



STAKEHOLDER ADVISORY GROUP

Board of Water Supply, City & County of Honolulu April 20, 2023 Meeting 46

WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS

DAVE EBERSOLD, FACILITATOR

STAKEHOLDER ADVISORY GROUP MEETING 46

APRIL 20, 2023



VIRTUAL MEETING BEST PRACTICES

- Please stay muteunless you are speaking
- Use or meeting that to let us know you want to ask a question
- If you don't have the "raise hand" it stion or meeting chat, unmuse your mic/phone and speak
 - Speak one person at a time
- Example to go wrong



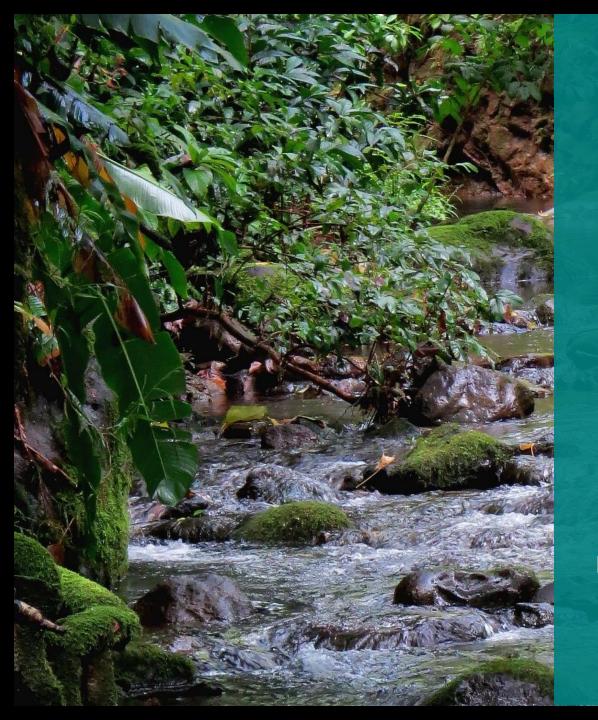
MEETING OBJECTIVES

- Provide update on BWS leak detection program
- Explore efficient indoor water use
- Accept notes from meeting #45
- Seek input on Cost of Service and Water Rate Study
- Provide BWS updates



PUBLIC COMMENT ON AGENDA ITEMS







UPDATE ON LEAK DETECTION

Jason Nikaido Program Administrator, Field Operations Division April 20, 2023 www.boardofwatersupply.com

TRADITIONAL LEAK DETECTION

- Neighborhood by neighborhood
- Deploy loggers
- Gather data
- Evaluate data
- Correlate leaks

