BEFORE THE NEW YORK STATE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

TESTIMONY OF MICHAEL J. POINTING

United Water New Rochelle Inc. United Water Westchester Inc. 200 Old Hook Road Harrington Park, NJ 07640

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle |
|------------|---------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

- 1 Q. Please state your name and business address.
- 2 A. My name is Michael J. Pointing. My business address is 360 West Nyack Road,
- West Nyack, New York 10994.

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5 Q. By whom and in what capacity are you employed?

A. I am Vice President and General Manager for the New York Division of United
Water ("United Water") In this capacity, I am responsible for the operations and
management of the New York subsidiaries of United Water, including, United
Water Westchester Inc. ("UWWC" or the "Company") and United Water New
Rochelle Inc. ("UWNR" or the "Company") (collectively, "the Companies" or the
"Company"). I presented testimony before the New York State Public Service
Commission ("NYPSC" or "Commission") in this capacity in Cases 04-W-1221,

06-W-0131, 06-W-0244, 09-W-0731, 09-W-0824, 09-W-0828 and 13-W-0295.

15 Q. Briefly describe your education.

16 A. I am a graduate of the Chelmsford and North East London Universities with a
17 major in Production Engineering, and a post graduate Diploma in Water and
18 Environmental Management. My engineering training was completed under a
19 sponsored program through Ford Motor Company and my water and
20 environmental management training was completed through a similar
21 sponsorship at Northumbrian Water, both in the United Kingdom. Under such

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------------|----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

programs, education requirements are completed while employed by the sponsoring company.

4 Q. Please describe your professional affiliations.

In the United Kingdom, I am a Chartered Water and Environmental Manager ("CWEM"), a member of the Chartered Institute of Water and Environmental Managers, and a member of the Institution of Water Officers. I also serve as a Board Member of the New York Chapter of the National Association of Water Companies.

Α.

Q. Please describe your work experience.

As stated previously, I completed all my engineering training with Ford Motor Company and worked in their design facilities in the United Kingdom for a period of ten years. In 1985, I joined Essex and Suffolk Water England (part of Northumbrian Water), where I became the supervisor of Maintenance. Eighteen months later, I became the Manager of Hanningfield area production, with two 80 million gallons per day ("MGD") treatment facilities and 20 outlying sites. In 1987, I was promoted to Production Manager for Essex and Suffolk Water, with a total production capacity of 176 MGD from eight major source works and 62 remote outlying facilities. In 2002, I joined United Water as Director of Performance Management. I assumed my current position in 2003.

| Case 13-W | _ (New Rochelle) |
|------------|------------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

| 1 | Q. | What is the purpose of your testimony in this proceeding? |
|----|--|--|
| 2 | A. | My testimony will generally describe the Company and a number of challenges it |
| 3 | is facing, together with the Company's responses to those challenges and the | |
| 4 | | proposed merger of the two Companies. I will specifically address: |
| 5 | | UWNR/UWWC Profile - General Company Description |
| 6 | | Merging the two Companies |
| 7 | | Key Drivers of the Rate Increase |
| 8 | | Cost Control |
| 9 | | The escalating cost of water from New York City |
| 10 | | The Company's approach to reduce lost and unaccounted for water |
| 11 | | Research & Innovation Alliance ("R+i Alliance" or "Alliance") |
| 12 | | Customer Service |
| 13 | | Requested Tariff Changes |
| 14 | | Monthly Billing |
| 15 | | Conservation Program |
| 16 | | Outreach and Education |
| 17 | | |

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle |
|------------|---------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

UWNR/UWWC Profile - General Company Description

Α.

3 Q. Please provide a general description and profile of UWNR.

UWNR is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Waterworks Inc., which in turn is wholly owned by United Water Resources Inc. UWNR is just less than 125 years old and operates in 11 municipalities in Westchester County, New York. It serves around 31,000 customers. Approximately 91% of those are residential, 5% are commercial, 3% are apartments, and the remaining customers are industrial and public authority customers (1%). There is very little customer growth because the service territory is, for the most part, "built out" due to the relatively high population density in our service territory. All of the water is purchased through connections to New York City's Catskill, Croton and Delaware Aqueduct systems.

