

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

September 30, 2025

(Dollar amounts expressed in thousands unless specifically disclosed)

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. BACKGROUND AND HISTORY OF THE GOVERNMENTAL UNIT

General Operations

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 of the United States Constitution empowered Congress to establish the seat of government for the United States. Pursuant to the cited Constitutional provision, the District of Columbia (District, or DC) was established as the nation's capital on July 16, 1790 from territory ceded by Maryland and Virginia.

On January 2, 1975, the District Charter (Charter) took effect. The means of governance of the District was established by the Charter through passage by Congress of the Home Rule Act. The Charter may be found in Title IV of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act. Pursuant to its Charter, the District is a municipal corporation, which operates under an elected Mayor-Council form of government. Accordingly, an Act of the Council becomes law unless Congress and the President of the United States disapprove it after it has been adopted. Citizens residing in the District have the right to vote for the President of the United States but not for members of Congress. The District does, however, have an elected, non-voting Delegate to the United States House of Representatives.

Due to its unique organizational structure (i.e., not part of a state government), the District provides a broad range of services to its residents, including those normally provided by a state. These services include public safety and protection, fire and emergency medical services, human support and welfare services, public education, and many others.

B. FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

Primary Government

A financial reporting entity consists of a primary government and its component units. Accordingly, for financial reporting purposes, the primary government is the District, including all the agencies that make up its legal entity.

Discretely Presented Component Units

The criteria used to determine whether organizations are to be included as component units within the financial reporting entity of the District are as follows:

- The organization is a legally separate entity.
- The District appoints a voting majority of the governing board for the organization.
- There is a financial benefit or burden relationship between the District and the organization or the District is able to impose its will on the organization.
- The District holds majority equity interest which does not meet the definition of investment in the entity.

Organizations meeting the criteria are included in the financial reporting entity of the District as discretely presented component units. Legally separate organizations that do not otherwise meet the criteria for inclusion as a component unit may be included in the financial reporting entity, if it is determined that their exclusion would render the financial statements misleading. This determination is based on the nature and significance of the relationship between the organization and the District.

Based on the application of the criteria outlined, the District includes five discretely presented component units in its reporting entity: District of Columbia Health Benefit Exchange Authority, Washington Convention and Sports Authority, District of Columbia Green Finance Authority, District of Columbia Housing Finance Agency, and University of the District of Columbia. Each of these organizations is a legally separate entity with a governing board that is appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the Council. In addition, with respect to each of these discretely presented component units, one or both of the following conditions exists: (a) there is a financial benefit or burden relationship between the District and the organization or (b) the District is able to impose its will on the organization. The relationship between each discretely presented component unit and the District is as follows:

District of Columbia Health Benefit Exchange Authority

The District has the ability to impose its will on the District of Columbia Health Benefit Exchange Authority (Authority) because the District is able to approve or modify the budget of the Authority and may overrule, veto, or modify certain decisions made by the governing board of the Authority (i.e., the awarding of contracts valued at \$1 million or more). In addition, the Council must approve or disapprove the rules adopted by the Authority; therefore, the District has the ability to modify or approve the rates or fees charged by the Authority.

Washington Convention and Sports Authority

There is a financial benefit or burden relationship between the Washington Convention and Sports Authority (t/a Events DC) and the District because the District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the obligation to provide financial support to the Washington Convention and Sports Authority (Authority) through the transfer of certain dedicated taxes which are linked directly to the hospitality sector. In addition, the District is able to impose its will on the Authority because the District has the ability to modify or approve the budget and the rates or fees charged by the Authority.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

District of Columbia Green Finance Authority

A financial benefit or burden relationship exists between the District of Columbia Green Finance Authority (Green Finance Authority) and the District because the District provides financial support to the Green Finance Authority through annual transfers and additional funding from the DC Department of Energy and Environment.

District of Columbia Housing Finance Agency

The District is able to impose its will on the District of Columbia Housing Finance Agency (HFA) because the Council has the ability to modify the financing for HFA projects and, consequently, has the ability to affect the HFA budget. In addition, the District has the authority to approve or modify rental rates and may overrule certain decisions made by the HFA governing board (i.e., the awarding of contracts valued at \$1 million or more).

University of the District of Columbia

A financial benefit or burden relationship exists between the University of the District of Columbia (University) and the District because the District provides financial support to the University in the form of subsidy payments. In addition, the District is able to impose its will on the University because the District has the ability to approve or modify the budget of the University.

The combined financial data for these organizations is presented in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that these entities are legally separate from the District.

The financial statements of each discretely presented component unit may be obtained from the following locations and websites:

Health Benefit Exchange Authority

Executive Director
1225 I Street, NW
Suite 400
Washington, DC 20005
<https://hbx.dc.gov>

Washington Convention and Sports Authority

t/a Events DC
Chief Financial Officer
801 Allen Y. Lew Place, NW
Washington, DC 20001
<https://eventsdc.com>

District of Columbia Green Finance Authority

Chief Financial Officer
1140 19th Street, NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20036
<https://dcgreenbank.com>

Housing Finance Agency

Chief Financial Officer
815 Florida Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20001
<https://www.dchfa.org>

University of the District of Columbia

Office of the Chief Financial Officer
Van Ness Campus
4200 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Building 39, 2nd floor
Washington, DC 20008
<https://www.udc.edu>

Blended Component Units

Organizations that meet any one of the following characteristics, in addition to the criteria for inclusion as a component unit previously described, are blended component units of the District:

- The governing body of the organization is substantively the same as the governing body of the District and either (1) there is a financial benefit or burden relationship between the District and the organization, or (2) management of the District has operational responsibility for the organization.
- The organization provides services entirely, or almost entirely, to the District or otherwise exclusively, or almost exclusively, benefits the District even though the organization does not provide services directly to the District.
- The total debt outstanding of the organization, including leases, is expected to be repaid entirely or almost entirely with resources of the District.
- The organization is incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation where the District is the sole corporate member.

Based on these criteria, the District includes two blended component units:

District of Columbia Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation

The District of Columbia Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation (Tobacco Corporation) was created by the Tobacco Settlement Financing Act of 2000 as a special purpose, independent instrumentality of the District. The Tobacco Corporation, which is legally separate from the District, was established to purchase all of the rights, title, and interest of the District in the Master Settlement Agreement executed by participating cigarette manufacturers, states, and other jurisdictions. The Tobacco Corporation issued bonds in fiscal year 2001 to finance the purchase of the securitized rights, title, and interest of the District in the tobacco settlement revenues. The Tobacco Corporation is a blended component unit because: (a) the District appoints the governing board of the Tobacco Corporation; (b) the District is legally entitled to and can otherwise access

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

the resources of the Tobacco Corporation, thereby establishing a benefit or burden relationship; (c) the District has the ability to modify or approve the budget for the Tobacco Corporation, thereby, giving the District the ability to impose its will on the Tobacco Corporation; and (d) the Tobacco Corporation provides services entirely to the District.

Not-for-Profit Hospital Corporation

The Not-for-Profit Hospital Corporation (d/b/a United Medical Center) was initially established pursuant to the Not-for-Profit Hospital Corporation Establishment Emergency Amendment Act of 2010, effective July 7, 2010 (DC Act 18-476; DC Code § 44-951.01 et seq.) to provide community-centered health care east of the Anacostia River. The permanent establishment act, the Not-for-Profit Hospital Corporation Establishment Amendment Act of 2011, became effective on September 14, 2011 (D.C. Law 19-21; 58 DC Register 6226). The District was the sole owner of the Not-for-Profit Hospital Corporation (Corporation) and provided financial support to this entity to help sustain its operations. Consequently, a financial benefit or burden relationship existed between the District and the Corporation. In addition, the District was able to impose its will on the Not-for-Profit Hospital Corporation because the District had the ability to modify or approve the budget for the Corporation. The Not-for-Profit Hospital Corporation has been reported as a blended component unit because: (a) it was organized as a not-for-profit corporation and (b) the District was its sole owner.

Permanent Closure of the Not-for-Profit Hospital Corporation

The District opened Cedar Hill Regional Medical Center – GW Health in Southeast DC on April 15, 2025. On the same day, the Corporation ceased patient operations. In accordance with DC Code § 44-951.19, the Corporation dissolved on September 30, 2025 and all of its assets, positions, personnel, and records, and the unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds available or to be made available to it, reverted to the District. Effective October 1, 2025, all cash balances, receivables, and liabilities reported as of September 30, 2025 were transferred to and assumed by the District.

Audited financial statements of each blended component unit are available at the following locations:

District of Columbia Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation

Corporate Vice President and District Treasurer
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20004

Not-for-Profit Hospital Corporation

d/b/a United Medical Center
Office of the Chief Financial Officer
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 203
Washington, DC 20004

Related Organizations

A related organization is an organization for which the District is not financially accountable even though the District appoints a voting majority of the governing board of the organization. The District reports two entities as related organizations: the District of Columbia Housing Authority (Housing Authority) and DC Water. The Mayor, with the consent and advice of the Council, appoints a majority of the voting members of the governing boards for both related organizations. However, the District is not legally entitled to nor can it otherwise access the resources of these related organizations. Additionally, the District is not legally obligated to finance the deficits of or provide financial support to the Housing Authority and DC Water, neither is the District obligated for the debts of these related organizations.

Joint Ventures

A joint venture is a legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual arrangement and is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control, in which the participants retain: (a) an ongoing financial interest or (b) an ongoing financial responsibility. Joint control means that no single participant has the ability to unilaterally control the financial or operating policies of the joint venture. Generally, the purpose of a joint venture is to pool resources and share the costs, risks, and rewards of providing goods or services to the venture participants directly, or for the benefit of the public or specific service recipients.

The District participates with other local jurisdictions in a joint venture to plan, construct, finance and operate a public transit system serving the Metropolitan Washington Area Transit zone, which includes the District; the cities of Alexandria, Falls Church, Fairfax, Manassas, and Manassas Park; the counties of Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William in Virginia; and the counties of Montgomery, Charles, Anne Arundel, and Prince George's in Maryland. The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) was created in February 1967 to fulfill the purposes of the joint venture.

Pursuant to Public Law 111-62, which revised the WMATA compact agreement, WMATA is governed by a 16-member board composed of eight voting directors and eight alternate directors from each signatory to the compact. The directors and alternates for Maryland are appointed by members of the Washington Suburban Transit Commission; for Virginia, by members of the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission; for the District, by members of the Council; and for the

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

federal government, by the United States Secretary of Transportation. The District does not have explicit measurable equity interest in the joint venture; accordingly, the District does not include the financial activities of the joint venture in its financial statements. Condensed financial statements for WMATA are presented in Note 12 on page 155.

C. BASIS OF PRESENTATION**Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements report information on all non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. The fiduciary funds are not incorporated into the government-wide financial statements because the assets of these funds are held for the benefit of a third party and cannot be used to finance activities or obligations of the District. Governmental activities of the primary government, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for services. The government-wide financial statements are comprised of the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities.

Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position reports all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position of the governmental and business-type activities and the discretely presented component units. The District reports all debts and capital assets, including infrastructure and intangible assets, in the Statement of Net Position. The District reports net position in three distinct categories: (1) net investment in capital assets; (2) restricted; and (3) unrestricted.

Statement of Activities

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include fines and forfeitures; charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment; and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not included in program revenues are reported as general revenues. The District also reports depreciation and amortization expense (i.e., the cost of "using up" capital assets) in the Statement of Activities.

Fund Financial Statements

Fund accounting is used to demonstrate legal compliance and segregate transactions related to certain District functions or activities. Each fund represents a separate accounting entity and the transactions in each fund are summarized in a separate set of self-balancing accounts which include assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund balance/net position, revenues, and expenses or expenditures.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though fiduciary funds are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual proprietary funds are reported in separate columns in the fund financial statements. Nonmajor governmental funds are aggregated into one column in the fund financial statements.

Governmental Funds

Governmental Funds are used to account for all general activities of the District. The acquisition, use, and balance of the District's expendable financial resources, and the related liabilities and deferred inflows of resources (except those accounted for in the proprietary funds and the discretely presented component units) are accounted for in the governmental funds.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund

The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources not accounted for in other governmental funds.

Federal and Private Resources Fund

The Federal and Private Resources Fund, a special revenue fund, is used to account for proceeds of intergovernmental grants and other federal payments, private grants, and private contributions that are legally restricted and may be only expended for specified purposes.

Housing Production Trust Fund

The Housing Production Trust Fund, a special revenue fund, is used to account for certain financial resources which are used to support a variety of affordable housing programs and opportunities across the District such as: (a) initiatives to build affordable housing; (b) homeownership opportunities for low-income families; and (c) preservation of existing federally assisted housing. The main sources of revenue for the Housing Production Trust Fund include subsidies from the General Fund and dedicated local tax revenues from deed transfers and recordations. This fund is

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development.

General Capital Improvements Fund

The General Capital Improvements Fund, a capital projects fund, is used to account for the purchase or construction of capital assets financed by operating transfers, capital grants, and debt proceeds.

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

The Nonmajor Governmental Funds are comprised of: (1) five Special Revenue Funds, which include the Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Program, Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation, Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) Fund, Universal Paid Leave Fund, and Baseball Project; (2) one Debt Service Fund; and (3) one Capital Projects Fund, which is the Highway Trust Fund.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary Funds are used to account for activities similar to those found in the private sector. The criteria for inclusion as a proprietary fund include: (a) the costs (including depreciation and amortization) of providing goods or services primarily or solely to the public on a continuing basis are financed or recovered mostly through user charges; and (b) the determination of net income or loss is necessary or useful for sound financial administration.

The District reports three proprietary funds that are discussed as follows:

Lottery and Gaming Fund

The Lottery and Gaming Fund is used to account for revenues from the sale of lottery products, charitable gaming fees and other related income. Gaming activities are administered by the Office of Lottery and Gaming which, under DC Code § 36-601(b), was established as a subordinate office within the Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

Unemployment Compensation Fund

The Unemployment Compensation Fund is used to account for the accumulation of financial resources to be used for benefit payments to unemployed former employees of the District, federal agencies, and private employers in the District. Resources are contributed by private employers at rates established by law and by the federal government on a reimbursable basis. The administrative costs of the program are accounted for in the General Fund.

In general, unemployment insurance is a federal and state program that provides temporary benefits to

workers who become unemployed through no fault of their own, and who are able and available for work. The benefits paid to unemployed workers reduce the hardship of unemployment; help maintain purchasing power of the unemployed, thereby supporting the local economy; and help to stabilize the workforce so that local workers are available to employers when they are ready to re-employ. The cost of the unemployment insurance program is financed by employers who pay state and federal taxes on part of the wages paid to each employee during a calendar year.

Not-for-Profit Hospital Corporation

Historically, the Not-for-Profit Hospital Corporation was used to account for revenues, expenses, and capital outlays related to the provision of inpatient, outpatient, psychiatric, and emergency care services. Until its dissolution in September 2025, it was a separate legal entity and blended component unit of the primary government for financial reporting purposes.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary Funds are used to account for assets held by the District for the benefit of individuals, private organizations, or other governments. The District is responsible for ensuring these assets are used for their intended purposes. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements because the resources cannot be used for operations of the government.

The District maintains three different types of fiduciary funds that are discussed as follows:

Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trust Funds

The Pension Trust Funds are used to report the activities associated with the payment of benefits to District retirees. These funds accumulate financial resources for pension benefit payments to eligible District employees upon their retirement. The District reports two single-employer defined benefit pension plans: the District of Columbia Teachers' Retirement Fund (TRF) and the District of Columbia Police Officers and Fire Fighters' Retirement Fund (POFRF), collectively referred to as the District Retirement Funds.

The Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds are discussed as follows:

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

The OPEB plan is a single-employer defined benefit healthcare and life insurance plan. These funds are used to accumulate financial resources for payments to eligible District retirees for their postemployment healthcare and life insurance.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

401(a) Defined Contribution Plan

The 401(a) Defined Contribution Plan is a non-contributory pension plan administered through a trust that covers all District employees hired on or after October 1, 1987. Coverage begins for eligible participants after one year of service. The District contributes 5.00% of base salaries for eligible employees and 5.50% of base salaries for detention officers.

457(b) Deferred Compensation Plan

The 457(b) Deferred Compensation Plan was established pursuant to section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code to allow all District employees to participate in a tax-deferral retirement savings plan. Effective July 2019, all District employees are automatically enrolled in the 457(b) Plan as a participant, as of their appointment date, with an option to opt-out within the first 30 days of employment.

403(b) Tax-Sheltered Annuity Plan

The District of Columbia Public Schools sponsors the District of Columbia Public Schools 403(b) Tax-Sheltered Annuity (TSA) plan. The 403(b) TSA retirement plan is a voluntary retirement plan in which eligible employees may participate and invest additional income towards retirement.

Private-Purpose Trust Fund

A Private-Purpose Trust Fund is used to report any trust arrangement not reported in pension or other employee benefit trust funds where principal and income benefit specific individuals, private organizations, or other governments. The District uses this fund to account for amounts held in the 529 College Savings Investment Plan, which was established to help families save for qualified college education expenses while also receiving certain tax benefits.

Custodial Fund

A Custodial Fund is used to account for and report resources held by the District on behalf of external parties. These activities solely benefit individuals or businesses outside the District and are not administered through trusts or trust-equivalent arrangements. Typical custodial activities in the District include unclaimed property; child support collections and disbursements; refundable deposits from tax sale buyers in excess of delinquent taxes, penalties, and interest; and monies held in escrow when the District acts as an agent.

The resources in this fund are held solely in a custodial capacity, with the District acting as an agent rather than a beneficiary.

Prior Year Information

The financial statements include summarized prior-year comparative information. Such information does not include sufficient details to constitute a comparative presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2024, from which summarized information was derived.

D. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The financial statements of the District are prepared in accordance with GAAP applicable to state and local governmental entities as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Therefore, the Statement of Net Position reports all assets, including receivables regardless of when they will be collected, and capital assets (depreciable, amortizable, and non-depreciable); deferred outflows of resources; all liabilities regardless of when payment is due; deferred inflows of resources; and net position.

The Statement of Activities is designed to present the degree to which the direct expenses of a particular function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include charges for goods or services, grant revenues, and fines. Tax revenues are reported separately as general revenues.

The Statement of Activities reports: (a) expenses associated with governmental activities; (b) expenses associated with business-type activities; and (c) expenses of the discretely presented component units. The expenses of the governmental activities are those that are directly related to the provision of public services, including health and human support services, public education, general government operations, public safety and transportation, and interest on long-term debt. The effect of interfund activities is eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental Funds

All governmental funds are accounted for using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this measurement focus, only current assets, deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances are reported on the Balance Sheet.

Operating statements of these funds present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in fund balance.

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues of the governmental funds are recognized in the year they become susceptible to accrual (both measurable and available) to pay current fiscal year liabilities. The District considers all revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days after the end of the current fiscal year. Property taxes, individual and franchise taxes, sales taxes, federal grants, and charges for services are significant revenues that are subject to accrual. All other revenue items are measurable and available only when cash is received by the government. The District accrues income tax revenue net of estimated income tax refunds relating to the fiscal year that will not be paid until after the fiscal year-end.

Expenditures and liabilities such as debt service, compensated absences, claims and judgments, and special termination benefits are recorded in the governmental fund statements only when they mature or become due for payment. Otherwise, such activity is reported in the government-wide financial statements as incurred.

Proprietary Funds, Fiduciary Funds, and Discretely Presented Component Units

The proprietary funds, fiduciary funds, and discretely presented component units are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under this measurement focus, all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included in their respective statements of net position.

Net position of the proprietary funds is segregated into net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted components. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the fiscal year earned and expenses are recognized in the fiscal year incurred. The related operating statements of proprietary funds present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in net position. Operating statements of pension and private-purpose trust funds, and the custodial fund, present additions and deductions in fiduciary net position.

Proprietary funds classify revenues and expenses as either operating or nonoperating. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the principal ongoing operations of a proprietary fund.

The Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds recognize additions to net position derived from various sources, as follows:

- Plan members' contributions, when due;
- District contributions, when due and a formal commitment for payment has been made; and
- Net investment income, as earned.

Expenses for benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable. The Private-Purpose Trust Fund recognizes additions to net position when contributions from plan members are received.

Revenue Recognition by Type or Source

Property Taxes

Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the tax year for which they are levied, provided they are available.

Real property taxes are levied as of October 1 on property values that were assessed as of the preceding January 1. Taxes levied are due and collectible in two equal installments on March 31 and September 15. After these dates, the tax bills become delinquent and the District may assess penalties and interest. Real property taxes attach as enforceable liens on property as of October 1 of the year after levy.

In the District, personal property tax is self-assessed. Each year, on or before July 31, property owners must file a personal property tax return covering the tax year beginning July 1 and ending June 30 of the next year. The return should report the remaining cost of all tangible personal property as of July 1 that is taxable in the District. Property taxes are levied after the returns are filed. If a taxpayer fails to pay the levied taxes when due, the District will have a legal claim to the taxpayer's property. Pursuant to the Clarification of Personal Property Tax Revenue Reporting Act of 2013, (DC Law 20-61; DC Code § 47-501), the revenue budget for personal property tax is formulated with the understanding that personal property taxes are reported in the fiscal year in which they are collected.

Other Taxes and Revenues

Sales and use taxes are recognized as revenue when the sales or uses take place. Interest on investments is recognized when earned. Charges for services are recorded as revenues when services are provided.

Intergovernmental Revenues

Intergovernmental revenues are amounts derived through agreements with other governments. In

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

general, these revenues are comprised of contributions and grants made by the federal government to the District. Contributions are recognized as revenue when received. Generally, entitlements and shared revenues are recognized as revenue at the time of receipt or earlier, if measurable and available. Resources arising from grants are usually subject to certain eligibility requirements; therefore, most grant revenues are recognized as revenue only when all grant requirements are met. Grant funds received with all eligibility requirements met except for the timing requirement are recorded as deferred inflows of resources.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

The District participates in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), a federal program designed to increase the food purchasing power of economically disadvantaged residents. The District uses the electronic benefits transfer (EBT) system that allows program beneficiaries to charge their qualifying food purchases. Revenues and expenditures are reported in the Federal and Private Resources Fund when the underlying transactions (i.e., food purchase) occur.

Revenues Susceptible to Accrual

Revenues which are susceptible to accrual include: taxes, federal contributions and grants, charges for services, and investment income.

Revenues Not Susceptible to Accrual

Licenses, permits, fines, and forfeitures are generally not measurable until received, at which time they are recorded as revenue. However, fines that remain unpaid after the allowable grace period or after appeals are denied become susceptible to accrual.

E. BASIS OF BUDGETING AND BUDGETARY CONTROL POLICIES

Process

The District adopts annual budgets for all of its governmental funds except for the Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation Fund. Budgetary information for the General Fund and the major special revenue funds—the Federal and Private Resources Fund and the Housing Production Trust Fund—is presented in the Budgetary Comparison Statement in Exhibit 2-d. Budgetary information for all capital projects funds and nonmajor governmental funds is presented in Exhibits E-1 and E-2 as supplementary schedules.

The budgetary basis of accounting used to prepare these schedules differs from the GAAP basis used to prepare the governmental fund financial statements presented in Exhibit 2-b on page 59. These differences arise because the requirements and authoritative

guidance for budgeting differ from the accounting requirements prescribed by GAAP. A reconciliation between the GAAP basis and budgetary statements for the General Fund and major special revenue funds is provided in Note 1Y on page 94.

On or about March 30th of each year, at the direction of the Council, the Mayor submits to the Council an annual budget for the District, which includes: (1) the budget for the forthcoming fiscal year, commencing October 1, specifying the agencies and purposes for which funds are being requested; (2) an annual budget message; (3) a multi-year plan for all agencies of the District; and (4) a multi-year capital improvements plan by project for all agencies of the District. The Council holds public hearings and adopts the budget through passage of a Local Budget Act and a Federal Portion Budget Request Act. The Mayor may not forward, and the Council may not adopt, any budget for which expenditures and other financing uses exceed revenues and other financing sources.

On or about May 25th of each year, after receipt of the budget proposal from the Mayor, and after the public hearings, the Council adopts the annual budget for the District of Columbia government. The Mayor submits the Federal Portion Budget Request Act to the President of the United States for transmission to Congress. Congress then approves the federal portion of the budget through an appropriations act. The Chairman of the Council submits the Local Budget Request Act to Congress, which then becomes law upon expiration of a 30-Congressional day review period. This review period excludes Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and certain days on which Congress is not in session for periods lasting more than three days.

Appropriations Acts

The appropriation authority of the District is defined by the Local Budget Act and Federal Portion Budget Request Act (appropriations acts). The appropriation authority is approved by Congress and authorizes the District to incur expenditures at the function level or by appropriation title, such as Public Safety and Justice, Human Support Services, or Public Education System. In general, after Congress approves the District appropriation, the District may transmit amendments or supplements to the budget by submitting a request for supplemental appropriation to Congress, which would require passive approval. However, within certain limits, pursuant to Home Rule Act § 442(c), the District may supplement its General Fund budget by notifying Congress not fewer than 30 days in advance of the changes taking place. Authorization for such supplemental budget requests requires advance notification to Congress, but not Congressional approval.

Pursuant to Section 446 of the Home Rule Act and the Reprogramming Policy Act of 1980, as amended (DC Law 3-100; DC Code § 47-361 et seq.), the District may reallocate budget amounts. The appropriated budget

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

amounts in the Budgetary Comparison Statement, which are presented in Exhibit 2-d found on page 61, include all approved reallocations and other budget changes. This statement reflects budget to actual comparisons at the function (appropriation title) level. Actual expenditures and uses may not legally exceed appropriated budgeted expenditures and uses at the function level as shown in this statement. A negative expenditure variance in the budgetary comparison statement for a particular function is a violation of the federal Antideficiency Act (31 U.S.C. §§ 1341, 1342, 1349-1351, 1511-1519) and the District of Columbia Anti-Deficiency Act of 2002 (DC Code § 47-355.01 et seq.). Similarly, an expenditure or obligation exceeding an amount available in an appropriation for an agency, fund, or capital project is also a violation of the District of Columbia Anti-Deficiency Act.

The appropriations acts specifically identify authorized expenditures but do not specify revenue amounts. The revenue budget is based primarily on the revenue estimates submitted to the President and Congress with the District budget and is modified as new revenue estimates are issued. If a new revenue estimate indicates a decrease, the District reduces its planned expenditures or takes other steps to rebalance the budget.

Budgetary Control

The District maintains budgetary controls designed to monitor compliance with expenditure limitations contained in the annual appropriated budget approved by Congress and the President. The level of budgetary control (e.g., the level at which expenditures and other obligations cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) is established by function, appropriated fund, and agency within the governmental funds.

Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting is used in District governmental funds. Under this method of accounting, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of funds are recorded in order to reserve the required portion of an appropriation. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end do not constitute expenditures or liabilities for GAAP or budgetary purposes. Encumbered amounts lapse at year-end in the General Fund and may be re-appropriated and re-encumbered as part of the budget of the subsequent year. However, encumbered amounts do not lapse at year-end in the Capital Projects Funds or the Special Revenue Funds.

As of September 30, 2025, the Capital Projects Improvement Fund had an encumbrance balance of \$1,978,124. None of the other major and nonmajor funds had significant encumbrances as of the end of the fiscal year.

F. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash from the governmental and proprietary funds is pooled unless prohibited by law. The cash management pool is used as a demand deposit account by each participating fund. If a fund overdraws its share of the pooled cash, that fund reports a liability (Due To) to the General Fund, which is deemed to have loaned the cash to the overdrawn fund. The General Fund reports a receivable (Due From) from the overdrawn fund.

Most of the cash management pool of the District is invested in cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and mature in such a short period of time that changes in interest rates have little or no impact on the value of the securities. For an investment to be considered a cash equivalent, it must have an original maturity date no greater than 90 days.

Investments

Cash that is not needed for immediate disbursement is invested to generate investment income. The District purchases legally authorized investments consistent with the provisions of the Financial Institutions Deposit and Investment Act of 2006 (DC Code § 47-351.01 et seq.) effective June 16, 2006, and its adopted Cash and Investment Management Investment Policy. As of September 30, 2025, the District invested primarily in money market funds containing securities backed by the U.S. government which included obligations of Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs) that have the explicit and implicit guarantee of the federal government. Such investments are cash equivalents if they mature within 90 days after the date of purchase. The Pension Trust Funds are authorized to invest in fixed income, equity securities and other types of investments. Also, the Private-Purpose Trust Fund and OPEB Fund are authorized to invest monies consistent with their respective investment policies. Historically, the investments of these Funds have been comprised of equities, balanced funds, fixed income securities, and other long-term investments.

District investments are reported at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received upon selling an asset (or transferring a liability) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. The following three-level hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs, such as management's assumptions and information that is reasonably available to determine market participant pricing.

