







Emergency meeting for imminent peril to public health, safety or welfare

- Board states in writing the reasons for its findings
- 2/3 of all Board members must agree with findings
- Emergency agenda and findings must be filed with Office of Lieutenant Governor, or appropriate County Clerks office, and in board's office
- Persons requesting notification on a regular basis are contacted by mail or phone as soon as practicable

Section 92-8 HRS

Emergency meeting for unanticipated event

 Board states in writing the reasons for its findings that unanticipated event has occurred, emergency meeting is required, and Attorney General concurs

Section 92-8 HRS

- 2/3 of all Board members must agree with findings
- Emergency agenda and findings must be filed with Office of Lieutenant Governor, or appropriate County Clerks office, and in board's office
- Persons requesting notification on a regular basis are contacted by mail or phone as soon as practicable
- Board limits action to only that which must be taken before next meeting would have been held

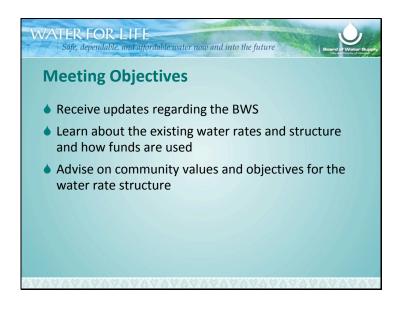
Power Cost Adjustment Factor

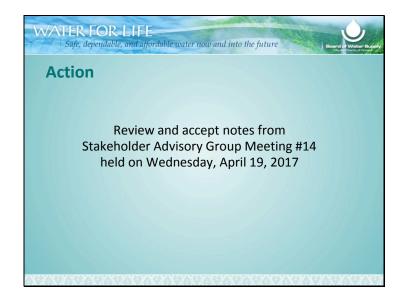
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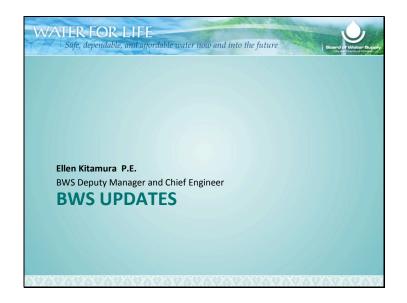
• Electricity prices exceed what was used to calculate the annual Schedule of Rates and Charges,

THEN

 Quantity Charge may be increased \$0.01 per 1,000 gallons for every \$600,000 overage, or any fraction thereof, in the following fiscal year









Hawaii Community Foundation appoints Micah Kane to be Chief Executive Officer

- Effective July 1
- Previously served as President and Chief Operating Officer
- HCF is Hawaii's largest nonprofit investor

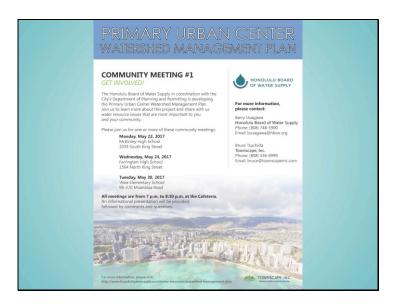
On the MOVE

Mayor Caldwell appoints Joshua W. Stanbro to be Honolulu's first Chief Resilience Officer



- Serve as part of Mayor Caldwell's cabinet
- Lead city and county-wide resilience building efforts
- Oversee the development and implementation of a comprehensive Resilience Strategy
- One of five Resilience Officers being funded by the Rockefeller Foundation worldwide

On the MOVE

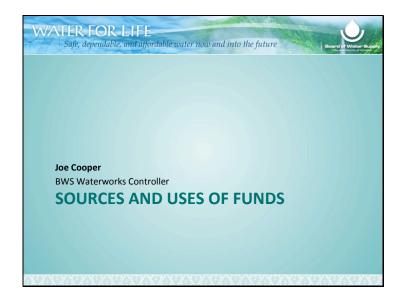


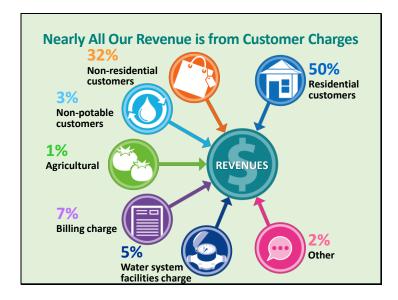
BWS seeks feedback for preparation of Haiku Stairs EIS

