

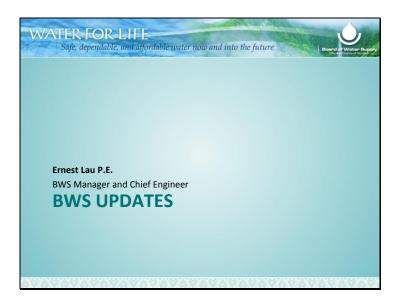
## Slide 2





# **Meeting Objectives**

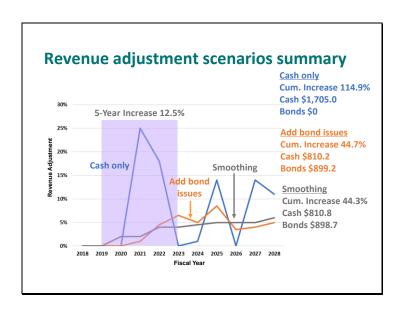
- Receive updates regarding the BWS
- Provide results of BWS Board Workshop on water rates
- Seek input on the impact that trends and risks can have on the financial planning process
- Share the initial results of the rates modeling and get your reaction

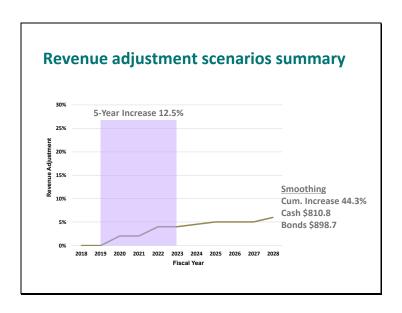




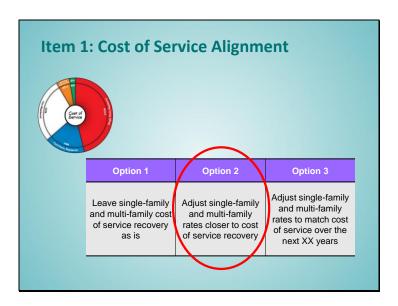
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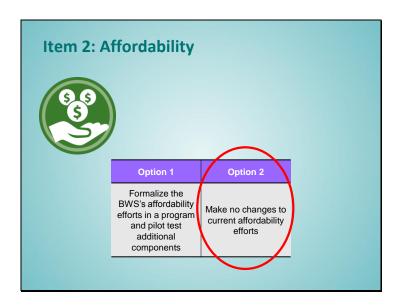


