

WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS

DAVE EBERSOLD, FACILITATOR

STAKEHOLDER ADVISORY GROUP MEETING 55

JULY 17, 2025



MEETING OBJECTIVES

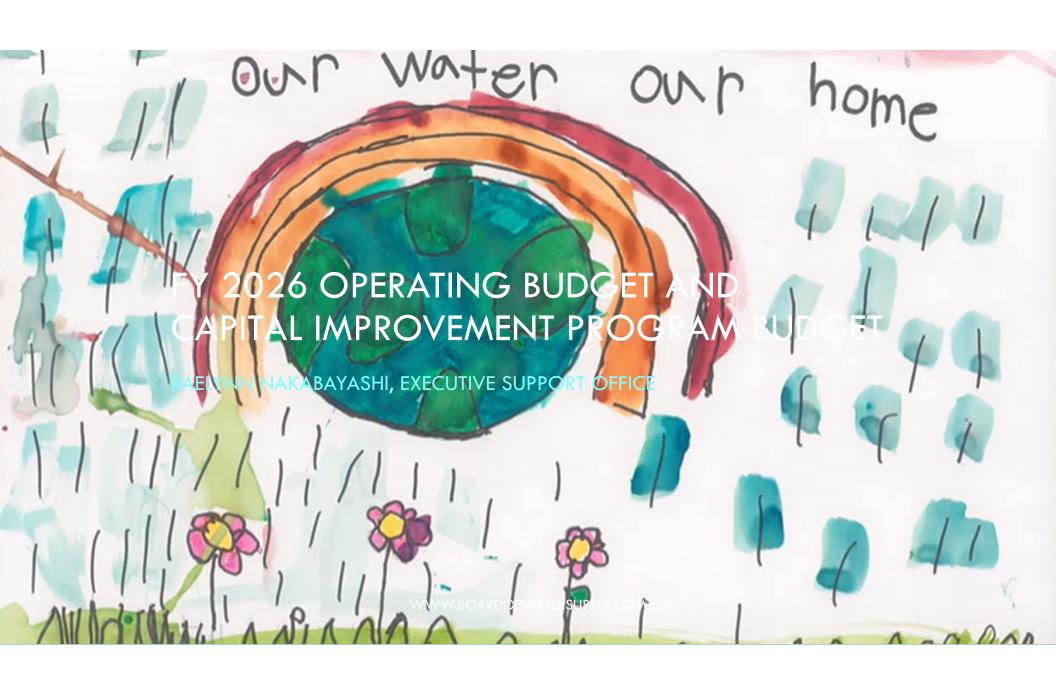
- Welcome and public comment
- Provide BWS updates
- FY26 Budget
- Explore climate analysis results/condition assessment integration
- Discuss future demand projections
- Accept notes from meeting #54
- Review 2025 meeting dates



PUBLIC COMMENT ON AGENDA ITEMS

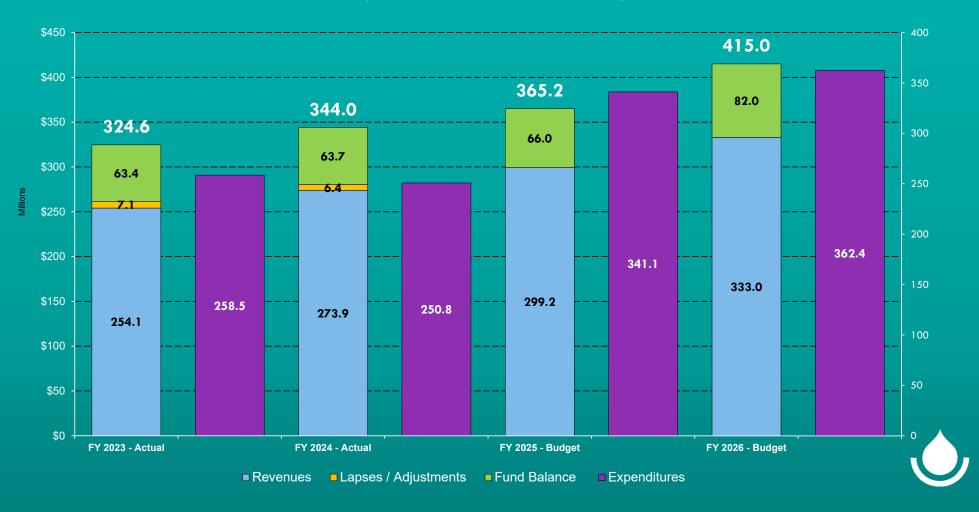






TOTAL RESOURCES VS. TOTAL EXPENDITURES

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



OPERATING FUND RESOURCES AND EXPENDITURES

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 2024 - Actual	FY 2025 - Adopted		FY 2026 - Proposed	
	Actual Budget	Adopted Budget		Proposed Budget	
Beginning Balance	\$63.7		\$66.0		\$82.0
Revenues	\$274.0		\$299.2		\$333.0
Lapses/ Adjustments	\$6.3		\$0.0		\$0.0
Total Resources	\$344.0		\$365.2		\$415.0
Operating Expenditures	\$222.1		\$272.6		\$283.3
Capital Improvement Program	\$28.7		\$68.5		\$79.1
Total Expenditures	\$250.8		\$341.1		\$362.4
Ending Balance	\$93.2	/	\$24.1	/	\$52.6



FY 2026 BUDGET SUMMARY

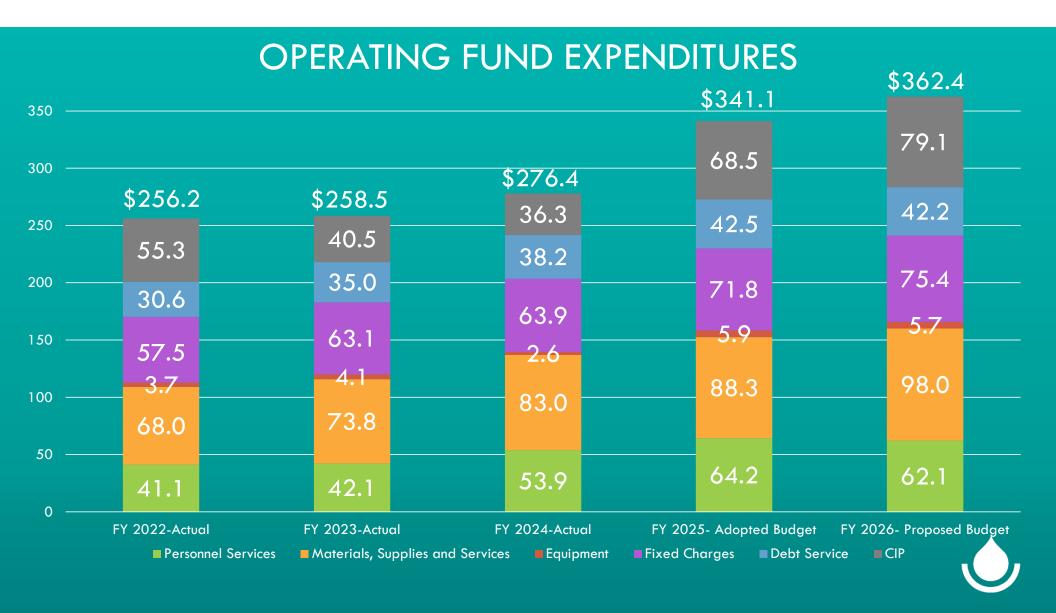
	FY 2025 – Adopted	FY 2026 – Proposed	\$ Change	% Change
Operating Budget	\$272,619,998	\$283,312,488	\$10,692,490	3.92%
Capital Improvement Program Budget	\$316,391,000	\$283,327,500	(\$33,063,500)	-10.45%
Total	\$589,010,998	\$566,639,988	(\$22,371,010)	-3.80%



