1		STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
2		PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
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4	July 6, 2022 21 South Frui	<u>-</u>
5	Suite 10 Concord, NH	
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8	RE:	DW 22-029
9		PENNICHUCK WATER WORKS, INC.: Petition for Approval of Special Contract with Town of Hudson.
10		(Prehearing conference)
11		
12	PRESENT:	Cmsr. Pradip K. Chattopadhyay, Presiding Cmsr. Carleton B. Simpson
13		Tracey Russo, Clerk
14		
15	APPEARANCES:	Reptg. Pennichuck Water Works, Inc.: Marcia A. Brown, Esq. (NH Brown Law)
16		Reptg. Residential Ratepayers:
17		Donald M. Kreis, Esq., Consumer Adv. Josie Gage, Dir./Economics & Finance
18		Office of Consumer Advocate
19		Reptg. New Hampshire Dept. of Energy: Suzanne G. Amidon, Esq.
20		Jayson Laflamme, Dir./Water Group David Goyette, Water Group
21		(Regulatory Support Division)
22		
23	Court Rep	orter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52
24		

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PROCEEDING

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CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Good afternoon, everyone. I'm Commissioner Chattopadhyay. And I will be conducting today's proceeding, as Chairman Goldner is not available. I'm joined today by Commissioner Simpson.

We are here this afternoon in Docket

DW 22-029 for a hearing regarding a Petition by

Pennichuck Water Works to Approve a Special

Contract with Town of Hudson. Following an order

on June 1st, 2022, the Commission commences this

adjudicative proceeding and holds this prehearing

conference in this docket.

The filing raises issues like whether the special contract, as requested, in lieu of the current special contract, is just and reasonable; whether the cost of service study properly informs the requested special contract; and whether retroactive implementation of the requested special contract to the beginning of July 2021 is reasonable.

Without further adieu, let's take appearances. So, let's start with the petitioning company.

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                                Good afternoon,
                   MS. BROWN:
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         Commissioners Chattopadhyay and Simpson. My name
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         is Marcia Brown, I'm with NH Brown Law, and
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         representing Pennichuck Water Works. And with me
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         today is Don Ware, and he is Pennichuck's Chief
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         Operating Officer.
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                    Thank you.
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                   CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Anyone from the
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         Town of Hudson?
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                    [No verbal response.]
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                   CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: I don't see them.
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         So, OCA, please.
                                Thank you, Commissioner
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                   MR. KREIS:
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         Chattopadhyay, Commissioner Simpson. Good
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         afternoon, everybody. I'm Donald Kreis, the
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         Consumer Advocate. Our job, as you know, is to
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         represent residential customers, of which the
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         Town of Hudson is not an example. And with me
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         today is our Director of Finance and Economics,
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         Josie Gage.
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                   CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you.
                                                      DOE,
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         please.
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                   MS. AMIDON: Yes.
                                       My name is Suzanne
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         Amidon.
                  I am here for the Department of Energy
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Regulatory Division, the Water Group, in particular. And to my left is Jayson Laflamme, who is the Director of the Water Group, and to his left is David Goyette, who is an Analyst in that group.

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CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you. Just want to make sure, are there any preliminary matters that we need to worry about?

[No verbal response.]

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: No? Okay. So, let's go to the preliminary positions then.

Let's start with the Company.

MS. BROWN: Thank you, Commissioners.

As the Commission noted in its Order of Notice for this proceeding, it concerns

Pennichuck Water Works' request to continue to serve the Town of Hudson via a special contract, and deviate from the general rates on file with the Commission.

Pennichuck has served Hudson presently under the 2005 special contract. However, as also in the Order of Notice noted, that, in June/July of 2021, Hudson was dealt a major blow when two of its three water supply wells had to

be taken out of service. That was due to high levels of PFAS that exceeded the newly established state standards for PFAS contaminants.

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The shuttering of the wells, just to
put this in perspective, resulted in Hudson's
available water supply dropping from 1.89 million
gallons a day, to 1.1 million gallons a day.

That's a significant loss of supply. But
Pennichuck was able to quickly step up and
provide that source of supply. It has a existing
seasonal connection with the Town of Hudson.

I would like to also discuss that the Commission has seen a spate of special contract filings from the Company. This change-in-use of Hudson going from a seasonal to full-time usage has had sort of a ripple effect on some of the special contracts.

Just to review, the Company has a special contract with Anheuser-Busch, and that docket just had a order approving that special contract issued July 1. That docket is DW 21-115.

There is another special contract

involving Pennichuck East Utility that was recently filed. That is Docket DW 22-040.

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And there's a Town of Hudson docket, which is this one, and the Town of Milford.

And then, there is another special contract with the Town of Tyngsboro. And the Commission is not going to see a filing regarding the Town of Tyngsboro, because there are other reasons, which I'll get into. The ripple effect from Hudson does not extend there.

So, if I can back up to Anheuser-Busch, and how that's effecting this present docket.