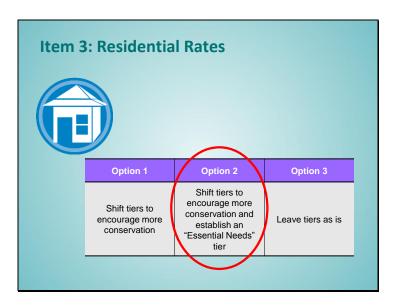


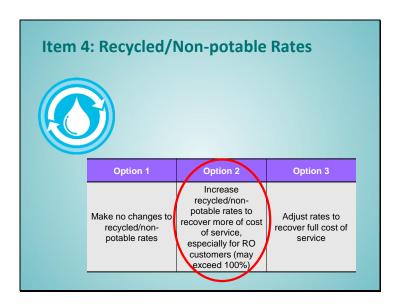


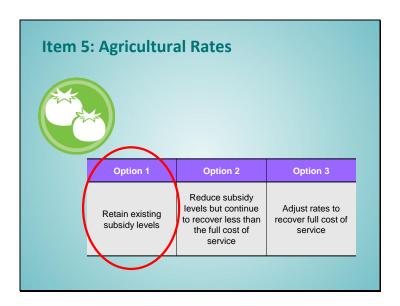


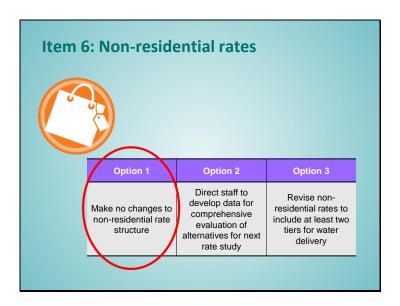


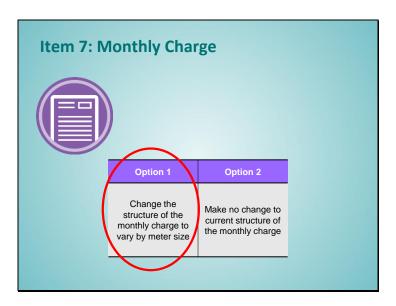


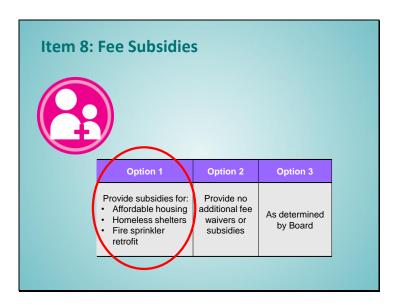


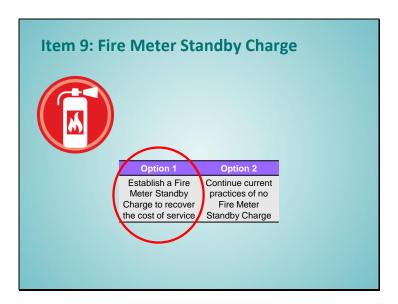




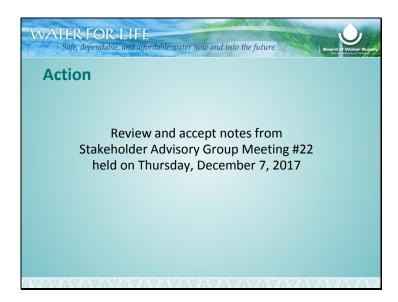




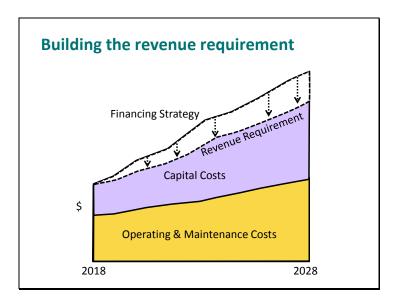


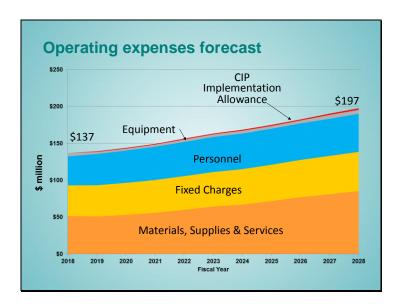


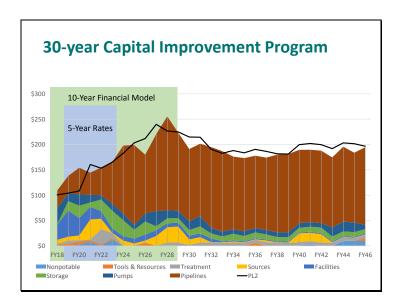


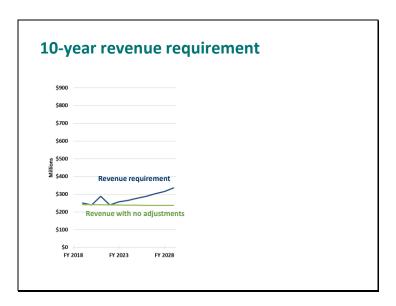


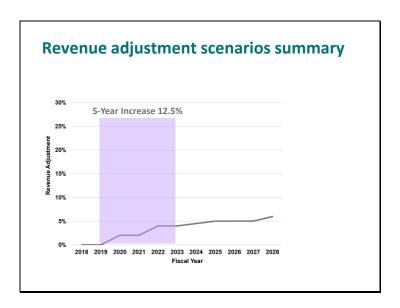




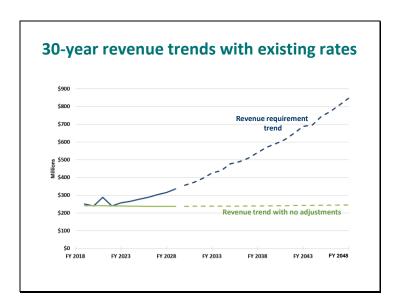


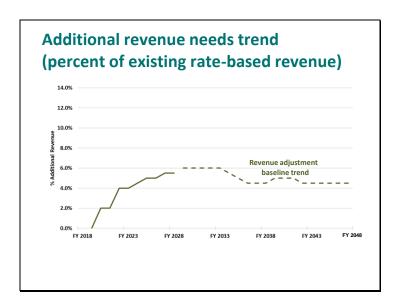






### Long range assumptions Item Assumption FY 2029: \$10M State Revolving Fund Loan Amounts FY 2030 – 2035: \$12M/year FY 2030 – 2040: \$15M per year FY 2018 – 2021: 0% State Revolving Fund Loan Terms FY 2022+: 0.5% Energy Savings Performance Contract: 0% Annual fees 1% of outstanding balance Varies by year, overall 50/50 debt/cash FY 2018 – 2021: 4% Debt issues FY 2022+: 4.5% Bond terms Issuance cost: 0.5% 30 years O&M Escalation 3.5 percent per year Days of Working Capital Minimum of 60 days, target of 180 days 0.1% per year growth in customers Water Demand 5-year GPCD reduction from WMP

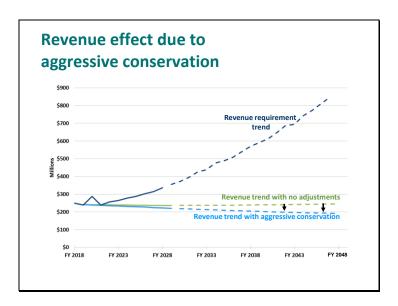