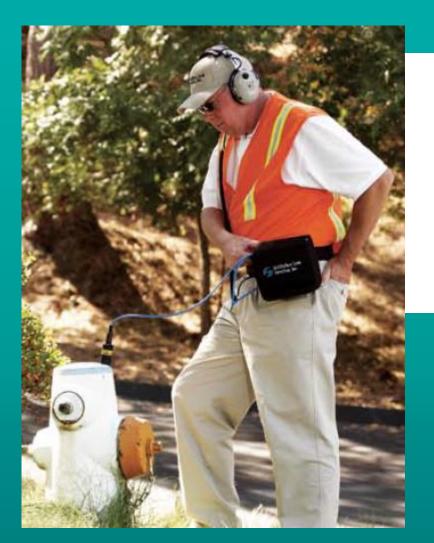
DATA LOGGING



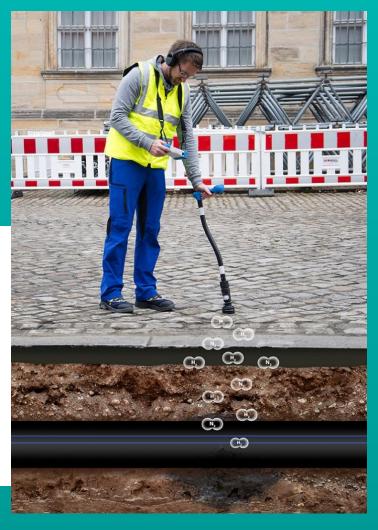




SOUNDING



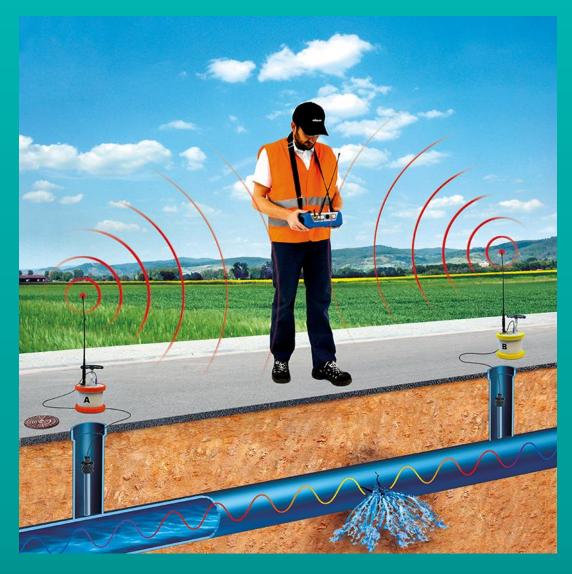






CORRELATION

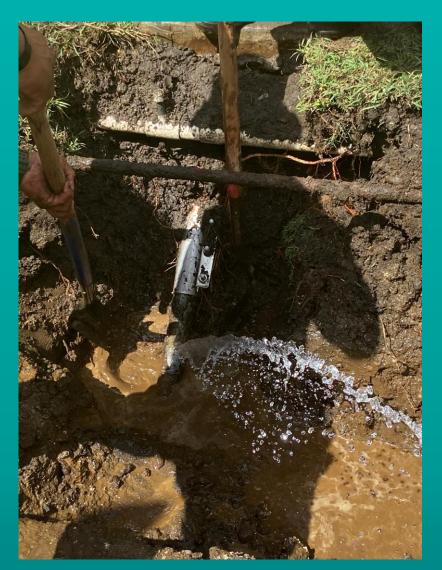






REPAIR









SATELLITE LEAK DETECTION

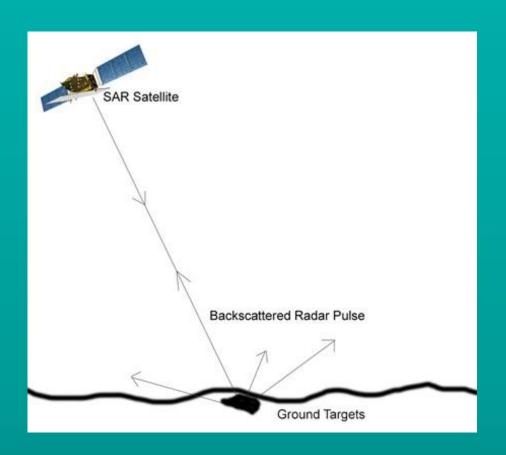
- Pilot project: 2019 to 2021
- \$307,000
- Scope of work
 - Acquire satellite imagery
 - Analyze data
 - Prepare leakage report

GOALS

- Verify technology
- Reduce non-revenue water
- Increase leak detection efficiency

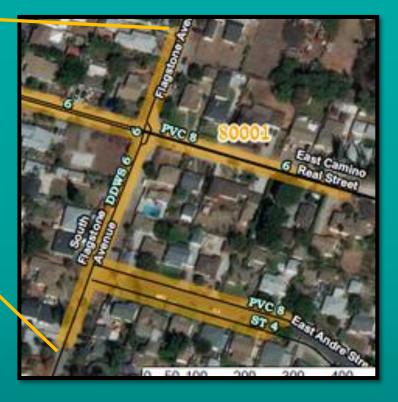
SYNTHETIC APERTURE RADAR

- Satellite based leak detection technology
- Sensitive to dielectric properties
- Subsurface penetration
- Algorithm to determine potential leak locations



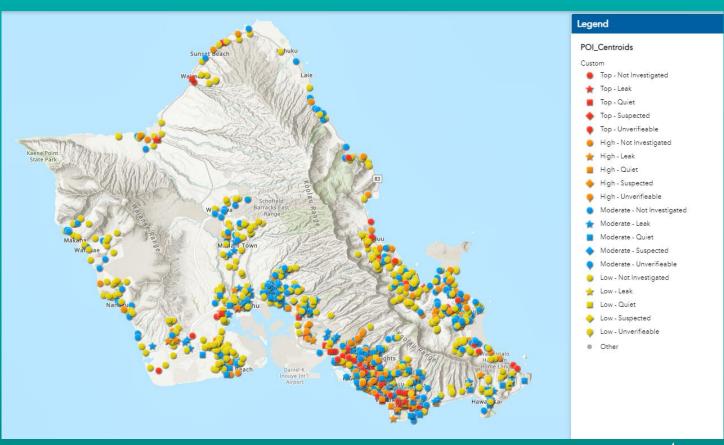
POINT OF INTEREST (POI)





POINT OF INTEREST (POI)

- Prioritized POIs
 - No. of main breaks
 - No. of service laterals
 - Max diameter
 - Transition main length
 - InfoMaster 2016 risk score
 - Pipe material