There was a cost of service study that was done, and I probably should also back up and say that Anheuser-Busch was filed because that fourth special contract was up for renewal. And, so, the Commission extended temporarily the fourth special contract to allow the analysis of the fifth special contract. That contract had a cost of service study that was done, and then Hudson happened, the change-of-use.

So, as the Commission knows,

Anheuser-Busch had a number of updates to it, and
that was to filter -- flow through any change in

use and resulting costs from Hudson that might spill over into Anheuser-Busch.

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Now, Pennichuck East has also been filed, because, again, the Company and its special contract customers have determined that the cost of a proceeding is worth filing and revising the terms of the existing special contracts to capitalize on any savings that there are.

Now, Pennichuck East was filed, and that's Docket 22-040, that is also based on its own cost of service study. And when I -- I just want to clarify, in the cost of service studies, there's no one cost of service study that applies to all of them. There are individual cost of service studies that deal with each special customer to determine what the cost to provide the service to the customer is. And it's the specific cost of service study that drives what the rates are, and then, what those rates are then get folded into the special contract that's proposed for review.

And, again, these special contracts do not normally come up for review. You know,

they're normally 20 years or more. And, you know, it was just that this change in Hudson's use was so significant that it warranted revisiting. Otherwise, the Company would not be proposing revising as many special contracts as it is recently.

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And, if I can also state, with respect to the Town of Hudson special contract, there is a cost of service study. The Company feels very confident, now that, you know, any tweaks to the Anheuser-Busch cost of service study have been made known, we've done the cost of service study for Pennichuck East, one's been done for Milford. With all of that review, the Company is pretty satisfied that the Hudson cost of service study is accurate. And, so, the rates that that study has produced it feels are accurate in the proposed special contract.

With respect to Hudson, the Department of Energy has already conducted one round of discovery. The OCA has not yet propounded discovery. I know that the Commission, in its Order of Notice, asked for a proposed procedural schedule, we don't have that one developed yet.

We will do that at the technical session. But the Company does not foresee any problems in developing a procedural schedule to accommodate additional discovery by the Department and OCA.

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Just an update with the Town of Milford, because that also was coming up for renewal in April of 2023. Like PEU and Hudson, the Company believes that the Milford cost of service study is pretty fine-tuned, such that the rates that that study has produced are accurate, and an accurate reflection of Milford's use and share of the costs.

And, as I said, with respect to

Tyngsboro, you're not going to see a special

contract, a ripple effect from this Hudson use.

With respect to Tyngsboro, Tyngsboro's contract

is effective through April of 2025 at present,

and there's no reopening, such as with some of

the other contracts, to review the rates charged

Tyngsboro until 2025. There's no reopening in

the contracts.

Also, Tyngsboro has a different structure, as to supply, that makes it also unique, you know, physically, from the other

supply contracts.

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I would like to touch upon the fact that Pennichuck Water Works has filed a general rate case. It does not believe that these special contracts are tied at the hip to the rate This is because -- well, actually, let me just state, I'm presuming in my comments that the Commission is going to suspend the taking effect of Pennichuck Water Works' rates, which it has filed tariffs for effective August 1st. Under that scenario, there is going to be a 12-month review and investigation of the rates. And the Company does not feel that the review of the special contract has to be held up necessarily because of the 12-month review of the general rate case. These are different analyses that are performed.

You know, the special contracts related to the special customers are based on models of what it costs to provide that service. Whereas, the general tariff rates are based on the cost to provide those general tariff customers. There is a little bit of an overlap, in that the volumetric charge, traditionally, in the special

1 contracts, is trued up at each rate case. 2. otherwise, they are separate. And, so, the 3 Company just would like to reaffirm that it 4 believes that the Commission can go forward with 5 a review of these special contracts independent 6 of the rate case, and, indeed, they do need to be 7 resolved before the rate case is finalized, because the revenues need to be taken account of 8 in setting the general rates for the 9 10 General-Metered customers and unmetered 11 customers. I appreciate your patience with 12 Okav. 1.3 my lengthy comments. Mr. Ware is here, if the 1 4 Commission has any questions. We look forward to 15 developing a proposed procedural schedule in the 16 technical session following this. 17 And we thank you for your time today. 18 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you. 19 please. 20 MR. KREIS: Thank you, Commissioner 2.1 Chattopadhyay. My comments will be brief. 2.2 I respectfully disagree with the 23 Company. In fact, I think these special

contracts should be connected at the hip to the

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rate case. I believe that the Commission should dismiss this Petition, close this docket, and advise the Company that any rate agreement that it wants to conclude with respect to the Town of Hudson, and really any of the other parties that Ms. Brown just mentioned, should be resolved in the rate case. That's how this thing works.

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The Commission opens up a docket, looks at a company's overall revenue requirement, and then apportions that revenue requirement equitably among all of the Company's customers, be they wholesale or retail, according to established rate design principles. That's how this thing should work.