Some portfolio investments of the Private-Purpose, Pension and OPEB Trust Funds are reported at net asset value (NAV) in the accompanying Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. The stability of the principal portfolio is valued in accordance with the terms of the corresponding funding agreement, inclusive of accrued interest. Security transactions, normally in shares of the underlying funds, are accounted for on the trade date basis. Realized gains and losses are reported based on the difference between the selling price and the identified cost basis. Income and capital gains distributions, if any, from investments in the underlying funds are recorded when earned.

Money market investments must be in compliance with the requirements of Rule 2a-7 (17 CFR 270.2a-7) under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-1 et seq.). Money market investments that meet the criteria established by GASB Statement No. 79, *Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants*, are reported at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. Other investments are reported at fair value. Securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued at the last reported sales price at current exchange rates. Investment purchases and sales are recorded as of the trade date. These transactions are not finalized until the settlement date. Cash received as collateral on securities lending transactions and investments made are reported as assets and related liabilities for collateral received.

G. INVENTORY

Inventory reported in the governmental funds consists of materials and supplies purchased but not yet consumed. Inventory on hand at year-end is stated at cost generally using the weighted average method. The District utilizes the purchases method to account for inventory whereby materials and supplies are recorded as budgeted expenditures/expenses whether or not consumed. At year-end, however, adjustments are made to report inventory valued at \$20,000 or greater as an asset.

Consistent with District practices, inventories of the proprietary funds are recorded at the lower of weighted average cost or market. The Not-for-Profit Hospital Corporation is the only component unit which reports inventory at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the first-in-first-out (FIFO) method.

H. RESTRICTED ASSETS

Certain governmental and proprietary fund assets, some assets reported by the component units, and all fiduciary fund assets are restricted as to use by legal

or contractual requirements. Any excess of restricted assets and deferred outflows of resources over the related liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as part of the restricted net position in the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary financial statements and as restricted fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements, to indicate the portion of the net position or fund balance that is available for restricted purposes only. Restricted assets also include investments and cash deposited in bank accounts legally restricted for certain purposes such as the payment of bond principal and interest.

I. PREPAID ITEMS

Prepaid items are payments made by the District in the current fiscal year for services to be received in the subsequent fiscal year. Such advance payments are recorded as prepaid charges at the time of prepayment and recognized as expenditures/expenses when the related services are received.

J. RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Taxes receivable are taxes levied by the District, including interest and penalties on delinquent taxes, which have not been collected, canceled, or abated, less the portion of the receivables estimated not to be collectible. Accounts receivable are amounts owed by customers for goods or services sold. Intergovernmental receivables are amounts owed by other governments to the District.

Accounts payable are amounts owed to vendors for goods or services purchased and received. Intergovernmental payables are amounts owed to other governments.

K. TRANSFERS AND OTHER TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN FUNDS

Interfund transactions are categorized as: (a) revenue and expenditure/expense transactions consisting of temporary interfund transactions including reimbursements; or (b) reallocation of resources, transactions including temporary interfund loans, advances, or operating transfers. Reimbursements between funds occur when expenditures/expenses made from one fund are properly applicable to another fund.

Activities between funds that represent lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "Due To Other Funds" or "Due From Other Funds". Any remaining balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "Internal Balances." Short-term amounts owed between the primary government and a discretely presented component unit are classified as "Due To/From Primary Government" and "Due To/From Component Units" on the Statement of Net Position.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Transfers are included in the results of operations of both the governmental and proprietary funds. Accordingly, transfers are reported in the “Other Financing Sources/ (Uses)” section of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of the Governmental Funds and in the “Transfers” section in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position of the Proprietary Funds.

L. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets, which include buildings, land, equipment, land improvements, right-to-use assets (leases and subscription-based information technology (IT) arrangements), and infrastructure (i.e., roads, bridges, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems, lighting systems, and similar items), are reported in the financial statements for government-wide, proprietary fund, and component units. All purchased capital assets are stated at cost when historical records are available and at estimated historical cost when no historical records exist.

Right-to-use assets resulting from leases are measured as the lease liability, plus lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus ancillary direct costs minus incentives received at the date of lease inception. Right-to-use assets resulting from subscription-based information technology (IT) arrangements (SBITAs) are measured at the present value of the expected subscription payments over the subscription term (the initial subscription liability), plus vendor payments made at the start of the subscription term, plus capitalizable initial implementation costs, minus incentives received at the start of the subscription term. For the governmental funds, expenditures and other financing sources are reported when the subscription asset is initially recognized.

Donated capital assets are reported at their acquisition value on the date received. Acquisition value is defined as the price that would be paid to acquire an asset with equivalent service potential in an orderly market transaction at the acquisition date, or the amount at

which a liability with the counterparty could be liquidated. The cost of maintenance and repairs that do not add to the productivity of the assets or materially extend their useful lives is not capitalized. Betterments are capitalized as separate assets. Capital asset purchases are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund financial statements. Depreciation and amortization expense is recorded in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements and the financial statements of the component units, as applicable.

Intangible assets lack physical substance, have a useful life of more than one year; and are nonfinancial in nature. For financial reporting purposes, intangible assets that meet the capitalization threshold are reported in the same category as the associated capital asset.

Consistent with GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*, when the construction of assets is financed through the issuance of debt, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period is recognized as expenditure in governmental fund statements, and as expense in the government-wide financial statements and proprietary funds, in the period in which the cost is incurred.

Capitalization, Depreciation, and Amortization Policies

An asset with an original cost in excess of \$5 (thousand) per unit and has an expected useful life greater than one year is capitalized. Depreciation is calculated for each class of depreciable asset using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset. Right-to-use leased assets are also amortized using the straight-line method, but over the lesser of the lease term or the estimated remaining useful life of the asset. Right-to-use subscription assets are amortized in a systematic and rational manner over the shorter of the subscription term or the useful life of the underlying IT asset.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Table N1-1 presents the estimated useful lives for capital assets by class.

Table N1-1
Estimated Useful Lives for Capital Assets

Asset Class/Subclass	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings:	
Residential	15 years
Other	50 years
Solid waste facilities	60 years
Improvements other than buildings	5-25 years
Infrastructure:	
Storm drains	45 years
Roads	30 years
Bridges	40 years
Docks and bulkheads	20 years
Street car system	30 years
Equipment:	
Fleet and mobile equipment	5-30 years
Equipment and machinery	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Books	5 years
Right-to-use assets:	
Right-to-use leased buildings	Lesser of lease term or remaining estimated useful life
Right-to-use leased equipment	Lesser of lease term or remaining estimated useful life
Right-to-use subscription assets	Lesser of subscription term or remaining estimated useful life

Note:

Buildings – Other includes office buildings, school buildings, recreation centers, police and fire stations, building improvements, and other buildings.

M. DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred outflows of resources represent the consumption of net assets by the District that is applicable to a future reporting period. Deferred outflows of resources have a natural debit balance and increase net position similar to assets.

N. LEASES

GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, defines a lease as a legally binding contract that conveys control of the right to use another entity's nonfinancial asset (underlying asset) as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. This contractual arrangement requires the lessee (the party who is renting or leasing the asset) to pay the lessor (the party who owns or controls the asset) for use of the asset over a specified time. The District engages in contractual agreements both as a lessee and a lessor.

Lessee

As a lessee, the District recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use leased asset in the government-wide financial statements. The District also recognizes expenditures and other financing sources in the governmental funds financial statements at the commencement of the lease, that equal the amount of the lease liability.

The District measures the lease liability at the present value of future payments expected to be paid during the lease term. Lease liabilities are subsequently reduced

by the principal portion of lease payments made. The leased asset is measured as the sum of (1) the initial lease liability, (2) lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, and (3) ancillary direct costs minus incentives received.

The District recognizes a lease liability with an initial individual value of \$5 (thousand) or more as an intangible right-to-use leased asset in the government-wide financial statements. The right-to-use leased asset is amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the remaining estimated useful life of the underlying asset. However, if a lease contains a purchase option that is reasonably certain of being exercised, then the asset is amortized based on the useful life of the underlying asset.

The District utilizes the interest rate that is implicitly defined within the lease agreement as the discount rate. If one is not readily determinable, the District utilizes the incremental borrowing rate as an alternative. The lease term is defined as the noncancelable lease period plus optional renewal periods that are reasonably certain to be exercised and any unconditional option to terminate that is reasonably certain not to be exercised. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments, variable payments that are fixed in substance, and the purchase option price that the District is reasonably certain to exercise.

The District monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease liability and will remeasure the lease liability and right-to-use

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

asset if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lessor

As a lessor, the District recognizes a lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources in both the government-wide and the governmental fund financial statements. The lease receivable is measured at lease commencement, based on the present value of future payments expected to be collected during the lease term. Lease receivables are subsequently reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflows of resources are measured at the initial amount of the lease receivable and adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date. Deferred inflows of resources are recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term.

The District utilizes the interest rate that is implicitly defined within the lease agreement as the discount rate. If one is not readily determinable, the District utilizes the incremental borrowing rate as an alternative. The lease term is defined as the noncancelable lease period plus optional renewal periods that are reasonably certain to be exercised and any unconditional option to terminate that is reasonably certain not to be exercised. Collections included in the measurement of the lease receivable are composed of fixed payments, and variable lessee payments that are fixed in substance.

The District monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its leases and will remeasure the lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable.

O. SUBSCRIPTION-BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS

GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs)*, defines a SBITA as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another party's (a SBITA vendor's) information technology (IT) software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets), as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Under GASB Statement No. 96, the District recognizes a right-to-use subscription asset (an intangible asset) and a corresponding subscription liability. The subscription liability is recognized, in the government-wide financial statements, at the commencement of the subscription term and measured at the present value of subscription payments expected to be made during the subscription term. The subscription liabilities are subsequently reduced by the principal portion of the subscription payment.

Subscription payments included in the measurement of the subscription liability are composed of fixed payments, variable payments that are fixed in

substance, and variable payments that depend on an index or a rate. The District utilizes the interest rate that is implicitly defined in the SBITA agreement as the discount rate. If one is not readily determinable, the District utilizes the incremental borrowing rate as an alternative.

The District also recognizes expenditures and other financing sources in the governmental funds financial statements, at the commencement of the subscription term, that equal the subscription liability. The subscription term is defined as the noncancelable subscription period plus optional renewal periods that are reasonably certain to be exercised and any unconditional option to terminate the SBITA agreement that is reasonably certain not to be exercised. Periods for which both the District and the SBITA vendor have an option to terminate the SBITA without permission from the other party are cancellable periods and are excluded from the subscription term.

The District measures the right-to-use subscription asset as the sum of (1) the initial subscription liability amount, (2) payments made to the SBITA vendor before commencement of the subscription term, and (3) capitalizable implementation costs, less any incentives received from the SBITA vendor at or before the commencement of the subscription term. The right-to-use subscription asset is amortized as an outflow of resources (amortization expense) over the shorter of the subscription term or the useful life of the underlying IT assets.

Additionally, the District groups and recognizes the outlays associated with a SBITA, other than making subscription payments, as follows:

- Preliminary Project Stage, including activities such as evaluating alternatives, determining needed technology, and selecting a SBITA vendor. The District recognizes the outlays in this stage as expenses as they are incurred.
- Initial Implementation Stage, including all ancillary charges necessary to place the subscription asset into service. The District capitalizes the outlays in this stage as an addition to the subscription asset.
- Operation and Additional Implementation Stage, including activities such as subsequent implementation activities, maintenance, and other activities for the District's ongoing operations related to a SBITA. The District recognizes the outlays in this stage as expenses when incurred unless the outlays increase the functionality or the efficiency of the subscription asset.

P. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Benefit Accumulation Policies

District policy allows employees to accumulate unused sick leave, with no maximum limitation. Annual (vacation) leave may be accumulated up to 240 hours at the end of a calendar year, regardless of the

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

employee's length of service, while there is no limit to the amount of compensatory leave (i.e., leave granted to eligible employees in lieu of paid overtime) that may be accumulated. District policy also allows the accrual of up to 10 days of universal leave for certain executive positions at the end of the calendar year.

Recording of Accrual for Accumulated Leave

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, the District records an expense and related liability in the government-wide financial statements for compensated absences for (a) leave that has been earned but not used, and (b) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means. Consequently, the District has recorded an expense and a liability for accumulated sick, annual, compensatory and universal leave balances that have not matured by the end of the current fiscal year in the government-wide financial statements. Similarly, accumulated balances for these leave types of the proprietary funds and discretely presented component units are recorded as an expense and liability as the benefits accrue to employees.

Other than as noted above for sick leave, the District does not record a liability for accumulated rights to receive sick pay benefits. At the time of retirement, unused sick leave can be used to determine the years of service for employees who are covered under the Civil Service Retirement System, the Police Officers and Fire Fighters' Retirement Fund, and the Teachers' Retirement Plan. Covered employees earn sick leave credits that are considered termination payments at the time of retirement. For instance, one month would be added to the years and months of service of retiring District employees who have accumulated 22 days of sick leave.

The District estimates the potential sick leave credits (i.e., termination payments) at fiscal year end based on the number of employees who are currently eligible for retirement and sick leave payments upon separation, or who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments.

Q. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Debt Limits and Limitations on Borrowing

Pursuant to Section 603 of the Home Rule Act, no additional long-term general obligation debt may be issued during any fiscal year that would cause the amount of the principal and interest paid in any fiscal year on all general obligation debt to exceed 17% of the total General Fund revenues of the fiscal year in which the debt is issued. The legal debt limitation is calculated annually by dividing maximum annual principal and interest by current year total General Fund revenues.

In addition, consistent with the Limitation on Borrowing and Establishment of Operating Cash Reserve Act of

2008 (DC Law 17-360; DC Code § 47-335.02), the Council shall not approve a District bond issuance if the applicable annual debt service on the District bond issuance would cause the debt service on all District bonds in the fiscal year when the District bonds are issued, or in any of the five succeeding fiscal years, to exceed 12% of General Fund expenditures in any applicable fiscal year.

Reporting Long-Term Liabilities

General obligation bonds, revenue bonds and other long-term liabilities directly related to and intended to be paid from proprietary funds or discretely presented component units are included in the accounts of such funds and component units. All other long-term indebtedness of the District, which has been incurred but not financed, is reported in the government-wide financial statements. Examples of other long-term indebtedness include disability compensation, compensated absences, employee separation incentives, and accreted interest liabilities.

In governmental funds, bond premiums, discounts, and issuance costs are recognized in the current period as other financing sources, other financing uses, and fiscal charges, respectively. However, in the government-wide financial statements, bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the term of the related debt using the effective interest method and issuance costs are expensed in the period incurred.

R. DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred inflows of resources represent the acquisition of net assets by the District that is applicable to a future reporting period. Deferred inflows of resources have a natural credit balance and decrease net position similar to liabilities.

S. ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

During fiscal year 2025, the District adopted the following two new accounting standards issued by GASB:

- Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting for (a) compensated absences and (b) associated salary-related payments, including certain defined contribution pensions and defined contribution other postemployment benefits (OPEB). This Statement defines a compensated absence as leave for which employees may receive one or more (a) cash payments when the leave is used for time off; (b) other cash payments, such as payment for unused leave upon termination of employment; or (c) noncash settlements, such as conversion to defined benefit postemployment benefits. The Statement further defines salary-related payments as obligations

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

that a government incurs related to providing leave in exchange for services rendered and requires note disclosures regarding long-term liabilities for compensated absences. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 101 resulted in a restatement of the fiscal year 2024 government-wide financial statements. The cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle on the beginning balance of the net position is presented in Note 1Z on page 95.

- Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*, defines a concentration as a lack of diversity related to an aspect of a significant inflow of resources or outflow of resources, and defines a constraint as a limitation that is imposed by an external party or by formal action of a government's highest level of decision-making authority. The Statement requires a government to assess whether a concentration or constraint makes the primary government reporting unit or other reporting units that report a liability for revenue debt vulnerable to the risk of a substantial impact. Additionally, this Statement requires a government to assess whether an event or events associated with a concentration or constraint that could cause the substantial impact have occurred, have begun to occur, or are more likely than not to begin to occur within 12 months of the date the financial statements are issued.

More detailed information regarding the requirements contained in these GASB Statements may be found at: www.gasb.org.

T. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN THE FUTURE

The District will adopt the following new accounting standards, issued by GASB as of September 30, 2025, by the required effective dates:

- Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*, continues the requirement that the basic financial statements be preceded by management's discussion and analysis (MD&A). The Statement also requires that the information presented in MD&A be limited to the related topics discussed in five sections: (1) Overview of the Financial Statements, (2) Financial Summary, (3) Detailed Analyses, (4) Significant Capital Asset and Long-Term Financing Activity, and (5) Currently Known Facts, Decisions, or Conditions, and emphasizes that the analysis provided in MD&A should avoid unnecessary duplication and repetition. The Statement impacts other financial statement presentation requirements including:
 - unusual or infrequent items,
 - presentation of the proprietary fund Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position,

- major component units, and
- budgetary comparison information.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025, which is fiscal year 2026 for the District.

- Statement No. 104, *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets*, requires certain types of capital assets to be disclosed separately in the capital assets note disclosures required by Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments*. Lease assets recognized in accordance with Statement No. 87, *Leases*, and intangible right-to-use assets recognized in accordance with Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, should be disclosed separately by major class of underlying asset in the capital assets note disclosures. Subscription assets recognized in accordance with Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, also should be separately disclosed. In addition, this Statement requires intangible assets other than those three types to be disclosed separately by major class. Moreover, the Statement requires additional disclosures for capital assets held for sale and that this asset type be evaluated each reporting period. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025, which is fiscal year 2026 for the District.

More detailed information regarding the requirements contained in these GASB Statements may be found at: www.gasb.org.

U. NET POSITION AND FUND BALANCE

Net Position

Net position for government-wide reporting, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds is the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position is comprised of three separate categories: net investment in capital assets, restricted net position, and unrestricted net position.

When an expense is incurred and both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, the District utilizes restricted resources first and will then use unrestricted resources as needed.

Net Investment in Capital Assets

This category of net position is comprised of all capital assets, including infrastructure, reduced by accumulated depreciation and amortization and the outstanding balances of debt, net of unspent proceeds,

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that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of these assets.

Restricted Net Position

This category presents net position subject to external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations through enabling legislation. Nonexpendable restricted net position represents the portion of net position that must be held in perpetuity in accordance with donor stipulations.

Unrestricted Net Position

This category represents net position not restricted for any project or other purpose.

Fund Balance

Fund balance in governmental fund statements is the difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources. When an expenditure is incurred and both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, the District utilizes restricted resources first and will then use unrestricted resources as needed. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, in governmental fund financial statements, fund balances are classified as follows:

Nonspendable Fund Balance

This component of fund balance includes resources which cannot be spent because they are either: (a) not in spendable form; or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. As of September 30, 2025, the nonspendable fund balance of the District included:

Inventory

This portion of the fund balance represents amounts not available for appropriation or expenditure because the underlying asset (i.e., inventory) is not an available financial resource for appropriation or expenditure.

Prepays

This portion of the fund balance represents an advance payment for quarterly rent and associated administrative costs.

Restricted Fund Balance

This component of fund balance includes resources with use constraints which are either: (a) externally imposed by creditors such as through debt covenants, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. As of September 30, 2025, the restricted fund balance of the District included:

Emergency and Contingency Cash Reserves

This portion of the fund balance represents amounts that, in accordance with Congressional mandate, are held in two funds: an emergency cash reserve fund and a contingency cash reserve fund, to be used for unanticipated and nonrecurring, extraordinary needs of an emergency nature. Additional information about the emergency and contingency cash reserves of the District is presented in the Minimum Fund Balance Policies section on page 91.

Debt Service – Bond Escrow

This portion of the fund balance represents the portion of investments held in escrow that is restricted for future debt service obligations or cash requirements.

Purpose Restrictions

This portion of the fund balance represents resources from revenues with externally imposed restrictions on how the District may expend the funds. Other revenues include, but are not limited to: resources restricted for the Workers' Compensation Special Fund; Credit Enhancement Fund established for DC public charter schools; resources collected for the Pepco Cost-Sharing Fund for the District of Columbia Power Line Undergrounding (DC PLUG); and Stormwater Permit Compliance Enterprise Fund established for reducing stormwater pollution.

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT)

This portion of the fund balance is restricted for payment of future debt service associated with the PILOT Revenue Bonds.

Tobacco Settlement

This portion of the fund balance is restricted to pay future debt service and related expenses associated with the issuance of Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds in fiscal years 2001 and 2006.

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Program

This portion of the fund balance is restricted for debt service on TIF Bonds.

Housing Production Trust

This portion of the fund balance is restricted to provide financial assistance to developers for the planning and production of categorized low-income housing and related facilities.

Highway Projects

This portion of the fund balance is restricted for the purpose of executing federal highway projects.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Baseball Project

This portion of the fund balance represents resources restricted for debt service payments associated with the construction of the baseball stadium.

Universal Paid Leave

This portion of the fund balance represents resources restricted for benefit payments to covered employees under the Paid Family Leave program.

Committed Fund Balance

This component of fund balance includes resources used for specific purposes pursuant to limitations imposed by formal action of the highest level of decision-making authority of the District. Resources can only be committed if the formal action is issued on or before the end of the fiscal year. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the District removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action it used to previously commit the amounts. The Executive Office of the Mayor and the Council have the highest level of decision-making authority for committed fund balance. The Council must pass legislation to establish, modify, or rescind a commitment of fund balance. As of September 30, 2025, the committed fund balance of the District included:

Cash Flow Reserve

This portion of the fund balance is committed to cover cash flow needs. Any reserve amounts used must be replenished in the same fiscal year. Information about the cash flow reserve of the District is presented on page 92.

Fiscal Stabilization Reserve

This portion of the fund balance is committed to the same purposes for which the contingency cash reserve was established. Information about the fiscal stabilization reserve of the District is presented on page 91.

Subsequent Years Expenditures

This portion of the fund balance represents the amount to be used to finance certain policy initiatives and other expenditures included in the fiscal year 2026 budget approved by the Council.

Budget Support Act

This portion of the fund balance is committed to various non-lapsing accounts established in the Budget Support Act, which is a local law.

Dedicated Taxes

This portion of fund balance represents the amounts of District tax revenues from varying streams which are dedicated or set aside for specific purposes and are not available for general budgeting.

Other Special Purposes

This portion of the fund balance is committed to activities financed by specific sources of unrestricted revenues internal to the District, as authorized by formal action of the Council. For example, the Renewable Energy Development Fund, which is administered by the Department of Energy and Environment, was established to support the creation of new solar energy sources, including the use of electrical upgrades, structural improvements, installation of electrical and thermal storage systems, in addition to implementation of the Renewable Portfolio Standard Expansion Act of 2016.

Assigned Fund Balance

This component of fund balance includes resources neither restricted nor committed for which the District has a stated intended use as established by the highest level of decision-making authority to which the right to assign amounts for specific purposes was delegated. These are resources where the constraints/restrictions are less binding than those for committed resources. Consistent with Sections 424, 448, and 450 of the Home Rule Act, the Mayor, Council, and CFO are responsible for managing the financial resources of the District. In fulfilling their respective responsibilities, the Mayor, Council, or CFO, as authorized, may assign portions of fund balance for specific purposes; however, the assignment of fund balance must be formally documented in the form of an Executive Order, letter, or some other official directive.

Unassigned Fund Balance

This component of fund balance includes resources which cannot be classified in one of the other four categories. The general fund should be the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount. In other governmental funds, if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceed the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes, any assigned amount within the fund must be reduced first and then, if there are no further assigned amounts to reduce, the negative residual amount should be reported as negative unassigned fund balance. As of September 30, 2025, the unassigned fund balance of the District included:

Federal and Private Resources

This portion of the fund balance relates to Federal expenditures incurred, for which the offsetting revenue has not yet been collected.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General Capital Improvements

This portion of the fund balance relates to the deficit in the General Capital Improvements Fund caused by the absence of significant bond issuances. A portion of the expenditures in this fund was covered by resources advanced from the General Fund in anticipation of issuance of new debt in the subsequent fiscal year.

Additional information about fund balances of the District is presented in **Table N10-1** on page 153.

Minimum Fund Balance Policies

Restricted Fund Balances

Through Congressional mandate, established by Section 450A of the Home Rule Act, the District is required to maintain cash reserves totaling 6.00% of the actual General Fund local expenditures as reported in the previous year, less debt service cost. The 6.00% is comprised of a contingency cash reserve of 4.00% and an emergency cash reserve of 2.00%. These reserves are reported as restricted cash and restricted fund balance in the governmental funds financial statements.

Contingency Cash Reserve

The contingency cash reserve may only be used for nonrecurring or unforeseen needs that arise during the fiscal year. Examples of events applicable to the contingency cash reserve include expenses associated with unforeseen weather conditions or other natural disasters; unexpected obligations created by federal law or new public safety or health needs; requirements that have been identified after the budget process has occurred; or opportunities to achieve cost savings. In addition, the contingency cash reserve may be used, as needed, to cover revenue shortfalls experienced by the District for three consecutive months, based on a two-month rolling average, that are 5.00% or more below the budget forecast. The contingency cash reserve fund may not be used to fund any shortfalls in any projected reductions which are included in the budget proposed by the District for the fiscal year.

The District must replenish the contingency cash reserve for any amounts used from this reserve. During the annual budgeting process, the District takes the necessary measures to restore amounts used during the preceding year. When replenishing the contingency cash reserve, the District must comply with the following:

- At least 50.00% of the amount used from the reserve must be replenished in the first year after its use. The District also has the option of restoring the contingency cash reserve to the required 4.00% balance. The District should choose the option that involves the lesser amount.
- If the District replenishes only 50.00% of the amount used from the reserve in the first year after

use, by the end of the second year, the remaining 50.00% is to be replenished or the amount needed to restore the reserve to the required 4.00% balance must be allocated. The District should choose the option that involves the lesser amount.

Emergency Cash Reserve

The emergency cash reserve fund may be used to provide for unanticipated and nonrecurring extraordinary needs of an emergency nature. Examples of events applicable to the emergency cash reserve include natural disaster or calamity, or unexpected obligations by federal law. The emergency cash reserve fund may also be used in the event that the Mayor declares a State of Emergency. However, the emergency cash reserve fund may not be used to fund: (a) any department, agency, or office of the District which is administered by a receiver or other official appointed by a court; (b) shortfalls in any projected reductions which are included in the budget proposed by the District for the fiscal year; or (c) settlements and judgments made by or against the District.

The District must replenish the emergency cash reserve for any amounts used from this reserve. During the annual budgeting process, the District takes the necessary measures to restore amounts used during the preceding year. When replenishing the emergency cash reserve, the District must comply with the following:

- At least 50.00% of the amount used from the reserve must be replenished in the first year after its use. The District also has the option of restoring the emergency cash reserve to the required 2.00% balance. The District should choose the option that involves the lesser amount.
- If the District replenishes only 50.00% of the amount used from the reserve in the first year after use, by the end of the second year, the remaining 50.00% is to be replenished or the amount needed to restore the emergency cash reserve to the required 2.00% balance must be allocated. The District should choose the option that involves the lesser amount.

Committed Fund Balances

Fiscal Stabilization Reserve

Under District law, the Mayor is authorized to use the fiscal stabilization reserve account for certain specific purposes: (1) the same purposes for which the contingency cash reserve was established; (2) to address lapses in appropriations; and (3) to provide for D.C. public schools funding in advance of budget approval. The CFO may use the fiscal stabilization reserve to cover cash flow needs. District law has specific requirements for the replenishment of amounts drawn from the fiscal stabilization reserve. At full funding, for any given fiscal year, the fiscal

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

stabilization reserve must equal 2.34% of the General Fund operating expenses for that year.

Cash Flow Reserve

The CFO may use the cash flow reserve to cover cash flow needs. When these amounts are used, the cash flow reserve must be replenished in the same fiscal year of use. At full funding, for any given fiscal year, the cash flow reserve must equal 10.00% of the General Fund operating budget for that fiscal year.

If either the fiscal stabilization reserve or the cash flow reserve is below full funding upon issuance of the ACFR, the CFO must commit 50.00% of the unassigned end-of-year fund balance to each reserve, or 100.00% of the end-of-year unassigned fund balance to the reserve that has not reached full capacity, to fully fund the reserves to the extent allowed by the end-of-year fund balance. If Congress takes action to reduce the funding limits for the contingency cash reserve and the emergency cash reserve, the Council has legally mandated that the fiscal stabilization reserve is to be increased by that same amount.

If at the end of any given fiscal year, the District has fully funded the emergency cash, contingency cash, fiscal stabilization, and cash flow reserves, all additional uncommitted amounts in the unrestricted fund balance of the General Fund of the District, as certified by the ACFR for that fiscal year, must be used for the following purposes: (a) 50.00% must be deposited in the Housing Production Trust Fund; and (b) 50.00% must be reserved for Paygo capital projects.

Use of Fund Balance

The policy of the District is to use restricted resources first, followed by committed resources and then assigned resources, when expenses are incurred for purposes for which any of these resources are available. Therefore, the District considers restricted amounts to have been spent when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available and considers committed fund balance to have been spent when an expenditure has been incurred for purposes for which committed, assigned, or unassigned amounts could have been used.

V. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Defined Benefit Pension Plans

District full-time employees receive pension benefits through the federally administered Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS), the Social Security System, or the District Retirement Funds. The District of Columbia Retirement Board (DCRB or Board) administers the District Retirement Funds, which consist of two single-employer defined benefit pension

plans: (1) the District of Columbia Teachers' Retirement Fund (TRF), and (2) the District of Columbia Police Officers and Fire Fighters' Retirement Fund (POFRF).

The fiduciary net position of the District Retirement Funds is determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as reported by DCRB. Accordingly, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plans. Investments of the District Retirement Funds are reported at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. Further information regarding the District Retirement Funds is presented in Note 8 on pages 140 through 147.

Other Retirement Programs

The District sponsors a defined contribution pension plan with a qualified trust under IRC Section 401(a) and the provisions of DC Code §1-626.05, for permanent full-time employees covered under the Social Security System, where new District employees become eligible after one year of service. The District contributes 5.00% of base salaries for eligible employees and 5.50% for detention officers each pay period. Contributions and earnings vest incrementally after two years of service, and fully, after five years of service. Information about the defined contribution pension plan and other retirement programs sponsored by the District such as IRC Section 403(b) and IRC Section 457 are presented in Note 8 on pages 140 through 147.

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

In addition to the pension benefits described in Note 8 and pursuant to DC Code § 1-621.09, District employees hired after September 30, 1987, who retire may be eligible to continue their healthcare benefits. Furthermore, in accordance with DC Code § 1-622.16, these employees may convert their group life insurance to individual life insurance. The expense of providing such benefits to employees hired prior to October 1, 1987, is paid by the federal government and the District has no liability for these costs. However, the District provides health and life insurance benefits to retirees first employed by the District after September 30, 1987, through its OPEB plan.

The fiduciary net position of the OPEB plan is determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the OPEB plan. Investments of the OPEB plan are reported at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. Information regarding OPEB is presented in Note 9 on pages 148 through 152.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

W. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to use estimates and make assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the basic financial statements. The use of estimates may also affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from the estimates used.

X. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The governmental funds Balance Sheet includes a reconciliation between total fund balances of governmental funds and net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. This reconciliation is presented in Exhibit 2-a on page 58.

The governmental funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances of governmental funds and changes in net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide Statement of Activities. This reconciliation is presented in Exhibit 2-c on page 60.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Y. RECONCILIATION OF BUDGETARY BASIS TO GAAP BASIS

Table N1-2 presents the reconciliation of the budgetary basis operating results to the GAAP basis.

**Table N1-2
Reconciliation of Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis (\$000s)**

	General Fund	Federal and Private Resources	Housing Production Trust
Excess of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses - budgetary basis	\$ 102,707	\$ 6,523	\$ 42,321
Basis differences:			
Inventory is recorded as expenditures under the budgetary basis and GAAP basis but significant amounts of inventory are reported as assets under the GAAP basis	(2,388)	(639)	-
Transfers/Reclassifications	(43,437)	(6,748)	1,940
Fund balance released from restrictions - a funding source for budgetary purposes but not revenue on a GAAP basis	(154,577)	-	(182,946)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over(under) expenditures and other uses - GAAP basis	<u>\$ (97,695)</u>	<u>\$ (864)</u>	<u>\$ (138,685)</u>

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Z. RESTATEMENT

Change in Accounting Principle

The District implemented GASB Statement No. 101 in fiscal year 2025. As a result of the implementation, beginning net position as of October 1, 2024, was restated to recognize additional long-term compensated absence liabilities. Component units, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds present comparative financial statements in their stand-alone financial reports; accordingly, prior-year amounts in those statements have been restated.

However, within the District’s reporting entity financial statements, those entities are presented with one year of current information and summarized prior-year totals. Summarized prior-year information has not been restated. The cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle is reflected as a restatement of beginning net position of fiscal year 2025. **Tables N1-3, N1-4 and N1-5** present the cumulative effects of the change in accounting principle for the primary government and the component units, respectively.

Table N1-3 presents the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle for the primary government of the District.

**Table N1-3
Cumulative effect of GASB Statement No. 101 - Primary Government (\$000s)**

	Governmental Activities		Primary Government				Total		
	Balance October 1, 2024, as reported	Restatement	Balance October 1, 2024, as reported	Restatement	Balance October 1, 2024, as restated	Balance October 1, 2024, as reported	Restatement	Balance October 1, 2024, as restated	
Compensated absences	\$ 306,790	\$ 171,328	\$ 478,118	\$ 1,294	\$ (487)	\$ 807	\$ 308,084	\$ 170,841	\$ 478,925
Long-term liabilities	16,578,828	171,328	16,750,156	6,931	(487)	6,444	16,585,759	170,841	16,756,600
Net position	7,640,260	(171,328)	7,468,932	414,252	487	414,739	8,054,512	(170,841)	7,883,671

*Note:
Only the Office of Lottery and Gaming was affected by the restatement within business-type activities.*

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Table N1-4 presents the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle for the component units of the District.

**Table N1-4
Cumulative effect of GASB Statement No. 101 - Component Units (\$000s)**

	Component Units		
	Balance October 1, 2024, as reported	Restatement	Balance October 1, 2024, as restated
Net position			
Health Benefit Exchange Authority	\$ 102,848	\$ (986)	\$ 101,862
Washington Convention and Sports Authority	484,761	(1,181)	483,580
Green Finance Authority	85,613	-	85,613
Housing Finance Agency	207,758	-	207,758
University of the District of Columbia	376,632	(1,830)	374,802
Total net position	<u>\$ 1,257,612</u>	<u>\$ (3,997)</u>	<u>\$ 1,253,615</u>

Table N1-5 presents the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle for the Fiduciary Funds - Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) of the District.

**Table N1-5
Cumulative effect of GASB Statement No. 101 - Fiduciary Funds - Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trust Funds (\$000s)**

	Fiduciary Funds		
	Balance October 1, 2024, as reported	Restatement	Balance October 1, 2024, as restated
Net position			
Teachers Retirement Fund	\$ 3,386,616	\$ (174)	\$ 3,386,442
Police Officers and Fire Fighters Retirement Fund	8,877,390	(456)	8,876,934
Total net position	<u>\$ 12,264,006</u>	<u>\$ (630)</u>	<u>\$ 12,263,376</u>

Correction of an Error

In fiscal year 2025, the District identified an error in the fiscal year 2024 reporting for the Housing Production Trust Fund (HPTF), a major special revenue fund. The error resulted from revenue being incorrectly recognized in fiscal year 2024. Consequently, the beginning fund balance for fiscal year 2025 has been restated. This adjustment decreased the HPTF beginning fund balance by \$19,315 as of October 1, 2024.

Table N1-6 presents the impact of this restatement on the beginning fund balance.

**Table N1-6
Restatement – Error Correction - HPTF (\$000s)**

	Housing Production Trust Fund		
	Balance October 1, 2024, as reported	Restatement	Balance October 1, 2024, as restated
Fund Balance	\$ 483,805	\$ (19,315)	\$ 464,490

NOTE 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

A. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The District follows the practice of pooling cash and cash equivalents for some of its governmental funds and component units to provide better physical custody and control of these assets, enhance operational efficiency, and maximize investment opportunities. As of September 30, 2025, substantially all cash deposits in the custody of the District were insured or collateralized with securities held by the District, or by its agent, in the name of the District, in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Institutions Deposit and Investment Act of 2006 (DC Law 16-125; DC Code § 47-351.01 et seq.). During fiscal year 2025, the cash equivalents of the District (excluding those held by the District Retirement Funds, the Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Fund, and the D.C. Library Trust Fund) consisted primarily of U.S. Treasury securities, commercial paper, and certificates of deposit. As of September 30, 2025, the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents was \$5,737,608 for the primary government, \$261,353 for the component units, and \$248,742 for the fiduciary funds.

B. INVESTMENTS

The Treasurer is authorized by District laws to invest funds in a manner that will preserve principal and meet the anticipated daily cash requirements of the District, while maximizing investment earnings. The District purchases legally authorized investments consistent with the provisions of the Financial Institutions Deposit and Investment Act of 2006 (DC Law 16-125; DC Code § 47-351.01 et seq.) and the adopted Cash and Investment Management Investment Policy (the investment policy) of the District. The investment policy of the District limits permitted investments to direct obligations of the United States and its agencies, money market funds, municipal obligations, federally insured or collateralized certificates of deposit, prime commercial paper, and repurchase agreements fully collateralized in obligations of the United States government and agency securities.

Table N2-1 presents the cash, cash equivalents and investment balances of the District as of September 30, 2025.

Table N2-1
District: Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investment Balances (\$000s)

	Exhibit 1-a		Exhibit 4-a			Total
	Primary Government	Component Units	Pension (and Other Employee Benefit) Trust Funds	Private-Purpose Trust Fund	Custodial Fund	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,096,216	\$ 92,206	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,188,422
Investments	-	521,342	-	-	-	521,342
Cash and cash equivalents (restricted)	2,641,392	169,147	152,507	2,550	93,685	3,059,281
Investments (restricted)	4,793	460,406	20,201,692	1,637,140	-	22,304,031
Total	\$ 5,742,401	\$ 1,243,101	\$ 20,354,199	\$ 1,639,690	\$ 93,685	\$ 29,073,076

NOTE 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Table N2-2 presents the cash, cash equivalents, and investment balances by category for the District as of September 30, 2025.

**Table N2-2
District: Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investment Balances by Category (\$000s)**

	<u>Primary Government</u>	<u>Component Units</u>	<u>Fiduciary Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,737,608	\$ 261,353	\$ 248,742	\$ 6,247,703
Investments				
U.S. government securities	-	13,036	-	13,036
U.S. treasury securities	-	351,772	-	351,772
Certificates of deposit	-	20,422	-	20,422
Mortgage-backed securities	2,494	-	-	2,494
Guaranteed investment contracts	-	-	280,264	280,264
Repurchase agreements	-	32,821	-	32,821
Exchange traded funds	1,968	-	-	1,968
Equity securities	331	41,756	12,379,172	12,421,259
Fixed income securities	-	19,420	4,642,633	4,662,053
Real assets	-	-	2,216,546	2,216,546
Private equity	-	1,251	1,870,586	1,871,837
Corporate securities	-	79,202	-	79,202
Investment contracts	-	129,986	-	129,986
Money market funds	-	249,302	449,631	698,933
Mutual funds	-	42,780	-	42,780
Total investments	<u>4,793</u>	<u>981,748</u>	<u>21,838,832</u>	<u>22,825,373</u>
Total cash, cash equivalents and investment	<u>\$ 5,742,401</u>	<u>\$ 1,243,101</u>	<u>\$ 22,087,574</u>	<u>\$ 29,073,076</u>

Table N2-3 presents the authorized investments and maturity limits as detailed in the investment policy of the District. Additional information on the policy, including corporate notes and requirements regarding maturities less than 100 days, may be obtained from the website of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer at: <https://cfo.dc.gov>.

**Table N2-3
District: Investments and Maturity Limits**

<u>Type of Investment</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Maximum Investment %</u>
U.S. treasury obligations	Five years	100%
U.S. agency obligations primary securities	Five years	100
U.S. agency obligations secondary issuance	Five years	10
Supranational agency bonds	Five years	10
Municipal debt obligations	Five years	100
Corporate notes	Five years	10
Commercial paper	180 days or less	30
Federally insured or collateralized certificates of deposit	Five years	30
Repurchase agreements	90 days or less	100
Money market mutual funds	Five years	100
Negotiable certificates of deposit	Five years	30
Bank deposits	Not applicable	100

District Retirement Funds

The District Retirement Funds consist of the District Teachers' Retirement Fund (TRF) and the District of Columbia Police Officers and Fire Fighters' Retirement Fund (POFRF). The District of Columbia Retirement Board (DCRB) is authorized to manage and control the investments of the District Retirement Funds. DCRB may invest in fixed income, equity securities and various other types of investments. As prescribed

in DC Code § 1-907.01, DCRB may not invest in debt instruments of the District, the Commonwealth of Virginia, or the State of Maryland governments, political subdivisions thereof, or any entity subject to control by them; debt instruments fully guaranteed by those governments; real property in those jurisdictions; or debt instruments secured by real property in those jurisdictions, subject to the exceptions in subsection (c) of DC Code § 1-907.01.

NOTE 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Table N2-4 presents cash, cash equivalents and investment pools held in the control of DCRB as of September 30, 2025.

Table N2-4
District Retirement Funds: Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investment Pools (\$000s)

	September 30, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 88,833</u>
Investments	
Domestic equity	3,629,744
International equity	2,353,322
Fixed income	3,396,714
Real assets	2,149,375
Private equity	1,860,789
Total investments	<u>13,389,944</u>
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	<u>\$ 13,478,777</u>

Other Postemployment Benefits Fund

The Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Fund held cash and certain cash equivalents and investments during fiscal year 2025. The investments held by the OPEB Fund primarily included equities and debt securities. Alternative investments include private debt, private equity, and real assets. **Table N2-5** presents the OPEB Fund cash, cash equivalents and investment balances as of September 30, 2025.

Table N2-5
OPEB Fund: Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investment Balances (\$000s)

	September 30, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 63,674</u>
Investments	
Equities	1,599,332
Debt securities	804,836
Alternatives	82,141
Total investments	<u>2,486,309</u>
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	<u>\$ 2,549,983</u>

Deposit and Investment Risks

The investments of the District and its discretely presented component units are subject to credit, custodial credit, concentration of credit, interest rate, and foreign currency risks. The District, including DCRB on behalf of the District Retirement Funds, broadly diversifies the investment of District funds to minimize the risk of significant losses, unless under the circumstances, it is prudent not to do so. The OPEB Fund investments are uninsured and unregistered and are held by the counterparty in the name of the Fund.

The types of risks to which the District (including the District Retirement Funds and the OPEB Fund) may be exposed are described as follows:

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

District of Columbia (Excluding Fiduciary Funds)

To mitigate credit risk, District policy requires that certain conditions be met for the following investments:

- Commercial paper - The issuing corporation, or its guarantor, has a short-term rating of no less than A-1 (or its equivalent) by at least two credit rating agencies.
- Bankers' acceptances - The short-term paper of the issuer is rated not lower than A-1 or the equivalent by a credit rating agency.
- Municipal obligations - They are rated in either of the two highest rating categories by a credit rating agency without regard to gradation.
- Money market mutual funds - The fund is rated AAA or the equivalent by a credit rating agency.
- Repurchase agreements - The counterparty has a long-term credit rating of at least AA- or the equivalent by a credit rating agency and does not have a "negative outlook" associated with such rating; has been in operation for at least five years; and is reputable among market participants.

District Retirement Funds

Unless specifically authorized in writing by DCRB, fixed income managers invest retirement funds in investment grade instruments rated in the top four rating categories by a recognized statistical rating organization.

OPEB Fund

The average quality of all bond holdings in the OPEB Fund portfolio should be maintained at a rating of A or higher, as determined by recognized statistical rating organizations.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that a government will not be able to recover deposits, if the depository financial institution fails, or to recover the value of investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party if the counterparty to the investment or deposit transaction fails.

NOTE 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

District of Columbia (Excluding Fiduciary Funds)

The District had no custodial credit risk exposure during the fiscal year. All District deposits in fiscal year 2025 were collateralized or insured. Collateral for deposits is held in the name of the District by the Federal Reserve and the Bank of New York in custodial accounts.

District Retirement Funds

Investments held by the custodian on behalf of DCRB were held in an account in the name of DCRB. Funds not invested at the end of a given day were placed in overnight instruments in the name of DCRB.

OPEB Fund

The OPEB Fund, through its custodian firms, maintains cash and cash equivalent balances which are not required to be collateralized by statute or policy. The OPEB Fund cash, cash equivalents, and investments are uninsured, unregistered, and are held by the counterparty in the name of the Fund. As of September 30, 2025, the OPEB Fund had custodial credit risk exposure totaling \$63,674.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government investment in a single counterparty.

District of Columbia (Excluding Fiduciary Funds)

The District diversifies its investment portfolio by adhering to constraints specified in its investment policy, including caps on counterparty concentration, issuer type, and specific security issuance. As of September 30, 2025, the District was in compliance with this policy.

District Retirement Funds

DCRB investment guidelines generally prohibit direct investment in any single issuer in excess of five percent of the value of the portfolio. This excludes U.S. Treasuries, U.S. government-sponsored enterprises and U.S. government agency securities. As of September 30, 2025, DCRB was in compliance with this policy.

OPEB Fund

In fiscal year 2025, the OPEB Fund had no significant concentrations of net exposure to credit risk that was not reduced by collateral and other offsets.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. An investment with a longer maturity will

generally have greater sensitivity to fair value changes that are related to market interest rates.

District of Columbia (Excluding Fiduciary Funds)

The District investment policy limits the District portfolio to specific maturities as a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses resulting from rising interest rates.

District Retirement Funds

DCRB monitors the interest rate risk inherent in its portfolio by measuring the weighted average duration of its portfolio. Duration is a measure of debt investment exposure to fair value changes arising from changing interest rates. It uses the present value of cash flows, weighted for those cash flows as a percentage of the full price of the investment. Generally, the risk and return of the DCRB fixed income segment of the portfolio is compared to the Barclays Capital U.S. Universal Index. To mitigate interest rate risk, the fixed income segment is expected to maintain a weighted average duration (sensitivity to interest rate changes) within +/-2 years of the duration of this Index.

OPEB Fund

The OPEB Fund addresses interest rate risk through a process that focuses on the review of investment managers and fund returns. Those managers are tasked with managing risks within the scope of their mandate. The Fund also engages an independent consultant to examine how sensitive the underlying assets of the fixed income portfolios are to movements in interest rates, and to recommend any appropriate investment manager changes.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely impact the fair value of an investment.

District of Columbia (Excluding Fiduciary Funds)

In accordance with its investment policy, the District does not invest in foreign currencies and therefore had no exposure in foreign currency risk.

District Retirement Funds

As a general policy of DCRB, investment managers with authority to invest in issuers denominated in a foreign currency may reduce exposure to foreign currency risk by systematically hedging foreign currency positions back to U.S. dollars through the forward currency markets. Since the forward exchange rate is seldom equal to the spot exchange rate, forward hedging gains and losses may arise. For the year ended September 30, 2025, total DCRB investments in foreign currencies totaled approximately \$409,000.

NOTE 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Table N2-6 presents District Retirement Funds investments denominated in a currency other than the United States dollar as of September 30, 2025.

Table N2-6
District Retirement Funds: Investments Denominated in Foreign Currencies (\$000s)

	Equity	Private Equity	Real Assets	Short-Term and Other	Total
Foreign currency					
Euro	\$ -	\$ 164,511	\$ 79,248	\$ 1,598	\$ 245,357
Canadian dollar	-	64,735	-	-	64,735
British pound sterling	-	98,820	-	-	98,820
Australian dollar	52	-	-	-	52
Total foreign currency	\$ 52	\$ 328,066	\$ 79,248	\$ 1,598	\$ 408,964

OPEB Fund

During fiscal year 2025, the OPEB Fund, which does not have a formal policy for limiting its exposure to changes in exchange rates, held investments that were denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars. Table N2-7 presents OPEB Fund investments denominated in a currency other than the United States dollar as of September 30, 2025.

Table N2-7
OPEB Fund: Investments Denominated in Foreign Currencies (\$000s)

	Short-Term and Cash	Convertible and Fixed Income	Total
International securities			
Canadian dollar	\$ -	\$ 56	\$ 56
Euro	(2)	283	281
Russian ruble	43	-	43
Total international securities	\$ 41	\$ 339	\$ 380

District of Columbia Investments (Excluding Fiduciary Funds)

Table N2-8 presents District investments measured at fair value as of September 30, 2025.

Table N2-8
District: Investments Measured at Fair Value, Excluding Fiduciary Funds (\$000s)

	September 30, 2025	Fair Value Measurement Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments by fair value level				
U.S. equity securities	\$ 331	\$ 331	\$ -	\$ -
Exchange traded funds				
U.S. government bond funds	526	526	-	-
International equity funds	272	272	-	-
U.S. equity funds	351	351	-	-
Corporate bond funds	725	725	-	-
Commodity funds	94	94	-	-
Total exchange traded funds	1,968	1,968	-	-
Non-exchange traded funds				
Mortgage-backed securities	2,494	-	2,494	-
Total non-exchange traded funds	2,494	-	2,494	-
Total investments measured at fair value	\$ 4,793	\$ 2,299	\$ 2,494	\$ -

NOTE 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Investments Measured at Fair Value

The following provides a summary of District investments measured at fair value, excluding Fiduciary Funds, as presented in **Table N2-8**.

Investments – Fair Value Level 1

U.S. Equity Securities

U.S. equity securities are valued using prices quoted in active markets.

Exchange Traded Funds

An exchange traded fund (ETF) is a marketable security that tracks an index, a commodity, bonds, or a basket of assets like an index fund. ETF shares are traded on a national stock exchange and at market prices that may or may not be the same as the net asset value (NAV) of the shares. ETFs trade either at NAV per

share at the end of the trading day or Intraday Value (market price) which fluctuates throughout the trading day. An ETF market price is generally maintained close to the ETF end-of-day NAV because of the arbitrage function inherent in the structure of the ETF.

Investments – Fair Value Level 2

Non-Exchange Traded Funds

Non-exchange traded investment funds are not freely bought and sold on a public exchange. Due to the illiquid nature of the assets, shares in these investments may not be readily redeemable.

Mortgage-Backed Securities

Mortgage-backed securities are valued using quoted market prices, recent market transactions and spread data for similar instruments.

District Retirement Funds Investments

Table N2-9 presents District Retirement Funds investments measured at fair value as of September 30, 2025.

**Table N2-9
District Retirement Funds: Investments Measured at Fair Value (\$000s)**

	September 30, 2025	Fair Value Measurement Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments by fair value level				
Domestic equity	\$ 198,449	\$ 184,824	\$ 1,140	\$ 12,485
International equity	213	-	-	213
Fixed income	811,964	-	357,575	454,389
Real assets	1,765,755	-	-	1,765,755
Private equity	1,860,789	-	-	1,860,789
Total investments by fair value level	4,637,170	\$ 184,824	\$ 358,715	\$ 4,093,631
Investments measured at net asset value (NAV)				
Domestic equity	3,431,296			
International equity	2,353,109			
Fixed income	2,584,750			
Real assets	383,619			
Total investments measured at NAV	8,752,774			
Total investments	\$ 13,389,944			

Investments Measured at Fair Value

The following provides a summary of District Retirement Funds investments measured at fair value as presented in **Table N2-9**.

Investments – Fair Value Level 1

Equity Securities

Equity securities are valued at the last sale price or official close price as of the close of trading on the

applicable exchange where the security is principally traded.

Investments – Fair Value Level 2

Equity and Fixed Income Securities

These securities are valued at prices provided by independent pricing vendors. The vendors provide these prices after evaluating observable inputs including, but not limited to: quoted prices for similar securities, the mean between the last reported bid and

NOTE 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

ask prices (or the last bid price in the absence of an asked price), yield curves, yield spreads, credit ratings, deal terms, tranche level attributes, default rates, cash flows, prepayment speeds, broker/dealer quotations, inflation and reported trades.

Investments – Fair Value Level 3

Equity and Fixed Income Securities

These securities are valued with last trade data having limited trading volume.

Real Assets

Investments in real assets are generally valued using the income approach undertaken by internal managers or independent external appraisers. The real asset program includes investments in a broad range of real estate strategies (i.e., core, value-added, opportunistic), infrastructure, and natural resources funds.

Private Equity

The private equity program spans a range of underlying strategies including buyouts, growth equity/venture, private debt, secondaries, and fund-of-funds.

Table N2-10 presents additional information about the nature of investments measured at NAV per share for the District Retirement Funds, which were fully funded, as of September 30, 2025.

**Table N2-10
District Retirement Funds: Investments Measured at Net Asset Value (\$000s)**

	September 30, 2025	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (If Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
Investments measured at NAV				
Domestic equity	\$ 3,431,296	\$ -	Daily, quarterly	0-5 days
International equity	2,353,109	-	Daily, monthly	1-10 days
Fixed income	2,584,750	-	Daily, monthly	0-30 days
Real assets	383,619	-	Daily, quarterly	0-45 days
Total investments measured at NAV	<u>\$ 8,752,774</u>	<u>\$ -</u>		

Domestic and International Equities

DCRB has investments in five funds with a domestic focus and four funds with an international focus in which the equity securities maintain market exposure; however, the level of market exposure may vary with time.

Fixed Income

DCRB has investments in six funds, including corporate bonds and U.S. Treasury obligations, with redemption notifications not greater than 30 days.

Real Assets

DCRB has made commitments to purchase partnership interests in real assets funds as part of its long-term asset allocation plan for private markets.

NOTE 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

OPEB Fund Investments

Table N2-11 presents OPEB Fund investments measured at fair value as of September 30, 2025.

Table N2-11
OPEB Fund: Investments and Derivative Instruments Measured at Fair Value (\$000s)

	September 30, 2025	Fair Value Measurement Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments by fair value level				
Equity securities				
U.S. equities (by Industry)				
Industrials	\$ 143,950	\$ 143,950	\$ -	\$ -
Consumer retail	110,144	110,144	-	-
Information technology	81,190	81,190	-	-
Financial institutions	125,907	125,907	-	-
Healthcare	63,071	63,071	-	-
Real estate investment trust securities	7,481	7,481	-	-
International equities (by Industry)				
Industrials	10,230	10,230	-	-
Consumer retail	19,669	19,669	-	-
Healthcare	18,919	18,919	-	-
Real estate investment trust securities	18,452	18,452	-	-
Total equity securities	599,013	599,013	-	-
Debt securities				
U.S. government issues	75,555	-	75,555	-
Corporate bonds	99,403	-	99,403	-
Mortgage-backed securities	38,764	-	38,764	-
Credit card/automotive receivables	7,229	-	7,229	-
U.S. state and local government bonds	1,516	-	1,516	-
International debt securities				
International government issues	1,843	-	1,843	-
Corporate bonds	39,669	-	39,669	-
Credit card/automotive receivables	718	-	718	-
Mortgage-backed securities	505	-	505	-
Mutual funds	34,007	34,007	-	-
Total debt securities	299,209	34,007	265,202	-
Alternatives				
Dover street XI l.p.-private equity	9,797	-	-	9,797
Harbourvest direct lending II l.p. – private debt	5,290	-	-	5,290
Metis real asset index	67,054	-	-	67,054
Total alternatives	82,141	-	-	82,141
Total investments by fair value level	980,363	\$ 633,020	\$ 265,202	\$ 82,141
Investments measured at Net Asset Value (NAV)				
SSgA emerging market index fund NL	72,931			
SSgA Russell 1000 growth fund NL	356,897			
SSgA Russell 2000 index fund NL	61,290			
SSgA U.S. aggregate bond index fund NL	377,038			
Baillie Gifford international growth equity	106,067			
Artisan international value equity	115,641			
Arrowstreet GL EQ ACWI TR	118,276			
SSgA S&P 500 index NL	169,217			
SSgA US Treasury index NL	128,589			
Total investments measured at NAV	1,505,946			
Total investments	\$ 2,486,309			
Investment derivative instruments				
Interest rate swaps	\$ 92	\$ -	\$ 92	\$ -
Foreign exchange forwards	(1)	-	(1)	-
Total investment derivative instruments	\$ 91	\$ -	\$ 91	\$ -

NOTE 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Investments Measured at Fair Value

The following provides a summary of OPEB Fund investments measured at fair value as presented in **Table N2-11**.

Investments – Fair Value Level 1

Equity Securities

These investments are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Equity securities include mutual funds and real estate investment trust securities that are actively traded.

Investments – Fair Value Level 2

Debt Securities

These investments are valued using market pricing and other observable market inputs for similar securities from several data providers, industry standards, or a broker quote in a non-active market. International government issues include structured debt which is valued using inflation-adjusted mid-evaluation.

Collateralized auto loan securities, which are included in collateralized debt obligations, are valued using consensus pricing.

Investment Derivative Instruments

OPEB Fund derivative financial instruments are valued by a third-party investment fund manager, based on prevailing market data derived from proprietary models, and are carried at fair value. Swaps and currency forwards are two types of derivative financial instruments held by the Fund. These derivative instruments are financial contracts, the values of which depend on the value of one or more underlying assets, or reference rates or financial indices, which dictate the rate of change of output with respect to the financial contracts.

Investments – Fair Value Level 3

Alternative Investments

These investments consist of private equity and private debt limited partnerships and real assets.

Limited Partnership - Private Equity

Private equity holdings are valued at the income, cost, or market approach depending on the type of holding. All direct holdings are valued using unobservable inputs. The private equity limited partnership fund is focused on pursuing privately negotiated investments in the global secondary market and is primarily invested in global primary fund investments, secondary deal commitments, and direct co-investments.

Limited Partnership - Private Debt

The private debt limited partnership fund is a direct lending fund that aims to invest in sponsor-backed middle market companies. The fund has target investment sizes per transaction which will be made across first lien, unitranche, and second lien investments.

