1		STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
2		PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
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4	21 South Fru	, <b>2022</b> - 9:03 a.m. it Street
5	Suite 10 Concord, NH	
6		
7	RE:	DW 22-040
8		PENNICHUCK WATER WORKS, INC.: Petition for Approval of Amendment
9		to Special Contract with Pennichuck East Utility, Inc. (Prehearing conference)
10		(Figure 11 ing Conference)
11	PRESENT:	Cmsr. Pradip K Chattopadhyay, <i>Presiding</i> Commissioner Carleton B. Simpson
12		Commissioner Carreton b. Simpson
13		Doreen Borden, Clerk
14	APPEARANCES:	Reptg. Pennichuck Water Works, Inc.:
15		Marcia A. Brown, Esq. (NH Brown Law)
16		Reptg. New Hampshire Dept. of Energy: Suzanne G. Amidon, Esq.
17		Jayson Laflamme, Director/Water Group David Goyette, Water Group
18		(Regulatory Support Division)
19		
20		
21		
22		
23	Court Rep	orter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52
24		

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## PROCEEDING

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CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Good morning,
everyone. I'm Commissioner Chattopadhyay, in the
presiding role, as Chairman Goldner is not
available. I'm joined today by Commissioner
Simpson.

We are here this morning in Docket

22-040 -- just a moment -- for a prehearing

conference noticed on August 17, 2022. That

notice acknowledged that the issues that this

instant docket raises include whether special

circumstances exist so that the Commissioner -
sorry -- the Commission's approval of the

proposed amendments to the Special Contract

between PWW and PEU providing for rates different

from the general schedules would be just and

consistent with the public interest under RSA

378:18.

The Commission also notes that the docket raises the question of whether the deviation from a general tariff can retroactively amend the wholesale water supply contract between PWW and PEU to July 1st, 2021.

We also have some analytical questions

with respect to the rate design that characterizes the contract amendment. For example, even with significant increases in the fixed meter charge and base monthly fees and one-third increase in the minimum purchase volume per day, why is PEU's projected bill for annual purchase lower? Is it entirely because of the decrease in the volumetric rates, or is there something else going on?

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So, we hope that this prehearing conference will help move matters forward, particularly with respect to the adjudicative issues at hand pertaining to the amendment of the Special Contract between PWW and PEU.

Let's begin by taking appearances. For Pennichuck Water Works?

MS. BROWN: Good morning,

Commissioners. Thank you for holding today's prehearing. My name is Marcia Brown, and I'm with NH Brown Law. And I am representing Pennichuck in this case.

And present today, to my right, is

Larry Goodhue, who is Pennichuck Water Works' and

Pennichuck East Utility's CEO and Chief Financial

1 Officer; to his right is Don Ware, who is 2. Pennichuck Water and Pennichuck East's Chief 3 Operating Officer; immediately behind me is Jay 4 Kerrigan, who is the Regulatory and Treasury 5 Financial Analyst for Pennichuck; and to his 6 right is George Torres, who is the Corporate 7 Controller, Treasurer, and Chief Accounting 8 Officer. 9 Thank you. 10 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you. 11 MS. AMIDON: Good morning. 12 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Good morning. 1.3 MS. AMIDON: I'm Suzanne Amidon. I'm 14 here for the Department of Energy Regulatory 15 Division, the Water Group. 16 To my left is Jayson Laflamme, who is 17 the Director of the Water Group; and to his left 18 is David Goyette, who is an Analyst in the Water 19 Division. 20 Thank you. 2.1 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you. 2.2 I'm just going to begin with the preliminary 23 matters. There's one that I want to talk about. 24 I was just looking at the Puc 200

rules, and stumbled upon the Rule 203.12(d). It appears that the affidavits of publication that were filed did not include the copies of the notices that were published.

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And, so, I think it would be helpful if the Company could file those. So, I know that you had filed the affidavits. But the copies of those publications were not provided. So, that would be helpful if you include them.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$$  BROWN: If I could speak to that issue, too?

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Sure.

MS. BROWN: Because I had, in past years, filed both the affidavit, which was notarized, and the tear sheet, and noticed that the Commission never published the tear sheet.

So, I figured, why file them?

But I am happy to file those tear sheets, and will do those today by end of day.

If I can also speak to the affidavits of publication? The Commission's order had required that the order postings be by September 7th, and that indeed was the case. For Conway Daily Sun, that tear sheet or the notice appeared

on August 25th; for the <u>Union Leader</u>, that appeared on August 31st; for the <u>Telegraph</u>, that appeared on September 4th; and, for the <u>Concord</u> <u>Monitor</u>, that order appeared on August 26th.

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The hiccup, in complying with the September 16th deadline, because we had tariff affidavits -- sorry -- we had affidavits of publication filed on the 12th and the 19th. We had a hard time getting the notarized, the physical notarized copy to file in time for the 16th. So, I filed two that I had received on the 12th, and then followed up with the remaining two on the 19th.

I don't think the Commission needs to waive its order deadline of the 16th, because I think we substantially complied by filing proof of the affidavits of at least two out of the four newspapers that we had to notice in, because of the wide geographic area of PEU.

