Board of Water Supply City and County of Honolulu

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

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The Board of Water Supply of the City and County of Honolulu (BWS) is pleased to present its Annual Financial Report for fiscal year 2018. This introduction provides a brief overview of the mission, organization, and operations of the BWS. The following management's discussion and analysis is intended to provide the reader with an easily understandable analysis of the BWS's financial performance and all aspects of its financial position. Financial statements presenting the financial position and results of operations and cash flows of the BWS in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, accompanied by the independent auditor's report, follows the management's discussion and analysis.

HISTORY OF THE BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY

The BWS was created in 1929 by the Territorial Legislature in response to public outcry for a truly effective water management system that was above politics. The 1929 Legislature passed Act 96 to create and define the powers and duties of the Honolulu Board of Water Supply. Although it remained as a department of the City and County of Honolulu (City), the BWS was designed to be a semi-autonomous and self-supporting agency with the authority to charge for water usage to support its capital improvement and operating expenses and set long-term plans for Oahu's water future.

POWERS, DUTIES, AND FUNCTIONS

The BWS manages Oahu's municipal water resources and distribution system, providing residents with a safe, dependable, and affordable drinking water supply.

The BWS is the largest municipal water utility in the state of Hawaii. In fiscal year 2018, the BWS delivered potable and non-potable water to approximately one million customers on Oahu. The BWS carefully and proactively manages and invests in its intricate system, consisting of 94 active potable water sources, 171 reservoirs, and over 2,100 miles of pipeline.

The BWS is a financially self-sufficient, semi-autonomous agency of the City and County of Honolulu. Its operations and projects are financed with revenues generated by water transmission and distribution fees. It receives no tax money from the City. The BWS also pursues federal and state grants to help subsidize BWS projects.

The BWS is governed by a Board of Directors (Board), consisting of seven members. Five members are appointed by the Mayor and are confirmed by the Honolulu City Council. The remaining two serve in their capacities as the Director of the State Department of Transportation, and the Director and Chief Engineer of the City's Department of Facility Maintenance. The Board appoints the BWS Manager and Chief Engineer to administer the BWS.

The BWS consists of the following 10 divisions: Capital Projects Division, Customer Care Division, Field Operations Division, Finance Division, Information Technology Division, Land Division, Office of the Manager and Chief Engineer, Water Quality Division, Water Resources Division, and Water System Operations Division.

MISSION

The BWS mission is to provide a safe, dependable, and affordable water supply now and into the future, focusing in three strategic areas: resource, operational, and financial sustainability.

- Resource Sustainability (Safe). Protect, conserve and manage Oahu's water supplies and watersheds now and into the future through adaptive and integrated strategies.
- Operational Sustainability (Dependable). Build an effective organization that continuously works to improve dependable service.
- Financial Sustainability (Affordable). Implement sound fiscal strategies to provide safe, dependable and affordable water service.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

BWS employees work diligently to provide safe, dependable, and affordable water service to customers by concentrating their efforts to achieve the BWS's strategic goals:

Resource Sustainability (Safe)

- Conducted 47,152 chemical tests, 31,304 microbiological tests, and collected 18,036 samples from BWS sources, distribution systems and treatment facilities to ensure all water served is safe to drink; tests performed this fiscal year include regulatory compliance testing, groundwater quality testing and response to customer inquiries about water quality; BWS continues to monitor the Red Hill Fuel Storage Facilities and provide input to the Administrative Order of Consent as subject matter experts.
- In June 2018, BWS completed its annual production and delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), also known as the Water Quality Report, to all BWS customers. The report provides information on the quality of the water delivered from the BWS system and was mailed to all customers on record and is also available at www.boardofwatersupply.com. The BWS also placed ads in Honolulu newspapers, including various ethnic language publications, to inform community members of the distribution.
- Potable water demand continues its downward trend of approximately 10% from 1990 to 2018 due to advanced water conservation efforts, economic incentives from sewer and water rate increases, recycled water, public education, and leak detection and repair programs in the BWS water system. BWS also launched a rebate program for water efficient clothes washers and rain barrels to continue conservation in the home.

- Recycled water is an important conservation strategy to reduce potable water consumption to extend our high-quality water supplies. Recycled water use from the Honouliuli Water Recycling Facility provides an alternative water supply in Ewa for irrigation and industrial purposes. Recycled water production from the BWS Honouliuli Water Recycling Facility averaged approximately eight million gallons per day. BWS is seeking State of Hawaii land to construct an elevated recycled water reservoir, which will increase recycled water use in Ewa.
- BWS staff held 28 outdoor water conservation classes at the Halawa Xeriscape Garden.
 588 community members attended these classes focused on reducing water use through efficient landscaping.
- The BWS sponsored its 40th annual Water Conservation Week Poster Contest and the 10th annual Water Conservation Week Poetry Contest, receiving more than 1,056 posters and 320 poems from more than 60 Oahu schools, focused on the theme "Conserve To Preserve." All winning entries will be featured in the 2019 Water Conservation Calendar scheduled for distribution in December 2018.

Operational Sustainability (Dependable)

- Developed a five-year proposed Schedule of Rates and Charges and held four public hearings, made presentations to 15 neighborhood boards and 10 small special interest group meetings (realtors, developers, farmers, AARP), reaching more than 700 residents through these outreach efforts;
- Completed a comprehensive evaluation of fiscal needs including a Cost of Service study and rate design, revisions to financial policies, 10-year and 30-year financial budgets, and a long-term debt plan; this long-range financial plan will provide the fiscal capability to maintain and improve the infrastructure of water mains, water sources, pumps and reservoirs;
- May 2018 marked the third year of the Stakeholder Advisory Group (SAG) a group comprised of nearly 30 local residents, civic organization leaders, and business and environmental professionals, covering all City Council districts whose purpose is to provide important feedback on the BWS Water Master Plan, financial plan, proposed rate study and other important initiatives such as water conservation, recycled water and watershed management; and the SAG effort demonstrates the BWS commitment to increase responsiveness and transparency of public engagement and communications;
- The development of a new Customer Self-Service web portal, and an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) capability integrated with our Customer Care and Billing system was initiated in FY 2017 and is on-going. This will provide our customers the ability to initiate actions and interactions with the BWS, at their convenience, without having to call in and speak with a Customer Service Representative.
- Responded to 321 main breaks, or about 15 breaks per 100 miles of pipeline.

BWS staff helped protect Oahu's water resources and prevent damage to BWS infrastructure by handling 11,520 One Call locate requests and providing in-field support for 748 water line leaks and breaks. The BWS staff proactively investigated 25,569 meters to ensure accurate and timely billing and assisted 4,993 customers with concerns about bills reflecting high water consumption. BWS staff assisted 144,582 customers: 123,416 (85.4%) by phone; 5,239 (3.6%) in-person; 15,698 (10.9%) via web requests; 229 (0.1%) by mail and fax.

Financial Sustainability (Affordable)

- A total of over \$87 million in construction contracts and over \$20 million in professional service contracts were awarded as of June 30, 2018. The major programs include the following:
 - Water Main Replacement Program: Aging and corroded water mains are systematically identified and replaced throughout the municipal water system to improve system reliability, reduce main breaks, and to ensure sufficient system pressure during periods of peak demand. In conjunction with main replacement projects, existing fire hydrants are replaced and new hydrants are installed to improve fire protection and ensure that current standards are met. Over \$20 million in design contracts were awarded by the BWS for water main replacements in Nuuanu, Waimalu, Waikiki, and Kapolei.
 - Water Facility Improvement Program: Identification and improvements of deficiencies to the appearance and integrity of aging BWS water facilities continues. These facilities include water reservoirs, wells and booster stations, and administrative offices belonging to the BWS. New construction contracts were awarded to repair, renovate, repaint and/or reroof the Punanani Wells, security fencing at Maakua Well and Waihee Tunnel, and Nuuanu 822 Reservoir.
 - Mechanical and Electrical Renovation Projects: Renovation projects ensure the dependable service and operational efficiency of the BWS's pump and booster stations. Construction contracts were awarded for the renovation of the mechanical and/or electrical systems at Kunia Booster Pump 1, replace discharge heads and valves, Kaimuki Pump Station, and Aina Koa Booster 4.
- BWS staff received mail-in payments via lockbox, which continued to be the most popular method of payment for BWS customers, with 34.8% using the service, down 1.2% from last fiscal year. Automatic bill payments account for 31.5% of the BWS' total bill collections. Credit card payments account for 16.4% of payments, a .4% increase over last fiscal year. Online payments account for 8.8%, walk-in customers for 4.1%, payments made at satellite city hall locations for 2.6%, and other accounts for 1.8% of payments received.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Board of Water Supply (the "BWS"), a component unit of the City and County of Honolulu (the "City"), as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the BWS's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the BWS as of June 30, 2018, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note B, the financial statements of the BWS are intended to present the financial position, the changes in financial position, and cash flows of only that portion of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City that is attributable to the transactions of the BWS. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the City as of June 30, 2018, the changes in its financial position, or its cash flows for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Adoption of New Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note O to the basic financial statements, the BWS adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management's discussion and analysis on pages 10 through 16 and the schedules of proportionate share of the net pension liability, contributions (pension), changes in the net OPEB liability and related ratios, and contributions (OPEB) on pages 51 to 56 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that comprise the BWS's basic financial statements. The introduction and schedules of bonds payable and net revenue requirement are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedules of bonds payable and net revenue requirement are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedules of bonds payable and net revenue requirement are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introduction has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 5, 2018 on our consideration of the BWS's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the BWS's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the BWS's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

N+KCPAS, INC.

Honolulu, Hawaii December 5, 2018

This section presents management's discussion and analysis of the BWS's financial condition and activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. This information should be read in conjunction with the BWS's basic financial statements.

Financial Highlights

The BWS maintains a relatively strong financial performance with a manageable capital program. Meanwhile, management continues to carefully evaluate the BWS's finances to ensure optimum performance. In addition to meeting all debt covenants, outstanding debt and cash reserves were kept at levels appropriate for maintaining favorable bond ratings. Key financial highlights are listed below:

- Net position increased \$46.2 million in fiscal year 2018 compared to the \$60.4 million increase in fiscal year 2017.
- Total assets were \$1.6 billion in fiscal year 2018 and 2017, which exceeded liabilities by \$1.1 billion at June 30, 2018 and 2017.
- The BWS's unrestricted current assets at June 30, 2018 were 4.6 times its related current liabilities compared to 5.7 times at June 30, 2017.
- The BWS's debt to equity ratio was 26.2% and 26.7% at June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, indicating the continuance of capacity to issue additional debt.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The BWS is a semi-autonomous agency of the City. The financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, whereby revenues and expenses are recognized in the period earned or incurred.

