New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority

Revenue Bonds
New Issue Report

Ratings

New Issue

Water and Sewer System Second General Resolution Revenue Bonds, Fiscal 2015 Series FF	AA+

Outstanding Debt

Water and Sewer System First General Resolution Revenue Bonds	AA+
Water and Sewer System Second General Resolution Revenue Bonds	AA+
Extendable Municipal Commercial Paper Notes, Series Seven	F1+
Extendable Municipal Commercial Paper Notes, Series Eight	F1+

Rating Outlook

Stable

Related Research

2015 Water and Sewer Medians (December 2014)
2015 Outlook: Water and Sewer Sector (December 2014)
Fitch Rates New York City's (NY) $900MM GOs 'AA'; Outlook Stable (August 2014)

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New Issue Details

Sale Information: Approximately $475,000,000 Water and Sewer System Second General Resolution Revenue Bonds, Fiscal 2015 Series FF, on Feb. 17 via negotiation.

Security: Special obligations of New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority (NYW, or the authority), payable solely from and secured by a subordinate lien on gross revenues of NYW.

Purpose: To retire outstanding commercial paper (CP) notes and pay issuance costs.

Final Maturity: June 15, 2045.

Key Rating Drivers

Sound Legal Protections: NYW's primary credit strength is its legal structure, including its status as a bankruptcy-remote issuer, providing substantial protection to bondholders from potential operating risks associated with the combined water and sewer utility system (the system) and New York City (the city).

Regional Provider of Essential Service: The system provides an essential service to an exceptionally large, diverse and economically important service area. The system benefits from an abundant, high-quality water supply exempt from expensive filtration requirements and transmission costs.

Demonstrated Rate-Raising Willingness: Strong financial management and a proven ability and willingness to independently raise rates are reflected in consistently solid financial results, despite continued volatility in consumption.

Well-Managed Capital Program: Sophisticated capital planning efforts have helped the authority achieve compliance with large and costly mandated regulatory projects and ensured that the system's total assets are adequately maintained.

Highly Leveraged System: Debt levels are high as a result of having to comply historically with environmental mandates and maintain a large urban system and its aging assets. Declining, but still sizable, debt issuances programmed into the current capital plan will keep debt levels elevated for the long term.

Improved Collections: Below-average current collection rates persist, although payment incentives and strong enforcement mechanisms have yielded positive results in recent years.

Rating Sensitivities

Maintenance of Sufficient Rates: Failure to establish rates sufficient to ensure comparable financial margins and maintain current debt service coverage (DSC) levels on senior and subordinate lien obligations would be viewed negatively.

Rising Debt Levels: The continued escalation of the system's debt levels remains an increasing concern, which could ultimately pressure the rating. Increases in leverage beyond what is currently forecast would likely place added pressure on the authority's current rating.

Rating History

Rating	Action	Outlook/ Watch	Date
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	2/13/15
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	11/7/14
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	9/5/14
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	6/19/14
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	3/21/14
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	1/24/14
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	11/6/13
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	9/5/13
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	6/12/13
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	3/6/13
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	2/14/13
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	11/29/12
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	9/27/12
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	6/15/12
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	3/19/12
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	3/2/12
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	1/20/12
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	1/20/11
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	11/10/11
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	9/23/11
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	6/9/11
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	2/25/11
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	1/14/11
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	11/12/10
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	11/5/10
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	9/14/10
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	9/10/10
AA+	Affirmed	Stable	6/17/10
AA+	Revised[a]	Stable	4/5/10
AA	Affirmed	Stable	3/3/10
AA	Affirmed	Stable	1/22/10
AA	Affirmed	Stable	12/9/09
AA	Affirmed	Stable	10/21/09
AA	Affirmed	Stable	6/5/09
AA	Affirmed	Stable	2/13/09
AA	Affirmed	Stable	1/16/09
AA	Upgraded	—	5/25/00
A+	Upgraded	—	10/7/98
A	Affirmed	—	10/15/96

[a]Reflects rating recalibration.

