preliminary water and sewer assessments. During the year, MWRA provides its customers with monthly summaries of water and wastewater flow data distributed, at a minimum, on a bimonthly basis. Because annual metered water and wastewater flows are major components for establishing water and sewer charges for each community, customers are strongly encouraged to review this data closely upon receipt and raise questions with MWRA staff concerning the data. MWRA expects that prompt customer review and comment on meter data will result in the resolution of most water and wastewater metering questions and assure the most consistency between preliminary assessments in February and final assessments announced in June. Community contributions of high strength flow and septage, and population data are made available with the release of preliminary assessments in February.

If after an initial review a community believes that specific data used to calculate assessments should be reevaluated, a community may submit a written objection to the Executive Director with a copy to the Rates Manager or their designee. The objection must be signed by the local official on record with MWRA as responsible for water or sewer services in the city, town, or district. The objection should state the community's concern with the data used to calculate community assessments, and should also include information and technical data to support the community's objection.

In order for any data adjustments to be incorporated into the allocation of final fiscal year assessments, all objections to data used to calculate preliminary assessments must be received no later than the date of the final public hearing on the proposed budget and preliminary

assessments, held pursuant to Section 10 of the MWRA Enabling Act. MWRA staff will review and evaluate the merits of all written objections. Customers are notified in writing of the results of this review prior to the release of final assessments.

Adjustments to preliminary data, if any, are not retroactive beyond the applicable calendar year for proposed assessments. Final fiscal year assessments are calculated incorporating adjustments, if any, resulting from the review and objection process, and final rate revenue requirements as adopted by the Board of Directors.

Written objection(s) may also be submitted following the adoption of final fiscal year assessments, but no later than the end of the fiscal year for which the assessments are applicable. Objections submitted in this manner must also be directed to the Executive Director with a copy to the Rates Manager or their designee.

Following MWRA staff review, adjustments to assessments resulting from the challenge of rate basis data that are submitted following the adoption of final fiscal year assessments will be applied to the subsequent year's assessments. Customers are notified in writing of the results of this review and any assessment adjustments prior to the release of the subsequent year's assessments.

Water and Sewer Assessment Payment Schedule

MWRA adopts a schedule of assessments and a schedule of payments annually. Any adjustments for prior years resulting from the review and objection process are apportioned to each of the scheduled payment amounts. No interest is paid or billed by MWRA for previous year's adjustments.

Assessments are payable to MWRA in ten equal installments due on the first day of August, September, October, November, December, February, March, April, May, and June.

Interest Charge on Delinquent Payments

For payments received after a payment due date MWRA levies an interest charge of one percent per month or 0.033 percent per day. Interest charges do not accrue until 30 days after the bills are mailed to MWRA's customer communities. Interest charges are added to subsequent regular billings.

Retail Rates

MWRA assessments are for MWRA's provision of wholesale services. Local bodies which receive wholesale services in turn provide retail services to their users at the local level.

MWRA encourages its customers to establish retail rates which:

1. Recover the full cost of providing local water and/or sewerage services, including both direct costs and an allocation or estimate of indirect costs,

2. Charge users of local water and/or sewerage services in a manner which demonstrates to customers that increased use of services results in increased user costs,
3. Comply with MWRA policies directed to conservation of water; elimination of infiltration and inflow of surface water and ground water into the sewage collection, treatment, and disposal system; and removal or pretreatment of industrial wastes, and
4. To the extent consistent with #1 and #2, provide assistance to low income users through lifeline rates.

CAPITALIZATION POLICY

It is the policy of the MWRA that capitalization of expenditures conforms to generally accepted accounting principles. Under such guidelines, MWRA has adopted the provisions of the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Statement No. 71, "Accounting for the Effects of Certain Types of Regulation," which is intended to assure that utility revenues are appropriately matched with incurred costs. Capital expenditures create assets or extend their useful lives. Assets are valued at their cost and provide benefits over an extended period of time. Sources of funds for capital expenditures include grants, proceeds of MWRA borrowing, loans, and current revenue.

Asset value created by MWRA is of two kinds. One is the value of tangible assets either created or increased through MWRA capital investments. Such assets include land, buildings, plant, equipment, and the system infrastructure for water and wastewater. The cost of such fixed asset investment includes not only purchase, rehabilitation, and construction cost, but also ancillary expenses necessary to make productive use of the asset. Ancillary costs can include, but are not limited to, costs for planning studies, professional fees, transportation charges, site preparation expenditures, and legal fees and claims directly attributable to the asset.

The second kind of asset value created by MWRA investment is the value of intangible assets. While such investment does not result in tangible MWRA assets, it does create a benefit to MWRA and its users over several years. Such assets include the cost of MWRA efforts to establish base-line leak detection information for the water systems of MWRA customers. The cost of providing water consumption-limiting devices to households is another example.

Expenditures for tangible assets are included in the Capital Improvement Program and Budget if the expected cost of the individual asset or capital project is \$100,000 or more and if the expected useful life is more than one year. Expenditures for intangible assets are capitalized if the expected cost is \$100,000 or more and if the expected benefit period is three years or more. Annually recurring costs and expenditures for maintenance of assets are not capitalized, even though their cost may exceed \$100,000. Examples of such maintenance expenditures include replacement of vehicles or computers, replacement of inoperable valves or other equipment before the anticipated useful life has been reached, and pipeline or interceptor repairs that do not add significant life to the underlying asset.

RESERVES FUNDED FROM CURRENT REVENUE

Operating Reserve

The Operating Reserve has been established to provide a source of funds to be used to pay operating expenses of the sewer or water systems should there not be sufficient funds otherwise available for that purpose. Bond agreements specify that the fund level shall not be less than one-sixth of MWRA's annual operating expenses.

Insurance Reserve

The Insurance Reserve has been established to provide funds to restore, replace, or reconstruct lost or damaged property or facilities of the water or sewer system. It provides funds reserved against risks for which MWRA does not currently maintain insurance. This self-insurance reduces the cost MWRA might otherwise incur for purchased insurance policies. MWRA periodically evaluates the level of its insurance reserve and every three years a consulting engineer or an insurance consultant recommends an appropriate insurance reserve fund requirement. The current funding level of \$14.0 million has been determined to be adequate based on a FY14 Insurance Reserve Fund review performed by an outside insurance consultant who estimated an acceptable fund level in the range of \$12 to \$16 million. The next Insurance Reserve Fund review is expected to be finalized in February 2017.

Renewal and Replacement Reserve

The Renewal and Replacement Reserve has been established to pay the costs of emergency repairs or capital improvements to the system when funds are not available in either the Construction Fund or the Operating Fund. Amounts may not be withdrawn until MWRA has specified the project to which the amount will be applied, its estimated cost, and estimated completion date. It must also certify that such expenditures are reasonably required for the continued operation of the systems, or for maintenance of revenues, or that other provisions have not been made for funding such expenditures. Every three years, MWRA receives recommendations from a consulting engineer as to the adequacy of the renewal and replacement reserve fund requirement. The Renewal and Replacement Reserve Fund requirement is presently established at \$35 million. The adequacy of the funding requirements for the Operating Reserve Fund and the Replacement Reserve Fund have been confirmed by the Consulting Engineer in its most recent triennial report dated October 2011, prepared and delivered in accordance with the General Resolution. The next Triennial Report is scheduled for October 2014.

CURRENT EXPENSE BUDGET MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

A. Budget Allocations

Budget Contingency Holdbacks

After the Board of Directors adopts the Current Expense Budget each year, the Executive Director, the Chief Operating Officer, or a division director may reserve between two percent and four percent of a division's approved budget as a budget contingency to be expended only upon approval of the Executive Director. The contingency holdback may be from any line item or cost center or combinations thereof, and any amount reserved as a budget contingency is not to be included in the monthly budget allocation process described below. The Administration, Finance, and Audit Committee will be notified of all budget contingency holdback amounts.