UWNR has four supply stations that have a pumping capacity of approximately 90 million gallons per day. These stations provide a full service standby should New York City Department of Environmental Protection have a failure in either the Catskill or Delaware supply system. The system operation is divided into various service areas. The northern area of our system has three service areas: low, first high and second high. The southern area of our system also has three zones: low, intermediate and high. Due to different elevation areas throughout

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the system there are eight booster stations, seven of which are in the northern end of our system where the elevation changes are most severe. UWNR has five standpipes, two elevated tanks and one ground tank. They have a combined storage capacity of 6.5 million gallons. UWNR produces between 20 and 21 million gallons per day on average, with a peak day of 35 million gallons per day and a peak hour of 47 million gallons per day.

Water is treated with chlorine and a corrosion inhibitor, and UWNR also make adjustments to the pH of the water, using caustic soda. Water quality monitoring is conducted pursuant to regulations promulgated by the New York State Department of Health. The distribution system has over 425 miles of mains, with main sizes running from 3/4 inch to 42 inch. Approximately 70% of our mains are 6 to 8 inch diameters. The mains are mostly cast iron. The distribution system also has a little over 3,000 hydrants and over 8,000 valves, including hydrant valves.

On an annual basis, UWNR flushes the entire distribution network to minimize the potential for customer dissatisfaction resulting from colored or dirty water. During the course of the flushing, UWNR tests the fire hydrant flows and the operation of the hydrant to ensure the hydrant is in good condition and will function when required.

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Approximately 96% of our customers have remote read meters. Most of our customers are currently billed quarterly in arrears. UWNR has approximately 1,000 monthly accounts as well as quarterly fire protection and seasonal sprinkler accounts. The collective effort of 16 management employees, 52 bargaining unit members of Local 1-2 of Utility Workers Union of America, and personnel from United Water Management and Services Company carry out the management of the assets that have been described and the service we supply to our customers.

A:

Q: Now please provide a general description and profile of UWWC.

UWWC also is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Waterworks Inc., which in turn is wholly owned by United Water Resources Inc. The former Aquarion Water Company of New York Inc. ("AWC-NY") was purchased by United Water on April 30, 2007 and renamed United Water Westchester Inc. The Commission approved the purchase on April 18, 2007. UWWC operates in three municipalities in Westchester County, New York, and serves slightly fewer than 12,500 customers. Approximately 91% of those are residential, 5% are commercial, 3% are apartments, and the remaining customers are industrial (1%). There is very little customer growth since the service territory is, like UWNR, for the most part, built out. All of UWWC's water is purchased through connections to Westchester Joint Water Works ("WJWW"), and Aquarion Water

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Company of Connecticut ("AWC-CT"). Water is purchased as a finished water product with no additional treatment required.

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The UWWC system is composed of the Port Chester Service area that includes the City of Rye, and the Villages of Rye Brook and Port Chester. The system consists of 167 miles of water mains with 1,100 hydrants and approximately 1,600 main line valves. There are also 12,857 services, 12,089 meters, and eight District Metering Areas ("DMA") zones with 21 associated meters. The existing water distribution system also includes two storage tanks with a total capacity of 4.55 million gallons, three pump stations, eight interconnections and seven pressure reducing valve ("PRV") stations. No treatment or chemical feed is provided at these facilities. The distribution system is divided into two main pressure districts; the New York Main Service ("NY Main") and the NY High. On average seven million gallons per day is distributed, with a peak day of just less than 12 million gallons per day. As with UWNR, water quality monitoring is conducted pursuant to State requirements. The Company takes 60 distribution samples monthly and these samples are tested by Company personnel for bacteria content, chlorine residual and turbidity level. Other sampling and testing of the water is completed as required by New York State Department of Health ("NYSDOH") regulations, and such tests are carried out by a State approved laboratory. Water quality is monitored continuously in line with the NYSDOH

