

**CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY
CONTINUING DISCLOSURE ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

Pursuant to the Continuing Disclosure Certificates executed in connection with the City and County of Honolulu Board of Water Supply’s (“BWS”) outstanding bonds, BWS hereby provides the financial information and operating data for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 of the type included in the official statements under the headings “FINANCIAL INFORMATION” and “PENDING LITIGATION” and BWS’s audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Major Users

The ten largest users served by the Water System, in terms of annual billings for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2025, are set forth in the table below.

**Ten Largest Users
(as of June 30, 2025)**

<u>Name of User</u>	<u>Estimated Revenues</u>	<u>% of Total Revenues</u>	<u>Annual Water Sales (1,000s gals.)</u>	<u>% of Total Water Sales</u>
State of Hawaii	\$16,933,449	5.66%	2,633,268	5.62%
City and County of Honolulu	16,217,573	5.42	3,493,643	7.46
United States Government	7,541,168	2.52	1,179,776	2.52
PAR Hawaii Refining LLC	2,010,358	0.67	280,887	0.60
Hilton Hawaiian Village Lessee LLC	1,911,519	0.64	301,353	0.64
Kalaeloa Partners LP	1,452,838	0.49	189,518	0.40
Marriott International Inc.	1,093,674	0.37	182,338	0.39
GGP Ala Moana LLC	955,493	0.32	149,040	0.32
Disney Vacation Resort & SPA-Koolina	921,313	0.31	149,578	0.32
United Laundry Services	<u>916,404</u>	<u>0.31</u>	<u>143,969</u>	<u>0.31</u>
Total	\$49,953,789	16.71%	8,703,370	18.58%

Rates and Charges

The BWS is budgeted as a self-sustaining enterprise fund for the purpose of determining costs associated with providing water services. Through the adoption of the annual operating budget process, the revenue requirements and water rates are reviewed to determine the adequacy of revenues. The BWS has the power to fix and adjust reasonable rates and charges for the furnishing of water and for water services so that the revenues derived therefrom are sufficient to make the Water System self-supporting. Rates and charges are determined on the basis of a recommendation by the Manager, subject to approval by the Board. Such rates are not subject to regulation by any governmental body or authority, including the City and County.

The BWS began a Cost of Service and Rate Making Study in October 2022 to develop and implement a revised Schedule of Rates and Charges for the Furnishing of Water and Water Service. The BWS solicited feedback and gathered input on the proposed changes to the water rates and charges from the

public and its customers through its Stakeholder Advisory Group, its Commercial Stakeholder Advisory Group, public meetings, and neighborhood board meetings, and ultimately took such feedback into consideration when it revised the Schedule of Rates and Charges for the Furnishing of Water and Water Service and presented it to the Board for its approval. The revised Schedule of Rates and Charges for the Furnishing of Water and Water Service, which went into effect on February 1, 2024, will be effective through June 30, 2029, and will adjust the water rates to better align revenue with the costs to serve different customer classes, incentivize efficient use of water, provide affordable water to meet essential household needs, support local agriculture, and encourage the use of recycled and non-potable water resources.

The revised Schedule of Rates and Charges provides for annual rate increases across all rate classes through June 30, 2029, as shown below:

Effective Date:	Feb. 1, 2024	July 1, 2024	July 1, 2025	July 1, 2026	July 1, 2027	July 1, 2028
Percentage Increase:	10.0%	10.0%	9.0%	8.5%	8.0%	8.0%

These rate increases reflect the impact of such factors as inflationary cost increases, increases in electricity costs, potentially large investments required to replace 17.5 MG of potable water relating to the jet fuel spills at the Red Hill fuel storage facility and the additional capital investments required to maintain the BWS’s ability to provide a safe, dependable and affordable water supply system for Oahu. Among other things, the rate increases will provide funding (either directly or by supporting debt service requirements) for approximately \$1.26 billion of capital projects to be implemented over the period, including 132 projects consisting of pump and pipeline renewal and replacement projects, an 8.5 MG reservoir, monitoring and exploratory wells, a desalinization facility and various security and control system facility improvements.

In addition, when total electricity costs to the BWS exceed the amount used in calculating the annual schedule of rates and charges, then the quantity charge may be increased \$0.01 per 1,000 gallons for every \$500,000 incremental overage, or any fraction thereof, in the following fiscal year rate. The quantity charge also may be increased \$0.01 per 1,000 gallons for each \$500,000 or fraction thereof of additional costs that the BWS is required to incur to comply with any federal or state environmental law or regulation. These adjustment factors are included in the BWS’s Schedule of Rates and Charges for the Furnishing of Water and Water Service.

In support of ongoing efforts to provide affordable and homeless housing, the BWS may continue to waive the Water System Facilities Charges and new meter costs for qualified on-site affordable and homeless dwelling units, up to 500 units per year, subject to Board approval.

Current Rate Schedules

The following table describes the base rates in effect as of July 1, 2025.

Rate Schedules

Billing Charge	Effective July 1, 2025
Based on meter size:	\$15.95 to
Ranges from \$13.30 (5/8" meter) to \$658.38 (12" meter)	\$789.40
Quantity Charge	
Charge for all water drawn for each 1,000 gallons, effective as follows:	
Single Family Residential	
Monthly Charge Per Unit	
Essential needs First 2,000 gallons or any part thereof	\$4.80
Block 1 (Gallons) 2,001 to 6,000 or any part thereof	\$6.92
Block 2 (Gallons) 6,001 to 30,000 or any part thereof	\$8.15
Block 3 (Gallons) more than 30,000	\$13.67
Multi-Family Residential	
Monthly Charge per Unit	
Essential needs First 2,000 gallons or any part thereof	\$4.06
Block 1 (Gallons) 2,001 to 4,000 or any part thereof	\$5.84
Block 2 (Gallons) 4,001 to 10,000 or any part thereof	\$7.33
Block 3 (Gallons) more than 10,000	\$7.27
Non-Residential All usage	\$6.95
Agricultural	
Monthly Charge Per Unit	
Essential needs First 2,000 gallons or any part thereof	\$4.80
Block 1 (Gallons) 2,001 to 6,000 or any part thereof	\$6.92
Block 2 (Gallons) more than 6,000	\$2.81
Non-Potable All usage	\$3.82

Billing and Collection Practices

Customers pay a fixed billing charge each time a bill is rendered as well as quantity charges for the BWS's water services. Under the current rate schedule, residential customers are billed under an inverted block rate structure in which the quantity charge per 1,000 gallons increases as consumption moves through each of three usage blocks. Non-residential and non-potable customers are billed under a uniform rate structure. Agricultural customers are billed under a declining block rate structure.

Charges are billed to the consumer and are the responsibility of the consumer. The BWS performs all meter reading services in connection with the Water System. Meters are read and bills rendered monthly. Payment is delinquent if not made within 30 days after presentation of the bill to the consumer. Water service may be discontinued on delinquent accounts upon at least five business days' written notice to the consumer.

The BWS has a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Environmental Services to provide wastewater billing services. The memorandum of understanding is effective through June 30, 2026. The parties are currently renegotiating the terms and effective dates of this arrangement.

Collections

The BWS's uncollectible accounts from operating revenues for the past five fiscal years, together with such accounts' percentage of total operating revenues, are reflected in the following table:

**Aggregate Dollar Amount of Uncollectible Accounts
Fiscal Years 2021-2025**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Aggregate Dollar Amount of Uncollectible Accounts</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Operating Revenues</u>
2021	\$352,042	0.15%
2022	613,477	0.25
2023	802,068	0.33
2024	968,688	0.37
2025	805,063	0.27

Water Rates in the Four Counties

The following table shows the average monthly residential water bills in the four counties in the State based on rates in effect as of July 1, 2025. No conclusions regarding operations in a particular community or comparisons between communities should be drawn from such table.

**Average Residential Monthly Water Bills
in the Four Counties of the State**

Kauai County	\$61.95
Hawaii County	\$53.21
Maui County	\$59.39
City and County of Honolulu	\$77.68

Note: Assumes monthly consumption of 9,000 gallons.

Other Charges

Water System Facilities Charges are levied against all new developments requiring water supplies from the Water System or additional water supplies from existing water services except those where the developer installs, at its own cost, a complete water system including source, transmission, and daily storage facilities. Developers pay the Water System Facilities Charges before water services are made available to the developments. Such Water System Facilities Charges are deposited in the Special Expendable Fund and do not constitute Revenues subject to the pledge of the Resolution.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of Water System Facilities Charges levied against all new developments for the last five Fiscal Years.

**Breakdown of Water System Facilities Charges
Fiscal Years 2021-2025**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Resource</u>	<u>Transmission</u>	<u>Storage</u>	<u>Total</u>
2021	\$4,140,029	\$1,672,198	\$2,962,242	\$8,774,469
2022	3,464,906	1,624,262	4,428,944	9,518,112
2023	2,879,099	1,326,824	2,444,500	6,650,423
2024	2,362,694	1,125,557	2,002,816	5,491,067
2025	4,507,948	1,172,698	2,123,870	7,804,516

Water System Facilities Charges are levied for the following:

- a. All additional fixture units. Credit is given for the fixture units removed based upon applicable use categories.
- b. Additional buildings and/or units to be connected to existing services where additional demands or supplies are indicated. The charges are based upon all additional fixture units required and upon the established schedule of charges for the respective categories.
- c. Changes in service categories such as from residential to commercial or industrial activities. Water system Facilities Charge credits may be given to new applicants for installation of ordered-off meters based on categories for which these meters were formerly used, provided that the water services were ordered-off (terminated) less than five years previously.
- d. All services ordered-off for more than five years.
- e. All irrigation services.

Water System Facilities Charges are not levied for the following:

- a. Temporary construction meter service for contractors.
- b. Services used exclusively for fire protection purposes.
- c. Transfer of services.
- d. Order-ons (commencement) of services where use categories and water demands remain the same, provided that the water services were ordered-off less than five years previously.
- e. Segregation of services. Segregation means the installation of separate meters with no increase in water demand.

The BWS may negotiate Water System Facilities Charge agreements other than those above, if the BWS determines that the schedule of charges is inappropriate.

A Standby Charge will be negotiated by the Manager with private water systems contracting for inter-connection service. Such service shall be provided only for emergency or unscheduled service outages or supply reductions with the intent to protect against interrupted water service supporting normal private system requirements. Water drawn shall be charged at the applicable quantity rate for each thousand gallons or portion thereof.

Consumers may be assessed an On-Site Distribution Tariff for BWS maintenance of property piping if they elect to have the BWS provide such service. Maintenance shall be limited to repair and renewal of "after the meter" service appurtenances eligible for coverage.

Outstanding Debt

As of June 30, 2025, the Outstanding Bonds under the Resolution consisted of \$106,635,000 of Series 2020A Bonds and Series 2020B Bonds, of which \$98,990,000 remain outstanding, \$93,535,000 of Series 2021A Bonds and Series 2021B Bonds, of which \$83,900,000 remain outstanding, \$135,260,000 of Series 2022A Bonds and Series 2022B Bonds, of which \$131,440,000 remain outstanding, \$17,425,000 of Series 2023 Bonds, of which \$17,425,000 remain outstanding, and \$72,815,000 of Series 2024A Bonds, of which \$65,545,000 remain outstanding. The aggregate outstanding amount of Bonds issued under the Resolution as of June 30, 2025 was \$397,300,000.

All previously issued general obligation bonds of the City and County which were reimbursable from revenues of the Water System have been paid or defeased, and all previously issued revenue bonds of the BWS, other than the Bonds currently outstanding under the Resolution, have been refunded and defeased.

Except for approximately \$125,542,609 of outstanding State revolving fund loans as of June 30, 2025, incurred as Subordinate Obligations, and approximately \$37,416 of outstanding notes payable to other lenders, no other outstanding debt has been issued for purposes of the Water System. Interest rates are fixed for all of the BWS's outstanding debt and the BWS has no exposure to any auction rate, derivative or structured investments. The BWS currently has no outstanding private or direct placements or bank debt secured by revenues of the Water System.

The Resolution provides, as a condition to the incurrence of Subordinate Obligations (including State revolving fund loans), that the resolution, indenture or governing instrument for such Subordinate Obligations must contain a provision to the effect that, in the absence of bankruptcy, insolvency, or other similar proceedings with respect to the BWS or its property, if such Subordinate Obligations are declared due and payable prior to maturity as a result of an event of default or otherwise, the holders of Outstanding Bonds issued under the Resolution would be entitled to receive payment in full of all principal and interest on their Bonds before the holders of the Subordinate Obligations would be entitled to receive any accelerated payment of principal or interest on such Subordinate Obligations from the Net Revenues or any funds held under the Resolution. The Master Resolution 741, 2004 of the Board, which provides for the incurrence of State revolving fund loans as Subordinate Obligations, contains such a provision. The approximately \$125,542,609 of outstanding State revolving fund loans referenced above are the only Subordinate Obligations currently outstanding.

In addition, BWS has applied for a loan of up to \$108,612,013 under the EPA's Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Program. The loan will constitute a Subordinate Obligation.

Lease Obligations

The BWS had entered into a Space Lease dated as of September 16, 2005 with the University of Hawaii to operate and maintain a seawater cooling system for the provision of chilled water service to the University's John A. Burns School of Medicine and other customers. The term of the lease is 20 years, with the option to extend the lease for two additional periods of five years each. BWS terminated the lease on September 15, 2025. Currently, the BWS has no outstanding capital lease obligations.

Employee Benefits

Set forth below is certain information regarding health care benefits, pension benefits, and other post-employment benefits for which BWS employees are eligible. The information included under the captions "Pensions" and "Other Post-Employment Benefits" below relies on information produced by the Employees' Retirement System of the State (the "System" or "ERS") and the Hawaii Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund (the "Trust Fund" or "EUTF"), respectively. Actuarial assessments are "forward-looking" information that reflect the respective judgments of the fiduciaries of the System and the Trust Fund. Such actuarial assessments are based upon a variety of assumptions, one or more of which may prove to be inaccurate or be changed in the future, and will change with the future experiences of the System and the Trust Fund.

The Trust Fund operates as an agent multiple-employer plan, meaning separate accounts are maintained for each employer. Although assets are pooled for investment purposes, the contributions of each employer, such as the BWS, may provide benefits only for the employees of that employer. A separate actuarial valuation is performed for each employer to determine that employer's contribution rate.

The System, on the other hand, operates under a cost-sharing arrangement. The System's assets are used to pay benefits to retirees of any employer.

Health Care Benefits

All regular employees of the BWS are eligible for coverage under health plans provided through the Trust Fund, which was established in 2003 to design, provide, and administer health and other benefit plans

for State and county employees, retirees, and their dependents. The Trust Fund is administered by a ten-member Board of Trustees (the “Trustees”) appointed by the Governor comprised of five union representatives and five management representatives. The Trustees are responsible for determining the nature and scope of health plans offered by the Trust Fund, negotiating and entering into contracts with insurance carriers, ruling on eligibility and establishing management policies for the Trust Fund, and overseeing Trust Fund activities. The Trust Fund currently provides medical, prescription drug, dental, vision, chiropractic, and group life benefits. Benefits with respect to regular employees are funded by a combination of employer contributions set by collective bargaining agreement or by executive order (with respect to non-union employees) and employee contributions through payroll deductions. Benefits for retirees are funded by a statutory formula.

In recent years, public and private health plan providers nationwide and in Hawaii, including the Trust Fund, have experienced substantial increases in health care costs. In the case of the Trust Fund, the current fiscal situation faced by the State and county employers has made it extremely difficult for the employers to increase employer contributions for health benefits in order to maintain the historical employer-employee contribution ratio. In the past, the BWS has attempted to mitigate health plan rate increases by modifying benefits, and employees have been required to bear a larger share of the increased rates. The BWS cannot predict what actions will be taken (including changes to future plan benefits or employer-employee contribution rates) to address the impact of rising health care costs on the Trust Fund or what financial effects such changes may have on the BWS.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, state and local governments are required to account for and report other post-employment benefits (“OPEBs”) under Statement No. 45 (“GASB 45”) issued by the GASB. OPEBs consist of certain health and life insurance benefits provided through the Trust Fund to retired State and county employees and their dependents, including retired BWS employees and their dependents. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2015, employer contributions to the Trust Fund for these benefits are determined by the Trust Fund based on an actuarial analysis of the amounts required to prefund the retiree benefits. The Trust Fund operates as an agent multiple-employer defined benefit plan; liabilities and contribution requirements are measured for each participating government employer and the assets of each employer are held in separate accounts, although pooled for investment purposes.

The following table describes the number of retired and active BWS employees receiving OPEBs at July 1, 2024 and July 1, 2025:

Retiree Health Care Plan Membership

<u>Category</u>	<u>July 1, 2024</u>	<u>July 1, 2025</u>
Retirees	588	588
Deferred Inactives	50	47
Actives	539	546

Since July 1, 2017, the Trust Fund has been required to complete annual actuarial studies of the OPEB obligations of the State and each of the four counties. In the most recent actuarial valuation report as of July 1, 2025 (“2025 EUTF Valuation Report”), the Trust Fund’s actuarial consultant calculated the Annual Required Contributions for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2028, and provided an estimate of the actuarial accrued OPEB liabilities under GASB 45 for each participating employer. The BWS’s actuarial accrued liability was estimated to be \$149.8 million, its unfunded actuarial accrued liability was estimated to be \$4.5 million, with a funded ratio of 97.0%. The actuarial calculations for the BWS assumed full prefunding of its obligation and a discount rate of 7%.

The BWS reported a net OPEB unfunded actuarial accrued liability of \$4.5 million as of July 1, 2025, compared with \$14.7 million as of July 1, 2024. Based on this valuation, the BWS’s consulting actuary determined the BWS’s annual required contribution (“ARC”) is estimated to be approximately \$8.6 million

for Fiscal Year 2027 and \$2.7 million for Fiscal Year 2028 with full prefunding, compared to \$8.5 million for Fiscal Year 2026. The BWS’s annual OPEB ARC was \$8.5 million for Fiscal Year 2025 and \$8.3 million for Fiscal Year 2024.