Monthly Allocation of the Annual Current Expense Budget

Initial monthly allocations are made for purposes of adopting and filing an operating budget in accordance with MWRA's financing agreements. Before the end of the first reporting period of the fiscal year, divisions, with the assistance of the Rates and Budget Department, allocate the approved budget, less any holdbacks, by month. The allocations set forth planned expenditures and accruals for each of the 12 months of the year to be compared to actual expenditures and accruals as reported in MWRA's monthly variance reports.

B. Budget Variance Monitoring and Analysis

At the close of each monthly accounting period, the Treasury Department prepares MWRA financial statements. The Rates and Budget Department then prepares monthly variance reports that compare planned to actual revenues and expenses.

Variance Analysis

Division directors and staff review variance reports and explain variances between planned and actual expenditures as requested by the Rates and Budget Department. Variance explanations are prepared as needed, usually at the end of each quarter of the fiscal year. At least twice each year MWRA staff prepares forecasts of year-end expenditures and revenue. Barring extraordinary circumstances, division directors are responsible for controlling spending within the overall division budget. The Rates and Budget Department reviews all variances and projections so that appropriate measures may be taken to ensure that overall spending is within the MWRA's budget.

Variance explanations are submitted to the Rates and Budget Department in accordance with the schedule developed by the Rates and Budget Department. Each month the Rates and Budget Department prepares a summary of budget variances for inclusion in the Management Indicators Report (Yellow Notebook). The Rates and Budget Department also prepares a monthly staff summary (except for July and August) to the Board of Directors describing major budget

variances and a quarterly budget variance report for inclusion in the Board of Directors Report on Key Indicators of MWRA Performance (Orange Notebook). At least twice a year, the Rates and Budget Department prepares a staff summary to the Board of Directors on year-end projections of revenue and expenses.

C. Budget Amendments

An amendment to an MWRA Current Expense Budget is defined as follows:

A proposed change in an adopted budget or a proposed budget transmitted to the MWRA Advisory Board in accordance with Section 8(b) of Chapter 372 of the Acts of 1984 which meets any of the following criteria:

1. Any increase in total current expenses.
2. An increase of five percent or more in total division expenses.
3. An increase in any expense line item (subsidiary account) of 15 percent or more if that line item is at least 2.5 percent of total current expenses.
4. An addition or deletion of a specific new program or initiative, the cost of which is greater than one percent of total current expenses, unless the addition or deletion has been specifically recommended by the Advisory Board.

The Executive Director, with the concurrence of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chairman of the Administration, Finance, & Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, submits proposed amendments to the Advisory Board for comment and recommendation. At the end of the Advisory Board 30-day review period, the Board of Directors may take action on the amendment.

CAPITAL BUDGET MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

General Guidelines

The Authority shall periodically adopt and revise capital facility programs for the Waterworks and Sewer Systems and capital budgets based on these programs. The Authority shall consult in the preparation of its capital facility programs for the Sewer and Waterworks Systems with the Authority's Advisory Board and the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, and may consult with other agencies of federal, state and local government concerned with the programs of the Authority. Proposed capital facility programs and capital expenditure budgets for said systems shall be submitted to the Advisory Board for such consultation no less than sixty days prior to adoption or revision by the Authority. The Authority shall prepare a written response to reports submitted to it by the Advisory Board, which response shall state the basis for any substantial divergence between the actions of the Authority and the recommendations contained in such reports of the Advisory Board. The Authority shall capitalize expenditures in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Capital expenditures will be planned in accordance with Authority financing agreements and policies for amortization of capital costs.

Capital Budget Contingency

A contingency for each fiscal year is incorporated into the Capital Improvement Program for the purpose of providing for unanticipated or unpredictable expenditures under the CIP spending cap.

Capital Budget Monitoring and Reporting

The Authority shall continually monitor the progress of capital projects for purposes of managerial control and decision-making and for financial planning and management. Two capital budget variance analysis reports will be provided to the Board of Directors, one for the first six months of a year and one at year-end. The reports will include planned project schedules and budgets compared to actual performance. The reports will highlight any major changes, either in scope or budget, of any project. Based on these reports, staff may recommend to the Board of Directors revisions, if appropriate, to the annual and five-year caps based upon said changes. In addition, capital budget progress reports shall be provided to the Board of Directors on a regular basis, both as project specific updates and in Quarterly Orange Notebook reports that shall include discussions of project progress compared to schedules. Monthly Financial Summary reports shall include discussions of capital expenditures compared to budget.

Capital Budget Spending Cap

Beginning in June 2003, the Board of Directors established a five-year Capital Budget Spending cap and annual caps for each year within the cap period. Spending for any year in the cap period may vary within plus or minus 20% of the annual cap, as long as total spending for the five-year period does not exceed the five-year cap. Before the end of each five-year cap period, the Board will adopt a cap for the next five-year period and annual caps for each year in the period. The Board established the third five-year cap for the FY14-18 period at its June 2013 meeting.

Expenditures in Excess of the Spending Cap

In the event of unanticipated spending requirements, the Executive Director may recommend to the Board of Directors that annual expenditures exceed an annual cap by more than 20% or that five-year expenditures exceed the current five-year CIP spending cap. In such an event, a proposed plan to adjust the five-year cap or any of the annual caps will be presented to the Board. Any such proposed plan will be submitted to the MWRA Advisory Board for review and comment for a period of thirty days. At the end of the thirty-day period, the Board of Directors may take action on the proposed plan.