RESULTS

	2019 Traditional	2020 Utilis Satellite Guided
Miles investigated	358	120
Leaks Found	255	344
Leaks per Mile	0.7	2.9

GOALS

Verify technology



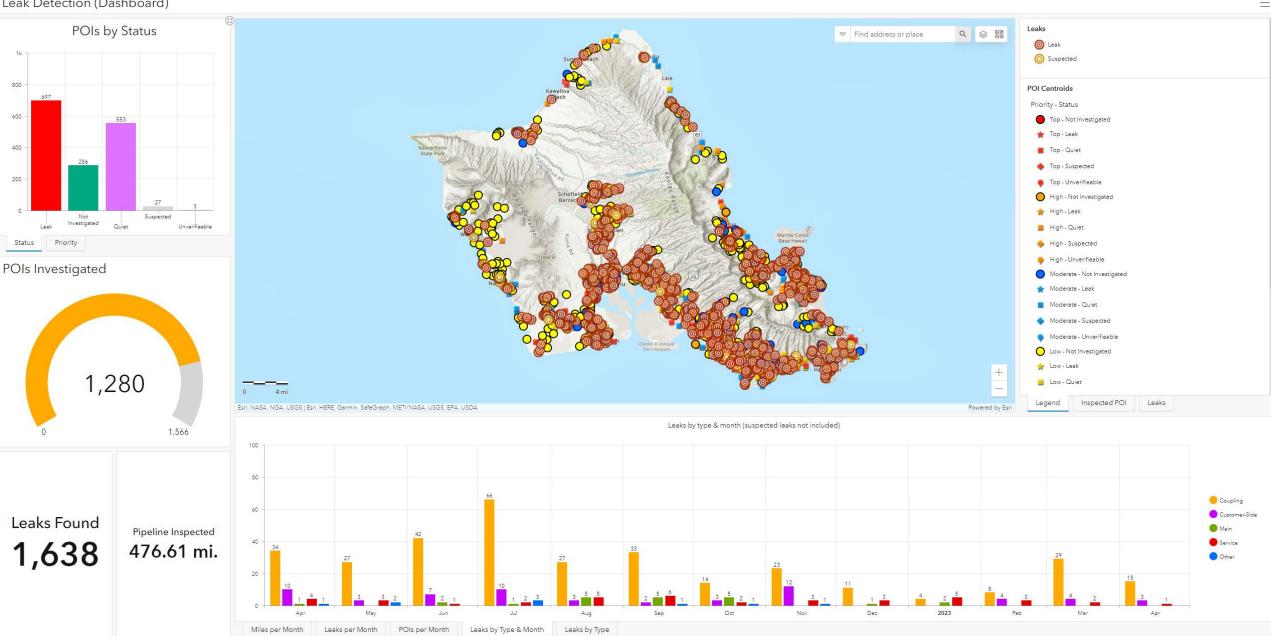
• Reduce non-revenue water



Reduce non-revenue waterIncrease leak detection efficiency



Leak Detection (Dashboard)

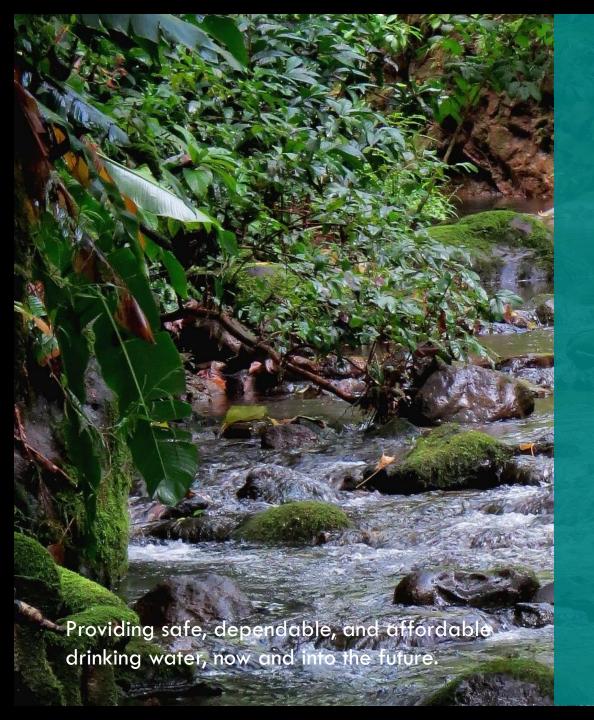


NEXT STEPS

- Incorporate satellite leak detection into operations
- 2 satellite passes a year
- Increase leak detection team size

QUESTIONS?







Mahalo! BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY

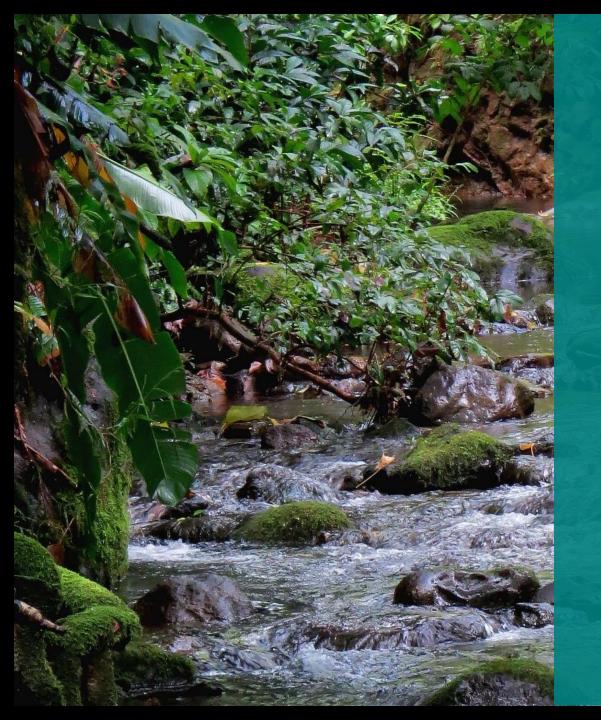




APPROVE MEETING NOTES

David Ebersold Facilitator

April 20, 2023 www.boardofwatersupply.com





EXPLORING EFFICIENT INDOOR WATER USE

David Ebersold Facilitator

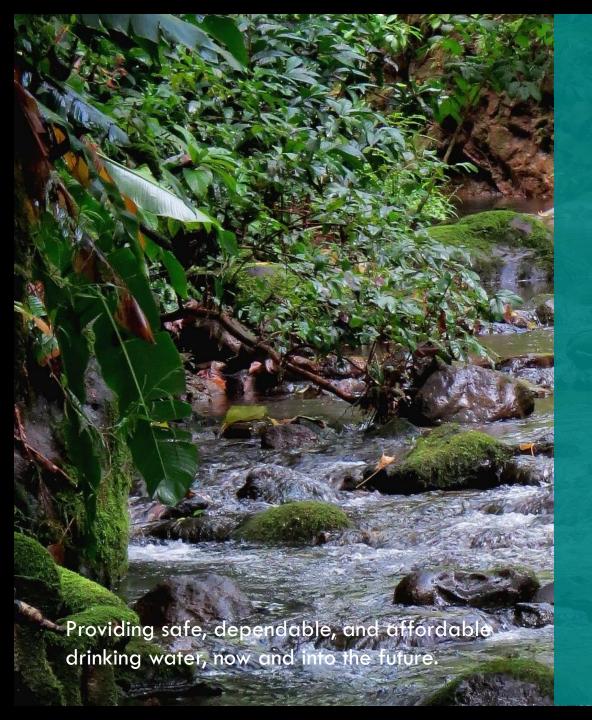
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ADDING UP INDOOR WATER USE