OPERATING & CIP BUDGETS FY 2022 - FY 2026

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)





FY 2026 CIP

Safe and Dependable
Water Service

Infrastructure Costs and Rate Affordability

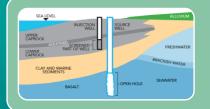
PROJECT CATEGORIES



I. Research and Development



II. Renewal and Replacement



III. Capacity Expansion



CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM BUDGET FY 2026 IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

	Categories	Operating Fund	State Revolving Fund	Special Expendable Fund	Improvement Fund	Extramural Fund	Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act	Total
l.	Research & Development	13.500	0.000	0.000	15.000	0.000	0.000	28.500
II.	Renewal & Replacement	47.650	48.200	0.000	7.500	0.000	0.000	103.350
III.	Capacity Expansion	0.300	10.000	5.725	0.000	19.000	57.000	92.025
	Subtotal	61.450	58.200	5.725	22.500	19.000	57.000	223.875
	Construction Cost Index	6.728	8.130	4.000	3.375	0.000	4.000	26.233
	Contract Adjustment	10.950	1.540	1.190	17.540	0.000	2.000	33.220
	Total	79.128	67.870	10.915	43.415	19.000	63.000	283.328

FY 2026 BUDGET SUMMARY

	Operating Fund	State Revolving Fund	Special Expendable Fund	Improvement Fund	Extramural Fund	Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act	Total
Operating Budget	\$ 283,312,488						\$ 283,312,488
Capital Improvement Program Budget	\$ <i>7</i> 9,127,500	\$ 67,870,000	\$ 10,915,000	\$ 43,415,000	\$ 19,000,000	\$ 63,000,000	\$ 283,327,500
Total - All Funds	\$ 362,439,988	\$ 67,870,000	\$ 10,915,000	\$ 43,415,000	\$ 19,000,000	\$ 63,000,000	\$ 566,639,988



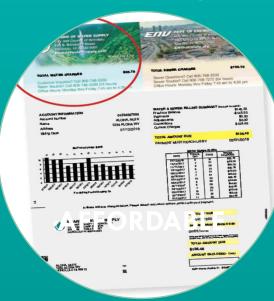
FISCAL YEAR 2026 BUDGETS REMAIN FOCUSED ON OUR CORE VISION – KA WAI OLA



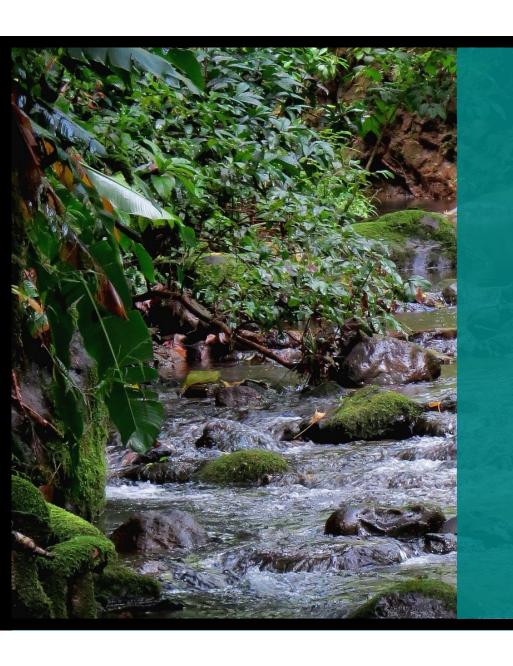
Implementation &
Compliance w/ All Drinking
Water Regulations



Water Master Plan Update & Implementation of High Priority Projects



AAA Bond Rating &
Maximization of Federal &
State Funding





Mahalo! BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY

SAG Meeting Raelynn Nakabayashi boardofwatersupply.com July 17, 2025





CLIMATE ANALYSIS RESULTS & CONDITION ASSESSMENT INTEGRATION

Brian O'Connor, PE Sebastian Malter, PE CDM Smith July 17, 2025

AGENDA

- Approach
- Hurricane Exposure Analysis
- Flood Exposure Analysis
- Wildfire Exposure Analysis
- Asset Selection
- Summary & Next Steps





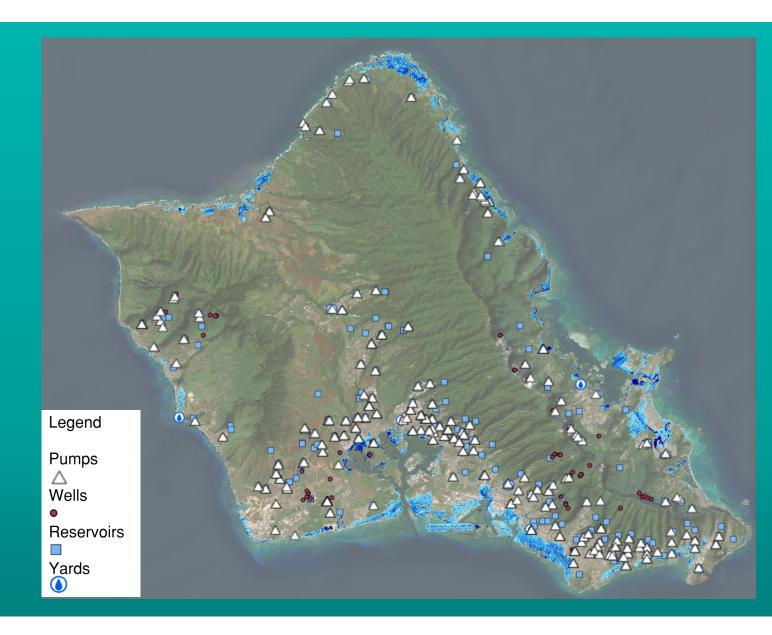
PURPOSE

- Identify BWS sites with increased risk due to climate change
- Assess subset of BWS sites to identify vulnerabilities to high winds, flood, and wildfire
- Develop preliminary climate resilient designs to address identified vulnerabilities



BWS HAS OVER 500 MAJOR ASSETS

Must filter to highest risk – How?