The only justification that the Company has offered for deviating from that practice here is the desire to, I think, get an immediate answer about the rate to be paid by the Town of Hudson. But there are provisions in the law governing rate cases that provide for temporary rates. That's the way to address that problem, given the extended period for which the rate — during which the rate case might be pending.

Beyond that, I would also note that the

OCA is deeply committed to opposing retroactive ratemaking. And here we have a situation in which a utility is before you asking to give a big important customer a huge retroactive rate discount. That is worrisome from the perspective of residential utility customers, both of this utility and any utility, because, again, that's not the way this is supposed to work. And the New Hampshire Constitution is actually the authority for not allowing retroactive ratemaking. So, it's a big deal.

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That said, I come to every prehearing conference with an open mind and heart, and I'm willing to sit down during the technical session and talk about whether there's some better approach to this than the one I just articulated.

I'm interested to hear what the

Department of Energy has to say, and I'm also

interested in what the Commissioners have to say.

And, so, we look forward to moving forward on that basis.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you. DOE, please.

MS. AMIDON: Thank you.

{DW 22-029} [Prehearing conference] $\{07-06-22\}$

The Department's Regulatory Services

Division isn't prepared at this point to speak to some of the issues raised by PWW and by the

Consumer Advocate, regarding the merits of including this contract in the rate case.

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My colleague in the Legal Division is in charge of that rate case, and I wouldn't presume to speak on his behalf regarding that particular issue.

I will say, I know that we have a second set of data requests, which we're prepared to direct to the Company at the technical session today, and they address a variety of issues, which I think touch on some of the concerns that were raised by the Consumer Advocate, but maybe in a slightly different way.

So, having said that, we're still in the process of looking at the contract. One of the things, however, that kind of concerns me is, and I'm new to this Company, but there was a proceeding back in 2019, in Docket 19-091, regarding the special contract with Hudson, and whether or not the contract could be subject to arbitration by the NH PUC, and, in fact, that was

the arbitration docket.

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And the other provision had to do with volumetric charges. As you know, the QCPAC, which I can't remember what it stands for, except it's the annual capital qualified for recovery through a surcharge. One of the arguments raised by the Company in that arbitration — I mean, by the — strike that — by the Town of Hudson in that arbitration, was that the contract states a reference to "volumetric charge", not to a "surcharge". And, if you read the definition in the contract of "volumetric charge", which is at Attachment DLW-2, Bates 004, it doesn't mention the QCPAC at all.

In the 19-091 docket, the Commission did decide that Hudson was responsible for paying the QCPAC surcharge. And, as you know,

Commissioner Simpson, what a contract is supposed to do is just try to state in the clearest terms how those provisions will be enacted. And, given that the Commission already ruled on this, I suggest you read that prior docket, and determine whether there should be some change to this definition of "volumetric charges" that includes

that cost, since it was previously settled in that docket.

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While, you know, while this is a contract issue, I still have concern about it, being a lawyer, I'm used to being able to reference things within the contract or attachments to the contract. And I understand that, in the QPFAC -- QCPAC proceeding, there may have been some language about this. There should be something in this contract that tells the reader and the regulator, you know, what these charges entail. So, that's just another -- it's a legal observation I'm making outside of the merits of the contract going forward.

But, as I said, the Department is still looking into it, and we do have additional questions for the Company today.

Thank you.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you. I would go to the Commissioners' questions.

Commissioner Simpson.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Thank you. I definitely have some questions that pertain to some of the comments provided by the parties.

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It appears that -- looks like the

Company's top five customers, if this petition

were approved, would be on special contracts.

And I'm curious to hear from the Company, with

respect to the appropriateness of that, and

whether there are circumstances that the Company

encounters that would suggest a general

tariff-based rate for these types of customers

could be developed, and would be more

appropriate?

So, I don't know if, Mr. Ware, you might speak to that for us?

MR. WARE: Yes, Commissioner Simpson.

I would be happy to do that.

So, why a special contract? Each one of these customers who are subject to a special contract meet a set of criteria that says they are different. And what those are, so, first of all, each one of these customers has other sources of supply. So, we are not their only source of supply. They have options to go and expand their supply, which is what Hudson is looking at right now, treat their supply. But they have options, that's number one.

Number two, they all have their own sources of storage. Which means, when you look at their impact on facilities, pipe sizes, pump sizes, they are not an entity that, when they want water in an instant, they get water in an instant. It's taken at a fixed rate.

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You know, you, as a residential customer, or larger industrial customers, they take water as they want it, when they want it, with no restrictions or limitations on the timing and the amount that they can take.

Thirdly, they all guarantee a minimum annual amount of usage. So, again, if they use nothing, they're going to pay for a certain amount of usage. They are paying to reserve a part of the plan to ensure that we can deliver water, in a fixed charge, which is well above what would normally be paid through a meter charge.

So, those are the basic criteria that, when you look at, you know, could somebody be a special customer? You know, do they have another source of supply? Do they have their own storage, so that they don't create higher peak

hourly and peak daily rates? You know, do they have the ability -- you know, are they going to guarantee a certain amount of usage?