Use	Gallons	Unit	Daily Gallons	Assumptions
Shower	2.5	per minute	12.5	5-minute shower
Toilet	1.6	per flush	8	5 per person per day
Hand washing	0.5	per wash	3	6 per person per day
Drinking	1	per day	2	2 and not notion not day
Cooking	1	per day		2 gal per person per day
Dishwasher*	4	per load	2	1 load every other day 3 people or less ADD ONE CHIP1 per day 4-9 people ADD TWO CHIPS2 per day 10 or greater ADD FOUR CHIPS
Clothes washer*	14	per load		load every other day 3 people or less: ADD ONE CHIPloads per day 4-9 people: ADD TWO CHIPSloads per day 10 or greater: ADD FOUR CHIPS









Mahalo! BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY





WATER RATES UPDATE

Joe Cooper Waterworks Controller

David Ebersold Vice President, CDM Smith

April 20, 2023

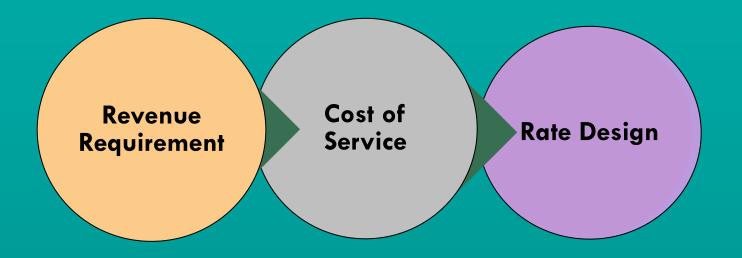
www.boardofwatersupply.com

OBJECTIVES

- Are the reductions to the O&M and CIP budgets appropriate and acceptable?
- Are we in the kind of crisis that was anticipated in the Long Range Financial Plan? If so, is it acceptable to temporarily drop below our working capital targets to maintain rate affordability as we recover?
- Should we consider non-uniform rate increase across the residential rate tiers, e.g. hold Essential Needs Tier 1 to 0%?



THREE PRIMARY STEPS OF RATE MAKING



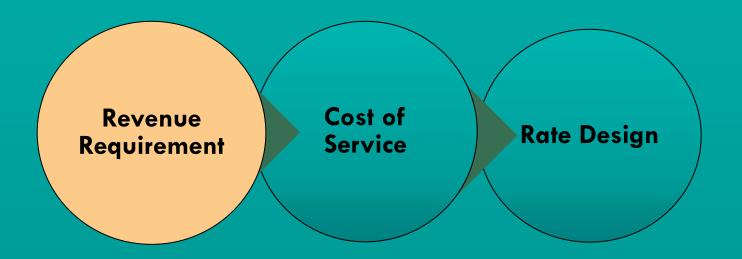
with operating and in costs to serve capital costs

Compare revenue Identify differences each of the customer classes

Consider level and structure of rate design for each class of service



THREE PRIMARY STEPS OF RATE MAKING



with operating and capital costs

Compare revenue Identify differences in costs to serve each of the customer classes

Consider level and structure of rate design for each class of service



4 MAJOR DRIVERS OF REVENUE REQUIREMENT AND RATES

Operations & Maintenance

Operations and maintenance costs

Capital Expenses Paid in Cash vs. Debt

How the Capital Improvement Program is financed

Reserves and Working Capital

Financial policies for credit ratings and stability

Trends and Risks

Preparedness to respond to changing trends and risks



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INFLATION'S IMPACT ON PURCHASING POWER



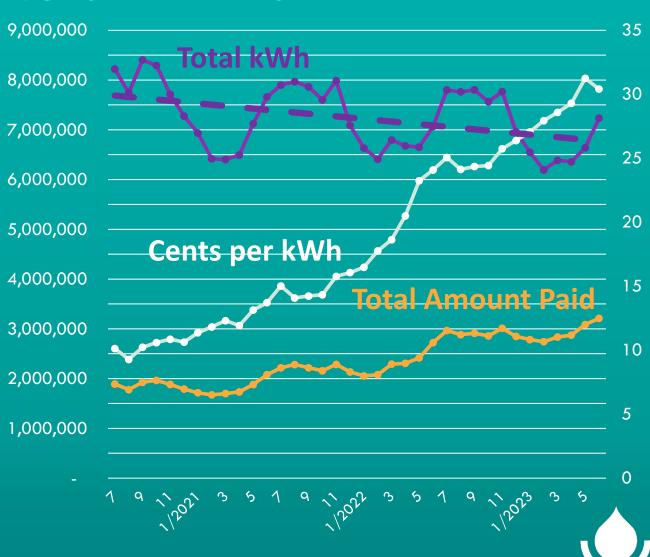




POWER COSTS TRENDING SHARPLY UPWARD

Per HECO, "Electricity prices in Hawaii are generally higher than on the U.S. mainland due to the cost of imported oil used to power many of the islands' generators. The fluctuation in the cost of fuel, which makes up roughly 50% of a typical bill, is the biggest driver.