Related Criteria

Revenue-Supported Rating Criteria (June 2014)

U.S. Water and Sewer Revenue Bond Rating Criteria (July 2013)

Credit Profile

Debt Structure

The 1984 New York Municipal Water Finance Authority Act (the act) and the financing documents provide bondholders, directly and indirectly, with three separate legal interests in the system's revenues. The act grants to NYW, for the bondholders' benefit, a first-priority perfected statutory lien on the system's gross revenues. The New York City Water Board (the board), pursuant to the financing agreement and as owner of the revenues, transfers its entire revenue interest to the authority. NYW, in its general revenue bond resolutions, pledges the revenues first to bondholders for payment, providing further insulation from any potential risk associated with the city's financial position.

Pursuant to the 1985 financing agreement among the board, NYW and the city, system revenues are paid directly into a lockbox structure in the board's name, with the authority holding a statutory first lien. On a daily basis, the board sweeps funds for use in essentially the following order of priority: first general resolution (FGR) bond debt service; NYW expenses; debt service reserve refund refills; second general resolution (SGR) bond debt service; water board expenses; system operations and maintenance (O&M) costs; the city lease payment; and the O&M reserve.

Excess revenues are deposited into the revenue fund and, on July 1 of each fiscal year, applied to reduce the amount of revenues required to meet debt service on SGR bonds and other subordinate indebtedness during that fiscal year, thereby reducing the size of rate increases required to comply with the rate covenant. Failure to generate such surplus revenues is not an event of default under the bond resolutions.

The lease agreement between the board and the city limits the annual rental payments to the greater of principal and interest on city GO debt issued for water and sewer needs due in the first year of the payment, or 15% of the principal and interest due on the authority's bonds in that fiscal year. Fitch Ratings considers the city's requirement under the lease to operate and maintain the water and sewer system to certain standards, regardless of whether the board's rental payment is made, an important provision.

Since the financing agreement is a true lease and not a financing, in bankruptcy, the city could reject its lease of the system as an executory contract. However, Fitch believes such an action would not be likely given that the city, pursuant to the act, would be unable to generate revenues from the system until bondholders are paid in full. In addition, the city would be reluctant, during a time of fiscal stress, to forfeit fees it receives for servicing the system by rejecting the financing agreement. Should the city reject the lease as executor, the board could retain its possession and use of the system and seek a substitute operator.

Governance and Management

New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority

NYW was created by the act and serves as the bond-issuing authority for the system. Pursuant to statute, it can require the board to establish sufficient rates and compel the city to adequately maintain the system. NYW may not file for bankruptcy without state legislative approval and is bankruptcy remote from New York City. In the act, the state pledges not to alter or impair the rights of NYW or the board or in any way inhibit bondholders until all principal and interest are paid in full. The authority's management team has experienced almost no turnover among key staff in recent years, and continues to effectively manage the authority's finances, large bond financing program and overall operations.

New York Water Board

NYW is governed by a seven-member board of directors. Four of the members are ex-officio members: the commissioner of environmental protection of the city; the director of management and budget of the city; the commissioner of finance of the city; and the commissioner of environmental conservation of the state. The remaining three members are public appointments, two by the mayor and one by the governor.

Department of Environmental Protection

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) operates and maintains the system, including customer billing, with its 5,600 active employees. The DEP's commissioner is a mayoral appointee.

Operating Profile

Customer Base

NYW's service territory includes approximately 8.4 million New York City (GOs rated AA/Stable) residents and an additional one million end users in four upstate counties bordering the water supply system. The authority's customer base is highly diverse, with no single user accounting for more than 5% of total operating revenue. Residential customers comprise a substantial 91% of the system's total customer base.

The city's exceptionally large population, broad economic base and unique role (as a national and international center for commerce, culture and tourism) ensure the continued stability of NYW's service territory. The composition of the New York City economy contributed to its relative employment stability during the recession and ability to ultimately regain the private-sector jobs lost during the economic downturn.

Employment gains over the prior year outpaced those of the broader metro area, state and nation, prompting the city's November 2014 unemployment rate to fall to 6.6% from 8.0%. Despite the improvement, the city's unemployment rate remains somewhat elevated relative to the state (5.8%) and nation (5.6%). Wealth indicators exceed state and national indices; however, the above-average individual poverty rate of 20.3% in 2013, compared with 15.4% for the U.S., indicates significant income disparity.