Management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") represents management's analysis and comments on the BWS's financial condition and performance. Summary financial data, key financial and operational indicators used in the BWS's annual report, budget, bond resolutions, and other management tools were used for this analysis.

The basic financial statements include the statement of net position, statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, statement of cash flows, and notes to the financial statements. The statement of net position presents the resources and obligations of the BWS as of the end of the reporting period. The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position presents the changes in net position for the fiscal year then ended, and the resultant ending net position balance.

The statement of cash flows present changes in cash and cash equivalents (short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition), resulting from operating, investing, capital and related financing activities, and non-capital financing activities.

Financial Analysis of the BWS

During fiscal year 2018, the BWS adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension (GASB 75). This statement significantly changes how governments calculate and report the annual costs and long-term obligations associated with other postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB) provided to their employers. The adoption of GASB 75 resulted in a retroactive reduction to beginning net position by \$84.4 million as of June 30, 2017, which was primarily the result of recording the net OPEB liability at June 30, 2017 totaling \$80.4 million. As of June 30, 2018, the BWS's net OPEB liability totaled \$74.7 million.

The BWS also adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period (GASB 89) as of June 30, 2018. This statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred, as opposed to being capitalized as part of the historic cost of a capital asset. The adoption of GASB 89 was applied prospectively as of June 30, 2018. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, capitalized interest costs were approximately \$2.8 million.

The condensed financial information as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 that is included in management's discussion and analysis do not include any retroactive adjustments to reflect the provisions of GASB 75 or GASB 89.

Results of Operations

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION (Amounts in thousands)

	2018	2017	% Change
Operating revenues	\$ 232,37	<u>3</u> \$ <u>231,445</u>	0.4%
Operating expenses			
Administrative and general	70,49	4 63,861	10.4%
Depreciation	47,33	7 47,938	-1.3%
Power and pumping	32,06	5 29,899	7.2%
Other operating expenses	47,85	45,826	4.4%
Total operating expenses	197,746	<u>187,524</u>	5.5%
Operating income	34,63	43,921	-21.1%
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)			
Interest income	6,09	7 4,617	32.1%
Interest expense	(9,83	7) (7,641)	28.7%
Others	(6,16	9) (6,283)	-1.8%
Total nonoperating expenses	(9,90	9) (9,307)	6.5%
Contributions in aid of construction	21,50	25,757	-16.5%
Change in net position	\$46,23	2 \$ 60,371	

The increase in net position for the year ended June 30, 2018 was \$46.2 million, compared to an increase of \$60.4 million for the year ended June 30, 2017.

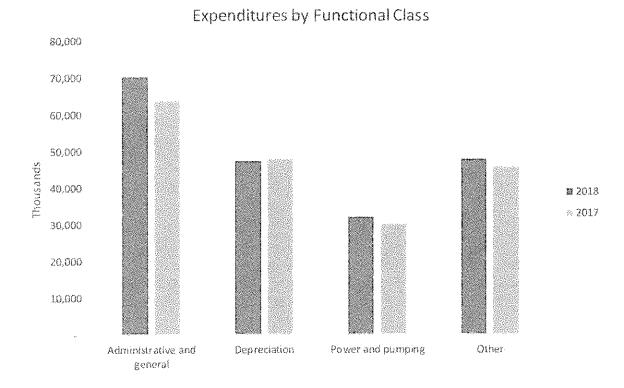
Operating revenues for the year ended June 30, 2018 totaled \$232.4 million, a slight increase of \$0.9 million or 0.4% from the year ended June 30, 2017. This was the result of overall water consumption that was relatively consistent year-over-year with no significant changes to the water rates in effect.

Total operating expenses increased by \$10.0 million in fiscal year 2018. Factors contributing to this change are explained below:

Administrative and general expenses increased by \$6.6 million in fiscal year 2018. This is
primarily due to an increase in pension expense of \$1.5 million, an increase in the
estimated ultimate cost of settling workers' compensation claims of \$1.8 million, and an
increase in professional services expense of \$1.9 million that was largely the result of
costs related to the BWS continuous efforts in monitoring the impact of the jet fuel leak at
the Red Hill Fuel Storage Facilities.

- Power and pumping expenses increased by \$2.2 million in fiscal year 2018 mainly due to increases in electricity costs.
- Other operating expenses increased by \$2.0 million during fiscal year 2018 mainly due to the increase in water reclamation and transmission and distribution costs.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, net nonoperating expenses increased by \$0.6 million. This was the result of an increase in interest expense of \$2.1 million which was due to the implementation of GASB 89. This increase in interest expense was offset by an increase in interest income of \$1.4 million.



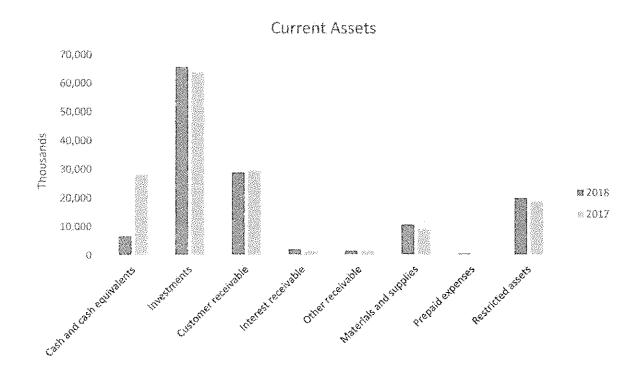
Contributions in aid of construction result from Water System Facilities Charges (WSFC) that are levied against all new developments and residential properties requiring water from the BWS's systems, except those developments that have paid for and installed a complete water system, including sources, transmission, and daily storage facilities. In addition, contributions of capital assets from governmental agencies, developers and customers are recorded as contributions in aid of construction at their cost. The BWS realized contributions in aid of construction of \$21.5 million in fiscal year 2018 compared to \$25.8 million in fiscal year 2017. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in WSFC revenue of \$5.5 million, offset by a contribution to recognize principal forgiveness for the Energy Savings Performance Contract of \$1.7 million. During the year ended June 30, 2018 the major developments were Hawaiian Electric Company 8" Recycled Waterline and Hoopili Development, Phase I Roadway Improvements.

Financial Condition

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION (Amounts in thousands)

	2018	_(A	2017 s Restated)	% Change
Current assets	\$ 135,696	\$	152,328	-10.9%
Noncurrent assets	·		·	
Capital assets, net	1,150,029		1,139,003	1.0%
Investments	320,355		268,759	19.2%
Restricted and other assets	22,408		41,132	-45.5%
Total assets	1,628,488		1,601,222	1.7%
Deferred outflows of resources	57,873		62,984	-8.1%
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 1,686,361	\$	1,664,206	1.3%
Current liabilities Noncurrent liabilities	\$ 44,731	\$	42,019	6.5%
Bonds payable, noncurrent	224,342		234,758	-4.4%
Notes payable, noncurrent portion	64,255		69,746	-7.9%
Net pension liability	113,350		116,343	-2.6%
Net OPEB liability	74,722			100.0%
Other liabilities	11,993		10,576	13.4%
Total liabilities	533,393		473,442	12.7%
Deferred inflows of resources	5,693		5,260	8.2%
Net position				
Net investment in capital assets	882,809		859,696	2.7%
Restricted for capital activity and debt service	18,117		18,770	-3.5%
Unrestricted	246,349		307,038	-19.8%
Total net position	1,147,275		1,185,504	-3.2%
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources				
and net position	\$ 1,686,361	\$	1,664,206	1.3%

The BWS's current assets were 3.0 and 3.6 times its related current liabilities as of June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The ratio decrease at June 30, 2018 was due to a decrease in cash and cash equivalents. The decrease in cash can be attributed to transfers to investment accounts.



As of June 30, 2018, net capital assets increased by \$11.0 million. The increase in fiscal year 2018 was primarily due to the completion of various distributions mains projects and additions to construction work in progress, offset by dispositions and depreciation charges.

Restricted and other assets decreased by \$18.7 million in fiscal year 2018. The decrease is primarily attributed to the implementation of GASB 75. Specifically, the OPEB asset as of June 30, 2017 totaling \$15.7 million, which was determined under previous accounting guidance, was removed from the BWS's financial statements as of July 1, 2017.

Bonds payable decreased by \$10.2 million as of June 30, 2018. The decrease represents scheduled debt service payments and the amortization of bond premiums during fiscal year 2018.

Notes payable decreased by \$5.5 million as of June 30, 2018. The decrease is primarily due to principal payments made during fiscal year 2018 totaling \$12.3 million, which included early principal prepayment of approximately \$9.7 million. This was offset by the receipt of loan proceeds for projects utilizing financing from the state revolving fund loan program totaling \$8.6 million.

The net pension liability decreased by \$3.0 million as of June 30, 2018 which was mainly due to favorable differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments.

The net OPEB liability increased by \$74.7 million as of June 30, 2018. This increase was due to the implementation of GASB 75.

Capital Assets and Long-Term Debt

During fiscal years 2018 and 2017, the BWS capitalized \$37.3 million and \$56.3 million, respectively, to its utility plant in service. Major assets added in fiscal year 2018 were Hawaiian Electric 8" RO Waterline, \$4.7 million; Hahaione Water System Improvements, \$3.0 million; Aiea Kai Place and Way 8" Main, \$2.5 million; Energy Savings Performance Contract, \$1.9 million; Repair and Reroofing of Various BWS Facilities, \$1.9 million; Niumalu Loop and Kukii Street 8" Water Mains, 1.7 million; Hoopili Development Phase I Roadway Improvements, \$1.7 million; Storm Water Management Plan Improvements at Manana and Wahiawa Corporation Yards, \$1.7 million. The BWS issues long-term bonds to finance part of its capital improvement program. The BWS's debt to equity ratio has remained fairly constant at 26.2% and 26.7% for fiscal years 2018 and 2017, respectively.