Transfers to the Trust Fund to prefund the BWS’s OPEB obligations are determined on a year-by-year basis. For Fiscal Years 2021-2025, the BWS transferred the following respective amounts to the Trust Fund for this purpose: \$8.5 million, \$8.9 million, \$8.2 million, \$8.3 million and \$8.4 million.

Act 268, Session Laws of Hawaii 2013, requires the Trust Fund to establish and administer a separate trust fund account for each public employer for the purpose of receiving irrevocable employer contributions to prefund OPEB benefit costs. The BWS’s previous pre-funding contributions and related net investment earnings were transferred to its OPEB Trust account. Act 268 requires all public employers within the State to contribute annually to the Trust Fund the full amount of their actuarially-determined contributions beginning in Fiscal Year 2019 and obligates the State finance director to use the transient accommodations tax and other revenues collected by the State on behalf of a county to supplement deficient county contributions. The Act’s full-funding requirement was phased in over a five-year period, with employers required to contribute 20% of their actuarially-determined contributions in Fiscal Year 2015, 40% in Fiscal Year 2016, 60% in Fiscal Year 2017, 80% in Fiscal Year 2018 and 100% in Fiscal Year 2019. The Trust actuary determines the contributions required under Act 268 by first establishing the amount of the full actuarially-determined ARC, then deducting the amount estimated to be paid by the employer to cover pay-as-you-go benefits, then applying the required payment percentage (e.g., 80% for FY 2018) to the remaining portion of the full ARC.

The following table shows the BWS’s ARC, actual contributions, and contribution requirements of Act 268 for Fiscal Years 2015 to 2025.

**History of OPEB Contributions
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Fiscal Year	OPEB ARC	Benefit Payment (Pay-Go)	EUTF Trust Deposit	Total BWS Contribution	% of ARC Paid	Act 268 Minimum Percentage	Act 268 Minimum Contribution ⁽¹⁾
2015	\$8,528	\$5,278	\$3,250	\$10,750	126%	20%	\$ 650
2016	8,826	5,711	3,115	11,729	133	40	1,246
2017	8,181	6,276	1,905	11,725	143	60	1,143
2018	8,467	6,801	1,666	8,855	105	80	1,333
2019	7,945	N/A	N/A	7,945	100	100	7,945
2020	8,165	N/A	N/A	8,165	100	100	8,165
2021	8,452	N/A	N/A	8,452	100	100	8,452
2022	8,918	N/A	N/A	8,918	100	100	8,918
2023	8,180	N/A	N/A	8,180	100	100	8,180
2024	8,303	N/A	N/A	8,303	100	100	8,303
2025	8,386	N/A	N/A	8,386	100	100	8,386

⁽¹⁾ During the phase-in years (FY15-FY18), the Act 268 OPEB trust phase-in contributions are based on the difference between ARC and the projected benefit costs. Beginning in FY19 the employer pays the entire ARC.

The following table sets forth the OPEB funding progress for the BWS since FY 2015:

**OPEB Funding Progress
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Covered Payroll	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
July 1, 2015	\$50,689	\$137,018	\$86,329	37.0%	\$34,218	252.3%
July 1, 2017	71,668	146,390	74,722	49.0	37,138	201.2
July 1, 2018	79,800	153,015	73,215	52.2	37,580	194.8
July 1, 2019	87,011	161,438	74,427	53.9	39,569	188.1
July 1, 2020	93,351	158,892	65,541	58.8	41,566	157.7
July 1, 2021	105,096	161,442	56,346	65.1	40,749	138.3
July 1, 2022	114,674	149,928	35,254	76.5	39,857	88.5
July 1, 2023	123,580	154,622	31,042	79.9	40,283	77.1
July 1, 2024	133,996	148,734	14,738	90.1	41,186	35.8
July 1, 2025	145,297	149,770	4,473	97.0	47,652	9.4

The OPEB ARC, actuarial accrued liability, and unfunded actuarial accrued liability are provided by the Trust Fund’s actuary, measured in the 2025 EUTF Valuation Report. Significant actuarial methods and assumptions utilized in the 2025 EUTF Valuation Report are as follows:

Amortization method	Level percent, closed
Equivalent single amortization period	10.0 years
Asset valuation method	Smoothed
Actuarial assumptions	
Inflation rate	2.50%
Investment rate of return	7.00%
Wage inflation	3.00%
Healthcare inflation rates	
PPO	6.10% initial, declining to 4.25% after 19 years
HMO	6.10% initial, declining to 4.25% after 19 years
Dental	4.00%
Vision	2.50%
Medicare Part B	5.00% initial, declining to 4.25% after 19 years
Life Insurance	0.00%

In June 2015, GASB approved new accounting and financial reporting standards for state and local government OPEB. Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (GASB 74) applies to OPEB plans. Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (GASB 75) applies to state and local employers that sponsor OPEB. Generally, the new OPEB standards parallel those applied to defined-benefit pension plans and participating employers by GASB 67 and 68, respectively. The new standards introduce new procedures for measuring OPEB liabilities and costs, require employers to report a net OPEB liability on their financial statements, and require more extensive disclosure in plan and employer financial statements. GASB 74 will be effective for plans with fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. The Trust Fund has implemented GASB 75 for fiscal years beginning July 1, 2016, and July 1, 2017, and has prepared its GASB 75 report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The BWS implemented Statement 75. The implementation resulted in a restatement of \$1.7 million to the net position of the BWS for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

Pensions

All eligible employees of the BWS are covered under the Employees' Retirement System of the State (the "System" or "ERS"), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that provides retirement, disability, and death benefits funded by employee contributions and by employer contributions. This section contains certain information relating to the System, derived primarily from information produced by the System, its independent accountant, and its actuary. The BWS has not independently verified the information provided by the System, its independent accountant, or its actuary and makes no representations nor expresses any opinion as to the accuracy of such information. The comprehensive annual financial report of the System and most recent valuation report of the System may be obtained by contacting the System. The comprehensive annual financial reports of the System are also available on the State's website at <http://portal.hawaii.gov>, and other information about the System is available on the System's website at <http://ers.hawaii.gov>. Such documents and other information are not incorporated herein by reference.

The System uses a variety of assumptions to calculate the total pension liability, net pension liability, annual pension expense, and other actuarial calculations and valuations of the System and, in turn, to attribute a share of its liabilities and costs to participating employers, including the BWS. No assurance can be given that any of the assumptions underlying such calculations and valuations will reflect the actual results experienced by the System. Actuarial assessments are "forward-looking" information that reflect the judgment of the fiduciaries of the pension plans, and variances between the assumptions and actual results may cause an increase or decrease in, among other things, the System's total pension liability, net pension liability or funded ratio and, in turn, the BWS's share of the System's costs and liabilities. Actuarial assessments will change with the future experience of the pension plans. See "*—General Information*" and "*—Actuarial Valuation*" herein for more information on the actuarial assumptions used by the System.

General Information. The System began operation on January 1, 1926. The statutory provisions of Chapter 88, HRS govern the operation of the System. Responsibility for the general administration of the System is vested in a Board of Trustees, with certain areas of administrative control being vested in the State Department of Budget and Finance. The Board of Trustees consists of eight members: the Director of Finance of the State, ex officio; four members of the System (two general employees, one teacher, and one retiree) who are elected by the members of the System; and three citizens of the State (one of whom shall be an officer of a bank authorized to do business in the State, or a person of similar experience) who are appointed by the Governor and may not be employees of the State or any county. All contributions, benefits, and eligibility requirements are established by statute, under Chapter 88, HRS, and may only be amended by legislative action.

The System provides retirement, disability, and death benefits that are covered by the provisions of the noncontributory, contributory, and hybrid retirement plans. The three plans provide a monthly retirement allowance equal to the benefit multiplier (generally 1.25% or 2%) multiplied by the average final compensation ("AFC") multiplied by years of credited service. The benefit multiplier decreased by 0.25% for new hybrid and contributory plan members hired after June 30, 2012. For members hired before January 1, 1971, AFC is the higher of the average salary earned during five highest paid years of service, including the payment of salary in lieu of vacation, or the three highest paid years of service excluding the payment of salary in lieu of vacation. For members hired on or after January 1, 1971 and before July 1, 2012, AFC is based on the three highest paid years of service, excluding the payment of salary in lieu of vacation. For members hired after June 30, 2012, AFC is based on the five highest paid years of service, excluding the payment of salary in lieu of vacation.

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.

Retirement benefits for certain groups, such as police officers, firefighters, some investigators, sewer workers, judges, and elected officials, vary from general employees. Further details of the benefits

provisions of the pension plans may be found in the financial and actuarial reports of the System. The System is funded from contributions by employers and, for the contributory and hybrid plans, by employees as well. Employer contribution rates are set by statute.

BWS Pension Liabilities

This section contains certain historical information regarding the BWS's pension obligations at June 30, 2025 as set forth in the BWS's Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2025. Such historical information is derived from the System's 2024 actuarial valuation report (the "2024 ERS Valuation Report"), as the BWS's proportionate share of pension liability is based on the System's valuation at the end of the preceding Fiscal Year.

As of Fiscal Year 2015, the BWS's financial reporting for pensions conforms to GASB Statement No. 68 (GASB 68), Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions. GASB 68 requires government employers participating in cost sharing multi-employer plans such as the System to report a proportionate share of the net pension liability and pension expense of the plan. These measurements were provided by the System's consulting actuary, based on the actuarial valuation of the System.

At June 30, 2025, the BWS reported a liability of \$122.8 million for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2024, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of those dates. The System's net pension liability as of June 30, 2025 was \$14.410 billion. 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, 2024, the BWS's proportionate share was 0.87%.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the BWS recognized pension expense of \$11.9 million.

Contributions are established by Chapter 88, HRS and may be amended through legislation. The employer rate is set by statute based on the recommendations of the ERS actuary resulting from an experience study conducted every five years. Since July 1, 2005, the employer contribution rate is a fixed percentage of compensation, including the normal cost-plus amounts required to pay for the unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities. The contribution rates for fiscal years 2016-2025 are set forth in Table 17 below. Contributions to the System from the BWS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2025, 2024, and 2023 were \$11.82 million, \$11.27 million, and \$11.38 million, respectively.

The employer is required to make all contributions for members in the noncontributory plan. For contributory plan employees hired prior to July 1, 2012, general employees are required to contribute 7.8% of their salary and police and firefighters are required to contribute 12.2% of their salary. For contributory plan employees hired after June 30, 2012, general employees are required to contribute 9.8% of their salary and police and firefighters are required to contribute 14.2% of their salary. Hybrid plan members hired prior to July 1, 2012, are required to contribute 6.0% of their salary. Hybrid plan members hired after June 30, 2012 are required to contribute 8.0% of their salary.

Schedule of Employer Pension Contributions

Fiscal Year (June 30)	Statutorily Required Contribution	Actual Contributions Recognized by the Plan	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll
2016	\$6,647,884	\$6,647,884	\$ --	\$34,536,085	19.2%
2017	6,885,401	6,885,401	--	35,912,898	19.2
2018	7,561,614	7,561,614	--	36,816,067	20.5
2019	7,387,857	7,387,857	--	38,390,927	19.2
2020	9,411,347	9,411,347	--	39,537,387	23.8
2021	10,642,688	10,642,688	--	41,699,341	25.5
2022	10,978,412	10,978,412	--	39,674,737	27.7
2023	11,376,565	11,376,565	--	39,568,266	28.8
2024	11,272,197	11,272,197	--	40,982,176	27.5
2025	11,823,129	11,823,129	--	45,034,197	26.3

The following table presents the sensitivity of the BWS’s proportionate share of the net pension liability, recorded at June 30, 2025, calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as the BWS’s proportionate share of the net pension liability if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.00%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.00%):

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
BWS’s share of net pension liability (\$000)	\$163,869,200	\$122,806,482	\$88,794,212

The total pension liability in the 2024 ERS Valuation Report 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 General employees	3.75% to 6.75%

Mortality rates used in the 2024 ERS Valuation Report were based on the following:

- *Active members* – Scale PM-2022 mortality table for active employees based on the occupation of the member.
- *Healthy retirees* – The 2022 Public Retirees of Hawaii mortality tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by the long-term rates of scale UMP from the year 2022 and with multiplier and setbacks based on plan and group experience.
- *Disabled retirees* – Base table for healthy retirees’ occupation, set forward 3 years, generational projection using the MP projection table from the year 2022. Minimum mortality rate of 3.5% for males and 2.5% for females.

The actuarial assumptions used in the 2024 ERS Valuation Report were based on the results of an experience study as of June 30, 2021, with most of the assumptions based on the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2021.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a “top down approach” of the Bespoke Client-Constrained Simulation-based Optimization Model (a statistical

technique known as “re-sampling with replacement” that directly keys in on specific plan-level risk factors as stipulated by the ERS Board) 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 discount rates used to measure the net pension liability at June 30, 2025, 2024, and 2023 were all 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 the BWS 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.

Hawaii Employees’ Retirement System

The BWS’s pension expense and liability is directly dependent on the overall performance and condition of the ERS. This section provides additional information on the System. While the System has adopted GASB 67, and all of its participating employers, including the BWS, have adopted GASB 68, the System’s actuary continues to provide an annual actuarial valuation report that is based on the provisions of Chapter 88, HRS, as amended, and the actuarial assumptions adopted by the ERS Board of Trustees. This actuarial valuation report determines whether current employer contribution rates are adequate to ensure that the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (“UAAL”) can be funded over a period not exceeding 30 years, describes the financial condition of the ERS, and analyzes changes in the ERS’s condition. The information presented in this section is derived from the System’s 2025 actuarial valuation report (the “2025 ERS Valuation Report”), presenting the actuarial condition of the ERS as of June 30, 2025.

The demographic data for each annual June 30 valuation is collected as of the March 31 preceding the valuation date. As of March 31, 2025, the contributory plan covered 391 active employees or 0.6% of all active members of the System, the noncontributory plan covered approximately 7,392 active employees or 11.1%, and the Hybrid Plan covered 54,212 active members or 81.1%. The Hybrid Plan membership will continue to increase in the future as most new employees will be required to join this plan.

As of March 31, 2025, the System’s membership comprised approximately 66,826 active employees, 8,692 inactive vested members, and 56,673 pensioners and beneficiaries. The following table shows the number of active members, inactive vested members, and retirees and beneficiaries of the System as of March 31, 2023, 2024, and 2025:

System Membership

<u>Category</u>	<u>March 31, 2023</u>	<u>March 31, 2024</u>	<u>March 31, 2025</u>
Active	64,243	65,337	66,826
Inactive, vested	8,997	8,847	8,692
Retirees and beneficiaries	54,973	55,820	56,673
Total	128,213	130,004	132,191

Funded Status

The statutory employee and employer contribution rates are intended to provide for the normal cost plus the amortization of the UAAL over a reasonable amount of time. The statutes were modified by the 2024 Hawaii Legislature to decrease the maximum funding from 30 to 25 years. Based on the current contribution rates of 41.00% for police and fire employees and 24.00% for all other employees, the future contribution rates established by statute (See “—Funding Policy” below), and the new benefit tier for employees hired

after June 30, 2012, the actuary has determined that, as of the 2025 ERS Valuation Report, the remaining amortization period is 21 years.

Based on the 2025 ERS Valuation Report, the System’s UAAL increased to \$14.410 billion from \$14.008 billion in 2024. The System experienced an actuarial loss as a result of returns in 2025 not achieving the assumed 7% in addition to continued recognition of deferred asset losses from prior years. In addition, the System adopted new assumptions as a result of the 2025 experience study, which caused the unfunded accrued liability to increase. The funded ratio was 63.6% in Fiscal Year 2025 based on the actuarial value of assets. Based on the assumptions used in preparing the 2025 ERS Valuation Report and the future contribution rates established by the Legislature effective July 1, 2017, the actuary determined that, as of the 2025 ERS Valuation Report, the remaining amortization period is 21 years. Thus, the current contribution rate is sufficient to eliminate UAAL over a period of 30 years or less as mandated by Section 88-122(e)(1), HRS.

Funding Policy

Act 17, SLH 2017, which became effective July 1, 2017, established the employer contribution rates set forth below. These contributions rates were increased to bring the System’s funding period within 30 years:

Employer Contribution effective starting	Police Officers and Firefighters (% of total payroll)	Other Employees (% of total payroll)
July 1, 2017	28.0%	18.0%
July 1, 2018	31.0	19.0
July 1, 2019	36.0	22.0
July 1, 2020	41.0	24.0

Under the contributory plan, police officers, firefighters, and corrections officers are required to contribute 12.2% of their salary to the plan and most other covered employees are required to contribute 7.8% of their salary. Under the Hybrid Plan, covered employees are generally required to contribute 6.0% of their salary to the plan, with sewer workers in specified classifications, water safety officers and emergency medical technicians required to contribute 9.75% of their salary. Effective July 1, 2012, contribution rates for newly hired employees covered under the contributory and Hybrid Plan increased by 2% pursuant to Act 163, SLH 2011, such that the corresponding contribution rates for new employees as discussed in this paragraph became 14.2%, 9.8%, 8.0% and 11.75%, respectively. Employees covered under the noncontributory plan do not make contributions.

Actuarial Methods

The System’s actuary uses the individual entry age normal cost method. The most recent valuation was performed for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2024 and ending June 30, 2025.

Since the State statutes governing the System establish the current employee and employer contribution rates, the actuarial valuation determines the number of years required to amortize (or fund) the UAAL. For the June 30, 2025 valuation, this determination was made using an open group projection to reflect both the increasing contribution rates and the changes in benefits for members hired after June 30, 2012, which projection assumes that the number of active members will remain constant and that there will be no actuarial gains or losses on liabilities or investments.

Because of this amortization procedure, any change in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability due to (i) actuarial gains and losses, (ii) changes in actuarial assumptions or (iii) amendments, affects the funding period.

On an aggregate basis with regard to the contributory, Hybrid, and noncontributory plans, the total normal cost for benefits provided by the System for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 was 14.57% of payroll, which was 16.41% of payroll less than the total contributions required by law (25.84% from employers plus 6.98% in the aggregate from employees). Since only 7.59% of the employers' 24.00% contribution is required to meet the normal cost (6.98% comes from the employee contribution), it is intended that the remaining 16.41% of payroll will be used to amortize any unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities over a period of years in the future, assuming that pay for new entrants increases by 3.50% per year. Due to the changes enacted in 2011 (increases in the employer contribution rates and new benefits and contribution rates for members hired after June 30, 2012), the percentage of payroll available to amortize the unfunded actuarial liabilities is expected to increase each year for the foreseeable future.