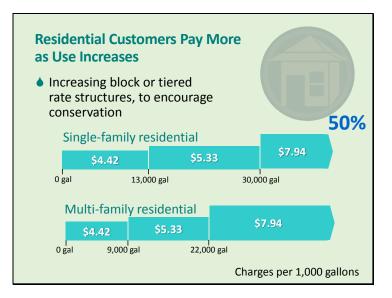
- Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice (EISPN) Published April 23
- Draft EIS will explore
 - Removing stairs entirely
 - Providing legal access to and from the stairs and improving it for public use
 - Transferring the stairs to another government agency
 - Taking no action
- Comments due by Tuesday May 23





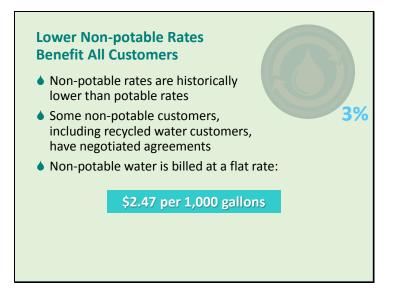


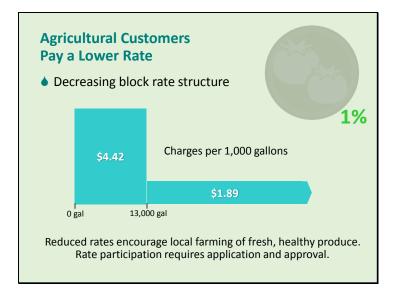


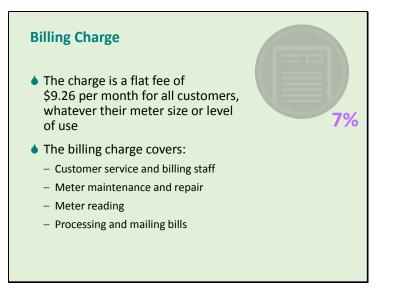


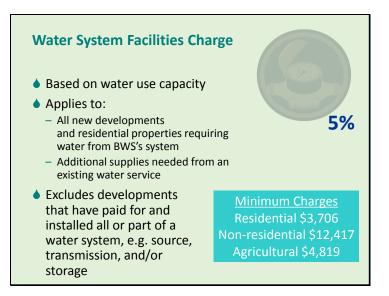
• Multi-family residential customers pay the same rates, but the blocks differ