All outstanding bonds have been assigned underlying ratings of Aa2 from Moody's Investors Service and AA+ from Fitch Ratings.

Rate Covenant

The BWS is required under its bond indenture, among other things, to fix, charge and collect such rates and other charges in each fiscal year to meet the net revenue requirement for such fiscal year. The net revenue requirement is the greater of 1) the sum of the aggregate debt service and all deposits required by bond resolution to be made, or 2) 1.20 times the aggregate debt service. The BWS met the net revenue requirements for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the BWS's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Board of Water Supply, City and County of Honolulu, 630 S. Beretania Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813.

Board of Water Supply City and County of Honolulu STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2018

ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,343,537
Investments	65,688,974
Interest receivable	1,946,243
Customer receivables	
Billed, less allowances for uncollectible accounts of	
\$2,954,984	15,743,241
Unbilled	12,779,125
Other receivables, less allowances for uncollectible	
accounts of \$510,868	1,425,880
Materials and supplies	10,519,111
Prepaid expenses	471,838
Restricted assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	18,856,615
Investments	<u>921,705</u>
Total current assets	135,696,269
Noncurrent assets	
Capital assets	
Infrastructure	1,527,922,394
Building and improvements	176,188,768
Equipment and machinery	320,775,882
	2,024,887,044
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,029,116,807)
	995,770,237
Land	32,373,064
Construction work in progress	121,885,982
Net capital assets	1,150,029,283
Investments	320,354,548
Restricted assets	
Investments	22,407,800
Other assets	706
	1,492,792,337
Total noncurrent assets	1,628,488,606
Total assets	1,020,400,000
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred loss on refunding of debt	17,085,994
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	31,931,839
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	8,855,338
Total deferred outflows of resources	57,873,171
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ <u>1,686,361,777</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Board of Water Supply City and County of Honolulu STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (Continued) June 30, 2018

Current liabilities Payable from current assets	
Accounts payable \$	12,163,691
Contracts payable, including retainages	5,072,065
Accrued vacation, current portion	2,851,001
Accrued workers' compensation, current portion	1,033,217
Other	3,832,949
Total payable from current assets	24,952,923
Payable from restricted assets	
Contracts payable, including retainages	3,267,464
Accrued interest payable	4,781,189
Bonds payable, current portion	8,550,000
Notes payable, current portion	3,179,667
Total payable from restricted assets	19,778,320
Total current liabilities	44,731,243
Noncurrent liabilities	
Bonds payable, noncurrent	224,342,342
Notes payable, noncurrent portion	64,255,055
Net pension liability	113,350,294
Net OPEB liability	74,721,923
Accrued vacation, noncurrent portion	4,165,279
Accrued workers' compensation	2,515,969
Customer advances	1,606,003
Other	3,704,937
Total noncurrent liabilities	488,661,802
Total liabilities	533,393,045
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	4,375,619
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	1,317,856
Total deferred inflows of resources	5,693,475
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	882,809,242
Restricted for capital activity and debt service	18,116,438
Unrestricted	246,349,577
Total net position	1,147,275,257
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources	
and net position \$	1,686,361,777

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Board of Water Supply City and County of Honolulu STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

OPERATING REVENUES	
Water sales	\$ 229,526,599
Other, principally contract and service fees	2,851,249
Total operating revenues	232,377,848
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Administrative and general	70,493,764
Depreciation	47,337,006
Power and pumping	32,064,982
Transmission and distribution	22,693 <u>,</u> 884
Maintenance	12,663,811
Water reclamation	5,164,896
Customers' accounting and collection	4,022,619
Central administrative services expense fees	3,300,000
Source of supply	4,418
Total operating expenses	197,745,380
Operating income	34,632,468
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Interest income	6,097,077
Interest expense, net of amortization of bond	*
premiums of \$1,865,197	(9,836,724)
Loss from disposal of capital assets	(298,169)
Realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(6,323,489)
Other	451,948
Total nonoperating expenses	(9,909,357)
CONTRIBUTIONS IN AID OF CONSTRUCTION	21,509,465
Change in net position	46,232,576
NET POSITION	
Beginning of year, as previously reported	1,185,504,020
Restatement adjustment: cumulative effect of implementation of new accounting standard	(84,461,339)
Beginning of year, as restated	1,101,042,681
End of year	\$ 1,147,275,257

Board of Water Supply City and County of Honolulu STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Cash received from customers Payments to suppliers for goods and services Payments to employees for services Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	232,624,848 (84,142,970) (56,488,853) 91,993,025
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED		
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(47,590,231)
Customer payments for capital projects		8,915,036
Principal paid on bonds		(8,365,000)
Interest paid on bonds		(9,358,160)
Proceeds from notes payable		8,564,034
Interest paid on notes payable		(864,688)
Principal paid on notes payable		(12,474,813)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		(61,173,822)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investments		(172,354,414)
Proceeds from maturity of investments		112,246,870
Interest on investments		5,414,572
Net cash used in investing activities		(54,692,972)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(23,873,769)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Beginning of year		50,073,921
End of year	\$	26,200,152
——————————————————————————————————————	•	
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
to the statement of net position		
Unrestricted	\$	7,343,537
Restricted		18,856,615
	\$	26,200,152

Board of Water Supply City and County of Honolulu STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Continued) Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME		
TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	_	
Operating income	\$	34,632,468
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash		
provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation		48,924,008
Provision for doubtful accounts		847,834
Change in assets, deferred outflows of resources,		
liabilities and deferred inflows of resources:		
Customer receivables		(371,416)
Materials and supplies		(1,529,490)
Other receivables		361,148
Prepaid expenses and other		(267,471)
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions		12,452,972
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB		2,869,389
Accounts and contracts payable		842,586
Accrued vacation		39,781
Accrued workers' compensation		1,282,031
Net pension liability		(2,992,622)
Net OPEB liability		(5,729,260)
Other liabilities		197,746
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions		(884,535)
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB		1,317,856
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ _	91,993,025
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NONCASH CAPITAL		
AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Contributions of capital assets from government agencies,		
developers and customers that are recorded as		
contributions in aid of construction	\$	10,977,138
Amortization of other costs	\$	28,819
Amortization of bond premium, net	\$	1,865,197
Amortization of deferred loss on refunding	\$	1,513,204
Forgiveness of principal due on notes payable	\$	1,662,400

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NOTE A - OPERATIONS

The Revised Charter of the City and County of Honolulu provides for the operation of the Board of Water Supply (the "BWS") as a semi-autonomous body of the City and County of Honolulu government (the "City"). The BWS has full and complete authority to manage, control and operate the City's water system and related properties.

Article VII of the Revised Charter of the City and County of Honolulu states that the BWS's seven-member Board of Directors has the authority to establish and adjust water rates and charges so that the revenues derived shall be sufficient to make the BWS self-supporting. The Board of Directors is required to follow certain procedures that include holding public hearings before implementing changes in the water rate schedules.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- (1) Financial Statement Presentation The BWS is a component unit of the City (the "primary government"). The accompanying financial statements present only the financial position and activities of the BWS and do not purport to, and do not present the financial position of the City, the changes in its financial position, or its cash flows.
- (2) Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting The accompanying financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred.
- (3) Use of Estimates The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the carrying amount of capital assets, valuation allowances for receivables, accrued workers' compensation, and pensions and postretirement benefits. Actual results could differ from those estimates.
- (4) Cash and Cash Equivalents The BWS considers all cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments (including restricted assets) with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition to be cash and cash equivalents.
- (5) Investments Investments are measured at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The cost of securities sold is generally determined by the weighted average method.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- (6) Receivables Receivables are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. The allowance for doubtful accounts is the BWS's best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in the BWS's existing receivables. The BWS determines the allowance based on past collection experience and the length of time individual receivables are past due. Account balances are charged off against the allowance after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote.
- (7) Materials and Supplies Materials and supplies are stated at weighted average cost (which approximates the first-in, first-out method). The cost of materials and supplies are recorded as expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.
- (8) Restricted Assets Restricted assets are comprised of cash and cash equivalents and investments maintained in accordance with bond resolutions and other agreements for the purpose of funding certain debt service payments, construction, improvements, and renewal and replacements of the water system. When both restricted and unrestricted assets are available for use, it is the BWS's policy to use restricted assets first, then unrestricted assets as they are needed. Restricted assets comprise the following:
 - The debt service account accumulates transfers from the operating account throughout the fiscal year to make principal and interest payments on the outstanding water system revenue bonds and other notes payable.
 - The renewal and replacement account and the reserve release fund provides funding for improvements, reconstruction, emergency or extraordinary repairs, and renewals or replacements of the water system.
 - The improvement account holds the proceeds of the series bond issuance pursuant to the series resolution or series certificates. These proceeds are only applied to costs specified in the applicable series resolution or series certificates.
 - The extramural account holds reimbursements received from any governmental agency or private entity, pursuant to negotiated agreements, contracts and/or grants.
- (9) Capital Assets Capital assets include those assets in excess of \$5,000 for buildings, infrastructure, and equipment and machinery with a useful life of more than one year. Capital assets are stated at cost and include contributions by governmental agencies, private subdividers and customers at their cost or estimated cost of new construction.

Major replacements, renewals and betterments are capitalized. The BWS also capitalizes certain indirect costs to construction work based upon actual construction direct labor. Maintenance, repairs and replacements that do not improve or extend the lives of the assets are charged to expense.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Assets are depreciated over the individual assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Depreciation on both purchased and contributed assets is charged against operations.

The estimated useful lives of capital assets are as follows:

Source of supply plant 20 to 100 years
Pumping plant 20 to 50 years
Water treatment plant 20 to 30 years
Transmission and distribution plant 33-1/3 to 50 years
General plant 5 to 50 years

Gains or losses resulting from the sale, retirement or disposal of capital assets in service are charged or credited to operations.

(10) Bond Issue Prepaid Insurance Costs, Original Issue Discount or Premium and Deferred Loss on Refunding of Debt - Bond issue costs are expensed when incurred, except for prepaid insurance, which are amortized over the life of the respective issue on a straight-line basis. Bond issue prepaid insurance costs are presented as other assets in the statement of net position.

Original issue discounts or premiums are amortized using the straight-line method over the terms of the respective issues. Original issue discounts or premiums are offset against or added to bonds payable in the statement of net position.

