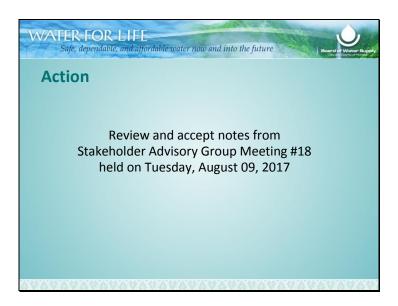


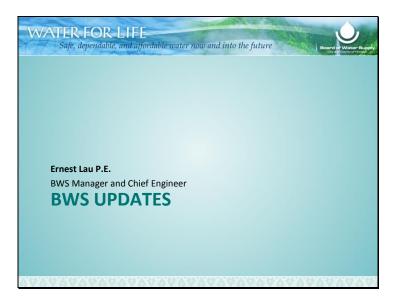


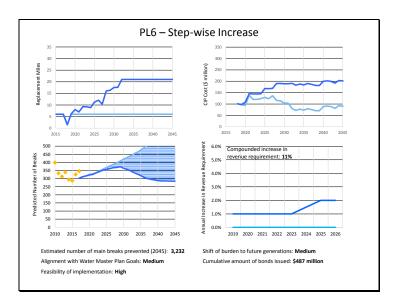


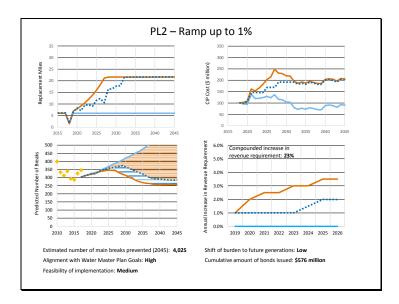


WATER FOR LIFE Safe, dependable, and affordable water now and into the future Meeting Objectives • Receive updates regarding the BWS • Stakeholder input on residential rate tiers • Stakeholder input on low/fixed income affordability strategies for BWS

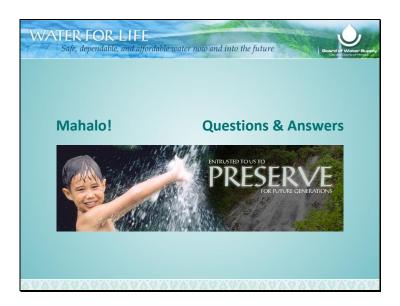


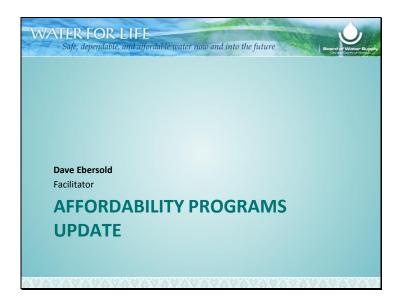






The BWS Board provided direction to staff to proceed with using the PL2 pipeline replacement scenario in financial modeling. In particular, the Board felt it was very important to have a strong alignment with the Water Master Plan and that this scenario provided that alignment. This scenario would also reduce more water main breaks sooner by replacing more high priority pipelines earlier.



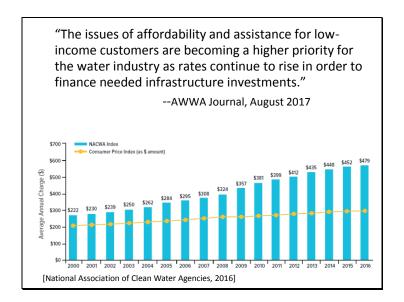


Current BWS Affordability Support

- Inclining-block rate structure
- Moved to monthly billing
- ◆ Zero interest, case-by-case payment plans
- Multiple steps and accommodations to avoid turn-off
- Bill adjustments for underground leaks
- ◆ Referral to community social-service support
 - Helping Hands
 - Catholic Charities

Questions to Consider

- Should BWS enhance its customer assistance program?
- What types of additional program elements should be considered?
- Who should pay for those costs/subsidies?



The values for 2016 are based on the responses from 167 NACWA members serving nearly 103 million people.