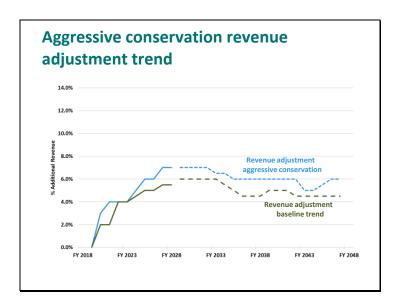


# Long range planning scenarios

Scenario	Uncertainties Considered
Aggressive conservation	Water demands
Aggressive growth	Water demands, water quality
Major natural disaster	Water demands, water quality, economic factors
Major source water contamination	Regulatory requirements, water quality
Climate change	Climate change, water demands, water quality, economic factors
Economic cycle	Economic factors
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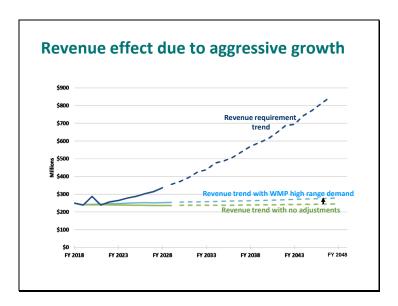


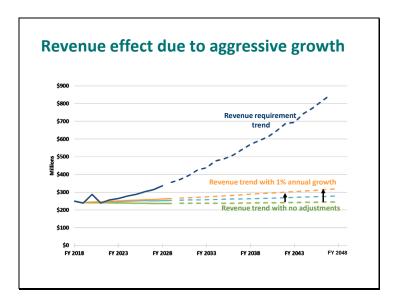


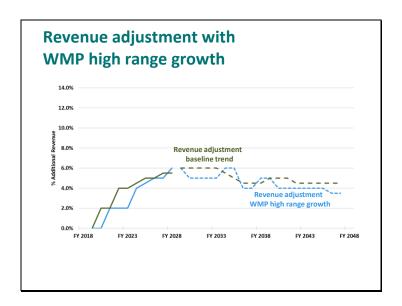


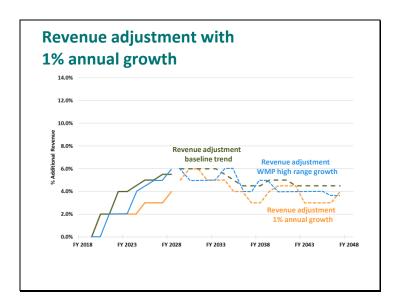


# Aggressive growth considered two alternatives 1. WMP High Range Demand Projection Assumptions - 0.6 percent per year growth in usage through 2025 - 0.4 percent per year through 2026 - 2040 - 0.5 percent per year 2041 - 2047 - No change in usage between existing tiers 2. Aggressive Growth above WMP Assumptions - 1% per year in usage Expected changes in O&M costs are offset by additional rate-based revenue