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And, you know, so, those would be the primary criteria, and that applies to each one of these entities that are there.

CMSR. SIMPSON: So, if the customers, five or so biggest customers that the Company serves, if they all align with those principles you just described to us, why wouldn't the Company develop a general rate for those types of customers?

MR. WARE: Because this is based on what's called the "cost to serve". So, each customer has a unique basis of service. What facilities are they using? How much of those facilities are they using? How much are they guaranteeing that they're going to buy?

So, when you look at the AWWA methodology --

CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh.

MR. WARE: -- for developing a cost of service study, those are the criteria that are used to distribute both operational costs, direct

and general, and what -- typically, they'd set up a rate base, but, in our case, associated with debt. So, that, you know, dependent upon where they are in the system, and how they use water in the system, and how much they use, each is unique.

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Now, that being said, the underlying starting point is identical for every customer, which, in this case, to Mr. Kreis's comments, is our last full, completed rate case, 19-084. And, in fact, you know, that's the basis of the revenues and expenses, and the capital at the time.

Once a rate's established, then it gets adjusted at each rate case. And, in fact, in the current rate case, we have incorporated the impact of the expected changes from these contracts. Why is it timely that we get them as soon as practical? Because, currently, when you look at how the rates are structured, they're not structured to match the actual costs. And, so, we would like to get that rectified, whether they're retroactive or not retroactive, that's, I guess, an issue for the various parties to

discuss.

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You know, but, again, as long as we continue under the current basis, the rates aren't structured on the current usages and demands. And, so, that's why we're seeking to do this.

But, again, it's not independent of the rate case. Whatever the base of the decision is, which is currently on the same platform, 19-084's revenue requirement, will now be applied against 22-032.

And that's the way it is typically, cost of service studies, special contracts are not tied, and I can look at every one of our special contracts, with the exception of the last one with Anheuser-Busch, were totally independent of rate cases. They are tied to the last rate case. And that's what's being done here.

We had a confluence of a series of special contracts, two that were coming due and needed to be redone, Anheuser-Busch and Milford, and then we had this unique environmental event that changed the overall structure of the usage patterns and the sharing of those costs that were

created by the loss of the wells, which impacted both Pennichuck East and the Town of Hudson.

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But, again, they're not independent of the rate case. Ultimately, they get folded into the rate case.

But, again, I would make the point that the Tyngsboro contract, the previous Hudson contract, the original Anheuser-Busch contracts, up through the third contract, none of those were done as part of a rate case proceeding. The results very clearly are part of a rate case proceeding. The generated revenues are accounted for. And whatever happens here, we will incorporate, if these contracts are done before the rate case, we will incorporate the impact to those into the pro formas associated with the revenue requirement.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Okay. Thank you. With respect to your comments pertaining to cost of service, every customer has a unique cost of service. But, particularly with, you know, your residential classes, you have one cost of service study to look at those customers. Is that fair to say?

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MR. WARE: Yes.

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CMSR. SIMPSON: So, I'm just concerned that a large portion of your customer base, which maybe you could quantify for us, looking at these customers that you have that have special contracts, all of them having unique rate arrangements with the Company. And I can appreciate tying the special contract to the cost of service study in your rate case. But will you then tie the results of that rate case and the cost of service study that you do there to the special contracts that are outstanding?

MR. WARE: So, the five special contracts, --

CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh.

MR. WARE: -- one of those is still there, it's not due up for renewal until 2025.

So, you know, its revenues that it's created is part of the revenue stream associated with the current filing. The revenue streams that would be developed and the guarantied flows and requirements that we're seeking as part of these cost of service studies and these special contracts would be folded into that next rate

case, because that would be done, if it's twelve months down the road, hopefully, that's going to, you know, these will be done, the Anheuser-Busch is complete, Pennichuck East has been filed, Hudson has been filed, Milford is about ready to be filed, those would all be folded in to the overall contracts overall.

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CMSR. SIMPSON: So, could you quantify those five special contracts, in terms of the load that the Company serves?

MR. WARE: Yes. Yes. So,

General-Metered customers, everybody else but
those, again, and it depends upon what you're
looking at. But, generally, they account for
about 78 percent of the average daily demand.

And the remaining portion of that demand is
picked up by those five customers. So, roughly
25 percent, or, you know, it depends upon whether
you're looking at average day, peak day, or peak
hour.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Okay.

MR. WARE: Cost of service study looks at separate buckets, because your assets are designed to meet different needs. And, so, the

cost of service study methodology, again, it is a methodology that's been utilized by the AWWA, literally, for decades, and when you read the underlying premise, specifically for this purpose.

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As just one example, Tyngsboro came to us. They were buying their water from Lowell, and they had their own source of supply. And, basically, they came to us in the 2014-2015 timeframe, said "What can you sell us water for?" If they had to buy it at retail rate, they would not be buying it from us. And the portion of the general administrative load portion of the plant that they paid for would be picked up by other customers.