So, I just wanted to raise that. We think that we complied with the order, because at least two out of the three were filed by the time of September 16th, and, in fact, all of the notices did occur in the newspapers by the

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         required deadline.
 2.
                   CMSR. SIMPSON: And can you elaborate
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         on that a bit more? I just didn't follow the
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         perceived deficiency that you articulated for us.
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         Can you just restate that for me?
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                   MS. BROWN: The order required that the
 7
         affidavits be filed --
                   CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh.
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                   MS. BROWN: -- by the 16th. I had two
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         ready and filed on the 12th. And the two
11
         stragglers I did not get and file until the 19th.
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                   CMSR. SIMPSON:
                                    Okay.
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                   MS. BROWN: So, I was technically
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         after. And, while we're crossing t's and dotting
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         i's, I just wanted to bring that to the
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         Commission's attention, and make the argument
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         that we think that we substantially complied with
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         the order. And, if not, we would ask, you know,
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         forgiveness, because the reason was the logistics
20
         in this remote -- still remote world of getting a
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         physical notary to sign a piece of paper and then
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         get it.
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                   CMSR. SIMPSON:
                                    Thank you for restating
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         that for me.
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1 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Do you have 2. anything else? I saw you conferring, so --3 MS. BROWN: Yes. Yes. In addition to 4 the publication in the newspapers, the Company 5 posted the orders on its website. So, we think 6 that there's been sufficient notice to the public 7 with that addition as well. 8 Thank you. 9 CMSR. SIMPSON: And are you able to 10 provide a copy of the publication notice as well? 11 Yes. So long -- so, I take MS. BROWN: 12 this as a record request, and I will submit all 1.3 of the tear sheets, so that the Commission has 14 documentation of that, as well as a screen 15 capture of the notice that was published on the 16 website, for completeness. 17 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Yes. 18 MS. BROWN: Thank you. 19 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: You know, this is 20 what happens when an economist becomes a 2.1 commissioner. Because there are legal stuff that 2.2 I rely on, and I look at Commissioner Simpson,

and I have other lawyers that are helping me.

So, we will take that matter under advisement

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         about the 16th versus 19th issue.
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                    But, personally, I'm quite fine with
         what I've seen. It's just that I want to make
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         sure that we follow the rules.
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                    Are there any preliminary matters,
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         other than the one that I talked about, that
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         needs to be looked into or talked about?
                    MS. BROWN: If I can ask for
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 9
         clarification? Can we address that question, the
10
         Commissioner question, after putting our
11
         preliminary remarks in?
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                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: The question for
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         the 16th versus 19th?
14
                    MS. BROWN: No. The question that you
15
         posed about "why PEU's rate was going down?", and
16
         the explanation behind it?
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                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Oh, absolutely.
18
         We will have some questions on that. So, not an
19
                 We'll go there.
         issue.
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                    MR. GOODHUE: Good.
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                    CMSR. SIMPSON: And if you want to
         address it in the opening, --
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                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Yes.
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                    CMSR. SIMPSON: -- I'm sure we'd
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entertain that.

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CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: So, okay. So, let's start with the preliminary positions.

Let's go with PWW, and PEU, because both are here at the same time.

MS. BROWN: Thank you. Good morning, Commissioners.

Pennichuck Water Works and Pennichuck

East have petitioned the Commission to approve an amendment to its existing contract. And this contract, as noted in the Petition, does not expire until October 9th, 2038, and that's if the two five-year extensions aren't triggered.

The amendment seeks to amend the rates only, so that the rates are more closely aligned to the new and existing forward-looking cost of production. The result is that the base monthly fixed fee will slightly increase, but the volumetric charge will decrease. And these changes were dictated by a cost of service study that was conducted.

And, by way of background, for the record in this proceeding, and as the Commission is aware, Pennichuck Water Works has filed a

number of revised special contracts recently, and this is because there was a major change in use among one of Pennichuck's large special contract customers, and that was that the Town of Hudson lost two major water supply wells, its Dame and Ducharme wells, so that suddenly Hudson needed much more water from Pennichuck than it had previously taken.

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Now, there was also a ripple effect in that, because PEU also took up to 15 percent of Hudson's production from the Dame and Ducharme wells, that Pennichuck East also needed to find a new supplier, and that was in Pennichuck Water Works, and that's reflected in the filing here.

Now, these changes occur in the use, from Hudson, occurred on or about July 1st, 2021.

Now, the change -- the ripple effect that I was talking about is specifically that there was a change in the relative share of plant and distribution capacity that is shared among the customers based on the customer's average day guaranteed minimum purchase, peak day, and peak hour usages.

So, then, to summarize the filings that

have been caused because of this change in Hudson's use, as the Commission is aware, there was a existing review docket for Anheuser-Busch, that was Docket DW 21-115. And midway through the Commission's review, Pennichuck asked for a pause, and refiled a special contract and cost of service study to reflect that there was a change in Hudson's use that would ripple through the share that Anheuser-Busch would have of plant and distribution capacity.

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Also, there was the filing for a special contract for Hudson, and that is presently docketed as DW 22-029. That, at a high level, is to convert it from a seasonal special contract usage, to a more permanent for a term of years.

And then, Pennichuck has filed the instant docket. And, under this docket,

Pennichuck East seeks to replace the about

118,000 gallons per minute per day -- I'm

sorry -- gallons per day that it used to take

from Hudson, it is now taking it from Pennichuck

East. And, by order of magnitude, this is about

a 33 percent increase in Pennichuck East's take

of water from Pennichuck Water Works. So, it's not insubstantial.

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For completeness, there's a Town of Milford contract that is coming up for expiration next year, that will be coming soon, and this ripple effect from Hudson's use will also flow through to that filing, and that filing is imminent.