#### Slide 41

Access Working Capital	Defer Expenses	Raise/ Restructure Rates	Issue Debt	Public Private Partnerships
Х		х	х	Х

# Major natural disaster

- Damage to infrastructure causing capital needs
- Revenue loss from water service interruption or reductions in rate collection
- Over the first year following the event, sampled disaster events caused
  - Capital damage ranging from 1.3 to 4.8% of net assets
  - Revenue loss of 1.9 to 24%

#### Slide 43

	Scena	ario A	io A Scenario B		Scenario C	
Item	Rate	\$ M	Rate	\$ M	Rate	\$ M
Damages % of net assets	2%	\$22.4	4%	\$44.8	4%	\$44.8
Revenue Loss	50% Months 1-3	\$28.9	25% Months 1-3	\$14.4	100% Month 1	\$19.2
Revenue Loss	25% Months 4-12	\$43.3	10% Months 4-12	\$17.3	50% Months 2-3	\$19.2
	Months		Months		Months 2-3	\$19 77

#### Slide 44

Access Working Capital	Defer Expenses	Raise/ Restructure Rates	Issue Debt	Public Private Partnerships
Х	Х		х	х



# **Effect of major water source contamination example**

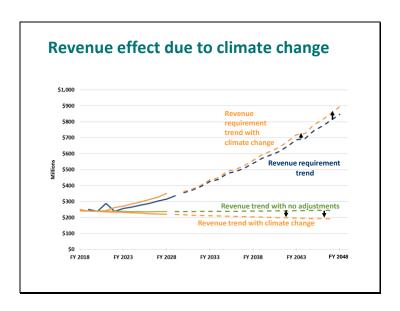
	Develop New 10mgd Source + 1 mile of 36in Pipeline	5 miles of 36- inch Pipeline	Install 10 mgd Treatment
Capital Cost	\$85M	\$125M	\$30M
Annual Additional O&M Cost	\$500k	\$1.25M	\$3M

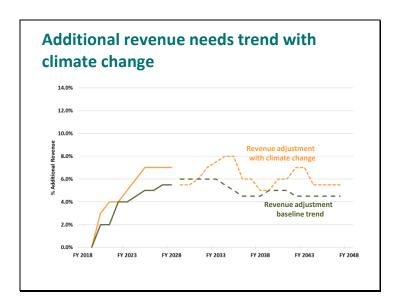
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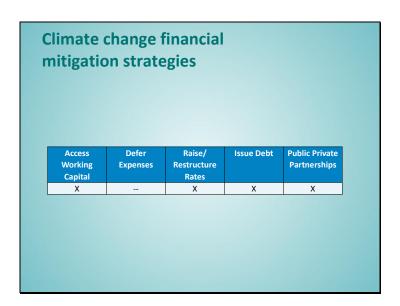
Access Working Capital	Defer Expenses	Raise/ Restructure Rates	Issue Debt	Public Private Partnerships
Х	Х	х	Х	Х

#### **Climate change**

- Higher capital replacement is needed due to increased groundwater salinity
- 25 percent of infrastructure is low enough and close enough to the coast to be impacted
- Impact will halve the useful life
- Additional sources will be needed to replace failing groundwater sources
- May require mandatory conservation



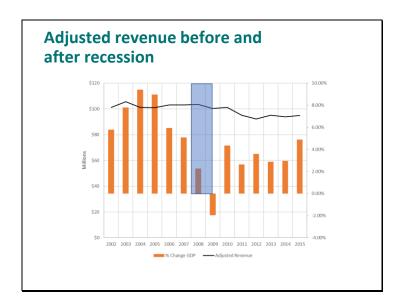


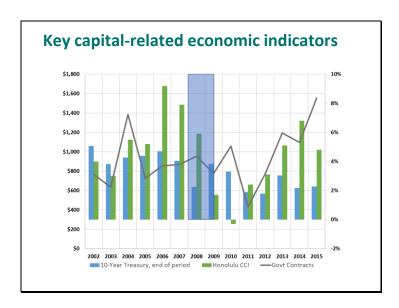


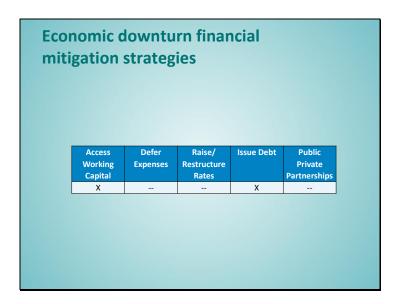
### **BWS plans for climate change adaptation**