APPENDIX D

MWRA Planning Estimates FY2017 to FY2026										
COMBINED UTILITIES										
	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
EXPENSES										
Direct Expenses	\$238,411	\$240,638	\$247,315	\$254,236	\$261,375	\$269,050	\$276,175	\$283,992	\$292,030	\$300,343
Indirect Expenses	41,581	38,932	41,590	43,184	44,430	45,839	46,258	47,882	45,047	46,958
Capital Financing (before offsets)	469,124	498,436	519,864	547,280	577,562	579,251	565,488	559,535	598,408	575,987
Sub-Total Expenses	\$749,116	\$778,006	\$808,769	\$844,700	\$883,367	\$894,140	\$887,922	\$891,408	\$935,485	\$923,287
Debt Service Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bond Redemption Savings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(18,000)	(8,108)
Variable Rate Savings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Expenses	\$749,116	\$778,006	\$808,769	\$844,700	\$883,367	\$894,140	\$887,922	\$891,408	\$917,485	\$915,180
REVENUE & INCOME										
Non-Member and Other Revenue	\$16,623	\$15,871	\$16,015	\$16,279	\$16,553	\$16,417	\$16,668	\$16,956	\$17,171	\$17,394
Interest Income	11,255	13,756	15,673	17,373	18,261	19,184	19,993	20,643	20,741	20,905
Rate Stabilization	0	0	0	4,197	10,910	0	0	0	15,596	5,810
Total Other Revenue	\$27,878	\$29,627	\$31,688	\$37,849	\$45,723	\$35,602	\$36,661	\$37,599	\$53,509	\$44,109
Total Rate Revenue	\$721,238	\$748,379	\$777,081	\$806,851	\$837,644	\$858,538	\$851,261	\$853,809	\$863,976	\$871,071
Rate Revenue Increase	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	2.5%	-0.8%	0.3%	1.2%	0.8%
Estimated Annual Household Charge **										
Based on water use of 61k gpy (weighted)	\$1,144	\$1,196	\$1,250	\$1,306	\$1,365	\$1,420	\$1,462	\$1,511	\$1,567	\$1,623
Based on water use of 90k gpy (weighted)	\$1,689	\$1,764	\$1,844	\$1,927	\$2,014	\$2,095	\$2,157	\$2,229	\$2,312	\$2,395
WASTEWATER UTILITY										
	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
EXPENSES										
Direct Expenses	\$160,412	\$160,451	\$164,844	\$169,444	\$174,195	\$179,408	\$184,019	\$189,239	\$194,607	\$200,129
Indirect Expenses	11,779	9,044	10,738	11,456	11,795	12,265	11,720	12,343	10,428	11,077
Capital Financing (before offsets)	318,991	339,713	353,570	368,831	388,417	389,089	366,516	351,378	345,727	339,698
Sub-Total Wastewater Expenses	\$491,182	\$509,208	\$529,151	\$549,731	\$574,407	\$580,763	\$562,255	\$552,960	\$550,763	\$550,904
Debt Service Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bond Redemption Savings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(5,783)
Variable Rate Savings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Wastewater Expenses	\$491,182	\$509,208	\$529,151	\$549,731	\$574,407	\$580,763	\$562,255	\$552,960	\$550,763	\$545,122
REVENUE & INCOME										
Non-Member and Other Revenue	\$6,880	\$6,195	\$6,313	\$6,437	\$6,565	\$6,688	\$6,786	\$6,899	\$7,026	\$7,154
Interest Income	6,458	7,447	8,411	9,423	9,969	10,423	10,663	10,697	10,670	10,746
Rate Stabilization	0	0	0	0	3,923	0	0	0	0	0
Prior Year Utility Surplus/Deficit Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other Revenue	\$13,338	\$13,642	\$14,724	\$15,860	\$20,458	\$17,111	\$17,449	\$17,597	\$17,695	\$17,900
Wastewater Rate Revenue	\$477,844	\$495,566	\$514,427	\$533,871	\$553,950	\$563,652	\$544,805	\$535,364	\$533,067	\$527,222
Rate Revenue Increase	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	1.8%	-3.3%	-1.7%	-0.4%	-1.1%
Estimated Annual Household Charge **										
Based on water use of 61k gpy (weighted)	\$685	\$716	\$748	\$782	\$817	\$848	\$864	\$886	\$914	\$941
Based on water use of 90k gpy (weighted)	\$1,011	\$1,056	\$1,104	\$1,154	\$1,206	\$1,251	\$1,274	\$1,307	\$1,348	\$1,389
WATER UTILITY										
	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027
EXPENSES										
Direct Expenses	\$77,999	\$80,187	\$82,471	\$84,792	\$87,180	\$89,641	\$92,157	\$94,753	\$97,423	\$100,214
Indirect Expenses	29,802	29,888	30,853	31,728	32,636	33,574	34,538	35,539	34,619	35,881
Capital Financing (before offsets)	150,134	158,723	166,294	178,449	189,145	190,162	198,972	208,156	252,681	236,288
Sub-Total Water Expenses	\$257,934	\$268,798	\$279,617	\$294,969	\$308,960	\$313,377	\$325,667	\$338,448	\$384,722	\$372,383
Debt Service Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bond Redemption Savings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(18,000)	(2,325)
Variable Rate Savings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Water Expenses	\$257,934	\$268,798	\$279,617	\$294,969	\$308,960	\$313,377	\$325,667	\$338,448	\$366,722	\$370,058
REVENUE & INCOME										
Non-Member and Other Revenue	\$9,743	\$9,676	\$9,702	\$9,843	\$9,987	\$9,729	\$9,882	\$10,057	\$10,146	\$10,240
Interest Income	4,797	6,308	7,263	7,950	8,292	8,761	9,329	9,945	10,071	10,159
Rate Stabilization	0	0	0	4,197	6,986	0	0	0	15,596	5,810
Prior Year Utility Surplus/Deficit Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other Revenue	\$14,540	\$15,984	\$16,964	\$21,989	\$25,266	\$18,491	\$19,212	\$20,002	\$35,813	\$26,209
Water Rate Revenue	\$243,394	\$252,813	\$262,653	\$272,980	\$283,694	\$294,886	\$306,455	\$318,446	\$330,909	\$343,849
Rate Revenue Increase	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%
Estimated Annual Household Charge **										
Based on water use of 61k gpy (weighted)	\$459	\$480	\$501	\$524	\$547	\$572	\$598	\$625	\$653	\$682
Based on water use of 90k gpy (weighted)	\$678	\$708	\$740	\$773	\$808	\$844	\$882	\$922	\$963	\$1,007

** Annual household charges are estimated for communities that receive full water and wastewater services from MWRA weighted by the number of households in each of these core communities. Based on community responses to the DRAFT 2016 MWRA Advisory Board's Annual Water and Sewer Retail Rate Survey.

APPENDIX E

GLOSSARY OF FINANCIAL AND OPERATING TERMS

8M permit: Permission granted by MWRA to persons who wish to construct property improvements on land either adjoining or overlapping MWRA property interests. Permission may be conditioned on various operational and/or engineering concerns.

Accrued Costs: Adjustments to paid expenditures to account for materials or services received but for which payment has not been made.

Activated Sludge: The sludge that results when primary effluent is mixed with bacteria-laden sludge and then agitated and aerated to promote biological treatment.

Advanced Waste Treatment: Wastewater treatment beyond the secondary or biological stage that includes the removal of nutrients such as phosphorus and nitrogen and the removal of a higher percentage of suspended solids and organic matter than primary treatment.

Advisory Board: The agency that represents the interests of MWRA's 61 user communities to the Board of Directors in an advisory capacity in accordance with the provisions of MWRA's Enabling Act. The Advisory Board elects three members of the Board of Directors, reviews and comments on MWRA's CIP and CEB, and approves the addition of new communities to the wastewater and water systems.

Aerobic: In the presence of free oxygen.

Anaerobic: Life or processes such as bacteria that digest sludge that require, or are not destroyed by, the absence of free oxygen.

AOOC: Assimilable Organic Carbon - One measure of the "food" available to bacteria within a water system. More complex carbon compounds can become assimilable when oxidized by strong disinfectants.

ARRA: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 – principal forgiveness loans distributed based on the Department of Environmental Protection's Intended Use Plan.

Ash: The inert material remaining after the combustion of wastewater sludge. Ash is either wet or dry depending on combustion system design.

Bacteria: One-celled microscopic organisms commonly found in the environment. Bacteria can be harmful, such as pathogens, or helpful and perform a variety of biological treatment processes.

BDOC: Biologically Degradable Organic Carbon - Another, more precise, measure of the "food" available to bacteria within a water system.

BGD: Billion gallons per day.

Biofilm: Growth of various bacteria within a water distribution system on the pipe walls. Biofilm growth can contribute to iron corrosion, colored water, poor taste, excessive chlorine demand, and complications with coliform testing.

Blow-off valves: Valves operated during pipeline repair to de-water (drain) a portion of a pipeline.

BOD: Biochemical Oxygen Demand - An indicator of the amount of biodegradable contaminants in wastewater.

Board of Directors: The 11-member governing board of MWRA.

Bond Resolution: A document adopted by the Board of Directors that governs MWRA's issuance of revenue bonds and sets forth its obligations to bondholders.

Boston Harbor Project: An extensive plan of activities which MWRA developed and implemented to construct new wastewater treatment facilities in response to a federal court order to comply with the provisions of the U.S. Clean Water Act.

Business Systems Plan (BSP): The strategic planning framework for MWRA's management information systems. The BSP is updated annually to reflect ongoing business requirements, new opportunities identified by ongoing MWRA strategic planning efforts, technology changes, and user requests.

BWSC: Boston Water and Sewer Commission - The agency responsible for providing water and sewer services to the City of Boston, MWRA's largest customer.

BWTF: William A. Brutsch Water Treatment Facility – Water treatment plant for the Chicopee Valley Aqueduct communities of Chicopee, South Hadley Fire District #1, and Wilbraham. The facility has a capacity of 24 mgd, and disinfects the water using a combination of UV light and chlorine.

CADD: Computer aided drafting and design.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP): A plan which identifies and estimates the nature, schedule, cost, and financing of long-term assets that MWRA intends to build or acquire during a specific period.

Capital Investment: Development of a facility or other asset that adds to the long-term value of an organization.

Carroll Water Treatment Plant (CWTP): Water treatment facility for waters from Quabbin and Wachusett Reservoirs with capacity of 405 mgd using ozonation as a primary disinfectant and UV as a secondary disinfectant beginning in February 2014.