And, to round out, there was a special contract with the Town of Tyngsborough. But Hudson's use did not affect that special contract, so that you're not going to see any contract revision for that special contract.

Now, as I mentioned, a cost of service study was performed for this instant Special Contract. And, by way of background, the cost of service study is used to determine the cost to provide the water service under the unique needs of that particular customer, and it ensures that there is no cost-shifting to other customer classes.

Now, there is a rate case going on for Pennichuck Water Works. And Pennichuck has proformed the changes in these various special

contracts into its rate filing, so that there is a accurate reflection in the proposed revenue requirement by these changes. And, you know, these -- having a separate docket for a special contract is not unusual, and also proforming these known changes into the revenue -- proposed revenue requirement is also a normal course of action.

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And I mentioned that this is not the first time that there have been active reviews of special contracts while there's been a rate case pending. Because, in 2017, in DW 17-071, Pennichuck Water and Pennichuck East had a special contract under review while Pennichuck East had its general rate case, in Docket DW 17-128. And also, back in 2010/2011 timeframe, Pennichuck Water Works had its general rate case at the same time that the Anheuser-Busch Special Contract was open.

I say that because -- or, I raise this issue because there was some criticism from OCA, in a past special contract docket for Hudson, that, you know, "special contracts should be reviewed in the context of a rate case". Well,

the history before the Commission is that that's not been the case. You know, these have been separately noticed investigations. They do relate, you know, we're not denying that. But that the review is not placed into the rate case so as to burden that rate case review. We believe it can be a stand-alone docket, as it is right now.

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Now, with respect to the retroactive effective date, because Hudson's change of use occurred on or about July 1, 2021, Pennichuck is trying to start all of its special contracts that need to be revised all on the same footing, and have a retroactive application in effect back to July 1, 2021.

And there may be some question as to why, you know, here it is in September 2022, that this request is being made, it's because cost of service studies take months to do to conduct.

When you're dealing with municipalities, there's also that delay. Then, you overlay regulatory lag. So, it's, you know, not surprising that, here we are in yet another docket, and Milford to be coming, too, that it took this time -- oh,

well, Milford is not being -- is not a retroactive docket. I just misspoke about that, sorry. It's not unusual that it took this long to determine the true rates past a July 1, 2021 proposed effective date.

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There is a policy reason for asking for the retroactivity, and that is because, if these rates aren't allowed to go back to 2021, then, in effect, Pennichuck East's customers are going to be paying more than what the cost of service study dictates that they should be paying. And, so, it becomes a fairness issue of "why should one particular customer base be paying more than they should?", when there is a ability to reconcile or give a credit, such as what the Commission has allowed in the Anheuser-Busch docket.

And, with respect to the reconciliation, and this is an issue that

Department of Energy raised in the Hudson docket, is the Pennichuck East/Pennichuck Water Works

Special Contract is just an amendment to the rates. We didn't amend and include a clause for the reconciliation. We were thinking that would

be something separate. But, I think, after this prehearing, we will talk in the tech session of perhaps having that reconciliation either spelled out in a settlement agreement or as a addendum to the Special Contract amendment. So, I just wanted to flag that issue, that we are aware that, you know, it probably would be a good idea to write that down, other than in a — in testimony, you know, have that presented to you in a settlement agreement, or amendment to the Special Contract amendment.

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So, with that, I will close, and say that we will look forward to working with OCA and DOE in this matter, and in the tech session afterwards. And we'll propose a procedural schedule. I know DOE has also gotten a jump on discovery, and we responded to discovery already.

And, as far as the questions, we will -- I'll let Don Ware or -- and Larry Goodhue respond to the questions more fully, after we finish with opening statements.

Thank you.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you. Let's go to DOE.

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                   MS. AMIDON:
                                 Thank you.
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                   As Attorney Brown indicated, we've
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         already commenced discovery. And there may be --
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         I think that we can look at the procedural
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         schedule, probably somewhat shortened. However,
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         you know, Don Kreis, the Consumer Advocate, is
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         not here today. We don't know if he will be
         participating in later phases of the docket.
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         Obviously, any procedural schedule we agree to
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         today, will have to be subject to his --
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                   MS. BORDEN: Excuse me. Do you have
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         your mike on?
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                   MS. AMIDON: Nope. You don't want me
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         to begin again, do you? Steve, --
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                   MR. PATNAUDE:
                                  I got it.
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                   CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: As long as Steve
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         is good, I'm good.
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                   MS. AMIDON: All right. I can hear
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         myself. So, that's -- I'm the primary audience
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         for myself.
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                   CMSR. SIMPSON: And we could hear you
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         as well. And the stenographer has a record of --
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                   MS. AMIDON: Yes.
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                   CMSR. SIMPSON: -- your comments.
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MS. AMIDON: Thank you very much.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Please proceed.

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MS. AMIDON: So, and now I forget where I left off.

Me don't know what role the Consumer

Advocate will play in this docket. Obviously,

we'll have to run the procedural schedule that we

may agree to with the Company by him as well.

And, hopefully, we'll get his assent. Otherwise,

we'll probably file it as agreed to by the two

parties you see today, and note that the Consumer

Advocate has not taken a position.

with respect to whether this contract should be part of the rate case, we agree with the Company, provided that -- pardon me again -- all of the special contracts have been able to be reviewed and resolved in some manner before PWW submits its final revenue -- its required revenue calculation for the rate case.