So, this is where a special contract is really where there's a competitive profile or market in a unique customer, in that they don't create peak loads like all of the other customers' peak demand loads.

CMSR. SIMPSON: So, your -- the

Company's perspective is that these types of

special contracts don't result in cost-shifting,

that they reflect accurately what it costs the

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Company to serve these individual customers, and don't subsequently harm your customers on tariffs?

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MR. WARE: Yes. That is — that is correct. That's why the cost of service studies are set up. You want to attract these customers, because they're beneficial. Without a special rate, Anheuser-Busch would go back to their wells. They could treat their water and produce water less than what they buy it from us from. You know, so, you look at each one. But, when you look at it, it is truly based on the cost of service. What share of the assets they're using? What are their variable costs? You know, what is their appropriate share of the administrative costs?

So that they are not only paying their share, but, like you said, generally, when you look, rates are all the same for everybody. you know, the volumetric rate is the same for everybody but the special contract customer. The metered rates are based on meter size. You know, that is one differentiation. Why do you pay more for a six-inch meter than a five-eighths-inch

meter per month? Because you know you're going to -- that meter requires a higher flow rate through it, so it requires larger facilities, larger pumps, larger pipes, more storage.

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MS. BROWN: I can also add, in 19-084, there was a settlement, because it was the time for Pennichuck to come up with another cost of service. It was time. And, so, there were some adjustments among some of the customer classes. And that was litigated, there was a settlement, and there's a phase-in of the adjustments of that cost of service recommendation for fire protection, General-Metered, going up and down every November, until the next Pennichuck rate case from now, there will be another cost of service to make sure that there's no subsidies going back and forth.

So, I just wanted to bring that to your attention, that rate design was thoroughly looked at in the last rate case.

Thank you.

CMSR. SIMPSON: So, with this, and I want to say I commend the Company for stepping up to provide the Town of Hudson water service,

given the circumstances and the contamination that was identified by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services.

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Given that this would be or is a very large customer, and I believe the largest customer, and please correct me if I'm wrong, for PWW, does the Company have infrastructure issues that result from serving this customer, and then associated impacts to your backbone systems?

MR. WARE: So, there is no impact up to a certain level. So, the level they have asked for, there's no impact. If they were to increase that, they would have to pay for 100 percent of those costs.

As an example, when they interconnected seasonally with us back in 1996, they built the pipeline across the river, they built the pumping station. This past year, when they needed to start taking water from us, they put a third pump in that pumping station, and they then set up the ability to run enough water over the river, under the bridge, so that the line wouldn't freeze during the winter months, a hundred percent of those costs.

And that is, you know, typically, you know, it's the way these get set up that they have to pay 100 percent of any costs that are unique to them. If a pipeline had to be increased in size, which there are none, but, if they did, and it was exclusively because of them, they would pay for the cost of the pipeline. If there's a shared pipeline, which is what a cost of service study looks like, where there are beneficiaries on both sides, that's when you start to parse out "what part of that water main was necessary to provide service above and beyond the customers that were already there?"

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CMSR. SIMPSON: And you note that, in the Petition, that the municipality is evaluating options, and that this contract is proposed for a limited term, with some renewal milestones in there that are provided to the municipality.

Do you have any insight into how that process is going for Hudson, and the likelihood of them seeking long-term alternatives?

MR. WARE: So, the Town has hired an engineer, I believe Weston & Sampson, to do a life cycle study. And the alternatives they're

looking at are treating the existing wells, and then going back to utilizing us as a seasonal supply; possibly a surface — abandoning the wells in total and developing a surface water supply, taking water from the Merrimack River, so, that would require a complete treatment plant and an intake; or, buying 100 percent of their water from us; or, buying — keeping their one active well, as long as that doesn't become contaminated, on line, and then buying the residual water from us.

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So, there are four options on the table. Where they are in that process, I do not know.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh.

MR. WARE: As an FYI, the DES paid for the cost of service study associated with this special contract that's been drawn up.

CMSR. SIMPSON: And the Department of Environmental Services, from the Company's perspective, is supportive of the special contract?

MR. WARE: We have not asked them about the special contract. Basically, they had grant

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money available that they gave to Hudson. Hudson knew that they needed a supply.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh.

MR. WARE: And, so, when they went to the DES, the DES gave them the grant money. But, you know, I think, you know, the DES likes the fact when there's multiple connections. So, they like the fact that, you know, that there is that connection that's there.

If they were to look to us as a full-time supply, the DES would probably look for an additional secondary line besides the primary line. So, if that line went down, the Town, after it ran out of its own storage, which would be in a couple days, wouldn't be out of water.

CMSR. SIMPSON: So, is it safe to say that the Town of Hudson is supportive of the proposed special contract?

MR. WARE: Yes. We have a signed version of it, subject to approval by the Commission. So, as part of the filing, we had developed the contract that was included in the filing as, I believe, an exhibit. And, so, yes, they are supportive of it.