- Electricity costs as a percentage of total
 Operating Expense continues to rise.
 - FY20 12.9% of the Budget
 - FY21 12.1% of the Budget
 - FY22 13.4% of the Budget
 - FY23 15.7% of the Budget (projected)
- In FY 2023, electricity costs projected to be \$10 million over budget



RED HILL RESPONSE REQUIRES INVESTMENTS IN NEW BWS FACILITIES IN EXCESS OF \$200 MILLION

- Monitoring wells for information on how the contamination is moving and exploratory wells to find new sources outside of its path \$30 million
- Replace 17.5 million gallons per day of potable water well pumping capacity
 - \$195 million
- Potential additional capital costs yet to be determined
- Does not include any potential increases to Operations & Maintenance costs
- Cost recovery from Navy is undetermined
- BWS has requested assistance from Hawaii Congressional Delegation



PFAS IMPACTS TO BWS SYSTEM UNKNOW

- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of chemicals used since the 1940s in common household and commercial products
- Because they are used in so many everyday products, most people in the US and other industrialized countries now have PFAS in their blood
- Most people's exposure comes from diet. Drinking water and inhaling dust with PFAS are 2 other common exposures
- EPA has proposed a draft Maximum Contaminant Level
 - 4 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA
 - 4 ppt for PFOS
 - 1 (unitless, not 1 ppt) Hazard Index for a mixture of PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS and GenX
- BWS currently has 6 sources with detections of PFAS, all below proposed MCL



Mobile
Persistent
Bioaccumulative
Toxic

RATE INCREASES WILL BE REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN CURRENT LEVELS OF SERVICE

Stay on Plan

Continue Increasing Pipeline Replacement

Meet Working Capital Targets

Maintain Strong Bond Ratings

Improve Levels of Service

Water Service Adequacy & Dependability

Infrastru Rate Aff Annual Revenue Increases in Excess of XX per Year



RATE INCREASES WILL BE REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN CURRENT LEVELS OF SERVICE





RATE INCREASES WILL BE REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN CURRENT LEVELS OF SERVICE

Bond Ratings Plummet
Lose Ability to Borrow Affordably
Near-Halt to Capital Projects
16% Cut to O&M
Layoffs, Water Service Interruptions

Water Service
Adequacy & Dependability

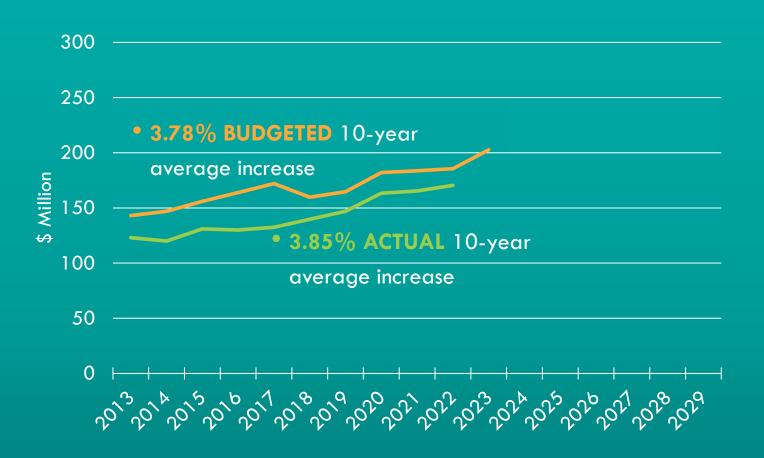
No Rate Increases for Now

Infrastructure Rate Aff

Bigger Increases Later

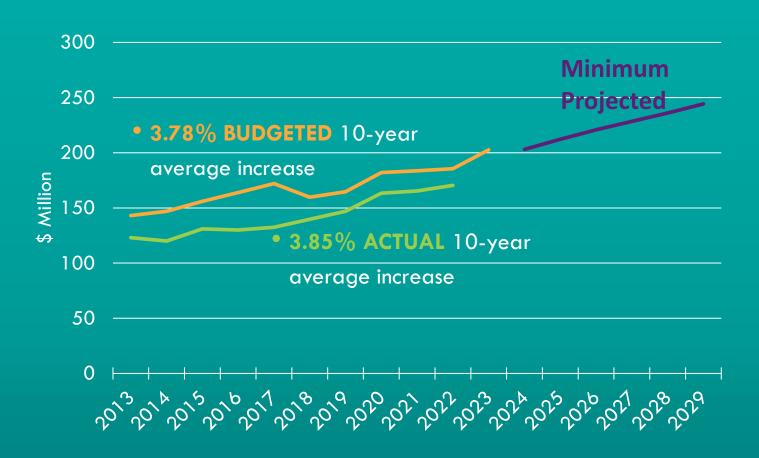


ACTUAL AND PROJECTED OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE COSTS (\$ MILLION)





ACTUAL AND PROJECTED OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE COSTS (\$ MILLION)



Year	Budgeted Increase	Estimated Inflation
2024	0.2%	5.0%
2025	4.5%	4.5%
2026	4.0%	4.0%
2027	3.5%	3.5%
2028	3.5%	3.5%