Hurricanes

Flooding

Wildfires

Current Conditions



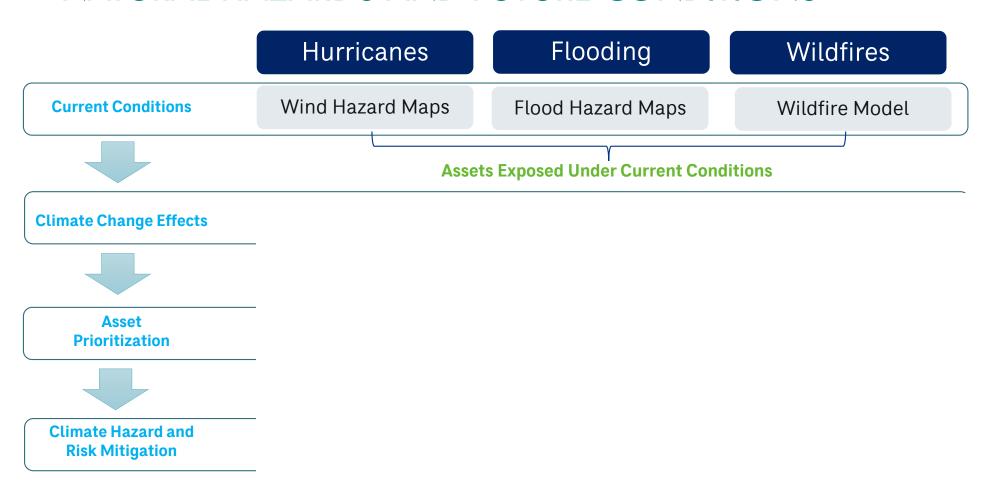
Climate Change Effects

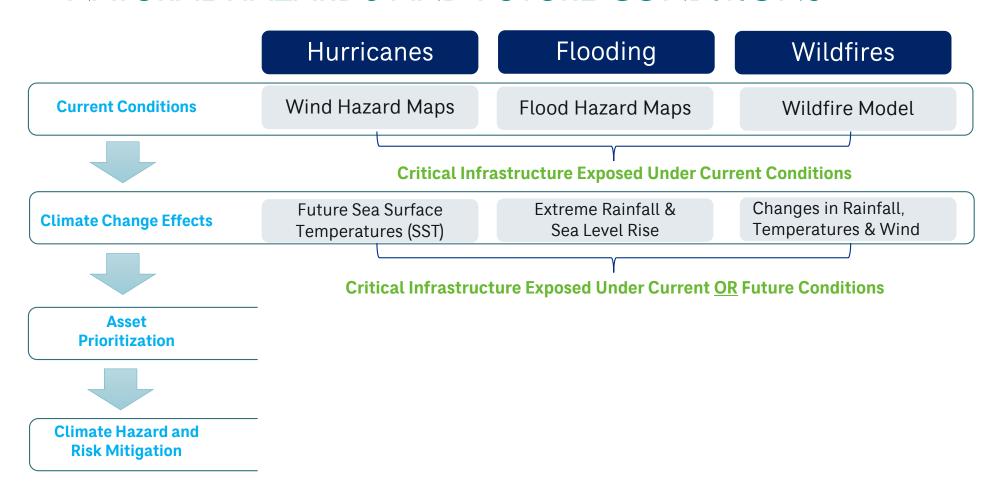


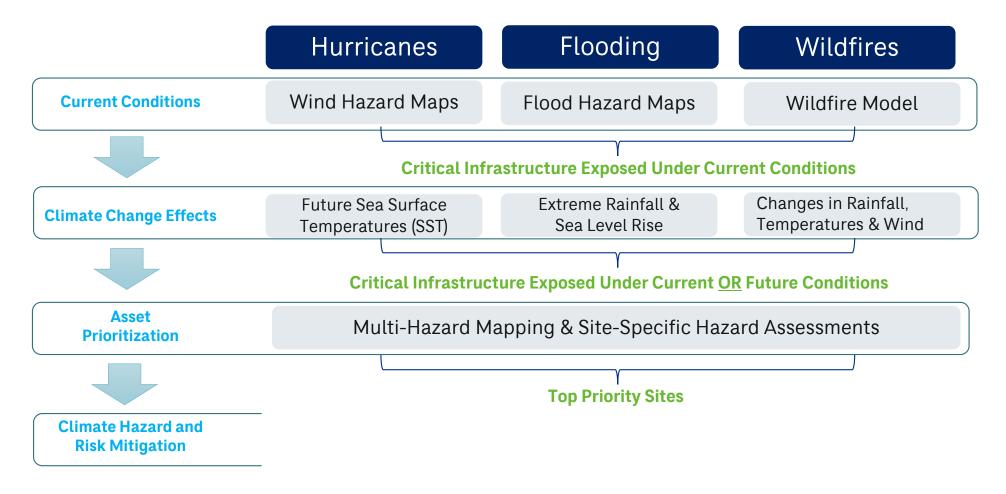
Asset Prioritization

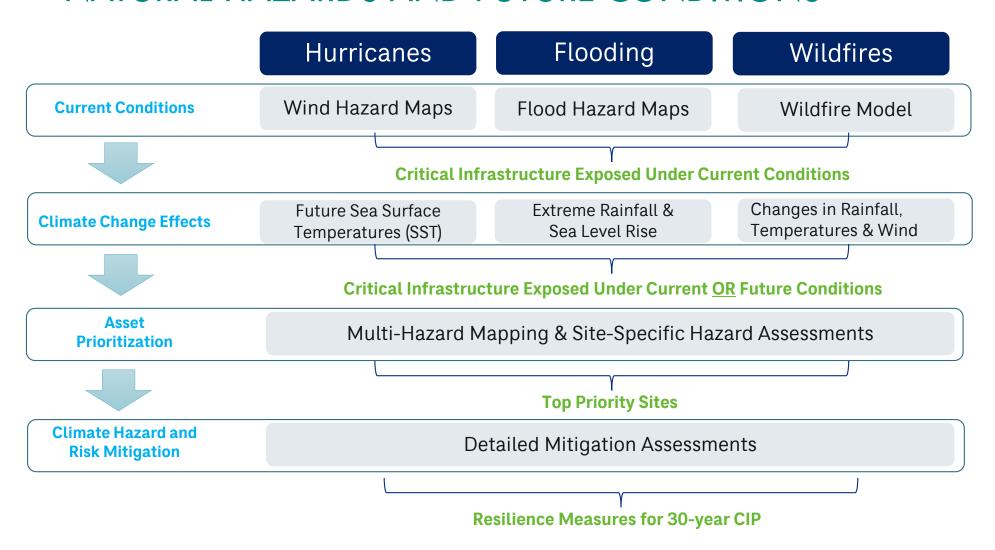


Climate Hazard and Risk Mitigation



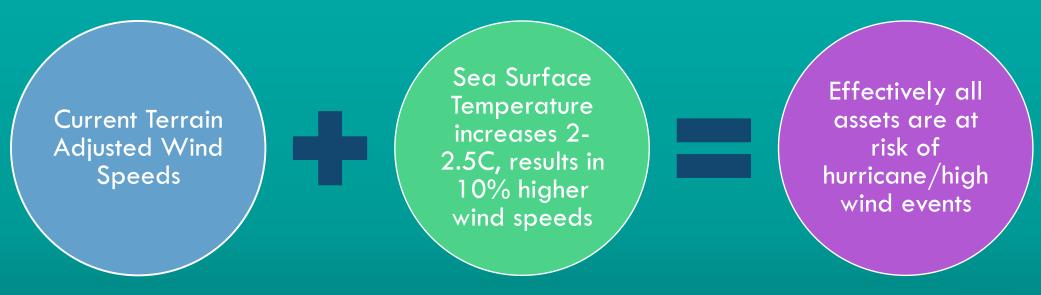








FUTURE HURRICANE EXPOSURE WILL BE HIGHER DUE TO HIGHER SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURES







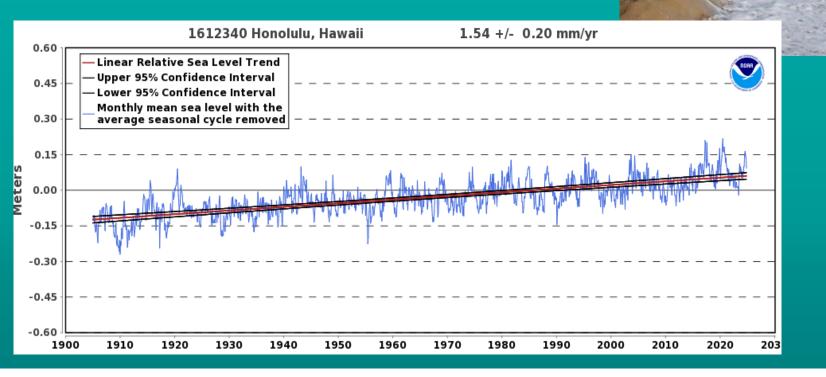
COASTAL FLOODING





COASTAL & SEA LEVEL RISE DATA

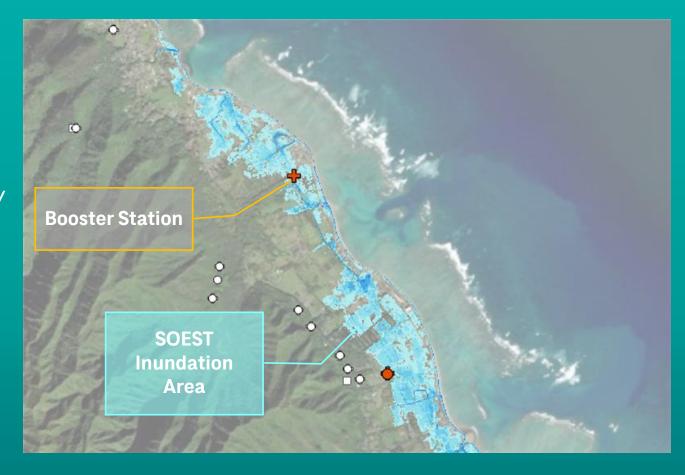
- FEMA Flood Maps and SOEST SLR Viewer
- NOAA Tides and Storm Surge Data



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COASTAL FLOODING GEOSPATIAL ANALYSIS

- UH's SOEST future inundation area overlaid with BWS Assets
- Scoring based on how soon flooding occurs



STREAM FLOODING



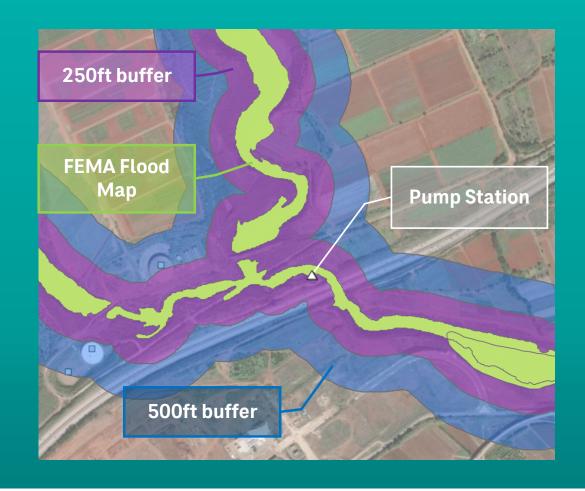