So, we're looking to have this done by mid-March. So, as long as we can have those revenue requirements modified, and then updated in the rate case, along with the other elements that may have to be updated, we look to finish

this -- conclude this proceeding by mid-March.

And I just wanted to alert the Commission to

that, because the deadline is important, in that
that is the impact it has on the rate case, it's
the revenue requirement.

We know that this is a unique contract, but we're trying to be sensitive to all the environmental issues going on around the state, and understand that the Department of Environmental Services has a role in this process as well. So, we will move ahead and work with the Company to, you know, answer any questions we might have, and to hopefully move the process along for the Commission.

Thank you.

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CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you. I will note that I'm aware that the Consumer Advocate has filed a participation letter. But, obviously, he's not here today. So, you know, just I understand that.

Then, we will go to the Commissioners' questions now. So, I'll start with Commissioner Simpson.

CMSR. SIMPSON: I'd ask Attorney

1 Amidon, with respect to the question of 2. retroactivity, do you have any preliminary 3 thoughts for us on the matter? 4 MS. AMIDON: One moment please. 5 (Atty. Amidon conferring with 6 Mr. Laflamme.) 7 CMSR. SIMPSON: Sure. MS. AMIDON: I think that it's a little 8 And that will be part of our review, to 9 unusual. 10 make sure that we understand how the various 11 pieces work together. As Attorney Brown said, 12 there's a cost of service study and multiple 1.3 impacts on different entities with whom they have 14 special contracts. So, we're going to have to

Thank you.

take a close look at that.

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CMSR. SIMPSON: And, just so I clearly understand your position, it's the Department's view that you want to resolve any of the special contract matters through final order from the Commission prior to finalizing the revenue requirement for the Company's general rate case? Is that -- did I understand that correctly?

MS. AMIDON: I think that is the

preferred way to go, because the rate case is on 1 a definite schedule. 2. 3 CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh. 4 MS. AMIDON: These contracts are not. 5 But, in this case, because they do affect revenue 6 requirement calculations for the rate case, we, 7 you know, we aspire to have those completed. Like I said, we're trying to work towards 8 9 expediting the Commission's ability to review 10 these contracts and to look at the issues that it 11 wishes to examine in connection with them, such 12 as the retroactivity. 1.3 CMSR. SIMPSON: Okay. Thank you. 14 MS. AMIDON: You're welcome. 15 CMSR. SIMPSON: And then, for the 16 Company, with respect to the cost of service 17 study that you updated, given the sought changes 18 in the Special Contract, would you use the same 19 cost of service study in your general rate case? 20 MR. WARE: No. 2.1 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: It was specific 2.2 for PEU, as a customer? 23 MR. WARE: Right. So, there was no 24 overarching cost of service study as part of the

Pennichuck Water Works rate case.

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CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh.

MR. WARE: The last rate case, it had a cost of service study, which allocated amongst the General-Metered class of customers.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh.

MR. WARE: Each special contract that we have has its unique cost of service study done specific to that customer and what it takes to serve them. So, in this case, the cost of service study between PWW and PEU is unique to the sales from PWW to PEU.

CMSR. SIMPSON: And, in terms of scale, relative to PWW's total customer base, how large is PEU?

MR. WARE: So, this contract requires a guaranteed minimum purchase of 400,000 gallons a day by Pennichuck Water Works. We also have a guaranteed purchase amount, I believe it's a million gallons a day from Hudson that's under consideration, 900,000 gallons a day -- or, excuse me, something less, 667,000 gallons from Anheuser-Busch.

And, so, when you aggregate the various

special contracts, they amount to about a little
over 20 percent of the usage or sales above and
beyond the General-Metered class.

MS. BROWN: If I can also just clarify, when Mr. Ware was referring to the take of "400,000 gallons per day", "Pennichuck East", not "Pennichuck Water".

CMSR. SIMPSON: Okay. That's helpful.

MR. WARE: Yes.

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MS. BROWN: Just to clarify.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Thank you. And it sounds like the parties are going to convene in a tech session after this hearing and develop a procedural schedule. Any initial thoughts on a requested final hearing or order in this matter?

 $$\operatorname{And}$$  you can defer that question. Just  $$\operatorname{my}$$  own for planning.

MS. BROWN: I think it would be the Company's preference to have a approval of a settlement agreement patterned after the Anheuser-Busch investigation. Because, in that docket, the Commission considered the Settlement Agreement, and I believe issued an order nisi, so that we could just efficiently dispense. I mean,

there doesn't seem to be a lot of interest in this docket. So, I think an order *nisi*, rather than a full-fledged expensive hearing, would be preferred.

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CMSR. SIMPSON: Okay. I don't have any further questions at this time, Commissioner Chattopadhyay. Thank you.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you. So, I have a record request to start with. And I'm going to read it exactly the way it's written here, which is: Refer to Attachment DLW-1 to the direct testimony of Mr. Ware. Please provide the Cost of Service Study in live Excel format, inclusive of formulae, links to other worksheets or attachments, and explanations for assumptions.

And, so, this will be -- we'll prepare a PO with the RRs. Okay. How much time would you need? That would be good to know.

(Atty. Brown conferring with Mr. Ware and Mr. Goodhue.)