Actuarial Valuation

The actuarial value of assets is equal to the market value, adjusted for a four-year phase-in of actual investment return in excess of or below expected investment return. The actual return is calculated net of investment and administrative expenses, and the expected investment return is equal to the assumed investment return rate multiplied by the prior year's market value of assets, adjusted for contributions, benefits paid, and refunds. The actuarial value of assets has been based on a four-year smoothed valuation that recognizes the excess or shortfall of investment income over or under the actuarial investment yield rate assumption. The actuarial asset valuation method is intended to smooth out year-to-year fluctuations in the market return. The excess or shortfall in the actual return during the year, compared to the investment yield rate assumption, is spread over this valuation and the next three valuations.

The System's actuary uses certain assumptions (including rates of salary increase, probabilities of retirement, termination, death and disability, and an investment yield rate assumption) to determine the amount that an employer must contribute in a given year to provide sufficient funds to the System to pay benefits when due. The Board of Trustees periodically evaluates and revises the assumptions used by the System for actuarial valuations, including by commissioning experience studies to evaluate the actuarial assumptions to be used by the System. The current assumptions were adopted by the Board of Trustees based on the recommendations of the System's actuary in the most recent experience study dated July 30, 2019, and are reflected in the 2025 ERS Valuation Report.

The actual investment returns of the System for Fiscal Years 2014 through 2025 shown below are market returns, net of investment and administrative expenses.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
2014	17.77%
2015	4.23
2016	-0.78
2017	13.68
2018	7.89
2019	5.67
2020	2.09
2021	26.90
2022	0.80
2023	3.81
2024	6.55
2025	5.93

Source: Report on Investment Activity for the ERS prepared The Northern Trust Company (2013), and The Bank of New York Mellon (2014 to 2016); Valuation Reports for Fiscal Years 2017 to 2025.

Table 22 shows the System's funding progress for the ten most recent actuarial valuation dates. Table 23 shows the System's projected funding progress through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2054. The projection assumes no actuarial gains or losses in the actuarial liabilities or the actuarial value of assets. In

addition, the projection reflects the changes made to the benefits and member contribution rates of employees hired after June 30, 2012, but does not take into account the increased employer contributions required by Act 17, SLH 2017.

Schedule of Funding Progress
(Dollar amounts in millions)

Fiscal Year (June 30)	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (b)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (b)–(a)	Funded Ratio (a)/(b)	Annual Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Payroll ((b)–(a))/(c)
2014	13,641.8	22,220.1	8,578.3	61.4	3,991.6	214.9
2015*	14,463.7	23,238.4	8,774.7	62.2	4,171.4	210.4
2016*	14,998.7	27,439.2	12,440.5	54.7	4,258.9	292.1
2017	15,720.6	28,648.6	12,928.0	54.9	4,265.0	303.1
2018	16,512.7	29,917.4	13,404.7	55.2	4,383.7	305.8
2019*	17,322.2	31,396.4	14,074.3	55.2	4,519.7	311.4
2020	18,084.4	32,691.8	14,607.4	55.3	4,630.2	315.5
2021	19,909.8	34,139.2	14,229.4	58.3	4,783.8	297.5
2022*	21,317.8	34,822.8	13,504.9	61.2	4,614.0	292.7
2023	22,514.9	36,224.6	13,709.7	62.2	4,805.3	285.3
2024	23,841.0	37,849.5	14,008.5	63.0	5,084.7	275.5
2025	25,205.8	39,616.0	14,410.2	63.6	5,403.6	266.7

* New assumption effective on valuation date.

Source: 2025 ERS Valuation Report

Projected Funding Progress*
(Dollar amounts in millions)

Fiscal Year (ending June 30)	Employer Contributions	Actuarial Accrued Liability	Actuarial Value of Assets	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	Funded Ratio
2025	\$1,397	\$39,616	\$25,206	\$14,410	63.6%
2026	1,429	40,980	26,582	14,399	64.9%
2027	1,467	42,360	28,010	14,350	66.1%
2028	1,506	43,732	29,473	14,259	67.4%
2029	1,548	45,098	30,976	14,122	68.7%
2030	1,591	46,459	32,526	13,933	70.0%
2031	1,635	47,815	34,126	13,689	71.4%
2032	1,679	49,165	35,782	13,383	72.8%
2033	1,727	50,509	37,498	13,010	74.2%
2034	1,776	51,846	39,282	12,565	75.8%
2035	1,828	53,180	41,141	12,038	77.4%
2036	1,880	54,509	43,084	11,424	79.0%
2037	1,935	55,834	45,118	10,716	80.8%
2038	1,992	57,159	47,255	9,904	82.7%
2039	2,051	58,486	49,506	8,980	84.6%
2040	2,113	59,820	51,885	7,935	86.7%
2041	2,177	61,168	54,410	6,758	89.0%
2042	2,243	62,532	57,093	5,439	91.3%
2043	2,313	63,918	59,952	3,966	93.8%
2044	2,384	65,332	63,005	2,327	96.4%
2045	2,458	66,777	66,268	509	99.2%
2046	2,535	68,258	69,761	(1,503)	102.2%
2047	2,614	69,781	73,505	(3,724)	105.3%
2048	2,696	71,353	77,523	(6,169)	108.6%
2049	2,781	72,979	81,836	(8,857)	112.1%
2050	2,868	74,664	86,470	(11,806)	115.8%
2051	2,958	76,412	91,448	(15,036)	119.7%
2052	3,050	78,225	96,794	(18,569)	123.7%
2053	3,145	80,108	102,535	(22,428)	128.0%
2054	3,242	82,064	108,701	(26,638)	132.5%

* Assumes all actuarial assumptions exactly met, including a 7.00% annual return on the current actuarial value of assets. No assurance can be given that any of such assumptions will reflect the actual results experienced by the System. Actuarial assessments are "forward-looking" information that reflect the judgment of the fiduciaries of the System, and variances between the assumptions and actual results may cause an increase or decrease in, among other things, the System's actuarial accrued liability, actuarial value of assets or funded ratio.

Source: 2025 ERS Valuation Report

The total assets of the System on a market value basis available for benefits amounted to approximately \$21.9 billion as of June 30, 2021, \$21.9 billion as of June 30, 2022, \$22.4 billion as of June 30, 2023, \$23.7 billion as of June 30, 2024, and \$24.9 billion as of June 30, 2025. Actuarial certification of assets as of June 30, 2021 was \$19.9 billion, as of June 30, 2022 was \$21.3 billion, as of June 30, 2023 was \$22.5 billion, as of June 30, 2024 was \$23.8 billion, and as of June 30, 2025 was \$25.2 billion.

The following table shows a comparison of the actuarial value of assets (“AVA”) to the market values, the ratio of the AVA to market value and the funded ratio based on AVA compared to funded ratio based on market value assets:

Actuarial Value of Assets

Fiscal Year (ending June 30)	Actuarial Value of Assets (in millions)	Market Value of Assets (in millions)	Market Value as Percentage of AVA	Funded Ratio (AVA)	Funded Ratio (Market Value)
2014	\$13,641.8	\$14,203.0	104.1%	61.4%	63.9%
2015	14,463.7	14,505.5	100.3	62.2	62.4
2016	14,998.7	14,070.0	93.8	54.7	51.3
2017	15,720.6	15,698.3	99.9	54.9	54.8
2018	16,512.7	16,598.4	100.5	55.2	55.5
2019	17,322.2	17,227.0	99.5	55.2	54.9
2020	18,084.3	17,385.5	96.1	55.3	53.2
2021	19,909.8	21,935.8	110.2	58.3	64.3
2022	21,317.8	21,854.8	102.5	61.2	62.8
2023	22,514.9	22,425.4	99.6	62.2	61.9
2024	23,841.0	23,700.6	99.4	63.0	62.6
2025	25,205.8	24,925.8	98.9	63.6	62.9

Source: 2014-2025 ERS Valuation Reports

As of June 30, 2025, the UAAL of the System was \$14.410 billion, an increase from \$14.008 billion as of June 30, 2024. The following table shows the normal cost (which means the annual cost of providing retirement benefits for services performed by today’s members) as a percentage of payroll, employee contribution rate and effective employer normal cost rate for the two groups of covered employees for Fiscal Years 2024 and 2025:

Normal Cost

	June 30,					
	2025			2024		
	Police and Firefighters	Other Employees	All Employees	Police and Firefighters	Other Employees	All Employees
Normal cost as % of payroll:	27.72%	12.93%	14.57%	27.12%	12.93%	14.51%
Employee contribution rate:	12.88	6.25	6.98	12.82	6.08	6.83
Effective employer normal cost rate:	14.84	6.68	7.59	14.30	6.85	7.68

Source: 2025 ERS Valuation Report

The following table shows the annual actual contributions as of the last ten valuation dates. Employer contribution rates are set prospectively by the statute and, accordingly, may be greater or less than the ARC in any given year.

Schedule of Employer Contributions
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

June 30,	Actual Contribution*
2014	\$ 653,128
2015	717,793
2016	756,558
2017	781,244
2018	847,595
2019	922,635
2020	1,098,589
2021	1,281,559
2022	1,242,139
2023	1,274,221
2024	1,396,332
2025	1,479,559

* Excludes BWS-paid employee contributions classified as employer contributions pursuant to IRC Section 414(h)(2).

Asset Allocation

The following table shows the target and actual asset allocation of the System as of September 30, 2025:

Asset Allocation
(as of September 30, 2025)

Asset Type	Actual Allocation		Target Allocation	Allocation Difference
	Amount (\$mm)	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Broad Growth	\$17,708.2	70.4%	70.0%	0.4%
Diversifying Strategies	6,385.1	25.4	30.0	-4.6
Other	<u>1,070.2</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>4.3</u>
Total	\$25,163.5	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%

Source: Valuations provided by Meketa – September 30; values unaudited.

Employer Contribution Rate

The schedule which follows shows the total actuarially determined employer contribution rate for all employees based on the last five annual actuarial valuations.

Employer Contribution Rates

Actuarial Valuation as of June 30	Total Calculated Employer Contribution Rate for all Employees (% of total payroll)*	Funding Period (Years)
2019	23.61%	26.0
2020	26.00	26.0
2021	25.94	24.0
2022	25.92	24.0
2023	25.89	23.0
2024	25.85	22.0
2025	25.84	21.0

* Reflects Act 181, SLH 2004, which amended Sections 88-105, 88-122, 88-123, 88-124, 88-125, 88-126, Hawaii Revised Statutes, and Act 163, SLH 2011.

As previously noted, the current funding period for paying off the UAAL of the ERS is 21 years—one year less than the prior year’s funding period. Normally, we would expect the funding period to decrease by one each year if all assumptions are exactly met. Since the prior year’s funding period was 22 years, we are at the expected funding period from last year. Given that the System experienced actuarial losses on both its assets and its liabilities, this result may be surprising. However, since the contributions to the System are a fixed percentage of payroll, an increase in the covered payroll that is larger than assumed implies a larger contribution stream in future years, which means larger payments towards the unfunded liabilities of ERS.

Hence, even though the total unfunded liabilities increased from last year, the end period (fiscal year) over which the unfunded liabilities are to be paid off did not change and the funding period decreased to 21 years. Because this period is less than 24 years, the minimum objectives set in State statute are currently being realized. In addition, when the current contribution rates were passed by the Legislature in 2017, it was expected that the funding period would be 21 years as of the 2025 valuation, thus ERS remains on track to achieve full funding in the same timeframe as originally set by the legislation.

Summary of Actuarial Certification Statement

A summary of the actuarial certification of the System as of June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2025 is set forth below:

Employees' Retirement System of the State of Hawaii
Summary of Actuarial Certification as of June 30, 2024 and 2025
(Includes all counties)

ASSETS	2024	2025
Total current assets	\$23,841,039,344	\$25,205,847,282
Present value of future employee contributions	3,408,930,058	3,680,189,453
Present value of future employer normal cost contributions..	3,023,972,971	3,128,908,845
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability	14,008,478,391	14,410,188,971
TOTAL ASSETS	\$44,282,420,764	\$46,425,134,551
LIABILITIES		
Present value of future benefits to current pensioners and beneficiaries	\$21,210,723,793	\$21,985,426,440
Present value of future benefits to active employees and inactive members	23,071,696,971	24,439,708,111
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$44,282,420,764	\$46,425,134,551

Source: Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company

Historical and Projected Revenues, Expenses and Debt Service Coverage

The following table presents the BWS's revenues, expenses and debt service coverage ratios for the Fiscal Years ended June 30, 2021 through 2025. The information presented in the table is based on the BWS's audited financial statements for Fiscal Years 2021-2025.

Attached as Appendix B hereto are the BWS's audited financial statements for the Fiscal Years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024. Reference is made to such Appendix for further information regarding the BWS's financial condition as of June 30, 2025 and its results of operations for the Fiscal Year then ended.

**Historical Revenues, Expenses and Debt Service Coverage
Fiscal Years 2021-2025**

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Operating revenues:					
Water sales*	\$235,431,118	\$245,739,167	\$242,482,076	\$257,491,103	\$298,968,886
Other operating revenues	<u>3,283,179</u>	<u>2,524,401</u>	<u>2,230,241</u>	<u>2,648,337</u>	<u>2,464,247</u>
Total operating revenues:	\$238,714,297	\$248,263,568	\$244,712,317	\$260,139,440	\$301,433,133
Operating expenses (excluding depreciation):					
Administrative and general	\$ 81,821,963	\$ 63,969,337	\$ 68,374,907	\$ 67,249,887	\$ 80,050,645
Maintenance	16,624,691	16,531,707	10,671,934	14,230,694	20,818,913
Power and pumping	32,573,830	39,465,297	44,760,828	44,608,679	43,278,698
CASE fees	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
Transmission and distribution	30,864,070	22,070,474	24,265,197	27,574,520	27,886,769
Customer accounting and collection	4,694,915	4,065,097	3,931,620	4,088,262	4,452,097
Water reclamation	4,851,947	5,890,727	6,075,576	6,174,438	6,563,325
Source of supply	<u>153,090</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>201,151</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total operating expenses:	\$174,884,506	\$155,292,958	\$161,581,213	\$167,226,480	\$186,350,447
Operating income:	\$ 63,829,791	\$ 92,970,610	\$ 83,131,104	\$ 92,912,960	\$115,082,686
Non-operating revenues:					
Interest income	<u>\$ 7,792,266</u>	<u>\$ 7,860,531</u>	<u>\$ 11,028,764</u>	<u>\$ 18,709,948</u>	<u>\$ 24,547,057</u>
Total non-operating revenues:	<u>\$ 7,792,266</u>	<u>\$ 7,860,531</u>	<u>\$ 11,028,764</u>	<u>\$ 18,709,948</u>	<u>\$ 24,547,057</u>
Net revenues:	<u>\$ 71,622,057</u>	<u>\$100,831,141</u>	<u>\$ 94,159,868</u>	<u>\$111,622,908</u>	<u>\$139,629,743</u>
Annual debt service:**					
Senior debt (revenue bonds)	\$ 20,460,975	\$ 23,380,141	\$ 27,244,240	\$ 28,017,410	\$ 31,367,684
Junior debt (SRF loans)	\$ 7,160,936	\$ 8,540,438	\$ 9,304,985	\$ 10,399,304	\$ 12,430,592
Debt Service Coverage:					
Senior debt coverage	3.50	4.31	3.46	3.98	4.45
All-In Coverage	2.59	3.16	2.58	2.91	3.19

* Water rates increased by 2.0% in FY 2021, 4.0% in FY 2022 and FY 2023, 10% in February 2024, 10% in July 2024, and 9% in 2025.

** The BWS's fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30. Debt service payments are due on January 1 and July 1 each year and it is the BWS's practice to set aside and reserve amounts due monthly in advance. Accordingly, annual debt service totals shown in the table above include amounts reserved for payment in the fiscal year indicated but not actually paid until July 1 of the following fiscal year, and similarly exclude amounts reserved for payment in the prior fiscal year but not actually paid until July 1 of the indicated fiscal year.

Management's Discussion of Financial Performance

This section presents management's discussion and analysis of the BWS's financial condition and activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. This information should be read in conjunction with the financial statements.

Operating revenues for the year ended June 30, 2025 totaled \$301.4 million compared to \$260.1 million for the year ended June 30, 2024; an increase of \$41.3 million or 15.9% from the year ended June 30, 2024. This was due to increases in water consumption for the single-family residential class by \$18.7 million, non-residential class by \$13.5 million, and the multi-family residential class by \$8.6 million in fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

Total operating expenses increased by \$18.8 million in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. Factors contributing to the increase are explained below:

- Administrative and general expenses increased by \$12.9 million in fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. The increase is mainly due to the recording of the sick leave accrual required by GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences.

- Other operating expenses increased by \$7.6 million during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 mainly due to the increase in the source of supply maintenance.
- Power and pumping and depreciation expenses decreased in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 to offset the increase in total of operating expenses.

For the year ended June 30, 2025, net nonoperating income increased by \$13.5 million. This was the result of increases in Federal Grant Revenue of \$6.2 million, other grant revenue of \$2.8 million, and interest income of \$5.8 million.

Contributions in aid of construction resulting from the Water System Facilities Charges (“WSFC”) are levied against all new developments and residential properties requiring water from the BWS’s systems. Those contributions do not include 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 at their cost as contributions in aid of construction. The BWS realized contributions in aid of construction of \$28.5 million in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 compared to \$20.9 million in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The increase was primarily due to increases in contributions from developers of \$9.0 million, offset by a decrease in contributions from government of \$0.4 million and SRF debt principal forgiveness of \$1.0 million. During the year ended June 30, 2025, the major developments were Ho‘opili Development Phases 10A and 13 Backbone Roadway Improvement, and Ho‘opili Phases 13 Parcel 96 & 101.