Deferred loss on refunding of debt is amortized using the straight-line method over the remaining life of the refunded debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter. The deferred loss on refunding of debt is presented as deferred outflows of resources in the statement of net position.

(11) Accrued Vacation and Compensatory Pay - Vacation is earned at the rate of one and three-quarters working days for each month of service. Vacation days may be accumulated to a maximum of ninety days as of the end of the calendar year and are convertible to pay upon termination. The BWS accrues a liability for compensated absences and additional amounts for certain salary-related payments including payroll taxes and fringe benefits.

As of June 30, 2018, accumulated sick leave aggregated approximately \$19,133,000. Sick leave accumulates at the rate of one and three-quarters working days for each month of service without limit, but can be taken only in the event of illness and is not convertible to pay upon termination of employment. However, an employee who retires or leaves government service in good standing with 60 or more unused sick days is entitled to additional service credit in the State of Hawaii's Employees' Retirement System.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- (12) Net Position Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position is classified in the following three components: net investment in capital assets, restricted for capital activity and debt service, and unrestricted net position. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding debt that is attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Debt related to unspent proceeds or other restricted cash and investments at year-end is not included in the calculation of net investment in capital assets. Restricted for capital activity and debt service consists of net position for which constraints are placed thereon by external parties, such as lenders, grantors, contributors, laws, regulations or enabling legislation. Unrestricted consists of the remaining balance not included in the above categories.
- (13) Operating Revenues and Expenses The BWS distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with the BWS's principal ongoing water operations. The principal operating revenues are derived from charges for water usage, while operating expenses include cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.
- (14) Revenue Recognition Charges for water sales are based on usage. The BWS's policy is to bill customers on a cyclical monthly basis. The accrual for unbilled water revenues and related receivables reflected in the accompanying financial statements is based on estimated usage from the latest meter reading date to the end of the fiscal year.
- (15) Contributions in Aid of Construction Contributions in aid of construction represent cash or capital assets received by the BWS to aid in the construction of infrastructure assets. It also includes the forgiveness of principal due on state revolving fund loans that were used to finance the costs of infrastructure needed to maintain the water system. Contributions in aid of construction are recognized when they are accepted by the BWS and when all applicable eligibility requirements have been met.
- (16) Water System Facilities Charge A water system facilities charge is levied against all new developments and residential properties requiring water from the BWS's systems, except those developments that have paid for and installed a complete water system, including source, transmission and daily storage facilities. The amounts collected are initially recorded as customer advances and are recognized as contributions in aid of construction when water service is made available to the customer. The use of these funds is designated for the construction of water facilities.
- (17) **Pensions** For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Employees' Retirement System of the State of Hawaii (the "ERS") and additions to/deductions from the ERS's fiduciary net position have been determined using the accrual basis of accounting, which is the same basis as they are reported by the ERS. For this purpose, employer and member

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are legally due and benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

- (18) Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions ("OPEB") For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Hawaii Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund ("EUTF") and additions to/deductions from EUTF's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by EUTF. For this purpose, EUTF recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value, except for investments in commingled and money market funds, which are reported at net asset value (NAV). The NAV is based on the fair value of the underlying assets held by the respective fund less its liabilities.
- (19) Deferred Compensation Plan All full-time employees are eligible to participate in the City and County of Honolulu's Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Plan (the "Plan"), adopted pursuant to Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The Plan permits eligible employees to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation amounts are not available to employees until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency.

A trust fund was established to protect plan assets from claims of general creditors and from diversion to any uses other than paying benefits to participants and beneficiaries. Accordingly, the BWS has excluded the Plan's assets and liabilities from the financial statements because the BWS and the City do not have significant administrative involvement in the Plan or perform the investment function for the Plan.

(20) Risk Management - The BWS is exposed to various risks of loss from: (1) torts, (2) theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, (3) employee injuries and illnesses, (4) natural disasters, and (5) employee health, dental, and accident benefits. Commercial insurance coverage is purchased for claims arising from such matters.

The ranges of insurance limits and deductibles are as follows:

Policy	Limits (Millions)		D	eductibles
Property	\$	60	\$	50,000
Public entity liability	\$	15	\$	750,000
Excess workers' compensation	\$	25	\$	600,000
Employment practices	\$	5	\$	75,000
Storage tank liability	\$	2	\$	10,000
Pollution legal liability	\$	5	\$	250,000
Crime	\$	5	\$	25,000
Cyber liability	\$	3	\$	50,000

There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage's from the prior fiscal year.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(21) New Accounting Pronouncements - The Government Accounting Standards Board (the "GASB") issued Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. The Statement replaces GASB Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, and No. 57, OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans. The Statement will require the liability of employers for defined benefit OPEB to be measured as the portion of the present value of projected benefit payments to be provided to current active and inactive employees that is attributed to those employees' past periods of service, less the amount of the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. Management has adopted the applicable requirements of this new standard as presented in the BWS's financial statements.

The GASB issued Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations. This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations ("AROs"). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability based on the guidance in this Statement. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. Management has not yet determined the effect this Statement will have on the BWS's financial statements.

The GASB issued Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. This Statement establishes specific criteria for identifying activities that should be reported as fiduciary activities and clarifies whether and how business-type activities should report their fiduciary activities. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Management has not yet determined the effect this Statement will have on the BWS's financial statements.

The GASB issued Statement No. 85, Omnibus 2017. This Statement addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits (pensions and other postemployment benefits [OPEB]). The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2017. Management has adopted the applicable requirements of this new standard as presented in the BWS's financial statements.

The GASB issued Statement No. 86, Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues. This Statement addresses in-substance defeasance of debt when a government places cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources, as opposed to proceeds of refunding debt, in an irrevocable trust to extinguish the debt. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2017. Management has determined that this Statement does not have a material impact on the BWS's financial statements.

NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The GASB issued Statement No. 87, Leases. This Statement requires the recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Management has not yet determined the effect this Statement will have on the BWS's financial statements.

The GASB issued Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements. This Statement defines debt for purposes of disclosure in notes to financial statements and establishes additional financial statement note disclosure requirements related to debt obligations of governments, including direct borrowings (for example, a government entering into a loan agreement with a lender) and direct placements (for example, a government issuing a debt security directly to an investor). Direct borrowings and direct placements have terms negotiated directly with the investor or lender and are not offered for public sale. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. Management has not yet determined the effect this Statement will have on the BWS's financial statements.

The GASB issued Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period. This Statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Earlier application is encouraged. Changes adopted to conform to the provisions of this Statement should be applied prospectively. Management has early adopted the applicable requirements of this new standard as presented in the BWS's financial statements.

(22) **Restatement** - The cash and cash equivalent balance as of June 30, 2017 (beginning of year) presented in the statement of cash flows has been restated to increase cash and cash equivalents by \$944,106 for comparability purposes to conform with the presentation in the 2018 financial statements. The restatement had no effect on the previously reported change in net position or net position as of June 30, 2017.

NOTE C - CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash deposited with the City is maintained by the Department of Budget and Fiscal Services of the City. The City maintains a cash and investment pool that is used by all of the City's Funds and the BWS. The Hawaii Revised Statutes ("HRS") provide for the City's Director of Finance to deposit the cash with any national or state bank or federally insured financial institution authorized to do business in the State of Hawaii, provided that all deposits are fully insured or collateralized with securities held by the City or its agents in the City's name.

The HRS authorizes the BWS to invest, with certain restrictions, in obligations of the State of Hawaii or the United States of America, in federally insured savings accounts, time certificates of deposit, and bank repurchase agreements with federally insured financial institutions authorized to do business in the State of Hawaii. The BWS's portfolio is managed by various investment managers. These investments consist of U.S. government and U.S. government agencies securities.

Interest Rate Risk - Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the term of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses, the BWS invests operating funds primarily in shorter-term securities, money market mutual funds, or similar investment pools.

Custodial Credit Risk - The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Excluding cash deposited with the City, all cash, money market mutual funds and investment securities as of June 30, 2018 were held in trust by two financial institutions in the State of Hawaii.

All investment securities are registered in the name of the BWS and are not exposed to custodial credit risk. Money market mutual funds are not considered investment securities for purposes of custodial credit risk classification and are not exposed to custodial credit risk. Cash held in trust with these financial institutions are uncollateralized, however, amounts in excess of depository insurance are covered by commercial insurance obtained by each financial institution designed to insure against losses resulting from errors and omissions or fraud.

Credit Risk and Concentration of Credit Risk - Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. Concentration of credit risk is the risk of a loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. As of June 30, 2018, all investment securities and money market mutual funds were rated Aaa and Aaa-mf, respectively, by Moody's Investors Services. The BWS's concentration of credit risk related to investments in debt securities has been mitigated by limiting such investments to only debt obligations of the U.S. government and U.S. government agencies.

NOTE C - CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

The historical cost and estimated fair value of investments at June 30, 2018 consisted of the following:

	 Cost		Fair Value
U. S. Treasury obligations	\$ 339,521,895	\$	333,157,965
U. S. government agencies	\$ 77,524,930 417,046,825	\$	76,215,062 409,373,027

As of June 30, 2018, the credit exposure as a percentage of total investments were as follows:

	Percent		
_	of Total Fair Va		Fair Value
U. S. Treasury obligations	82%	\$	333,157,965
U. S. government agencies			
Federal National Mortgage Association	9%		36,832,412
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	3%		14,113,035
Federal Home Loan Bank	6%		25,269,615
	100%	\$	409,373,027

The fair value of investments at June 30, 2018 by contractual maturity is shown below:

		Investment Maturities (In Years)			
	 Fair Value	 Less Than 1		1 - 5	
U. S. Treasury obligations	\$ 333,157,965	\$ 58,201,216	\$	274,956,749	
U. S. government agencies	76,215,062	15,994,998		60,220,064	
	\$ 409,373,027	\$ 74,196,214	\$	335,176,813	

NOTE D - RESTRICTED ASSETS

At June 30, 2018, the BWS's restricted assets were comprised of cash, cash equivalents and investments and were held for the following purposes:

Construction, renewals and replacements	\$ 6,977,462
Debt service	35,208,658
	\$ 42,186,120

NOTE E - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The framework for measuring fair value provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described as follows:

Level 1 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that a government has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. Level 2 inputs include:

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets,
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active.
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability,
- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 - Inputs that are unobservable for an asset or liability.