UNITED WATER NEW ROCHELLE INC. UNITED WATER WESTCHESTER INC. MICHAEL J. POINTING

1 requirements to ensure compliance with State and Federal Environmental 2 Protection Agency ("EPA") standards. 3 4 On an annual basis UWWC will flush the entire distribution network to minimize 5 the potential for customer dissatisfaction resulting from colored or dirty water. 6 During the course of the flushing, our personnel will test the fire hydrant flows 7 and the operation of the hydrant to ensure the hydrant is in good condition and 8 will function when required. The implementation of a maintenance management 9 system has allowed for the development of a valve exercise program that will 10 continue on an annual rolling basis. 11 12 All customer service lines are metered, with the exception of fire protection lines. Approximately 96% of our customers have remote read meters. Most of our 13 14 customers are billed quarterly in arrears. The employee base is shared by both 15 UWNR and UWWC to provide service to our customers while taking advantage 16 of synergies that the close geographic proximity of the two companies present. 17

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------------|----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

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| 1 | Merg | ging the Companies |
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| 2 | | |
| 3 | Q. | Are the Companies requesting to merge UWNR and UWWC into one legal |
| 4 | | entity? |
| 5 | A. | Yes. We propose to merge both companies under the United Water New |
| 6 | | Rochelle Inc. name. It is my understanding that we will be filing shortly a petition |
| 7 | | with the Commission seeking merger approval. |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | Q. | Are there benefits to the customer as a result of the merger? |
| 10 | A. | Yes. While most operational synergies were implemented as a result of the 2007 |
| 11 | | acquisition of UWWC, there are further potential efficiencies that arise as a result |
| 12 | | of the merger, including: |
| 13 | | There will be a single rate filing for the combined company, which will |
| 14 | | reduce rate case expense to the customers. |
| 15 | | Consolidation of tariffs and other ministerial, internal tasks should be |
| 16 | | reduced and the expenses related to two separate corporate structures |
| 17 | | should diminish over time. |
| 18 | | Capital Investment and Infrastructure replacement will be spread out |
| 19 | | over a larger rate base making it more economical on a per customer |

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------------|----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

| | | MICHAEL J. POINTING |
|----|----|---|
| 1 | Q. | Have the Companies already achieved any concrete savings as a |
| 2 | | consequence of the anticipated merger? |
| 3 | A. | Yes. In advance of the merger, UWNR and UWWC have reduced the Finance |
| 4 | | and Accounting function from three (3) employees previously, to two (2) current |
| 5 | | employees. This was in anticipation of having to maintain only one set of |
| 6 | | financial records, as well as only filling a single set of Commission reports |
| 7 | | annually. |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | Q. | Have you previously achieved operational and other synergy saving |
| 10 | | between these two companies? |
| 11 | A. | Essentially, since 2007, UWWC and UWNR have operated as one company, |
| 12 | | with management oversight, office facilities, labor resources etc, all being shared |
| 13 | | for efficiency. |
| 14 | | |
| 15 | Q. | Are the rates charged to customers by both companies similar? |
| 16 | A. | Yes. The rates are close. Although there are some differences, they are not |
| 17 | | significant. |
| 18 | | |
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| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------------|----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

Key Drivers of the Rate Increase

3 Q. When was UWNR-UWWC's last general rate filing?

4 A. UWNR and UWWC last filed for a general rate increase in November 2009, with
 5 an Order date of October 2010, which provided for four year rate plans for both
 6 companies.

8 Q. Why is UWNR-UWWC seeking an increase in its rates at this time?

A. While rate proceedings are expensive and time consuming, UWNR and UWWC

10 must file for rate relief when capital and operating costs reach a point where

11 financial and operating performance could be affected.