Collection rates historically have remained below average, despite the overall economic strength of the service territory. Write-offs and the accounts receivable balance remained high in fiscal 2014, equal to 9.2% and 10.7% of total operating revenues, respectively. However, the ongoing use of a payment incentive program for delinquent customers and the authorization by the City Council to conduct a lien sale program independent of the existence of property tax liens have helped yield total annual collections that are consistently in excess of total annual billings.

Fitch considers the existing lien sale program a strong enforcement mechanism, given the recovery of approximately $940 million in delinquent accounts over the past six years as a result of actual or pending lien sales. The current authorization extends through Dec. 31, 2016.

Water System

Water is supplied primarily by three interconnected reservoir systems (Croton, Catskill and Delaware), consisting of 18 reservoirs and three controlled lakes. Approximately 95% of water distributed through the system is conveyed by gravity, resulting in significant cost savings, compared with costlier pumping requirements.

The confluence of conservation efforts, rising rates, largely stagnant income levels and efficiency gains has reduced overall consumption by a cumulative total of nearly 9% over the prior 10 years, despite the city's modest growth in population. Consequently, NYW's current financial forecast incorporates a decline in demand of 1.5% per annum through fiscal 2019. Fitch views positively the authority's recognition of changing usage patterns and prudent budgeting.

NYW's current capacity derived from its wells and reservoir systems is sufficient to meet the service area's water demand for the foreseeable future, due in part to the aforementioned decline in demand over the past several years. The city has thus far been successful in avoiding the costly requirement to filter its water supply derived from the Catskill and Delaware River watersheds, which account for about 90% of the city's total supply. A filtration avoidance determination (FAD) was granted to the city by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 2007 for a period of 10 years.

Annual Water Consumption

(Fiscal Years Ended June 30)

Year	Consumption (mgd)	% Change
2004	1,221	(0.9)
2005	1,215	(0.5)
2006	1,210	(0.4)
2007	1,218	0.7
2008	1,235	1.4
2009	1,152	(6.7)
2010	1,127	(2.2)
2011	1,152	2.2
2012	1,117	(3.0)
2013	1,123	0.5
2014	1,116	(0.6)

mgd – Million gallons per day.
Source: NYW audited financials.

The FAD permits the system to forego filtration from the two watersheds in exchange for the city's commitment to investing in capital projects that ensure the continued protection of the watersheds. Projects completed thus far include a $1.6 billion ultraviolet-light disinfection facility that provides secondary disinfection of the water supply derived from the watersheds. The authority expects the FAD to be renewed in 2017 given the significant capital investment made to date, which resulted in continued compliance with water-quality standards. With construction costs to provide filtration believed to be in excess of $6 billion, Fitch will monitor NYW's ability to successfully renew its current FAD as the 2017 expiration date draws closer.

Sewer System

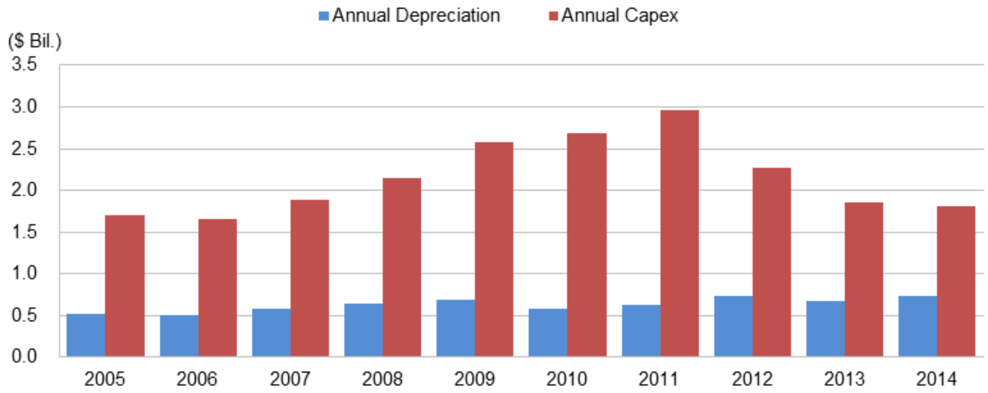
The sewer system is divided into 14 drainage areas that correspond to the 14 wastewater treatment plants within the city. The system also includes eight additional water pollution control plants that operate outside of city limits. Approximately 60% of the city's sewers are composed of combined sanitary/storm lines, with wastewater conveyed through 7,500 miles of sewer pipes to the treatment plants.