MS. BROWN: I would just offer that we could provide that within the week, within a week, you know, by next Wednesday. However, I will also note to the Commission that the docket

1 clerk and I are having a dialogue on how you 2. redact a formula. Because, under the 200 rules, 3 it's envisioning redactions on pdf pages. But, if you, you know, if this vendor wants to protect 4 5 their formulas, then I'm going to need to file a 6 Motion for Protective Treatment, and then we have 7 to grapple with the 200 rules in how you mark a 8 hidden formula that doesn't appear on a page. 9 So, we have -- I have, hopefully, a 10 discussion with the Clerk's Office after this 11 prehearing. 12 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Okay. I hear 1.3 what you're saying, and you might need a little 14 bit more time to wrap this up. So, maybe Friday next week would be a good deadline. 15 16 MS. BROWN: Thank you. Yes. We'll use 17 that one. 18 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Okay. 19 MS. BROWN: Will the Commission be 20 issuing a formal paragraph on that record 2.1 request, so I can just use that in my cover 2.2 letter? I've taken notes, but --

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Yes.

meant was, with the PO, we'll have this question,

So, what I

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1 this RR clearly spelled out there. 2. MS. BROWN: Thank you. 3 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Okay? And, if 4 there are anything else that come up as we talk 5 about stuff here, we will also include them. 6 MR. GOODHUE: Got it. 7 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Okay. So, I 8 think you have addressed this in your opening 9 comments. But, in the Petition, on Page 3, it 10 says something to the effect of "This cost change 11 for the water supplied by PWW to PEU in this 12 existing special contract is also affected by 1.3 other large users changing how much supply they 14 will be taking on an ongoing basis going forward." 15 16 So, I heard you talk about Town of 17 Milford, you know, --18 MR. GOODHUE: -- and Hudson. 19 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: -- and Hudson, as 20 well as perhaps even Anheuser-Busch. So, I don't 2.1 know. Can you give me -- can you go back to that 2.2 question and give us a general sense what you 23 meant there? 24 MR. WARE: So, typically, cost of

service studies for special contracts don't all fall in a line. So, a cost of service study is done at the time, based on what's known and measurable, as far as General-Metered customer usage. And, again, you're looking at the components of, you know, guaranteed minimums, average day, peak day, and peak hour are the parameters that distribute costs amongst the parties. So, typically, again, these are kind of done as stand-alones. And, when you do a new one, because you have a contract that's 20 years long, you don't go back and revisit that.

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As it was, we had the Anheuser-Busch Special Contract, which was due July 1st of -- to transition July 1st of 2021 from the Fourth Special Contract to the Fifth.

Simultaneously, we had two existing contracts, with Hudson and PEU, that weren't due for a number of years. But, because of the PFAS contamination and change in usage, we said "Well, let's line up all these special contracts that we can and use the same platform." So, you know, make sure that the relative usage, which, you know, has changed, is the same in all the

contracts. Make sure that the base for the analysis, in this case, DW 19-084's revenue requirement is the same. So, it was a unique opportunity to wrap those all up.

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But we kind of stretched out. We had filed the Anheuser-Busch case before we knew about the PFAS contamination. When that came up, we said "Oh, that's going to change the relative percentages of those four components across the special contracts. So, let's pull them altogether."

And, in the case of Milford, Milford came to us in May of this year, because their contract is up next February, and said "Oh, we want to renegotiate a special contract. And, oh, we want to change the parameters that are" -"those four parameters."

So, we wrapped everything up, with the idea that, you know, everything is -- will be all aligned for those particular special contracts.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you. So, have the customer "guaranteed take" allocations across customer classes changed between the previous and the amended contracts as a result of

this additional need for PWW to serve PEU's additional water needs?

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MR. WARE: Okay. So, relative to PEU, in the original contract, there was a guaranteed usage of 300,000 gallons per day. And that is changing from 300,000 gallons a day to 400,000 gallons a day. And that differential is the lost water that PEU used to buy from Hudson. But, when Hudson had to shut down the Dame and Ducharme wells, which produced roughly 785,000 gallons a day, PEU had a 15 percent allotment of that, or, roughly, 118,000 gallons. So, that water had to come from someplace. And, so, that hence, PEU would, you know, in terms of cost, PEU's cheapest cost of water is from Hudson. And, so, -- but Hudson couldn't provide all of PEU's needs, hence the contract with PWW.

Now, Hudson can produce less, PEU needs more. And, again, we looked, in the original contract, Manchester was a potential source of water, but a more expensive source than PWW, based on the cost of service study. So, this is a change, because PEU needs additional water, and because of Dame and Ducharme. And, so, this

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         contract changes the dynamics micks of how much
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         PEU will guarantee to purchase on a daily basis.
                    CMSR. SIMPSON: May I ask a question
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         about that, Commissioner Chattopadhyay?
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                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Absolutely.
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                    CMSR. SIMPSON: Is Hudson water still
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         the least expensive, given the closure of the
         wells?
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                    MR. GOODHUE: Yes.
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                    CMSR. SIMPSON: And, just generally
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         speaking, can you comment on the cost of
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         water, --
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                    MR. WARE:
                               Yes.
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                    CMSR. SIMPSON: -- from a macro
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         perspective right now in New Hampshire?
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                    MR. WARE: Yes. So, relative to
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         Hudson, Hudson still has one active well, which
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         is a Weinstein well, which produces about 800,000
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         gallons of water a day. PEU is allowed 15
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         percent of that, or roughly 120,000 gallons a day
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         at Hudson's current variable cost of production,
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         which there is no treatment, so it's electricity
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         and disinfection or chlorine. And it runs about
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         35 cents a hundred cubic feet. You know, we're
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looking at rates, and there is no guaranteed minimum and there's no annual payment fixed charge to Hudson, so, by far, the cheapest source of water.