Following is a description of the valuation techniques used by the BWS to measure fair value:

- U.S. Treasury obligations: Valued using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.
- U.S. government agencies obligations: Valued using quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active.

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2018:

	_	Total	 Level 1 L		Level 2	 Level 3
U. S. Treasury obligations	\$	333,157,965	\$ 333,157,965	\$	***	\$ -
U. S. government agencies		76,215,062			76,215,062	
•	\$	409,373,027	\$ 333,157,965	\$	76,215,062	\$

NOTE F - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, were as follows:

	_	Balance July 1, 2017	Additions		Transfers			Retirements	Balance June 30, 2018		
Depreciable assets											
Infrastructure	\$	1,504,279,618	\$	11,083,749	\$	14,529,249	\$	(1,970,222)	\$	1,527,922,394	
Building and improvements		169,870,257				6,344,030		(25,519)		176,188,768	
Equipment and machinery		317,240,982		3,613,780		1,790,043		(1,868,923)		320,775,882	
Total depreciable assets		1,991,390,857		14,697,529		22,663,322		(3,864,664)		2,024,887,044	
Less accumulated depreciation		(983,717,510)		(48,924,008)		A-44		3,524,711		(1,029,116,807)	
Total depreciable assets - net		1,007,673,347		(34,226,479)		22,663,322		(339,953)		995,770,237	
Land		32,373,064						***		32,373,064	
Construction work in progress		98,956,663		56,895,383		(33,966,064)		***		121,885,982	
Net capital assets	\$	1,139,003,074	\$	22,668,904	\$	(11,302,742)	\$	(339,953)	\$	1,150,029,283	

Depreciation charges allocated to various functions for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 totaled \$1,587,002.

NOTE G - BONDS PAYABLE

At June 30, 2018, bonds payable consisted of the following:

	Amount
Water System Revenue Bonds, Series 2012A, annual principal due ranging from \$2,000,000 to \$8,535,000 through July 1, 2033, with interest ranging from 2.00% to 5.00%.	\$ 78,830,000
Water System Revenue Bonds, Series 2014A, annual principal due commencing from July 1, 2023, ranging from \$410,000 to \$9,205,000 through July 1, 2036, with interest ranging from 3.00% to 5.00%.	101,655,000
Water System Revenue Bonds, Series 2014B, annual principal due ranging from \$1,540,000 to \$4,790,000 through July 1, 2031, with interest ranging from 1.74% to 3.86%	<u>34,355,000</u>
Add: unamortized premium	214,840,000 <u>18,052,342</u> 232,892,342
Less: current portion	8,550,000
Noncurrent portion	\$ <u>224,342,342</u>

NOTE G - BONDS PAYABLE (Continued)

Principal and interest payments on water system revenue bonds are to be paid from the BWS's revenue. Water system revenue bonds are subject to redemption on and after specific dates prior to maturity at the option of the BWS. The redemption amount equals the outstanding principal amount plus accrued interest without premium on the date of redemption.

At June 30, 2018, future bond principal and interest payments are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	<u>Principal</u>	Interest	Total
2019	\$ 8,550,000	\$ 9,175,000	\$ 17,725,000
2020	8,820,000	8,902,000	17,722,000
2021	9,110,000	8,613,000	17,723,000
2022	9,450,000	8,273,000	17,723,000
2023	10,075,000	7,833,000	17,908,000
2024 - 2028	59,250,000	31,281,000	90,531,000
2029 - 2033	70,460,000	15,963,000	86,423,000
2034 - 2038	<u>39,125,000</u>	<u>2,957,000</u>	42,082,000
Total	\$ <u>214,840,000</u>	\$ <u>92,997,000</u>	\$ 307,837,000