Virtually all dry-weather flows produced in the city, averaging nearly 1,300 million gallons per day (mgd), are treated at the plants. Ample excess treatment capacity remains as the system is able to treat up to 1,800 mgd. The system's 14 treatment facilities are operated pursuant to plant-specific interim pollution discharge elimination (SPDES) permits, which are currently subject to proposed modifications by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. The potential changes to the permits center on stricter effluent limitations that could require additional capital spending, although a cost estimate and a timeline to achieve compliance have not yet been identified.

Capital Needs

NYW continues to address its large capital improvement plan (CIP) in what Fitch believes is a timely and efficient manner. Sophisticated capital-planning efforts include the formulation of a 10-year comprehensive capital strategy that is updated in its entirety every two years. The CIP, which covers the first five fiscal years of the 10-year forecast, is updated three times each year to reflect any adjustments in contractual commitments and other miscellaneous costs. Each update is done in conjunction with the citywide capital plan, and any changes are incorporated into NYW's multiyear financial projections. The most recent update to the CIP was completed in January 2013, and the next review is slated for February 2014.

Capital Investment



Source: NYW audited financials.

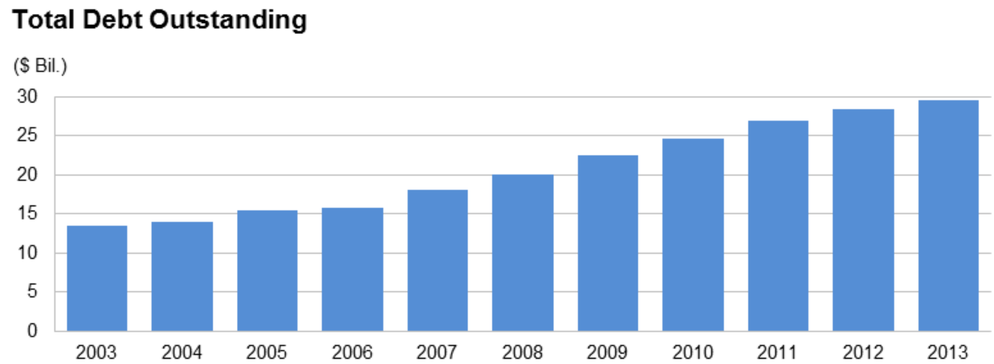
The projected cost of NYW's CIP remains considerably less, compared with spending amounts incurred throughout the prior decade. Nevertheless, the forecast cost of future capital needs remains substantial. The CIP for fiscal years 2016–2025 includes an estimated $12.8 billion in water and sewer projects, down marginally from the prior year's plan and significantly from a peak of $19.5 billion projected for fiscal years 2008–2018.

The reduction in planned spending stems from costly mandated regulatory projects declining to a more manageable level, equal to about 22% of total projected capital commitments, compared with an average of about 77% over the prior decade. Annual capital expenditures have nearly averaged a robust 345% of annual depreciation over the past 10 years, demonstrating the high cost of meeting regulatory requirements, as well as NYW's commitment to proactively maintaining system assets.

Funding for the capital program will continue to come almost entirely from long-term debt issuance and an extensive CP program. NYW's current forecast shows additional bond issues through 2019 totaling $6.6 billion, or an annual average of approximately $1.3 billion. Projected debt issuance, while sizable, is a considerable decline from the actual amount of debt incurred over the prior five fiscal years.