https://www.kitv.com/news/heavy-downpour-brings-massive-flooding-to-kuliouou-on-east-oahu/article_5d060866-df94-11ef-9fbf-6fa4f9bf169c.html



https://www.staradvertiser.com/2021/03/09/photogallery/heavy-rain-causes-flooding-on-windward-oahu/

STREAM FLOODING GEOSPATIAL ANALYSIS

- FEMA Flood Map
- Horizontal buffer to identify future vulnerabilities
- Scoring based on buffer zone



CURRENT & FUTURE FLOOD RISK SCORING

- Risk scoring approach aligns with FEMA Guidance
- Weighted Scale 1 4 (low to high)

Present Day Risk and Criticality Stream Flooding
Exposure w/
increased rainfall

or

Coastal Flooding Exposure w/ sea level rise **Risk Score**

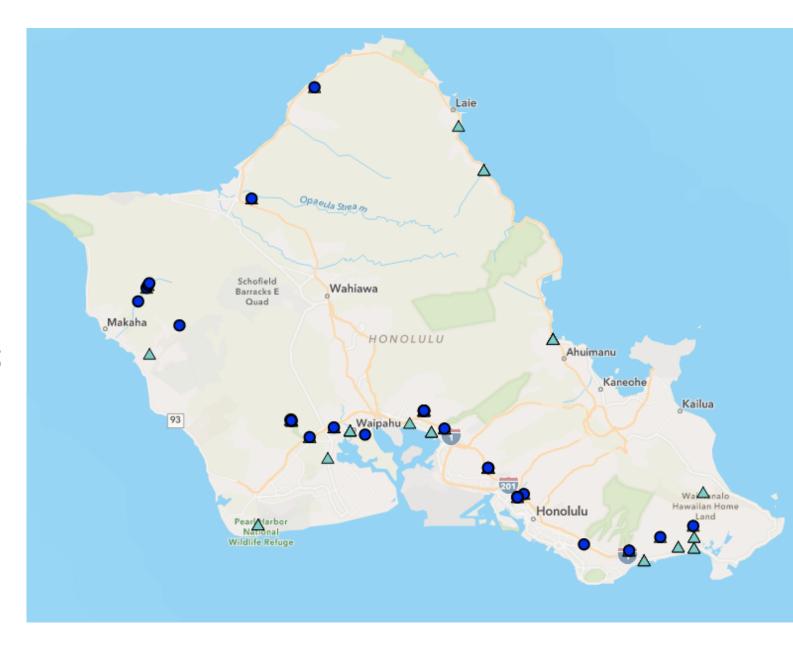


FLOOD RISK SCREENING RESULTS

Wells - Flood Ranking

○ ≥ 2.5 **(25)**

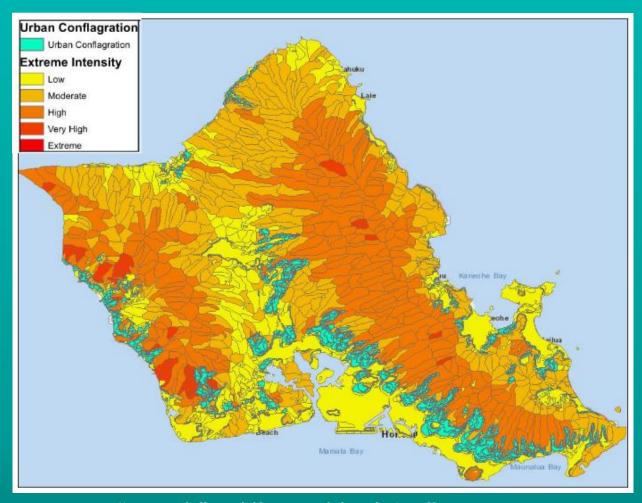
Pumps - Flood Ranking





WILDFIRE DATA

- Present Day Conditions
 - Existing wildfire risk model
 - Updated/calibrated after the Lahaina fires



"Precisely" Wildfire Model with Conflagration.

