







Slide 4





Meeting Objectives

- Receive updates regarding the BWS
- Discuss non-residential water rate structure
- Provide recommendations on agricultural, non-potable, and recycled water rates
- Provide recommendations on monthly charges for all customer classes
- Consideration of a fire meter standby charge











Authorized under HRS Section 92-2.5b







Follow-up from September Meeting:
Number of BWS Accounts and Amounts
Written Off

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of Accounts	1,943	2,154	1,684	1,560	1,313
Amounts	\$331,127	\$363,603	\$355,027	\$524,566	\$348,136



















Updated Financial Policy Framework

- 1. Fund balance / working capital Amount of Cash on Hand
- 2. Purposes and uses of debt When and Why to Borrow
- 3. Debt to net assets ratio How Much can be Borrowed
- 4. Debt service coverage ratio Ability to Make Loan Payments

Your Recommendations for Updated Financial Policies

- 1. Fund balance / working capital
 - Target 180 days, never less than 60 days
 - Achieve gradually over 10 years to minimize rate impacts
 - Supplement cash with other cost-effective financial tools, e.g. insurance, lines of credit, commercial paper
 - >180 days may be re-programmed to fund CIP
- 2. Purposes and uses of debt
- 3. Debt to net assets ratio
- 4. Debt service coverage ratio

Your Recommendations For Updated Financial Policies

- **1.** Fund balance / working capital
- 2. Purposes and uses of debt

 - Select most economical financing sourceTerm of debt limited to life of facility it is funding
 - Cannot fund operations & maintenance
 - No more than 20% variable rate debt
- 3. Debt to net assets ratio
- 4. Debt service coverage ratio

Your Recommendations For Updated Financial Policies

- **1.** Fund balance / working capital
- 2. Purposes and uses of debt
- **Debt to net assets ratio**No more than 50% debt to net assets ratio
- 4. Debt service coverage ratio

Your Recommendations For Updated Financial Policies

- **1.** Fund balance / working capital
- 2. Purposes and uses of debt
- 3. Debt to net assets ratio
- 4. Debt service coverage ratio
 - 1.7x senior annual debt service
 - 1.6x total annual debt service "all in"









Upcoming Financial Plan Agenda Items:

- Trends and risks being considered in the Long-Term Financial Plan
 - Aggressive Conservation
 - Aggressive Growth
 - Major Natural Disaster
 - Major Water Source Contamination
 - Climate Change
 - Economic Cycles
- 10-year revenue requirement projections





Looking at the % difference column, a positive number means that more money is being collected than the cost to serve that class. This money is making up the differences in the cost of service for those classes that have a negative number.



Trends Among All 3 Groups

- All customers benefit from having local agriculture, so all customers should contribute to the agricultural water rate subsidy
- Reduce single-family residential subsidy, especially from multi-family residential
- Continue non-potable and recycled water subsidies







50% of usage occurs at about 5.5 k-gal/mo/du 80% of usage occurs at the current Tier 1 set point

Top 10% of usage occurs at 20 k-gal/mo/du Top 1% of usage occurs at 90 k-gal/mo/du

Bottom 10% of usage occurs at 1 k-gal/mo/du

Blue line is Tier 1 set point of 13 k-gal/mo/du Green line is Tier 2 set point of 30 k-gal/mo/du

Du = dwelling unit





Single Family Example – Tier Shift Sample Bill Amounts							
Bill Amount, k-gal/mo	Cumulative % of Bills	Current 13k/30k	Example 1 8k/21k	Example 2 6k/21k			
2	12.7%	\$18.10	\$18.10	\$18.10			
5	38.2%	\$31.36	\$31.36	\$31.36			
9 (Avg.)	66.8%	\$49.04	\$49.95	\$51.77			
18	91.4%	\$93.37	\$97.92	\$99.74			
45 (Top 1%)	99.1%	\$276.43	\$304.47	\$306.29			
% COS		88.7%	92.4%	94.0%			

Bill amounts include monthly billing charge of \$9.26





Non-residential customers account for about 32% of BWS's revenue.

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Agency Monthly Charge	BWS \$9.26	Maui \$46.00	Kauai* \$36.50	Hawaii* \$39.00	San Diego \$32.08	Portland* 40.82
Tier 1	All \$4.96	5 \$2.00	3 \$3.80	5 \$0.91	All \$7.64	All \$6.01
Tier 2		15 \$3.80	68 \$4.85	15 \$1.88		
Tier 3		>15 \$5.70	137 \$5.65	40 \$3.30		
Tier 4			175 \$9.50	>40 \$4.35		
Tier 5			>175 \$10.00			
differe	nce bet	ween r	esidenti	al and n	on-resider	ntial rates

mparison of Non-Residential Rates Inch Meter						
Agency Monthly Charge	BWS \$9.26	Maui \$242.00	Kauai* \$181.00	Hawaii* \$207.00	San Diego \$125.28	Portland* \$40.82
Tier 1	All \$4.96	5 \$2.00	50 \$3.80	5 \$0.91	All \$7.64	All \$6.01
Tier 2		15 \$3.80	600 \$4.85	<mark>2,000</mark> \$1.88		
Tier 3		>15 \$5.70	1,200 \$5.65	5,000 \$3.30		
Tier 4			1,750 \$9.50	>5,000 \$4.35		
Tier 5			>1,750 \$10.00			
o differe	nce be	tween r	esident	ial and n	on-reside	ntial rates

Examples of Other Non-Residential Rate Structures

- Tiered declining block rate (e.g. Louisville, KY)
- "Base plus excess" based on average monthly use (e.g. Boulder, CO)
- Water budgets based on site specifics, productivity, employees, water use efficiency practices (e.g. Irvine, CA)
- Water budgets for irrigation customers (e.g. Redwood City, CA)

BWS would Prefer to Keep Uniform Non-Residential Rate

- Addresses wide diversity of customer types and usage characteristics
- Cost and usage data by customer type not available; expensive and time consuming to develop
- Provides usage-based price signal
- Does not penalize large, EFFICIENT water users
- Easy to understand and administer
- Additional conservation can be more effectively achieved through tailored programs









Agricultural water sales are about 1% of BWS's revenue.