Noncurrent assets increased by \$84.9 million in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. The increase is primarily due to the increase in noncurrent investments by \$115.0 million and capital assets of \$65.4 million offset by a decrease in noncurrent restricted and other assets by \$95.5 million during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

Noncurrent bonds payable decreased by \$18.9 million as of June 30, 2025. The decrease is attributed to not issuing bonds in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 and the scheduled debt service payments in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

Noncurrent notes payable decreased by \$7.2 million as of June 30, 2025. The decrease is due to \$10.5 million in scheduled debt service payments in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, principal forgiveness of \$4.6 million offset by the receipt of loan proceeds for new projects utilizing financing from the state revolving fund loan program totaling \$8.0 million.

The net pension liability decreased by \$5.7 million as of June 30, 2025, which was mainly due to favorable changes in proportionate share of contributions, and unfavorable net difference between projected and actual investment earnings.

The net OPEB liability decreased by \$18.8 million as of June 30, 2025, which was mainly due to favorable net difference between expected and actual experience, and favorable change in assumptions.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 and fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the BWS capitalized \$32.5 million and \$46.5 million, respectively, to its utility plant in service. Major assets added during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 were Kahiku Wells Unit No. 3, \$3.2 million; Rehabilitation of Pipeline and Tunnels at Keanu and Fort Ruger Tunnels, \$2.9 million; and Kalawahine 180’ 2.0 MG Reservoir, \$1.8 million; and Corrosion Control and Repair at Waipio Wells III, \$1.0 million.

The BWS issues long-term bonds to finance part of its capital improvement program. The BWS has maintained a low debt-to-equity ratio at 35.3% and 40.3% as of June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

PENDING LITIGATION

In the normal course of business, claims and lawsuits are filed against the City and the BWS and their respective officers and employees. The BWS is insured for \$15,000,000 (aggregate) which is in excess of \$1,000,000 self-insured-retention limit. Claims against the City that relate to the Water System are

chargeable against the BWS. In the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2025, the BWS paid judgments and claims in the amount of \$686,551.

In the aggregate, lawsuits and claims pending as of June 30, 2025, made against the BWS have the potential to surpass the amount paid for claims in the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2024. Ongoing cases filed against the BWS involve allegations that BWS water main breaks caused or contributed to landslides and erosion that damaged properties located in Palolo Valley. Another case involves a claim that the BWS breached a license agreement regarding usage of the BWS's abandoned water mains. Other pending cases involve construction contract disputes, personal property damages or bodily injuries.

The BWS intends to vigorously defend itself in all pending litigation matters.

In January 2026, a pro se civil action styled *Manaole, et al. v. Office of Hawaiian Affairs, et al.*, Civil No. 1:26-cv-00029-DKW-KJM (U.S. District Court for the District of Hawai'i), was filed naming, among others, the Board of Water Supply and various state and federal entities. The complaint challenges, among other things, the conveyance and use of the parcel associated with the Kalaeloa Seawater Desalination Facility project and asserts civil rights and public trust-related claims. The case has been removed to federal court, and dispositive motions, including a motion to dismiss, are pending. The Board of Water Supply, represented by the Department of the Corporation Counsel, intends to vigorously defend the action.

These cases, including the matter described above, are in various stages of litigation, and liability has not been established at this time. In the opinion of BWS management, based on an analysis of the known claims and litigation, there is no present or pending litigation that would materially impair the financial position of the BWS.

The City's Department of the Corporation Counsel has further advised that, except as disclosed above, there is no controversy or litigation now pending or, to the best of its actual knowledge, threatened, which seeks to restrain or enjoin the execution, issuance, sale, or delivery of the WIFIA Loan or that in any way contests the validity of the WIFIA Loan; or any proceedings of the BWS taken with respect to the authorization, sale, or issuance of the WIFIA Loan, the pledge or application of any moneys provided for the payment of or security for the WIFIA Loan.

**CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**



Board of Water Supply City and County of Honolulu

Financial Statements and Supplementary Information

June 30, 2025



**Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
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June 30, 2025**

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Board of Water Supply

City and County of Honolulu

Introduction (Unaudited)

Year Ended June 30, 2025

The Board of Water Supply of the City and County of Honolulu (the “BWS”) is pleased to present its Annual Financial Report for fiscal year 2025 (“FY25”). 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, 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 auditors’ 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 not influenced by 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 (the “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 O’ahu’s water future.

Powers, Duties and Functions

The BWS manages O’ahu’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 Hawai’i. In FY25, the BWS delivered potable and non-potable water to approximately one million customers on O’ahu. The BWS carefully and proactively manages and invests in its intricate system, consisting of 94 active potable water sources, 172 reservoirs, and over 2,200 miles of pipeline.

The BWS is a financially self-sufficient, semi-autonomous agency of the City. 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 ten 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. There are also three staff offices in the Office of the Manager and Chief Engineer: Executive Support Office, Human Resources Office, and the Communications Office.

Vision

‘Ka Wai Ola – Water for Life’ – The vision of the BWS captures the critical need for water, which is the basis for life. With this vision comes the responsibility of the BWS’s stewardship of, and duty to manage, our natural water resources and watersheds for present and future generations.

Board of Water Supply

City and County of Honolulu

Introduction (Unaudited)

Year Ended June 30, 2025

Mission

The BWS's 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 and manage O‘ahu’s water resources and watersheds now and into the future through adaptive and integrated strategies.
- **Operational Sustainability (Dependable)** – Manage and continuously refine an effective organization that can evolve and adapt its human and physical resources to provide dependable service.
- **Financial Sustainability (Affordable)** – Implement sound fiscal strategies to support our mission.

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 22,395 chemical tests, 23,013 microbiological tests, and collected 28,026 samples from BWS sources, distribution systems, and treatment facilities to ensure all water served is safe to drink; tests performed during FY25 include regulatory compliance testing, groundwater quality testing, and response to customer inquiries about water quality.
 - Safeguarded the drinking water system from any reverse flow of water back into the distribution system by ensuring more than 9,817 backflow prevention assemblies island-wide were tested and functioning properly, conducted more than 2,228 cross-connection control field inspections, and 38 R-1 water cross-connection control surveys.
 - In response to Red Hill, the BWS is installing new monitoring wells and looking at an exploratory well in the Aiea area. The agency is also installing a Granulated Activated Carbon treatment system to address PFAs found in the wells at Ka‘amilo.
 - In June 2024, 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.
 - The BWS and Kalaeloa Desalco, LLC are working on the planning, permitting and design of the Kalaeloa Seawater Desalination Facility, which will be the first municipal desalination facility in the state of Hawai‘i, to be located at Campbell Industrial Park, and will have a capacity of 1.7 to 2.55 million gallons per day (mgd), and is expected to be operational by 2028.

Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Introduction (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2025

- The BWS sponsored its 47th annual Water Conservation Week Poster Contest and the 17th annual Water Conservation Week Poetry Contest with 997 posters and 357 poems from 46 O’ahu schools, focused on the theme, “Worth of Wai.” All winning entries will be featured in the 2026 Water Conservation Calendar scheduled for distribution in December 2025.
- **Operational Sustainability (Dependable)**
 - Responded to 307 main breaks, or about 15 breaks per 100 miles of pipeline, and conducted leak detection surveys for 571 points of interest, which resulted in the Leak Detection Team finding and repairing 482 leaks (including 40 leaks to main lines) before major property damages or system interruptions occurred.
 - BWS staff helped protect O’ahu’s water resources and prevent damage to BWS infrastructure by handling 9,228 One Call underground pipeline location requests and providing in-field support for 518 water line leaks and breaks. In FY25, 13,798 meter investigations were conducted to ensure accurate and timely billing and assisted 3,796 customers with concerns about bills reflecting high water consumption. BWS staff assisted 78,232 customers: 48,218 (61.6%) by phone; 16,284 (20.8%) via web requests; 12,333 (15.8%) via ePortal service orders; and 1,397 (1.8%) in-person.
- **Financial Sustainability (Affordable)**
 - The 2024 water system revenue bonds were rated AAA by S&P Global and Fitch Ratings. In FY25, a total of \$26.6 million of state revolving fund loans were awarded and \$4.6 million in principal forgiven.
 - Awarded and issued \$143 million in construction work and \$11.7 million in professional services design work for projects to maintain and improve water system facilities, including well and booster stations, reservoirs, corporation yards, and for the systematic replacement of aging and deteriorated water mains and improvements for fire protection.
 - Initiated design work for more than 2.3 miles of water main replacements in the Pearlridge/’Aiea and downtown areas. Awarded contracts for the construction of over 1.8 miles of water main in ’Aiea, Mānoa, and Foster Village areas.
 - Awarded design and construction contracts for renovations and improvements at the following BWS facilities: ’Aiea Gulch Wells, ’Āina Koa Well & Booster No. 1, ’Āina Koa 1100 Reservoir, Barbers Point Non Potable Well, Beretania Engineering Building Courtyard, Beretania Microbiology Lab, Hawai’i Loa Booster No. 1, Kalauao Wells, Kalihi Corporation Yard, Kalihi Pump Station, Kalihi Low to High Service Booster, Kalihi Uka Booster, Kaonohi Booster No. 2, Kunia Booster, Makakilo Booster No. 1, Nānākuli Booster, Nu’uanu Reservoir No. 1, Punanani Wells, Wai’au Wells, Wai’alae Iki Booster V, Waihe’e Inclined Wells, Waipahu Wells III, Waipahu Wells IV, and Wilhelmina Rise 811 Reservoir.
 - BWS processes payments through various methods: automatic bill payment (36.0%), lockbox (22.9%), online customer portal (23.6%), BWS Cashiers (12.2%), Call Center (1.6%), automated pay-by-phone (2.7%), and Satellite City Hall locations (1.0%).



Report of Independent Auditors

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

Opinion

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 year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the BWS’s basic financial statements as listed in the index.

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, 2025, and the changes in its financial position and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis of Opinion

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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the BWS, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2, the financial statements present only the activities of the BWS, and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the City as of June 30, 2025, the changes in its financial position, or, where applicable, its cash flows for the 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 2, the BWS adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, in fiscal year 2025. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management 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 and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate that raise substantial doubt about the BWS's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 BWS's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the BWS's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 7 through 13 and the schedules of proportionate share of the net pension liability, pension contributions, changes in the net OPEB liability and related ratios, and OPEB contributions on pages 50 through 55 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the GASB 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.

Supplementary 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 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 was 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.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introduction but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the basic financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 21, 2025 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.

Accuity LLP

Honolulu, Hawai'i
November 21, 2025

**Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Management’s Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
June 30, 2025**

This section presents management’s discussion and analysis (“MD&A”) of the financial condition and activities for the Board of Water Supply of the City and County of Honolulu (the “BWS”) for the year ended June 30, 2025. This information should be read in conjunction with the BWS’s basic financial statements.

Financial Highlights

The BWS implemented the second of six rate increases in July 2024 to continue to provide safe and dependable water to the customers and meet increased operating and infrastructure improvement expenses. In fiscal year 2025 (“FY25”), water rates increased by 10%, which equates to \$6.31 of the monthly water charges for a single-family residential customer with average water consumption of 9,000 gallons per month.

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 by \$133.1 million in FY25, compared to the \$89.5 million increase in fiscal year 2024 (“FY24”).
- Total assets were \$2.4 billion as of June 30, 2025 and \$2.3 billion as of June 30, 2024, which exceeded liabilities by \$1.6 billion as of June 30, 2025 and \$1.4 billion as of June 30, 2024.
- The BWS’s unrestricted current assets at June 30, 2025 were 9.4 times its related current liabilities, compared to 10.5 times at June 30, 2024.
- The BWS’s debt-to-equity ratio was 35.3% and 40.3% at June 30, 2025 and 2024, 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.

The 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 presents 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.

Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Management’s Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
June 30, 2025

Results of Operations

Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
(Amounts in thousands)

	2025	2024	2025-2024	
			Increase (Decrease)	% Change
Operating revenues	\$ 301,433	\$ 260,139	\$ 41,294	15.9 %
Operating expenses				
Administrative and general	82,622	69,760	12,862	18.4 %
Depreciation and amortization	50,000	50,343	(343)	(0.7)%
Power and pumping	43,279	44,609	(1,330)	(3.0)%
Other operating expenses	<u>63,021</u>	<u>55,367</u>	<u>7,654</u>	13.8 %
Total operating expenses	<u>238,922</u>	<u>220,079</u>	<u>18,843</u>	8.6 %
Operating income	<u>62,511</u>	<u>40,060</u>	<u>22,451</u>	56.0 %
Nonoperating income (expenses)				
Interest income	24,615	18,780	5,835	31.1 %
Interest expense	(15,976)	(14,037)	(1,939)	13.8 %
Others, net	<u>33,424</u>	<u>23,806</u>	<u>9,618</u>	40.4 %
Total nonoperating income	<u>42,063</u>	<u>28,549</u>	<u>13,514</u>	47.3 %
Contributions in aid of construction	<u>28,506</u>	<u>20,903</u>	<u>7,603</u>	36.4 %
Change in net position	<u>\$ 133,080</u>	<u>\$ 89,512</u>	<u>\$ 43,568</u>	48.7 %

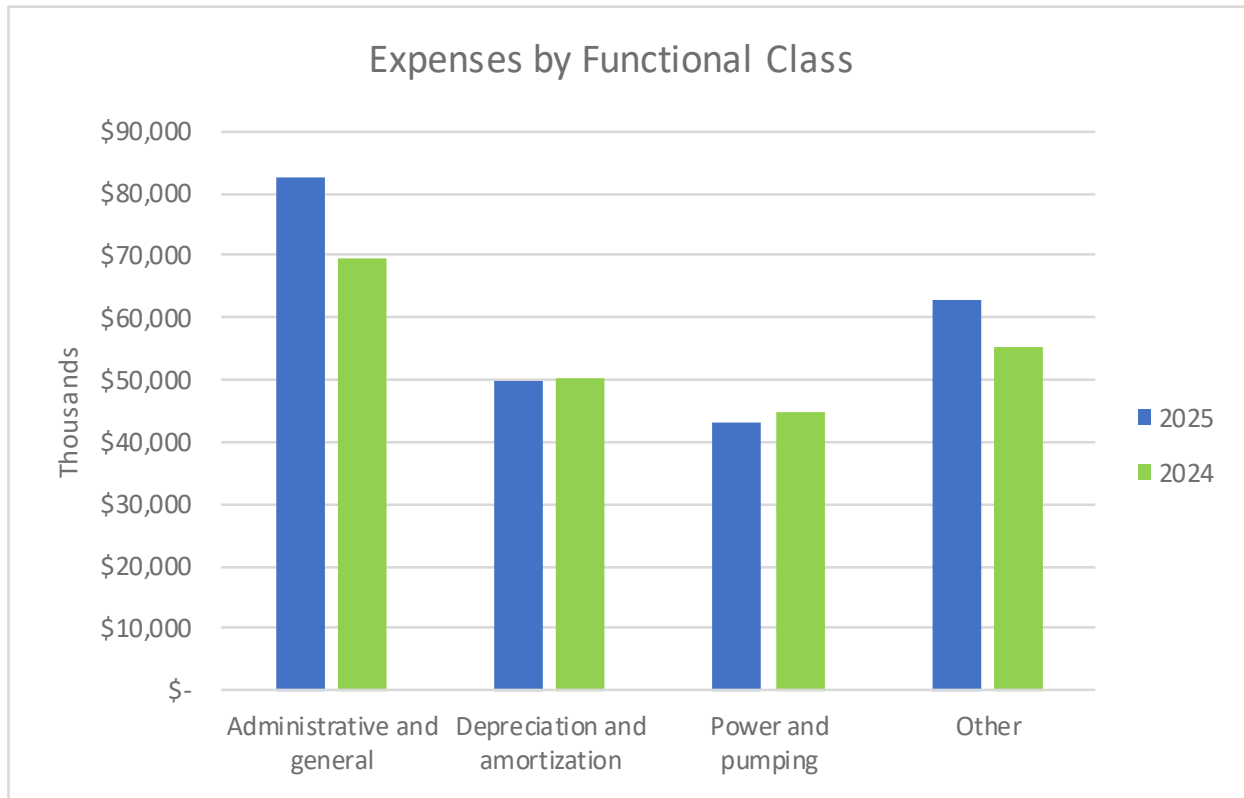
Operating revenues for the year ended June 30, 2025 totaled \$301.4 million compared to \$260.1 million for the year ended June 30, 2024; an increase of \$41.3 million or 15.9% from the year ended June 30, 2024. This was due to increases in water consumption for the single family residential class by \$18.7 million, non-residential class by \$13.5 million, and the multi-family residential class by \$8.6 million in FY25.

Total operating expenses increased by \$18.8 million in FY25. Factors contributing to the increase are explained below:

- Administrative and general expenses increased by \$12.9 million in FY25. The increase is mainly due to the recording of the sick leave accrual required by GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*.
- Other operating expenses increased by \$7.6 million during FY25 mainly due to the increase in in the source of supply maintenance.
- Power and pumping and depreciation expenses decreased in FY25 to offset the increase in total of operating expenses.

For the year ended June 30, 2025, net nonoperating income increased by \$13.5 million. This was the result of increases in Federal Grant Revenue of \$6.2 million, other grant revenue of \$2.8 million, and interest income of \$5.8 million.

**Board of Water Supply
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June 30, 2025**



Contributions in aid of construction resulting from the Water System Facilities Charges (“WSFC”) are levied against all new developments and residential properties requiring water from the BWS’s systems. Those contributions do not include 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 at their cost as contributions in aid of construction. The BWS realized contributions in aid of construction of \$28.5 million in FY25 compared to \$20.9 million in FY24. The increase was primarily due to increases in contributions from developers of \$9.0 million, offset by a decrease in contributions from government of \$0.4 million and SRF debt principal forgiveness of \$1.0 million. During the year ended June 30, 2025, the major developments were Ho’opili Development Phases 10A and 13 Backbone Roadway Improvement, and Ho’opili Phases 13 Parcel 96 & 101.