Extreme Scenario: mapping fire sheds for the 99th
percentile historic trends

CURRENT WILDFIRE RISK MODIFIED FOR FUTURE CLIMATE IMPACTS



Present Day Risk and Criticality



% Change Dry Season Precipitation

Change in Ease of Ignition and Flammability of Fuel



% Change Groundwater Recharge

Change in Soil (Duff)

Moisture

(Fuel Availability)





WILDFIRE INITIAL SCREENING RESULTS

Wells - Wildfire Ranking

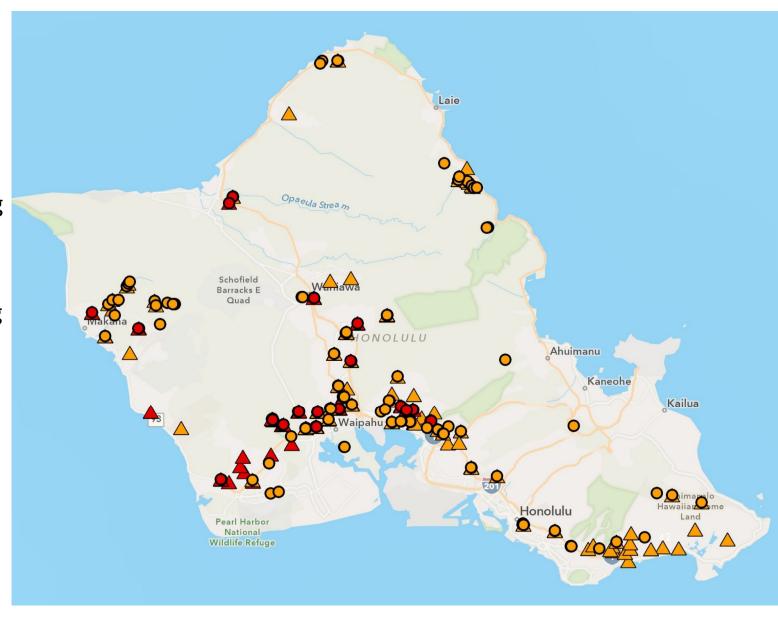
○ ≥ 2.5 **(79)**

● ≥ 3 (46)