NOTE H - NOTES PAYABLE

At June 30, 2018, notes payable consisted of the following:

	~~~~~	Amount
Notes payable to Department of Health:		
Note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$150,500, including interest and loan fees at 1.50% per annum, due May 2034.	\$	4,008,972
Note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$149,600, including interest and loan fees at 1.50% per annum, due May 2034.		3,982,357
Note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$142,900, including interest and loan fees at 1.50% per annum, due November 2034.		3,904,788
Non-interest bearing note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$207,300, including loan fees at 1.00% per annum, due November 2034.		5,873,400
Non-interest bearing note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$785,300, including loan fees at 1.00% per annum, due April 2034.		21,662,285
Balance carried forward	\$	39,431,802

NOTE H - NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

	 Amount
Balance brought forward	\$ 39,431,802
Non-interest bearing note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$244,000, including loan fees at 1.00% per annum, due December 2037.	8,626,265
Non-interest bearing note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$381,400, including loan fees at 1.00% per annum, due February 2039.	13,485,210
Note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$148,300, including interest and loan fees at 1.50% per annum, due October 2036.	4,773,716
Notes payable to other lenders:	
Note payable in monthly installments of approximately \$15,700, including interest at 5.0%, due September 2025	1,117,729
Less current maturities	\$ 67,434,722 3,179,667 64,255,055

The notes payable to the Department of Health are state revolving fund loans and are collateralized by net revenue of the BWS.

At June 30, 2018, future principal, interest, and loan fee payments for notes payable are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	 Principal	 Interest	Loan Fee		 Total
2019	\$ 3,180,000	\$ 138,000	\$	643,000	\$ 3,961,000
2020	3,511,000	127,000		625,000	4,263,000
2021	3,848,000	115,000		590,000	4,553,000
2022	3,873,000	103,000		553,000	4,529,000
2023	3,898,000	91,000		515,000	4,504,000
2024-2028	19,343,000	275,000		2,012,000	21,630,000
2029-2033	19,429,000	118,000		1,054,000	20,601,000
2034-2038	9,595,000	14,000		237,000	9,846,000
2039-2043	758,000			6,000	764,000
	\$ 67,435,000	\$ 981,000	\$	6,235,000	\$ 74,651,000

NOTE I - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018:

	Balance July 1, 2017 Additions Reductions			Additions Reductions				Balance lune 30, 2018	Current Portion		
Bonds payable Add: unamortized premium	\$	223,205,000 19,917,539	\$	·	\$	(8,365,000) (1,865,197)	\$	214,840,000 18,052,342	\$	8,550,000	
Total bonds payable		243,122,539		MARK.		(10,230,197)		232,892,342		8,550,000	
Notes payable		73,007,901		8,564,034		(14,137,213)		67,434,722		3,179,667	
Accrued vacation		6,976,499		2,890,782		(2,851,001)		7,016,280		2,851,001	
Accrued workers' compensation		2,267,155		2,441,751		(1,159,720)		3,549,186		1,033,217	
Customer advances		1,529,622		8,915,036		(8,838,655)		1,606,003		~~	
Other		3,574,344		1,383,598		(1,253,005)		3,704,937			
	\$	330,478,060	\$	24,195,201	\$	(38,469,791)	\$	316,203,470	\$	15,613,885	

NOTE J - NET POSITION

The BWS's net position consisted of the following as of June 30, 2018:

Net investment in capital assets	
Capital assets, net	\$ 1,150,029,283
Deferred loss on refunding	17,085,994
Less: noncurrent portion of water system	
revenue bonds payable	(224,342,342)
Less: noncurrent portion of notes payable	(64,255,055)
Unspent debt proceeds	4,291,362
	882,809,242
Restricted for capital activity and debt service	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	18,856,615
Restricted investments	23,329,505
Less: unspent debt proceeds	(4,291,362)
Less: contracts payable, including retainages	(3,267,464)
Less: accrued interest payable	(4,781,189)
Less: bonds payable, current portion	(8,550,000)
Less: notes payable, current portion	(3,179,667)
	18,116,438
Unrestricted	246,349,577
	\$ 1,147,275,257

NOTE K - LEASES

The BWS leases space for its deep seawater cooling project on Oahu under an operating lease that extends through September 2025. The lease is subject to early cancellation contingent on mutual agreement between the BWS and the lessor. Rent expense under this lease for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 totaled \$159,000.

The BWS also leases certain properties to other users, primarily utility and telecommunications companies, under multi-year license agreements. The terms of these agreements range from 5 to 30 years through December 2031. The agreements are generally based on fixed annual amounts, with provisions for increases.

The future minimum rental payments and revenue from these operating leases at June 30, 2018 were as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	 Future Minimum Rental Payments		Future Minimum Rental Revenue
2019	\$ (159,000)	\$	119,000
2020	(159,000)	·	119,000
2021	(159,000)		119,000
2022	(159,000)		111,000
2023	(159,000)		104,000
2024-2028	(350,000)		500,000
2029-2033			300,000
	\$ (1,145,000)	\$	1,372,000

NOTE L - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The BWS has an agreement with the Department of Environmental Services, City and County of Honolulu to provide certain services relating to the billing and collection of sewer service charges. Fees related to these services totaled \$3,106,817 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

The BWS has an agreement with the City to pay a central administrative services expense ("CASE") fee for treasury, personnel, purchasing and other services that the City provides to the BWS on an on-going basis. The BWS's Charter allows for CASE fees to the extent that it represents a reasonable charge for services necessary for the BWS to perform its duties. CASE fees totaled \$3,300,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Amounts due from the City totaled \$1,845,926 as of June 30, 2018 and are included in customer receivables in the statement of net position.

The BWS has entered into agreements with the City for joint capital projects. Unexpended advanced funds totaled \$826,000 as of June 30, 2018 and are included in other liabilities in the statement of net position.

NOTE M - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Pension Plan

Plan description. The ERS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system established as a defined benefit pension plan to administer a pension benefits program for all eligible employees of the State and counties of Hawaii. Benefit terms, eligibility, and contribution requirements are established by Chapter 88 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes and can be amended through legislation.

The ERS provides retirement, disability and death benefits that are covered by the provisions of the noncontributory, contributory and hybrid retirement membership classes. The three classes provide a monthly retirement allowance equal to the benefit multiplier (generally 1.25% or 2%) multiplied by the average final compensation multiplied by years of credited service. Average final compensation is an average of the highest salaries during any three years of credited service, excluding any salary paid in lieu of vacation for employees hired January 1, 1971 or later and the average of the highest salaries during any five years of credited service including any salary paid in lieu of vacation for employees hired prior to January 1, 1971.

For members hired before July 1, 2012, the original retirement allowance is increased by 2.5% each July 1 following the calendar year of retirement. This cumulative benefit is not compounded and increases each year by 2.5% of the original retirement allowance without a ceiling (2.5% of the original retirement allowance the first year, 5.0% the second year, 7.5% the third year, etc.). For members hired after June 30, 2012, the post-retirement annuity increase was decreased to 1.5% per year.

Noncontributory Class

- Retirement Benefits General employees' retirement benefits are determined as 1.25% of average final compensation multiplied by the years of credited service. Employees with 10 years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 62. Employees with 30 years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 55.
- Disability Benefits Members are eligible for service-related disability benefits regardless of length of service and receive a lifetime pension of 35% of their average final compensation. Ten years of credited service is required for ordinary disability. Ordinary disability benefits are determined in the same manner as retirement benefits but are payable immediately, without an actuarial reduction, and at a minimum of 12.5% of average final compensation.
- Death Benefits For service-connected deaths, the surviving spouse/reciprocal beneficiary receives a monthly benefit of 30% of the average final compensation until remarriage or re-entry into a new reciprocal beneficiary relationship. Additional benefits are payable to surviving dependent children up to age 18. If there is no spouse/reciprocal beneficiary or dependent children, no benefit is payable.

NOTE M - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

Ten years of credited service is required for ordinary death benefits. For ordinary death benefits, the surviving spouse/reciprocal beneficiary (until remarriage/re-entry into a new reciprocal beneficiary relationship) and dependent children (up to age 18) receive a benefit equal to a percentage of member's accrued maximum allowance unreduced for age or, if the member was eligible for retirement at the time of death, the surviving spouse/reciprocal beneficiary receives 100% joint and survivor lifetime pension.

Contributory Class for Employees Hired Prior to July 1, 2012

- Retirement Benefits General employees' retirement benefits are determined as 2% of average final compensation multiplied by the years of credited service. General employees with five years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 55.
- o Disability Benefits Members are eligible for service-related disability benefits regardless of length of service and receive a one-time payment of the member's contributions and accrued interest plus a lifetime pension of 50% of their average final compensation. Ten years of credited service is required for ordinary disability. Ordinary disability benefits are determined as 1.75% of average final compensation multiplied by the years of credited service but are payable immediately, without an actuarial reduction, and at a minimum of 30% of average final compensation.
- Death Benefits For service-connected deaths, the surviving spouse/reciprocal beneficiary receives a lump sum payment of the member's contributions and accrued interest plus a monthly benefit of 50% of the average final compensation until remarriage or re-entry into a new reciprocal beneficiary relationship. If there is no surviving spouse/reciprocal beneficiary, surviving children (up to age 18) or dependent parents are eligible for the monthly benefit. If there is no spouse/reciprocal beneficiary or dependent children/parents, the death benefit is payable to the designated beneficiary.

Ordinary death benefits are available to employees who were active at time of death with at least one year of service. Ordinary death benefits consist of a lump sum payment of the member's contributions and accrued interest plus a percentage of the salary earned in the 12 months preceding death, or 50% Joint and Survivor lifetime pension if the member was not eligible for retirement at the time of death but was credited with at least 10 years of service and designated one beneficiary, or 100% Joint and Survivor lifetime pension if the member was eligible for retirement at the time of death and designated one beneficiary.

Contributory Class for Employees Hired After June 30, 2012

- Retirement Benefits General employees' retirement benefits are determined as 1.75% of average final compensation multiplied by the years of credited service. General employees with 10 years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 60.
- Disability and Death Benefits Disability and benefits for contributory class members hired after June 30, 2012 are generally the same as those for contributory class members hired June 30, 2012 and prior.

NOTE M - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

Hybrid Class for Employees Hired Prior to July 1, 2012

- Retirement Benefits General employees' retirement benefits are determined as 2% of average final compensation multiplied by the years of credited service. General employees with five years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 62. General employees with 30 years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 55.
- O Disability Benefits Members are eligible for service-related disability benefits regardless of length of service and receive a lifetime pension of 35% of their average final compensation plus refund of their contributions and accrued interest. Ten years of credited service is required for ordinary disability. Ordinary disability benefits are determined in the same manner as retirement benefits but are payable immediately, without an actuarial reduction, and at a minimum of 25% of average final compensation.
- Death Benefits For service-connected deaths, the designated surviving spouse/reciprocal beneficiary receives a lump sum payment of the member's contributions and accrued interest plus a monthly benefit of 50% of the average final compensation until remarriage or re-entry into a new reciprocal beneficiary relationship. If there is no surviving spouse/reciprocal beneficiary, surviving children (up to age 18) or dependent parents are eligible for the monthly benefit. If there is no spouse/reciprocal beneficiary or dependent children/parents, the death benefit is payable to the designated beneficiary.

Ordinary death benefits are available to employees who were active at time of death with at least five years of service. Ordinary death benefits consist of a lump sum payment of the member's contributions and accrued interest plus a percentage multiplied by 150%, or 50% Joint and Survivor lifetime pension if the member was not eligible for retirement at the time of death but was credited with at least 10 years of service and designated one beneficiary, or 100% Joint and Survivor lifetime pension if the member was eligible for retirement at the time of death and designated one beneficiary.

Hybrid Class for Employees Hired After June 30, 2012

- o Retirement Benefits General employees' retirement benefits are determined as 1.75% of average final compensation multiplied by the years of credited service. General employees with 10 years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 65. Employees with 30 years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 60.
- o Disability and Death Benefits Provisions for disability and death benefits generally remain the same except for ordinary death benefits. Ordinary death benefits are available to employees who were active at time of death with at least 10 years of service. Ordinary death benefits consist of a lump sum payment of the member's contributions and accrued interest, or 50% Joint and Survivor lifetime pension if the member was not eligible for retirement at the time of death and designated one beneficiary, or 100% Joint and Survivor lifetime pension if the member was eligible for retirement at the time of death and designated one beneficiary.