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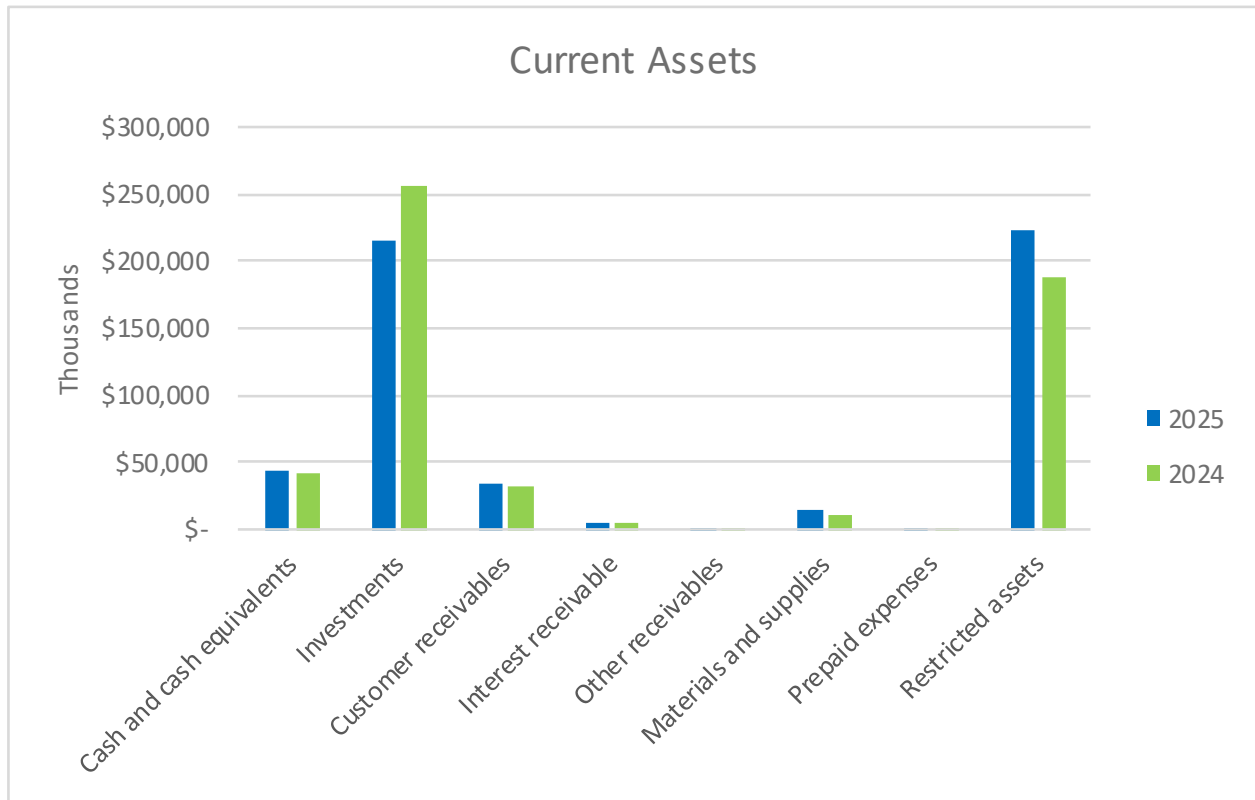
Financial Condition

**Condensed Statements of Net Position
(Amounts in thousands)**

	2025	2024	2025-2024	
			Increase (Decrease)	% Change
Current assets	\$ 540,145	\$ 537,044	\$ 3,101	0.6 %
Noncurrent assets				
Capital assets, net	1,499,139	1,433,737	65,402	4.6 %
Investments	299,433	184,466	114,967	62.3 %
Restricted and other assets	26,322	121,793	(95,471)	(78.4)%
Total assets	<u>2,365,039</u>	<u>2,277,040</u>	<u>87,999</u>	3.9 %
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>40,304</u>	<u>43,795</u>	<u>(3,491)</u>	(8.0)%
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 2,405,343</u>	<u>\$ 2,320,835</u>	<u>\$ 84,508</u>	3.6 %
Current liabilities	\$ 114,424	\$ 135,277	\$ (20,853)	(15.4)%
Noncurrent liabilities				
Bonds payable, noncurrent	410,699	429,634	(18,935)	(4.4)%
Notes payable, noncurrent	116,877	124,060	(7,183)	(5.8)%
Net pension liability	122,807	128,552	(5,745)	(4.5)%
Net OPEB liability	9,928	28,726	(18,798)	(65.4)%
Compensated absences payable	20,042	4,180	15,862	379.5 %
Other liabilities	8,600	11,096	(2,496)	(22.5)%
Total liabilities	<u>803,377</u>	<u>861,525</u>	<u>(58,148)</u>	(6.7)%
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>34,419</u>	<u>24,843</u>	<u>9,576</u>	38.5 %
Net position				
Net investment in capital assets	1,132,238	1,092,038	40,200	3.7 %
Restricted for capital activity and debt service	14,988	4,039	10,949	271.1 %
Unrestricted	420,321	338,390	81,931	24.2 %
Total net position	<u>1,567,547</u>	<u>1,434,467</u>	<u>133,080</u>	9.3 %
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	<u>\$ 2,405,343</u>	<u>\$ 2,320,835</u>	<u>\$ 84,508</u>	3.6 %

The BWS's current assets were 4.7 and 4.0 times its related current liabilities as of June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The current assets include current restricted assets. Investments decreased by \$35.2 million and cash and cash equivalents increased \$27.9 million. The current liabilities also decreased by \$20.9 million as of June 30, 2025.

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Noncurrent assets increased by \$84.9 million in FY25. The increase is primarily due to the increase in noncurrent investments by \$115.0 million and capital assets of \$65.4 million offset by a decrease in noncurrent restricted and other assets by \$95.5 million during FY25.

Noncurrent bonds payable decreased by \$18.9 million as of June 30, 2025. The decrease is attributed to not issuing bonds in FY25 and the scheduled debt service payments in FY25.

Noncurrent notes payable decreased by \$7.2 million as of June 30, 2025. The decrease is due to \$10.5 million in scheduled debt service payments in FY25, principal forgiveness of \$4.6 million offset by the receipt of loan proceeds for new projects utilizing financing from the state revolving fund loan program totaling \$8.0 million.

The net pension liability decreased by \$5.7 million as of June 30, 2025, which was mainly due to favorable changes in proportionate share of contributions, and unfavorable net difference between projected and actual investment earnings.

The net OPEB liability decreased by \$18.8 million as of June 30, 2025, which was mainly due to favorable net difference between expected and actual experience, and favorable change in assumptions.

**Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
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Capital Assets and Long-Term Debt

During FY25 and FY24, the BWS capitalized \$32.5 million and \$46.5 million, respectively, to its utility plant in service. Major assets added during FY25 were Kahiku Wells Unit No. 3, \$3.2 million; Rehabilitation of Pipeline and Tunnels at Keanu and Fort Ruger Tunnels, \$2.9 million; and Kalawahine 180’ 2.0 MG Reservoir, \$1.8 million; and Corrosion Control and Repair at Waipio Wells III, \$1.0 million.

The BWS issues long-term bonds to finance part of its capital improvement program. The BWS has maintained a low debt-to-equity ratio at 35.3% and 40.3% as of June 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

All outstanding bonds have been assigned underlying ratings of AAA from S&P Global and AAA 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 year ended June 30, 2025.

Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility

The U.S. Navy’s Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility (“RHBFSF”) consists of 20 steel-lined underground storage tanks that were built from 1940 to 1943. Each tank is 100 feet in diameter and 250 feet tall. The RHBFSF can store up to 250 million gallons of fuel. The tanks are located 100 feet above the groundwater aquifer that the Navy uses to provide water to Pearl Harbor and the Board of Water Supply also uses to provide drinking water to its metropolitan Honolulu water system, spanning from Moanalua Valley to Hawaii Kai. Following the 27,000 gallon leak of jet fuel in January 2014, the Navy entered into an Administrative Order of Consent with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Hawaii State Department of Health to conduct various studies to improve tank inspection, repair and maintenance practices, understand the condition of the tanks, identify upgrade alternatives, assess the risk of future leaks, determine the area’s groundwater flow direction, and investigate and remediate releases.

The Navy’s RHBFSF experienced additional leaks in 2021. On December 2, 2021, the BWS shut down the Hālawa Shaft pumping station to prevent any fuel contamination of the BWS Honolulu water system. The Hālawa Shaft delivered 20% of the water to the metropolitan Honolulu water system. On December 8, 2021, the BWS also shut down its ‘Aiea Well and Hālawa Well to prevent such contamination.

The BWS is pumping at higher rates from other well stations that also serve metropolitan Honolulu to make up for the production loss from shutting down the Hālawa Shaft, ‘Aiea Well, and Hālawa Well. This condition is being monitored closely as extended pumping at higher rates can cause water salinity levels to rise and affect both the aquifer and the water pumped. Presently, the situation with the BWS wells serving urban Honolulu is stable. Voluntary water conservation continues to be requested and aquifer conditions are being monitored.

On March 7, 2022, Lloyd Austin, Secretary of Defense, announced that the Navy would permanently close the RHBFSF. The tanks completed gravity defueling in March 2024 and is in the process of venting, cleaning and closing the facility. The Navy continues to work to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the aquifer affecting its Red Hill Shaft water source. This finding is critical to determining the long-term impact of the contamination on the aquifer and to existing water sources in the area.

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June 30, 2025**

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), chemicals indicating petroleum contamination, were first detected in BWS ground water monitoring well DH-43 located in Moanalua Valley on August 4, 2022. More recently, PAHs were also detected during regular water quality monitoring on May 13, 2024 and June 4, 2024, at the currently shutdown BWS ‘Aiea Well. The PAH levels are very low and not expected to pose a significant threat to human health or the environment. Further study is warranted and BWS will increase the testing of its wells to monitor for any changes in levels and occurrence. The detections of PAHs affirm the necessity of the BWS’s decision to shut down Hālawā Shaft, Hālawā Well, and ‘Aiea Well to prevent any petroleum contamination in the aquifer from reaching those sources and ultimately entering the BWS urban Honolulu water system.

The Navy denied the BWS’ Federal Tort Claims Act claim on January 10, 2025. On July 1, 2025, the BWS filed a lawsuit against the Navy in federal court seeking to recover over \$1.2 billion in damages. There is no current timetable for a final decision in this litigation and the BWS expects this action to last at least a couple of years. As of the date of the filing of its Federal Tort Claims Act claim, the BWS had incurred or committed in excess of \$24 million on costs related to the Red Hill fuel releases.

The BWS cannot predict the ultimate costs of these actions or whether and to what extent it will be reimbursed by the Navy. The BWS’s 2018 Long Range Financial Plan developed a scenario for handling a major water source contamination event. The related financial impact on the BWS’s financial statements cannot be reasonably determined at this time.

Requests 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 request for additional financial information should be addressed to the Board of Water Supply, City and County of Honolulu, 630 S. Beretania Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96843.

**Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2025**

Assets

Current assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 43,577,550
Investments	215,235,316
Interest receivable	5,379,474
Customer receivables	
Billed, less allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$3,459,183	20,116,849
Unbilled	14,304,531
Other receivables, less allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$510,868	1,569,876
Materials and supplies	15,085,142
Prepaid expenses	1,760,792
Restricted assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	82,920,693
Prepaid expenses	24,116,342
Investments	116,078,171
Total current assets	<u>540,144,736</u>

Noncurrent assets

Capital assets

Infrastructure	1,752,600,931
Building and improvements	210,352,457
Equipment and machinery	425,790,756
	<u>2,388,744,144</u>

Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(1,350,577,670)</u>
	1,038,166,474

Land	32,370,754
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Construction work-in-progress	<u>428,602,170</u>
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Net capital assets	1,499,139,398
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Investments	299,432,573
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Restricted assets

Investments	23,493,925
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Other assets	<u>2,828,115</u>
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Total noncurrent assets	<u>1,824,894,011</u>
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Total assets	<u>2,365,038,747</u>
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Deferred Outflows of Resources

Deferred loss on refunding of debt and other	9,691,395
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Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	21,726,338
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Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	<u>8,886,511</u>
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Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>40,304,244</u>
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Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$2,405,342,991</u>
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(continued)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2025**

Liabilities

Current liabilities

Payable from current assets	
Accounts payable	\$ 17,166,285
Contracts payable, including retainages	8,574,069
Compensated absences payable – current	3,357,552
Accrued workers’ compensation – current	1,091,456
Other	3,596,466
Total payable from current assets	<u>33,785,828</u>
Payable from restricted assets	
Contracts payable, including retainages	21,527,214
Accrued interest payable	7,671,665
Bonds payable – current	16,865,000
Notes payable – current	8,703,078
Refundable advances	25,871,210
Total payable from restricted assets	<u>80,638,167</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>114,423,995</u>

Noncurrent liabilities

Bonds payable – noncurrent	410,699,124
Notes payable – noncurrent	116,876,947
Net pension liability	122,806,482
Net OPEB liability	9,928,148
Compensated absences payable – noncurrent	20,041,806
Accrued workers’ compensation – noncurrent	2,535,178
Customer advances	339,412
Claims liabilities	2,023,509
Other	3,701,954
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>688,952,560</u>
Total liabilities	<u>803,376,555</u>

Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	9,677,444
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	22,521,392
Deferred inflows of resources related to leases	2,220,542
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>34,419,378</u>

Net Position

Net investment in capital assets	1,132,238,130
Restricted for capital activity and debt service	14,987,556
Unrestricted	420,321,372
Total net position	<u>1,567,547,058</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	<u>\$2,405,342,991</u>

(concluded)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Year Ended June 30, 2025

Operating revenues	
Water sales	\$ 298,968,886
Other, principally contract and service fees	2,464,247
Total operating revenues	<u>301,433,133</u>
Operating expenses	
Administrative and general	82,622,425
Depreciation and amortization	49,999,568
Power and pumping	43,278,698
Transmission and distribution	27,886,769
Maintenance	20,818,913
Water reclamation	6,563,325
Customers' accounting and collection	4,452,097
Central administrative services expense fees	3,300,000
Total operating expenses	<u>238,921,795</u>
Operating income	62,511,338
Nonoperating income (expenses)	
Interest income	24,614,970
Interest expense, net of amortization of bond premiums of \$2,069,423	(15,976,630)
Loss from disposal of capital assets	(155,846)
Net increase in the fair value of investments	15,211,977
Federal grant revenue	15,266,584
Other	3,101,440
Total nonoperating income, net	<u>42,062,495</u>
Contributions in aid of construction	<u>28,506,005</u>
Change in net position	133,079,838
Net position	
Beginning of year	<u>1,434,467,220</u>
End of year	<u>\$1,567,547,058</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended June 30, 2025**

Cash flows from operating activities	
Cash received from customers	\$ 298,348,420
Payments to suppliers for goods and services	(124,904,945)
Payments to employees for services	(51,874,855)
Other	<u>(13,710,776)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>107,857,844</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities	
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(108,671,811)
Customer payments for capital projects	7,804,966
Federal and State grants received	772,548
Principal paid on bonds	(15,150,000)
Interest paid on bonds	(13,862,767)
Proceeds from notes payable	7,979,385
Interest paid on notes payable	(1,881,642)
Principal paid on notes payable	(10,549,948)
Lease receipts	162,819
Lease and subscription payments	<u>(830,228)</u>
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	<u>(134,226,678)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities	
Purchase of investments	(541,782,190)
Proceeds from maturity of investments	572,460,169
Interest on investments	<u>23,593,125</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>54,271,104</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	27,902,270
Cash and cash equivalents	
Beginning of year	<u>98,595,973</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 126,498,243</u>
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to the statement of net position	
Unrestricted	\$ 43,577,550
Restricted	<u>82,920,693</u>
	<u>\$ 126,498,243</u>

(continued)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended June 30, 2025**

Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities	
Operating income	\$ 62,511,338
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities	
Depreciation and amortization	52,571,348
Provision for doubtful accounts	329,432
Changes in operating assets, deferred outflows of resources, operating liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources	
Customer receivables	(2,358,847)
Other receivables	(637,534)
Materials and supplies	(3,816,103)
Prepaid expenses and other	(2,888,491)
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	122,661
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB	1,753,367
Accounts and contracts payable	1,088,712
Compensated absences payable	15,701,083
Accrued workers' compensation	229,718
Other liabilities	(1,932,695)
Net pension liability	(5,745,721)
Net OPEB liability	(18,797,728)
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	5,683,320
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB	4,043,984
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 107,857,844</u>
 Supplemental schedule of noncash investing, capital, and related financing activities	
Changes in fair value of investments	\$ 15,211,977
Forgiveness of principal due on notes payable	4,588,520
Contributions of capital assets from government agencies, developers and customers that are recorded as contributions in aid of construction	15,976,796
Capital asset additions included in contracts and accounts payable at year-end	30,101,244
Subscription and leased asset additions included in equipment and machinery at year-end	376,566
Amortization of bond premium, net, and other costs	2,069,470
Amortization of deferred loss on refunding	1,615,233
	(concluded)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

1. 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 (the “City”) government. 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.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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.

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.

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, allowance for uncollectible receivables, accrued workers’ compensation, and pensions and postretirement benefits. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, 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.

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.

Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

Receivables

Receivables are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. The allowance for uncollectible 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.

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.

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 provide 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.

Capital Assets

Capital assets include those assets in excess of \$5,000 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 recorded to operating expenses.

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

**Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2025**

The estimated useful lives of capital assets are as follows:

Source of Supply	20 to 100 years
Pumping Plant	20 to 50 years
Water Treatment Plant	20 to 30 years
Transmission and Distribution Plant	13-1/3 to 50 years
Water Reclamation Plant	20 to 50 years
Ocean Cooling Plant	20 years
General Plant	5 to 50 years

Gains or losses resulting from the sale, retirement or disposal of capital assets in service are recorded to nonoperating income (expenses).

Leases – Lessee

The BWS has a policy to recognize a lease liability and a right-to-use lease asset (“ROU asset”) in the statement of net position. The BWS recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$5,000 or more and a lease term greater than one year. Variable payments based on future performance of the lessee or usage of the underlying asset are not included in the measurement of the lease liability.

At the commencement of a lease, the BWS initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made.

ROU assets are recorded at the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liabilities and modified by any lease payments made to the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease term, less any lease incentives received from the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease term along with any initial direct costs that are ancillary charges necessary to place the ROU asset into service. ROU assets are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset, unless the lease contains a purchase option that the BWS has determined reasonably certain of being exercised. In this case, the ROU asset is amortized over the useful life of the underlying asset.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the BWS determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) the lease term, and (3) lease payments.