4 MAJOR DRIVERS OF REVENUE REQUIREMENT AND RATES

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Operations and maintenance costs

Capital Expenses Paid in Cash vs. Debt

How the Capital Improvement Program is financed

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Trends and Risks

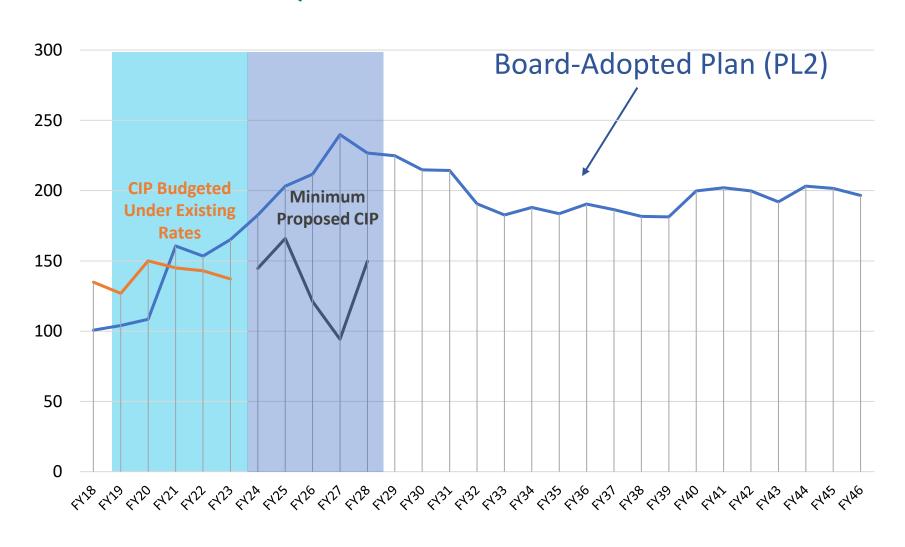
Preparedness to respond to changing trends and risks



MINIMUM PROPOSED CAPITAL SPENDING (\$ INFLATED)

Source	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
From Operating Fund (Paygo)	\$42,246,000	\$67,661,000	\$54,492,000	\$63,958,000	\$79,337,000
Bond Issuance	\$86,101,000	\$92,994,000	\$38,029,000	\$66,676,000	\$153,233,000
SRF Loans	\$5,610,000	\$29,539,000	\$20,860,000	\$7,317,000	\$0
WIFIA Proceeds	\$0	\$14,887,000	\$58,113,000	\$0	\$0
Grants	\$0	\$19,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
ARPA	\$25,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Special Expendable Fund	\$40,750,000	\$15,188,000	\$10,279,000	\$8,282,000	\$7,979,000
Capital Spending (Inflated \$)	\$199,707,000	\$239,269,000	\$181,774,000	\$146,233,000	\$240,550,000

30-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (\$ MILLION 2016)



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WORKING CAPITAL TARGET FINANCIAL POLICY

- Objective to maintain 180 days cash on hand
- Purpose is to provide funds for unplanned events such as disaster recovery and rate stabilization
- Target is to be achieved gradually over an approximately 10-year period in order to minimize rate impacts
- Maintain a minimum of 60 days cash on hand



ALTERNATIVES EVALUATED

1. Project rate increases to maintain 60-day working capital balance requirement

- 2. Project rate increases without the 60-day working capital balance requirement
 - Smooth rates over 5-year period equal annual percentage rate increases
 - Maintain positive cash balance each year for 5-year period
 - Aim for cash balance at end of 5-year period to meet 60 day working capital balance requirement



PROJECTED RATE INCREASES ALTERNATIVE 1 - MAINTAIN 60 DAYS WORKING CAPITAL

	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Annual Rate Increase	19.6%	3.6%	1.2%	6.6%	7.8%
Total Expenses	\$278,252,100	\$315,362,000	\$319,184,300	\$338,502,700	\$364,320,600
Total Revenue (with Rate Increase)	\$282,029,300	<u>\$316,864,700</u>	\$320,580,200	\$339,772,800	<u>\$365,635,300</u>
Revenue Above/(Below) Expenses	\$3,777,200	\$1,502,700	\$1,395,900	\$1,270,100	\$1 , 31 <i>4,</i> 700
Operating Fund Balance					
Beginning of Year Balance	\$29,615,305	\$33,392,505	\$34,895,205	\$36,291,105	\$37 , 561 , 205
<u>Annual Increase</u> (<u>Decrease)</u>	\$3,777,200	<u>\$1,502,700</u>	<u>\$1,395,900</u>	<u>\$1,270,100</u>	<u>\$1,314,700</u>
End of Year Balance	\$33,392,505	\$34,895,205	\$36,291,105	\$37,561,205	\$38,875,905
Estimated Working Capital Days	60	60	60	60	60