Real Assets

The Real Assets Index Portfolio consists of an equal weight allocation to five real estate and real assets indices. The portfolio seeks to achieve a correlation of at least 95% between the total return of its net assets and the total return of the underlying custom index. The portfolio may use futures, other derivatives, and exchange traded funds (ETFs) to manage short-term liquidity and/or substitute for comparable market positions.

Investments Measured at NAV

This investment category consists of nine funds that include relative return and absolute return type funds. The absolute return type funds employ dynamic trading strategies aimed at achieving a positive return. Certain investment funds do not redeem shares daily. The funds have varying restrictions on liquidity and transferability. The fair values of the investments in this type have been determined using NAV per share of the investments.

NOTE 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Table N2-12 presents additional information about the nature of investments measured at NAV per share for the OPEB Fund as of September 30, 2025.

Table N2-12
OPEB Fund: Investments Measured at Net Asset Value (NAV) (\$000s)

	September 30, 2025	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (If Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
Investments measured at NAV				
SSgA emerging market index fund NL	\$ 72,931	\$ -	Monthly	5 days
SSgA Russell 1000 growth fund	356,897	-	Daily	N/A
SSgA Russell 2000 index fund	61,290	-	Daily	N/A
SSgA U.S. aggregate bond index fund NL	377,038	-	Daily	N/A
Baillie Gifford international growth equity	106,067	-	Monthly	5 days
Artisan international value equity	115,641	-	Monthly	5 days
Arrowstreet global equity ACWI TR	118,276	-	Daily	5 days
SSgA S&P 500 index NL	169,217	-	Daily	5 days
SSgA US Treasury index NL	128,589	-	Daily	2 days
Total investments measured at NAV	\$ 1,505,946	\$ -		

SSgA Emerging Market Index Fund

This fund is managed using a “passive” or “indexing” investment approach, by which State Street Global Advisors (SSgA) attempts to match, before expenses, the performance of the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) Emerging Markets Index, which is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of emerging markets. Equity securities may include common stocks, preferred stocks, depository receipts, or other securities convertible into common stock. Equity securities held by the fund may be denominated in foreign currencies and may be held outside the United States. In some cases, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all the securities comprising the Index, or to hold them in the same weightings as they represent in the Index. In those circumstances, SSgA may employ a sampling or optimization technique to construct the portfolio.

SSgA Russell 1000 Growth Fund

This fund is managed using an “indexing” investment approach, by which SSgA attempts to match, before expenses, the performance of the Russell 1000 Growth Index over the long term. SSgA will typically attempt to invest in the equity securities comprising the Index, in approximately the same proportions as they are represented in the Index. Equity securities may include common stocks, preferred stocks, depository receipts, or other securities convertible into common stock. The strategy may purchase securities in their initial public offerings. In some cases, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all the securities comprising the Index, or to hold them in the same weightings as they represent in the Index. In those circumstances, SSgA may employ a sampling or optimization technique to construct the portfolio in question. The strategy may at

times purchase or sell index futures contracts, options on those futures, or engage in other transactions involving the use of derivative instruments, in lieu of investing directly in the securities making up the Index.

SSgA Russell 2000 Index Fund

This fund is managed using a “passive” or “indexing” investment approach, by which SSgA attempts to match, before expenses, the performance of the Index. SSgA will typically attempt to invest in the equity securities comprising the Index, in approximately the same proportions as they are represented in the Index. Equity securities may include common stocks, preferred stocks, depository receipts, or other securities convertible into common stock. The strategy may include purchasing securities in their initial public offerings. In some cases, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all the securities comprising the Index, or to hold them in the same weightings as they represent in the Index. In those circumstances, SSgA may employ a sampling or optimization technique to construct the portfolio in question.

SSgA U.S. Aggregate Bond Index Fund

This fund seeks an investment return that approximates as closely as practicable, before expenses, the performance of the Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (the “Index”) over the long term. The fund is managed using a “passive” or “indexing” investment approach, by which SSgA attempts to replicate, before expenses, the performance of the Index. The fund may attempt to invest in the securities comprising the Index in the same proportions as they are represented in the Index. However, due to the large number of securities in the Index and the fact that many of the securities comprising the Index may be unavailable for purchase,

NOTE 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

it may not be possible for the fund to purchase some of the securities comprising the Index.

Baillie Gifford International Growth Equity

This fund is designed to pursue long-term capital appreciation by investing in high-quality, attractively valued, non-U.S. growth companies of all market capitalizations. Their investment process is based on a highly analytical research-driven process and builds portfolios from the bottom up. The strategy invests primarily in developed markets, but also may invest up to 20% of the Fund net assets at market value, at the time of purchase, in emerging markets. Currency hedging is used for defensive purposes and is only used under certain conditions.

Artisan International Value Equity

This fund seeks to invest in undervalued companies that are generating high returns on capital, are financially strong and are managed by people who are working to build value over time. The investment team seeks to invest in companies with histories of generating strong, free cash flow, and improving returns on capital and strong competitive positions in their industries. These criteria help to rule out businesses that are statistically cheap, but whose values are deteriorating over time. The team also believes that investing in companies with strong balance sheets helps to reduce the potential for capital risk and provides company management the ability to build value when attractive opportunities are available.

Arrowstreet Global Equity ACWI TR

The Arrowstreet fund utilizes a dynamic, quantitative, all-cap, core strategy that invests in emerging markets. The strategy is considered core and dynamic so it can react to market opportunities and generate alpha in both

value and growth markets. The fund seeks to maximize alpha while minimizing transaction costs. The strategy has mostly protected in down markets and participated in strong markets. The portfolio positioning of the fund is core, diversified with 300-800 securities and annual turnover around 200%; alpha and risk models allow for the portfolio to fluctuate slightly between over-weights to style factors, regions, and market caps.

S&P 500 Index Fund

The State Street S&P 500 Index Fund seeks to replicate the total return of the S&P 500 Index. The fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing substantially all of its investable assets in a corresponding portfolio. Under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its total assets will be invested in stocks in the S&P 500 Index in proportion to their weighting in the S&P 500 Index. The fund is not managed according to traditional methods of “active” investment management, which involve the buying and selling of securities based upon economic, financial and market analysis and investment judgment. Instead, the fund utilizes an “indexing” investment approach, attempting to replicate, before expenses, the investment performance of its benchmark (S&P 500 Index). The fund is non-lending.

U.S. Treasury Index Fund

The Strategy is managed using an “indexing” investment approach, by which SSgA attempts to approximate, before expenses, the performance of the Index over the long term. The Strategy will not necessarily own all of the securities included in the Index. The SSgA seeks an investment return that approximates as closely as practicable, before expenses, the performance of its benchmark index (Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Index), over the long term. The fund is non-lending.

NOTE 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Derivative Instruments

Derivative instruments are generally defined as contracts, the value of which depends on or derives from the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. Some structured financial instruments are also defined as derivative instruments, such as mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, and floating rate notes. Other common types of derivative instruments used by governments include interest rate and commodity swaps, interest rate locks, forward contracts, and future contracts.

Table N2-13 presents the fair value balances and notional amounts of derivative instruments outstanding for the District as of September 30, 2025, classified by type, and the changes in fair value of such derivative instruments for the year then ended.

**Table N2-13
District: Derivative Instruments Outstanding (\$000s)**

	Changes in Fair Value		Fair Value at September 30, 2025		Notional Amount
	Classification	Amount	Classification	Amount	
Governmental Activities					
Cash flow hedges:					
Floating to fixed interest rate swaps:					
2021B (formerly Series 2002-2008C, 2014B, then 2016C) Swap	Deferred inflows	\$ 89	Swap	\$ (88)	\$ 6,272
2021B (formerly Series 2002-2008C, 2014B, then 2016C) Swap	Deferred inflows	801	Swap	(795)	56,453
Derivative instrument liabilities at end of year				\$ (883)	
Floating to floating interest rate swaps:					
2001C/D Basis Swap	Investment revenue	\$ (299)	Swap	\$ 329	\$ 28,730
Derivative instrument assets at end of year				\$ 329	

District of Columbia Investments (Excluding Fiduciary Funds)

The District is a party to three interest rate swap agreements which are recorded in the financial statements in accordance with GAAP. Consistent with GAAP, all derivative instruments are to be reported in the Statement of Net Position at fair value, and all hedges are to be tested for effectiveness to qualify for hedge accounting. Depending on the test results, the change in fair value is either reported in the Statement of Net Position, or in the Statement of Activities. The District retained an independent party to perform the required tests and valuation of these three swaps, as presented in **Table N2-13**, using guidance contained in GASB Statements No. 53 and 72. The District recorded the changes in the fair values of the interest rate swaps in accordance with GAAP based on the outcome of the testing and valuation performed.

The expected swap cash flows are calculated using the zero-coupon discounting method which takes into consideration the prevailing interest rate environment, the specific terms and conditions of a given transaction, and assumes that the current forward rates implied by the yield curve are the market best estimate of future spot interest rates. The income approach is then used to obtain the fair value of the swaps, where future amounts (the expected swap cash flows) are converted to a single current (discounted) amount, using a rate of return that takes into account the relative risk of non-performance associated with the cash flows, and time value of money. Where applicable under the income approach, the option pricing model technique, such as the Black-Derman-Toy model or other appropriate option pricing model, is used. The observability of inputs used to perform the measurement results in the swap fair values were categorized as Level 2.

NOTE 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Objectives and Terms of Hedging Derivative Instruments

Table N2-14 presents the objectives and terms of the hedging derivative instruments outstanding for the District as of September 30, 2025, along with the credit rating of the associated counterparty.

Table N2-14
Objectives and Terms: District Hedging Derivative Instruments Outstanding
 (\$'000s)

Type	Objectives	Notional Amount	Effective Date	Maturity Date	Terms	Counterparty Credit Rating
Pay-fixed interest rate swaps						
2021B Swap	Hedge of changes in cash flows on the Series 2021B Bonds	\$ 6,272	10/15/2002	06/01/2027	Pay fixed rate of 3.615%; receive 67% of the Fallback for ICE LIBOR USD 1-month	A1/A-/A+
2021B Swap	Hedge of changes in cash flows on the Series 2021B Bonds	56,453	10/15/2002	06/01/2027	Pay fixed rate of 3.615%; receive 67% of the Fallback for ICE LIBOR USD 1-month	A1/A-/A+
Pay floating basis swaps						
2001C/D Basis Swap	Reduces basis risk by providing for a closer match between the underlying variable rate bonds and the variable rate swap receipts from the counterparty	28,730	06/02/2003	06/01/2029	Pay 67% of the Fallback for ICE LIBOR USD 1-month reset monthly; receive variable rate as a percentage of the Fallback for ICE LIBOR USD 1-month reset each month ranging from 60% to 90% of the Fallback for ICE LIBOR USD 1-month	A1/A/AA-

Risks of Derivative Instruments

Credit Risk

The interest rate swaps mark-to-market values represent the obligation of the District to the respective counterparties at termination of the swap agreements. The District is exposed to credit risk when hedging derivative instruments have positive mark-to-market values (or are in asset positions). To minimize its exposure to loss related to credit risk, the District diversified its counterparties and as such, has a different counterparty for each of its outstanding swaps. The credit ratings of each of the counterparties as of September 30, 2025, were as presented in **Table N2-14**.

As of September 30, 2025, the District was not exposed to credit risk on the two floating to fixed swaps with an aggregate negative mark-to-market of \$883 because each of these swaps had a negative mark-to-market value. However, should interest rates change and the mark-to-market value of any of these swaps become

positive, the District would be exposed to credit risk in the amount of the positive mark-to-market value. The District was exposed to credit risk on the floating-to-floating interest rate swap with a positive mark-to-market value of \$329. Any positive mark-to-market value represents the approximate loss that would be recognized if the counterparty to the District failed to perform as contracted. In each of the District swap agreements, the payments are netted against the obligations within each swap. As such, if the District is owed any payment due to an event of default by the counterparty, that payment can be netted against any outstanding obligations within that specific swap agreement.

Interest Rate Risk

The District is exposed to interest rate risk on its interest rate swaps. As the Fallback for ICE LIBOR USD 1- month or the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) swap index decreases,

NOTE 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

net payment by the District on its pay-fixed receive variable interest rate swaps increases.

The District entered into a floating-to-floating rate swap in connection with its \$214,155 Multimodal General Obligation Bonds, Series 2001C and its \$69,715 Multimodal General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2001D (2001C/D Swap). As of September 30, 2025, the notional amount of the 2001C/D Swap was \$28,730. The District pays the counterparty 67% of the Fallback for ICE LIBOR USD 1-month, and the counterparty pays the District a variable rate as a percentage of the Fallback for ICE LIBOR USD 1-month reset each month. The original swap agreement was executed on December 6, 2001, and the District entered into an enhanced swap agreement on June 2, 2003. The 2001C/D swap matures on June 1, 2029. As of September 30, 2025, this interest rate swap had a fair value of \$329.

Basis Risk

Basis risk is the risk that the interest rate paid by the District on underlying variable rate bonds to bondholders differs from the variable swap rate received from the applicable counterparty. The District has mitigated its basis risk on all of its hedges by ensuring a match between the variable rates paid on the hedged variable rate bonds and the variable rates received on the swaps. The interest paid on the Series 2021B Bonds is based on a percentage of the Fallback for ICE LIBOR USD 1-month as is the variable swap rate received. Consequently, as of September 30, 2025, the District had no exposure to basis risk.

Termination Risk

The District or its counterparties may terminate a derivative instrument if the other party fails to perform under the terms of the associated contract. The District is exposed to termination risks on its pay-fixed interest rate swap agreements, which incorporate the International Swap Dealers Association (ISDA) Master Agreement. The ISDA Master Agreement includes standard termination events. Accordingly, an interest rate swap may be terminated if a counterparty or its Credit Support Provider, or the District has one or more outstanding issues of rated unsecured, unenhanced senior debt and none of such issues has a rating of at least: (i) Baa3 or higher as determined by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc.; (ii) BBB- or higher as determined by Standard & Poor’s Global Ratings; or (iii) an equivalent investment grade rating determined by a nationally recognized rating service acceptable to both parties.

If at the time of termination, a hedging derivative instrument is in a liability position, the District would be liable to the counterparty for a payment equal to the liability, subject to netting arrangements, as applicable.

Rollover Risk

The District is exposed to rollover risk when the hedging derivative instruments associated with debt mature prior to the maturity date of the hedged debt. When these hedging derivative instruments terminate, or in the case of a termination option, if the counterparty exercises its option, the District will be re-exposed to the risks being hedged by the hedging derivative instruments. To mitigate this risk, the District matches the maturity of each fixed to floating rate swap with the maturity date of the underlying bonds. The District was not exposed to rollover risk during fiscal year 2025.

District of Columbia Fiduciary Funds

District Retirement Funds Derivative Instruments

During fiscal year 2025, the investment managers of the District Retirement Funds used various derivative instruments, in accordance with the investment policies of DCRB, to increase potential earnings and/or to hedge against potential losses.

The District Retirement Funds may hold derivative instruments directly via separately managed accounts or indirectly via pooled, commingled, or short-term funds. Information regarding risks associated with indirect holdings may not be disclosed.

Table N2-15 presents a list of the derivative instruments held by the District Retirement Funds as of September 30, 2025.

**Table N2-15
District Retirement Funds: Derivative Instruments (\$000s)**

Type of Derivative Instruments	Fair Value at September 30, 2025
Assets - forwards	\$ 74,469
Liabilities - forwards	(73,953)
Rights/warrants	7
Swaps	37,712
Liabilities - swaps	(35,291)
Total	\$ 2,944

Additional information regarding the District Retirement Funds derivative instrument holdings is presented in the separately issued audited financial statements of DCRB, which may be obtained from:

District of Columbia Retirement Board
900 7th Street, NW, 2nd Floor
Washington, DC 20001
Website: <https://dcrb.dc.gov>

NOTE 2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Other Postemployment Benefits Fund Derivative Instruments

In accordance with the OPEB Fund investment policies, the OPEB Fund regularly invests in derivative financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk in the normal course of its investing activities, in order to enhance return on investment and manage exposure to certain risks within the fund. During fiscal year 2025, the OPEB Fund invested directly in forward currency contracts.

As of September 30, 2025, OPEB had two types of off-balance sheet derivative instruments outstanding: swaps and currency forwards. The swaps represent interest swaps which are used to hedge interest rate risks. Currency forwards represent foreign exchange contracts that are used to affect settlements and to protect the base currency value of portfolio assets denominated in foreign currencies, against fluctuations in the exchange rates of those currencies; or to gain exposure to the change in market value of a specific currency. A forward foreign currency exchange contract is a commitment to purchase or sell a foreign currency at a future date and at a negotiated price. The credit risk of currency contracts that are exchange-traded lies with the clearinghouse of the exchange

where the contracts are traded. The credit risk of currency contracts traded over the counter lies with the counterparty, and exposure usually is equal to the unrealized profit on in-the-money contracts. The market risk in foreign currency contracts is related to adverse movements in currency exchange rates.

All OPEB derivative instruments include provisions that require OPEB to post collateral in the event that its credit rating falls below "AA" as issued by Standard & Poor's, or "Aa" as issued by Moody's Investors Services. The collateral posted is to be in the form of U.S. Treasury funds in the amount of the fair value of hedging derivative instruments in liability positions, net of the effect of applicable netting arrangements. If OPEB does not post collateral, the counterparty may terminate the hedging derivative instrument. If the collateral posting requirements were triggered, OPEB would be required to post the aggregate fair value in collateral to its counterparties. The District had a rating of "Aa1" for fiscal year 2025; therefore, no collateral had been required to be posted as of September 30, 2025. The net unrealized loss on foreign currency forward contracts for the year ended September 30, 2025 was \$1.

Table N2-16 presents a list of the OPEB Fund derivative instruments aggregated by type as of September 30, 2025.

Table N2-16
OPEB Fund: Derivative Instruments Investments Aggregated by Type (\$000s)

Type of Derivative Instruments	Changes in Fair Value		Fair Value at September 30, 2025		Notional Amount
	Classification	Amount	Classification	Amount	
Fixed income futures long	Investment revenue	\$ (288)	Futures	\$ -	\$ -
Fixed income futures short	Investment revenue	133	Futures	-	-
Foreign exchange forwards	Investment revenue	96	Forwards	-	-
Foreign exchange forwards	Investment revenue	(96)	Forwards	(1)	883
Pay fixed interest rate swaps	Investment revenue	(19)	Swaps	-	-
Receive fixed interest rate swaps	Investment revenue	-	Swaps	92	-
Total		\$ (174)		\$ 91	

Additional information regarding OPEB Fund derivative investments is presented in separately issued audited financial statements obtainable from:

Office of Finance and Treasury
1101 4th Street, SW, Suite 850W
Washington, DC 20024

C. SECURITIES LENDING

Consistent with District statutes and DCRB policies, the District Retirement Funds may participate in securities lending transactions. When entering into such transactions, the District Retirement Funds are to rely upon a Securities Lending Authorization Agreement, which authorizes the master custodian to lend the DCRB securities to qualified broker-dealers and banks pursuant to a loan agreement.

NOTE 3. RESTRICTED ASSETS

As of September 30, 2025, restricted assets of the primary government, fiduciary funds, and component units totaled \$25,363,312.

Table N3-1 presents a summary of District restricted assets as of September 30, 2025.

**Table N3-1
Summary of Restricted Assets (\$000s)**

	Governmental Activities Governmental Funds					Total
	General	Federal and Private Resources	Housing Production Trust	General Capital Improvements	Nonmajor Funds	
Bond escrow accounts	\$ 527,062	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 527,062
Capital projects	-	-	-	163,198	18,323	181,521
Emergency cash reserves	213,891	-	-	-	-	213,891
Contingency cash reserves	427,781	-	-	-	-	427,781
Other	14,939	179,581	345,456	-	362,277	902,253
Total	\$ 1,183,673	\$ 179,581	\$ 345,456	\$ 163,198	\$ 380,600	\$ 2,252,508

	Business-Type Activities Proprietary Funds				
	Office of Lottery and Gaming	Unemployment Compensation	Total	Fiduciary Funds	Component Units
Bond escrow accounts	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 222,509
Unpaid prizes	15,109	-	15,109	-	-
University endowment	-	-	-	-	42,823
Benefits	-	378,568	378,568	22,087,574	-
Purpose restrictions	-	-	-	-	288,388
Other	-	-	-	-	75,833
Total	\$ 15,109	\$ 378,568	\$ 393,677	\$ 22,087,574	\$ 629,553

NOTE 4. RECEIVABLES, INTERFUND TRANSFERS/BALANCES

A. RECEIVABLES

Receivables are valued at their estimated collectible amounts. **Table N4-1** presents District receivables categorized in various funds as of September 30, 2025.

Table N4-1
Summary of Receivables (\$000s)

	General	Federal and Private Resources	Housing Production Trust	General Capital Improvements	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Office of Lottery and Gaming	Unemployment Compensation	Fiduciary Funds
Gross Receivables								
Taxes	\$ 594,533	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,128	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Accounts and other	1,954,808	9,622	3,643	7,048	31,875	4,073	88,706	124,798
Lease receivable	326,743	16,357	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal	4,041	1,273,516	-	140,354	-	-	6,101	4,749
Total gross receivables	<u>2,880,125</u>	<u>1,299,495</u>	<u>3,643</u>	<u>147,402</u>	<u>37,003</u>	<u>4,073</u>	<u>94,807</u>	<u>129,547</u>
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	1,570,339	-	-	6,870	-	-	68,454	-
Total net receivables	<u>\$ 1,309,786</u>	<u>\$ 1,299,495</u>	<u>\$ 3,643</u>	<u>\$ 140,532</u>	<u>\$ 37,003</u>	<u>\$ 4,073</u>	<u>\$ 26,353</u>	<u>\$ 129,547</u>

NOTE 4. RECEIVABLES, INTERFUND TRANSFERS/BALANCES

B. INTERFUND TRANSFERS

All interfund transfers are eliminated in the government-wide financial statements except transfers between the proprietary funds (Office of Lottery and Gaming and the Not-for-Profit Hospital Corporation) and the General Fund, which are reported on the Statement of Activities.

Table N4-2 presents a summary of interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025.

**Table N4-2
Summary of Interfund Transfers (\$000s)**

Transfer From (Out)	Transfer To (In)					Total
	General	General Capital Improvements	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	Not-for-Profit Hospital Corporation	
General Fund						
Motor fuel taxes dedicated to the Highway Trust Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,800	\$ 43,800	\$ -	\$ 43,800
Paygo - projects financed by the General Fund	-	30,251	-	30,251	-	30,251
Capital Improvements Fund	-	207,401	-	207,401	-	207,401
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	26,000	26,000
Total General Fund	-	237,652	43,800	281,452	26,000	307,452
Federal and Private Resources						
FEMA Public Assistance	19,294	-	-	19,294	-	19,294
American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)	28,416	-	-	28,416	-	28,416
Total Federal and Private Resources	47,710	-	-	47,710	-	47,710
General Capital Improvements						
Unspent capital paygo transferred back to the General Fund	50,026	-	-	50,026	-	50,026
Total General Capital Improvements	50,026	-	-	50,026	-	50,026
Nonmajor Governmental Funds						
Excess collections above PILOT debt service requirements	19,335	-	-	19,335	-	19,335
Excess collections above TIF debt service requirements	27,379	-	-	27,379	-	27,379
Funds for baseball debt service payments	31,470	-	79,197	110,667	-	110,667
Paid Family Leave Fund transfer to General Fund	23,882	-	-	23,882	-	23,882
Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	102,066	-	79,197	181,263	-	181,263
Total Governmental Funds	199,802	237,652	122,997	560,451	26,000	586,451
Office of Lottery and Gaming	32,500	-	-	32,500	-	32,500
Total Interfund Transfers	\$ 232,302	\$ 237,652	\$ 122,997	\$ 592,951	\$ 26,000	\$ 618,951

NOTE 4. RECEIVABLES, INTERFUND TRANSFERS/BALANCES

C. RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES BETWEEN FUNDS AND COMPONENT UNITS

Table N4-3 presents due to/due from and interfund receivable and payable balances for each fund and individual component unit as of September 30, 2025. All interfund balances within the governmental funds are eliminated in the government-wide financial statements.

Table N4-3
Summary of Due To/Due From and Interfund Balances (\$000s)

	Primary Government / Component Units		Interfund	
	Receivables	Payables	Receivables	Payables
Major funds				
General	\$ 19,236	\$ 20,418	\$ 1,048,847	\$ 13,936
Federal and private resources	-	1,850	38,274	670,792
Housing production trust	-	-	4,491	-
General capital improvements	-	7,005	-	330,792
Nonmajor funds				
Tax increment financing	-	1,857	2,589	22,605
PILOT special revenue	-	-	-	4,811
Baseball special revenue	665	-	1,786	31,470
Universal paid leave fund	-	-	-	8,473
Proprietary funds				
Unemployment compensation	-	-	1,320	14,428
Component unit				
Health benefit exchange authority	11	11,999	-	-
Washington convention and sports authority	21,009	7,064	-	-
Housing finance agency	790	-	-	-
University of the District of Columbia	9,320	838	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 51,031</u>	<u>\$ 51,031</u>	<u>\$ 1,097,307</u>	<u>\$ 1,097,307</u>

Note:

The above balances represent the impact of transactions among the funds and component units, which will be settled during fiscal year 2026.

NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS

A. CAPITAL OUTLAYS

Capital outlays reported in the General Capital Improvements and Highway Trust Funds totaled \$2,143,441 during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025. As construction progresses, capital expenditures which meet the criteria to be capitalized as set forth in Note 1L, are capitalized as Construction

in Progress (CIP) in the governmental activities column of the government-wide financial statements. Upon completion of the project, all project costs are transferred from CIP into the appropriate "in-service" capital asset account.

B. GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES: CAPITAL ASSETS BY CLASS

Table N5-1 presents the changes in capital assets by class for governmental activities of the primary government.

**Table N5-1
Changes in Capital Assets by Asset Class: Governmental Activities (\$000s)**

Asset class	Balance October 1, 2024	Additions	Transfers	Dispositions	CIP Transfers In (Out)	Balance September 30, 2025
Non-depreciable capital assets						
Land	\$ 1,013,910	\$ 18,484	\$ 8,100	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,040,494
Construction in progress	2,688,236	1,228,495	-	-	(851,923)	3,064,808
Total non-depreciable capital assets	3,702,146	1,246,979	8,100	-	(851,923)	4,105,302
Depreciable/amortizable capital assets						
Infrastructure	8,533,563	29,756	-	-	-	8,563,319
Buildings	12,454,525	62,776	93,022	-	820,404	13,430,727
Equipment	2,335,848	85,989	(2,728)	(136,182)	31,519	2,314,446
Right-to-use leased buildings	1,446,977	296,668	-	-	-	1,743,645
Right-to-use leased equipment	24,971	4,858	-	(324)	-	29,505
Right-to-use subscription assets	191,436	74,173	-	(16,976)	-	248,633
Total depreciable/amortizable capital assets	24,987,320	554,220	90,294	(153,482)	851,923	26,330,275
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization						
Infrastructure	(4,192,985)	(217,992)	-	-	-	(4,410,977)
Buildings	(3,615,962)	(248,069)	(74,880)	-	-	(3,938,911)
Equipment	(1,772,899)	(120,796)	2,728	111,406	-	(1,779,561)
Right-to-use leased buildings	(266,318)	(110,239)	-	-	-	(376,557)
Right-to-use leased equipment	(13,578)	(6,064)	-	168	-	(19,474)
Right-to-use subscription assets	(92,395)	(55,831)	-	11,332	-	(136,894)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(9,954,137)	(758,991)	(72,152)	122,906	-	(10,662,374)
Total depreciable/amortizable capital assets, net	15,033,183	(204,771)	18,142	(30,576)	851,923	15,667,901
Net governmental activities capital assets	\$ 18,735,329	\$ 1,042,208	\$ 26,242	\$ (30,576)	\$ -	\$ 19,773,203

C. GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES: CAPITAL ASSETS BY FUNCTION

Table N5-2 presents the changes in capital assets by function for governmental activities of the primary government.

**Table N5-2
Changes in Capital Assets by Function: Governmental Activities (\$000s)**

Function	Balance October 1, 2024	Additions	Transfers	Dispositions	CIP Transfers In (Out)	Balance September 30, 2025
Capital assets						
Governmental direction and support	\$ 4,795,952	\$ 365,401	\$ 98,394	\$ (8,253)	\$ 9,452	\$ 5,260,946
Economic development and regulation	616,684	49	-	(45)	-	616,688
Public safety and justice	1,413,599	10,613	97	(734)	-	1,423,575
Public education system	8,428,088	44,212	-	(32,741)	453,473	8,893,032
Human support services	1,137,765	90,406	(97)	(5,555)	388,998	1,611,517
Operations and infrastructure	9,609,142	62,023	-	(106,154)	-	9,565,011
Construction in progress	2,688,236	1,228,495	-	-	(851,923)	3,064,808
Total capital assets	\$ 28,689,466	\$ 1,801,199	\$ 98,394	\$ (153,482)	\$ -	\$ 30,435,577

NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS

D. GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES: CAPITAL ASSETS ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION/AMORTIZATION BY FUNCTION

Table N5-3 presents the changes in accumulated depreciation and accumulated amortization by function for governmental activities of the primary government.