- The BWS uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the BWS generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease as well as any periods covered by the BWS’s option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain, based on all relevant factors, that the BWS will exercise that option. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the BWS is reasonably certain to exercise.

The BWS monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure any ROU asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability. The BWS’s ROU assets and lease liabilities are recorded in equipment and machinery and other noncurrent liabilities, respectively, in the statement of net position.

Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2025

Leases – Lessor

The BWS is a lessor for leases of special purpose utility facilities, office and commercial space. The BWS recognizes lease receivables and deferred inflows of resources in the financial statements with an initial, individual value of \$5,000 or more and a lease term greater than one year. Variable payments based on future performance of the lessee or usage of the underlying asset are not included in the measurement of the lease receivable.

At the commencement of a lease, the BWS initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of the lease payments received. The deferred inflows of resources are initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date. Subsequently, the deferred inflows of resources are recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term in a systematic and rational method.

Key estimates and judgments include how the BWS determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease receipts to present value, (2) the lease term, and (3) lease receipts.

- The BWS uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease as well as any periods covered by the lessee's option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain, based on all relevant factors, that the lessee will exercise that option. Lease receipts included in the measurement of the lease receivable are composed of fixed payments from the lease.

The BWS monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable. The BWS's lease receivables are recorded in other assets in the statement of net position.

Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements ("SBITA")

The BWS has a policy to recognize a subscription liability and a right-to-use subscription asset ("subscription asset") in the statement of net position. The BWS recognizes subscription liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$5,000 or more and a term greater than one year.

At the commencement of an arrangement, the BWS initially measures the subscription liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the term. Subsequently, the subscription liability is reduced by the principal portion of payments made.

Subscription assets are recorded at the amount of the initial measurement of the subscription liabilities, less any payments made to the SBITA vendor before the commencement of the subscription term, and capitalizable initial implementation cost, less any incentives received from the SBITA vendor at or before the commencement of the subscription term. Subscription assets are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the term or the useful life of the underlying asset unless the agreement contains a purchase option that the BWS has determined reasonably certain of being exercised. In this case, the asset is amortized over the useful life of the underlying asset.

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Key estimates and judgments related to SBITAs include how the BWS determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected payments to present value, (2) the term, and (3) payments.

- The BWS uses the interest rate charged by the SBITA vendor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the SBITA vendor is not provided, the BWS generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for the arrangement.
- The term includes the noncancellable period of the arrangement as well as any periods covered by the BWS's option to extend the subscription asset if it is reasonably certain, based on all relevant factors, that the BWS will exercise that option. Payments included in the measurement of the subscription liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the BWS is reasonably certain to exercise.

The BWS monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its SBITA and will remeasure any subscription asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the subscription liability. The BWS's subscription assets and liabilities are recorded in equipment and machinery and other noncurrent liabilities, respectively, in the statement of net position.

Bond Issue Prepaid Insurance Costs, Original Issue Discounts or Premiums, 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 effective interest 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.

Compensated Absences

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 90 days as of the end of the calendar year and are convertible to pay upon termination.

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.

The BWS accrues a liability for compensated absences and additional amounts for certain salary-related payments including payroll taxes and fringe benefits. The liability is measured using the employee's pay rate as of the financial statement date and includes applicable salary-related payments. The BWS uses historical usage data and employment policies to estimate the portion of accumulated leave that is expected to be paid or used.

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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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

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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 the EUTF’s fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the EUTF. For this purpose, the 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.

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 nor perform the investment function for the Plan.

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	Limit (in millions)	Deductibles
Property	\$60	\$ 500,000
Public entity liability	5	1,000,000
Excess workers’ compensation	25	600,000
Employment practices	5	100,000
Storage tank liability	6	10,000
Pollution legal liability	5	250,000
Crime	5	25,000
Cyber liability	3	100,000

There were no significant reductions in insurance coverages from the prior fiscal year.

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Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 101

The GASB issued Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, in June 2022. This Statement aims to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023. The BWS adopted the provisions of this Statement in the year ended June 30, 2025.

The adoption of Statement No. 101 resulted in the recording of compensated absences liabilities of approximately \$23,399,000 as of June 30, 2025. The BWS determined the compensated absences liabilities as of July 1, 2024 did not have a material effect to its financial statements and beginning net position was not restated.

GASB Statement No. 102

The GASB issued Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*, in December 2023. This Statement aims to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about the risks related to a government's vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints. This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2024. The BWS adopted the provisions of this Statement in the year ended June 30, 2025.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 103

The GASB issued Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*, in April 2024. This Statement improves key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability. This Statement requires that the information presented in MD&A be limited to the related topics discussed in five sections: (1) Overview of the Financial Statements, (2) Financial Summary, (3) Detailed Analyses, (4) Significant Capital Asset and Long-Term Financing Activity, and (5) Currently Known Facts, Decisions or Conditions. Furthermore, this Statement stresses that the detailed analyses should explain why balances and results of operations changed rather than simply presenting the amounts or percentages by which they changed. This Statement emphasizes that the analysis provided in MD&A should avoid unnecessary duplication by not repeating explanations that may be relevant to multiple sections and that "boilerplate" discussions should be avoided by presenting only the most relevant information, focused on the primary government. In addition, this Statement clarifies the definition and reporting of unusual or infrequent items and updates the presentation of proprietary fund statement of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position. This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025. Management has not yet determined the effect this Statement will have on the BWS's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 104

The GASB issued Statement No. 104, *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets*, in September 2023. This Statement provides users of government financial statements with essential information about certain types of capital assets. This Statement requires certain types of capital assets to be disclosed separately in the capital assets note disclosures required by Statement No. 34. This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025. Management has not yet determined the effect this Statement will have on the BWS's financial statements.

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3. 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 Hawai'i 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 Hawai'i, provided that all deposits are fully insured or collateralized. The City's demand 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 Hawai'i 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 Hawai'i. The BWS's portfolio is managed by various investment managers. These investments consist of U.S. Treasury obligations, U.S. government agencies securities, and State municipal bonds.

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, 2025 were held in trust by two financial institutions in the state of Hawai'i.

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, 2025, 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.

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The historical cost and estimated fair value of investments at June 30, 2025 consisted of the following:

	Cost	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury obligations	\$ 566,735,631	\$ 566,861,740
U.S. government agencies	62,779,040	63,667,253
State municipal bonds	<u>23,570,000</u>	<u>23,710,992</u>
	<u>\$ 653,084,671</u>	<u>\$ 654,239,985</u>

As of June 30, 2025, the credit exposure as a percentage of total investments was as follows:

	Percent of Total	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury obligations	86.7%	\$ 566,861,740
U.S. government agencies		
Federal National Mortgage Association	1.5%	9,972,116
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	3.2%	21,154,828
Federal Home Loan Bank	4.7%	30,940,128
Federal Farm Credit Bank	0.3%	1,600,181
State municipal bonds	<u>3.6%</u>	<u>23,710,992</u>
	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 654,239,985</u>

The fair value of investments by contractual maturity at June 30, 2025 is shown below:

	Investment Maturities (In Years)		
	Fair Value	Less Than 1	1 – 5
U.S. Treasury obligations	\$ 566,861,740	\$ 311,765,918	\$ 255,095,822
U.S. government agencies	63,667,253	19,547,570	44,119,683
State municipal bonds	<u>23,710,992</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,710,992</u>
	<u>\$ 654,239,985</u>	<u>\$ 331,313,488</u>	<u>\$ 322,926,497</u>

4. Restricted Assets

At June 30, 2025, the BWS's restricted assets were comprised of cash, cash equivalents, prepaid expenses, and investments and were held for the following purposes:

Construction, renewals and replacements	\$ 206,512,748
Debt service	<u>40,096,383</u>
	<u>\$ 246,609,131</u>

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5. 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 can 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.
- **State municipal bonds** – 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, 2025:

	Assets at Fair Value			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
U.S. Treasury obligations	\$ 566,861,740	\$ 566,861,740	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. government agencies	63,667,253	-	63,667,253	-
State municipal bonds	23,710,992	-	23,710,992	-
	<u>\$ 654,239,985</u>	<u>\$ 566,861,740</u>	<u>\$ 87,378,245</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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6. Capital Assets

Capital assets activity during the year ended June 30, 2025 was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2024	Additions	Transfers	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2025
Depreciable assets					
Infrastructure	\$1,732,246,401	\$ 15,921,591	\$ 5,699,321	\$ (1,266,382)	\$1,752,600,931
Building and improvements	208,931,462	-	2,197,651	(776,656)	210,352,457
Equipment and machinery	418,590,881	1,350,597	7,337,376	(5,497,777)	421,781,077
Leased equipment and machinery	1,160,019	376,566	-	(96,894)	1,439,691
Subscription assets	<u>2,569,987</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,569,988</u>
Total depreciable assets	2,363,498,750	17,648,754	15,234,349	(7,637,709)	2,388,744,144
Less: accumulated depreciation	(1,303,664,105)	(51,526,622)	815	7,369,793	(1,347,820,119)
Less: accumulated amortization	<u>(1,712,825)</u>	<u>(1,044,726)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,757,551)</u>
Total depreciable assets, net	<u>1,058,121,820</u>	<u>(34,922,594)</u>	<u>15,235,164</u>	<u>(267,916)</u>	<u>1,038,166,474</u>
Land	32,370,754	-	-	-	32,370,754
Construction work-in-progress	343,244,419	100,592,915	(15,235,164)	-	428,602,170
Capital assets, net	<u>\$1,433,736,993</u>	<u>\$ 65,670,321</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (267,916)</u>	<u>\$1,499,139,398</u>

The BWS recorded approximately \$52,571,000 of total depreciation expense, of which \$2,572,000 of depreciation charges were recorded to various functions, for the year ended June 30, 2025.

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7. Bonds Payable

At June 30, 2025, bonds payable consisted of the following:

Water System Revenue Bonds, Series 2020A, annual principal due ranging from \$1,035,000 to \$3,165,000 through July 1, 2049, with interest ranging from 2.50% to 5.0%.	\$ 54,640,000
Water System Revenue Bonds, Series 2020B, annual principal due ranging from \$580,000 to \$5,370,000 through July 1, 2033, with interest ranging from 1.77% to 2.38%.	44,350,000
Water System Revenue Bonds, Series 2021A, annual principal due ranging from \$855,000 to \$2,955,000 through July 1, 2050, with interest ranging from 3.0% to 5.0%.	47,320,000
Water System Revenue Bonds, Series 2021B, annual principal due ranging from \$60,000 to \$8,155,000 through July 1, 2031, with interest ranging from 0.95% to 2.07%.	36,580,000
Water System Revenue Bonds, Series 2022A, annual principal due ranging from \$1,385,000 to \$4,290,000 through July 1, 2051, with interest ranging from 3.0% to 5.0%.	79,855,000
Water System Revenue Bonds, Series 2022B, annual principal due ranging from \$55,000 to \$8,770,000 through July 1, 2036, with interest ranging from 2.17% to 3.14%.	51,585,000
Water System Revenue Bonds, Series 2023, annual principal due ranging from \$565,000 to \$885,000 through July 1, 2052, with interest of 5.0%.	17,425,000
Water System Revenue Bonds, Series 2024A, annual principal due ranging from \$0 to \$7,325,000 through July 1, 2053, with interest ranging from 4.0% to 5.25%.	<u>65,545,000</u>
	397,300,000
Add: Unamortized premium	<u>30,264,124</u>
	427,564,124
Less: Current portion	<u>16,865,000</u>
Noncurrent portion	<u>\$ 410,699,124</u>

The BWS has pledged future revenues, net of specified operating and maintenance expenses, for the security and payment of the water system revenue bonds outstanding. Proceeds from the bonds were used to finance the construction of various components of the water system or to refund the principal amounts of previously issued water system revenue bonds. As of June 30, 2025, the total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds was approximately \$596,262,000. Aggregate debt service for the current year and revenues, net of specified operating and maintenance expenses, were approximately \$31,368,000 and \$140,656,000, respectively.

The BWS's outstanding water system revenue bonds contain a provision that, in the event of a default, the holders of not less than 25% of the bonds may declare the principal and interest due immediately. An event of default includes, but is not limited to, the following situations: failure to pay the principal and interest due, failure to punctually perform any of the covenants, agreements or conditions of the resolution, and bankruptcy. The BWS has covenanted and agreed to maintain the water system in good repair; to fix rates and charges sufficient to meet the net revenue requirement, as defined in the bond indenture; not to dispose of the properties comprising the water system; to maintain and keep proper books; and other actions consistent with conducting the business of the water system in an efficient and economical manner.

As of June 30, 2025, the total amount of debt defeased for financial reporting purposes that remains outstanding was \$7,490,000.

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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.

Debt service requirements on bonds payable at June 30, 2025 are as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total
Years ending June 30,			
2026	\$ 16,865,000	\$ 14,178,000	\$ 31,043,000
2027	17,690,000	13,590,000	31,280,000
2028	18,195,000	13,082,000	31,277,000
2029	18,465,000	12,563,000	31,028,000
2030	19,460,000	12,028,000	31,488,000
2031–2035	90,010,000	51,245,000	141,255,000
2036–2040	59,635,000	38,067,000	97,702,000
2041–2045	56,295,000	27,348,000	83,643,000
2046–2050	69,015,000	14,612,000	83,627,000
2051–2054	31,670,000	2,249,000	33,919,000
	<u>\$ 397,300,000</u>	<u>\$ 198,962,000</u>	<u>\$ 596,262,000</u>

8. Notes Payable

At June 30, 2025, notes payable from direct borrowings consisted of the following:

Notes payable to Department of Health

Note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$146,900, including interest and loan fees at 1.5% per annum, due May 2034.	\$ 2,294,568
Note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$145,900, including interest and loan fees at 1.5% per annum, due May 2034.	2,279,174
Note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$144,000, including interest and loan fees at 1.5% per annum, due November 2034.	2,360,301
Non-interest bearing note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$202,000, including loan fees at 1.0% per annum, due November 2034.	3,381,655
Non-interest bearing note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$764,900, including loan fees at 1.0% per annum, due April 2034.	12,185,035
Non-interest bearing note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$258,700, including loan fees at 1.0% per annum, due December 2037.	6,065,519
Non-interest bearing note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$865,600, including loan fees at 1.0% per annum, due February 2039.	<u>23,386,505</u>
Subtotal	<u>51,952,757</u>

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Subtotal carried forward	<u>51,952,757</u>
Note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$148,300, including interest and loan fees at 1.5% per annum, due October 2036.	3,118,968
Note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$231,800, including interest and loan fees at 1.25% per annum, due October 2038.	5,738,204
Note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$418,500, including interest and loan fees at 1.75% per annum, due October 2039.	10,660,202
Note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$175,700, including interest and loan fees at 0.25% per annum, due April 2040.	5,512,333
Note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$119,500, including interest and loan fees at 2.15% per annum, due March 2039.	2,968,510
Note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$364,500, including interest and loan fees at 1.75% per annum, due October 2040.	9,851,323
Note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$193,400, including interest and loan fees at 2.15% per annum, due January 2040.	4,943,246
Note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$349,300, including interest and loan fees at 1.75% per annum, due October 2041.	9,969,741
Note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$577,100, including interest and loan fees at 1.75% per annum, due October 2042.	17,326,517
Note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$89,000, including interest and loan fees at 1.75% per annum, due October 2043.	2,801,126
Note payable in semi-annual installments of approximately \$16,000, including interest and loan fees at 2.25% per annum, due October 2054.	<u>699,682</u>
	125,542,609
Note payable to other lenders	
Note payable in monthly installments of approximately \$15,700, including interest at 5.0%, repaid in September 2025.	<u>37,416</u>
	125,580,025
Less: Current maturities	<u>8,703,078</u>
Noncurrent portion	<u>\$ 116,876,947</u>

The notes payable to the Department of Health are state revolving fund loans and are secured by the net revenue of the BWS, subject to and subordinate to the pledge of the net revenue securing the outstanding water system revenue bonds described in Note 7. Proceeds from the loans were used to finance the construction of various components of the water system. As of June 30, 2025, the total principal, interest and loan fees remaining to be paid on the loans totaled \$139,619,000.

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The BWS's outstanding state revolving fund loans contain a provision that, in the event of default, the outstanding amounts become due immediately with the consent of the majority of the holders of the BWS's water system revenue bonds. An event of default includes, but is not limited to, the following situations: failure to pay the principal and interest due; failure to punctually perform any of the covenants, agreements or conditions of the resolution; and bankruptcy. The BWS has covenanted and agreed to maintain the water system in good repair; to fix rates and charges sufficient to meet the net revenue requirement, as defined in the bond indenture; not to dispose of the properties comprising the water system; to maintain and keep proper books; and other actions consistent with conducting the business of the water system in an efficient and economical manner.