The Business Case for Customer Assistance

- Build and sustain long-term customer loyalty, trust and satisfaction
- Proactive approach is more effective than just waiting for accounts to become past due
- Costs of collections, disconnections, reconnections and write-offs are spread to all customers
- Programs tailored to occasions when customers can't pay have the potential to recover substantial revenue, reduce turn-offs, better business outcomes

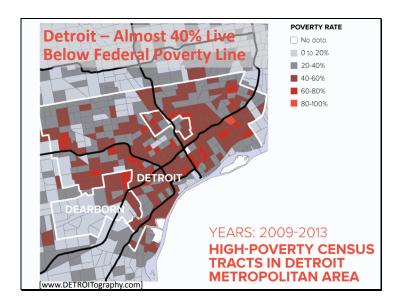
[Water Research Foundation, Best Practices in Customer Payment Assistance Programs, 2010]



Types of Affordability Programs

- 1. Bill discounts and credits
- 2. Flexible terms for repayment
- 3. Block rate structure and lifeline rates
- 4. Temporary or crisis assistance
- 5. Water efficiency and leak repairs
- 6. Community and local government assistance programs
- 7. Income-based discounts

(Abell Foundation Report, Nov 2016)



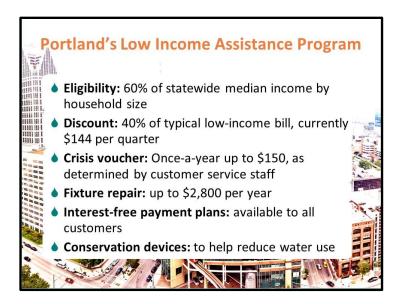
More than 27,000 Detroit Homes had Their Water Shut Off in 2017

- ♦ High bad debt expense
- High unmanageable past-due accounts eligible for shutoff
- Decided against income-based rates because of potential legal challenges
- Volunteer-funded assistance programs offered inadequate patchwork of support

Detroit's 10/30/50 Payment Plan

- "Compassionate" customer service
- No income restrictions
- Pay off over 24 months with zero interest and 10% down
- If a payment is missed, re-enroll by making 30% payment of remaining balance
- If another payment is missed, re-enroll by making 50% payment of remaining balance







- Eligibility determined by customer service reps.
- Flexible documentation.







♦ Tier Waiver Provision

- Customers receiving LIHEAP credits are auto-enrolled
- Applies 1st tier rate to non-fuel energy portion of bill, typically \$0.02 to \$0.03 lower than 2nd and 3rd tiers



- **♦** Tier Waiver Provision
- ◆ Special Medical Needs Pilot Program

 - Limited to first 2,000 qualified applicants
 Discount of \$0.04 per kWh on first 500 kWh, max \$20 per month



- **♦** Tier Waiver Provision
- ◆ Special Medical Needs Pilot Program
- ♦ Ohana Energy Gift Program
 - Energy gift donation program that allows you to gift friends, family or others in need



- **♦** Tier Waiver Provision
- ♦ Special Medical Needs Pilot Program
- ♦ Ohana Energy Gift Program
- ♦ Interim Time-of-Use Rate
 - Offers lower rates during lower demand periods as incentive to shift electric use away from peak demand hours
 - Voluntary participation limited to first 5,000 customers

Median Household Income (MHI) is a Common Measure of Affordability Water Affordability Organization Threshold 1.5% of MHI California Department of Public Health 2.5% of MHI U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 3% of MHI United Nations Development Program (UNDP) [Pacific Institute, 2013]

California at the Forefront with AB 685 (2012)

- Statutorily recognizes that "Every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes."
- Requires <u>state agencies</u> to <u>consider</u> the human right to water when "revising, adoption, or establishing policies, regulations, and grant criteria."
- Intended "to create a state policy priority and direct state agencies to explicitly consider the human right to water within their relevant administrative processes, measures, and actions."

	Households	Multi-	SNAP*	Median	Below
		generation	recipient	Household Income	poverty level
Oʻahu					
SFR	56%	11.5%	6.8%	\$102,479	9.3%
MFR	44%	2.9%	11.5%	\$53,316	14.8%
National Averages					
SFR	69%	3.8%	13.2%	\$53,889	14.4%
MFR	25%				
Direct	78%				
Indirect	22%			\$33,339	23%

Source: Customer Assistance Programs for Multi-Family Residential and Other Hard-to-Reach Customers, Water Research Foundation, Project No. 4557, 2017.