1 CMSR. SIMPSON: And I'd note, for me, 2. as a general matter, when considering special 3 contracts with an individual customer, when we 4 have testimony or participation from that 5 customer, it's very informative, and it helps us 6 make a decision. 7 So, in your work with this customer, if 8 they're able to participate in this proceeding, and any other customer that you have special 9 10 contracts with, that helps the Commission 11 understand the issues. MR. WARE: So, there is a letter of 12 1.3 support that was submitted as well. 14 CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh. I saw that. 15 Thank you. 16 MS. BROWN: But note taken to have them 17 physically present for like today's prehearing, 18 we understand that would be helpful to the 19 Commission. Thank you. 20 CMSR. SIMPSON: I think I -- and, then, 2.1 with respect to the "retroactive ratemaking", can 2.2 the Company comment on why they feel that's 23 appropriate? 24 MR. WARE: So, I think there are two

reasons. Marcia was going to mention one, which I'll mention is, is that, based on the current profile, they were being charged substantially more than they should be. Based on their old profile, the rate was right. The cost of service study established it. They only took water during the summer. They only took their, you know, no guarantee, no participation in the overall facility.

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When that changed, which it changed last July 1st, everything changed. So, you know, in one respect, we will have collected, if you look at the current cost of service study, and this were to go till the fall, probably \$600,000 more than we should have.

Now, that being said, those, because of how we're structured, if there was no retroactivity, those are going to go into the Rate Stabilization Funds and help offset rates.

But, when you look at a "fairness" issue here, we don't want any customer group to subsidize another. So, you have the General-Metered, you have the Private Fire, you have Municipal Fire, and then you have the

special contracts. And the rates are set up so that everybody carries their share.

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In this case, this is going to result in, if we don't have the retroactive rates, that subsidization from the Town of Hudson, based on the results of the cost of service study, back to all the General-Metered customers for that duration of time.

CMSR. SIMPSON: And moving forward, the Company would not advocate for moving this issue into their general rate case?

MS. BROWN: No. We want to keep the docket open here, and deal with it. And, if OCA is going to file a motion to dismiss, then, you know, we will respond appropriately.

And this is, you know, notwithstanding OCA's comments, these special contracts are usually dealt with in a separate docket. If they do coincide in a certain year, I think there was one that you mentioned, it was Anheuser-Busch, --

CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh.

MS. BROWN: -- there was a joined order that cited both dockets, when it approved the special contract and it approved the rate case.

MR. WARE: But they were in two separate dockets. There was an approval of the Anheuser-Busch rate, that then got incorporated into the -- into the rate case that was ongoing.

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That's essentially what we see here.

Cost of service studies, due to, you know, the timing of the old contract expiring and/or the environmental conditions changing, move forward with those. When you see the rate case filing, which has come in, we've actually made pro formas reflecting the changes that we anticipate may come out of this. Now, until these are finalized, you can't do the final numbers.

But it will be incorporated into the results. It's not like we're going to have these, and they're not going to be part of that rate case. But they really stand on their own merits. And you have to base them on the known and measurable at the time, which was the last filed rate case.

CMSR. SIMPSON: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Ware.

And then, I would just ask the Department, the Consumer Advocate, it sounds as

1 if there's a technical session scheduled to work 2. with the Company on this issue, is that correct? 3 MS. AMIDON: Yes. I believe it was 4 scheduled in the Order of Notice, the procedural 5 order. 6 CMSR. SIMPSON: Uh-huh. 7 MS. AMIDON: And, so, I know that the Department has questions that they plan to 8 9 address today. 10 CMSR. SIMPSON: Okay. 11 MS. AMIDON: And I'm assuming that the 12 Consumer Advocate is also prepared. 1.3 CMSR. SIMPSON: Okay. All right. 14 Thank you. I'm all set, Commissioner 15 Chattopadhyay. 16 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Thank you. have some conceptual questions here. 17 18 So, I think you've talked about the alternatives that the Town of Hudson has. Let's 19 20 assume that it chooses to just continue with the 2.1 wells that they had, and just make sure they're, 2.2 you know, that they comply with the environmental 23 needs. So, whatever effort they're going to put

there, that happens.

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Would -- in that situation, should we assume that Town of Hudson will again use you as a peaking resource for summer?

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MR. WARE: So, the term "peaking" would be, if you think about a normal customer, their peak is instantaneous. Water is not compressible, okay? So, it happens when it happens.

Hudson has about 6 million gallons of storage. So that we pump to that at a set rate. So, the pump's on or it's off, and it runs at a set rate. The instantaneous demands within that community, which can be as high as four to five times what that rate is, are coming out of the storage tank. So that, you know, they're not -right now, they don't use any water during the winter, and they only use water, like I say, right now, prior to last July 1st, they only took water when the wells could not keep up with their It wasn't a daily winter, you know, all demand. 365 days a year demand.

So, their peaking -- they will still use more water in the summer, but the rate that they're using at is limited to the rate of the

pumps, it's not limited to the instantaneous demand of all their customers at any one moment 3 in time.