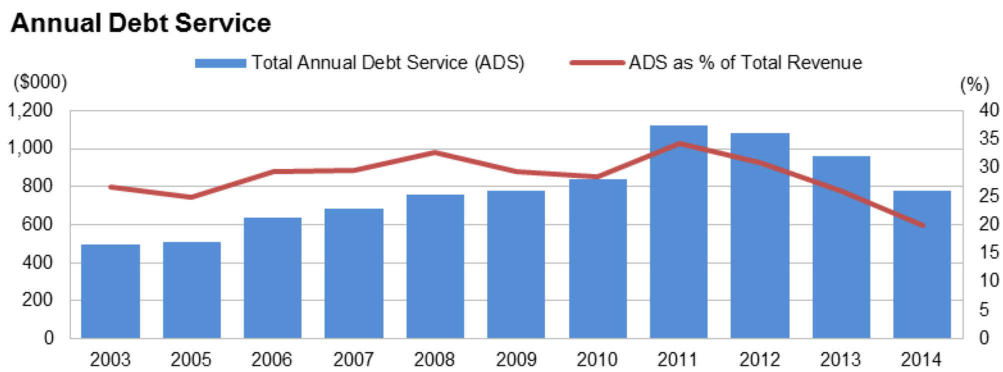
Debt Profile

NYW remains a highly leveraged system, although affordable rates, independent rate-setting authority and management's demonstrated commitment to maintaining an overall sound financial profile somewhat temper this concern. Over the prior 10 years, outstanding debt more than doubled to its current level ($29.5 million as of June 30, 2014) as a result of the capital spending required to achieve environmental compliance.



Source: NYW audited financials.

Consequently, debt to net plant remains in excess of 100% and debt per capita approximates slightly more than $3,200. By comparison, Fitch's median ratios for debt to net plant and debt per capita are considerably less at 47% and $514, respectively. While debt to funds available for debt service continues to improve, the declining trend is attributable solely to increased cash flow required to service ongoing growth in annual debt service obligations.



Source: NYW audited financials.

Fitch expects debt levels to remain high for the foreseeable future, despite a declining trend in debt issuance that continues to slow the rate of growth in leverage. NYW's plan to borrow an estimated $6.6 billion over the next five years is slightly more than twice the amount of debt scheduled to be amortized over the same period. As a result, total debt outstanding is forecast to rise by about 2.7% annually over the next several years, slower than the 3.5% growth realized in fiscal 2014. More rapid escalation than is currently forecast would be viewed negatively and could ultimately pressure the current rating.

The authority will amortize an exceptionally low 19% and 46% of principal in 10 and 20 years, respectively. NYW routinely issues debt with maturities beyond 30 years, which, although consistent with asset life, represent a longer amortization than is typically used by utilities.

NYW had $4.2 billion of variable-rate bonds outstanding at the close of fiscal 2014, equal to a manageable 14% of total debt outstanding. Management prudently limits exposure to variable-rate obligations to no more than 25% of total debt. All variable-rate bonds outstanding are backed liquidity facilities provided by a diverse pool of providers. Terms included in each liquidity facility are favorable to NYW, including manageable interest rates and the lack of term-out requirements that would accelerate principal in the event that any outstanding bonds become bank bonds. The authority's CP program is authorized at $600 million, although just $500 million is currently outstanding.

NYW is party to three swap agreements, each with a different counterparty. The notional amount totals $401 million, while the mark-to-market value at the close of fiscal 2014 was negative $86.5 million. The ability of each counterparty to terminate a swap is remote in Fitch's view, limited to bankruptcy of the authority, a payment default or downgrade of the authority's credit rating to below 'BBB–'.

A nominal number of authority employees participate in a defined benefit pension plan and receive other post-employment benefits, resulting in a limited cost to the authority. All other personnel are covered under the city's pension plan, which the authority contributes to in order to cover the cost.

Financial Profile

Rates and Charges

The water board establishes rates independent of city council oversight or approval, which Fitch considers to be a key credit strength. Approximately 95% of accounts are billed a volumetric charge that generates about 75% of total system revenue. An additional 44,000 customers are billed a flat annual rate based on property frontage and other factors. The system's flat-rate system typically accounts for about 25% total system revenues. Sewer charges have been fixed at 159% of water bills since 1992.