Setting at BWS in 2016

- **♦ 735** turn-offs, 635 unique premises
- ♦ 0.43% turn-off rate
- ◆ 15.7% are repeat
- ♦ SFR average bill \$50
- ♦ Average bill as % Median Household Income 0.57%



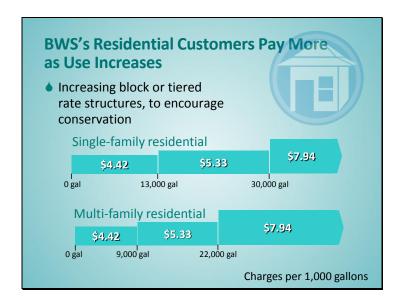
Questions to Consider

- Should BWS enhance its customer assistance program?
- What types of additional program elements should be considered?
- Who should pay for those costs/subsidies?

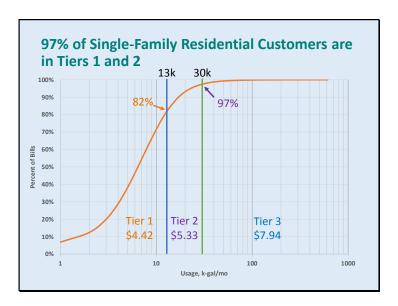


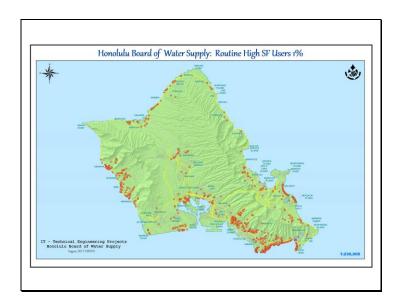
Considerations for Tier Adjustments

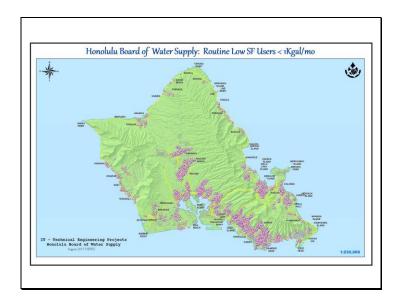
- Should the top tier be adjusted to include more customers, e.g. top 10%, 15%, 20%?
- Should a higher rate apply to the top tier to discourage wasteful use and encourage conservation by the highest water users? Why or why not?
- Should tiers be added? If so, to what purpose?
- Should the tiers be adjusted to generate more revenue from single-family customers to close the gap in cost of service?



Multi-family residential customers pay the same rates as single-family residential, but the blocks differ.

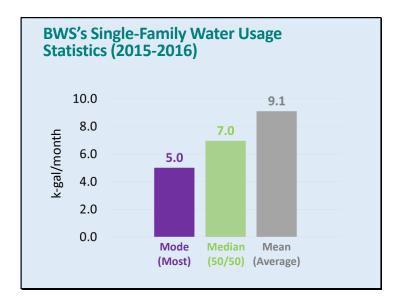


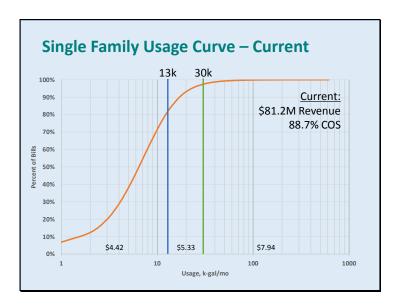


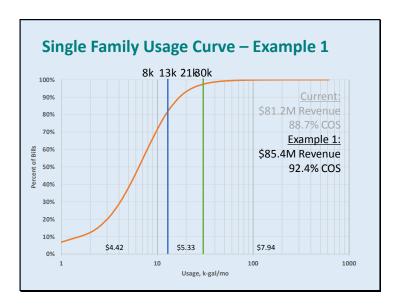


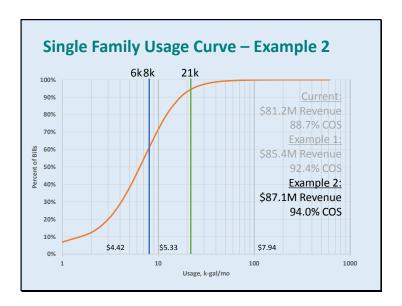


Agency	BWS	Maui	Kauai	Hawaii	Portland	Detroit
Monthly Charge	\$9.26	\$19.25	\$17.45	\$18.30	\$13.60	\$7.02
Tier 1	13 \$4.42	5 \$2.00	1 \$3.80	5 \$0.91	unlimited \$6.15	unlimited
Tier 2	30 \$5.33	15 \$3.80	7 \$4.85	15 \$1.88		
Tier 3	>30 \$7.94	35 \$5.70	14 \$5.65	40 \$3.30		
Tier 4		>35 \$6.35	18 \$9.50	>40 \$4.35		
Tier 5			>18 \$10.00			