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CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: But what I said was, under that alternative, it would be -- it's I guess my assumption would be that the Town of Hudson would have to rely on PWW, at least sometimes during the summer months?

MR. WARE: They would be 100 percent, in the scenario you pointed out, they would be 100 percent reliant on us for 100 percent of their water, and their usage during the summer months will be higher than during the winter months.

MS. BROWN: Can I also add --

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: I think I'm asking a slightly different question. Okay, what I'm saying is, and maybe I misunderstood what you had described, I'm saying, let's go back to pre-July 2021, okay? And the wells that the -that Town of Hudson had, they were relying on them most of the times, and they were using PWW just as a, within quotes, as a "peaking resource", correct?

1 MR. WARE: Yes. 2. CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Yes. So, I'm 3 saying, if they correct all the issues with those 4 wells, and that is the alternative that they 5 choose, then they would -- then they would be 6 seasonal customers of PWW? 7 MR. WARE: That, if they went back to 8 the wells, yes. 9 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: That's what I was 10 trying to --11 MR. WARE: Yes. 12 CMSR. SIMPSON: And can I ask a 1.3 follow-up on that? 14 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Sure. 15 MS. BROWN: Can I respond to that 16 question? 17 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Absolutely, yes. 18 MS. BROWN: Because I believe is 19 your -- part of the question turning to, if there 20 is such a reduction in the rate now warranting, 2.1 and if they go back to being a peaking, are they 2.2 covering their costs? Was that part of your 23 question? Because that's why the contracts are 24 so short. You know, it expires June 2023. And

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CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Yes. It's part of that question. But I'm also thinking in terms of, in the future, if they choose some other alternative, and the one that I described is the one they go for, then what happens? Like, you know, that's really where I'm going.

MS. BROWN: Well, then, there's another cost of service study after the -- or, near the conclusion of this one, and another time to revisit the rate to make sure that it's just and reasonable.

MR. WARE: That, as Ms. Brown indicated, that's why this contract, as opposed to being five or ten years, is only three years, because their -- if their pattern changes, so their rates would have to change as well.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: I think you had a question. I'll let you follow up.

CMSR. SIMPSON: If the Company -- well, excuse me, if the municipality were to revert to their own supply in between one of those contract periods, would the Company come back to the Commission and inform us of that change in

service, to revert back to a different rate structure?

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MR. WARE: So, there are a couple things. Remember, one thing in here is they're guaranteeing that they're going to buy a million gallons of water a day. So, if they get all those wells back on line, and they want to utilize those, and pay us for a million gallons a day, there's no reason to change the rate. In fact, that's even more beneficial to our customers. We're not producing anything, and they're paying to produce their own water. But, as soon as the contract expires, you would come back.

If something unique changed, like here, that there was a dramatic change in the shift, then we would come back. But, right now, this contract is set to protect the existing customers, by saying, and it's the same with Anheuser-Busch and others, that they're going to continue to pay whether they're using water or not. So that you have an opportunity to adjust the rates, and not cause a problem or harm to the other customers.

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1 CMSR. SIMPSON: Thanks.

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CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Just can you give me a sense of what is the revenue requirement of PWW? And you can use a number from 22-032, or just give me a sense.

MR. WARE: Yes. The overall revenue requirement is just a little over \$40 million, all-in, and then you have to back out certain things, but roughly 40 million.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Okay. And, as far as the retroactive piece is concerned, with respect to the special contract here, you're talking about \$350,000, roughly, that, you know, you intend to allow the Town of Hudson to benefit from. You know, right now, they're paying it, but it would allow them to get it back, correct?

to set the rates at what they would have been had this contract been in place as of July 1st.

Every month that changes. But, yes, that would be a return of that money over time, just like in a rate case, back to --

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: In twelve months?

MR. WARE: Yes.

MR. WARE: Well, so, the idea would be

MR. WARE: Yes.

1 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: That's your 2. proposal? 3 MR. WARE: Yes. 4 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Can you -- you 5 talked about five, you know, other consumers that 6 are on special contract, right? 7 MR. WARE: There are five total, including Hudson. 8 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Five. Are some 9 10 of them -- are they seasonal or, you know, what 11 kind of contracts do you have with them? 12 MR. WARE: So, each of one of the 1.3 contracts as they are -- so, let's take them one 14 at a time. 15 The one that's not being revisited, and 16 is not subject to renewal until 2025, and that is 17 the terminus of that contract, which means it 18 will be a cost of service study, is the Town of 19 Tyngsboro. And Tyngsboro guarantees a minimum 20 amount of usage, whether they buy it or not. 2.1 They follow the same platform. They limit their 2.2 peak draw on us. 23 And I guess what was the -- help me 24 make sure I answer your question.