Annual Rate Increases
(Fiscal Years Ended June 30)

	% Increase
2004	5.5
2005	5.5
2006	3.0
2007	9.4
2008	11.5
2009	14.5
2010	12.9
2011	12.9
2012	7.5
2013	7.0
2014	5.6

Source: NYW audited financials.

The water board has sufficiently demonstrated its ability and willingness over the years to enact needed rate hikes, including double-digit annual increases in fiscal years 2008–2011. Despite the continued escalation, the average monthly residential bill remains fairly affordable at about $82, equal to about 1.9% of median household income.

To keep pace with the continued growth in ADS, user charges were increased again in fiscal years 2014 and 2015, albeit by a more moderate 5.6% and 3.4%, respectively, compared with notably higher increases in the several years leading up to 2014. Modest annual increases of just under 5% are forecast to continue through fiscal 2019, which should be manageable to the rate base and preserve NYW's overall flexibility over the medium term. Nevertheless, Fitch remains concerned that the longevity of needed rate increases beyond the forecast period will eventually lead to rate fatigue and result in political pressure to hold down the cost of service provided to rate payers.

Financial Performance

NYW's strong financial management and conservative budgeting continue to yield solid operating results, despite escalating debt service obligations, volatility in consumption and subpar current collection rates.

Financial results continued to outperform budgeted expectations in fiscal 2014, as a nearly 6% rate increase positively offset a slight decline in consumption and surplus revenues generated in the prior fiscal year were used to lower debt service obligations for the fiscal year. Consequently, year-end DSC from net operating revenues improved to 7.8x and 3.0x on FGR and SGR debt service (10.3x and 3.6x, reflecting the gross lien), respectively, compared with 6.7x and 2.4x in fiscal 2013. The growth in DSC in fiscal 2014 marks the fourth consecutive year of improved margins.

Liquidity has also exhibited steady growth in recent years, increasing to a more healthy level. Unrestricted cash and investments, together with O&M reserves, grew to a peak of 277 days of cash in fiscal 2014. The authority's prudent practice of carrying forward and applying the operating surplus generated in the prior year to the payment of debt service in the coming fiscal year prevents the build-up of more robust cash balances, although Fitch continues to view this strategy favorably. The net surplus generated in fiscal 2014 (measured on a cash basis) totaled $985 million, up from the $750 million generated in fiscal 2013.

Results through the first seven months of the current fiscal year are positive, with year-to-date revenues reportedly up by about 3.0%, compared with the adopted budget. Consumption, while down about 2% to date, is almost in line with budgeted expectations.

Financial Forecast

Financial projections through fiscal 2019 are based on what Fitch believes to be reasonable assumptions. The forecast assumes the continuation of moderately sized rate hikes, sizable annual debt offerings, 3% yearly increases in salary and wage adjustments and a repeated decline in consumption. As a result, all-in DSC from net revenues is projected to remain at a satisfactory level of no less than 2.3x through the current planning period.

Financial Forecast

($000, Fiscal Years Ended June 30)

			Projected		
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Operating Statement					
Total Operating Revenues	3,728,400	3,842,200	3,989,600	4,137,600	4,289,600
Operating Expenses (Excluding Depreciation)	1,586,300	1,559,100	1,609,100	1,660,900	1,714,600
Net Revenues Available for Debt Service	**2,142,100**	**2,283,100**	**2,380,500**	**2,476,700**	**2,575,000**
Senior Lien Debt Service Requirements	**301,500**	**340,900**	**376,600**	**384,600**	**433,700**
Total Debt Service Requirements	**771,800**	**947,200**	**1,006,900**	**1,097,200**	**1,217,200**
Financial Statistics					
Senior Lien Debt Service Coverage (x)	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.4	5.9
Total Debt Service Coverage (x)	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.
Source: NYW official statement.

Security and Covenants

Security

FGR bonds are secured by a first lien on gross revenues of NYW. The bonds currently being issued will not have a debt service reserve fund. SGR bonds are special obligations of NYW, payable solely from and secured by a subordinate lien on gross revenues of NYW.