NOTE M - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

Contributions. The employer contribution rate is a fixed percentage of compensation. The employer contribution rate was 18% for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018, contributions to the pension plan from the BWS totaled \$7,561,614.

The employer is required to make all contributions for noncontributory members. For contributory class employees hired prior to July 1, 2012, general employees are required to contribute 7.8% of their salary. For contributing class employees hired after June 30, 2012, general employees are required to contribute 9.8% of their salary. Hybrid class members hired prior to July 1, 2012 are required to contribute 6.0% of their salary. Hybrid class members hired after June 30, 2012 are required to contribute 8.0% of their salary.

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

At June 30, 2018, the BWS reported a liability of \$113,350,294 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The BWS's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the actual employer contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating employers. At June 30, 2017, the BWS's proportion was 0.88%, which was an increase of 0.005% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2016.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the BWS recognized pension expense of \$16,917,657. At June 30, 2018, the BWS reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	 Deferred Outflows of Resources	 Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,816,533	\$ 1,214,716
Changes of assumptions	17,308,162	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		335,614
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	5,245,530	2,825,289
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$ 7,561,614 31,931,839	\$ 4,375,619

NOTE M - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

The BWS reported \$7,561,614 of deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from BWS contributions subsequent to the measurement date, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year	Ì	Net Deferred
Ended June 30:	<u>Ou</u>	tflows (Inflows)
2019	\$	5,926,213
2020		7,568,422
2021		4,878,337
2022		1,524,981
2023	_	96,653
	\$	19,994,606

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability in the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50%
Investment rate of return, including inflation	7.00%
Salary increases, including inflation	
Police and fire employees	5.00% to 7.00%
General employees	3.50% to 6.50%
Teachers	3.75% to 5.75%

Mortality rates used in the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017 were based on the following:

Active members - Multiples of the RP 2014 mortality table for active employees based on the occupation of the member.

Healthy retirees - The 2016 Public Retirees of Hawaii mortality table, generational projection using the BB projection table from the year 2016 and with multipliers based on plan and group experience.

Disabled retirees - Base table for healthy retirees' occupation, set forward five years, generational projection using the BB projection table from the year 2016. Minimum mortality rate of 3.5% for males and 2.5% for females.

NOTE M - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017 were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five-year period ended June 30, 2015. The major changes to assumptions resulting from the 2015 actuarial experience study were (1) a decrease in the investment return assumption from 7.65% to 7.00% and (2) the mortality assumptions were modified to assume longer life expectancies as well as to reflect continuous mortality improvement.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments, based on ERS' investment consultant, was determined using a building-block method 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. The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Strategic Allocation (Risk-Based Classes)	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return *
Broad growth	63.00%	8.05%	5.80%
Principal protection	7.00%	2.45%	0.20%
Real return	10.00%	5.80%	3.55%
Crisis risk offset	20.00%	5.35%	3.10%
	100.00%		

^{*} Uses an expected inflation of 2.25%

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. 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 M - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

Sensitivity of the BWS's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the BWS's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the BWS's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate:

		Current	
	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 146,890,615	\$ <u>113,350,294</u>	\$ 85,694,584

Pension plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued ERS financial report. ERS's complete financial statements are available at ers.ehawaii.gov.

Payable to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2018, the amount payable to the ERS totaled \$1,484,267, which consists of statutorily required employer contributions for the month of June 2018 and excess pension costs attributed to fiscal year 2018, as required by the HRS.

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

General Information about the OPEB Plan

Plan description. Chapter 87A of the Hawaii Revised Statutes ("HRS") established the EUTF, an agent multiple-employer defined benefit plan, which provides a single delivery system of health and other benefits for state and county workers, retirees and their eligible dependents. The EUTF issues a stand-alone financial report that is available to the public on its website at https://eutf.hawaii.gov.

Benefits provided. Chapter 87A of the HRS grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms to the board of trustees of the EUTF. The EUTF currently provides medical, prescription drug, dental, vision, chiropractic, supplemental medical and prescription drug, and group life insurance benefits for retirees and their dependents. The following table provides a summary of the number of employees covered by the benefits terms as of July 1, 2017:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	580
Inactive employees entitled but not yet receiving benefit payments	53
Active employees	<u>570</u>
	<u>1,203</u>

NOTE M - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

Contributions. The BWS's contribution levels are established by Chapter 87A of the HRS. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the BWS was required to contribute a minimum amount equal to at least 80% of the annual required contribution ("ARC"), as determined by an actuary retained by the board of trustees of the EUTF. The BWS will be required to contribute 100% of the ARC starting in fiscal year 2019. The ARC represents a level of funding that is sufficient to cover, 1) the normal cost, which is the cost of the other postemployment benefits attributable to the current year of service; and 2) an amortization payment, which is a catch-up payment for past service costs to fund the unfunded actuarial accrued liability over the next thirty years. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, contributions to the OPEB plan from the BWS totaled \$8,855,338, which resulted in an average contribution rate of approximately 23.3% of covered-employee payroll.

For employees hired before July 1, 1996, the BWS pays the entire base monthly contribution for employees retiring with 10 or more years of credited service, and 50% of the base monthly contribution for employees retiring with fewer than 10 years of credited service. A retiree can elect a family plan to cover dependents. The BWS's contribution is based on the plan selected by the retiree (single, two-party, or family plans).

For employees hired after June 30, 1996, but before July 1, 2001, and who retire with fewer than 10 years of service, the BWS makes no contributions. For those retiring with at least 10 years of service but fewer than 15 years of service, the BWS pays 50% of the base monthly contribution. For employees retiring with at least 15 years of service but fewer than 25 years of service, the BWS pays 75% of the base monthly contribution. For employees retiring with at least 25 years of service, the BWS pays 100% of the base monthly contribution. The BWS's contribution is based on the plan selected by the retiree (single, two-party, or family plans).

For employees hired on or after July 1, 2001, and who retire with less than 10 years of service, the BWS makes no contributions. For those retiring with at least 10 years but fewer than 15 years of service, the BWS pays 50% of the base monthly contribution. For those retiring with at least 15 years but fewer than 25 years of service, the BWS pays 75% of the base monthly contribution. For those employees retiring with at least 25 years of service, the BWS pays 100% of the base monthly contribution. Only single plan coverage is provided for retirees in this category. The BWS's contribution is based on the single plan base monthly contribution. Retirees can elect family coverage but must pay the difference.

Net OPEB Liability

The BWS's net OPEB liability was measured as of July 1, 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

NOTE M - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

Actuarial assumptions. The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation 2.50%

Salary increases 3.50% to 7.00%, including inflation

Investment rate of return 7.00%

Healthcare cost trend rates

PPO Initial rates of 6.60%, 6.60% and 9.00%;

declining to a rate of 4.86% after 14 years

HMO Initial rate of 9.00%; declining to a rate of

4.86% after 14 years

Part B & base monthly contribution Initial rates of 2.00% and 5.00%, declining

to a rate of 4.70% after 14 years

Dental 3.50% Vision 2.50% Life insurance 0.00%

Mortality rates used in the actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2017 were based on the following:

Active members - Multiples of the RP 2014 mortality table for employees with generational projection using the BB projection table from the year 2014 based on the occupation of the member.

Healthy retirees - The 2016 Public Retirees of Hawaii mortality table, generational projection using the BB projection table from the year 2016 and with multipliers based on plan and group experience.

Disabled retirees - Base table for healthy retirees' occupation, set forward five years, generational projection using the BB projection table from the year 2016. Minimum mortality rate of 3.50% for males and 2.50% for females.

The actuarial assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2017 were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the five-year period ended June 30, 2015 as conducted for the ERS.

NOTE M - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

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 OPEB 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. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class as of July 1, 2017 are summarized in the following table:

		Long-Term
	Target	Expected Real
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return
U.S. equity	19.00%	5.50%
International equity	19.00%	7.00%
U.S. microcap	7.00%	7.00%
Private equity	10.00%	9.25%
REITs	6.00%	5.85%
Core real estate	10.00%	3.80%
Global options	7.00%	5.50%
Core bonds	3.00%	0.55%
Long treasuries	7.00%	1.90%
Trend following	7.00%	1.75%
TIPS	5.00%	0.50%
	100.00%	

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that BWS contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments for current active and inactive employees. 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.

NOTE M - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

The following schedule presents the changes in the net OPEB liability for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018:

	Increase (Decrease)			
	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability (a) - (b)	
Balance at June 30, 2017	\$ 140,024,777	\$ 59,573,594	\$ 80,451,183	
Changes for the fiscal year:				
Service cost	2,404,087		2,404,087	
Interest on the total OPEB liability	9,685,512		9,685,512	
Contributions - employer	-	11,724,727	(11,724,727)	
Net investment income		6,029,726	(6,029,726)	
Benefit payments	(5,724,727)	(5,724,727)	200	
Administrative expense		(13,794)	13,794	
Other		78,200	(78,200)	
Net changes	6,364,872	12,094,132	(5,729,260)	
Balance at June 30, 2018	\$ <u>146,389,649</u>	\$ 71,667,726	\$ <u>74,721,923</u>	

Sensitivity of the net OPEB Liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the BWS, as well as what the BWS's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.00%)	(7.00%)	(8.00%)
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 96,608,229	\$ 74,721,923	\$56,878,627

Sensitivity of the net OPEB Liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the BWS, as well as what the BWS's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

		Current	
		Healthcare	
		Cost Trend	
	1% Decrease	Rates	1% Increase
Net OPEB Liability	\$56,208,713	\$ 74,721,923	\$ 97,787,751

NOTE M - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS (Continued)

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

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the BWS recognized OPEB expense of \$7,313,323. At June 30, 2018, the BWS reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

		Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u></u>	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	\$	40 ka	\$	1,317,856
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$ _	8,855,338 8,855,338	\$	 1,317,856

The BWS reported \$8,855,338 as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from BWS contributions subsequent to the measurement date, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended <u>June 30:</u>		Net Deferred Outflows (Inflows)		
2019	\$	(329,464)		
2020	▼:	(329,464)		
2021		(329,464)		
2022	_	(329,464)		
	\$	(1,317,856)		

NOTE N - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Contract Commitments

Commitments, primarily for capital improvements, approximated \$253,543,000 as of June 30, 2018. Such amounts are to be funded by operating revenues, contributed capital, cash and investments on hand.

Workers' Compensation Self-Insurance Liability

The BWS is self-insured for workers' compensation and disability claims up to \$600,000 and in excess of \$25,000,000. The BWS has obtained excess insurance coverage for claims that are not self-insured. The BWS provides reserves for claims not covered by insurance that in the opinion of management will result in probable judgment against the BWS.

NOTE N - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

The liability for losses and loss adjustment expenses is comprised of case reserves and incurred but not reported loss reserves ("IBNR"). Case or outstanding loss reserves represent estimates of ultimate costs to settle reported claims.

Determination of a reserve account for workers' compensation is a significant estimate. It is reasonably possible that one or more future events could result in a material change in the estimated claims loss in the near term.

Safe Drinking Water