PROJECTED RATE INCREASES ALTERNATIVE 2 – LESS THAN 60 DAYS WORKING CAPITAL

	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Annual Rate Increase	8.4%	8.4%	8.4%	8.4%	8.4%
Total Expenses	\$278,252,100	\$315,362,000	\$319,184,300	\$338,502,700	\$364,320,600
Total Revenue (with Rate Increase)	\$268,152,700	\$301,100,900	\$325,555,000	<u>\$350,683,400</u>	<u>\$379,390,200</u>
Revenue Above/(Below) Expenses	(\$10,099,400)	(\$14,261,100)	\$6,370,700	\$12,180,700	\$15,069,600
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Operating Fund Balance					
Beginning of Year Balance	\$29,615,305	\$19,515,905	\$5,254,805	\$11,625,505	\$23,806,205
<u>Annual Increase</u> (<u>Decrease)</u>	(\$10,099,400)	(\$14,261,100)	\$6,370,700	<u>\$12,180,700</u>	<u>\$15,069,600</u>
End of Year Balance	\$19,515,905	\$5,254,805	\$11,625,505	\$23,806,205	\$38,875,805
Estimated Working Capital Days	35	9	19	38	60

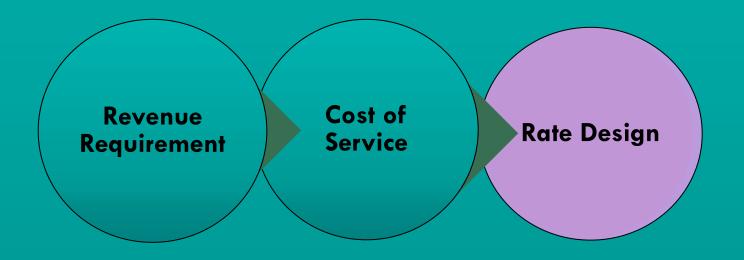


Do these reductions to the O&M and CIP budgets strike an appropriate balance between infrastructure investments and rate affordability?

As we recover from this multi-pronged crisis, is it acceptable to temporarily drop below our working capital targets to maintain rate affordability?



THREE PRIMARY STEPS OF RATE MAKING



with operating and capital costs

Compare revenue Identify differences in costs to serve each of the customer classes

Consider level and structure of rate design for each class of service



TIERED RESIDENTIAL WATER RATES



Single-Family

Tier	Gallons/ du/month	Current Rate
1 - EssN	0 to 2,000	\$4.46
2	2,001 to 6,000	\$5.25
3	6,001 to 30,000	\$5.85
4	More than 30,000	\$9.25

Multi-Unit

Tier	Gallons/ du/month	Current Rate
1 - EssN	0 to 2,000	\$3.77
2	2,001 to 4,000	\$4.43
3	4,001 to 10,000	\$5.03
4	More than 10,000	\$5.98



EssN – Essential needs Rates are in \$ per thousand gallons du – dwelling unit



MONTHLY CUSTOMER CHARGE BASED ON WATER METER SIZE

8.4% Increase in Monthly Customer Charge



	Meter Size	Current Charge	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
١	5/8"	12.09	13.11	14.21	15.40	16.69	18.10
	3/4"	12.09	13.11	14.21	15.40	16.69	18.10
	1"	15.28	16.56	1 <i>7</i> .95	19.46	21.10	22.87
	1.5"	1 <i>7.</i> 41	18.87	20.46	22.18	24.04	26.06
	2"	43.45	47.10	51.06	55.34	59.99	65.03
	3"	53.55	58.05	62.92	68.21	73.94	80.15
	4"	101.92	110.48	119.76	129.82	140.73	152.55
	6"	181.64	196.90	213.44	231.37	250.80	271.87
	8"	276.78	300.03	325.23	352.55	382.1 <i>7</i>	414.27
	12"	598.53	648.81	703.31	762.38	826.42	895.84



SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL 8.4% UNIFORM INCREASE

Tier	Existing Rate	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Tier 1: 0 - 2,000 gal	\$4.46	\$4.83	\$5.24	\$5.68	\$6.16	\$6.68
Tier 2: 2,001 - 6,000 gal	\$5.25	\$5.69	\$6.1 <i>7</i>	\$6.69	\$7.25	\$7.86
Tier 3: 6,001 - 30,000 gal	\$5.85	\$6.34	\$6.87	\$7.45	\$8.08	\$8.76
Tier 4: Over 30,000 gal	\$9.25	\$10.03	\$10.8 <i>7</i>	\$11.78	\$12.77	\$13.84
Monthly Customer Charge	\$12.09	\$13.11	\$14.21	\$15.40	\$16.69	\$18.10



COMPARING BILLS – ESSENTIAL NEEDS – 10% OF SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL

Essential Needs Tier – The Low Water User

(2,000 gallons per month)

Current Bill	Future Bill at Proposed Rates						
	Jan 2024	July 2024	July 2025	July 2026	July 2027		
\$21.01	\$22.77	\$24.69	\$26.76	\$29.01	\$31.45		



Comparing bills – Average water user Single-family residential

The Average Water User (9,000 gallons per month)

Current Bill	Future Bill at Proposed Rates						
	Jan 2024	July 2024	July 2025	July 2026	July 2027		
\$59.56	\$64.56	\$69.99	\$75.87	\$82.24	\$89.15		