CP note interest is secured by moneys and investments on deposit in the Subordinated Indebtedness Fund. Principal of the CP notes is secured solely by the proceeds of bonds issued to repay the CP notes. Principal of and interest on the extendable CP notes are payable from remarketing proceeds and the proceeds of additional extendable CP notes, FGR bonds or SGR bonds. The original maturity on the notes is 1–90 days; however, NYW has the option to extend the maturity of any note by an additional 180 days and redeem notes at any time during the extension period.

Rate Covenant

Rates and charges must be set to equal 1.15x FGR ADS, as well as 100% of SGR ADS, O&M expenses and the city rental payment.

Additional Bonds Test

Additional FGR parity debt may be issued if net revenues equal 1.15x projected first resolution ADS in the next succeeding five fiscal years and 1.0x subordinate lien ADS, O&M expenses and the city rental payment.

Additional SGR parity debt may be issued if revenues for either of the past two fiscal years were at least equal to 110% of ADS on outstanding FGR and SGR bonds and 100% of O&M and the city rental payment.

Debt Service Reserve Fund

The debt service reserve requirement for bonds issued under the FGR is equal to maximum annual debt service.

O&M Reserve

The O&M reserve fund requirement equals two months of budgeted operating expenses.

Financial Summary

($000, Audited Fiscal Years Ended June 30)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Balance Sheet					
Unrestricted Cash and Investments	6,142	14,875	5,460	8,018	14,127
Accounts Receivable	542,472	614,322	665,498	732,480	763,913
Other Current Unrestricted Assets	520,681	599,556	767,674	954,832	1,222,429
Available Restricted Cash and Investments[a]	430,974	563,244	705,276	953,224	1,192,399
Current Liabilities Payable from Unrestricted Assets	(1,556,141)	(1,345,351)	(1,360,745)	(1,555,241)	(1,004,946)
Net Working Capital	**(55,872)**	**446,646**	**783,163**	**1,093,313**	**2,187,922**
Net Fixed Assets	23,016,469	24,988,836	26,474,776	27,460,482	28,392,330
Net Long-Term Debt Outstanding	24,577,715	26,908,869	28,378,279	28,705,731	30,173,883
Operating Statement					
Operating Revenues	2,758,073	3,068,306	3,236,474	3,483,976	3,657,295
Non-Operating Revenues	193,870	219,299	245,177	233,655	224,754
Connection Fees	—	—	—	—	—
Gross Revenues	**2,951,943**	**3,287,605**	**3,481,651**	**3,717,631**	**3,882,049**
Operating Expenses (Excluding Depreciation)	(1,884,124)	(1,515,090)	(1,522,795)	(1,449,486)	(1,587,360)
Depreciation	(574,483)	(628,339)	(692,296)	(677,560)	(740,879)
Operating Income	**493,336**	**1,144,176**	**1,266,560**	**1,590,585**	**1,553,810**
Net Revenue Available for Debt Service[b]	**1,067,819**	**1,772,515**	**1,958,856**	**2,268,145**	**2,294,689**
Senior Lien Debt Service Requirements	500,600	526,900	435,800	340,500	295,500
Total Debt Service Requirements	841,300	1,123,800	1,078,700	960,500	774,800
Financial Statistics					
Senior Lien Debt Service Coverage (x)	2.1	3.4	4.5	6.7	7.8
Total Debt Service Coverage (x)	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.4	3.0
Days Cash on Hand	85	139	170	242	277
Days Working Capital	(11)	108	188	275	503
Debt to Net Plant (%)	107	108	107	105	106
Outstanding Long-Term Debt per Customer ($)	4,675	5,115	5,354	5,426	5,293
Outstanding Long-Term Debt per Capita ($)	2,692	2,933	3,061	3,075	3,208
Free Cash to Depreciation (%)[c]	33.8	94.7	121.1	189.2	200.0

[a]Includes the operation and maintenance reserve and the revenue fund reserve. [b]Equals gross revenues less operating expenses. [c]Equals net revenues available for debt service less operating transfers out, less total debt service, divided by depreciation. Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.
Source: NYW audited financials.

The ratings above were solicited by, or on behalf of, the issuer, and therefore, Fitch has been compensated for the provision of the ratings.