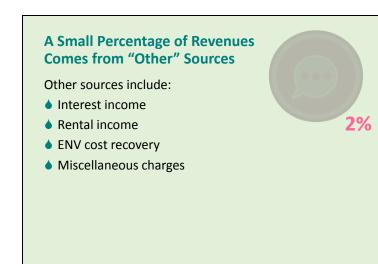


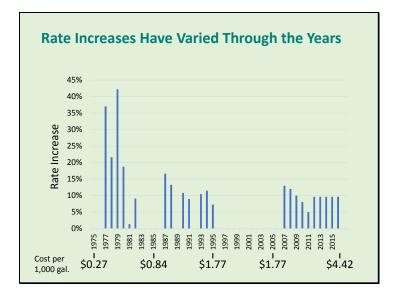


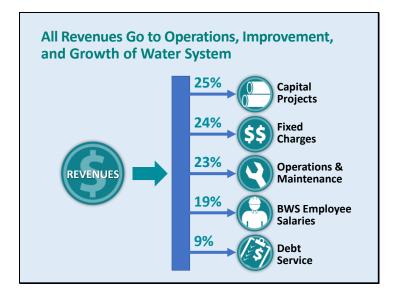


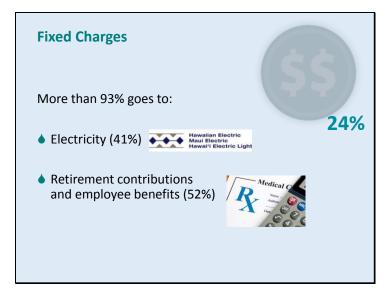


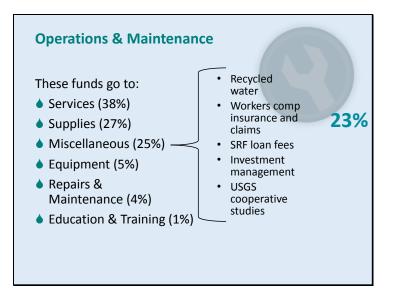
- Residential and non-residential charges are based on number of fixture units (Assumed 20 which is the minimum)
- Agricultural customer charges are based on meter size.
- Some developers put in components of a system (rather than complete systems) and receive partial credit
- Revenues collected are only used to fund expansion projects.
- No Water System Facilities Charge for non-potable water.

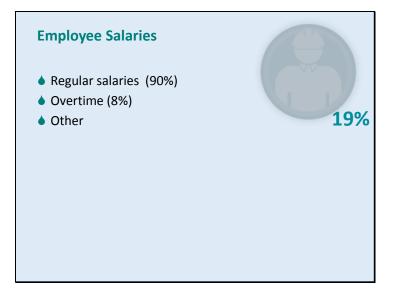








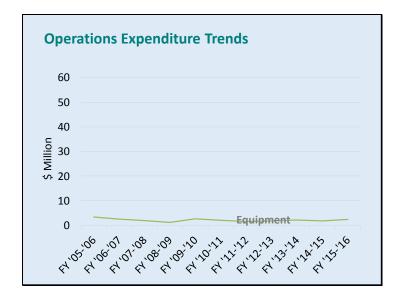




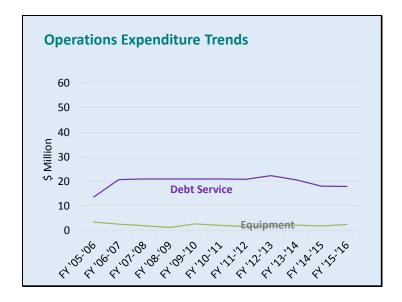
• Other includes accrued vacation payouts