Debt service requirements on notes payable from direct borrowings at June 30, 2025 are as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Loan Fee	Total
Years ending June 30,				
2026	\$ 8,703,000	\$ 399,000	\$ 1,372,000	\$ 10,474,000
2027	8,760,000	372,000	1,279,000	10,411,000
2028	8,856,000	347,000	1,184,000	10,387,000
2029	8,953,000	320,000	1,088,000	10,361,000
2030	9,052,000	294,000	991,000	10,337,000
2031–2035	44,617,000	1,058,000	3,465,000	49,140,000
2036–2040	31,462,000	398,000	1,286,000	33,146,000
2041–2045	4,899,000	30,000	124,000	5,053,000
2046–2050	139,000	8,000	16,000	163,000
2051–2055	139,000	3,000	5,000	147,000
	<u>\$ 125,580,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,229,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,810,000</u>	<u>\$ 139,619,000</u>

9. Long-Term Liabilities

Changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2025 are as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2024	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2025	Current Portion
Bonds payable	\$ 412,450,000	\$ -	\$ (15,150,000)	\$ 397,300,000	\$ 16,865,000
Add: Unamortized premium	<u>32,333,547</u>	-	<u>(2,069,423)</u>	<u>30,264,124</u>	-
Total bonds payable	444,783,547	-	(17,219,423)	427,564,124	16,865,000
Notes payable	132,739,108	7,979,385	(15,138,468)	125,580,025	8,703,078
Compensated absences (net change)	7,698,275	15,701,083	-	23,399,358	3,357,552
Accrued workers' compensation	3,396,916	1,918,798	(1,689,080)	3,626,634	1,091,456
Customer advances	475,135	9,766,902	(9,902,625)	339,412	-
Net pension liability	128,552,203	43,506,094	(49,251,815)	122,806,482	-
Net OPEB liability	28,725,876	13,194,493	(31,992,221)	9,928,148	-
Claims liability	3,747,742	379,600	(2,103,833)	2,023,509	-
Lease liability	486,252	376,566	(389,009)	473,809	-
Subscription liability	1,551,413	-	(743,962)	807,451	-
Other	<u>2,434,355</u>	<u>74,125</u>	<u>(87,786)</u>	<u>2,420,694</u>	-
	<u>\$ 754,590,822</u>	<u>\$ 92,897,046</u>	<u>\$ (128,518,222)</u>	<u>\$ 718,969,646</u>	<u>\$ 30,017,086</u>

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10. Net Position

The BWS's net position consisted of the following as of June 30, 2025:

Net investment in capital assets	
Capital assets, net	\$1,499,139,398
Deferred loss on refunding of debt	9,691,395
Less: Water system revenue bonds payable	(427,564,124)
Less: Notes payable	(125,580,025)
Unspent debt proceeds	<u>176,551,486</u>
	1,132,238,130
Restricted for capital activity and debt service	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	82,920,693
Restricted prepaid expenses	24,116,342
Restricted investments	139,572,096
Less: Unspent debt proceeds	(176,551,486)
Less: Accrued interest payable	(7,671,665)
Less: Contracts payable	(21,527,214)
Less: Refundable advances	<u>(25,871,210)</u>
	14,987,556
Unrestricted	<u>420,321,372</u>
	<u>\$1,567,547,058</u>

11. Leases

The BWS leases certain properties to other users, primarily utility and telecommunications companies, under multi-year license agreements with terms ranging from five to thirty years through December 2041. At June 30, 2025, lease receivables of approximately \$2,477,000 were reported in other assets. For the year ended June 30, 2025, lease revenue and interest revenue of approximately \$151,000 and \$68,000, respectively, were reported in other nonoperating revenues.

The BWS leased space for its deep seawater cooling project on O'ahu under a lease that extended through September 2025. The BWS also has leases conveying the right to use various office and information technology equipment under contracts that extend through May 2029.

12. Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements

The BWS has agreements conveying the right to use various information technology systems under contracts that extend through April 2028.

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The future principal and interest requirements for the subscription liability at June 30, 2025 are as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total
Years ending June 30,			
2026	\$ 461,000	\$ 24,000	\$ 485,000
2027	211,000	10,000	221,000
2028	135,000	3,000	138,000
	<u>\$ 807,000</u>	<u>\$ 37,000</u>	<u>\$ 844,000</u>

13. Related Party Transactions

The BWS has an agreement with the City’s Department of Environmental Services to provide certain services relating to the billing and collection of sewer service charges. For the year ended June 30, 2025, fees related to these services totaled approximately \$5,000,000, which are netted against operating expenses on the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

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 they represent reasonable charges for services necessary for the BWS to perform its duties. CASE fees totaled \$3,300,000 for the year ended June 30, 2025.

As of June 30, 2025, amounts due from the City for water charges totaled approximately \$1,290,000 and are included in customer receivables in the statement of net position.

The BWS has entered into several agreements with the City for joint capital projects. As of June 30, 2025, the unexpended advanced funds totaled approximately \$826,000.

14. Retirement Benefits

Pension Plan

Plan Description

The Employees’ Retirement System (“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 Hawai‘i. Benefit terms, eligibility, and contribution requirements are governed by Chapter 88 of the HRS and can be amended through legislation. The ERS issues publicly available annual financial reports that can be obtained at the ERS website: <http://ers.ehawaii.gov/resources/financials>.

Benefits Provided

The ERS Pension Trust is comprised of three pension classes for membership purposes and considered to be a single plan for accounting purposes since all assets of the ERS may legally be used to pay the benefits of any of the ERS members or beneficiaries. The ERS provides retirement, disability and death benefits with three membership classes known as the noncontributory, contributory and hybrid retirement classes. The three classes provide a monthly retirement allowance equal to the benefit multiplier (generally 1.25% or 2.25%) multiplied by the average final compensation multiplied by years of credited service. Average final compensation for members hired prior to July 1, 2012 is an average of the highest salaries during any three years of credited service, excluding any salary paid in lieu of vacation for members hired January 1, 1971 or later and the average of the highest salaries during any five years of credited service including any salary

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paid in lieu of vacation for members hired prior to January 1, 1971. For members hired after June 30, 2012, average final compensation is an average of the highest salaries during any five years of credited service excluding any salary paid in lieu of vacation.

Each retiree's original retirement allowance is increased on each July 1 beginning the calendar year after retirement. Retirees first hired as members prior to July 1, 2012 receive a 2.5% increase each year of their original retirement allowance without a ceiling. Retirees first hired as members after June 30, 2012 receive a 1.5% increase each year of their original retirement allowance without a ceiling. The annual increase is not compounded.

The following summarizes the provisions relevant to the largest employee groups of the respective membership class. Retirement benefits for certain groups, such as police officers, firefighters, some investigators, sewer workers, judges, and elected officials, vary from general employees.

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 ten years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 62. Employees with thirty 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 are 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 surviving dependent children, no benefit is payable.

Ordinary death benefits are available to employees who were active at the time of death with at least ten years of credited service. The surviving spouse/reciprocal beneficiary (until remarriage/re-entry into a new reciprocal beneficiary relationship) and surviving dependent children (up to age 18) receive a benefit equal to a percentage of the 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 and the surviving dependent children receive a percentage of the member's accrued maximum allowance unreduced for age.

Contributory Class for Members 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.

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- *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 are 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 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 dependent children (up to age 18) or dependent parents are eligible for the monthly benefit. If there is no spouse/reciprocal beneficiary or surviving dependent children/parents, the ordinary 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 twelve 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 ten 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 Members 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 ten years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 60.
- *Disability and Death Benefits* – Members are eligible for service-related disability benefits regardless of length of service and receive a lifetime pension of 50% of their average final compensation plus refund of contributions and accrued interest. Ten years of credited service are required for ordinary disability.

Death benefits for contributory members hired after June 30, 2012 are generally the same as those for contributory members hired June 30, 2012 and prior.

Hybrid Class for Members 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 thirty 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 plus refund of their contributions and accrued interest. Ten years of credited service are 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.

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- ***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 dependent children (up to age 18) or dependent parents are eligible for the monthly benefit. If there is no spouse/reciprocal beneficiary or surviving dependent children/parents, the ordinary 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 ten 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 Members 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 ten years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 65. Employees with thirty years of credited service are eligible to retire at age 60. Sewer workers, water safety officers, and emergency medical technicians may retire with 25 years of credited service at age 55.
- ***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 ten 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 but was credited with at least ten 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.

Contributions

The employer contribution rate is a fixed percentage of compensation. The employer contribution rate for general employees was 24% for the year ended June 30, 2025. For the year ended June 30, 2025, contributions to the pension plan from the BWS totaled approximately \$11,823,000.

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, 2025, the BWS reported a liability of approximately \$122,806,000, for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2024, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of those dates. The BWS’s proportion of the net pension liability was based on the actual employer contributions to the

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pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating employers. At June 30, 2024, the BWS's proportionate share was 0.87%.

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the BWS recognized pension expense of approximately \$11,885,000. At June 30, 2025, 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	\$ 3,571,984	\$ 824,921
Changes of assumptions	-	722,768
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	2,847,833	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	3,483,392	8,129,755
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	11,823,129	-
	<u>\$ 21,726,338</u>	<u>\$ 9,677,444</u>

At June 30, 2025, the BWS reported approximately \$11,823,000 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 year ending June 30, 2026. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources at June 30, 2025 will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Years ending June 30,	Net Deferred Outflows
2026	\$ (1,946,253)
2027	3,158,878
2028	173,067
2029	(1,159,927)
	<u>\$ 225,765</u>

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2024 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 at 2.50%	7.00 %
Projected salary increases, including inflation at 2.50%	
General employees	3.75% to 6.75%

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Mortality rates used in the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2024 were based on the following:

- **Active members** – Scale MP-2022 mortality table for active employees based on the occupation of the member.
- **Healthy retirees** – The 2022 Public Retirees of Hawaii mortality tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale MP from the year 2022 (with immediate convergence) and with multiplier and setbacks based on plan and group experience.
- **Disabled retirees** – Base Table for healthy retiree’s occupation, set forward three years, generational projection using the MP projection table from the year 2022 with immediate convergence. Minimum mortality rate of 3.5% for males and 2.5% for females.

The actuarial assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2024 were based on the results of an experience study as of June 30, 2021, with most of the assumptions based on the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2021.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a “top down approach” of the Client-Constrained Simulation-based Optimization Model (a statistical technique known as “re-sampling with replacement” that directly keys in on specific plan-level risk factors as stipulated by the ERS Board) 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 nominal real rates of return (real returns + inflation) by the target asset allocation percentage. The rates of return, based on ERS’s investment consultant as of June 30, 2024, are summarized in the following table:

Strategic Allocation (Risk-Based Classes)	Target Allocation	Expected Long- Term Geometric Average Return*
Broad growth	70.00 %	8.40 %
Diversifying strategies	<u>30.00 %</u>	4.40 %
	<u>100.00 %</u>	7.40 %

*Uses an expected inflation of 2.4%.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability at June 30, 2024 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.

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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 as of the year ended June 30, 2025 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 one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	<u>\$ 163,869,200</u>	<u>\$ 122,806,482</u>	<u>\$ 88,794,212</u>

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The pension plan’s fiduciary net position is determined on the same basis used by the pension plan. The ERS financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting under which expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred, and revenues are recorded in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable. Employer and member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Investment purchases and sales are recorded as of their trade date. Administrative expenses are financed exclusively with investment income.

There were no significant changes after the report measurement date. 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 <https://ers.ehawaii.gov/resources/financials>.

Payable to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2025, the amounts payable to the ERS totaled approximately \$993,000, which consists of excess pension costs required by the HRS for fiscal year 2025.

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (“OPEB”)

Plan Description

Chapter 87A of the 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/reports>. The report may also be obtained by submitting a request to the EUTF at 201 Merchant Street, Suite 1700, Honolulu, HI 96813.

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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 benefit terms as of July 1, 2024:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	588
Inactive employees entitled but not yet receiving benefits	50
Active employees	539
	<u>1,177</u>

Contributions

The BWS's contribution levels are established by Chapter 87A of the HRS. For the year ended June 30, 2025, the BWS was required to contribute a minimum amount equal to 100% of the annual required contribution ("ARC"), as determined by an actuary retained by the board of trustees of the EUTF. 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 year ended June 30, 2025, contributions to the OPEB plan from the BWS totaled \$8,386,000, which resulted in an average contribution rate of approximately 17% of covered-employee payroll.

For employees hired before July 1, 1996, the BWS pays the entire base monthly contribution for employees retiring with ten or more years of credited service, and 50% of the base monthly contribution for employees retiring with fewer than ten 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 ten years of service, the BWS makes no contributions. For those retiring with at least ten 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. 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 fewer than ten years of service, the BWS makes no contributions. For those retiring with at least ten 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. Retirees can elect family coverage, but must pay the difference.

Net OPEB Liability

The BWS's net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2025 was measured as of July 1, 2024, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of those dates.

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Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2024 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	3.75% to 6.75% including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.00%
Healthcare cost trend rates	
PPO*	Initial rate of 6.20%, declining to a rate of 4.25% after 20 years
HMO*	Initial rate of 6.20%, declining to a rate of 4.25% after 20 years
Part B and base monthly contribution	Initial rate of 5.00%, declining to a rate of 4.25% after 20 years
Dental	4.00%
Vision	2.50%
Life insurance	0.00%

*Blended rates for medical and prescription drugs.

Mortality rates used in the actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2024 were based on the system-specific mortality tables utilizing ultimate scale MP-2021 to project generational mortality improvement.

The actuarial assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2024 were based on the results of an experience study as of June 30, 2021, with most of the assumptions based on the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2021.

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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 weighing 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, 2024 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Global equity	30.00 %	6.00 %
Private equity	15.00 %	10.10 %
Real assets	12.00 %	5.00 %
Private credit	10.00 %	7.80 %
Trend following	10.00 %	2.40 %
Reinsurance	5.50 %	5.10 %
Long treasuries	5.00 %	2.60 %
Alternative risk premia	5.00 %	3.80 %
U.S. microcap	3.00 %	8.30 %
TIPS	2.50 %	2.10 %
Tail risk / Long volatility	2.00 %	(1.30%)
Total investments	<u>100.00 %</u>	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2025 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.

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position has been determined on the same basis used by the OPEB plan. The EUTF’s financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting under which revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of the timing of the cash flows. Employer contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Investment purchases and sales are recorded on a trade-date basis. Administrative expenses are financed exclusively with investment income.

There were no significant changes after the report measurement date. Detailed information about the OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued EUTF financial report. The EUTF's complete financial statements are available at <https://eutf.hawaii.gov/reports/>.

**Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2025**

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

The following schedules present the changes in the net OPEB liability for the year ended June 30, 2025:

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability (a) - (b)
Balance at July 1, 2024	\$ 154,622,118	\$ 125,896,242	\$ 28,725,876
Changes for the fiscal year			
Service cost	2,449,565	-	2,449,565
Interest on the total OPEB liability	10,682,254	-	10,682,254
Difference between expected and actual experience	(12,533,090)	-	(12,533,090)
Changes of assumptions	-	-	-
Contributions – employer	-	8,303,000	(8,303,000)
Net investment income	-	11,156,131	(11,156,131)
Benefit payments	(6,486,547)	(6,486,547)	-
Administrative expense	-	(11,285)	11,285
Other	-	(51,389)	51,389
Net changes	<u>(5,887,818)</u>	<u>12,909,910</u>	<u>(18,797,728)</u>
Balance at June 30, 2025	\$ 148,734,300	\$ 138,806,152	\$ 9,928,148

The healthcare trend assumption was updated in the July 1, 2024 actuarial valuation to reflect the 2022 ERS actuarial experience study, which resulted in a decrease to the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2025.

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 one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
Net OPEB liability	<u>\$ 30,439,600</u>	<u>\$ 9,928,148</u>	<u>\$ (6,520,221)</u>

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 one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	1% Increase
Net OPEB liability	<u>\$ (7,074,543)</u>	<u>\$ 9,928,148</u>	<u>\$ 31,475,085</u>

**Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2025**

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

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the BWS recognized OPEB credit of approximately \$4,614,000. At June 30, 2025, the BWS reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 20,153,719
Changes of assumptions	-	2,367,673
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	500,511	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	8,386,000	-
	<u>\$ 8,886,511</u>	<u>\$ 22,521,392</u>

At June 30, 2025, the BWS reported \$8,386,000 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 year ended June 30, 2026. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB at June 30, 2025 will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Years ending June 30,	Net Deferred Inflows
2026	\$ (8,960,632)
2027	(3,882,659)
2028	(4,406,342)
2029	(2,766,098)
2030	(2,005,150)
	<u>\$ (22,020,881)</u>

Payables to the OPEB Plan

There was no contributions payable to the EUTF as of June 30, 2025.

15. Commitments and Contingencies

Contract Commitments

Commitments, primarily for capital improvements, approximated \$611,226,000 as of June 30, 2025. 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.

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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 a material adverse effect on the BWS’s financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

16. Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility

The Navy reported a fuel spill from its Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility (“RHBFSF”) in late November 2021. On December 2, 2021, following the Navy’s determination that its Red Hill Shaft water source was contaminated with petroleum from that leak, the BWS immediately shut down the Hālawā Shaft pumping station. On December 8, 2021, the BWS took further precautionary measures and shut down its ‘Aiea Well and Hālawā Well. On March 7, 2022, the Secretary of Defense directed the Navy to permanently close the RHBFSF. The tanks completed gravity defueling in March 2024 and is in the process of venting, cleaning and closing the facility.

The BWS remains vigilant in protecting its current water sources as well as developing new water sources. The related financial impact on the BWS’s financial statements cannot be reasonably determined at this time.

Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)

**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	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	Covered Payroll	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
June 30, 2024	0.87 %	\$ 122,806,482	\$ 40,982,176	300 %	62.62 %
June 30, 2023	0.93 %	128,552,197	39,568,266	325 %	61.91 %
June 30, 2022	0.93 %	121,159,266	39,674,737	305 %	62.80 %
June 30, 2021	0.87 %	106,763,854	41,699,341	256 %	64.25 %
June 30, 2020	0.87 %	132,989,070	39,537,387	336 %	53.18 %
June 30, 2019	0.81 %	114,807,821	38,390,927	299 %	54.87 %
June 30, 2018	0.90 %	120,348,341	36,816,067	327 %	55.48 %
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 %

See report of independent auditors and accompanying note to the required supplementary information.

**Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Schedule of Pension Contributions
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Year Ended	Statutorily Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to Statutorily Required Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
June 30, 2025	\$ 11,823,129	\$ 11,823,129	\$ -	\$ 45,034,197	26.3 %
June 30, 2024	11,272,197	11,272,197	-	40,982,176	27.5 %
June 30, 2023	11,376,565	11,376,565	-	39,568,266	28.8 %
June 30, 2022	10,978,412	10,978,412	-	39,674,737	27.7 %
June 30, 2021	10,642,688	10,642,688	-	41,699,341	25.5 %
June 30, 2020	9,411,347	9,411,347	-	39,537,387	23.8 %
June 30, 2019	7,387,857	7,387,857	-	38,390,927	19.2 %
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 %

See report of independent auditors and accompanying note to the required supplementary information.

**Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu**

**Note to Required Supplementary Information Required by GASB Statement No. 68
Year Ended June 30, 2025**

1. 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, 2019.

Amounts reported in the schedule of the proportionate share of the net pension liability as of the measurement period ended June 30, 2024 (year ended June 30, 2025) were impacted by the following changes in actuarial assumptions:

- The assumed salary increase schedules include an ultimate component for general wage inflation that may add on additional increases for individual merit and then an additional component for step rates based on service.
- Mortality rates generally decreased due to the continued improvements in using a fully generational approach and Scale MP-2022.
- The rates of turnover were lowered to reflect recent experience.