CDF: Cosgrove Disinfection Facility

Cathodic Protection: A form of corrosion protection that is particularly effective against galvanic corrosion. Galvanic corrosion occurs when pipe metal is in the presence of other metals while immersed in water. The interaction of these elements causes an electric current to flow away from the pipe, taking electrons with it and pitting the pipe as a result. Cathodic protection reverses the current, thereby stopping the corrosion.

Centrifuge: A machine that uses centrifugal force to separate substances of different densities and remove moisture. MWRA uses centrifuges at the Deer Island Wastewater Treatment Plant to de-water sludge.

CFM: Cubic Feet per Minute - A measure of the quantity of a material flowing through a pipe.

Chloramination: The process of adding chloramine to drinking water. Chloramine, a form of chlorine and ammonia, is used as a residual disinfectant because it lasts longer in the water distribution system than primary disinfectants.

Chloramine: A long lasting residual disinfectant created by combining measured amounts of chlorine and ammonia. Chloramine forms fewer disinfection by-products than chlorine.

Chlorination: The process of adding chlorine to drinking water to inactivate pathogens.

Chlorine: A relatively strong primary disinfectant, effective against bacteria, *giardia*, and viruses, but not *cryptosporidium*. Concerns exist about the health effects of its by-products, some of which are or will be regulated.

Clarifiers: Settling tanks or basins in which wastewater is held for a period of time, during which heavier solids settle to the bottom and lighter materials float to the surface.

Clean Water Act: A law passed by Congress in 1972, and subsequently amended, which sets national standards for pollution reduction, permits discharges from wastewater treatment plants, and promotes achievement of the national goal that all surface waters be "fishable and swimmable."

Cleaning and Lining: Cleaning and cement lining of unlined cast iron water mains to improve hydraulic capacity and extend useful life.

CMMS (Computerized Maintenance Management System): *Maximo* is the computerized maintenance management system which is an essential component of successful asset management. This system is an important tool used in refining the long-term maintenance strategy to ensure proper maintenance and replacement of plant assets.

Co-Digestion Process: Introduction of non-wastewater derived organic waste material into the wastewater anaerobic digestion process. Co-digestion could potentially increase digester gas production which would be utilized for heating and electricity generation at Deer Island.

Coliform bacteria: A group of lactose fermenting bacteria, which while not of direct health concern, are used as a first line indicator of potential problems. See fecal coliform and *E.coli*.

Combined Sewer and Combined Sewer Overflow: While modern systems transport rainwater and sewage from homes and businesses through separate pipes, some older systems like Boston's have "combined" sewers that carry both flows together. During normal conditions flows are delivered to treatment plants. During very heavy rains, these systems become overloaded. Built-in overflows (called combined sewer overflows or "CSOs") must then act as relief points by releasing excess flows into the nearest body of water. This prevents sewage backups into homes and onto area streets, but the discharges can impact water quality.

Comminutor - A machine or process that pulverizes and reduces solids to minute particles.

Commonwealth Debt Service Assistance (DSA): Funds appropriated by the Commonwealth to offset MWRA capital financing expenses.

Community Obligation and Revenue Enhancement (CORE) Fund: A fund established by MWRA's bond resolution that is used to provide insurance against delays by communities in paying charges due to MWRA.

Composting: The process of converting wastewater treatment residuals to a soil-like humus material often used in the horticultural industry. The process involves the aerobic breakdown of the residuals and the addition of sawdust or wood chips.

Corrosion Control: Adjustments to the chemistry of treated water to reduce its ability to dissolve lead, copper, other metals, or form hydrogen sulfide. Corrosion control can include adjustments to pH and alkalinity, as well as the addition of corrosion inhibitors such as phosphates or oxidizers.

Coverage Requirement: Requirement of MWRA's bond resolution which provides that each year, revenue less operating expenses (net revenue) must be more than the amount required for debt service payments on outstanding bonds.

CP (Construction Package): Major construction projects such as the Carroll Water Treatment Plant or the North Dorchester Bay CSO project will group areas of work into individual construction contracts.

Cross-Connection: A point at which potable water piping is connected to a non-potable water source creating an opportunity for the introduction of pollutants into the potable water.

Cryogenic oxygen plant: MWRA operates a cryogenic oxygen-based facility as part of its secondary wastewater treatment program at Deer Island.

Cryptosporidium: A protozoan parasite that can cause severe gastrointestinal disease in healthy individuals, and may be fatal to people with compromised immune systems. Cryptosporidia exist in the environment as hard walled oocysts that are very resistant to chlorination, but can be inactivated by disinfection with ozone or ultraviolet light.

CSO: Combined Sewer Overflow – An overflow point and the discharged flow from a combined sewer system intended to provide hydraulic relief to avoid system flooding and backups during large wet weather events. During large rainstorms, systems can become overloaded, with the excess discharged directly into surface waters. The discharged flow and the discharge location are called CSOs. In the metropolitan Boston area there are approximately 46 active, permitted CSOs that currently discharge into rivers or Boston Harbor.

CSO Facilities: MWRA has six facilities that intercept the flow from CSO pipes. Four of these facilities provide treatment and two provide storage prior to discharge. The CSO facilities have some capacity to store flow and pump it to the Deer Island plant after rainstorms end.

CT: Concentration x Contact Time - A measure of disinfection effectiveness established under the Surface Water Treatment Rule. CT is the product of the concentration of disinfectant [C] and the time it has been in contact with the water [T]. Required CT varies by type of disinfectant, organism, temperature, and pH.

CTG (Combustion Turbine Generator): CTGs are used to generate electricity during planned cable outages, wet weather operations and for participation in price response events.

Current Expense Budget: A financial plan that estimates the revenues and expenses associated with MWRA's operations for a fiscal year.

C-Value: The carrying capacity of a water main for a specified length and pressure drop that is determined by its diameter and resistance to flow. The friction coefficient "C" of the main is often used as a measure of flow resistance. C-values for new pipe are about 120 for water mains that are 6 to 16-inches in diameter, and 130 and 140 for larger diameter mains.

DAF: Dissolved Air Flotation - A process of adding super saturated air into water to cause coagulated solids to rise to the top to be skimmed off. DAF replaces conventional gravity sedimentation (clarification) and is particularly cost-effective for low turbidity waters subject to periodic algae blooms.

DBP: Disinfection By-products - Complex compounds formed by the use of oxidizing agents such as chlorine or ozone in waters containing organic matter.

D/DBP Stage 1: Disinfectants/Disinfection By-products, Stage 1 Rule - Promulgated 11/1998, and effective 1/2002, this rule set DBP limits at 80 parts per billion for Trihalomethanes and 60 parts per billion for Haloacetic Acids, averaging all samples over four quarters.

D/DBP Stage 2: Disinfectants/Disinfection By-products Stage 2 Rule - The rule further regulates the amount of DBPs allowed in water. The 80/60 values set in Stage 1 will now apply to each individual sample location in a "Locational Running Annual Average".

Debt Service: In a given fiscal year, the amount of money necessary to pay interest and principal on outstanding notes and revenue bonds.

DEP: Department of Environmental Protection - The Massachusetts agency that regulates water pollution control, water supplies, and waterways and dispenses federal and state grant funds to support these activities.

Department: A sub-unit of an MWRA division.

Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR): Created in 2003 through the merger of the Metropolitan District Commission and the Department of Environmental Management, DCR manages the Commonwealth's diverse parks system and protects and enhances natural resources and outdoor recreational opportunities throughout Massachusetts.

De-watering: The process of removing water from wastewater treatment residuals. De-watered sludge has the appearance of mud or wet soil material.

Diffusers: A system of shafts, rising from the end of MWRA's effluent outfall tunnel to the seabed, which disperses treated wastewater over a large area. Technically, the diffusers are the "sprinkler heads" mounted on top of the riser shafts that lead from the outfall tunnel and disperse wastewater into Massachusetts Bay.

Digesters: Tanks for the storage and anaerobic or aerobic decomposition of organic matter present in sludge.