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This contract, based on cost of service, again, based on current 19-084 rates, which again are subject to the QCPACs that are in effect or coming starts at 84 cents. So, more than twice the relative cost, plus it has a substantial, you know, annual fixed charge, so that PEU is covering their cost of -- PWW's cost of capital investment in its raw water and production facilities.

(Mr. Goodhue and Mr. Ware conferring.)
MR. WARE: Yes.

MR. GOODHUE: So, we do still take advantage in obtaining our allotment of that water from the Weinstein well. It's the water loss from the other wells that is being made up for from PWW through the Special Contract. So, we still do take advantage of that cheapest source of water, to the extent it's available.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Thank you both.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: So, maybe the term "guaranteed take" isn't the right term. And I will try to phrase my question differently right now. What I'm trying to understand is, you have a new situation, you're trying to deal with it. And how does the -- so, ultimately, this is still about PWW providing a service to others. So, you have a customer base. And I'm trying to understand how this has altered the allocation across customer classes, and meaning "what burden the customers across the different classes will face?"

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And I'm not sure whether "guaranteed take" is the right term, because it's used in the context of the contract. But, if you know what I'm trying to get a sense of, like, how does this change the allocation?

MR. WARE: So, it results in PEU using a larger part, if you look at the total production in PWW, and that production goes out to its General-Metered customers, as well as the five special contract customers. PEU and Hudson, in particular, are taking a large -- when you look at the total, they are a larger percentage

of the total. And, as a result, their share of the fixed costs, the principal and interest on the raw water facilities and the treatment plant, go up, because they are using a larger percentage of that. So, the percentage of that, those costs to the General-Metered, comes down.

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CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: In the -- in the effort to accommodate this, the new situation, I understand what you just said. So that, if you look at the apportionment, it's going to be smaller for the general customers.

But, because of this new reality, is there something incremental that's happening out there that also has, I mean, if the allocation is not necessarily the way you describe it, and there's more stuff that you also have to -- more costs you have to assign to the general customers? That's what I'm trying to get a sense of.

MR. WARE: So, there's no -- when you look at this contract, and, you know, the change -- if PEU could stay where they were, their, you know, if they didn't need any more water, and the rates were charged that are under

the existing contract, their contribution towards general and admin. costs and towards the plant is less than with them using more water. So, there's a net increase in revenues to PWW, which reduces the revenue requirement to the General-Metered with this transition. PEU, if they buy this additional water, but at the current cost, would be paying more than their share of general and admin. and fixed costs.

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And it goes back to -- it's very important, the most important part of a special contract is, one, the guarantee: If they don't buy it, they're still paying for it. So, it's a known and measurable stream of income.

Secondarily, what's equally important to that is the fact that it's a year-round demand. It's not -- there's not a big seasonal adjustment.

When you look at the spread of the

General-Metered usage from average day to peak, the factor is 2.0. When you look at PEU, the difference is something less than that, it's like 1.5, I believe, is what the differential is. So, again, it's, you know, and, because PEU has its own storage, you know, the production out of the

plant doesn't have to meet the demands in the system. PEU takes water on a consistent basis based on the pump rate. It doesn't vary with the usage by time of day, which happens in the typical core system.

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CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Can you provide an explanation as to why there is a reduction in the maximum daily demand, from 0.7 million gallons per day to 0.65 million gallons per day? Because, intuitively, someone might think that they need more. So, what's going on?

Just, and maybe I misunderstand it, based, you know, in some very basic way.

MR. WARE: It's based on the pump station as it finally ended up. So, when the station was designed under the original contract, the goal was to pump 700,000 gallons a day. Due to the complexity of the hydraulics and pump selections, and varied usage, that station can only put out 650,000 gallons maximum rate. And, so, that peak hour rate reflects, if all the pumps are on, what can it do? And this is just now having knowledge that, when the original contract was done, the target was for that

station to produce 700,000 gallons a day; it can't.

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CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you. That was helpful. So, you mentioned something about the administrative and general, you know, the cost. Give me a sense of how does PEU pay its share of PWW's administrative and general costs, like, you know, based on the contract that you have?

MR. GOODHUE: So, as been discussed in prior rate cases and dockets, there is a preapproved cost allocation methodology, a management fee. And what that is is a multi-tiered and consistently applied formulaic approach to how shared costs are allocated between PWW and its sister subsidiaries, and Pennichuck Corporation and all of its subsidiaries, relative to, you know, the cost of the operations that are shared costs. And, so — and one of the drivers in that is the pro rata revenues between the entities. And, so, you know, if you had more revenues, that's going to gobble up more of those fixed costs pro rata. It's also based on assets, it's based on number

of customers, based on employees, the whole bit.