- ♦ Hawai'i Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation Commission
- ♦ City Climate Change, Sustainability and Resiliency Office
  - City Resilience Team
- UH Manoa research on climate change modeling forecasts
- Assessing Infrastructure Vulnerability to Climate Change, Water Research Foundation
- Pearl Harbor-Honolulu groundwater modeling to understand groundwater quantity and quality
- ♦ BWS Watershed (Ahupua`a) Management Plans
- Stormwater capture from Nuuanu Reservoir to supplement aquifer recharge

# Economic downturn • Assume economic downturn similar to the Great Recession of 2008-2009 that lasted 18 months



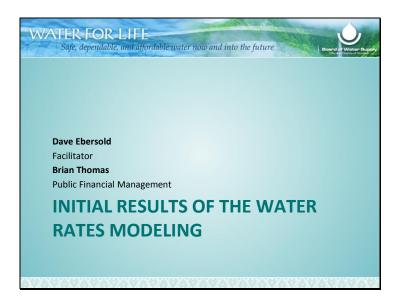




# **Conclusions from long range trend analysis**

- Monitoring using Water Master Plan scorecard and other available metrics important to assessing changing conditions
- Financial tools available to BWS appear adequate
- With commitment to Water Master Plan implementation and BWS's financial policies, high rate shock under any scenario not anticipated





# Water rate objectives

- **♦** Legal
- ♠ Recover Full Cost of Water
- ♦ Credit Strength
- ◆ Fair and Equitable
- **♦** Encourage Conservation
- Understandable
- Affordable

# Legal

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

#### **Recover full cost of water**

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

# **Credit strength**

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

### Fair and equitable

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

# **Stable and predictable**

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

# **Encourage conservation**

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

#### **Understandable**

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

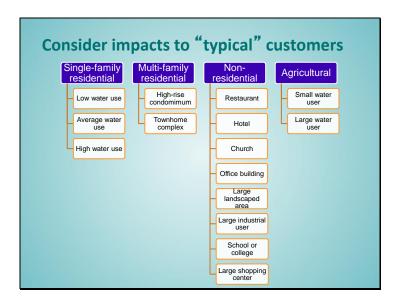
#### **Affordable**

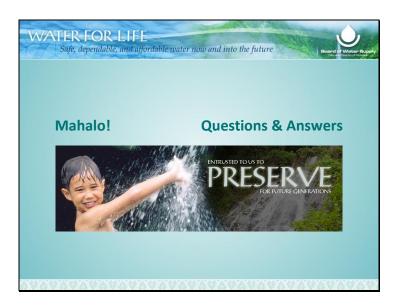
Affordable has multiple components, all of which point to delivering the right quality of water for the lowest reasonable price:

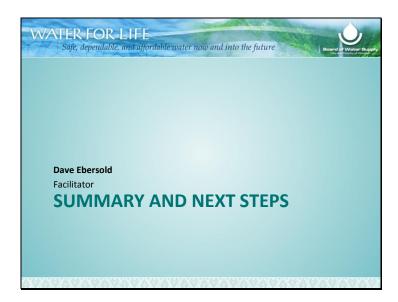
- ◆ Can depend on reliable water service
- Water bills are reasonably consistent, month-to-month
- Recognize and address that low income residents have limited means to pay their bills

# Affordable (Cont.)

- Recognize that customer classes provide valued services, e.g. agriculture, and affordable water supports the sustainability of those services
- Customers have the ability to control their expenses through conservation
- ◆ The right qualities of water (potable v. non-potable) for the right uses are available at reasonable prices









# **Next Stakeholder Advisory Group** meetings

- Wednesday, February 21, 2018
   4:00 6:30 pm
   Hawaiian Electric Training Rooms, Honolulu Club
- ◆ Tuesday, March 13, 2018, 4:00 – 6:30 pmBlaisdell Center, Hawaii Suites
- Others TBD