Direct Program Expenses: Costs directly associated with providing services or performing activities.

Disinfection, Primary: The inactivation (killing) of pathogenic organisms in a water system by the use of chemical or other disinfection agents.

Disinfection, Residual: The presence of a measurable residual of disinfectant within a water distribution system to help control bacterial re-growth and guard against contamination.

Dissolved Oxygen (DO): A measure of the amount of oxygen in a given amount of water. Adequate levels of DO are needed to support aquatic life. Low dissolved oxygen concentrations can result from inadequate wastewater treatment.

Division: A major organizational unit within MWRA, encompassing the activities and resources for providing a major service or function.

DLS (Department of Laboratory Services): Laboratory Services is a full service analytical testing and consulting group within the MWRA that primarily serves client groups primarily within the Operations Division. The analytical services that Laboratory Services provides include wet chemistry, metals, organics, and microbiology testing. Related services include field sampling, technical consultation, and contract laboratory management.

DMR (Discharge Monitoring Report): Monthly reports that are submitted to federal and state regulators. MWRA monitors the effluent (treated sewage) that is discharged into Massachusetts Bay, to ensure that it meets the standards set out in the NPDES permit. Analytical support to the effluent monitoring program is provided by the Department of Laboratory Services.

E.coli: A normal inhabitant of the digestive tract of mammals. The presence of *E.coli* indicates probable contamination by fecal matter.

Effluent: Treated wastewater discharged from a treatment plant.

EIR: Environmental Impact Report – A document prepared in adherence with the Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) to review the environmental impact of projects and ensure opportunities for public review and comment.

EIS: Environmental Impact Statement – A document prepared in adherence with the National Environmental Policy Act to review the environmental impact of projects and ensure opportunities for public review and comment.

Enabling Act: Legislation (Chapter 372 of the Acts of 1984) that established MWRA and define its purpose and authority as of January 1, 1985.

ENF: Environmental Notification Form - The first step in the MEPA process.

EOEEA: Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs - The Massachusetts cabinet office that oversees state environmental agencies.

EOC: Emergency Operations Center

EOEA: Executive Office of Environmental Affairs - The Massachusetts cabinet office that oversees state environmental agencies.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency - The federal government agency responsible for environmental enforcement and investigation.

ESWTR: Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule - A federal rule that is promulgated in three stages:

1) Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR): The IESWTR was promulgated in 1998 and tightened the requirements for the operation of water filtration plants in large systems to take a first step toward controlling *cryptosporidium* in source waters. IESWTR also added *cryptosporidium* to the list of issues considered within watershed protection plans for unfiltered systems.

2) LT1ESWTR primarily extends the IESWTR to smaller systems

3) LT2ESWTR: further tightens the standards for the operation of filtration plants and adds requirements for 99% inactivation of *cryptosporidium* and the use of two primary disinfectants for unfiltered systems. The concept of proportional treatment, with less treatment required for cleaner sources, was implemented as part of the rule.

Enterococcus: A pathogen indicator, similar to fecal coliform, that is used in the Massachusetts Water Quality Standards for marine waters, consistent with the Federal Clean Water Act requirements, which indicates potential contamination from human or animal waste.

Eutrophication: Nutrient enrichment of a lake or other water body typically characterized by increased growth of planktonic algae and rooted plants. Eutrophication can be accelerated by wastewater discharges and polluted runoff.

Expenditures: Payments for goods and services received.

Expenses: Costs associated with the operating activities of a period, including expenditures and accrued costs.

Facility Information System (FIS): The management information system at the Deer Island Treatment Plant.

Fecal coliform bacteria: A group of bacteria used as a primary indicator organism for potential contamination from human or animal waste. Also called thermo-tolerant bacteria. Specific organisms in the group may or may not be of health concern (see *E.coli*).

Filtration: A water treatment process involving the removal of suspended particulate matter by passing the water through a porous medium such as sand or carbon.

Fiscal Year: The 12-month financial period used by MWRA that begins July 1 and ends June 30 of the following calendar year. MWRA's fiscal year is numbered according to the calendar year in which it ends.

Flash coat: A light coat of shotcrete used to cover minor blemishes on a concrete surface.

FOD (Field Operations Department): Department within the Operations Division created to provide high quality, uninterrupted water delivery and wastewater collection services to MWRA communities. The department is responsible for the treatment, transmission, and distribution of water from the Quabbin and Wachusett reservoirs to community water systems. It also manages the collection, transport, and screening of wastewater flow from MWRA communities to the Deer Island Treatment Plant.

Force Main: A pressure pipe joining the pump discharge at a water or wastewater pumping station with a point of gravity flow.

FRSA (Fore River Staging Area): The site of the Sludge Pelletization Plant.

Giardia: A protozoan parasite that can cause severe gastrointestinal disease, although there is medical treatment available. *Giardia* exist in the environment as hard-walled cysts, and are moderately resistant to chlorine disinfection.

Geographic Information System (GIS) -- A geographic information system is a system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present all types of spatial or geographical data.

Green Energy: Energy that comes from natural sources such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, plants, algae and geothermal heat. These energy resources are renewable, meaning they're naturally replenished.

Goal: A statement in general terms of a desired condition, state of affairs, or situation. Goals, which are long-term in nature and not usually directly measurable, provide general direction for the activities of operating units.

Global Positioning System (GPS): Also known as an Automatic Vehicle Location system (GPS/AVL), this tool provides real-time transmission alerts utilizing a cell phone/satellite communication system and a web-based mapping system to track vehicles and operator-driven mobile equipment in MWRA's service area. The system allows MWRA to respond more quickly to emergencies, enhance driver and vehicle safety, reduce fuel costs, track mileage electronically, monitor unauthorized vehicle usage, and improve efficiency.

Graphitization: A corrosion mechanism that alters the molecular structure of the carbon/iron matrix of cast iron pipe. During the process, iron atoms are forced away from the metal leaving behind an unstable carbon matrix. The result is a weakened pipe, easily susceptible to ruptures. High frequency in the number of breaks causes leakage to be a major problem of graphitized pipe.

Grit: Sand-like materials that quickly settle out of wastewater.

Groundwater: A body of water beneath the surface of the ground. Groundwater is made up primarily of water that has seeped down from the surface.

HAA: Haloacetic Acids - A class of disinfection by-products related to chlorine disinfection. HAAs are regulated under D/DBP Stage 1 and 2 Rules at 60 ppb.

Harbor Electric Energy Company (HEEC): A subsidiary of NStar which installed a cross harbor power cable and built a sub-station to provide power for construction and operation of the new Deer Island Treatment Plant.

Head House: A structure containing the control gates to a conduit such as a sewer pipeline.

Headworks: A preliminary treatment structure or device, usually including a screening and de-gritting operation, that removes large or heavy materials such as logs and sand from wastewater prior to primary treatment.

Heavy Metals: Metals such as lead, silver, gold, mercury, bismuth, and copper that can be precipitated by hydrogen sulfide in an acid solution.

HOM (Harbor and Outfall Monitoring): A comprehensive program to provide environmental data that helps to predict and measure the effect of Deer Island outfall discharge on the marine ecosystem.

Incentives and Other Charges: A fee system designed to help recover permitting, inspecting, and monitoring costs incurred by MWRA's TRAC Program and provide incentives to permitted users to reduce discharges.

Indirect Expenses: Costs not directly associated with providing services or performing activities.

Infiltration/Inflow (I/I): The problem of clean water flows entering sewers resulting in diminished pipe capacity for sanitary flows and in costly pumping and treatment of unnecessarily large wastewater volumes. Infiltration is groundwater that leaks into the sewerage system through pipe joints and defects. Inflow, primarily a wet-weather phenomenon, refers to water that enters sewers from improperly connected catch basins, sump pumps, land and basement drains, and defective manholes. Inflow also enters through improperly closed or defective tidegates during high tides.

Influent: The flow of water that enters the wastewater treatment process.

Insurance Reserve: A fund established to adequately reserve against risks for which MWRA does not currently maintain insurance.