Table N5-3
Changes in Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization by Function: Governmental Activities (\$000s)

Function	Balance October 1, 2024	Additions	Transfers	Dispositions	Balance September 30, 2025
Accumulated depreciation/amortization					
Governmental direction and support	\$ 1,986,810	\$ 205,631	\$ 72,152	\$ (3,577)	\$ 2,261,016
Economic development and regulation	99,966	8,274	-	(33)	108,207
Public safety and justice	674,921	50,426	97	(1,124)	724,320
Public education system	2,071,587	185,893	-	(28,538)	2,228,942
Human support services	395,696	55,743	(97)	(5,404)	445,938
Operations and infrastructure	4,725,157	253,024	-	(84,230)	4,893,951
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	\$ 9,954,137	\$ 758,991	\$ 72,152	\$ (122,906)	\$ 10,662,374

E. BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES: CAPITAL ASSETS

Table N5-4 presents the changes in capital assets by class for business-type activities of the primary government.

Table N5-4
Changes in Capital Assets by Asset Class: Business-Type Activities (\$000s)

Asset class	Balance October 1, 2024	Additions	Adjustments/ Dispositions	Balance September 30, 2025
Non-depreciable capital assets:				
Land	\$ 8,100	\$ -	\$ (8,100)	\$ -
Total non-depreciable capital assets	8,100	-	(8,100)	-
Depreciable/amortizable capital assets:				
Buildings and improvements	90,294	-	(90,294)	-
Equipment	68,281	-	(66,638)	1,643
Right-to-use leased equipment	6,664	-	(1,568)	5,096
Total depreciable/amortizable capital assets	165,239	-	(158,500)	6,739
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:				
Buildings and improvements	(68,254)	(3,786)	72,040	-
Equipment	(65,320)	(3,073)	66,750	(1,643)
Right-to-use leased equipment	(5,552)	(1,112)	1,568	(5,096)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(139,126)	(7,971)	140,358	(6,739)
Total depreciable/amortizable capital assets, net	26,113	(7,971)	(18,142)	-
Total capital assets, net	\$ 34,213	\$ (7,971)	\$ (26,242)	\$ -

NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS

F. CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

Table N5-5 presents the changes in construction in progress by function for governmental activities of the primary government.

Table N5-5
Changes in Construction in Progress by Function (\$000s)

Function and sub-function	Balance October 1, 2024	Additions/ Adjustments	CIP Transfers/ Dispositions	Balance September 30, 2025
Primary government				
Governmental direction and support				
Finance	\$ 64,069	\$ 453	\$ -	\$ 64,522
Legislative	1,342	782	-	2,124
Administrative	1,085,516	713,464	(847,268)	951,712
Executive	366	95	-	461
Total	<u>1,151,293</u>	<u>714,794</u>	<u>(847,268)</u>	<u>1,018,819</u>
Economic development and regulation				
Community development	195,802	218,586	-	414,388
Economic regulation	861	-	-	861
Total	<u>196,663</u>	<u>218,586</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>415,249</u>
Public safety and justice				
Police	14,868	43,467	-	58,335
Fire	1,967	12,169	-	14,136
Corrections	-	397	-	397
Protection	347	-	-	347
Total	<u>17,182</u>	<u>56,033</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>73,215</u>
Public education system				
Schools	2,571	(694)	-	1,877
Culture	34,030	21,499	(4,655)	50,874
Employment services	7,971	4,226	-	12,197
Recreation	3,395	92	-	3,487
Total	<u>47,967</u>	<u>25,123</u>	<u>(4,655)</u>	<u>68,435</u>
Human support services				
Health and welfare	57,489	13,839	-	71,328
Total	<u>57,489</u>	<u>13,839</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>71,328</u>
Operations and infrastructure				
Public works	1,217,642	200,120	-	1,417,762
Total	<u>1,217,642</u>	<u>200,120</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,417,762</u>
Total construction in progress	<u>\$ 2,688,236</u>	<u>\$ 1,228,495</u>	<u>\$ (851,923)</u>	<u>\$ 3,064,808</u>

NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS

G. DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS: CAPITAL ASSETS

Table N5-6 presents the changes in discretely presented component units' capital assets by class and Table N5-7 presents the changes in those assets and the related accumulated depreciation/amortization by entity.

Table N5-6

Changes in Capital Assets by Asset Class: Discretely Presented Component Units (\$000s)

Asset class	Balance October 1, 2024	Additions	Transfers/ Dispositions	CIP Transfers In (Out)	Balance September 30, 2025
Non-depreciable capital assets					
Land	\$ 12,815	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,815
Artwork	3,222	-	-	-	3,222
Construction in progress	65,095	25,049	(4,181)	(36,859)	49,104
Total non-depreciable capital assets	81,132	25,049	(4,181)	(36,859)	65,141
Depreciable/amortizable capital assets					
Buildings and improvements	1,485,193	29,440	78	36,191	1,550,902
Equipment	236,241	12,742	(23)	668	249,628
Right-to-use leased land	7,938	-	-	-	7,938
Right-to-use leased buildings	53,982	-	-	-	53,982
Right-to-use leased equipment	2,471	1,527	-	-	3,998
Right-to-use subscription assets	2,843	-	-	-	2,843
Total depreciable/amortizable capital assets	1,788,668	43,709	55	36,859	1,869,291
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization					
Buildings and improvements	(921,995)	(64,012)	534	-	(985,473)
Equipment	(195,814)	(8,614)	(5,935)	-	(210,363)
Right-to-use leased land	(420)	(140)	-	-	(560)
Right-to-use leased buildings	(26,409)	(7,510)	(536)	-	(34,455)
Right-to-use leased equipment	(1,528)	(1,104)	-	-	(2,632)
Right-to-use subscription assets	(1,424)	(467)	-	-	(1,891)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(1,147,590)	(81,847)	(5,937)	-	(1,235,374)
Total depreciable/amortizable capital assets, net	641,078	(38,138)	(5,882)	36,859	633,917
Net governmental activities capital assets	\$ 722,210	\$ (13,089)	\$ (10,063)	\$ -	\$ 699,058

NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Table N5-7

Changes in Capital Assets and Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization: Discretely Presented Component Units (\$000s)

Component Units	Capital Assets			Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization				Net Capital Assets				
	Balance October 1, 2024	Additions	Transfers/ Dispositions	Balance September 30, 2025	Balance October 1, 2024	Additions	Transfers/ Dispositions	Balance September 30, 2025	Balance October 1, 2024	Additions	Transfers/ Dispositions	Balance September 30, 2025
Health Benefit Exchange Authority	\$ 122,899	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 122,899	\$ (109,313)	\$ -	\$ (5,976)	\$ (115,289)	\$ 13,586	\$ -	\$ (5,976)	\$ 7,610
Washington Convention and Sports Authority	1,174,204	39,686	103	1,213,993	(754,170)	(39,738)	7	(793,901)	420,034	(52)	110	420,092
Green Finance Authority	1,650	9	-	1,659	(39)	(237)	(1)	(277)	1,611	(228)	(1)	1,382
Housing Finance Agency	7,364	638	(49)	7,953	(5,668)	(323)	33	(5,958)	1,696	315	(16)	1,995
University of the District of Columbia	563,683	28,425	(4,180)	587,928	(278,400)	(41,549)	-	(319,949)	285,283	(13,124)	(4,180)	267,979
Total	\$ 1,869,800	\$ 68,758	\$ (4,126)	\$ 1,934,432	\$ (1,147,590)	\$ (81,847)	\$ (5,937)	\$ (1,235,374)	\$ 722,210	\$ (13,089)	\$ (10,063)	\$ 699,058

NOTE 6. CONDUIT DEBT AND OTHER FINANCING PROGRAMS

The District participates in financing programs where limited obligations and other similar debt instruments are administered in support of third parties. Such obligations and debt instruments provide capital financing for third parties that are not part of the reporting entity of the District. The District bears no responsibility for these obligations and debt instruments beyond the repayment of resources provided by the associated third party or the remittance of incremental revenues collected.

A. INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BOND PROGRAM

The District has issued, under its Industrial Revenue Bond Program, private activity bonds where the principal and interest are payable solely from defined revenues of private entities, including non-profit and for-profit organizations. The District has no obligation for this debt beyond resources that may have been provided by related leases or loans. Organizations participating in the Industrial Revenue Bond Program are allowed to borrow at the prevailing municipal bond rate. These private activity bonds provide an economic incentive to construct, modernize, or enhance private entity facilities in the District, thereby supporting the District's economic base. As of September 30, 2025, the aggregate outstanding principal amount associated with the Industrial Revenue Bond Program was approximately \$6,496,285. Such amounts are not reflected as liabilities of the District in the accompanying government-wide Statement of Net Position as of September 30, 2025.

B. ENTERPRISE ZONE FACILITY BONDS

From January 1, 1998 to December 31, 2011, businesses located in the District Enterprise Zone were eligible to obtain up to \$15,000 of tax-exempt financing (except for eligible 501(c)(3) organizations which were allowed to borrow unlimited amounts) for projects that will contribute to the health, education, safety, welfare, or creation/preservation of jobs, for residents of the District, or to enhance economic development in the District. Similar to Industrial Revenue Bonds, the principal and interest are payable solely from defined revenues of private entities, including non-profit and for-profit organizations. The District has no obligation for this debt beyond resources that may have been provided by related leases or loans. As of September 30, 2025, the aggregate outstanding principal amount for Enterprise Zone Facility Bonds was \$7,375. Such amounts are not reflected as liabilities of the District in the accompanying government-wide Statement of Net Position as of September 30, 2025.

C. TAX INCREMENT FINANCING NOTES

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) is an economic development tool used to facilitate the funding of business investment activities within a locality. The main source of repayment of the TIF Notes is the incremental sales and/or real property tax revenues generated from the associated project or TIF area; therefore, the District has no obligation to make any payments on the TIF Notes other than through the remittance of the incremental revenues to the paying agent. As of September 30, 2025, the aggregate outstanding principal amount for TIF Notes was \$34,792. Such Notes are not obligations of the District and are not included as long-term liabilities of the District in the accompanying government-wide Statement of Net Position as of September 30, 2025.

DC Arena L.P. Project

In December 2007, the District issued \$50,000 in taxable financing notes to fund upgrades associated with the DC Arena L.P. Project at the Capital One Arena, formerly the Verizon Center. The Series 2007A Note was issued in the amount of \$43,570 at a fixed interest rate of 6.73% and matures on August 15, 2047. The Series 2007B Note was issued in the amount of \$6,430 at a fixed interest rate of 6.58% with a maturity date of August 15, 2027. These Notes are special limited obligations of the District and are secured by a portion of the taxes on certain on-site personal property, services, and public ticket sales at the Capital One Arena. In the event such taxes are insufficient, the Notes are further secured by incremental tax revenues from the Downtown TIF Area on parity with other District TIF and PILOT debts where the Downtown TIF Area incremental tax revenues are pledged. As of September 30, 2025, the outstanding principal amount for the DC Arena L.P. Project was \$33,230.

Great Streets Retail Priority Areas**Georgia Avenue Retail Project**

In September 2009, the Mayor executed the Georgia Avenue Retail Project, Series 2009, TIF Note which was the first Great Streets TIF, in the amount of \$1,935. The interest rate on the Note was 5.00%. The Note has a maturity date of June 1, 2035. As of September 30, 2025, the outstanding principal amount for the Georgia Avenue Retail Project was \$1,562.

NOTE 6. CONDUIT DEBT AND OTHER FINANCING PROGRAMS

Table N6-1 presents a summary of the original loan amounts, terms and outstanding balances of TIF Notes as of September 30, 2025.

**Table N6-1
TIF Notes (\$000s)**

<u>Issuance Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Original Amount</u>	<u>Terms</u>	<u>Outstanding at September 30, 2025</u>
December 2007	DC Arena L.P. Project (Capital One Arena), Series 2007A and 2007B	\$ 50,000	Maturity dates: August 15, 2047 and August 15, 2027; interest rates: 6.73% and 6.58%, respectively	\$ 33,230
September 2009	Georgia Avenue Retail Project, Series 2009	1,935	Maturity date: June 1, 2035; interest rate: 5.00%	1,562

D. PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES REVENUE NOTES

The District issues Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) Revenue Notes pursuant to the provisions of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (DC Code § 1-201.01 et seq.), the Payment in Lieu of Taxes Act of 2004 (DC Law 15-293; DC Code § 1-308.01 et seq.), and the Payment in Lieu of Taxes Revenue Bonds Southeast Federal Center Approval Resolution of 2006, to assist project developers with financing, refinancing or reimbursing certain development costs. These PILOT Revenue Notes are non-recourse to the District and do not constitute a pledge of and do not involve the full faith and credit or taxing power of the District. Such Notes are not obligations of the District and are not included as long-term liabilities of the District in the accompanying government-wide Statement of Net Position as of September 30, 2025.

Southeast Federal Center PILOT Program - Foundry Lofts Project

In August 2010, the Mayor executed the first PILOT Revenue Note under the Southeast Federal Center PILOT Program, for the Foundry Lofts Project. The Note, in the amount of \$5,660, bears interest at 5.16% and will mature on January 1, 2038. The Note is to be repaid from PILOT revenues generated from the project. If such PILOT revenues are insufficient to pay the principal and interest on the Note when due, the payment shortfall will not constitute a default. Previous shortfalls remain obligations which the District would pay to the development sponsor, without any penalty, interest, or premium, when the PILOT revenues become sufficient. As of September 30, 2025, the outstanding principal amount for the Foundry Lofts Project was \$3,632.

Table N6-2 presents a summary of the original loan amounts, terms and outstanding balances of PILOT Revenue Notes as of September 30, 2025.

**Table N6-2
PILOT Revenue Note (\$000s)**

<u>Issuance Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Original Amount</u>	<u>Terms</u>	<u>Outstanding at September 30, 2025</u>
August 2010	Foundry Lofts Project, Series 2010	\$ 5,660	Maturity date: January 1, 2038; interest rate: 5.16%	\$ 3,632

NOTE 6. CONDUIT DEBT AND OTHER FINANCING PROGRAMS

E. NONEXCHANGE FINANCIAL GUARANTEES

Credit Enhancement Facility Agreements

The District, through its Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE), Office of Public Charter School Financing and Support, provides enhanced credit, lease guarantees, and access to financial assistance to eligible public charter schools for the acquisition, renovation, and/or construction of school facilities. As of September 30, 2025, the total outstanding guaranteed amount under credit enhancement facility agreements was \$5,000.

If a public charter school defaults on the monetary obligations associated with its credit enhancement facility agreement, the District may, at its sole discretion, cure the default on behalf of the school. Provisions are

included in each credit enhancement facility agreement for the school to repay the District for any amounts paid on its behalf or associated costs incurred in fulfilling the guarantee.

During fiscal year 2025, the District did not make any payments related to the credit enhancement facility agreements. In addition, based on an assessment of relevant qualitative factors, there is no indication that it is "more likely than not" that the District will be required to make payments in connection with these outstanding guarantees. Therefore, as of September 30, 2025, no liability was recorded in connection with these agreements.

Table N6-3 presents a summary of Credit Enhancement Facility Agreements provided by OSSE.

Table N6-3
Summary of OSSE Credit Enhancement Facility Agreements (\$000s)

School	Type of Obligation Guaranteed	Beneficiary	Guarantee Amount	Effective Date	Termination Terms	Outstanding Guarantee Amount at September 30, 2025
Breakthrough Montessori Public Charter School	Guarantee to finance leasehold improvements and renovation costs of the property located at 6856 Eastern Avenue, NW, Washington, DC	City First Bank of DC, N.A.	\$ 1,000	09/12/2018	Earlier of: (1) the payment in full of all amounts owed to the lender under the credit enhancement agreement, or (2) on the fifth anniversary of the date of execution of the guarantee	\$ 1,000
Lee Montessori Public Charter School	Guarantee to finance principal amount of loan outstanding, interest due, fees, and cost and expenses under loan document	City First Bank of DC, N.A.	1,000	11/30/2022	Earlier of: (1) the payment in full of all amounts owed to the lender under the credit enhancement agreement, or (2) on the fifth anniversary of the date of execution of the guarantee	1,000
Mundo Verde Public Charter School	Guarantee to finance leasehold improvements for the school building located at 30 P Street, NW, Washington, DC	United Bank	1,000	11/17/2022	Earlier of: (1) payment in full of all amounts owed to the lender under the credit enhancement agreement, or (2) the maturity date of the note	1,000
Maya Stokes Public Charter School	Guarantee to obtain leasehold interest in property located at 5600 East Capital Street, NE, Washington, DC	City First Bank of DC, N.A.	2,000	05/22/2024	Earlier of: (1) payment in full of all amounts owed to the lender under the credit enhancement agreement, or (2) on the fifth anniversary of the date of execution of the guaranty	2,000
Total outstanding guarantee amount						\$ 5,000

NOTE 6. CONDUIT DEBT AND OTHER FINANCING PROGRAMS

Incremental Tax Revenue from Downtown TIF Area

The District secures TIF Notes for certain projects by pledging to use a portion of the incremental tax revenues from the Downtown TIF Area to repay outstanding TIF Notes, if necessary.

Table N6-4 presents the Downtown TIF Area project with nonexchange financial guarantee and estimated future outflows as of September 30, 2025.

**Table N6-4
Project with Nonexchange Financial Guarantee Funded by Incremental Tax Revenues from Downtown TIF Area (\$000s)**

<u>Project</u>	<u>Type of Financing</u>	<u>Issuance Date</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Original Amount</u>	<u>Maximum Future Outflows at September 30, 2025</u>
Capital One Arena (formerly the Verizon Center)	TIF Notes	December 2007	08/15/2043	\$ 50,000	\$ 3,070
				Total	\$ 3,070

Note:
Maximum future outflows represent the release of incremental tax revenues related to this project.

District of Columbia Collateral Support Program

Pursuant to the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-240), the District sponsors the District of Columbia Collateral Support Program (DCCSP), a Small Business Credit Initiative which is funded by the U.S. Department of Treasury and administered by the District Department of Insurance, Securities and Banking (DISB). The DCCSP provides capital to small businesses with insufficient collateral for a loan by depositing cash collateral with lenders. In turn, the lenders extend loans to eligible businesses that otherwise might not qualify for such loans due to a collateral value shortfall. Participating lenders, including federally chartered banks, insured credit unions, and community financial institutions, are required to sign a participation agreement with DISB. Eligible borrowers must obtain a Certified Business Enterprise certification, a designation granted by the District Department of Small and Local Business Development, and meet the DCCSP eligibility requirements. The DCCSP allows small businesses to use the loan proceeds to purchase equipment and inventory; fund expansion, renovation, start-up, leasehold improvements and refinancing costs; and fulfill other approved business needs.

Unless an extension is granted by DISB, at the maturity date of the term loan, or the termination date of the line of credit, the security interest granted by the cash collateral deposit agreement is automatically terminated and all funds and other investment property representing the cash collateral are to be disbursed to DISB. If the borrower defaults on its monetary obligations associated with the cash collateral deposit agreement, the participating lender may apply up to 100% of the cash collateral to the remaining default principal balance. Provisions are included in each cash collateral deposit agreement for the lender to first pursue and exhaust all applicable collection efforts prior to drawing from the cash collateral account associated with the DCCSP. As of September 30, 2025, the total outstanding guaranteed amount under the cash collateral agreements by DCCSP was \$6,445.

During fiscal year 2025, the District did not make any payments related to DCCSP. In addition, based on an assessment of relevant qualitative factors, there is no indication that it is “more likely than not” that the District will be required to make payments in connection with these outstanding guarantees. Therefore, as of September 30, 2025, no liability was recorded in connection with these cash collateral deposit agreements.

NOTE 6. CONDUIT DEBT AND OTHER FINANCING PROGRAMS

Table N6-5 presents additional information regarding the nonexchange financial guarantees provided through the District of Columbia Collateral Support Program.

Table N6-5
District of Columbia Collateral Support Program Nonexchange Financial Guarantees (\$000s)

Borrower	Lender	Effective Date	Termination/ Maturity Date	Guarantee Amount	Outstanding Guarantee Amount at September 30, 2025
Line of credit					
Core Architecture + Design, Inc.	Sandy Spring Bank	03/04/2022	03/04/2026	\$ 200	\$ 200
First Choice Masonry, Inc.	Harbor Bank	08/18/2022	08/18/2028	1,000	1,000
Love First CDC	Industrial Bank	06/23/2023	06/23/2026	38	38
Renaissance Equity Partners, LLC	City First Bank of DC	07/07/2023	07/07/2026	25	25
Union Kitchen, LLC	Sandy Spring Bank	05/23/2024	05/23/2027	250	250
U Street Parking, Inc.	Capital Bank	07/08/2024	07/08/2027	1,000	1,000
AvDyne AeroServices LLC	Eagle Bank	02/06/2025	02/06/2028	1,000	1,000
One Kare Enterprises LLC	Capital Bank NA	09/09/2025	09/09/2028	250	250
Term loan					
Union Kitchen, LLC	Sandy Spring Bank	09/09/2021	08/20/2028	600	357
Push Studio LLC	City First Bank of DC	12/02/2021	12/02/2025	25	7
National Children's Museum	United Bank	08/19/2022	08/19/2029	1,700	1,221
Capital City Restaurant Group	Industrial Bank	12/21/2022	03/20/2028	50	34
Walter Reed MF Partners LLC	Main Street Bank	10/30/2024	11/01/2031	1,000	1,000
Cassava LLC D.B.A. Spot of Tea	City First Bank of DC	12/10/2024	11/11/2029	63	63
					\$ 6,445

Note:

Termination/Maturity Date: Some termination or maturity dates have been extended.

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

A. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Table N7-1 presents long-term liabilities for the governmental activities and business-type activities of the District for the year ended September 30, 2025.

**Table N7-1
Summary of Long-Term Liabilities Outstanding as of September 30, 2025 (\$000s)**

Series	Purpose	Interest Rate	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Issue Amount	Balance
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES						
General obligation (GO) bonds						
Publicly offered:						
2015A	Finance capital project expenditures	4.00% - 5.00%	06/24/2015	06/01/2040	\$ 500,000	\$ 70,320
2015B	Refund portion of GO Bond Series 2005B	5.00%	06/24/2015	06/01/2027	34,190	25,935
2016A	Finance capital project expenditures	1.75% - 5.00%	06/23/2016	06/01/2041	431,815	272,795
2016D	Finance capital project expenditures	3.00% - 5.00%	12/20/2016	06/01/2041	398,910	233,800
2016E	Advance Refund GO Bond Series 2007C	5.00%	12/20/2016	06/01/2033	190,635	44,935
2017A	Refund GO Bond Series 2007A and 2007B	3.00% - 5.00%	06/01/2017	06/01/2037	563,520	543,280
2017D	Finance capital project expenditures	4.00% - 5.00%	12/21/2017	06/01/2042	521,705	444,025
2018A	Finance capital project expenditures	5.00%	08/01/2018	06/01/2043	214,525	184,180
2018B	Refund GO Bond Series 2008E and 2008F	3.00% - 5.00%	08/01/2018	06/01/2033	301,160	129,195
2019A	Finance capital project expenditures and refund GO Bond Anticipation Notes Series 2018	4.00% - 5.00%	02/21/2019	10/15/2044	937,775	866,975
2021D	Finance capital project expenditures and refund GO Bond Anticipation Notes Series 2019	4.00% - 5.00%	11/30/2021	02/01/2046	401,715	389,940
2021E	Refund Income Tax Secured (ITS) Revenue Bond Series 2011A, 2011F-G, 2012A, 2012C, and 2012D	4.00% - 5.00%	11/30/2021	02/01/2037	251,430	194,840
2023A	Finance capital project expenditures and refund GO Bond Anticipation Notes Series 2022	5.00% - 5.25%	03/23/2023	01/01/2048	581,140	581,140
2023B	Refund GO Bond Series 2013A	5.00%	03/23/2023	06/01/2030	239,055	170,935
2024A	Finance capital project expenditures	5.00%	10/02/2024	08/01/2049	683,020	670,995
2024B	Refund GO Bond Series 2015A, 2016A, 2016D, and 2016E.	5.00%	10/02/2024	08/01/2041	316,450	316,450
2024C	Refund Income Tax Secured (ITS) Revenue Bond Series 2009E and 2010F	5.00%	10/02/2024	12/01/2035	589,085	577,705
Total publicly offered						5,717,445

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Series	Purpose	Interest Rate	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Issue Amount	Balance
Direct placements:						
2017B	Finance capital project expenditures	Adjusted SIFMA Rate (2.89% as of September 30, 2025)	11/21/2017	06/01/2042	100,000	99,970
2017C	Refund ITS Bond Series 2011E and 2014B	Adjusted SIFMA Rate (2.89% as of September 30, 2025)	11/21/2017	06/01/2033	99,935	30,930
2021A	Refund GO Bond Series 2016B	Adjusted SIFMA Rate (2.89% as of September 30, 2025)	11/12/2021	06/01/2039	170,610	139,785
2021B	Refund GO Bond Series 2016C	Adjusted SOFR (4.31% as of September 30, 2025)	11/12/2021	06/01/2027	174,675	62,725
2025A	Refund GO Bond Series 2021C	Adjusted SIFMA Rate (2.89% as of September 30, 2025)	06/02/2025	11/01/2046	348,000	348,000
Total direct placements						681,410
Total general obligation bonds						\$ 6,398,855
Income tax secured revenue bonds						
2010D	Finance costs of Qualified School Construction projects and pay for financing costs	5.00%	06/03/2010	12/01/2026	32,945	\$ 32,945
2014A	Current refund Certificate of Participation, Series 2003; advance refund Certificate of Participation, Series 2006; and pay the costs and expenses of issuing and delivering the Bonds	1.00% - 5.00%	09/10/2014	12/01/2025	155,665	16,310
2019A	Finance capital project expenditures and refund a portion of GO Commercial Paper Bond Anticipation Note, Series 2018	3.00% - 5.00%	12/04/2019	03/01/2044	718,945	659,440
2019B	Provide funds for New Communities Initiative; refund IT Secured Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes, Series 2019A; and pay the costs and expenses of delivering the Bonds	1.78% - 3.20%	12/04/2019	03/01/2039	60,000	45,265
2019C	Refund ITS Revenue Bonds Series 2009A, 2009B, 2009C, HPTF 2007A, GO 2007A, and pay the costs and expenses of delivering the Bonds	1.14% - 2.12%	12/04/2019	10/01/2036	583,395	362,635
2020A	Finance capital projects and refund GO Commercial Paper Bond Anticipation Note, Series 2019	2.63% - 5.00%	03/11/2020	03/01/2045	578,110	530,215

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Series	Purpose	Interest Rate	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Issue Amount	Balance
2020B	Current Refund and defease ITS Revenue Refunding Bonds Series 2010A and pay the costs and expenses of delivering the Bonds	5.00%	03/11/2020	10/01/2031	454,435	319,120
2020C	Finance capital projects, pay the costs and expenses of delivering the Bonds	4.00% - 5.00%	07/23/2020	05/01/2045	392,870	362,490
2020D	Refund a portion of ITS Bond Series 2010A, 2011A, 2011G, Deed Tax Revenue Bond Series 2010A, 2010B, and pay the costs and expenses of delivering the Bonds	0.35% - 2.34%	07/23/2020	12/01/2039	234,915	91,615
2022A	Finance capital project expenditures and pay the costs and expenses of delivering the Bonds	5.00%	07/27/2022	07/01/2047	648,860	648,860
2022B	Finance capital project expenditures and pay the costs and expenses of delivering the Bonds	3.42% - 3.86%	07/27/2022	07/01/2031	139,305	139,305
2022C	Defease a portion of ITS Bond Series 2012A, 2012B, 2012C, and 2012D, and pay the costs and expenses of issuing and delivering the Bonds	5.00%	09/07/2022	12/01/2037	635,330	516,810
2023A	Finance capital project expenditures and pay the costs and expenses of delivering the Bonds	5.00% - 5.25%	12/06/2023	05/01/2048	467,220	467,220
2023B	Finance capital project expenditures, defease the GO Bond Series 2015A, refund the ITS BANS, and pay the costs and expenses of delivering the Bonds	4.89% - 5.40%	12/06/2023	05/01/2037	250,345	229,990
2023C	Purchase Tender Offer Bonds and pay the costs and expenses of delivering the Bonds	5.00%	12/06/2023	10/01/2033	189,615	176,465
2024A	Refund GO Bond Series 2014C-D and pay the costs and expenses of delivering the Bonds	5.00%	03/13/2024	10/01/2037	276,750	276,750
2025A	Refund GO Commercial Paper BANs Series 2022A	5.00% - 5.25%	05/15/2025	06/01/2050	1,172,305	1,172,305
2025B	Refund ITS Bond Anticipation Note, Series 2024B	4.04% - 5.69%	05/15/2025	06/01/2050	301,110	301,110
Total income tax secured revenue bonds						\$ 6,348,850
Tobacco settlement asset-backed bonds						
2001	Refund and defease certain obligations of the District, to fund the Debt Service Reserve Account at its required amount, and to pay certain costs of issuing the Bonds	5.20% - 6.75%	02/01/2001	05/15/2040	521,105	\$ 132,245
2006	Pay the cash portion of the purchase price for the Residual Tobacco Assets, and pay certain costs of issuing the Bonds	6.25% - 7.25%	08/30/2006	06/15/2055	248,264	248,264
Total tobacco settlement asset-backed bonds						\$ 380,509