But it's based on that approved cost allocation

formula, which is consistently applied, as

approved. And, like I say, is involved in every

docket that we have relative to general rate

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CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: So, I'm going to go to the point that I made right at the beginning when we started the prehearing conference today. I mean, I notice that you have a 102 percent increase in the fixed meter charge. There is an increase in the minimum annual purchase volume, you know, from 0.3 gallons [sic] per day to 0.4 gallons [sic] per day. So, roughly, 60 percent increase in the Base Monthly Fee. So, and then, yet you have the PEU's bill for an annual purchase cost for 0.40 million gallons per day is lower. So, resulting in savings of \$40,700, roughly, \$40,700. Can you

MR. WARE: Yes. So, you go back to the cost of service study, and the cost of service study relates to our revenue requirements. So, PWW has, as you're aware, buckets of revenue

just explain what's going on?

requirements. The CBFRR, the payment to the City, which is fixed, regardless of usage. So the cost of service study, in that monthly or annual fixed charge, includes PEU's share of that CBFRR. That's why it's fixed.

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Now, since their share of, you know, their desired share went from 300,000 gallons a day to 400,000 gallons, that affects the amount of their share. Also, in that fixed charge is the recovery of the principal and interest associated with PWW's investment in the facilities necessary to serve its customers. So, the raw water transmission facilities and pumping station, and the treatment plant, and any distribution main and storage that serve that area. So, there's a dollar amount there that's picked up in that fixed charge.

The volumetric charge recovers the variable costs, plus a contribution towards general and admin. So, in this case, the volumetric charge, because they're willing to guarantee a volume, can be lower, because we can be assured that gives a — that, you know, a similar contribution towards the general, you

know, and admin. as the cost of service study says. So, if we lowered again that -- if PEU said "we're only going to guarantee 300,000 gallons a day", that volumetric rate goes up.

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But it is more than -- so, again, it's all driven by the cost of service study. The fact that the volumetric rate is meant to pick up or cover the variable cost of production, plus a pro rata share of the general and admin., and, you know, distribution and water supply operational costs of staff and labor and whatnot, that are not variable, but are there.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: I'll try to frame this question as best as I can. But what I'm going into is maybe a confusion that I have.

So, you had, you know, a mention in Page 18 of your testimony, in Lines 10 through 14, that there's an "overpayment" issue of \$51,000, right? And, so, what I want to understand, that's because of the retroactive issue?

MR. WARE: Yes.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Your calculation of the "\$40,671", does that already account for

1 that? 2. MR. WARE: So, --3 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: And maybe --4 MR. WARE: Not sure, the 41,000 you're 5 referring to --6 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: That is the 7 difference that you just talked the rates are 8 going to go down, okay? MR. WARE: Yes. 9 10 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: And I'm trying to 11 focus on, generally, when you do a cost of 12 service study, you're looking into the future. 1.3 So, I want to get a sense of, regardless of what 14 happened over the last, you know, from July 1st, 15 2021 through now, I want to get a sense of what's 16 going on, what's going to happen going forward? 17 So, do the costs go up for PEU customers or go 18 down? That's what I'm trying to understand. 19 MR. WARE: So, the component here, 20 first of all, is is that the 41,000 is an 2.1 annualization based on the difference in rates in 2.2 the same usage pattern that is proposed by the 23 current contract. Okay? So, PEU, if it

continued to buy water as it has since July 1 of

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2021, but under the current special contract rates, would pay a little over \$41,000 more a year than under the proposed contract. So, that's number one.

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So, PEU saves, at the current -- at the current purchase amount, since July of last year, 41,000. The \$51,000 credit is more than a year. That's from July 1 through October 1. But that reflects that same, if you extended instead of over 12 months, you're now looking over 15 months. That's where the -- they're one in the same number.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: So, I think I understand what you're saying. The \$40,671, that amount, is really about sort of getting a sense of going forward what's -- that's what I wanted to understand.

MR. WARE: Yes.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  GOODHUE: Yes. That's the new platform.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Yes. So, Page 3 of the Amendment to the Special Contract,

Section 2(a) indicates that "any change in the base monthly fixed fee may be adjusted only in

direct response to a regulatory change by the U.S. EPA or New Hampshire DES", and I'm paraphrasing a bit there.

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Can you please explain what regulatory change triggered the requested amendment to the contract? First of all, if I'm true, that this is about a regulatory change.

MR. WARE: So, what happened is is that the state established a standard for the PFAS contaminants. So, they regulated four out of the 36 contaminants. One of those being PFOA, which they set a standard of 12 parts per trillion. That 12 parts per trillion standard resulted in the -- again, the Dame and Ducharme wells, which are a source of supply both for Hudson and for PEU, the level of PFOA over the last -- since they started monitoring in 2016, has gone from 7 and 8, in last -- June of last year, the quarterly average was going to exceed 12. they were going to be in violation, and it's continued to creep up, of a standard that the state established that the first compliance period was effectively after four quarters of monitoring, the last of those quarters was second

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1 quarter of 2021. And, so, that was the driver. 2. CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: So, --3 MR. GOODHUE: Can I just offer? 4 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Sure. Yes. 5 MR. GOODHUE: That, prior to that 12, 6 the state had had in place for about two years an 7 emergency standard at 70 parts per trillion. 8 you had a change in regulation that caused the 9 situation to change. So, the numbers, as they 10 were, were well in compliance with the 70. But 11 now, with the new standard established at 12, now 12 became problematic. 1.3 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Yes. T think 14 that is what I was trying to get at. That, if it 15 was 12 right from the beginning, --16 MR. GOODHUE: It wasn't. 17 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: -- and you just 18 ended up bumping up, and then going beyond 12, 19 then that's not a regulatory change. That's --20 and, so, what you're saying is, before that, the 21 standard was 7, and I forget what units it would 2.2 be, and then, yes, that when this was projected, 23 you were aware that that emergency option wasn't

So, I think I understand that

available anymore.