UWNR and UWWC have invested nearly \$28 million and \$10.5 million, respectively in capital over the last three years. These significant investments have provided improved pressure and flows for fire suppression, increased standby power capabilities, DMA's to target lost and unaccounted for water, automated meter reading infrastructure ("AMI"), and valve replacements. Tangible benefits of the investments can be seen in the Company's performance during severe weather events. Since August 2011 there have been five major storms that have hit the Northeast United States: Tropical Storm Irene (August 2011), Tropical Storm Lee (October 2011), the October 2011 Snow Storm

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(Albert), Superstorm Sandy (October 2012) and the November 2012 Nor'easter (Athena). These storms caused widespread damage and power outages throughout Westchester County. During Superstorm Sandy, power was lost at the majority of UWNR-UWWC locations, and approximately 95% of our facilities were without utility power. In spite of these major challenges, we maintained our customers' water supply for consumption and fire protection continuously throughout these events. Our foresight and planning resulting in specific investments to maintain our sources of supply in the face of both flooding and power outages have served our customers well. These infrastructure investments made in sources of supply, booster pumping, standby power generation, transmission and distribution mains, etc. have provided proven customer value. Investment in infrastructure will continue in the future through programs such as the Long Term Main Renewal Program ("LTMRP"), as detailed in the testimony of Company Witness McEvoy.

UWNR and UWWC's priority and goal is to provide consistent value for its services. To achieve this priority and goal, UWNR-UWWC stringently controls operation and maintenance expenses so that the Company runs as efficiently as possible. However, since the Company's last rate case there have been several significant increases in certain costs that are beyond our control and make

| Case 13-W | _ (New Rochelle) |
|------------|------------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

| | | MICHAEL J. POINTING |
|----|------|--|
| 1 | | current revenue inadequate to generate a fair rate of return. Some of the key |
| 2 | | drivers of the increase in costs are discussed in more detail below. |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | Q. | What amount of rate relief is the Company seeking in this case? |
| 5 | A. | As further discussed in the testimony of Company Witnesses Doherty, the |
| 6 | | increase in base rates being requested on a combined basis is \$14.4 million (or |
| 7 | | 22.9% over projected revenues at existing rates). |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | Q. | What specific costs have increased most significantly since the Company's |
| 10 | | last rate filing? |
| 11 | A. | Despite the Company's strong cost control efforts, we are seeing substantial |
| 12 | | increases in the following major expense items: real estate taxes (\$1.7 million), |
| 13 | | Labor expense (\$500,000); and medical benefits (\$1.6 million) (see testimony of |
| 14 | | Company Witness Gil) |
| 15 | | |
| 16 | Cost | of Water UWNR-UWWC |
| 17 | | |
| 18 | Q. | What are the sources of supply for UWNR? |
| 19 | A. | All of UWNR's water is drawn from the aqueducts supplied by New York City's |
| 20 | | reservoirs. Most of the water is taken from the Catskill and Delaware aqueducts. |
| 21 | | A small amount (about 5%) is available from the Croton aqueduct. |

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------------|----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

| 1 | Q. | Is New York City obligated to provide this water to UWNR? |
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| 2 | A. | Yes. The New York State Water Supply Act of 1905 and subsequent |
| 3 | | amendments entitle municipalities and water districts in those counties north of |
| 4 | | New York City ("NYC") in which NYC's water supply facilities are located to be |
| 5 | | supplied with water from the NYC system. UWNR purchases water as the agent |
| 6 | | for a number of Westchester municipalities in its service area. |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | Q. | How is the amount of water that the Westchester municipalities of UWNR |
| 9 | | are entitled to take determined? |
| 10 | A. | The so-called "entitlement water" is the product of the average consumption of |
| 11 | | water by an inhabitant of NYC (per capita consumption), multiplied by the |
| 12 | | number of residents in the Westchester County community taking the water. |
| 13 | | Water taken above the entitlement amount is known as "Excess entitlement" and |
| 14 | | NYC charges a premium for this water. |
| | | |
| 15 | | |
| 16 | Q | What portion of the Company's expense is related to purchased water? |
| 17 | A. | The Company's purchased water cost represents 50% of its operation and |
| 18 | | maintenance expense excluding amortization expense. |
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| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------------|----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