Single Family Example – Tier Shift						
Unit Rate, \$/k-gal/mo	Tiers, k-gal/mo	% Bills in Block	Est. Quantity Rev., \$M	cos, %		
Current						
\$4.42	0 – 13	82.4%	\$60.3			
\$5.33	>13 – 30	15.1%	\$12.7			
\$7.94	> 30	2.5%	\$8.1			
			\$81.2	88.7%		
Ex. 1: 85 gpcd in	Tier 1					
\$4.42	8 – 0	61.0%	\$48.6			
\$5.33	>8 – 21	32.9%	\$23.4			
\$7.94	> 21	6.0%	\$13.4			
			\$85.4	92.4%		
Ex. 2: 50 percent	bills in Tier 1					
\$4.42	0 – 6	46.7%	\$40.4			
\$5.33	>6 – 21	47.3%	\$33.2			
\$7.94	> 21	6.0%	\$13.5			
			\$87.1	94.0%		

Single Family Example – Tier Shift **Sample Bill Amounts** Bill Amount, k-gal/mo Cumulative % of Bills Example 1 8k/21k Current 13k/30k 12.7% \$18.10 \$18.10 \$18.10 5 38.2% \$31.36 \$31.36 \$31.36 \$49.04 \$49.95 \$51.77 9 (Avg.) 66.8% 18 91.4% \$93.37 \$97.92 \$99.74 99.1% \$276.43 \$304.47 \$306.29 45 (Top 1%) % COS 88.7% 92.4% 94.0% Bill amounts include monthly billing charge of \$9.26

Considerations for Tier Adjustments

- Should the top tier be adjusted to include more customers, e.g. top 10%, 15%, 20%?
- Should a higher rate apply to the top tier to discourage wasteful use and encourage conservation by the highest water users? Why or why not?
- Should tiers be added? If so, to what purpose?
- Should the tiers be adjusted to generate more revenue from single-family customers to close the gap in cost of service?

"Essential Needs" Tier Considerations

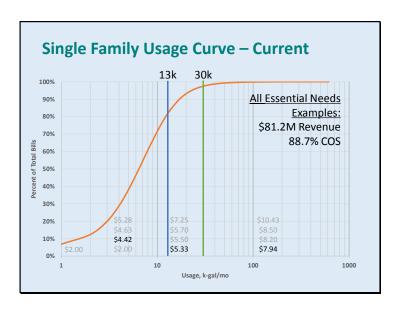
- Is establishing an Essential Needs tier recommended?
- What's an appropriate ceiling for an Essential Needs tier?
- What level of discount?
- Who would support this rate?
- Where might opposition arise?
- What issues should be anticipated?

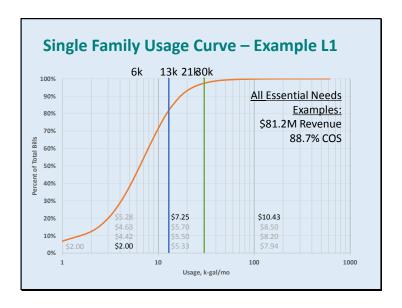
How an Essential Needs Tier Would Work

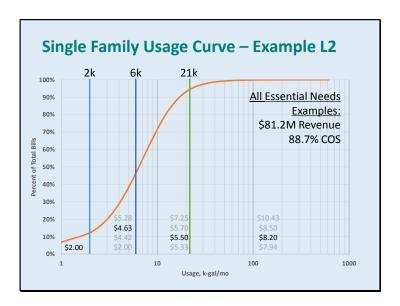
- Essential Needs tier quantity established at basic level of indoor use by residential customers
- Essential Needs rate recovers less than actual cost to deliver
- Revenue from higher tiers covers cost of Essential Needs tier