Pumps - Wildfire Ranking

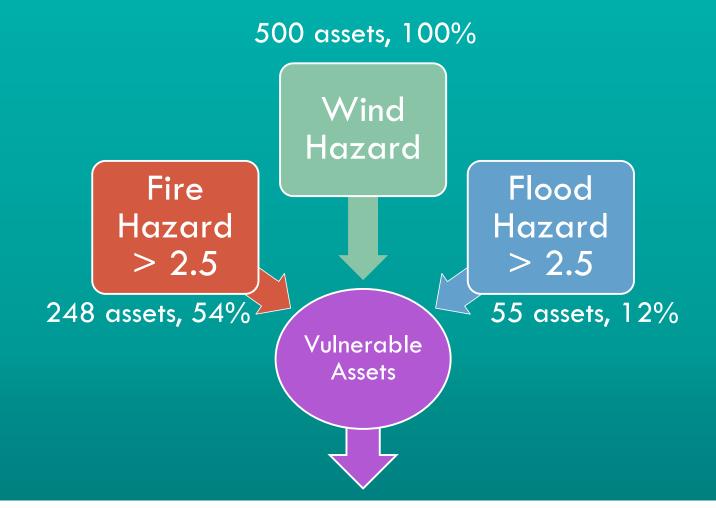
△ ≥ 2.5 **(95)**

△ ≥ 3 **(28)**

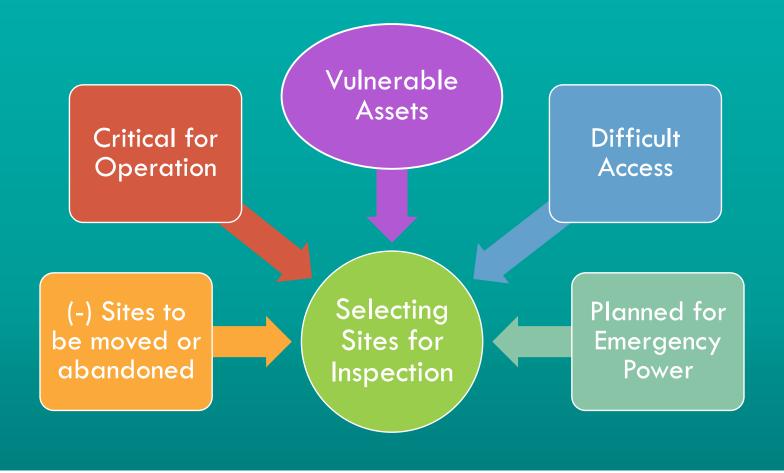




ASSET ASSESSMENT SELECTION— MOST VULNERABLE ASSETS



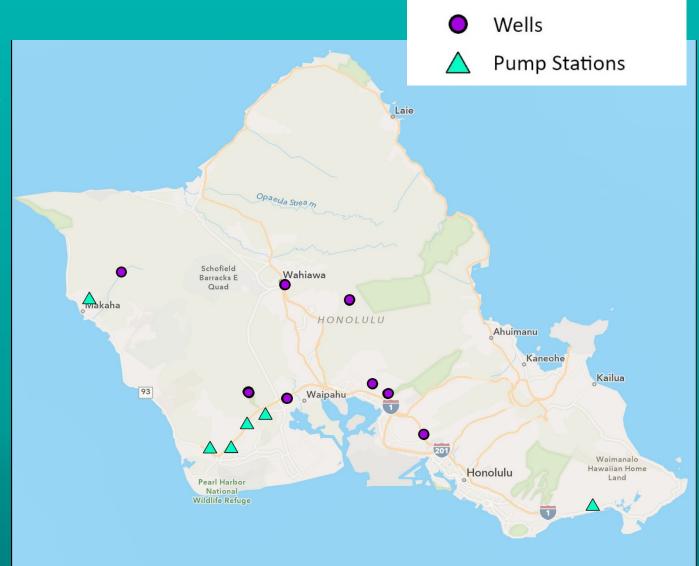
SELECTING SITES FOR INSPECTION

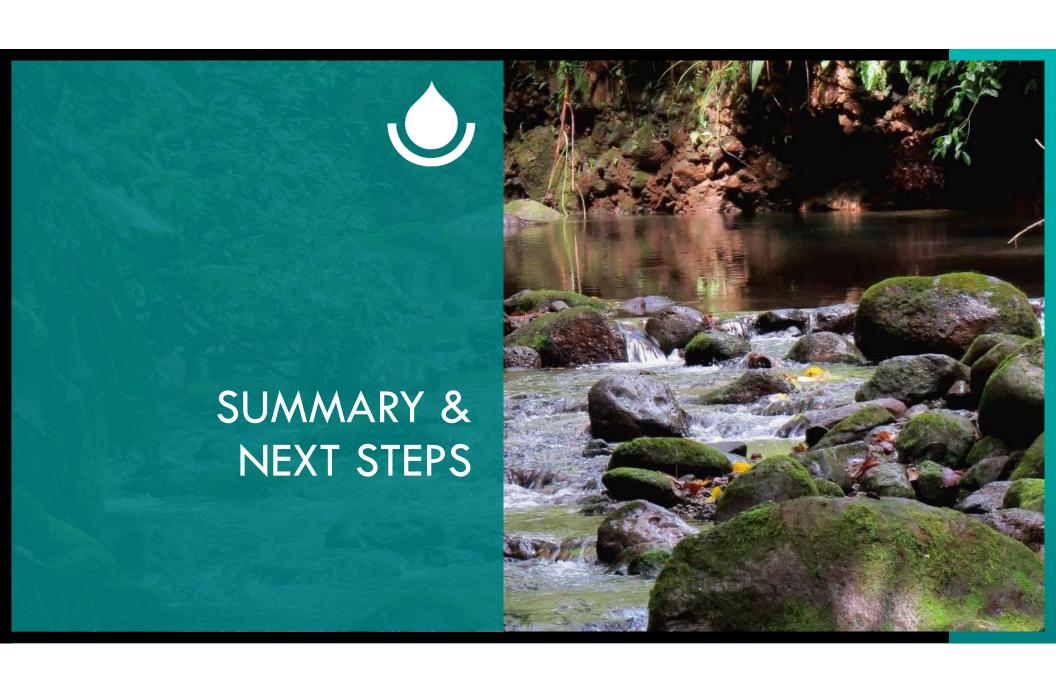




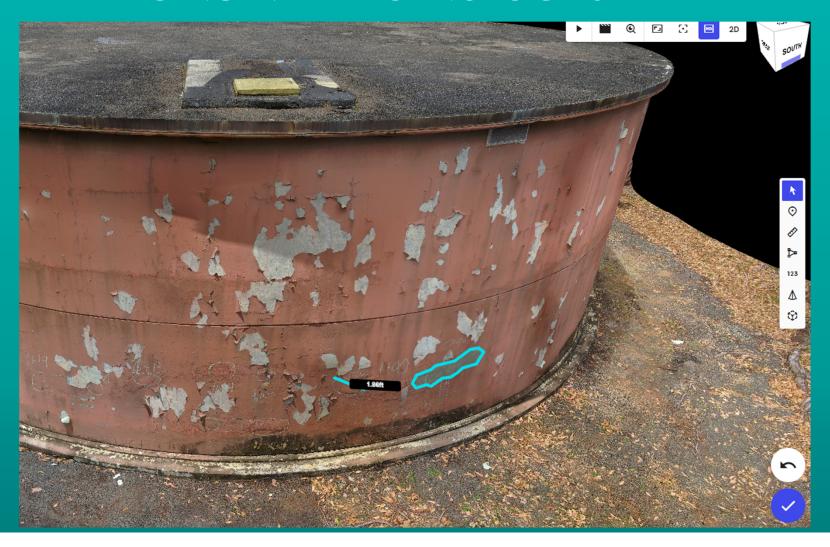
SITES SELECTED

- 15 site locations
 - 10 wildfire
 - 1 flood hazard
 - 4 sites with both hazards





LEVERAGING NEW TECHNOLOGIES





SUMMARY & NEXT STEPS

- Summary:
 - Evaluated BWS Assets for criticality, flood, and wildfire hazards
 - Selected the most vulnerable and critical
- Next Steps
 - Coordinate with One Water efforts
 - Perform site inspections
 - Develop future design criteria

Will result in conceptual climate resiliency designs for 5 sites \rightarrow template designs

Will inform Capital Improvement Plan → Cost effectively adapt to future risks





AGENDA

- Historical Water Demand
- Water Demand Model
- Next Steps





Join at slido.com #3843378







HISTORICAL PER PERSON WATER DEMAND

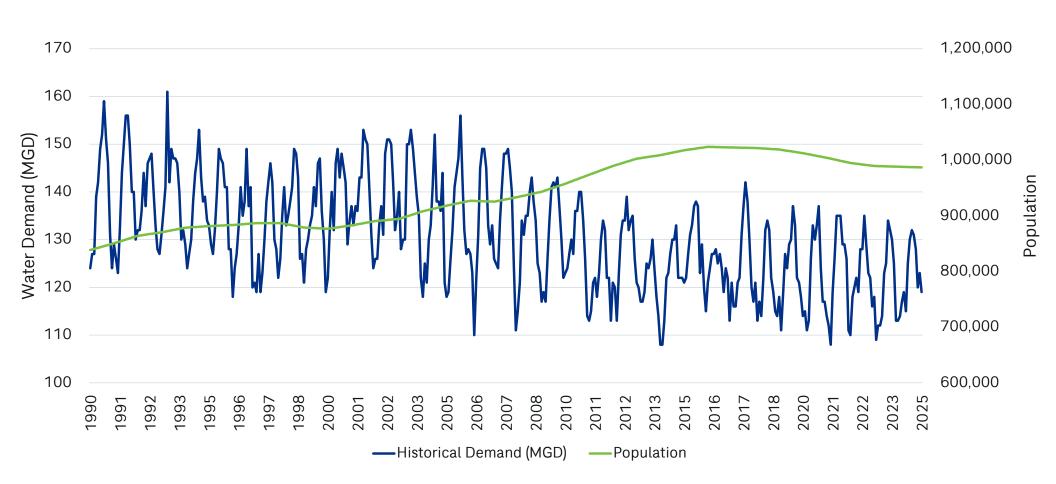
• BWS provides about 145 million gallons per day (mgd) to 1 million people



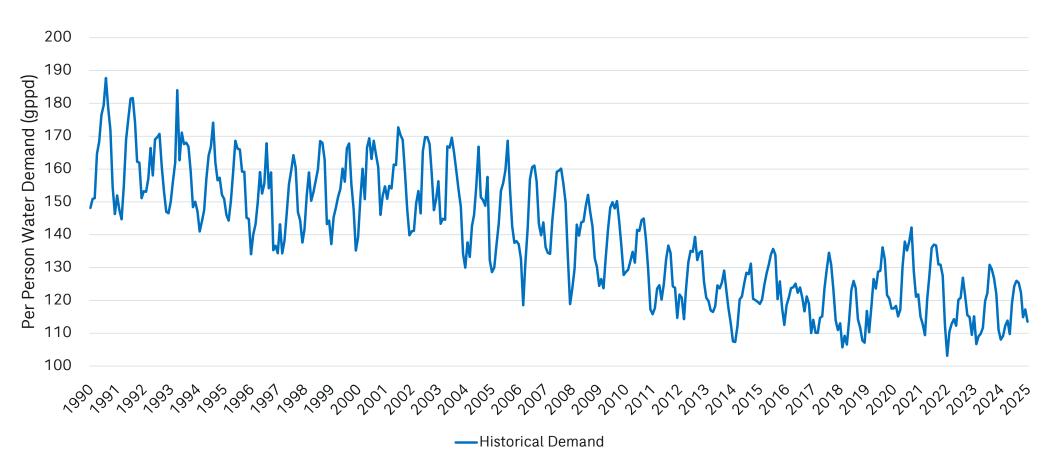
- Seasonal vs Long-Term impacts
 - Seasonal: patterns within a year
 - Long-Term: trends over years or decades



HISTORICAL WATER DEMAND (MGD) AND O'AHU POPULATION



HISTORICAL PER PERSON WATER DEMAND



EXAMPLES OF DEMAND DRIVERS



Drought



Conservation



Price of Water



Plumbing Efficiency



Income



Tourism



Which of the following would you expect to INCREASE water demand the most?