1 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: So, I'm curious 2. what the situation is with the other special 3 contract customers. And, so, my question is, are 4 all of them seasonal or --5 MR. WARE: Well, I mean, none of them 6 fall into that "seasonal" category. 7 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Okay. MR. WARE: And what makes them 8 "special" is not whether they're seasonal or not, 9 10 it's the fact that they have other alternatives, 11 that they can purchase water, that they have 12 storage of a significant nature, so that they can 1.3 go a day, two days, upwards of a week at times, 14 without utilizing water from the core system, the 15 fact that they're willing to quarantee a certain 16 amount of purchase, whether they purchase it or 17 not. 18 You know, so, that's what makes a 19 special customer unique. 20 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: The cost of 2.1 service study that Town of Hudson relied on, and 2.2 you said it was funded by DES? 23 MR. WARE: Correct. 24 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Have you taken a

closer look at it? Do you -- did you make any
suggestions tweaking it, or you sort of took it
just as it is?

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MR. WARE: No. We were corporately with the consultant who did this, and it was the same consultant who did the cost of service studies for the Town of Milford, for Anheuser-Busch, and for Pennichuck East Utility's. And the basis of the expenses that were being disbursed amongst those five special customers and the General-Metered customer was the DW 19-084.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: So, you don't have any concerns as far as how it relied upon the numbers from 19-084?

MR. WARE: No, I do not.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Do you think things would have changed, and so maybe the numbers should have been different, over the last three years?

MR. WARE: Not in terms of -- so, if you look at the way they're structured, they're looking at, say, expenses. So, chemical expenses. Have chemical expenses gone up? Yes.

1 Will that increase in chemical expenses be 2. reflected in the current rate -- in the proposed 3 rate case? Yes. 4 But their rates that they're paying go 5 up by the same percentage as the General-Metered 6 class. And, so, you know, that any changes in 7 operational expenses flow through to those 8 contracts, changes in administrative contracts 9 and administrative expenses flow through to their 10 contracts, any changes in infrastructure to serve 11 them, again, flow through to their contracts. 12 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: So, thank you. 1.3 Does anybody have any other comments, based on 14 our questions? 15 CMSR. SIMPSON: I have one question, 16 before we jump over. 17 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Go ahead. 18 CMSR. SIMPSON: With respect to the 19 QCPAC, I was somewhat confused as to whether or 20 not those charges are being sought in the 2.1 retroactive amount that would be refunded? 2.2 you comment on that? 23 MR. WARE: So, what we're looking at

is, is if you took this rate back, started with

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the new rate, you would apply the QCPAC surcharge to that new rate. So, when you looked at what happened over the last year, what would your bill have been under these rates taking effect July 1st, with any changes to rates, which would include any QCPAC adjustments, and what were they, what did you actually pay?

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CMSR. SIMPSON: Okay. Thank you.

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Yes. Sorry. My question stays again, like, is there anything else you want to share, based on the questions we had?

[No verbal response.]

CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: No?

MR. KREIS: If I might? I think it was Ms. Brown who alluded to the possibility of the OCA "filing a motion to dismiss". I guess that prompts me to ask the Commission what it would like, by way of addressing the issues that I mentioned in my preliminary statement of position.

As far as I'm concerned, the Commission is perfectly welcome, on its own, in some prehearing conference order, or otherwise, to say

1 "You know what? I think, really, this should be 2. folded into the rate case." 3 And, you know, I don't think it's 4 imperative or necessary for me to make some kind 5 of filing and asking you to do that necessarily. 6 On the other hand, if you would prefer that I did 7 that, I, of course, am always willing to do what 8 the Commission would like me to do. 9 [Commissioner Chattopadhyay and 10 Commissioner Simpson conferring. 11 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: So, the 12 Commission is saying, we don't want to advise, 1.3 you know, the parties to do whatever, you know, that we think it's -- feel free to assume 14 15 otherwise right now. MR. KREIS: And that -- I'm fine with 16 17 that, of course. 18 CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: 19 MR. KREIS: All I'm really trying to 20 say to the Commission is, merely because the 2.1 Company suggested that I might do that, doesn't 2.2 mean that I will do that or that I'm waiving that 23 argument by not doing it. 24 CMSR. SIMPSON: Duly noted.

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                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: Yes.
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         assumed that.
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                    CMSR. SIMPSON: May I ask, does the
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         Consumer Advocate and your staff intend to
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         participate in the technical discussions?
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                    MR. KREIS:
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                    CMSR. SIMPSON: Okay. Thank you.
                    CMSR. CHATTOPADHYAY: So, thank you.
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         Whoops.
                   Thank you.
                    The Commission would prod the parties
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         to thoroughly address all the issues raised in
         this docket.
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                    Speaking on my behalf, I know that the
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         Water Division with DOE does a great job in
         probing issues. And I'm confident things will be
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         no different even in this docket. So, I'm
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         looking forward to that.
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                    On that note, we will let the parties
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         proceed to the technical session. Thank you.
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         The prehearing conference is adjourned.
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                    (Whereupon the prehearing conference
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                    was adjourned at 2:30 p.m., and a
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                    technical session was held thereafter.)
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