BWS has Offered Ag Rates for Well Over 50 Years

To secure an Ag Rate, a customer must:

- Apply to BWS
- Actively engage in commercial crop production, stock raising, or dairy farming
- Submit to a field inspection for verification
- Provide a copy of their General Excise License
- Meet cross connection and backflow prevention requirements
- Re-apply annually, including their most recent General Excise Tax Return

BWS has about 500 Agricultural Customers

- ~2.5% of total water usage
- 60% subsidy compared to cost of service
- Amount of subsidy \$1.4 million
- Even though the dollar amount is small overall, it is very important to this class of customer

Usage in k-gal/month)					
Maui	Kauai	Hawaii			
>15 = \$1.10/k-gal (~20% of the charge for other customers usage in that range)	\$2.20/k-gal (~60% of first block)	0-5 = \$0.92/k-gal 5-15 = \$2.01/k-gal >15 = \$1.27/k-gal			
5/8" = \$19.25	5/8" = \$17.75	5/8" = \$18.30			
³ / ₄ " = \$31.00	3⁄4" = \$24.75				
1" = \$46.00	1" = \$36.50	1" = \$39.00			
1.5" = \$88.00	1.5" = \$65.50	1.5" = \$73.00			
2" = \$137.00	2" = \$100.00	2" = \$113.00			
3" = \$242.00	3" = \$181.00	3" = \$207.00			
4" = \$420.00	4" = \$297.00	4" = \$342.00			
6" = \$770.00	6" = \$587.00	6" = \$678.00			
8" = \$1,215.00	8" = \$934.00	8" = \$1,081.00			
		10" = \$1,560.00			
		12" = \$2,720.00			

Questions About the Agricultural Water Rate

- Should the same declining block structure and subsidized rate be maintained?
- Why or why not?
- If not, how would you recommend changing it?
- What would be the intended purpose of any change(s)?



2 mgd of Non-Potable Supplies for Irrigation Customers

- 3 Non-Potable Sources
 - Glover Tunnel in Makaha (Makaha East Golf Course)
 - Barbers Point non-potable well (Ko Olina Resort)
 - Kalauao Spring in Pearlridge (Hawaiian Cement, DOT, Aloha Stadium)
- 90 customers
 - 655 million gallons per year
 - 1% of total water usage
 - 43% subsidy compared to cost of service
 - Amount of subsidy \$705,000



R-1 Water is for Irrigation and Industrial Use

- Up to 10 million gallons per day (mgd)
- 25 customers, all contractual
 - Irrigation customers throughout Ewa
 - Most golf courses in Ewa
 - Some City of Kapolei parks and schools
- ♦ \$0.55/k-gal for golf courses
- ♦ \$1.75/k-gal for all others
- 5.5% of total water usage
- 211% subsidy compared to cost of service
- Amount of subsidy \$6.9 million

RO (Demineralized) Water for Specialized Industrial Use

- Up to 2 mgd
- 7 contracts
 - Campbell Industrial ParkKahe Power Plant
- Terms and conditions vary, most between \$5 - \$6/k-gal,
- 1 % of total water usage,
- Costs more to produce than R-1
- Charged 19% more than COS
- Provides ~ \$500,000 per year



Utility	Recycled % of Non- Residential	Recycled \$/HCF	Non- Residential \$/HCF
San Diego	13%	0.80	6.23
Los Angeles DWP	18%	1.06	6.03
BWS	35%	1.31	3.71
Santa Clara Valley Water District	40%	0.68	1.71
Newport Beach Water Dept.	46%	1.42	3.08
Long Beach Water Dept.	50%	1.32	2.64
Escondido Water Division	57%	3.85	6.80
Glendale	82%	2.39	2.90
Irvine Ranch Water District	91%	0.80	0.88
Burbank	144%	2.58	1.79
Average of 18 Utilities	71%		

Recycled Water is Discounted due to Customers' Higher Costs

- Dual piping
- Compliance with Best Management Practices (BMPs)
 - Designation of a Recycled Water Manager
 - Minimization of spray or mist
 - Specialized hose bibs
 - Prevention of runoff
 - Backflow prevention
 - Training
 - Signage
- Risk of fines from Department of Health for runoff, nuisance, etc.



Questions About the Non-Potable and Recycled Water Rates

- How should non-potable and R-1 be priced compared to potable water? Why?
- Should there be "published rates" for R-1 and RO water instead of negotiated contracts?
- Should golf courses be charged less than other R-1 customers?
- RO costs more to produce than potable. Should there be a "premium" charged for this specialized water? Why or why not?
- Any additional thoughts?







Other Items

 Next Meeting Tuesday, November 14, 2017 4:00 – 6:30 pm

Blaisdell Center Maui Suites