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Series	Purpose	Interest Rate	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Issue Amount	Balance
Tax increment financing (TIF) bonds						
Publicly offered:						
City Market at O Street Project, Series 2011	Finance or reimburse certain costs incurred for the acquisition, construction, installation and equipping of a mixed-use project within the City Market at O Street TIF Area, fund capitalized interest, pay certain administrative expenses and certain costs of issuing the Bonds	3.00% - 5.13%	11/17/2011	06/01/2041	38,650	\$ 28,905
Gallery Place Project, Series 2012	Refund the Gallery Place Project Tax Increment Revenue Bonds, Series 2002, and pay the costs and expenses of issuing and delivering the Bonds	3.00% - 5.00%	06/21/2012	06/01/2031	52,365	5,360
Bryant Street Project, Series 2019	Finance or reimburse certain costs incurred for development and financing of Bryant Street Project. Fund capitalized interest, pay the costs and expenses of issuing and delivering the Bonds	4.00% - 5.00%	10/31/2019	06/01/2043	17,300	15,690
Total publicly offered						49,955
Direct placements:						
Skyland Town Center Project, Series 2018	Financed with Capital One Public Funding, LLC, to reimburse Skyland Holdings, LLC and Skyland Associates, Inc. for eligible development costs associated with the phased development of Skyland Town Center	3.94%	05/31/2018	12/01/2038	17,400	14,505
Reunion Square Project, Series 2022A	Financed with U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association to pay for a portion of the development costs, to fund capitalized interest and required reserves, and to pay costs of Issuance. Total cumulative drawdown as of September 30, 2025 is \$14,650.)	Lesser of (i) 12.00% per annum, and (ii) the maximum nonusurious rate of interest on the Bonds permitted by District law	06/29/2022	06/29/2026	15,100	14,650
Union Market Project, Series 2021A	Finance or reimburse certain costs incurred for development and financing of Union Market Project. Fund debt service reserve accounts, pay the costs and expenses of issuing and delivering the Bonds. Pay certain administrative expenses of the bonds	3.75% - 4.25%	09/29/2021	06/01/2046	14,778	14,778
Union Market Project, Series 2024A	Finance or reimburse certain costs incurred for development and financing of Union Market Project. Fund debt service reserve accounts, pay the costs and expenses of issuing and delivering the Bonds. Pay certain administrative expenses of the bonds	5.13%	05/16/2024	06/01/2034	18,380	18,380
Union Market Project, Series 2024B	Finance or reimburse certain costs incurred for development and financing of Union Market Project. Fund debt service reserve accounts, pay the costs and expenses of issuing and delivering the Bonds. Pay certain administrative expenses of the bonds	6.25%	05/16/2024	06/01/2049	27,778	27,778
Total direct placements						90,091
Total tax increment financing (TIF) bonds						\$ 140,046

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Series	Purpose	Interest Rate	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Issue Amount	Balance
Ballpark revenue bonds						
2006A	Finance a portion of the cost of construction of the District baseball stadium	5.96% - 6.17%	05/15/2006	02/01/2036	154,835	\$ 70,555
Total ballpark revenue bonds						\$ 70,555
Federal highway grant anticipation revenue bonds (GARVEE)						
2011	Finance a portion of the 11th Street Bridge Project, pay certain costs of issuing the Bonds and fund the Senior Lien Bonds Debt Service Reserve Subaccount	2.00% - 5.25%	02/16/2011	12/01/2025	82,610	\$ 7,580
2012	Finance Phase II of the 11th Street Bridge Project and pay costs of issuing the Bonds	2.00% - 5.00%	10/10/2012	12/01/2027	42,935	11,115
2020	Finance a portion of the South Capitol Street Bridge Project and pay certain costs of issuing the Bonds	5.00%	02/13/2020	12/01/2034	227,710	200,800
Total federal highway grant anticipation revenue bonds (GARVEE)						\$ 219,495
Deed tax revenue bonds (Housing production trust fund program)						
2012A-B	Fund portions of the New Communities Projects and fund deposit to the Debt Service Reserve Fund	3.00% - 5.00%	12/06/2012	06/01/2042	39,585	\$ 27,920
Total deed tax revenue bonds (Housing production trust fund program)						\$ 27,920
Total bonds and notes						\$ 13,586,230
Other long-term liabilities						
225 Virginia Avenue financing agreement						\$ 49,675
Premium on long-term debt						1,299,210
Bond anticipation notes						322,847
Accreted interest						606,596
Lease liability						1,500,569
SBITA liability						108,295
Long-term tax refunds						261,915
Compensated absences						482,430
Disability compensation						64,681
Grant disallowances						2,945
Claims and judgments						90,999
Total other long-term liabilities						\$ 4,790,162
Total long-term liabilities – governmental activities						\$ 18,376,392
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES						
Compensated absences						\$ 1,004
Malpractice claims reserve						8,972
Total long-term liabilities – business-type activities						\$ 9,976

Notes:

All General Obligation Bonds were issued to pay for the costs and expenses of issuing and delivering the Bonds.

All Deed Tax Revenue Bonds were issued to pay for the costs and expenses of issuing and delivering the Bonds.

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

B. ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE REQUIREMENTS TO MATURITY

Table N7-2 through N7-17 present annual debt service requirements to maturity for the outstanding long-term liabilities of the District as of September 30, 2025.

Table N7-2
General Obligation Bonds - Publicly Offered
(\$000s)

Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 255,665	\$ 276,466	\$ 532,131
2027	256,620	263,303	519,923
2028	270,155	250,377	520,532
2029	292,610	236,708	529,318
2030	284,195	222,340	506,535
2031-2035	1,673,875	881,122	2,554,997
2036-2040	1,427,565	483,965	1,911,530
2041-2045	934,630	193,666	1,128,296
2046-2049	322,130	32,494	354,624
Total	\$ 5,717,445	\$ 2,840,441	\$ 8,557,886

Table N7-3
General Obligation Bonds - Direct Placements
(\$000s)

Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 46,245	\$ 23,366	\$ 69,611
2027	48,120	21,849	69,969
2028	5,470	20,320	25,790
2029	7,300	20,258	27,558
2030	7,550	19,784	27,334
2031-2035	28,915	95,469	124,384
2036-2040	104,915	87,139	192,054
2041-2045	331,810	40,535	372,345
2046-2047	101,085	2,380	103,465
Total	\$ 681,410	\$ 331,100	\$ 1,012,510

Table N7-4
Income Tax Secured Revenue Bonds (\$000s)

Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 292,435	\$ 305,572	\$ 598,007
2027	273,610	287,672	561,282
2028	267,280	274,594	541,874
2029	229,740	261,769	491,509
2030	259,780	250,891	510,671
2031-2035	1,596,255	1,036,330	2,632,585
2036-2040	1,440,495	657,604	2,098,099
2041-2045	1,278,440	360,574	1,639,014
2046-2050	710,815	97,955	808,770
Total	\$ 6,348,850	\$ 3,532,961	\$ 9,881,811

Table N7-5
Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds
(\$000s)

Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 132,245	\$ 8,927	\$ 141,172
2046	159,733	1,697,592	1,857,325
2055	88,531	2,478,469	2,567,000
Total	\$ 380,509	\$ 4,184,988	\$ 4,565,497

Table N7-6
TIF - City Market at O Street Bonds - Publicly
Offered (\$000s)

Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 1,370	\$ 1,441	\$ 2,811
2027	1,440	1,373	2,813
2028	1,505	1,308	2,813
2029	1,570	1,240	2,810
2030	1,645	1,166	2,811
2031-2035	9,550	4,509	14,059
2036-2040	11,825	1,841	13,666
Total	\$ 28,905	\$ 12,878	\$ 41,783

Table N7-7
TIF - Gallery Place Bonds - Publicly Offered
(\$000s)

Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 3,215	\$ 268	\$ 3,483
2027	2,145	107	2,252
Total	\$ 5,360	\$ 375	\$ 5,735

Table N7-8
TIF - Bryant Street Bonds - Publicly Offered
(\$000s)

Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 590	\$ 653	\$ 1,243
2027	620	624	1,244
2028	650	593	1,243
2029	685	560	1,245
2030	720	526	1,246
2031-2035	4,045	2,174	6,219
2036-2040	4,930	1,297	6,227
2041-2043	3,450	280	3,730
Total	\$ 15,690	\$ 6,707	\$ 22,397

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

**Table N7-9
TIF - Skyland Town Center Project - Direct Placements (\$000s)**

Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 796	\$ 556	\$ 1,352
2027	828	524	1,352
2028	860	491	1,351
2029	894	456	1,350
2030	929	420	1,349
2031-2035	5,226	1,510	6,736
2036-2039	4,972	401	5,373
Total	\$ 14,505	\$ 4,358	\$ 18,863

**Table N7-10
TIF - Reunion Square Project - Direct Placements (\$000s)**

Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 14,650	\$ 490	\$ 15,140
Total	\$ 14,650	\$ 490	\$ 15,140

**Table N7-11
TIF - Union Market Project 2021A - Direct Placements (\$000s)**

Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ -	\$ 365	\$ 365
2027	503	814	1,317
2028	522	795	1,317
2029	540	776	1,316
2030	561	755	1,316
2031-2035	3,104	3,479	6,583
2036-2040	3,804	3,235	7,039
2041-2045	4,684	1,898	6,582
2046	1,060	257	1,317
Total	\$ 14,778	\$ 12,374	\$ 27,152

**Table N7-12
TIF - Union Market Project 2024A - Direct Placements (\$000s)**

Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 190	\$ 942	\$ 1,132
2027	185	932	1,117
2028	945	923	1,868
2029	1,370	874	2,244
2030	1,905	804	2,709
2031-2034	13,785	1,937	15,722
Total	\$ 18,380	\$ 6,412	\$ 24,792

**Table N7-13
TIF - Union Market Project 2024B - Direct Placements (\$000s)**

Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2035	\$ 1,705	\$ 2,574	\$ 4,279
2036-2040	8,969	11,832	20,801
2041-2045	8,811	9,882	18,693
2046-2049	8,293	7,965	16,258
Total	\$ 27,778	\$ 32,253	\$ 60,031

**Table N7-14
Ballpark Revenue Bonds (\$000s)**

Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 3,695	\$ 4,224	\$ 7,919
2027	4,130	3,984	8,114
2028	4,595	3,715	8,310
2029	5,095	3,418	8,513
2030	5,630	3,088	8,718
2031-2035	37,650	9,208	46,858
2036	9,760	300	10,060
Total	\$ 70,555	\$ 27,937	\$ 98,492

**Table N7-15
Federal Highway Grant Anticipation Revenue Bonds - GARVEE (\$000s)**

Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 17,340	\$ 10,551	\$ 27,891
2027	18,235	9,652	27,887
2028	19,170	8,717	27,887
2029	20,155	7,734	27,889
2030	21,190	6,700	27,890
2031-2035	123,405	16,042	139,447
Total	\$ 219,495	\$ 59,396	\$ 278,891

**Table N7-16
Deed Tax Revenue Bonds - Housing Production Trust Fund (\$000s)**

Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 1,240	\$ 1,010	\$ 2,250
2027	1,290	960	2,250
2028	1,325	922	2,247
2029	1,370	882	2,252
2030	1,405	839	2,244
2031-2035	7,765	3,476	11,241
2036-2040	9,280	1,969	11,249
2041-2042	4,245	256	4,501
Total	\$ 27,920	\$ 10,314	\$ 38,234

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Table N7-17
225 Virginia Avenue Financing Agreement
(\$000s)

Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 6,107	\$ 3,166	\$ 9,273
2027	6,533	2,741	9,274
2028	6,987	2,286	9,273
2029	7,474	1,800	9,274
2030	7,994	1,279	9,273
2031-2032	14,580	876	15,456
Total	\$ 49,675	\$ 12,148	\$ 61,823

Table N7-18 presents aggregate debt service requirements and net receipts/payments on the associated hedging derivative instruments as of September 30, 2025. Interest payments on variable rate bonds and net receipts/payments on hedging derivative

instruments will vary. However, the amounts presented in the table below assume that current interest rates and the current reference rates of hedging derivative instruments will remain the same for their term. The District presents information on derivative instruments in Note 2 on page 108.

Table N7-18
Aggregate Debt Service Requirements and
Net Receipts/Payments on Hedging Derivative
Instruments (\$000s)

Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest	Hedging Derivative Instruments,	Total
			Net	
2026	\$ 30,725	\$ 2,151	\$ 16	\$ 32,892
2027	32,000	936	6	32,942
Total	\$ 62,725	\$ 3,087	\$ 22	\$ 65,834

C. LONG-TERM DEBT ACTIVITY

Table N7-19 presents the long-term debt activity for the year ended September 30, 2025. The payments on the General Obligation Bonds and the Income Tax Secured Revenue Bonds that pertain to the District's governmental activities are made by the District's General Fund. Baseball Bonds are liquidated by the Debt Service Fund and payments related to the lease and SBITA liabilities are made by various funds.

Table N7-19
Long-Term Debt Activity (\$000s)

	Balance October 1, 2024 as restated	Additions	Reductions	Balance September 30, 2025	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities					
General obligation bonds - publicly offered	\$ 4,851,625	\$ 1,588,555	\$ (722,735)	\$ 5,717,445	\$ 255,665
General obligation bonds - direct placements	739,165	348,000	(405,755)	681,410	46,245
Qualified zone academy bonds (QZAB) - direct placements	276	-	(276)	-	-
Income tax secured revenue bonds	5,874,740	1,473,415	(999,305)	6,348,850	292,435
Tobacco settlement asset-backed bonds	405,339	-	(24,830)	380,509	132,245
Tax increment financing bonds - publicly offered	54,890	-	(4,935)	49,955	5,175
Tax increment financing bonds - direct placements	90,708	150	(767)	90,091	17,341
Ballpark revenue bonds	136,665	-	(66,110)	70,555	3,695
Federal highway grant anticipation revenue bonds (GARVEE)	235,970	-	(16,475)	219,495	17,340
Deed tax revenue bonds (housing production trust fund program)	29,110	-	(1,190)	27,920	1,240
PILOT revenue bonds - publicly offered	121,940	-	(121,940)	-	-
PILOT revenue bonds and notes - direct placements	12,772	-	(12,772)	-	-
225 Virginia Avenue financing agreement	55,385	-	(5,710)	49,675	6,107
Premium on long-term debt, net	1,192,317	106,893	-	1,299,210	138,564
Bond anticipation notes	91,365	732,302	(500,820)	322,847	-
Accreted interest	549,702	56,894	-	606,596	-
Lease liability	1,280,250	300,786	(80,467)	1,500,569	79,475
SBITA liability	95,855	62,192	(49,752)	108,295	52,279
Long-term tax refunds	264,247	-	(2,332)	261,915	-
Compensated absences	478,118	4,312	-	482,430	139,067
Disability compensation	66,665	-	(1,984)	64,681	-
Grant disallowances	2,945	-	-	2,945	-
Claims and judgments	97,338	55,253	(61,592)	90,999	-
Net pension liability	22,769	-	(22,769)	-	-
Total long-term liabilities - governmental activities	\$ 16,750,156	\$ 4,728,752	\$ (3,102,516)	\$ 18,376,392	\$ 1,186,873
Business-Type Activities					
Compensated absences	\$ 807	\$ 197	\$ -	\$ 1,004	\$ 255
Lease liability	1,113	-	(1,113)	-	-
Estimated third-party settlements	812	-	(812)	-	-
Malpractice claims reserve	3,712	8,972	(3,712)	8,972	-
Total long-term liabilities - business-type activities	\$ 6,444	\$ 9,169	\$ (5,637)	\$ 9,976	\$ 255

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The District finances its Capital Improvements Plan (CIP), the six-year capital budget which identifies the long-term capital projects of the District, through the issuance of General Obligation (GO) and Income Tax Secured (ITS) Revenue Bonds. The District also utilizes Bond Anticipation Notes as interim funding in anticipation of the issuance of long-term GO or ITS bonds. Each year the District adopts a resolution which authorizes the issuance of bonds and notes, specifying the types and amounts of debt to be issued to fund capital projects and other related expenses.

In addition to financing the CIP, the District issues other types of debt to fulfill other purposes. Tax Increment Financing (TIF) and Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) Bonds and Notes are issued to encourage economic development within the District; Ballpark Revenue Bonds to finance a portion of the cost of construction of the Washington Nationals Baseball Stadium; Deed Tax Revenue Bonds to provide funds for affordable housing initiatives; Washington Convention Center and Sports Authority Revenue Bonds to fund convention center projects and construction of the HQ Hotel; and Qualified Zone Academy Revenue Bonds to fund capital projects at qualifying public schools.

Special long-term obligations not supported by general tax revenue include Federal Highway Grant Anticipation Revenue Bonds and Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds. As of September 30, 2025, total bonds and notes outstanding totaled \$13,586,230.

Debt Limits

The District is subject to a debt limit that prohibits the issuance of bonds if the applicable annual debt service on the proposed bonds would cause the debt service on all bonds in the fiscal year in which the proposed bonds are issued, or in any of the five succeeding fiscal years, to exceed 12% of total expenditures in any applicable fiscal year. At September 30, 2025, the legal debt service cost limit was \$1,633,120, and the debt service cost applicable to the limit was \$1,356,666, which represents 83.07% of the limit. In addition, no additional long-term general obligation debt may be issued during any fiscal year that would cause the amount of the principal and interest paid in any fiscal year on all general obligation debt to exceed 17% of the total General Fund revenues of the fiscal year in which the debt is issued. At September 30, 2025, the legal debt service cost limit was \$2,168,560, and the debt service cost applicable to the limit was \$1,297,630, which represents 59.84% of the limit.

General Obligation Bonds

The Home Rule Act authorizes the District to issue GO Bonds or Bond Anticipation Notes to fund capital projects. The full faith and credit of the District is pledged to pay principal and interest on GO debt. The General Obligation Bonds and Bond Anticipation Notes Act provides for the collection of Special Real Property Taxes, to satisfy debt service coming due on GO debt

each fiscal year. Revenue derived from Special Real Property Taxes is irrevocably pledged for the benefit of bondholders. Debt service on GO debt totaled \$585,877 in fiscal year 2025. As of September 30, 2025, the total GO Bonds outstanding was \$6,398,855.

New General Obligation Bond Issuance

In October 2024, the District issued \$683,020 in Series 2024A General Obligation Bonds. The proceeds of the bonds were used to finance capital expenditures under the capital improvement plan of the District, and pay the costs and expenses of issuing and delivering the Series 2024A Bonds. Interest rates on the Series 2024A Bonds are fixed at 5.00%.

New General Obligation Refunding Bonds

In October 2024, the District issued \$316,450 in Series 2024B General Obligation Refunding Bonds. The proceeds of the bonds were used to current refund the General Obligation Bonds Series 2015A, 2016A, 2016D, 2016E, and pay the costs and expenses of issuing and delivering the Series 2024B Bonds. Interest rates on the Series 2024B Bonds are fixed at 5.00%. The refunding created an aggregate reduction in debt service of \$44,605 and an economic gain of \$38,162. No principal payments were due during the fiscal year.

In October 2024, the District issued \$589,085 in Series 2024C General Obligation Refunding Bonds. The proceeds of the bonds were used to refund Income Tax Secured Revenue (Build America) Bonds Series 2009E and 2010F, and pay the costs and expenses of issuing and delivering the Series 2024C Bonds. Interest rates on the Series 2024C Bonds are fixed at 5.00%. The refunding created an aggregate reduction in debt service of \$6,076 and an economic gain of \$5,416.

Capital Appreciation Bonds

Capital Appreciation Bonds (CABs) are original issue discount bonds with deferred debt service. The District has three CABs, two of which are Convertible CABs (CCABs): Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds Series 2006, Union Market Tax Increment Revenue Bonds Series 2021A, and Union Market Tax Increment Revenue Bonds Series 2024B. The District of Columbia Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation issued the Tobacco CABs in connection with a Master Settlement Agreement. The Tobacco CABs have deferred principal and interest payments. Interest on the Tobacco CABs is compounded semi-annually and accrues to full value at maturity in fiscal years 2046 and 2055. The Union Market TIF Series 2021A revenue bonds were issued on September 29, 2021, and the proceeds were used to fund the Union Market Project. These CCABs mature on June 1, 2031, and June 1, 2046, and the interest accrues semi-annually until the bonds convert to current interest bonds in fiscal year 2026. Similarly, the Union Market TIF Series 2024B revenue bonds were issued on May 16, 2024, and the proceeds were used to fund

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

additional improvements at the Union Market Project. These CCABs mature on June 1, 2041, and June 1, 2049, and the interest accrues semi-annually until the bonds convert to current interest bonds in fiscal year 2034. For the CABs, accreted interest is calculated throughout the maturity periods of the bonds and is recorded in the government-wide financial statements.

Income Tax Secured Revenue Bonds

The Income Tax Secured Bond Authorization Act of 2008, effective October 22, 2008 (D.C. Law 17-254; D.C. Official Code § 47-340.26 et. seq.), as amended, authorizes the District to issue up to \$15,561,503 of ITS Bonds to fund capital projects. Debt service on ITS Revenue Bond debt totaled \$525,553 in fiscal year 2025. As of September 30, 2025, the total ITS Revenue Bonds outstanding was \$6,348,850.

New Income Tax Secured Revenue and Refunding Bonds

In May 2025, the District issued \$1,172,305 in Series 2025A Income Tax Secured Revenue and Refunding Bonds. The proceeds of the bonds were used to finance capital expenditures under the capital improvement plan of the District, partially current refund the General Obligation Bonds Series 2015A, and advance refund the Income Tax Secured Revenue Bonds Series 2020D, pay off outstanding General Obligation Commercial Paper balance, pay off outstanding Income Tax Secured Revenue Bond Anticipation Note balance, and pay the costs and expenses of issuing and delivering the Series 2025A Bonds. Interest rates on the Series 2025A Bonds are fixed between 5.00% and 5.25%. The refunding created an aggregate reduction in debt service of \$8,125 and an economic gain of \$12,960. No principal payments were due during the fiscal year.

Also, in May 2025 the District issued \$301,110 in Series 2025B Income Tax Secured Bonds. The proceeds of the bonds were used to repay taxable expenditures of the capital improvement plan of the District, refund the District's Income Tax Secured Bond Anticipation Note, Series 2024B, and pay the costs and expenses of issuing and delivering the Series 2025B Bonds. Interest rates on the Series 2025B Bonds are fixed between 4.04% and 5.69%.

Pledged Tax Revenues for Debt Service on ITS Revenue Bonds

The ITS Bond Act pledges the income and business franchise taxes of the District. These taxes are used to pay principal and interest on ITS revenue bond debt. Pledged revenues are escrowed four months prior to an ITS bond debt service payment.

The ITS Bond debt service coverage ratio, pledged revenue divided by debt service, is an indication of the District's capacity to satisfy ITS debt service obligations with pledged revenue. In fiscal year 2025, the District

collected \$4,840,362 in pledged revenue and debt service on ITS bonds totaled \$525,553. The debt service coverage ratio was 9.21 to 1.

On September 30, 2025, pledged revenue in the amount of \$293,713 was held in escrow for the payment of debt service on the ITS revenue bonds. Payments were made on October 1, 2025, for \$119,687; November 1, 2025, for \$26,529; December 2, 2025, for \$100,884; and January 2, 2026, for \$19,097.

Table N7-20 presents the pledged revenue held in bond escrow as of September 30, 2025.

Table N7-20
Debt Service Coverage Ratio
Income Tax Secured Revenue Bonds (\$000s)

Available Tax Revenues Collected in FY 2025	
Individual income	\$ 3,605,177
Business franchise	1,235,185
Total	\$ 4,840,362
Amount held in escrow for FY 2026 debt service (a)	293,713
ITS Debt Service Requirement (b)	266,197
Rate of coverage (c)=(a)/(b) (c)	110.34%

Tax Increment Financing and Payments in Lieu of Taxes

District law provides the District with the authority to issue TIF and PILOT obligations that fund economic development projects within the District. TIF and PILOT obligations are payable from incremental increases in certain dedicated real property tax (or payments in lieu of real property tax) and sales tax revenues within defined geographic areas where the proceeds from TIF and PILOT obligations are deployed. In June 2025, the District paid \$121,940 of principal on the Southwest Waterfront Project Revenue Bond (The Wharf Project, Series 2015) which fully redeemed its debt prior to the scheduled maturity. As of September 30, 2025, the TIF debt outstanding totaled \$140,046.

Ballpark Revenue Bonds

The Ballpark Financing Act authorized the issuance of Ballpark Revenue Bonds to finance a portion of the cost of construction of the Washington Nationals baseball stadium. Ballpark revenue bonds are limited obligations of the District, secured by a pledge of stadium rent paid by Major League Baseball, sales taxes collected within the stadium, utility tax and ballpark fees. As of September 30, 2025, the Ballpark Revenue Bonds outstanding totaled \$70,555.

Ballpark Revenue Bond Redemptions

In fiscal year 2025, the District paid \$48,055 of principal on the outstanding Series 2006B-1 Ballpark Revenue Bonds prior to their scheduled maturity. The additional payments were made from surplus revenues dedicated to the payment of Ballpark Revenue Bonds.

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Federal Highway Grant Anticipation Revenue Bonds - GARVEE

The Transportation Infrastructure Improvement GARVEE Bonding Financing Act authorizes the issuance of GARVEE bonds to finance transportation-related infrastructure. GARVEE bonds are limited obligations of the District, secured by a pledge of Federal Transportation Funds paid to the District, including funds held in the Transportation Infrastructure Improvement Fund. As of September 30, 2025, the GARVEE bonds outstanding totaled \$219,495.

Deed Tax Revenue Bonds (Housing Production Trust Fund Program)

The Housing Production Trust Fund Act authorized the issuance of Deed Tax Revenue Housing Production Trust Fund bonds to fund the New Communities Initiatives and the comprehensive plan of the District for affordable housing infrastructure. Deed tax revenue bonds are obligations of the District secured by an allocation of real property transfer taxes and deed recordation taxes. Beginning in fiscal year 2013, New Communities Initiatives are financed through the issuance of ITS Revenue Bonds. As of September 30, 2025, Deed Tax Revenue Bonds outstanding totaled \$27,920.

Bond Anticipation Notes

The District issues Bond Anticipation Notes (BANs) in the form of commercial paper (CP) and other notes to provide interim financing for capital project expenditures. CP notes mature between one and 270 days post issuance, pay interest at maturity, and pay principal with proceeds from newly issued CP notes, referred to as a rollover, or with proceeds from the issuance of long-term bonds. The revolving note facility agreement allows the District to issue Notes held by the credit provider. Interest due on outstanding Taxable Notes is based on a spread to the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") and is paid monthly. SOFR replaced the Bloomberg Short-Term Bank Yield (BSBY) index on the revolving note facility in June, 2025. Interest due on outstanding Tax Exempt Notes is based on a spread to the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) index. District statute stipulates that BANs are to be paid or refinanced with long-term debt, no later than the last day of the third fiscal year following the fiscal year of issuance.

In March 2021, the District established a \$200,000 revolving credit facility with U.S. Bank National Association that was amended and increased in November 2022 to \$300,000. The facility was amended again in March 2024 and terminated in July 2025. A new facility was established in July 2025 in the amount of \$500,000 allowing the District to draw up to a maximum principal amount of \$500,000 in the form

of Income Tax Secured Revenue Bond Anticipation Notes. The \$500,000 facility expires in January 2027. As of September 30, 2025, \$184,133 in notes were outstanding.

In May 2022, the District established a direct pay letter of credit with Barclays Bank PLC. that allowed the District to issue up to a maximum principal amount of \$300,000 of GO CP BANs (2022 CP Notes). This facility was terminated in June 2025. The District established another facility in June 2025 with a maximum principal amount of \$500,000 that expires in June 2028. As of September 30, 2025, \$138,714 in notes were outstanding.

D. DIRECT PLACEMENTS AND DIRECT BORROWINGS

Direct placements and direct borrowings are bonds and notes which have terms negotiated directly with investors or lenders and are not offered for public sale. As of September 30, 2025, governmental activities included direct placements with investors for GO, QZAB, TIF, and PILOT bonds and notes. The District did not have any direct borrowings with any lenders as of September 30, 2025.