The BWS is subject to the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act (the "Act"), which is administered by the State Department of Health on behalf of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Management believes that the BWS is in full compliance with the requirements of the Act and is not aware of any matters under the Act that may materially affect the BWS's customer service area.

Other Legal Matters

The BWS is party to various legal proceedings arising in the normal course of business. The outcome of individual matters is not predictable. However, management believes that the ultimate resolution of all such matters, after considering insurance coverage, will not have material adverse effect on the BWS's financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

NOTE O - ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

BWS has adopted the applicable requirements of GASB 75. The cumulative effect of applying the requirements of GASB 75 resulted in a reduction to beginning net position by \$84,461,339 as of June 30, 2017, which is summarized as follows:

	Amount
Net position at June 30, 2017, as previously stated	\$ 1,185,504,020
Cumulative effect of applying GASB 75:	
Reverse net OPEB asset at June 30, 2017, as previously stated	(15,734,883)
Net OPEB liability at June 30, 2017	(80,451,183)
Deferred outflows of resources - employer contributions paid during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017	11,724,727
Net position at June 30, 2017, as restated	\$ <u>1.101.042.681</u>

Management of the BWS concluded that it was not practical to determine the amounts of all applicable deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB as of June 30, 2017. Accordingly, as permitted under the provisions of GASB 75, the restatement of beginning balances as of June 30, 2017 only includes deferred outflows of resources for OPEB contributions by the BWS made subsequent to the measurement date of the beginning net OPEB liability (June 30, 2016) but before June 30, 2017.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Board of Water Supply City and County of Honolulu SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY Last Ten Fiscal Years *

Measurement Period Ended	Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	S	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	 Covered Payroll	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a %age of Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a %age of the Total Pension Liability
June 30, 2017	0.88%	\$	113,350,294	\$ 35,912,898	316%	54.80%
June 30, 2016	0.87%	\$	116,342,916	\$ 34,536,085	337%	51.28%
June 30, 2015	0.93%	\$	81,526,553	\$ 33,412,761	244%	62.42%
June 30, 2014	0.91%	\$	73,141,824	\$ 32,202,276	227%	63.92%
June 30, 2013	0.78%	\$	69,992,291	\$ 29,761,149	235%	57.96%

^{*} This schedule is intended to present information for ten years, as of the measurement date of the collective net pension liability for each respective fiscal year. Additional years will be built prospectively as information becomes available.

Board of Water Supply City and County of Honolulu SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS (PENSION) Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended	in Relation to al Statutorily Statutorily Contribution r Required Required Deficiency		Statutorily Required		in Rela Statutorily Statu Required Requ		ficiency	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a %age of Covered Payroll	
June 30, 2018	\$	7,561,614	\$	7,561,614	\$		\$ 36,816,067	20.5%		
June 30, 2017	\$	6,885,401	\$	6,885,401	\$		\$ 35,912,898	19.2%		
June 30, 2016	\$	6,647,884	\$	6,647,884	\$	***	\$ 34,536,085	19.2%		
June 30, 2015	\$	6,686,641	\$	6,686,641	\$		\$ 33,412,761	20.0%		
June 30, 2014	\$	5,931,238	\$	5,931,238	\$		\$ 32,202,276	18.4%		
June 30, 2013	\$	4,604,149	\$	4,604,149	\$		\$ 29,761,149	15.5%		
June 30, 2012	\$	4,404,845	\$	4,404,845	\$	4.0	\$ 29,353,916	15.0%		
June 30, 2011	\$	4,497,292	\$	4,497,292	\$	<u></u>	\$ 29,981,949	15.0%		
June 30, 2010	\$	4,850,928	\$	4,850,928	\$		\$ 32,339,522	15.0%.		
June 30, 2009	\$	4,804,377	\$	4,804,377	\$		\$ 32,881,432	14.6%		

Board of Water Supply City and County of Honolulu NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY GASB STATEMENT NO. 68 Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

NOTE A - CHANGES OF ASSUMPTIONS

There were no changes of assumptions or other inputs that significantly affected the measurement of the total pension liability since the measurement period ended June 30, 2016.

Amounts reported in the schedule of the proportionate share of the net pension liability as of the measurement period ended June 30, 2016 (fiscal year ended June 30, 2017) were significantly impacted by the following changes of actuarial assumptions:

- The investment return assumption decreased from 7.65% to 7.00%
- Mortality assumptions were modified to assume longer life expectancies as well as to reflect continuous mortality improvement

Prior to the measurement period ended June 30, 2016 (fiscal year ended June 30, 2017), there were no other factors, including the use of different assumptions that significantly affect trends reported in these schedules.

Board of Water Supply City and County of Honolulu SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS Last Ten Fiscal Years *

	 2018
Total OPEB liability	
Service cost	\$ 2,404,087
Interest on the total OPEB liability	9,685,512
Benefit payments	(5,724,727)
Net change in total OPEB liability	6,364,872
Total OPEB liability - Beginning	140,024,777
Total OPEB liability - Ending	\$ 146,389,649
Plan fiduciary net position	
Contributions - employer	\$ 11,724,727
Net investment income	6,029,726
Benefit payments	(5,724,727)
Administrative expense	(13,794)
Other	78,200
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	12,094,132
Plan fiduciary net position - Beginning	59,573,594
Plan fiduciary net position - Ending	\$ 71,667,726
Net OPEB liability	\$ 74,721,923
Plan fiducairy net position as a percentage	
of the total OPEB liability	48.96%
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 36,968,407
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-employee Payroll	202.12%

^{*} This schedule is intended to present information for ten years for each respective fiscal year. Additional years will be built prospectively as information becomes available.

Board of Water Supply City and County of Honolulu SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS (OPEB) Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended	[Contributions in Relation to Actuarially the Actuarially Determined Determined Contribution		Determined		in Relation to the Actuarially Determined		ontribution Deficiency (Excess)	_	Covered- Employee Payroll	Contributions as a %age of Covered- Employee Payroll
June 30, 2018	\$	8,467,000	\$	8,855,338	\$	(388,338)	\$	38,023,983	23.3%		
June 30, 2017	\$	8,181,000	\$	11,724,727	\$	(3,543,727)	\$	36,968,407	31.7%		
June 30, 2016	\$	8,826,000	\$	11,728,539	\$	(2,902,539)	\$	35,467,175	33.1%		
June 30, 2015	\$	8,528,000	\$	10,750,399	\$	(2,222,399)	\$	34,329,374	31.3%		
June 30, 2014	\$	8,977,000	\$	11,982,667	\$	(3,005,667)	\$	32,993,059	36.3%		
June 30, 2013	\$	8,674,000	\$	12,732,550	\$	(4,058,550)	\$	30,236,942	42.1%		
June 30, 2012	\$	10,750,000	\$	10,718,550	\$	31,450	\$	30,013,958	35.7%		
June 30, 2011	\$	10,387,000	\$	12,339,213	\$	(1,952,213)	\$	30,605,429	40.3%		
June 30, 2010	\$	7,837,000	\$	6,771,411	\$	1,065,589	\$	32,884,807	20.6%		
June 30, 2009	\$	7,533,000	\$	6,005,502	\$	1,527,498	\$	33,385,905	18.0%		

Board of Water Supply City and County of Honolulu NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY GASB STATEMENT NO. 75 Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

NOTE A - SIGNIFICANT METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

An actuarial valuation of the BWS's liability associated with other postemployment benefits other than pension provided through the EUTF is performed as of July 1 of each odd-numbered year (e.g. July 1, 2015). This actuarial valuation serves as the basis for developing the annual required contributions ("ARC") for the two fiscal years which begin one year after the actuarial valuation date. For example, the ARC for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 were developed from the actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2015. Beginning July 1, 2017, the EUTF will be completing an actuarial valuation on an annual basis.

The following summarizes the significant methods and assumptions used to determine the actuarially determined contribution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018:

Actuarial valuation date	July 1, 201
Actualiai valuation date	July 1, 201

Actuarial cost method Entry Age Normal

Amortization method Level percent, closed

Equivalent single amortization period 19.9
Asset valuation method Market
Inflation rate 3.00%
Investment rate of return 7.00%
Payroll growth 3.50%

Healthcare cost trend rates

PPO Initial rate of 9%, declining to a rate of

5% after 8 years

HMO Initial rate of 7%, declining to a rate of

5% after 8 years

Part B Initial rate of 3% for the first two years,

5% thereafter

Dental 4.00% Vision 3.00% Life Insurance 0.00%

The actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2009, which was used to develop the ARC for fiscal year 2011 and 2012, included a reduction to the discount rate used from the prior valuation. The discount rate changed from a blended discount rate of 7% - 8% to 7%. This resulted in an overall increase to the actuarially determined OPEB liability and the ARC.

There were no other factors that significantly affected trends in the amounts reported in the schedule of changes in the net OPEB liability and related ratios or the schedule of contributions (OPEB).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Board of Water Supply City and County of Honolulu SCHEDULE OF BONDS PAYABLE June 30, 2018

	Interest Rate	Bond Dated	Maturing Serially From	Call Dates (1)	Outstanding June 30, 2018
Water System Revenue Bonds	···	<u>.</u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Series 2012A					
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000%	3/29/2012	7/1/2018	(2)	\$ 3,960,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000%	3/29/2012	7/1/2019	(2)	4,140,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000%	3/29/2012	7/1/2020	(2)	2,320,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000%	3/29/2012	7/1/2021	(2)	6,865,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000%	3/29/2012	7/1/2022	(2)	8,535,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000%	3/29/2012	7/1/2023	7/1 / 2022	3,605,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000%	3/29/2012	7/1/2024	7/1/2022	3,790,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000%	3/29/2012	7/1/2025	7/1/2022	3,980,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000%	3/29/2012	7/1/2026	7/1/2022	4,185,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.500%	3/29/2012	7/1/2027	7/1/2022	4,390,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.500%	3/29/2012	7/1/2028	7/1/2022	4,595,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.500%	3/29/2012	7/1/2029	7/1/2022	4,805,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.500%	3/29/2012	7/1/2030	7/1/2022	5,025,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000%	3/29/2012	7/1/2031	7/1/2022	5,270,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000%	3/29/2012	7/1/2032	7/1/2022	5,540,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000%	3/29/2012	7/1/2033	7/1/2022	5,825,000
Bifurcated Serial Bonds	2.000%	3/29/2012	7/1/2020	(2)	2,000,000
			,	_	78,830,000
					10,000,000
Water System Revenue Bonds					
Series 2014A (Non-AMT)					
Tax-Exempt Serial Bonds					
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000%	12/9/2014	7/1/2023	(2)	5,585,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3,000%	12/9/2014	7/1/2024	(2)	410,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000%	12/9/2014	7/1/2024	(2)	5,455,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000%	12/9/2014	7/1/2025	7/1/2024	6,165,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000%	12/9/2014	7/1/2026	7/1/2024	6,480,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000%	12/9/2014	7/1/2027	7/1/2024	6,810,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.000%	12/9/2014	7/1/2028	(2)	930,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000%	12/9/2014	7/1/2028	7/1/2024	6,215,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000%	12/9/2014	7/1/2029	7/1/2024	7,505,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000%	12/9/2014	7/1/2030	7/1/2024	7,930,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.250%	12/9/2014	7/1/2031	(2)	4,470,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000%	12/9/2014	7/1/2031	7/1/2024	3,825,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000%	12/9/2014	7/1/2032	7/1/2024	6,575,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000%	12/9/2014	7/1/2033	7/1/2024	6,840,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000%	12/9/2014	7/1/2034	7/1/2024	8,500,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000%	12/9/2014	7/1/2035	7/1/2024	8,755,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000%	12/9/2014	7/1/2036	7/1/2024	9,205,000
					\$ <u>101,655,000</u>

⁽¹⁾ Call dates indicated are optional.

⁽²⁾ Noncallable.

Board of Water Supply City and County of Honolulu SCHEDULE OF BONDS PAYABLE (Continued) June 30, 2018

	Interest <u>Rate</u>	Bond Dated	Maturing Serially From	Call Dates (1)	Outstanding une 30, 2018
Water System Revenue Bonds					·
Series 2014B (AMT)					
Taxable Serial Bonds					
Insured Serial Bonds	1.744%	12/9/2014	7/1/2018	(2)	\$ 4,590,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.144%	12/9/2014	7/1/2019	(2)	4,680,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.389%	12/9/2014	7/1/2020	(2)	4,790,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.619%	12/9/2014	7/1/2021	(2)	2,585,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.755%	12/9/2014	7/1/2022	(2)	1,540,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.915%	12/9/2014	7/1/2023	(2)	1,585,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.135%	12/9/2014	7/1/2024	(2)	1,625,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.285%	12/9/2014	7/1/2025	(2)	1,670,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.385%	12/9/2014	7/1/2026	(2)	1,730,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.485%	12/9/2014	7/1/2027	(2)	1,785,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.585%	12/9/2014	7/1/2028	(2)	1,845,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.685%	12/9/2014	7/1/2029	(2)	1,910,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.760%	12/9/2014	7/1/2030	(2)	1,975,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.860%	12/9/2014	7/1/2031	(2)	2,045,000
					34,355,000
					\$ 214,840,000

⁽¹⁾ Call dates indicated are optional.(2) Noncallable.

Board of Water Supply City and County of Honolulu SCHEDULE OF NET REVENUE REQUIREMENT Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

REVENUES		
Water sales	\$	229,526,599
Interest		6,097,077
Other		3,303,197
Total revenues		238,926,873
DEDUCTIONS		
Operating expenses		197,745,380
Less: depreciation expense		(47,337,006)
Less: allocated depreciation charges		(1,587,002)
Total deductions		148,821,372
Net revenues	\$	90,105,501
NET REVENUE REQUIREMENT		
Greater of:		
1) Aggregate debt service	\$	17,844,248
Required deposits		
	\$	17,844,248
		47.044.040
Aggregate debt service	\$	17,844,248
Minimum required debt service ratio	X	1.20
Net revenue requirement	.\$	21,413,098
Net revenue to aggregate debt		
service ratio		5.05