What things INCREASE your household water use?







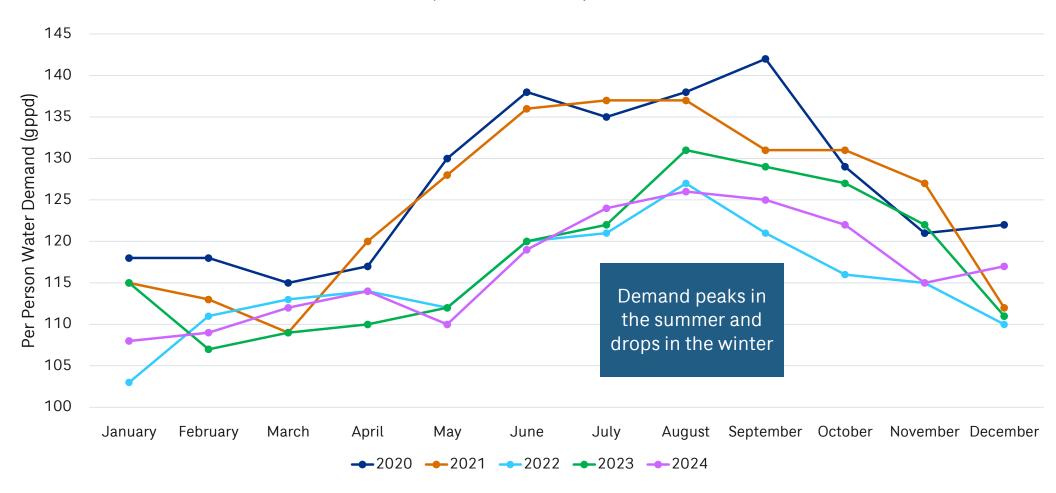
What things DECREASE your household water use?



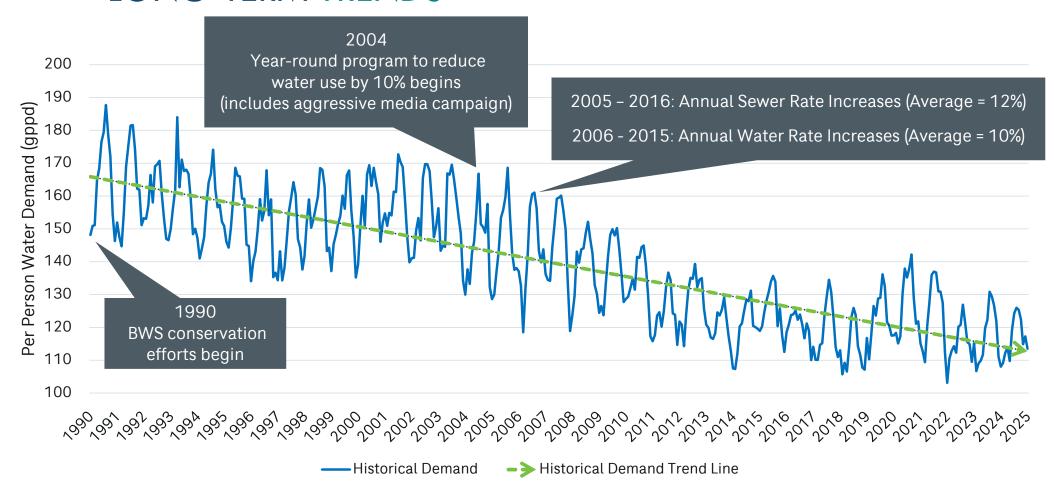


HISTORICAL PER PERSON WATER DEMAND -

SEASONAL TRENDS (2020 – 2024)



HISTORICAL PER PERSON WATER DEMAND -LONG-TERM TRENDS



KEY QUESTIONS

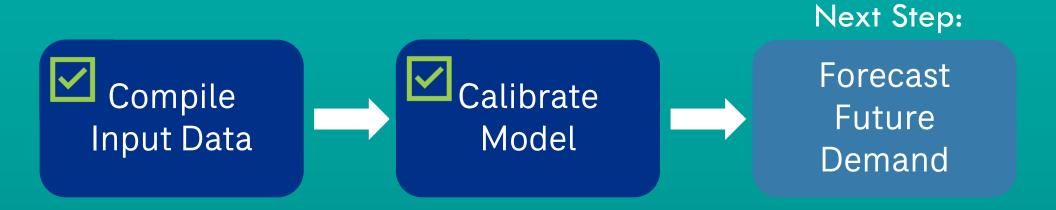
- How do we better understand how demand has changed over time?
- How do we understand the drivers for all of this variability?
- How can we estimate future demands, especially as the climate changes?
- How does this inform future policies and planning?



DEMAND PROJECTIONS METHODOLOGY

- Econometric Demand Model
 - Statistical analysis that looks at how economics AND weather impact demand
 - Recognizes that:
 - Water demand is based on combination of variables
 - Water demand is not random and not set in stone
- Examine combination of variables to find which one best "fits" historical demands
 - Determine how much each variable affects demand

OVERVIEW OF ECONOMETRIC DEMAND PROJECTION PROCESS



VARIABLES EXPLORED IN MODEL

- Max monthly temperature
- Number of days hotter than90 degrees
- Monthly precipitation
- Previous month's precipitation
- Max consecutive days in month with zero precipitation
- Visitor arrivals

- Unemployment rate
- Economic recession indicator (unemployment $> \sim 6\%$)
- Per capita income
- Price of water/13,000 gal
- BWS conservation
- Plumbing efficiency
- Non-revenue water