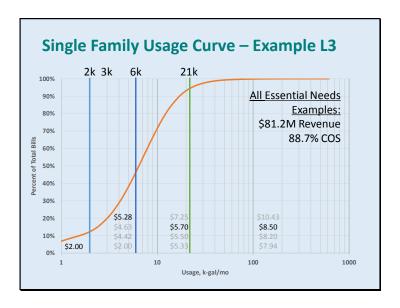
Opportunities for BWS Essential Needs Tier

- Window of opportunity concurrent with other rate structure adjustments
- Allows for timely implementation
- ♦ All customers benefit, regardless of income
- Customers determine their own destiny
- Supports commitment to conservation









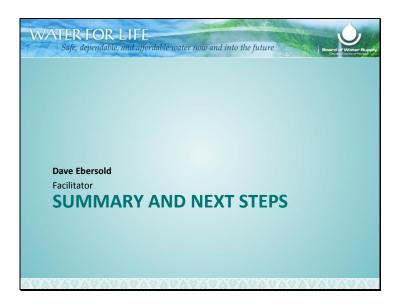
Unit Rate, \$/k-gal/mo	Tiers, k-gal/mo	% Bills in Block	Est. Quantity Rev., \$M	cos, %
Current			,	
\$4.42	0 – 13	82.4%	\$60.3	
\$5.33	>13 - 30	15.1%	\$12.7	
\$7.94	> 30	2.5%	\$8.1	
			\$81.2	88.7%
Alt. L1: 50 perce	ent in Tier 1, \$2.0	0		
\$2.00	0 – 6	46.7%	\$18.3	
\$7.25	>6 – 21	47.3%	\$45.2	
\$10.43	> 21	6.0%	\$17.8	
			\$81.2	88.7%

Single Family Example - Essential Needs							
Unit Rate, \$/k-gal/mo	Tiers, k-gal/mo	% Bills in Block	Est. Quantity Rev., \$M	cos, %			
Current							
\$4.42	0 – 13	82.4%	\$60.3				
\$5.33	>13 - 30	15.1%	\$12.7				
\$7.94	> 30	2.5%	\$8.1				
			\$81.2	88.7%			
Alt. L2: 4 Tiers, 2	2k T1						
\$2.00	0-2	12.7%	\$7.1				
\$4.63	>2 - 6	34.0%	\$25.9				
\$5.50	>6 – 21	47.3%	\$34.3				
\$8.20	> 21	6.0%	\$14.0				
			\$81.2	88.7%			
Alt. L3: 4 Tiers,	3k T1						
\$2.00	0-3	19.9%	\$10.3				
\$5.28	>3 - 6	26.8%	\$21.0				
\$5.70	>6 – 21	47.3%	\$35.5				
\$8.50	> 21	6.0%	\$14.4				
			\$81.2	88.7%			

Single Family Example – Essential Needs **Sample Bill Amounts** Bill Amount, Cumulative % of Bills Ex. L1 Ex. L2 Ex. L3 6k/21k 2k/6k/21k 2 12.7% \$18.10 13.26 13.26 13.26 5 38.2% \$31.36 19.26 27.14 25.82 9 (Avg.) 66.8% \$49.04 43.01 48.26 48.20 91.4% \$93.37 108.26 97.76 99.50 45 (Top 1%) 99.1% \$276.43 380.33 311.06 320.60 % COS 88.7% 88.7% 88.7% 88.7% Bill amounts include monthly billing charge of \$9.26

Considerations for an Essential Needs Tier

- Is establishing an Essential Needs tier recommended?
- What's an appropriate ceiling for an Essential Needs tier?
- What level of discount?
- Who would support this rate?
- Where might opposition arise?
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Upcoming Topics

- ♦ Non-residential rate
 - Amount and structure
- Fixed charges (current billing charge)
 - What should be included (how much)?
 - Uniform or base on meter size?
- ◆ Agricultural water rates and subsidies
- Fire meter standby charge
- Non-potable water rates and subsidies
- Recycled water rates and subsidies
- Rate model results

Draft rate recommendations

Other Items

Next Meeting Tuesday, October 17, 2017 4:00 – 6:30 pm

Blaisdell, Hawaii Suites