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Can you tell me whether 12 was the standard, you know, if you ignore the emergency issue, and even before, and from when? I just want to --

MR. WARE: So, there is still no national standard for PFAS. There was a health advisory from the EPA going back to 2016 at what was 400, and then they dropped it to 70 parts per trillion, combination of the various PFAS constituents. The state, in the meantime, moved forward with its own, and they can, as a primacy agency, its own set of standards that, you know, for PFAS. And that process went through, and, like I said, there was the beginning of quarterly sampling, they, as Mr. Goodhue had mentioned, they had a health advisory established at 70 parts per trillion going back to 2016 that mirrored EPA's. But, when EPA did not move forward with rapidity that the state felt was appropriate, given the contaminant, the state, in its own rulemaking, established its own standard for PFAS, which, again, is a combination of they're looking at four of the 36 compounds, each one of them has an individual standard, that is based on a quarterly running average of four, that base level was set at 12. And, you know, the samples were third quarter '20, fourth quarter '20, first and second quarter of 2021 to get the first four-quarter compliance sample.

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And, so, you know, it really -- there was a change, and it all took effect as of July, end of second quarter of 2021. And, again, that was the driver.

Hudson was looking at, you know, the fact that they pumped those wells after July 1st, that they were going to have a violation of the state standard for PFOA. Which, in turn, was going to impact us, because we get water from their wells, "us" being Pennichuck East.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Okay. So, this is kind of a hypothetical question, but I'll ask this.

Let's say the standard remains unchanged, okay? But, for some reason, there's -- the quality of the water deteriorates, and at some point you are violating that standard. You don't consider that to be a

1 regulatory change, right? 2. MR. GOODHUE: Can I say that your 3 hypothetical question is very optimistic. The 4 standard will be changing, and it will be 5 lowering, based on information that we know is 6 happening at the EPA. So, a national standard is 7 in the process of being set that is below the 12 8 part per trillion. 9 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Yes. I think, 10 again, I'm not talking about the numbers here. 11 MR. GOODHUE: Right. CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Think about the 12 1.3 hypothetical situation as forget about the 14 numbers, if there is a standard, and then you're 15 not violating it, but, over time, you end up 16 violating it. 17 MR. WARE: So, --18 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Would you 19 consider that as a "regulatory change" or not? 20 MR. WARE: So, --2.1 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Because I'm 2.2 really, and let me finish, I'm really trying to 23 get at the point about it has impacts on the 24 So, I'm trying to understand what -- is rates.

that, in the Company's belief, is that a "regulatory change" or not?

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MR. WARE: So, relative to this contract, so, this is, when we think about this, this is saying that PWW, not Pennichuck East, -CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Uh-huh.

MR. WARE: -- has a standard that has to be met, you know, that -- and, so, again, even if there's an established standard, if water quality were to diminish, that would require us now to build, as an example, if the PFAS regulation changes, we may have to put in tertiary filtration at the Pennichuck Water Works plant to meet that standard that would meet that requirement.

If the standard didn't change, but, say, the raw water quality out of the Merrimack River or Pennichuck Brook went from under 12 to over 12, that would require an investment, which, in turn, would trigger impact to the base monthly fixed fee under the paragraph in the contract where it talks about that's a fixed fee, it doesn't change, unless there is a, you know, change required, you know, as it mentions,

"improvements to PWW's Nashua water treatment plant, raw water source of supply facilities, dams", you know, all those things that are currently fixed, because the investment's done. But, now, something cause -- you know, changes that causes us to have to invest more in one of those facilities.

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CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: The way you have described it, when I read, again, the same thing from the Page 3 of the Amendment to the Special Contract, Section 2(a), it says any change in the Base Monthly Fixed Fee may be adjusted only in direct — it says "only in direct response to a regulatory change."

The second scenario that you described, the one that I was creating hypothetically, I really don't see that as a "regulatory change".

I mean, you're required to meet the standards, that's true. But I'm a little concerned about this language. I'll just leave it at that, and we will move on.

So, that's all I have. I'm going to go back to the issue of the procedural order, we'll send it out. And we'll have -- I'll have to

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         quickly look at the dates, next Friday would be
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         7th. So, we'll have a deadline for that.
                    Is there anything else we need to talk
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         about?
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                    (Atty. Amidon indicating in the
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                   negative.)
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                   CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Okay. It's still
         better to look at my notes before I speak.
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                   CMSR. SIMPSON: I think Attorney Amidon
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         has a comment.
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                   MS. AMIDON: Yes. I would suspect
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         that, as between the Company and the Department,
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         we would be able to reach agreement on a
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         procedural schedule probably today. Would you
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         like to see that, even though the Office of
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         Consumer Advocate is not here, or would you
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         rather wait until -- to receive that and do a
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         separate order or, you know, approval?
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                   CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: My recommendation
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         would be, because the OCA has filed a
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         participation letter, I would appreciate if you
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         talk to OCA, and then finalize that.
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                   MS. AMIDON: Very good. Thank you.
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                   CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Yes.
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let you all proceed to the technical session.
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                     Thank you, everyone. We are
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 3
          adjourned.
                     (Whereupon the prehearing conference
 4
                     was adjourned at 10:04 a.m., and a
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                     technical session was held thereafter.)
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