General Obligation Bond Direct Placements

The District has five variable rate GO Bonds outstanding that were sold as direct placements: Series 2017B, Series 2017C, Series 2021A, Series 2021B, and Series 2025A. On June 2, 2025, the District issued \$348,000 in General Obligation Bonds, Series 2025A as a mandatory tender for purchase of the General Obligation Bonds, Series 2021C. The Purchase Price of the tendered 2021C Bonds was for the outstanding par amount of the 2021C Bonds plus accrued interest. The Series 2017B, Series 2017C, Series 2021A, and Series 2025A are SIFMA indexed variable rate bonds that pay the holder a floating index rate based on the SIFMA Municipal Swap Index plus spread. The Series 2021B Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) Index Bonds pay the holder a floating index rate based on daily compounded SOFR Index plus spread. As of September 30, 2025, the outstanding variable rate GO Bonds direct placements totaled \$681,410.

Qualified Zone Academy Revenue Bonds

The District issued Qualified Zone Academy Revenue Bond (QZAB) as direct placements. Proceeds were used to rehabilitate, repair, and equip certain public schools in the District. QZABs are federal tax credit bonds that facilitate lending to investors. The bonds are secured by real property tax revenue on deposit in the QZAB Pledged Revenue Account. The QZABs had a final maturity date of December 1, 2024 and were paid off as of September 30, 2025.

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

TIF Bonds and PILOT Revenue Bonds and Notes Direct Placements

The TIF Revenue Note Series 2018 (Skyland Town Center Project), the Reunion Square TIF Bond Series 2022A, the Union Market Project Series 2021A, and the Union Market Project Series 2024A and Series 2024B bonds were sold as direct placements. In fiscal year 2025, the District paid \$12,772 of principal on the Southeast Federal Center PILOT Revenue Note (The Yards Project, Series 2014) which fully redeemed its debt prior to the scheduled maturity. As of September 30, 2025, the outstanding balance for TIF Bonds issued as direct placements totaled \$90,091.

Unused Lines of Credit

The Reunion Square TIF Bond Series 2022 is funded through drawdown facilities. As of September 30, 2025, the Reunion Square Bond had unused lines of credit in the amount of \$450.

E. EVENTS OF DEFAULT AND REMEDIES

Failure by the District to pay the principal or interest on any debt when due or failure to observe and comply with any covenant, condition, agreement or provision in any indenture applicable to its varying debt obligations, constitutes an event of default for the District. In the event of a default, bondholders may sue to enforce their rights or to enjoin any acts of the District that may be unlawful or in violation of their rights.

In addition to the events of default and remedies specified in the indentures for outstanding debt, the direct placements and credit agreements of the District, are supplemented by Continuing Covenants Agreements and Credit Agreements. Events of default can include, but are not necessarily limited to: payment defaults by the District; the failure by the District to observe certain covenants; District representations in bond documents prove to be incorrect; bankruptcy or insolvency of the District; the long-term GO bond or note rating of the District is withdrawn or suspended for credit-related reasons, or downgraded below certain thresholds; or the District fails to satisfy non-appealable monetary judgments above a certain amount.

Purchasers, credit providers and note holders may sue to enforce their rights or to enjoin any acts of the District that may be unlawful or in violation of their rights. If the District is found to be in default and that default is continuing, the District is obligated to pay interest at the default rate not to exceed 12.00% per annum.

F. COMPONENT UNITS

Washington Convention and Sports Authority

On February 22, 2018, the Washington Convention and Sports Authority (WCSA) issued \$333,100 in Series 2018A and Series 2018B Senior Lien Dedicated Tax

Revenue Refunding Bonds with interest rates ranging from 1.39% to 3.00%. The proceeds from the Bonds were used to current refund outstanding maturities of Series 2007 and advance refund Series 2010C, respectively. WCSA deposited the net proceeds from Series 2018B along with other WCSA funds in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service on the refunded Series 2010C Bonds.

In May 2021, WCSA issued \$53,500 in Senior Lien Dedicated Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2021A (Tax-Exempt), \$70,355 Senior Lien Dedicated Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2021B (Tax-Exempt), and \$29,360 Senior Lien Dedicated Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2021C (Federally Taxable).

The proceeds of the Series 2021A Bonds were used, together with certain other funds of the WCSA, to refund all the outstanding Series 2010A Bonds. The proceeds of the Series 2021B Bonds were used, together with certain other funds of the WCSA, to: (i) refund a portion of the outstanding Series 2010B Bonds; (ii) fund the reserve requirement for the Series 2021B Bonds; and (iii) pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2021B Bonds and the TIF Note. The proceeds of the Series 2021C Bonds were used to: (i) refund the remaining portion of the outstanding Series 2010B Bonds; (ii) refund a portion of the outstanding Series 2018A Bonds; (iii) fund the reserve requirement for the Series 2021C Bonds, and (iv) pay costs of issuance of the Series 2021A Bonds and Series 2021C Bonds.

The Series 2021A, 2021B, and 2021C bonds have final maturities ranging from October 1, 2029 to October 1, 2040. Interest rates on the bonds range from 0.56% to 5.00%. The refundings produced an aggregate difference in debt service of \$29,363 and an economic gain of \$28,456.

Table N7-21 presents the debt service requirements to maturity for the outstanding bonds for WCSA as of September 30, 2025.

Table N7-21
Washington Convention and Sports Authority
Debt Service Requirements to Maturity (\$000s)

Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 16,285	\$ 7,340	\$ 23,625
2027	32,545	14,124	46,669
2028	34,190	12,671	46,861
2029	36,525	11,130	47,655
2030	33,730	9,486	43,216
2031-2035	87,015	28,549	115,564
2036-2040	80,320	12,754	93,074
2041	12,315	509	12,824
Subtotal	332,925	96,563	429,488
Add:			
Unamortized bond premium	52,061	-	52,061
Total	\$ 384,986	\$ 96,563	\$ 481,549

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

For more information on the long-term debt activity of WCSA, refer to the separately issued financial statements for fiscal year 2025. WCSA contact information can be found in Note 1 on page 75.

Housing Finance Agency

The Housing Finance Agency (HFA) issues bonds primarily to finance District housing programs. Such bonds are collateralized by: (a) mortgage-backed securities in connection with underlying loans; (b) mortgage loans made on the related multi-family developments or single-family residential mortgage loans purchased; or (c) investment of bond proceeds, debt service reserves and escrow accounts, and all revenues, mortgage payments, and recovery payments received by HFA from investments, mortgage loans, and mortgage-backed securities in connection with the related developments.

Bonds issued by HFA are special obligations payable from the revenues and special funds of the applicable indentures. The bonds and notes do not constitute debt of and are not guaranteed by the District or any other program of the District. All mortgage revenue bonds for multi-family projects financed to date have been issued by HFA as standalone pass-through financings, with no direct economic recourse to HFA as the issuer.

The provisions of the various bond indentures require or allow for the special redemption of bonds at par through the use of unexpended bond proceeds and excess funds accumulated primarily through prepayment of mortgage loans and mortgage-backed securities. All outstanding bonds are subject to redemption, in whole or in part, at the option of HFA or the borrower after certain dates, as specified in the respective bond indentures and bond resolutions, at prescribed redemption prices. The redemption premiums typically do not exceed 5.00%. Under the Multi-Family (Conduit Bond) Program, this option generally cannot be exercised until the bonds have been outstanding for ten years as provided in the various indentures. Term bonds are generally subject to redemption, without premium, from mandatory sinking fund payments.

Bond Issuances

During fiscal years 2010 through 2025, HFA issued certain multi-family revenue bonds in a drawdown mode. Consequently, out of the total amount of bonds closed, only a portion may get drawn during any given reporting period.

Table N7-22 presents the debt service requirements to maturity for principal and interest on HFA outstanding bonds as of September 30, 2025.

**Table N7-22
Housing Finance Agency
Debt Service Requirements to Maturity (\$000s)**

Year Ending September 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 3,403	\$ 15,025	\$ 18,428
2027	3,406	14,760	18,166
2028	27,648	14,668	42,316
2029	3,906	13,841	17,747
2030	4,124	13,718	17,842
2031-2035	22,687	66,453	89,140
2036-2040	78,990	60,352	139,342
2041-2045	138,620	43,071	181,691
2046-2050	111,687	7,072	118,759
2051-2055	5,435	1,369	6,804
2056-2060	3,225	214	3,439
Subtotal	403,131	250,543	653,674
Less:			
Unamortized bond discount	(428)	-	(428)
Total	\$ 402,703	\$ 250,543	\$ 653,246

For more information on the long-term debt activity of HFA, refer to the separately issued financial statements for fiscal year 2025. HFA contact information can be found in Note 1 on page 75.

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds

The Tobacco Settlement Financing Corporation (the Tobacco Corporation) is a special purpose, independent instrumentality of the District created by the Tobacco Settlement Financing Act of 2000 (the Tobacco Act). Pursuant to the Tobacco Act, and a purchase and sale agreement between the District and the Tobacco Corporation, the District sold to the Tobacco Corporation, substantially all of its rights, title and interests in certain amounts paid or payable to the District, under the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) in 1998. The Tobacco Corporation issued bonds secured by, and payable solely from, the amounts payable to the District under the MSA. The Tobacco Corporation had \$380,509 in bonds outstanding as of September 30, 2025.

Events of Default and Remedies

Events of default under the indenture of the Tobacco Corporation can include, but are not necessarily limited to: payment defaults by the Tobacco Corporation; failure by the Tobacco Corporation to observe certain provisions of the indenture that are not remedied within 30 days after receiving written notice of failure from the Trustee of the Tobacco Corporation; bankruptcy or insolvency of the Tobacco Corporation; failure by the District to pay the Tobacco Corporation any pledged Tobacco Settlement Revenue (TSR); or consent or acquiescence by the District in an amendment or modification of the MSA that materially reduces the amount of Tobacco Settlement Revenue payable under the MSA.

The indenture provides that in the event of default the Tobacco Corporation Trustee, on behalf of bondholders, may file a lawsuit against the District.

NOTE 8. RETIREMENT PROGRAMS

A. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

District full-time employees receive pension benefits through the federally administered Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS), the Social Security System, or the District Retirement Funds.

Civil Service Retirement System

Plan Description

The District contributes to the CSRS, a defined benefit, contributory retirement system, administered by the federal government's Office of Personnel Management (OPM). CSRS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and their beneficiaries. Permanent full-time District employees hired before October 1, 1987, except those covered by the District Retirement Funds, are covered by CSRS. As of September 30, 2025, there were 494 District employees who were covered by CSRS. The OPM issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for CSRS, which may be obtained at www.opm.gov.

Funding Policy

Employees participating in CSRS contribute 7.00% or 7.50% of their base pay. The District matches the contributions made by employees. Contribution requirements are established and amended by OPM. The District contributed 100% of the required amount to the CSRS which amounted to \$3,915 for the year ended September 30, 2025.

Social Security System

Plan Description

The District also contributes to the Social Security System, a federal program that provides benefits for retirement, disability, survivorship, and death, which is funded by dedicated payroll taxes. The Social Security Administration and the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services, Labor, and Treasury administer this program. The authority to establish and amend policy and benefit provisions rests with the President and Congress of the United States.

Funding Policy

Consistent with the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA), a 6.20% Social Security tax is to be withheld from the gross income earned by District employees, up to but not exceeding the applicable social security wage base, which was \$176,100 (not in thousands)

for 2025, plus the matching contribution by the District of 6.20% FICA taxes. The District also pays a 1.45% payroll tax for Medicare with an additional 1.45% being withheld from the gross income earned as the employee portion of the Medicare tax.

Additional Medicare Tax applies to individual Medicare wages that exceed a threshold amount, ranging from \$125,000 to \$250,000 (not in thousands), based on the taxpayer filing status. Employers, including the District, are responsible for withholding the 0.90% Additional Medicare Tax on individual wages paid in excess of the threshold in a calendar year. An employer is required to begin withholding Additional Medicare Tax in the pay period that the wages paid to an employee in the calendar year exceed the threshold. There is no employer match for the Additional Medicare Tax.

District contributions to the Social Security System for FICA for the year ended September 30, 2025 was \$142,943. In addition, District contributions for Medicare for fiscal year 2025 was \$54,941.

District Retirement Funds

General Information about the Pension Plans

Plan Description

DCRB administers the District Retirement Funds (DC Code § 1-711 et seq.), which consist of two single-employer defined benefit pension plans: the District of Columbia Teachers' Retirement Fund (TRF) for the District teachers and the District of Columbia Police Officers and Fire Fighters' Retirement Fund (POFRF) for the District police officers and firefighters. Each plan provides retirement, death and disability benefits, and annual cost of living adjustments to plan members and beneficiaries. Title 38, Chapter 20 of the DC Code (DC Code § 38-2021.01 et seq.) assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the Council for the TRF. Retirement and disability benefit provisions for POFRF are established by the Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act (DC Code § 5-701 et seq.).

DCRB issues a publicly available financial report which includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plans. This report can be obtained from:

District of Columbia Retirement Board

Executive Director
900 7th Street, NW, 2nd Floor
Washington, DC 20001
Website: <https://dcrb.dc.gov>

NOTE 8. RETIREMENT PROGRAMS

Benefits Provided

The District of Columbia Teachers' Retirement Fund

Permanent, temporary, part-time, and probationary teachers and certain employees of the District public day schools are automatically enrolled in the TRF on their date of employment. Certain Public Charter School employees are also eligible to participate. For employees hired before November 1, 1996, the annual retirement benefit is the average salary, as defined, multiplied by 1.50% for each of the first five years of service, plus 1.75% for each of the second five years; plus 2% for each additional year over 10 years. For employees hired on or after November 1, 1996, the annual retirement benefit is the average salary, as defined, multiplied by 2% for each year of service. The average salary is the highest average consecutive 36 months of pay.

The annuity may be further increased by crediting unused sick leave as of the date of retirement. Participants receiving retirement benefits receive an annual benefit increase proportional to changes in the Consumer Price Index; however, the annual increase may not exceed 3% for participants hired on or after November 1, 1996. Participants who have five years of school service and who become disabled and can no longer perform their jobs satisfactorily may be eligible for disability retirement. Voluntary retirement is available for teachers who have a minimum of five years of school service and who achieve certain age and length of service requirements. Employees who are involuntarily separated other than for cause and who have five years of school service may be eligible for retirement at any age with 25 years of service or at age 50 with 20 years of service. An involuntary retirement benefit is reduced if at the time of its commencement the participant is under the age of 55.

The District of Columbia Police Officers and Fire Fighters' Retirement Fund

A participant becomes a member when he or she begins work as a police officer or firefighter in the District. The benefit structure for members varies depending upon their date of hire.

Members hired before February 15, 1980 are eligible for optional retirement with full benefits at any age with 20 years of departmental service, or for deferred retirement at age 55 with five years of departmental service. The annual basic retirement benefit equals 2.50% of average base pay, which is defined as the highest average consecutive 12 months of base pay, multiplied by departmental service through 20 years; plus 3% of average base pay multiplied by average base pay times departmental service over 20 years; plus 2.50% of average base pay multiplied by years of other creditable service; however, the aggregate annual basic retirement benefit may not exceed 80% of the member's average base pay. Members terminated after

five years of police or firefighting service are entitled to a deferred pension beginning at age 55. Benefits are also provided to certain survivors of active, retired, or terminated vested members. Retirement benefits are increased by the same percentage in base pay granted to active participants. Members with a service-related disability receive a disability retirement benefit of 2.50% of average base pay multiplied by the number of years of creditable service. A minimum annual disability retirement benefit of 66.67% of average base pay and a maximum annual disability retirement benefit of 70% of average base pay apply. Members with a non-service-related disability and at least five years of departmental service receive a disability retirement benefit of 2.00% of average base pay multiplied by the number of years of creditable service. A minimum annual disability retirement benefit of 40% of average base pay and a maximum annual disability retirement benefit of 70% of average base pay apply.

Members hired on or after February 15, 1980, and before November 10, 1996 are eligible for optional retirement with full benefits at age 50 with at least 25 years of departmental service, or after age 55 with five years of departmental service. The annual basic retirement benefit equals 2.50% of average base pay, which is defined as the highest average consecutive 36 months of base pay, multiplied by the number of years of creditable service through 25 years; plus 3% of average base pay multiplied by the number of years of departmental service over 25 years; plus 2.50% of average base pay multiplied by the number of years of other creditable service; however, the aggregate annual basic retirement benefit may not exceed 80% of the average base pay of the member. Members separated from the Police or Fire Department after five years of departmental service are entitled to a deferred pension beginning at age 55. Benefits are also provided to certain survivors of active, retired or terminated vested members. Members who retired after February 15, 1980, receive annual benefit increases proportional to changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Members hired on or after November 10, 1996 are eligible for retirement at any age, with at least 25 years of departmental service or after age 55 with five years of departmental service. The annual basic retirement benefit equals 2.50% of average base pay, which is defined as the highest average consecutive 36 months of base pay, multiplied by the number of years of creditable service; however, the aggregate annual basic retirement benefit may not exceed 80% of the average base pay. Members separated after five years of departmental service are entitled to a deferred pension beginning at age 55. Benefits are also provided to certain survivors of active, retired, or terminated vested members. Members receive annual benefit increases proportional to changes in the Consumer Price Index; however, the increase is capped at 3%. Members with a service-related disability receive a disability retirement benefit of 70% of base pay multiplied by the percentage of disability.

NOTE 8. RETIREMENT PROGRAMS

A minimum annual disability retirement benefit of 40% of base pay applies. Members with a non-service-related disability and at least five years of departmental service receive a disability retirement benefit of 70% of base pay multiplied by the percentage of disability. A minimum annual disability retirement benefit of 30% of base pay applies.

Table N8-1 presents the number of plan members that were covered by the benefit terms as of September 30, 2025.

**Table N8-1
District Retirement Funds
Plan Members Covered by Benefit Terms**

	2025
Teachers' Retirement Fund	
Inactive plan members	4,044
Active plan members	6,583
Vested terminations	2,013
Nonvested terminations	1,664
Total	14,304
Police Officers and Fire Fighters' Retirement Fund	
Inactive plan members	4,853
Active plan members	5,041
Vested terminations	437
Nonvested terminations	304
Total	10,635

Notes:

Plan members: Numbers are not expressed in thousands.

Inactive plan members: Retirees and survivors receiving benefits for service earned post June 30, 1997

Contributions

The District is required to contribute the amounts necessary to finance the plan benefits of its members through annual contributions at actuarially determined amounts in accordance with the provisions of the Police Officers, Fire Fighters, and Teachers Retirement Benefit Replacement Plan Act effective on September 18, 1998. The amount of District contributions for fiscal years 2025 and 2024 were equal to the amounts computed by the independent actuary of DCRB. Plan members contribute by salary deductions at rates established by DC Code § 5-706. Members contribute 7.00% (or 8.00% for teachers hired on or after November 1, 1996 and for police officers and firefighters hired on or after November 10, 1996) of annual gross salary, including any differential for special assignment and longevity, but excluding overtime, holiday, or military pay. Contribution requirements of members are established by DC Code § 5-706 and requirements for District contributions to the District Retirement Funds are established by DC Code § 1-907.02, which may be amended by the Council.

Table N8-2 presents required amounts contributed by the District to the District Retirement Funds for fiscal year 2025.

**Table N8-2
District Retirement Funds
District Contributions (\$000s)**

Year Ended September 30	Teachers' Retirement Fund	Police Officers and Fire Fighters' Retirement Fund
2025	\$ 80,981	\$ 143,454

Net Pension Liability

The District net pension liability (asset) was measured as of September 30, 2025, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2025. **Table N8-3** presents the aggregate amounts of the District Retirement Funds as of September 30, 2025.

**Table N8-3
District Retirement Funds
Aggregate Amounts (\$000s)**

	Teachers' Retirement Fund	Police Officers and Fire Fighters' Retirement Fund	Total
Total pension liabilities	\$ 3,681,144	\$ 8,345,555	\$ 12,026,699
Pension net position	3,753,242	9,710,683	13,463,925
Deferred outflows of resources	109,549	337,381	446,930
Deferred inflows of resources	267,338	777,723	1,045,061
Pension expense	35,285	(82,538)	(47,253)
Net pension liabilities (assets)	(72,098)	(1,365,128)	(1,437,226)

NOTE 8. RETIREMENT PROGRAMS

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability was determined based on an actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2025, using actuarial assumptions presented in **Table N8-4**. The assumptions were applied to all periods included in the measurement as of September 30, 2025.

Table N8-4

District Retirement Funds: Summary of Actuarial Assumptions Used to Determine Total Pension Liability as of September 30, 2025

	Teachers' Retirement Fund	Police Officers and Fire Fighters' Retirement Fund
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level dollar, closed	Level dollar, closed
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothed fair value	5-year smoothed fair value
Inflation	3.00 %	3.00 %
Salary increases	4.00% - 7.10%	4.24% - 7.80%
Investment rate of return	6.25%, net of pension plan investment expense	6.25%, net of pension plan investment expense
Mortality	<p>Healthy: Pub-2010 General Employee and Healthy Retiree Mortality with generational projection using MP-2021 improvement scale</p> <p>Disabled: Pub-2010 General Disabled Retiree Mortality with generational projection using MP-2021 improvement scale</p>	<p>Healthy: Pub-2010 Public Safety Employee and Healthy Retiree Mortality with males set forward 1 year, with generational projection using MP-2021 improvement scale</p> <p>Disabled: Pub-2010 Public Safety Disabled Retiree Mortality with generational projection using MP-2021 improvement scale</p>
Cost of living adjustments	3.25% for members hired before November 10, 1996 and 2.75% for members hired on or after November 10, 1996	3.25% for members hired before November 10, 1996 and 2.75% for members hired on or after November 10, 1996

The actuarial assumptions used in the September 30, 2025 valuation were based on the results of the most recent actuarial experience investigation for the period July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020, dated October 12, 2021. Demographic information was collected as of June 30, 2025.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

NOTE 8. RETIREMENT PROGRAMS

Table N8-5 presents a summary of target asset allocation and best estimates of the geometric real rate of return for each major asset class for the District Retirement Funds.

**Table N8-5
District Retirement Funds: Summary of Target Allocation and Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return by Asset Class**

Asset Class	Target Allocation %	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return %
Domestic equity	25.00%	5.60%
International developed equity	11.00	5.80
Emerging market equity	5.00	5.80
U.S. core fixed income	7.00	2.50
U.S. long-term government bonds	3.00	2.90
Treasury inflation-protected securities	5.00	2.00
Bank loans	1.50	4.00
Emerging market debt	2.00	4.00
High yield bonds	1.50	4.30
Foreign bonds	2.00	1.20
Private equity	13.00	8.30
Private credit	7.00	6.20
Real estate	8.00	5.60
Infrastructure	6.00	6.30
Natural resources	2.00	6.30
Cash	1.00	0.40
Total	100.00%	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.25% for both fiscal years 2025 and 2024. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that the District contributions will be made in accordance with the DCRB funding policy adopted in 2012 and revised

in 2021. Based on those assumptions, the fiduciary net position of the pension plan was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

NOTE 8. RETIREMENT PROGRAMS

Table N8-6 presents changes in the District net pension liability (asset) for the year ended September 30, 2025.

Table N8-6
District Retirement Funds
Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset) (\$000s)

	Increase (Decrease)					
	Teachers' Retirement Fund			Police Officers and Fire Fighters' Retirement Fund		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a)-(b)	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a)-(b)
Balances at September 30, 2024	\$ 3,409,385	\$ 3,386,616	\$ 22,769	\$ 7,708,727	\$ 8,877,390	\$ (1,168,663)
Adjustment for final assets-beginning	-	(174)	174	-	(455)	455
Changes for the year						
Service cost	96,794	-	96,794	205,759	-	205,759
Interest	215,412	-	215,412	486,805	-	486,805
Difference between expected and actual experience	38,355	-	38,355	8,835	-	8,835
Changes of assumptions	40,384	-	40,384	186,630	-	186,630
Contributions - employer	-	80,981	(80,981)	-	143,454	(143,454)
Contributions - employees	-	61,044	(61,044)	-	50,365	(50,365)
Net investment income	-	348,797	(348,797)	-	903,235	(903,235)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(119,186)	(119,186)	-	(251,201)	(251,201)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(5,840)	5,840	-	(14,704)	14,704
Other income	-	1,004	(1,004)	-	2,599	(2,599)
Net Changes	<u>271,759</u>	<u>366,800</u>	<u>(95,041)</u>	<u>636,828</u>	<u>833,748</u>	<u>(196,920)</u>
Balances at September 30, 2025	<u>\$ 3,681,144</u>	<u>\$ 3,753,242</u>	<u>\$ (72,098)</u>	<u>\$ 8,345,555</u>	<u>\$ 9,710,683</u>	<u>\$ (1,365,128)</u>

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate

Table N8-7 presents the net pension liability (asset) of the TRF and POFRF plans, calculated using the discount rate of 6.25%, as well as each plan's net pension liability (asset), calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.25%) or one percentage point higher (7.25%) than the current rate.

Table N8-7
District Retirement Funds: Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate (\$000s)

	1% Decrease (5.25%)	Current Discount Rate (6.25%)	1% Increase (7.25%)
Teachers' retirement fund	\$ 601,875	\$ (72,098)	\$ (604,832)
Police officers and fire fighters' retirement fund	17,218	(1,365,128)	(2,471,848)

Pension Plans Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the TRF and POFRF plans fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued District Retirement Funds financial statements and required supplementary information issued by the DCRB.

Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended September 30, 2025, the District recognized pension expenses of \$35,285 for Teachers' Retirement Fund and negative pension expenses of \$82,538 for the Police Officers and Fire Fighters' Retirement Fund.

NOTE 8. RETIREMENT PROGRAMS

Table N8-8 presents deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions as of September 30, 2025.

**Table N8-8
District Retirement Funds
Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources (\$000s)**

	Teachers' Retirement Fund		Police Officers and Fire Fighters' Retirement Fund	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 79,261	\$ 3,301	\$ 188,077	\$ 86,654
Changes of assumptions	30,288	-	149,304	16,249
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	264,037	-	674,820
Total	\$ 109,549	\$ 267,338	\$ 337,381	\$ 777,723

Table N8-9 presents deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources that will be recognized in the District Retirement Funds pension expense in future periods.

**Table N8-9
District Retirement Funds
Schedule of Net Amortization of Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources (\$000s)**

Year ending September 30	Teachers' Retirement Fund	Police Officers and Fire Fighters' Retirement Fund
2026	\$ 55,359	\$ 16,111
2027	(109,174)	(243,665)
2028	(75,773)	(166,798)
2029	(28,201)	(45,990)

Payable to the Pension Plans

District contributions for fiscal years 2025 and 2024 were equal to the recommendation by the independent actuary; therefore, there were no outstanding amounts due to the plans as of September 30, 2025.

B. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

Under the provisions of DC Code §1-626.05, the District sponsors a defined contribution pension plan with a qualified trust under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 401(a) for permanent full-time employees covered under the Social Security System. As of September 30, 2025, there were 20,771 active employees participating in the Section 401(a) plan. Employees do not contribute to the plan and are eligible to participate after one year of service.

The District contributes 5.00% of base salaries for eligible employees each pay period. This contribution rate is 5.50% of base salaries for detention officers. Contributions and earnings vest incrementally beginning after two years of service, including a one-year waiting period, and vest fully after five years of service, including the one-year waiting period. Contributions and earnings are forfeited for the period of service during which the employee does not achieve incremental vesting, if separation occurs before five years of credited service. Forfeitures amounted to \$1,466 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025. These contributions are not considered assets of the District, and the District has no further liability to this plan. For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025 District contributions to the plan was \$97,583.

This plan also covers employees of the D.C. Housing Authority and the Health Benefit Exchange Authority, while employees of the Washington Convention and Sports Authority, District of Columbia Green Finance Authority, Housing Finance Agency, University of the District of Columbia, and the Not-for-Profit Hospital Corporation (a blended component unit) are covered under separate defined contribution plans.

NOTE 8. RETIREMENT PROGRAMS

C. DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS**Internal Revenue Code Section 403(b) Plan**

The District sponsors an annuity purchase plan with insurance companies and other issuers in accordance with IRC Section 403(b) for eligible employees covered by the District Retirement Program. The District does not contribute to this plan and has no liability to the plan. Under this annuity purchase plan, eligible employees were able to defer up to \$23,500 (not in thousands) of their annual compensation for calendar year 2025. Employees with 15 years of service or more were able to defer an additional amount, not to exceed the lesser of: (a) \$3,000 (not in thousands) in additional contributions; (b) \$15,000 (not in thousands) reduced by amounts contributed under this special provision in prior years; or (c) \$5,000 (not in thousands) times the number of years of service less the total elective deferrals from previous years. In addition, employees who were 50 years old or older by the end of the plan year were able to defer an additional amount as a catch-up contribution. The maximum amount for such catch-up contributions was \$7,500 (not in thousands) in 2025. As of September 30, 2025, there were 3,412 employees participating in the Section 403(b) plan. District employees contributed \$27,148 to this annuity plan in fiscal year 2025. Contributions vest immediately and are not assets of the District.

Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Plan

The District offers its employees a deferred compensation plan (DC Code § 47-3601) created in accordance with IRC Section 457. Employees, including teachers, were able to defer the lesser of \$23,500 (not in thousands) or 100% of includable compensation in calendar year 2025. An additional deferral of \$7,500 (not in thousands) is available to participants who are at least 50 years old before the end of the calendar year. Further, a special three-year pre-retirement catch-up provision is also available to participants that allows them to “make up” or “catch up” for prior years in which they did not contribute the maximum amount to the plan. If this provision is selected, employees may defer the lesser of: (a) twice the annual contribution limit, \$47,000 (not in thousands); or (b) the annual contribution limit for the year plus underutilized amounts from prior taxable years.

As described in the Legislative Branch Employee Retirement Benefits Match Amendment Act of 2017 (DC Law 22-33, Section 1112), which became effective December 13, 2017, for employees of the Council, the Office of the District of Columbia Auditor, and the Office of Advisory Neighborhood Commissions participating in the deferred compensation plan established by DC Code § 1-626.05(2), the District shall contribute each pay period an amount equal to the employee contribution for that pay period pursuant to DC Code § 1-626.09; provided, that the District contribution on behalf of the employee shall not exceed 3.00% of his or her base salary during that pay period.

Compensation deferred and income earned are taxable when paid, or made available to the participant or beneficiary, upon retirement, death, termination, or unforeseeable emergency. As of September 30, 2025, there were 24,846 active employees participating in the Section 457 plan. District employees contributed \$147,443 to this plan in fiscal year 2025. Contributions are not assets of the District and the District has no further liability to the plan.

NOTE 9. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

General Information About the Other Postemployment Benefits Plan (OPEB)

Plan Description

The District of Columbia Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Plan is a single-employer defined benefit healthcare and life insurance plan administered jointly by the Department of Human Resources and the Office of Finance and Treasury. The OPEB Plan is administered as an irrevocable trust where assets are accumulated and benefits are paid in accordance with the substantive plan. Eligible participants in the OPEB Plan include employees who were hired after September 30, 1987; retired under the TRF or POFRF plan; or met the eligibility requirements to receive retirement benefits under the Social Security Act. This plan provides medical care and life insurance benefits to eligible employees:

DC Code § 1-621.09 authorizes the Mayor to determine the amount of the District contribution for enrollments before the beginning of each contract period. In addition, the Mayor may propose amendments to establish and/or revise benefit provisions and the Council may elect to pass the appropriate legislation. The OPEB Plan administrators issue a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the OPEB Plan. This report may be obtained from the following location:

Office of Finance and Treasury
1101 4th Street, SW, Suite 850W
Washington, DC 20024

Northern Trust Company serves as the Master Custodian for the OPEB Plan. As the Master Custodian, Northern Trust Company provides information on investment transactions from an independent source and can confirm or dispute information provided by the investment managers of the plan.

Benefits Provided

Medical Care – Health Insurance Benefits

Cost-sharing arrangements for annuitants vary depending on whether the retired eligible employee was a General Employee, Teacher, Police Officer or Firefighter.

General Employees and Teachers

Annuitants with at least 10 years but less than 30 years of creditable District service pay a percentage of their health insurance premiums and the District pays the remainder. The percentage paid by the annuitant is 75%, reduced by an additional 2.50% for each year of creditable service over 10 years up to a maximum of 20 such additional years. Thus, the District contribution shall not exceed 75% of the cost of the selected health

benefit plan. For annuitants with 30 or more years of creditable District service, the District pays 75% of the cost of the selected health benefit plan and the annuitant pays 25% of the cost of the selected health benefit plan.

Covered family members of General Employee and Teacher annuitants with at least 10 years but less than 30 years of creditable District service pay a percentage of their health insurance premiums and the District pays the remainder. The percentage paid by covered family member is 80%, reduced by an additional 1.00% for each year of creditable District service over 10 years up to a maximum of 20 such additional years. Thus, the District contribution shall not exceed 40% of the cost of the selected health benefit plan for covered family members of an annuitant with 30 or less years of creditable District service. Family members of an annuitant with 30 or more years of creditable District service pay up to 60% of the cost of the selected health benefit plan.

Police Officers and Firefighters

Annuitants with at least 10 years but less than 25 years of creditable District service pay a percentage of their health insurance premiums and the District pays the remainder. The percentage paid by the annuitant is 70%, reduced by an additional 3.00% for each year of creditable service over 10 years up to a maximum of 15 such additional years. Thus, the District contribution shall not exceed 75% of the cost of the selected health benefit plan. For annuitants with 25 or more years of creditable District service or Police Officer or Firefighter annuitants who are injured in the line of duty, the District pays 75% of cost of the selected health benefit plan and the annuitant pays 25% of the cost of the selected health benefit plan. Special rules apply for police officers and firefighters who were hired before November 10, 1996.

Covered family members of Police Officer and Firefighter annuitants with at least 10 years but less than 25 years of creditable District service pay a percentage of their health insurance premiums and the District pays the remainder. The percentage paid by the covered family members is 75%, reduced by an additional 3.00% for each year of creditable District service over 10 years. However, the portion paid by the covered family member is never less than 40%, and the contribution of the District shall not exceed 60% of the cost of the selected health benefit plan. Covered family members of police officers or firefighters who were hired before November 10, 1996, pay 40% of the cost of the selected health benefit plan.

Life Insurance

Participants pay a monthly rate of \$0.0939 per thousand dollars of life insurance coverage for the 75% reduction option. Participants can also elect a 50% or 0% reduction of life insurance benefits, which require additional contributions.

NOTE 9. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Table N9-1 presents the number of OPEB plan members that were covered by the benefit terms as of September 30, 2025.

For fiscal year 2025, contribution amounts were equal to amounts computed by an independent actuary retained by the District.

Table N9-2 presents required amounts contributed by the District to the OPEB plan for fiscal year 2025.

**Table N9-1
OPEB: Plan Members Covered by Benefit Terms**

**Table N9-2
OPEB: District Contributions (\$000s)**

	<u>2025</u>
Inactive OPEB plan members	4,131

<u>Year ended September 30</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2025	\$ 63,900

*Notes:
Plan members: Numbers are not expressed in thousands.
Inactive plan members - Retirees and survivors receiving benefits*

Contributions

In accordance with the provisions of DC Code § 1-621.09, the District is required to contribute the amounts necessary to finance the OPEB plan through annual contributions at actuarially determined amounts.

Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of September 30, 2025, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2024 and rolled forward to the measurement date.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of September 30, 2024, then updated using actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date as of September 30, 2025.

Table N9-3 presents the actuarial assumptions used to determine the total OPEB liability.

**Table N9-3
Summary of Actuarial Assumptions Used to Determine Total OPEB Liability as of September 30, 2025**

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level percent of pay
Remaining amortization period	15-year layers beginning with fiscal year end 2025
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothed Actuarial Value
Investment rate of return	6.50%
Discount rate	6.50%
Salary increase rate	3.50% (plus merit scale)
Medical inflation rate	Non-Medicare: 7.0% grading down to 4.14%; Medicare: 7.0% grading down to 4.14% Assumption utilizes the Society of Actuaries Getzen Medical Trend Model, and reaches the ultimate medical inflation rate in 2044.
Mortality	General and Teachers - Healthy: The Pub-2010 General Healthy Headcount-weighted Mortality Table Weighted 120% for General retirees, 100% for all others with the MP-2021 Improvement Scale, fully generational. General and Teachers - Disabled: Pub-2010 General Disabled Retiree Headcount-weighted Mortality Table with the MP-2021 Improvement Scale, fully generational. Fire and Police - Healthy: The Pub-2010 Safety Healthy Headcount-weighted Mortality Table with male ages set forward 1 year, projected with the MP-2021 Improvement Scale, fully generational. Pub-2010 Safety Contingent Survivor tables for spouses and survivors. Fire and Police - Disabled: Pub-2010 Safety Disabled Retiree Headcount-weighted Mortality Table with the MP-2021 Improvement Scale, fully generational.

NOTE 9. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expense and including inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Table N9-4 presents target allocation and best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class as of September 30, 2025.

**Table N9-4
OPEB: Summary of Target Allocation and Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return by Asset Class**

Asset Class	Target Allocation %	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return %
Fixed income	32.00%	2.10%
Private debt	5.00	5.50
Private equity	5.00	5.70
Public equities	50.00	2.40
Real assets	8.00	2.78
Total	100.00%	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 6.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the District contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan fiduciary net

position was determined to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Changes in Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Table N9-5 presents changes in the net OPEB liability (asset) for the year ended September 30, 2025.

**Table N9-5
Changes in Net OPEB Liability (Asset) (\$000s)**

	Increase (Decrease)		
	OPEB		
	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability (Asset) (a)-(b)
Balances at September 30, 2024	\$ 2,111,257	\$ 2,285,178	\$ (173,921)
Changes for the year			
Service cost	66,834	-	66,834
Interest	135,862	-	135,862
Difference between expected and actual experience	78,728	-	78,728
Changes in assumptions	13,123	-	13,123
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(42,810)	-	(42,810)
Contributions - employer and annuitants	-	65,951	(65,951)
Net investment income	-	227,854	(227,854)
Insurance carrier premiums, net of retiree contributions	-	(44,862)	44,862
Administrative expenses	-	(1,879)	1,879
Net changes	251,737	247,064	4,673
Balances at September 30, 2025	\$ 2,362,994	\$ 2,532,242	\$ (169,248)

NOTE 9. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to the Changes in the Discount Rate

Table N9-6 presents the net OPEB liability (asset) of the District, as well as what the District net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.50%) or one percentage point higher (7.50%) than the current discount rate.

Table N9-6

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate (\$000s)

	1% Decrease (5.50%)	Discount Rate (6.50%)	1% Increase (7.50%)
Net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ 202,306	\$ (169,248)	\$ (468,490)

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

Table N9-7 presents the net OPEB liability (asset) of the District, as well as what the District net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (6.00% decreasing to 3.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00% decreasing to 5.00%) than the current healthcare cost trend rate.

Table N9-7

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (\$000s)

	1% Decrease (6.00% decreasing to 3.00%)	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (7.00% decreasing to 4.00%)	1% Increase (8.00% decreasing to 5.00%)
Net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ (506,227)	\$ (169,248)	\$ 260,555

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the OPEB plan fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued OPEB financial statements and required supplementary information issued by the OPEB plan administrators.

OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended September 30, 2025, the District recognized an OPEB expense of \$25,614. **Table N9-8** presents deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB as of September 30, 2025.

Table N9-8

OPEB: Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources (\$000s)

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 134,627	\$ 18,182
Changes of assumptions	60,074	141,380
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	159,946
Total	\$ 194,701	\$ 319,508

NOTE 9. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Table N9-9 presents deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources that will be recognized in OPEB’s pension expense in future periods.

Payable to the OPEB Plan

District contributions for fiscal years 2025 was equal to recommendations from the independent actuary. Therefore, there were no amounts due to the OPEB pension plan as of September 30, 2025.

**Table N9-9
OPEB: Schedule of Net Amortization of
Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of
Resources (\$000s)**

Year Ended September 30	OPEB Expense Amount
2026	\$ 20,347
2027	(85,912)
2028	(70,310)
2029	(16,315)
2030	4,779
Thereafter	22,604

NOTE 10. FUND BALANCE / NET POSITION

A. FUND BALANCE

Table N10-1 presents the District fund balances as of September 30, 2025.

Table N10-1
Schedule of Fund Balances (\$000s)

	General Fund	Federal and Private Resources	Housing Production Trust	General Capital Improvements	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
FUND BALANCES						
Nonspendable						
Inventories	\$ 11,412	\$ 29,815	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 41,227
Prepays	12,971	3,076	-	-	-	16,047
Total nonspendable fund balance	<u>24,383</u>	<u>32,891</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>57,274</u>
Restricted for:						
Emergency cash reserve	213,891	-	-	-	-	213,891
Contingency cash reserve	427,781	-	-	-	-	427,781
Debt service - bond escrow	527,062	-	-	-	-	527,062
Purpose restrictions	126,376	-	-	-	-	126,376
Payment in lieu of taxes	-	-	-	-	12,986	12,986
Tobacco settlement	-	-	-	-	73,114	73,114
Tax increment financing program	14,352	-	-	-	51,926	66,278
Housing production trust	-	-	325,805	-	-	325,805
Highway projects	-	-	-	-	12,644	12,644
Baseball project	-	-	-	-	12,231	12,231
Universal paid leave	-	-	-	-	169,065	169,065
Total restricted fund balance	<u>1,309,462</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>325,805</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>331,966</u>	<u>1,967,233</u>
Committed to:						
Cash flow reserve	1,289,492	-	-	-	-	1,289,492
Fiscal stabilization reserve	305,446	-	-	-	-	305,446
Subsequent years expenditures	1,671,873	-	-	-	-	1,671,873
Budget support act	56,854	-	-	-	-	56,854
Dedicated taxes	13,256	-	-	-	-	13,256
Revised revenue funding	51,522	-	-	-	-	51,522
Other special purposes	102,979	-	-	-	-	102,979
Total committed fund balance	<u>3,491,422</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,491,422</u>
Unassigned fund balance (deficit)	<u>-</u>	<u>(455,476)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(341,564)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(797,040)</u>
Total fund balances (deficits)	<u>\$ 4,825,267</u>	<u>\$ (422,585)</u>	<u>\$ 325,805</u>	<u>\$ (341,564)</u>	<u>\$ 331,966</u>	<u>\$ 4,718,889</u>

B. NET POSITION OF THE PROPRIETARY AND FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Table N10-2 presents the net position of the proprietary and fiduciary funds as of September 30, 2025.

Table N10-2
Schedule of Net Position of the Proprietary and Fiduciary Funds (\$000s)

	Office of Lottery and Gaming	Unemployment Compensation Fund	Not-for-Profit Hospital Corporation	Fiduciary Funds
NET POSITION				
Restricted	\$ 5,479	\$ 332,547	\$ -	\$ 22,143,795
Unrestricted	-	-	3,891	-
Total net position	<u>\$ 5,479</u>	<u>\$ 332,547</u>	<u>\$ 3,891</u>	<u>\$ 22,143,795</u>

NOTE 11. TAX ABATEMENTS

Tax Abatements

DC § Codes 47-1001 et seq. and 47-4601 et seq. allow the District to provide tax abatements under the Special Tax Incentives Program. The program provides real property tax abatements and possessory interest tax abatements which are both administered by the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development (DMPED) in coordination with the Office of Tax and Revenue (OTR).

GASB Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*, defines a tax abatement as a reduction in tax revenues that results from an agreement between one or more governments and an individual or entity in which (a) one or more governments promise to forgo tax revenues to which they are otherwise entitled, and (b) the individual or entity promises to take a specific action after the agreement has been entered into that contributes to economic development or otherwise benefits the governments or the citizens of those governments.

GASB Statement No. 77 identified three features that, in combination, set tax abatements apart from tax expenditures in general: 1) the purpose of the tax abatements; 2) the type of revenue they reduce; and 3) the existence of an agreement with a specific individual or entity as the basis for the abatement. This agreement must precede the reduction of taxes and the fulfillment of the promise to act by the individual or entity.

Many tax expenditure programs exhibit the features of tax abatements. For instance, they reduce taxes, encourage beneficial actions by individuals or entities, and may be based on agreements. Most of the tax expenditure programs provided by the District, however, require individuals or entities to perform certain activities and subsequently apply for the tax reduction, which is either approved or denied by the District. Many of such tax expenditure programs are excluded from the scope of GASB Statement No. 77 because the related commitment is made after the individual or entity has already performed the required activity associated with the requested tax reduction. Such programs, even with the existence of an agreement, are not classified as tax abatement programs in accordance with GASB Statement No. 77.

The following programs meet the tax abatement criteria established by GASB Statement No. 77.

Real Property Tax Abatements

Real property tax abatements are designed to encourage the construction, improvement, and development of housing units, including affordable housing, as well as commercial and retail centers in the District. Real property tax abatements also encourage developers to enter into First Source Agreements with the Department of Employment Services; comply with local, small, and disadvantaged business enterprise commitments; and provide additional job opportunities and job training to District residents. The District may: (a) abate the entire real property tax for a certain number of years (for example, 10 or 20 years); (b) abate the real property tax in excess of a certain amount for a certain number of years; or (c) put a cap on the annual real property tax for a certain number of years.

Possessory Interest Tax Abatements

A taxable possessory interest is created when real estate owned by a government agency is leased, rented, or used by a private individual or entity for their own exclusive use. Possessory interest tax abatements are designed to provide support for construction, maintenance, and operating activities of major project developments in the District. The District enters into ground lease agreements that either provide abatement of the possessory interest tax for a number of years and gradually increase this tax thereafter or return paid possessory interest tax as a grant to the developer.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025, the District abated real property taxes and possessory interest taxes totaling \$8,135.

Table N11-1 presents the amount of real property taxes and possessory interest taxes abated in fiscal year 2025.

**Table N11-1
Tax Abatement Programs (\$000s)**

	Year Ended September 30, 2025
Special tax incentives program	
Real property tax	\$ 7,376
Possessory interest tax	759
Total	\$ 8,135

NOTE 12. JOINT VENTURE AND TRANSACTIONS WITH COMPONENT UNITS

A. WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY

The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) was created by an Interstate Compact between Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, pursuant to Public Law 89-774. The commitment or obligation by the District to provide financial assistance to WMATA is established by annual appropriations, as approved by Congress. The District places the amounts to be provided to WMATA in an escrow account until such time when the funds are to be drawn down for use by WMATA. Operating grants may be in the form of operating and interest subsidies. WMATA records the operating grants from the District as advanced contributions when received and as non-operating revenues when the related expenses are incurred. WMATA recognizes the capital grants from the District as additions to construction in progress and investment in capital assets when the grant resources are expended for capital acquisitions.

Table N12-1 presents a summary of the grants provided to WMATA from the District during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025.

Table N12-1
Summary of Grants Provided to WMATA from the District (\$000s)

	Local	Capital
Operating grants	\$ 703,701	\$ -
School transit subsidy	15,758	-
Capital grants	-	338,384
Total	\$ 719,459	\$ 338,384

WMATA issues separate audited financial statements which can be requested from:

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

Vice President and Comptroller
Office of Accounting
PO Box 23768
Washington, DC 20026

Table N12-2 presents summary information that allows financial statement users to assess whether WMATA is accumulating significant financial resources or experiencing fiscal stress that may cause additional financial benefits or burden to the District and other participating governments. This information is summarized from the most recent audited financial statements of WMATA as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Table N12-2
Summary of Financial Statements for WMATA as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025 (\$000s)

FINANCIAL POSITION	
Total assets	\$ 20,268,166
Total deferred outflows of resources	999,546
Total liabilities	(9,538,814)
Total deferred inflows of resources	(1,224,352)
Net position	\$ 10,504,546
OPERATING RESULTS	
Operating revenues	\$ 568,781
Operating expenses	(4,279,511)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses), net	1,874,778
Revenue from capital contributions	1,485,128
Change in net position	\$ (350,824)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	
Net position, beginning of year, as restated	\$ 10,855,370
Change in net position	(350,824)
Net position, end of year	\$ 10,504,546

B. SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS WITH DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS

During fiscal year 2025, the most significant transactions between the District and its discretely presented component units were in the form of subsidies. The subsidies, including capital contributions paid by the District to its component units were as follows: Washington Convention and Sports Authority, \$205,536; District of Columbia Green Finance Authority, \$1,470; and the University of the District of Columbia \$101,109. The District did not provide subsidies to the District of Columbia Health Benefit Exchange Authority and the District of Columbia Housing Finance Agency.

NOTE 13. TRANSACTIONS WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

A. FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS

In accordance with the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-33, as amended by Public Laws 105-277 and 108-489), the District annually receives a federal contribution to cover special purpose and other unusual costs imposed on the District by the federal government. Federal contributions to the District for the year ended September 30, 2025 totaled \$843,134, which comprises \$683,513 in on-behalf payments to the Civil Service Retirement System (the DC Federal Pension Fund) and \$139,621 in other contributions to cover costs imposed by the federal government.

B. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

As the nation's capital, the District serves as the command post and the source of first response for any national threat or terrorist act against the nation. In fiscal year 2002, the District received \$155,900 in federal funding for purposes of emergency preparedness. This funding was provided by the federal government to assist the District in responding to potential terrorist threats or other attacks. Since 2002, the District has expended a total of \$152,262 or 98.00% of the federal funding received for this purpose. No additional amounts were expended from this funding in fiscal year 2025.

C. GRANTS

The District participates in programs which are funded by the federal government through formula and project grants; direct and guaranteed loans; direct payments for specified and unrestricted use; and other pass-through grants. The federal government also provides capital grants, which are used for the purchase or construction of capital assets. Federal grants and contributions are reported by function on the government-wide financial statements.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

The District participates in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), a federal program designed to increase the food purchasing power of economically disadvantaged residents. In fiscal year 2025, SNAP expenditures totaled \$326,098.

NOTE 14. LEASES AND SUBSCRIPTION-BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS

A. LEASE RECEIVABLE

The District has entered into contractual agreements as a lessor for various facilities and parcels of land within the District of Columbia. The longest lease for facility space currently extends up to a maximum of 152 years. Some contractual agreements include options to extend the duration of the lease. Those options deemed reasonably certain to be exercised have been factored into the determination of lease receivable. Contractual agreements may also contain variable payments. Variable payments are only included in the calculation of lease receivable at fiscal year end if those payments depend on an index or a rate, such as the Consumer Price Index, or are fixed in substance. Otherwise, variable payments that are based on future performance of the District or usage of the underlying asset are not included in the measurement of the lease receivable but are recognized as inflows of resources.

The District recognized \$22,972 and \$5,141 in lease revenue and interest revenue, respectively, during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025.

As of September 30, 2025, lease receivable amounted to \$343,100 and the deferred inflows of resources balance totaled \$327,291.

B. LEASE LIABILITY

The District has entered into contractual agreements as a lessee for buildings and facility space in addition to equipment such as copiers, printers, and heavy machinery. Certain agreements include options to extend and those deemed reasonably certain to be exercised have been factored into the determination of lease liability. Lease agreements, with the District as lessee, currently have terms that do not extend beyond November, 2049, within fiscal year 2050. Also, these leases do not contain any termination penalties. Facility agreements contain non-lease payments such as real estate taxes and operational expenses. Leases pertaining to office equipment and vehicles contain non-lease payments such as maintenance and additional usage service fees. Non-lease payments are not included in the calculation of the lease liability reported at the end of the fiscal year.

As of September 30, 2025, lease liability totaled \$1,500,569. The value of the right-to-use leased assets for governmental and business-type activities was \$1,778,246 with an accumulated amortization of \$401,127 as of September 30, 2025. Refer to Note 5 starting on page 116 for additional information on the right-to-use leased assets.

Table N14-1 presents the expected future minimum principal and interest lease payments of the District for fiscal year ending September 30, 2025.

Table N14-1
Schedule of Future Minimum Lease Commitments (\$000s)

Year Ending September 30	Governmental Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 79,475	\$ 48,765	\$ 128,240
2027	84,478	46,645	131,123
2028	86,015	44,304	130,319
2029	83,576	41,909	125,485
2030	80,623	39,514	120,137
2031-2035	432,994	158,107	591,101
2036-2040	332,481	90,244	422,725
2041-2045	303,753	30,882	334,635
2046-2050	17,174	1,062	18,236
Total	\$ 1,500,569	\$ 501,432	\$ 2,002,001

NOTE 14. LEASES AND SUBSCRIPTION-BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS

C. SUBSCRIPTION-BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS (SBITA)

The District has entered into several Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs) for downloadable or remotely available software licenses and cloud-based data storage. The related SBITA obligations are recorded at the present value of future SBITA payments, payable during the remaining SBITA term. The District recognized a SBITA liability and the corresponding right-to-use subscription assets on the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

The District has a variety of variable payment clauses within its SBITAs, including variable payments based on future performance, usage of the underlying asset, or number of software licenses. Such amounts are recognized as expenditures in the period in which the obligation for those payments is incurred. Components of variable payments that are fixed in substance are included in the measurement of the SBITA liability. Non-subscription payments, such as maintenance and support services, are not included in the calculation of the SBITA liability. As of September 30, 2025, the District reported no losses from impairments of SBITAs or payments for arrangements that have not yet commenced.

As of September 30, 2025, the SBITA liability totaled \$108,295. The value of the right-to-use subscription assets for governmental activities was \$248,633 with an accumulated amortization of \$136,894 as of September 30, 2025. Refer to Note 5 starting on page 116 for additional information on the right-to-use subscription assets.

Table N14-2 presents the expected future minimum principal and interest payments required for SBITAs, as of September 30, 2025.

**Table N14-2
Schedule of Future SBITA Commitments
(\$000s)**

Year Ending September 30	Governmental Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2026	\$ 49,045	\$ 3,234	\$ 52,279
2027	28,652	1,890	30,542
2028	14,183	994	15,177
2029	9,073	538	9,611
2030	2,721	274	2,995
2031 - 2035	4,621	243	4,864
Total	\$ 108,295	\$ 7,173	\$ 115,468

NOTE 15. COMMITMENTS, CERTAIN RISKS AND CONTINGENCIES

A. RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to risks of losses associated with: torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; employee injuries; and natural disasters. The District retains the risk of losses and pays all claim settlements and judgments from its general fund resources and reports all risk management activities as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Claim expenses/expenditures and liabilities are reported in the government-wide financial statements when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated and reported in the general fund when due and payable. These losses include an estimate of claims that have been incurred but not reported.

B. GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

The District has received federal grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Claims against these resources are generally conditioned upon compliance with the terms and conditions of grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, including the expenditure of resources for allowable purposes. Any disallowance resulting from an audit may become a liability of the District. The audits of these federally assisted programs have not been conducted for the year ended September 30, 2025. As a result, information regarding potential disallowances arising from noncompliance with applicable grant agreements and other federal requirements is not available for fiscal year 2025. However, based on prior experience and resolutions reached with grantor agencies, the District determined that as of September 30, 2025, probable cumulative expenses that may be disallowed by grantor agencies totaled \$2,945. Accordingly, an accrual for such expenses has been recorded in the government-wide financial statements.

C. CONTINGENCIES RELATED TO DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

All derivative instruments of the District include provisions that require the District to post collateral in the event its credit rating falls below Aa as issued by Moody's Investors Service or AA as issued by Standard & Poor's Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings. The collateral posted is to be in the form of cash or U.S. Treasury securities in the amount of the fair value of hedging derivative instruments in liability positions net of the effect of applicable netting arrangements. If

the District does not post collateral, the counterparty may terminate the hedging derivative instrument. As of September 30, 2025, the aggregate fair value of all hedging derivative instruments (floating to fixed interest rate swaps) with collateral posting provisions was negative \$883 as indicated in **Table N2-13** on page 108. The GO credit ratings of the District by Moody's, Standard & Poor's, and Fitch are Aa1, AA+ and AA+, respectively. No collateral had been posted as of September 30, 2025.

D. LITIGATION

The District is named as a party in legal proceedings and investigations that occur in the normal course of governmental operations. Although the ultimate outcome of these legal proceedings and investigations is unknown, the District vigorously defends its position in each case. All amounts in connection with lawsuits in which a loss is probable have been included in the liability for claims and judgments as of September 30, 2025.

The accrued liability is based on estimates of payments that will be made upon legal judgment or resolution of the claims. This accrued liability is the minimum amount in the range of estimates that have the same probability of occurrence. The sum of the amount in excess of the minimum range of probable losses and the amount of the minimum range of losses that were reasonably possible which were not accrued was estimated to be \$71,200.

In fiscal year 2025, there was a \$15,211 net decrease in the accrual related to pending or unresolved property tax appeals made by District property owners.

Table N15-1 presents a summary of the changes in accrued liability for claims and judgments reported in the government-wide financial statements.

Table N15-1
Summary of Changes in Claims and
Judgments Accrual (\$000s)

	2025
Liability at October 1	\$ 97,338
Claims incurred	
Lawsuits	12,393
Property tax appeals	42,860
Claims payments/ adjustments	
Lawsuits	(33,943)
Property tax appeals	(27,649)
Liability at September 30	\$ 90,999

NOTE 15. COMMITMENTS, CERTAIN RISKS AND CONTINGENCIES

E. DISABILITY COMPENSATION

Pursuant to DC Code § 1-623.01 et seq., the District, through its Office of Risk Management, administers a disability compensation program under the Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978. This program covers all District employees, as specified in DC Code §1-623.01(1) and provides compensation for lost wages, medical expenses, and other limited rehabilitation expenses to eligible employees and/or their dependents where a work-related injury or illness results in disability or death. The benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. The present value of projected disability compensation, using a discount rate of 1.75%, is accrued in the government-wide financial statements.

Table N15-2 presents a summary of changes in the disability compensation accrual.

**Table N15-2
Summary of Changes in Disability
Compensation Accrual (\$000s)**

	<u>2025</u>
Liability at October 1	\$ 66,665
Claims/adjustments	11,690
Benefit payments	(13,674)
Liability at September 30	\$ 64,681