Most impactful variables in **blue**

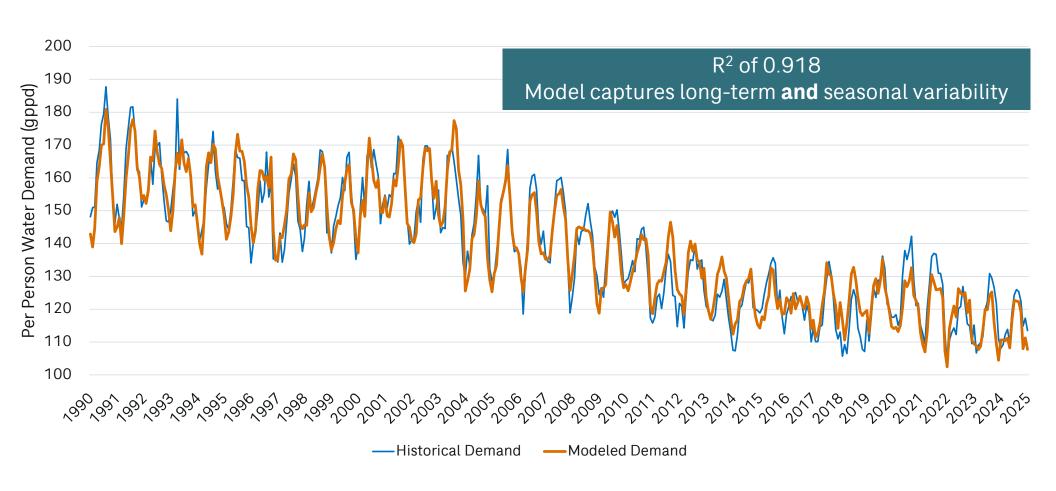
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WATER DEMAND MODEL



HOW MUCH DOES EACH VARIABLE MATTER?

Variable	Coefficient
Monthly Average Daily Max Temperature	1.09
Total Monthly Precipitation	-0.02
Previous Month's Total Precipitation	-0.01
Per Capita Income	0.17
Increased BWS Active Conservation Binary	-0.10
Average Price of Water (per 13 kgal)	-0.29
Plumbing Efficiency Index	-0.39

 The coefficient tells us how much water demand would change if a variable was increased by 1%

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Examples:

 When the monthly average daily max temperature increases by 1%, the demand increases by 1.09%

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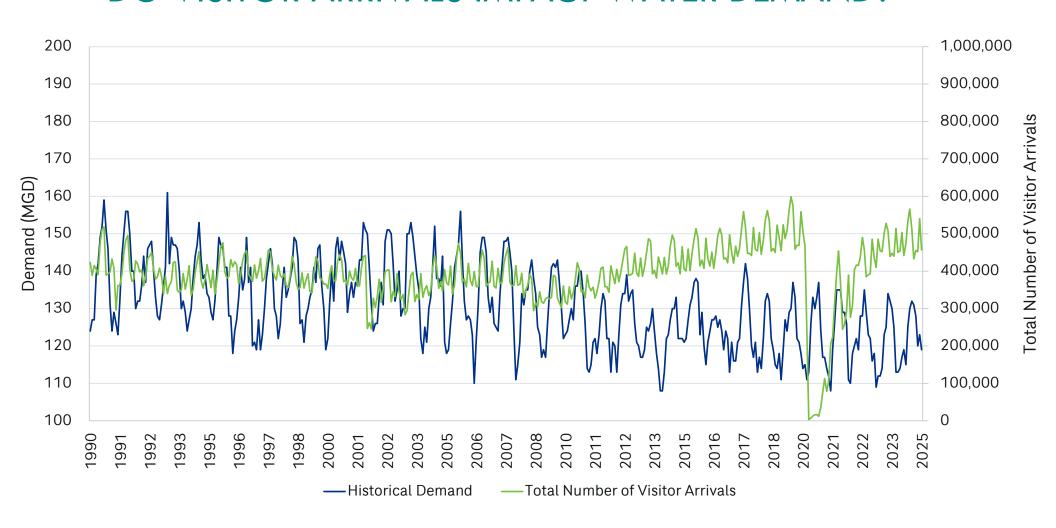
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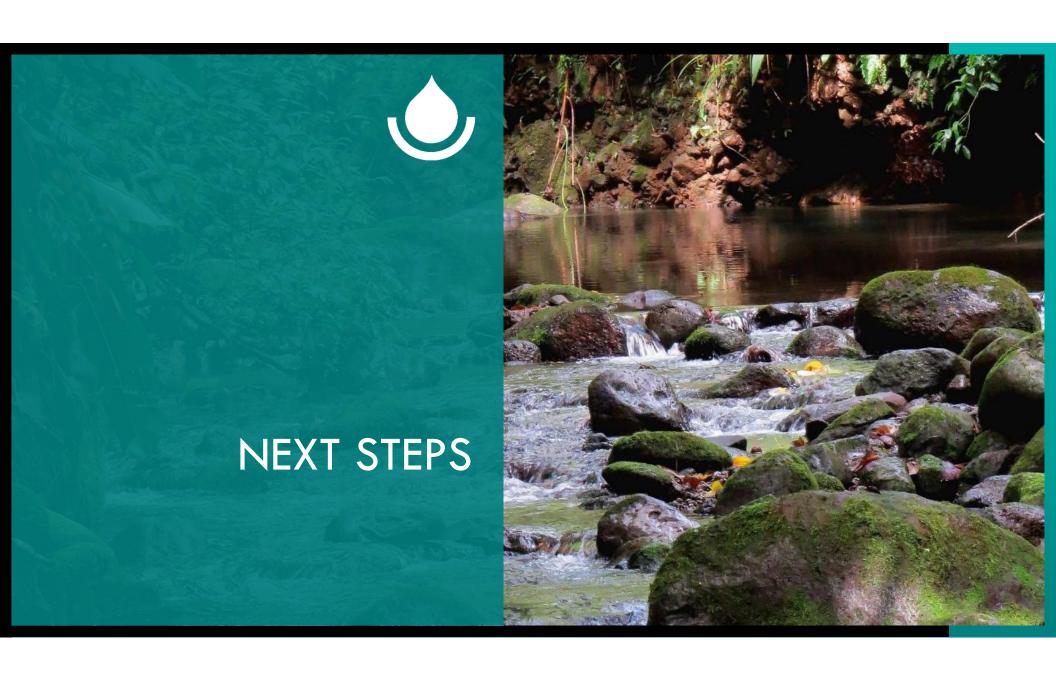
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• Examples:

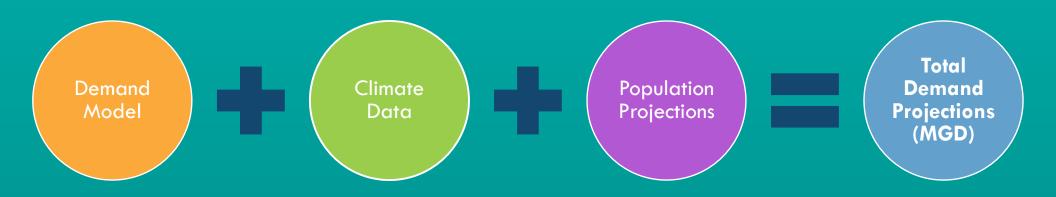
- When the monthly average daily max temperature increases by 1%, the demand increases by 1.09%
- When the average price of water increases by 1%, the demand decreases by 0.29%

DO VISITOR ARRIVALS IMPACT WATER DEMAND?





FUTURE PROJECTIONS







UPCOMING STAKEHOLDER ADVISORY GROUP MEETINGS

• REVISED DATE: Thursday, October 23, 2025