Interceptors: The large pipes that convey wastewater from collection systems to treatment plants.

Investment Income: Income derived by investing certain operating and reserve fund balances in interest-yielding securities in accordance with the provisions of MWRA's bond resolution.

ISO - NE (Independent System Operator of New England): Non-profit wholesale operator of the regional grid system. The MWRA receives payment from ISO-NE when Deer Island, Carroll Water Treatment Plant, and the four Remote Headworks remove themselves from the grid. All six facilities participate in load response programs offered by ISO-NE which pays larger commercial and industrial electricity consumers to "shed load" during grid peaks. There are several programs available such as price, demand response and load response. MWRA constantly evaluates the options and participates in the most advantageous program.

Labor Costs: Direct costs of employing permanent and temporary personnel, including wages, salaries, overtime pay, fringe benefits, and workers' compensation.

Land Application: The use of wastewater treatment residuals on land for agricultural benefits.

Landfilling: The disposal of residuals by burial. Modern landfills have double liners, leachate collection systems, and other design features to protect against groundwater contamination.

LCR: Lead and Copper Rule – A federal rule that set an action level for lead and copper at “worst case” consumer taps. Optimized corrosion control, notification, education, and lead service replacements are all components of compliance plans.

Leachate: Water that drains from a landfill after having been in contact with, and potentially contaminated by, buried residuals. Modern landfills are designed to collect leachate for subsequent treatment.

Limnology: The scientific study of physical, chemical, meteorological, and biological conditions in fresh waters.

LIMS: Laboratory Information and Management System – An automated database system used to transfer information between MWRA’s Central Laboratory to its client groups and to process information obtained by the Central Laboratory to monitor substances that enter and leave the MWRA wastewater system. Use of LIMS removes the potential for human error in the sampling process by bar coding samples, eliminating the need to transcribe sample data, producing pre-printed project-specific sample check-off forms for field crews, and automating testing through pre-set test codes and project-specific parameters.

LOX (Liquid Oxygen): Liquid oxygen is used together with electrical energy to generate ozone at the Carroll Water Treatment Plant.

Mapping Protocols: Sets of specifications defining the content and format of data to be collected.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available control technology.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) Unit: A unit of the Commonwealth’s Executive Office of Environmental Affairs responsible for implementation of the state environmental review process.

Methane: A colorless, nonpoisonous, flammable gas produced as a by-product of anaerobic sludge processing. At Deer Island, MWRA uses methane as fuel to provide heat and hot water and to generate electricity.

MGD: Million gallons per day.

MIS: Management Information Systems

Mission: A description of the fundamental purposes and major activities of an operating unit or program.

Mitigation: Financial remuneration or non-financial considerations that MWRA provides to communities to alleviate the negative effects of major construction projects.

Molybdenum (Mo): A metallic element that resembles chromium and tungsten in many properties, and is used in strengthening and hardening steel. Mo is a trace element in plant and animal metabolism. The concentration of molybdenum in sludge products is strictly regulated.

NACWA (Nation Association of Clean Water Agencies): NACWA represents the interests of publicly owned wastewater treatment plants. NACWA is involved in all areas of water quality protection including the development of environmental legislation and assisting federal regulatory agencies in the implementation of environmental programs.

NEFCo: New England Fertilizer Company - The contractor responsible for the operation of processing sludge into fertilizer pellets at MWRA's residuals processing plant located in Quincy. NEFCo is also responsible for marketing and distributing the pellets and disposing of any product that is not marketable.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit: A permit issued by EPA in conjunction with DEP that governs wastewater discharges into surface waters.

NHS (Northern High Service): Project that involves a series of water system pipeline improvements in the MWRA's Northern High Service Area.

Nitrification: An aerobic process in which bacteria changes the ammonia and organic nitrogen in wastewater into oxidized nitrogen (usually nitrate). Second-stage BOD is sometimes referred to as the nitrification stage (first-stage BOD is called the carbonaceous stage). Also, a similar process in the water distribution system, where ammonia from chloramine can be used by nitrifying bacteria, resulting in a reduced chlorine residual, and the potential for additional bacteria growth.

OCC: Metropolitan Operations Control Center, located at MWRA's Chelsea Facility.

OEP (Office of Emergency Preparedness): The Office of Emergency Preparedness has oversight over security, exercises, emergency operations, planning, the Emergency Services Unit and critical infrastructure protection.

OMS (Operations Management Systems): OMS correlates PICS data with laboratory analysis to track and analyze DITP's process performance with regard to the plant's discharge permit from EPA and DEP and with respect to cost effective operation.

Operating Reserve: A fund established to adequately reserve for operating contingencies, required by MWRA's bond resolution to be not less than one-sixth of its annual operating expenses.

Organic Matter: Material containing carbon, the cornerstone of plant and animal life. It originates from domestic and industrial sources.

Other User Charges: Revenue received per agreements MWRA has for provision of water, sewer, and other services to entities other than communities which are charged assessments.

Outfall: The pipe or structure where effluent is discharged into receiving waters.

Ozonation: The application of ozone to water, wastewater, or air, generally for the purposes of disinfection or odor control. The Carroll Water Treatment Plant (CWTP) employs the ozonation process to inactivate pathogens, including *cryptosporidium*, with lower levels of DBPs.

Ozone: A strong disinfectant made from oxygen and electrical energy. Ozone is effective against *cryptosporidium*.

Pathogens: Harmful organisms, often called germs that can cause disease. Waterborne pathogens (or the diseases they cause) include *giardia*, *cryptosporidium*, cholera, typhoid, *E.coli*, Hepatitis A, *legionella*, and MAC.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT): Amounts which MWRA pays each fiscal year to cities and towns for land owned by the Commonwealth in the Quabbin, Ware River, Wachusett, and Sudbury watersheds. Consistent with the provisions of MWRA's Enabling Act, these payments are based on the past commitments of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Penalty Revenue: Revenue derived from penalties assessed by MWRA to violators of its sewer use regulations.

Performance Measure: An indicator of the work and/or service provided, defined by output, work or service quality, efficiency, effectiveness, or productivity.

Performance Objective: A statement of proposed accomplishments or attainments that is short-term in nature and measurable.

PICS (Process Instrumentation and Control System): PICS provides real-time operations data from systems throughout Deer Island (including system status, flow, etc.).

Plume: The rising discharge of treated wastewater effluent from a treatment plant outfall pipe.

Preliminary Treatment: The process of removing large solid objects, sticks, gravel, and grit from wastewater.

Pretreatment: The reduction or elimination of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to discharge into a sewer system.

Primacy: Primary enforcement authority for Federal Safe Drinking Water Act regulations delegated to a state by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Primary Treatment: A wastewater treatment process that takes place in a rectangular or circular tank and allows substances in wastewater that readily settle or float to be separated from the water being treated. Primary treatment results in 50-60% removal of suspended solids and 30-34% removal of BOD.

Program: An organized group of activities and the resources to carry them out aimed at achieving one or more related objectives.

Rate Revenue: Revenue received from annual assessments of communities within MWRA's service area for water and sewer services.

Rate Stabilization Reserve: A fund established by the Board of Directors that is used to reduce rate revenue requirements. MWRA finances this reserve with unexpended or surplus funds available from the Current Expense Budget at the end of each fiscal year.

RCM (Reliability Centered Maintenance): A maintenance strategy adopted at Deer Island in FY00 for critical systems. RCM is a failure modes and effects process that involves maintenance, operations and engineering staff in the development of preventative maintenance and operation plans for plant systems.

Relief Sewer: A sewer built to carry flows in excess of the capacity of an existing sewer.

Renewable Energy: Energy from a source that is not depleted when used, such as wind or solar power

RGGI: The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative is a mandatory, market-based program in the United States to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The program involves selling emission allowances through auctions and investing the proceeds in demand-side management and clean energy technology projects.

Remote Headworks: The initial structures and devices of a treatment plant set apart by some distance from the plant site.