See report of independent auditors.

**Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Schedule of Changes in the Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
Last Ten Fiscal Years***

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total OPEB liability								
Service cost	\$ 2,449,565	\$ 2,404,066	\$ 2,607,754	\$ 2,597,273	\$ 2,663,788	\$ 2,598,017	\$ 2,480,098	\$ 2,404,087
Interest on the total OPEB liability	10,682,254	10,342,694	11,172,814	11,002,680	11,182,364	10,592,452	10,129,142	9,685,512
Difference between expected and actual experience	(12,533,090)	(1,297,649)	(14,141,673)	(5,031,426)	(9,526,120)	(28,736)	(2,312,485)	-
Changes of assumptions	-	-	(4,884,122)	-	(822,863)	1,247,028	2,183,447	-
Benefit payments	(6,486,547)	(6,755,471)	(6,268,080)	(6,018,504)	(6,043,131)	(5,985,550)	(5,855,338)	(5,724,727)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(5,887,818)	4,693,640	(11,513,307)	2,550,023	(2,545,962)	8,423,211	6,624,864	6,364,872
Total OPEB liability								
Beginning of year	154,622,118	149,928,478	161,441,785	158,891,762	161,437,724	153,014,513	146,389,649	140,024,777
End of year	\$ 148,734,300	\$ 154,622,118	\$ 149,928,478	\$ 161,441,785	\$ 158,891,762	\$ 161,437,724	\$ 153,014,513	\$ 146,389,649
Plan fiduciary net position								
Contributions – employer	\$ 8,303,000	\$ 8,180,000	\$ 8,918,000	\$ 8,452,000	\$ 8,165,000	\$ 7,945,000	\$ 8,855,338	\$ 11,724,727
Net investment income	11,156,131	5,475,062	(2,258,563)	24,898,909	1,666,459	3,430,974	5,235,037	6,029,726
Benefit payments	(6,486,547)	(6,755,471)	(6,268,080)	(6,018,504)	(6,043,131)	(5,985,550)	(5,855,338)	(5,724,727)
Administrative expense	(11,285)	(7,948)	(10,108)	(12,847)	(13,407)	(25,068)	(15,933)	(13,794)
Other	(51,389)	(36,810)	(29,490)	(13,821)	(13,477)	2,370,283	-	78,200
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	12,909,910	6,854,833	351,759	27,305,737	3,761,444	7,735,639	8,219,104	12,094,132
Plan fiduciary net position								
Beginning of year	125,896,242	119,041,409	118,689,650	91,383,913	87,622,469	79,886,830	71,667,726	59,573,594
End of year	\$ 138,806,152	\$ 125,896,242	\$ 119,041,409	\$ 118,689,650	\$ 91,383,913	\$ 87,622,469	\$ 79,886,830	\$ 71,667,726
Net OPEB liability	\$ 9,928,148	\$ 28,725,876	\$ 30,887,069	\$ 42,752,135	\$ 67,507,849	\$ 73,815,255	\$ 73,127,683	\$ 74,721,923
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	93.32 %	81.42 %	79.40 %	73.52 %	57.51 %	54.28 %	52.21 %	48.96 %
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 43,819,952	\$ 41,993,204	\$ 41,719,615	\$ 43,914,484	\$ 41,038,526	\$ 39,801,114	\$ 38,254,167	\$ 36,968,407
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	22.66 %	68.41 %	74.03 %	97.35 %	164.50 %	185.46 %	191.16 %	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.

See report of independent auditors and accompanying note to the required supplementary information.

**Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Schedule of OPEB Contributions
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Year Ended	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contributions	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered- Employee Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered- Employee Payroll
June 30, 2025	\$ 8,386,000	\$ 8,386,000	\$ -	\$ 49,022,050	17.1 %
June 30, 2024	8,303,000	8,303,000	-	43,819,952	18.9 %
June 30, 2023	8,180,000	8,180,000	-	41,993,204	19.5 %
June 30, 2022	8,918,000	8,918,000	-	41,719,615	21.4 %
June 30, 2021	8,452,000	8,452,000	-	43,914,484	19.2 %
June 30, 2020	8,165,000	8,165,000	-	41,038,526	19.9 %
June 30, 2019	7,945,000	7,945,000	-	39,801,114	20.0 %
June 30, 2018	8,467,000	8,855,338	(388,338)	38,254,167	23.1 %
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 %

See report of independent auditors and accompanying note to the required supplementary information.

Board of Water Supply City and County of Honolulu

Note to Required Supplementary Information Required by GASB Statement No. 75 Year Ended June 30, 2025

1. Significant Methods and Assumptions

The actuarially determined annual required contributions (“ARC”) for the year ended June 30, 2025 was developed in the July 1, 2022 valuation. The following summarizes the significant methods and assumptions used to determine the actuarially determined contribution for the year ended June 30, 2025:

Actuarial valuation date	July 1, 2022
Actuarial cost method	Individual Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level percent, closed
Equivalent single amortization period	13.0 as of year ending June 30, 2025
Asset valuation method	4-year smoothed market
Inflation	2.50%
Investment rate of return	7.00%
Amortization growth rate	2.50%
Salary increases	3.75% to 6.75% including inflation
Demographic assumptions	Based on the 2022 Hawaii ERS Actuarial Experience Study, as conducted June 30, 2021 for the Hawaii Employees’ Retirement System (“ERS”)
Mortality	System-specific mortality tables utilizing ultimate scale MP2021 to project generational mortality improvement
Participation rates	98% healthcare participation assumption for retirees that receive 100% of the Base Monthly Contribution (“BMC”). Healthcare participation rates of 25%, 65% and 90% for retirees that receive 0%, 50% or 75% of the base monthly contribution, respectively. 100% for Life Insurance and 98% for Medicare Part B
Healthcare cost trend rates	
PPO	Initial rate of 6.40%, declining to a rate of 4.25% after 22 years
HMO	Initial rate of 6.40%, declining to a rate of 4.25% after 22 years
Part B	Initial rate of 5.00%, declining to a rate of 4.25% after 22 years
Dental	4.00%
Vision	2.50%
Life insurance	0.00%

The actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2009, which was used to develop the ARC for fiscal year 2011, 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 OPEB contributions.

See report of independent auditors.

Supplementary Information

**Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Schedule of Bonds Payable
June 30, 2025**

	Interest Rate	Bond Dated	Maturing Serially From	Call Dates (1)	Outstanding June 30, 2025
Water System Revenue Bonds					
Series 2020A (Tax Exempt)					
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2025	(2)	\$ 1,265,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2026	(2)	1,330,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2027	(2)	1,395,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2028	(2)	1,470,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2029	(2)	1,545,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2030	(2)	1,620,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2031	7/1/2030	1,705,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2032	7/1/2030	1,790,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2033	7/1/2030	1,885,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.500 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2034	(2)	1,955,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2035	7/1/2030	2,020,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2036	7/1/2030	2,105,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2037	7/1/2030	2,190,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.625 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2038	(2)	2,265,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2039	7/1/2030	2,340,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.750 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2040	(2)	2,420,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.000 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2041	7/1/2030	2,490,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.000 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2042	7/1/2030	2,565,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.000 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2043	7/1/2030	2,645,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.000 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2044	7/1/2030	2,725,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.000 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2045	7/1/2030	2,805,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.000 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2046	7/1/2030	2,895,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.000 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2047	7/1/2030	2,980,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.000 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2048	7/1/2030	3,070,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.000 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2049	7/1/2030	3,165,000
					<u>54,640,000</u>
Water System Revenue Bonds					
Series 2020B Taxable Serial Bonds					
Insured Serial Bonds	1.770 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2025	(2)	4,535,000
Insured Serial Bonds	1.933 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2026	(2)	4,620,000
Insured Serial Bonds	1.983 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2027	(2)	4,715,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.027 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2028	(2)	4,815,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.077 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2029	(2)	4,910,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.127 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2030	(2)	5,015,000

(1) Call dates indicated are optional.

(2) Noncallable.

(continued)

See report of independent auditors.

**Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Schedule of Bonds Payable
June 30, 2025**

	Interest Rate	Bond Dated	Maturing Serially From	Call Dates (1)	Outstanding June 30, 2025
Insured Serial Bonds	2.227 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2031	(2)	5,125,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.327 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2032	(2)	5,245,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.377 %	3/25/2020	7/1/2033	(2)	5,370,000
					<u>44,350,000</u>
Water System Revenue Bonds					
Series 2021A (Tax Exempt)					
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2025	(2)	995,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2026	(2)	1,045,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2027	(2)	1,100,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2028	(2)	1,155,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2029	(2)	1,215,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2030	(2)	1,275,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2031	(2)	1,340,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2032	7/1/2031	1,410,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2033	7/1/2031	1,480,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2034	7/1/2031	1,540,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2035	7/1/2031	1,595,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2036	7/1/2031	1,660,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2037	7/1/2031	1,720,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2038	7/1/2031	1,785,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2039	7/1/2031	1,855,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2040	7/1/2031	1,930,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2041	7/1/2031	2,000,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2042	7/1/2031	2,070,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2043	7/1/2031	2,155,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2044	7/1/2031	2,245,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2045	7/1/2031	2,335,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2046	7/1/2031	2,430,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2047	7/1/2031	2,545,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2048	7/1/2031	2,675,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2049	7/1/2031	2,810,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2050	7/1/2031	2,955,000
					<u>47,320,000</u>

(1) Call dates indicated are optional.

(2) Noncallable.

(continued)

See report of independent auditors.

**Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Schedule of Bonds Payable
June 30, 2025**

	Interest Rate	Bond Dated	Maturing Serially From	Call Dates (1)	Outstanding June 30, 2025
Water System Revenue Bonds					
Series 2021B Taxable Serial Bonds					
Insured Serial Bonds	0.950 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2025	(2)	990,000
Insured Serial Bonds	1.160 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2026	(2)	1,000,000
Insured Serial Bonds	1.450 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2027	(2)	7,700,000
Insured Serial Bonds	1.600 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2028	(2)	6,890,000
Insured Serial Bonds	1.820 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2029	(2)	7,965,000
Insured Serial Bonds	1.970 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2030	(2)	8,155,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.070 %	3/25/2021	7/1/2031	(2)	3,880,000
					<u>36,580,000</u>
Water System Revenue Bonds					
Series 2022A (Tax Exempt)					
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2025	(2)	1,530,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2026	(2)	1,610,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2027	(2)	1,695,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2028	(2)	1,780,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2029	(2)	1,870,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2030	(2)	1,965,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2031	(2)	2,070,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2032	(2)	2,175,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2033	7/1/2032	2,285,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2034	7/1/2032	2,405,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2035	7/1/2032	2,515,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2036	7/1/2032	2,615,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2037	7/1/2032	2,735,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2038	7/1/2032	2,865,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2039	7/1/2032	2,980,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2040	7/1/2032	3,100,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2041	7/1/2032	3,230,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2042	7/1/2032	3,360,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2043	7/1/2032	3,495,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2044	7/1/2032	3,640,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2048	7/1/2032	4,290,000
					<u>54,210,000</u>

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

(continued)

See report of independent auditors.

**Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Schedule of Bonds Payable
June 30, 2025**

	Interest Rate	Bond Dated	Maturing Serially From	Call Dates (1)	Outstanding June 30, 2025
Water System Revenue Bonds					
Series 2022A (2047 Term Bond)					
2047 Term Bond	4.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2045	7/1/2032	3,790,000
2047 Term Bond	4.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2046	7/1/2032	3,940,000
2047 Term Bond	4.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2047	7/1/2032	4,105,000
					<u>11,835,000</u>
Water System Revenue Bonds					
Series 2022A (2051 Term Bond)					
2051 Term Bond	3.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2049	(2)	4,465,000
2051 Term Bond	3.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2050	(2)	4,600,000
2051 Term Bond	3.000 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2051	(2)	4,745,000
					<u>13,810,000</u>
Water System Revenue Bonds					
Series 2022B Taxable Serial Bonds					
Insured Serial Bonds	2.174 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2025	(2)	225,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.274 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2026	(2)	6,620,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.377 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2027	(2)	55,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.477 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2028	(2)	55,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.489 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2029	(2)	1,955,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.539 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2030	(2)	1,995,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.589 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2031	(2)	2,040,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.639 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2032	(2)	6,510,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.789 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2033	(2)	6,690,000
Insured Serial Bonds	2.939 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2034	(2)	8,255,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.039 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2035	(2)	8,415,000
Insured Serial Bonds	3.139 %	3/23/2022	7/1/2036	(2)	8,770,000
					<u>51,585,000</u>
Water System Revenue Bonds					
Series 2023 (Tax Exempt)					
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/23/2023	7/1/2034	7/1/2033	565,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/23/2023	7/1/2035	7/1/2033	590,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/23/2023	7/1/2036	7/1/2033	620,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/23/2023	7/1/2037	7/1/2033	655,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/23/2023	7/1/2038	7/1/2033	690,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/23/2023	7/1/2039	7/1/2033	725,000

(1) Call dates indicated are optional.

(2) Noncallable.

(continued)

See report of independent auditors.

**Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Schedule of Bonds Payable
June 30, 2025**

	Interest Rate	Bond Dated	Maturing Serially From	Call Dates (1)	Outstanding June 30, 2025
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/23/2023	7/1/2040	7/1/2033	760,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/23/2023	7/1/2041	7/1/2033	800,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/23/2023	7/1/2042	7/1/2033	840,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	3/23/2023	7/1/2043	7/1/2033	885,000
					<u>7,130,000</u>
Water System Revenue Bonds Series 2023 (2048 Term Bond)					
2048 Term Bond	5.000 %	3/23/2023	7/1/2044	7/1/2033	930,000
2048 Term Bond	5.000 %	3/23/2023	7/1/2045	7/1/2033	975,000
2048 Term Bond	5.000 %	3/23/2023	7/1/2046	7/1/2033	1,025,000
2048 Term Bond	5.000 %	3/23/2023	7/1/2047	7/1/2033	1,080,000
2048 Term Bond	5.000 %	3/23/2023	7/1/2048	7/1/2033	1,135,000
					<u>5,145,000</u>
Water System Revenue Bonds Series 2023 (2052 Term Bond)					
2052 Term Bond	5.000 %	3/23/2023	7/1/2049	7/1/2033	1,190,000
2052 Term Bond	5.000 %	3/23/2023	7/1/2050	7/1/2033	1,255,000
2052 Term Bond	5.000 %	3/23/2023	7/1/2051	7/1/2033	1,320,000
2052 Term Bond	5.000 %	3/23/2023	7/1/2052	7/1/2033	1,385,000
					<u>5,150,000</u>
Water System Revenue Bonds Series 2024A (Tax Exempt)					
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	4/3/2024	7/1/2025	(2)	7,325,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	4/3/2024	7/1/2026	(2)	1,465,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	4/3/2024	7/1/2027	(2)	1,535,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	4/3/2024	7/1/2028	(2)	2,300,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	4/3/2024	7/1/2031	(2)	4,265,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	4/3/2024	7/1/2037	7/1/2034	1,875,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	4/3/2024	7/1/2038	7/1/2034	1,975,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	4/3/2024	7/1/2039	7/1/2034	2,075,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	4/3/2024	7/1/2040	7/1/2034	2,180,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	4/3/2024	7/1/2041	7/1/2034	2,295,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	4/3/2024	7/1/2042	7/1/2034	2,400,000
Insured Serial Bonds	5.000 %	4/3/2024	7/1/2043	7/1/2034	2,510,000
Insured Serial Bonds	4.000 %	4/3/2024	7/1/2044	7/1/2034	2,625,000
					<u>34,825,000</u>

(1) Call dates indicated are optional.

(2) Noncallable.

(continued)

See report of independent auditors.

**Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Schedule of Bonds Payable
June 30, 2025**

	Interest Rate	Bond Dated	Maturing Serially From	Call Dates (1)	Outstanding June 30, 2025
Water System Revenue Bonds					
Series 2024A (2049 Term Bond)					
2049 Term Bond	5.250 %	4/3/2024	7/1/2045	7/1/2034	2,750,000
2049 Term Bond	5.250 %	4/3/2024	7/1/2046	7/1/2034	2,895,000
2049 Term Bond	5.250 %	4/3/2024	7/1/2047	7/1/2034	3,055,000
2049 Term Bond	5.250 %	4/3/2024	7/1/2048	7/1/2034	3,220,000
2049 Term Bond	5.250 %	4/3/2024	7/1/2049	7/1/2034	<u>3,390,000</u>
					<u>15,310,000</u>
Water System Revenue Bonds					
Series 2024A (2053 Term Bond)					
2053 Term Bond	5.000 %	4/3/2024	7/1/2050	7/1/2034	3,570,000
2053 Term Bond	5.000 %	4/3/2024	7/1/2051	7/1/2034	3,750,000
2053 Term Bond	5.000 %	4/3/2024	7/1/2052	7/1/2034	3,945,000
2053 Term Bond	5.000 %	4/3/2024	7/1/2053	7/1/2034	<u>4,145,000</u>
					<u>15,410,000</u>
					<u>\$ 397,300,000</u>
Total					

(1) Call dates indicated are optional.

(concluded)

See report of independent auditors.

**Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
Schedule of Net Revenue Requirement
Year Ended June 30, 2025**

Revenues	
Water sales	\$ 298,968,886
Interest income, net	24,547,057
Other	<u>2,464,247</u>
Total revenues	<u>325,980,190</u>
Deductions	
Operating expenses	238,921,795
Less: Depreciation and amortization	(49,999,568)
Less: Allocated depreciation charges	<u>(2,571,780)</u>
Total deductions	<u>186,350,447</u>
Net revenues	<u>\$ 139,629,743</u>
 Net revenue requirement	
Greater of	
1) Aggregate debt service	\$ 31,367,684
Required deposits	-
	<u>\$ 31,367,684</u>
2) Aggregate debt service	\$ 31,367,684
Minimum required debt service ratio	x 1.20
Net revenue requirement	<u>\$ 37,641,221</u>
Net revenue to aggregate debt service ratio	<u>4.45</u>

See report of independent auditors.