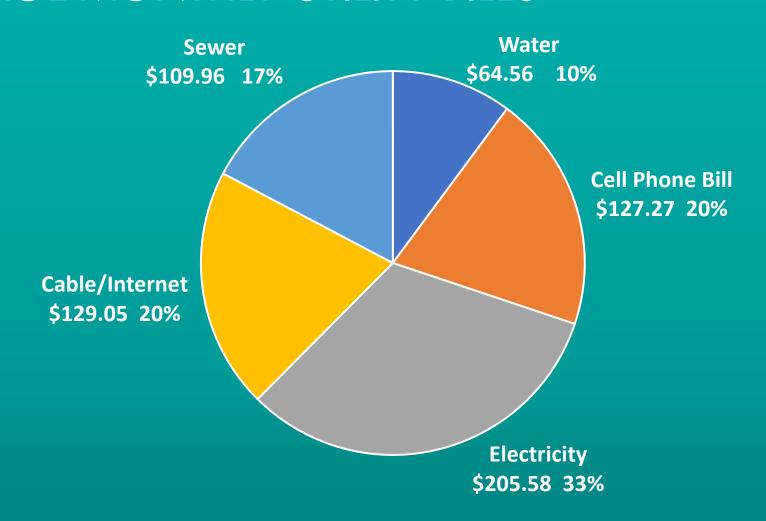


Comparing bills – High water users – top 3% of Single-family residential

The High Water User (35,000 gallons per month)							
Current	Future Bill at Proposed Rates						
Bill	Jan 2024	July 2024	July 2025	July 2026	July 2027		
\$228.66	\$247.87	\$268.69	\$291.26	\$315.72	\$342.24		



AVERAGE MONTHLY UTILITY BILLS





SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL NO INCREASE TO TIER 1 ESSENTIAL NEEDS, SHIFT COSTS TO TIER 4

Tier	Existing Rate	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028			
Tier 1: 0 - 2,000 gal	\$4.46	\$4.46	\$4.46	\$4.46	\$4.46	\$4.46			
Tier 2: 2,001 - 6,000 gal	\$5.25	\$5.69	\$6.1 <i>7</i>	\$6.69	\$7.25	\$7.86			
Tier 3: 6,001 - 30,000 gal	\$5.85	\$6.34	\$6.87	\$7.45	\$8.08	\$8.76			
Tier 4: Over 30,000 gal	\$9.25	\$11.68	\$14.31	\$1 <i>7</i> .1 <i>7</i>	\$20.26	\$23.62			
	Percentage Changes by Tier								
Tier 1: 0 - 2,000 gal		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Tier 2: 2,001 - 6,000 gal		8.40%	8.40%	8.40%	8.40%	8.40%			
Tier 3: 6,001 - 30,000 gal		8.40%	8.40%	8.40%	8.40%	8.40%			
Tier 4: Over 30,000 gal		26.27%	22.55%	19.95%	18.03%	16.56%			
	Monthly Bill Amount for High Water User 35,000 gallons per month								
8.4% for all Tiers	\$228.66	\$247.87	\$268.69	\$291.26	\$315.72	\$342.24			
Shift Costs to Tier 4	\$228.66	\$255.38	\$284.35	\$31 <i>5.75</i>	\$349.78	\$386.68			



SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL NO INCREASE TO TIER 1 ESSENTIAL NEEDS, SHIFT COSTS TO TIERS 3 AND 4

Tier	Existing Rate	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Tier 1: 0 - 2,000 gal	\$4.46	\$4.46	\$4.46	\$4.46	\$4.46	\$4.46
Tier 2: 2,001 - 6,000 gal	\$5.25	\$5.69	\$6.1 <i>7</i>	\$6.69	\$7.25	\$7.86
Tier 3: 6,001 - 30,000 gal	\$5.85	\$6.52	\$7.25	\$8.04	\$8.89	\$9.82
Tier 4: Over 30,000 gal	\$9.25	\$10.31	\$11.46	\$12.71	\$14.06	\$15.53
Percentage Changes by Tier						
Tier 1: 0 - 2,000 gal		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Tier 2: 2,001 - 6,000 gal		8.40%	8.40%	8.40%	8.40%	8.40%
Tier 3: 6,001 - 30,000 gal		11.47%	11.16%	10.88%	10.64%	10.42%
Tier 4: Over 30,000 gal		11.47%	11.16%	10.88%	10.64%	10.42%
Monthly Bill Amount for Average Water User 9,000 gallons per month						
8.4% for all Tiers	\$59.56	\$69.99	\$75.87	\$75.87	\$82.24	\$89.15
Shift Costs to Tiers 3 and4	\$59.56	\$64.35	\$69.55	\$75.18	\$81.29	\$87.90
Monthly Bill Amount for High Water User 35,000 gallons per month						
8.4% for all Tiers	\$228.66	\$247.87	\$268.69	\$291.26	\$315.72	\$342.24
Shift Costs to Tiers 3 and4	\$228.66	\$252.85	\$279.08	\$307.51	\$338.33	\$371.73



Should we consider non-uniform rate increase across the residential rate tiers, e.g. hold Essential Needs

Tier 1 to 0%?



QUESTIONS / DISCUSSION









BWS UPDATES

Ernest Lau Manager and Chief Engineer April 20, 2023 boardofwatersupply.com

BWS Funding Diversification Effort Updates

FEDERAL FUNDING:

- ARPA Funding Commitments totaling \$50.3M (for 5 Projects)
- Three (3) Pending Requests for Congressionally Directed Spending Appropriations totaling \$15.1M
 - 30 Letters of Support received

STATE FUNDING (through 2nd Cross Over):

- HB1511 (Grant in Aid) Amount TBD, Dollar for Dollar Match Required
- HB300 (General Appropriations) \$5M State, \$5M BWS Match

LOW INTEREST LOAN PROGRAMS:

WIFIA (Invitation to Apply) and DWSRF (ProFi \$20M)





UPCOMING STAKEHOLDER ADVISORY GROUP MEETINGS

2023

- Thursday, July 20
- Thursday, October 19