Renewal and Replacement Reserve: A fund established to adequately reserve for the cost of capital improvements not provided for by funds available through the Capital Improvement Program or the Current Expense Budget.

Residuals: The by-products of the wastewater treatment process, including scum (floatables), grit and screenings, primary sludge, and secondary sludge.

Revenue Bonds: Bonds payable from a specific source of revenue and which do not pledge the full faith and credit of the issuer.

RPS (Renewable Portfolio Standards): State policies which mandate a state to generate a percent of its electricity from renewable resources. Qualified renewable generation facilities for the MWRA include: the Steam Turbine Generator (STG) and a variety of Hydroelectric, Wind

and Solar units. The MWRA is issued electronic certificates for each megawatt hour of electricity produced from the digester gas, which is considered renewable energy. RPS credits are a source of revenue for the MWRA.

Safe Yield Model: The equation used to determine the maximum dependable draft that can be made continuously on a water supply source during a period of years during which the probable driest period or period of greatest deficiency in water supply is likely to occur.

SAMS: Sewerage Analysis and Management System – A database which contains specifications of the location, size, and condition of MWRA wastewater interceptors and appurtenances and which produces maps for use by MWRA and outside parties. Now referred to as Wastewater GIS.

Sanitary Sewers: In a separate system, pipes that carry only domestic wastewater.

SCADA: Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition - Equipment for monitoring and controlling water or wastewater facilities remotely.

SCBA: Self-contained breathing apparatus.

Screenings: Large items such as wood and rags that are collected from wastewater in coarse screens prior to primary treatment.

Scum: Floatable materials such as grease, oil, and plastics that are skimmed from the surface of wastewater as it flows through large settling tanks.

SDWA: Safe Drinking Water Act - A Federal law enacted in 1986 and amended in 1996 that requires EPA to establish national primary drinking water regulations for water suppliers which consist of MCLs or treatment techniques.

Secondary Treatment: Usually following primary treatment, secondary treatment employs microorganisms to reduce the level of BOD and suspended solids in wastewater.

Sedimentation Tanks: Settling tanks where solids are removed from sewage. Wastewater is pumped to the tanks where the solids settle to the bottom or float on the top as scum. The scum is skimmed off the top, and solids on the bottom are pumped out for further treatment and/or final disposal.

Seeding: The initial filling of sludge into digesters.

Sensitive user: A member of a group within the general population likely to be at greater risk than the general population of adverse health effects due to exposure to contaminants in drinking water. Sensitive users include infants, children, pregnant women, the elderly, and individuals with histories of serious illness.

Septic Tanks: Tanks used for domestic wastes when a sewer line is not available to carry them to a treatment plant. Periodically, the septage is pumped out of the tanks, usually by commercial firms, and released into a wastewater treatment system.

Shotcrete: Mortar or concrete conveyed through a hose and projected at high velocity onto a surface; also known as air-blown mortar, pneumatically applied sprayed mortar, or gunned concrete.

Siphon: A closed conduit, a portion of which lies above the hydraulic grade line, resulting in a pressure less than atmospheric and requiring a vacuum within the conduit to start flow. A siphon utilizes atmospheric pressure to effect or increase the flow of water through the conduit.

Slip Lining: Insertion by pushing or pulling of lines fabricated of plastic, concrete cylinder pipe, reinforced concrete, or steel through existing conduits from access pits.

Sludge: Material removed by sedimentation during primary and secondary treatment. Sludge includes both settled particulate matter and microorganisms and is the single largest component of wastewater residuals. At the time sludge is removed during the treatment process, it contains only 0.5% to 5% solid content by weight. It has the appearance of muddy water.

Sodium Hypochlorite (NaOCl): A liquid form of chlorine that MWRA uses in the disinfection and/or odor processes at the Deer Island Treatment Plant, various other Wastewater facilities, and the Carroll Water Treatment Plant (CWTP).

Storm Sewers: Separate systems of pipes that carry only water runoffs from roofs, streets, and parking lots during storms.

Surcharging: Loads on a system beyond those normally anticipated; also, the height of wastewater in a sewer manhole above the crown of the sewer when the sewer is flowing completely full.

Suspended Solids: The particulate matter contained in wastewater.

SWTR: Surface Water Treatment Rule – A Federal rule promulgated in 1989 that affects all utilities using surface waters or waters under the influence of surface waters. SWTR requires filtration unless certain criteria on source water quality, watershed control, and disinfection effectiveness can be met (see also ESWTR).

Telemetry: Remote measuring or monitoring devices connected to a central monitoring station via telephone lines.

TCR: Total Coliform Rule – A federal rule that requires monitoring of water distribution systems for coliform bacteria and chlorine residual. No more than 5% of the coliform samples in a month can be positive.

TOC: Total Organic Carbon - A measure of the amount of organic material in water. Often used as a surrogate for disinfectant demand or DBP precursors.

Transition: A short section of conduit used as a conversion section to unite two conduits having different hydraulic elements.

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes - A class of disinfection by-products, related to primarily chlorine disinfection (see D/DBP Rule).

TRAC: Toxic Reduction and Control – The department responsible for MWRA’s industrial pretreatment program.

TSS (Total Suspended Solids): A measure of the settleable solids and non-settleable solids in wastewater. During the primary treatment process, flows are routed to primary treatment clarifiers that remove about half of the pollutants brought to the plant in typical wastewater (50-60% of total suspended solids and up to 50% of pathogens and toxic contaminants are removed).

Ultraviolet (UV) Treatment: Ultraviolet light is an effective method of disinfection in drinking and wastewater applications. UV light damages the DNA of microbes, and is particularly effective against cryptosporidium. Federal regulations require two primary disinfectants for unfiltered water systems. The Carroll Water Treatment Plant added UV as a second disinfectant (in addition to ozonation) in February 2014 and the Quabbin Disinfection Facility (now named the William A. Brutsch Water Treatment Facility) in Ware added UV (as a second disinfection in addition to chlorine) in October 2014.

United States Geological Survey (USGS): The federal agency that collects Geographic Information System (GIS) data for developing mapping protocols.

Vector Jet Truck: A vehicle used to clean and/or remove blockages from sewer lines by pushing and/or pulling fluids in the sewer.

VMM: Vehicle Management and Maintenance – The program responsible for management and maintenance of MWRA’s vehicles and heavy equipment.

WASM (Weston Aqueduct Supply Mains): Project involving the rehabilitation of the four Weston Aqueduct Supply Mains that carry potable water to MWRA’s service area. When complete, they will transmit about one-third of the water to MWRA’s service area and the City tunnel will carry the remaining two-thirds.

Wastewater: The water carried by sewers serving residences and businesses that enters wastewater facilities for treatment. Wastewater is any water that has been adversely affected in quality by anthropogenic influence. It comprises liquid waste discharged by domestic residences, commercial properties, and/or agricultural and can encompass a wide range of potential contaminants and concentrations.

Wastewater Treatment Plant (WTP): A facility containing a series of tanks, screens, filters, and other equipment and processes for removing pollutants from wastewater.

Water Supply Trust: The legislature further enhanced the ability of the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) Office of Watershed Management to protect the source waters of the MWRA drinking water supply by establishing a Water Supply Protection Trust in 2004. The trust provides a more efficient mechanism for MWRA's direct funding of the Office of Watershed Management. The Water Supply Protection Trust has a five person board of trustees responsible for approving the Annual Work Plan and Budget each spring for the following fiscal year.

Watershed Reimbursement: An amount that MWRA pays to the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) each fiscal year for maintaining and managing the primary sources of MWRA's water supply (watersheds) in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The amount of the reimbursement is determined by prevailing legislation.

Wholesale Water and Sewer Services: Potable water and wastewater collection, transport, delivery, and treatment services that MWRA provides to communities. Communities provide the same services directly to retail customers or end users.

WOCC: Western Operations Control Center, located at the Carroll Water Treatment Plant.