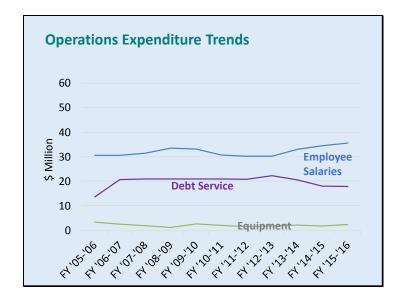




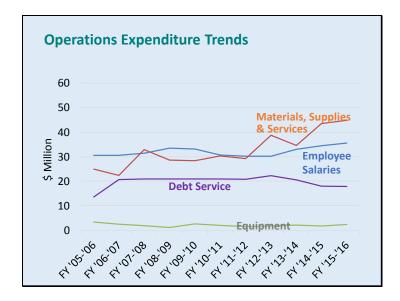




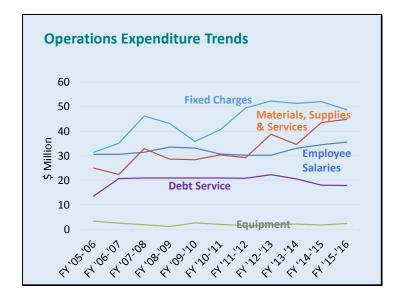


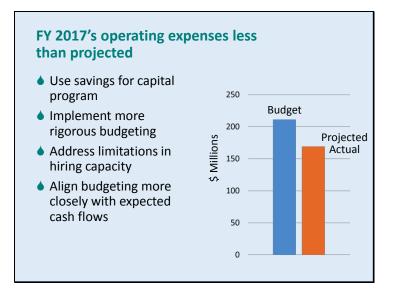


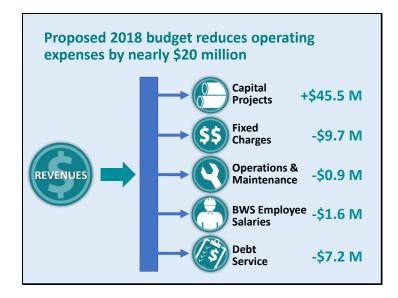






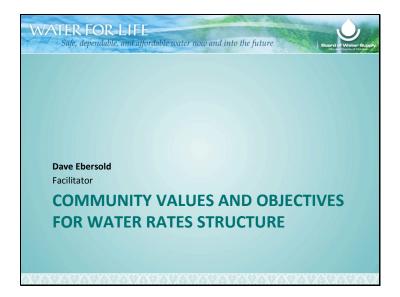






- Debt service reductions of \$7.2 million due to lower retirement of SRF loans
- Employee salary savings of \$1.6 million through partial year funding and offsetting 21 new positions by not budgeting 21 others that were no longer needed.
- O&M savings of about \$1 million by phasing meter replacement and AMR programs.
- Fixed charges savings due lower electricity costs and reductions in State of Hawaii OPEB account
- Increase in capital projects of \$45.5 M from last year's savings and this year's operating budget reductions.





Why Develop and Weight Rate Structure Objectives?

- Provides a "common language" to support discussion
- Illustrates the complimentary and competing aspects of certain objectives
- Supports clear communication of stakeholder interests and values
- Supports deeper understanding of other perspectives
- Facilitates evaluation of various rate alternatives and their impacts

Possible Rate Objectives

- Legal
- Recover Full Cost of Water
- Credit Strength
- Fair and Equitable
- Stable and Predictable
- Encourage Conservation
- Understandable
- Affordable

Legal

- Threshold requirement
- Rate structure must comply with all applicable laws and regulations

Recover Full Cost of Water

- Must provide adequate revenues to cover costs, required reserves, and desired working capital
- Cover the full cost to provide water service, including watershed protection, infrastructure investments, sufficient staff resources, maintenance, planned management, and long-term water supply sustainability

Credit Strength

- Generates a reliable revenue stream and supports favorable bond ratings
- Strikes a balance between cash and loans to meet revenue requirements

Fair and Equitable

- All customers in a given customer class (e.g. singlefamily residential) are charged on the same basis
- Rate differences between customer classes are based on differences in cost of service, service-level requirements, and community values

Stable and Predictable

 Rates are structured so that increases are relatively consistent, providing opportunity for customers and the utility to forecast costs and revenue, respectively

Encourage Conservation

 Rate structure is effective in encouraging conservation of water and supporting the goal to achieve Low-Range Gallons Per Capita per Day as set in the Water Master Plan.

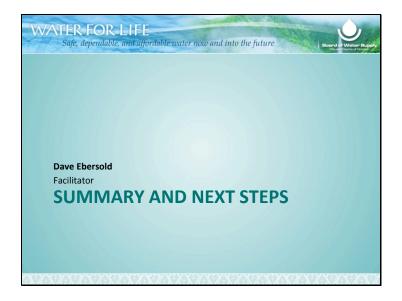
Understandable

- Sufficiently straight forward, simplified, and clear that individual customers (person or business) can readily identify, understand, and calculate the individual charges comprising their total bill
- Provides a linkage between charges and the services they support









Other Items

 Next Meeting Wednesday, June 21, 2017 4:00 – 6:30 pm

Neal S. Blaisdell Center Hawaii Suites