APPENDIX F
FY18 DRAFT Current Expense Budget - Capital Financing Detail (as of 12/31/16)

	Outstanding as of 12/31/16	Total	Sewer	Water
SRF¹				
Unrefunded (93A, 93D, 95A, 98C)	\$ 835,000	\$ 2,810	\$ 2,810	\$ -
1999E Sewer		395,614	395,614	-
1999E Water	8,288,730	577,000	-	577,000
1999F	198,475,000	20,289,146	20,289,146	-
2000E Sewer		2,829,941	2,829,941	-
2000E Water	49,160,590	573,028	-	573,028
2001C Water	1,720,000	247,022	-	247,022
2001D Sewer		386,553	386,553	-
2001D Water	2,361,232	82,299	-	82,299
2002H Sewer		2,959,589	2,959,589	-
2002H Water	72,250,000	1,434,685	-	1,434,685
2002I Sewer		100,645	100,645	-
2002I Water	1,637,769	1,489	-	1,489
2003A	560,529	70,353	-	70,353
2003B	1,554,654	220,994	-	220,994
2003C Sewer		1,371,780	1,371,780	-
2003C Water	31,013,529	963,285	-	963,285
2004C Sewer		541,084	541,084	-
2004C Water	7,987,818	91,744	-	91,744
2004D Sewer		2,691,210	2,691,210	-
2004D Water	46,790,000	641,541	-	641,541
2005C Sewer		419,322	419,322	-
2005C Water	5,175,456	68,279	-	68,279
2005D Sewer		3,042,758	3,042,758	-
2005D Water	52,374,416	800,529	-	800,529
2005E Sewer		24,961	24,961	-
2005E Water	248,461	5,479	-	5,479
2006C Sewer		483,917	483,917	-
2006D Sewer		2,805,822	2,805,822	-
2006D Water	58,828,491	1,605,297	-	1,605,297
2006E Sewer		22,883	22,883	-
2006E Water	297,899	10,281	-	10,281
2007C Sewer		306,169	306,169	-
2007C Water	3,940,135	178,215	-	178,215
2007D Sewer		1,147,310	1,147,310	-
2007E Sewer		2,738,920	2,738,920	-
2007E Water	55,677,334	1,258,497	-	1,258,497
2008G Sewer		401,368	401,368	-
2008G Water	4,143,467	82,031	-	82,031
2009C Sewer		5,578,532	5,578,532	-
2009C Water	80,359,176	1,883,318	-	1,883,318
2009D Sewer		645,881	645,881	-
2009D Water	8,906,978	85,531	-	85,531
2010 D Sewer		1,422,030	1,422,030	-
2010 D Water	38,511,577	1,435,461	-	1,435,461
2011A Sewer		381,594	381,594	-
2011A Water	8,198,849	366,805	-	366,805
2012C Sewer		524,404	524,404	-
2012C Water	9,273,596	254,789	-	254,789
2012D Sewer		2,857,902	2,857,902	-
2012D Water	43,667,361	532,505	-	532,505
2013B Sewer		2,214,838	2,214,838	-
2013B Water	34,977,514	533,809	-	533,809
2014C Sewer		283,428	283,428	-
2014C Water	9,354,687	385,186	-	385,186
2015A Sewer		2,646,943	2,646,943	-
2015A Water	61,626,073	979,653	-	979,653
2015B Sewer		260,388	260,388	-
2015B Water	5,168,555	152,123	-	152,123
2016A Sewer		2,128,970	2,128,970	-
2016A Water	52,965,112	847,924	-	847,924
Pool 20 Sewer		2,759,035	2,759,035	-
Pool 20 Water		1,715,675	-	1,715,675
Pool 21 Sewer		2,784,035	2,784,035	-
Pool 21 Water		1,510,000	-	1,510,000
Total SRF Debt	\$ 980,095,379	\$ 87,044,610	\$ 67,449,782	\$ 19,594,828

APPENDIX F
FY18 DRAFT Current Expense Budget - Capital Financing Detail (as of 12/31/16)

	Outstanding as of 12/31/16	Total	Sewer	Water
MWRA Senior Debt				
2002J Refunding	241,340,000	52,942,075	47,647,868	5,294,208
2005A Refunding	238,405,000	11,782,225	5,302,001	6,480,224
2005B Refunding	75,245,000	3,762,250	1,253,958	2,508,292
2006B Refunding	30,430,000	1,521,500	1,141,125	380,375
2007B Refunding	647,950,000	34,017,375	28,574,595	5,442,780
2009B Refunding	145,225,000	15,306,250	11,020,500	4,285,750
2010A New	1,390,000	55,600	38,920	16,680
2010B Refunding	98,645,000	15,117,250	8,768,005	6,349,245
2011B New	8,360,000	1,995,450	1,396,815	598,635
2011C Refunding	321,160,000	45,824,275	17,871,467	27,952,808
2012A New	74,590,000	5,639,700	2,819,850	2,819,850
2012B Refunding	86,775,000	4,240,325	890,468	3,349,857
2013A Refunding	142,030,000	4,934,850	2,763,516	2,171,334
2014D New	61,545,000	3,077,250	2,092,530	984,720
2014E Refunding	15,605,000	7,686,917	6,726,052	960,865
2014F Refunding	141,410,000	6,396,700	1,982,977	4,413,723
2016B New	65,970,000	4,406,850	2,203,425	2,203,425
2016C Refunding	681,615,000	32,224,400	16,434,444	15,789,956
2016D Refunding	104,260,000	4,524,000	2,940,600	1,583,400
FY17 New Money (2017)		5,740,869	2,870,435	2,870,435
FY18 New Money (2018)		3,500,000	2,801,210	698,790
Defeasance Assumption		(1,575,000)	(708,750)	(866,250)
Total Senior	\$ 3,181,950,000	263,121,111	\$ 166,832,010	\$ 96,289,100
Subordinate Debt				
1999B	\$ 58,600,000	\$ 5,925,875	\$ 3,555,525	\$ 2,370,350
2002C Refunding	35,120,000	1,229,200	409,692	819,508
2008A Refunding	234,845,000	16,593,624	14,602,389	1,991,235
2008C Refunding	101,300,000	19,654,597	18,868,413	786,184
2008E Refunding	133,640,000	8,253,606	7,593,318	660,289
2008F Refunding	50,000,000	1,750,000	157,500	1,592,500
2012E Refunding	61,415,000	3,617,523	759,680	2,857,843
2012F Refunding	58,885,000	3,528,973	741,084	2,787,889
2012G Refunding	46,900,000	12,324,843	11,831,849	492,994
2014A Refunding	50,000,000	1,750,000	157,500	1,592,500
2014B Refunding	64,755,000	12,926,425	1,163,378	11,763,047
Total Subordinate Debt	\$ 895,460,000	87,554,667	\$ 59,840,330	\$ 27,714,337
Total SRF & MWRA Debt Service²	\$ 5,057,505,379	437,720,387	\$ 294,122,122	\$ 143,598,265
Other Capital				
Water Pipeline Commercial Paper	\$ 149,000,000	4,086,863	-	4,086,863
Current Revenue/Capital ³		13,200,000	12,540,000	660,000
Capital Lease		3,217,060	1,943,377	1,273,683
Debt Prepayment ⁴		10,900,000	10,355,000	545,000
Total Other Capital	\$ 149,000,000	\$ 31,403,923	\$ 24,838,377	\$ 6,565,546
Total Capital Financing (before Debt Service Offsets)	\$ 5,206,505,379	469,124,310	\$ 318,960,499	\$ 150,163,811
Debt Service Offsets				
Debt Service Assistance				
Bond Redemption			-	-
Total Debt Service Offsets			-	-
Total Capital Financing	\$ 5,206,505,379	469,124,310	\$ 318,960,499	\$ 150,163,811

¹ SRF debt service payments reflect net MWRA obligations after state and federal subsidies.

² Numbers may not add due to rounding.

³ Current Revenue/Capital is revenue used to fund ongoing capital projects.

⁴ Debt Prepayment will be used defeasance of bonds at end of fiscal year.