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MICHAEL J. POINTING 1 Q. What has been UWNR's experience with respect to the price charged by 2 New York City for entitlement water? 3 A. Since 2003 the "entitlement" rate for water purchased from New York City has 4 increased by over 300% from \$485 per/mg, to the current July 1, 2013 rate of 5 \$1,496 per/mg. 6 7 Does the Company foresee the "Excess" charges increasing? Q. 8 Α. Yes. NYC has recently experienced a downward trend of per capita usage in 9 2009, more than likely as result of the current economy. The NYC per capita rate 10 has declined from 140 gallons per person, per day, in 2008 to approximately 124 11 gallons per person, per day currently. This has translated to an almost 3 million 12 gallon per day reduction in the entitlement amount for UWNR. 13 14 Q. Do you anticipate that New York City's charges for entitlement water will 15 continue to accelerate at high rates? 16 Α. Yes. Based upon both our recent experience with NYC's rates and the widely 17 publicized environmental pressure on NYC to improve upon (i.e., invest in) all of 18 its upstate water facilities, we project that its water charges will continue to 19 increase for the foreseeable future.

| Case | 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------|-------|----------------|
| Case | 13-W- | (Westchester) |

1 Q. Please describe the Excess entitlement charge.

A. The Excess entitlement charge is, in effect, a penalty charged by NYC when any water purveyor in Westchester County uses more than the entitlement amount. Water used over and above the entitlement rate, which (as noted previously) is calculated by multiplying the population served by the water purveyor in Westchester County, by the per capita consumption in NYC. NYC makes this excess water computation on a monthly basis. Clearly, the UWNR communities served are suburban communities with backyards and outdoor water usage which will inevitably be higher than the inner city urban areas with no backyards or any significant outdoor water use.

Q. How large is the Excess entitlement cost?

A. The cost per million gallons increases over the entitlement rate by a factor of more than 370%.

Α.

Q. Is UWNR taking steps to challenge these increased costs from NYC?

Yes. Each year when the NYC announces a proposed increase, United Water New Rochelle requests the cost of service details supporting the increase, analyzes those documents and protests the increase. Evidence of these actions has been provided to New York State Department of Public Service Staff when requesting approval of the inclusion of the higher costs in its purchased water

UNITED WATER NEW ROCHELLE INC. UNITED WATER WESTCHESTER INC. MICHAEL J. POINTING

adjustment statement. Additionally, both UWNR and UWWC participate in a municipal consortium which has challenged the NYC rates and rate making process on an annual basis. This consortium, which was initiated by UWNR, has currently filed a petition before the Commission challenging the excess rate and requesting that the PSC set the Excess entitlement rate.

Α.

Q. What else could be done to limit the impact of Excess entitlement charges to customers?

The real key is to encourage our customers to conserve water. The PSC provides an appropriate vehicle in the form of revenue reconciliation to support companies like UWNR and promote conservation. UWNR has an active conservation program as detailed later, in addition to providing customers with more detail on conservation measures, fixtures and fittings. UWNR plans to revisit the conservation strategy and complete a pilot of the Consumer Water Usage survey. Suggested plans for further conservation initiatives can be seen below in the conservation section.

UNITED WATER NEW ROCHELLE INC. UNITED WATER WESTCHESTER INC. MICHAEL J. POINTING

| | | MICHAEL J. POINTING | |
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| 1 | Q. | Where does UWWC obtain its water? | |

the balance coming from WJWW.

All of UWWC's water is supplied through interconnections with WJWW and AWC-CT. Currently, about 60% of the water is purchased from AWC-CT, with

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- 6 Q. Are WJWW and AWC-CT obliged to provide this water to UWWC?
- 7 A. Yes. There is a water supply agreement in place from 1982 with WJWW that
 8 was transferred in the acquisition, and this agreement automatically renews on
 9 an annual basis until either party serves a 12-month notice that it wishes to
 10 discontinue the relationship. Additionally, there is a water supply agreement with
 11 AWC-CT that runs through the year 2029.

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- 13 Q. What is the amount of water that UWWC is entitled to from each agreement?
- 15 A. The current agreement with AWC-CT is limited to 5.0 million gallons per day on 16 an annual average. The WJWW agreement provides for 3.0 million gallons per 17 day on a monthly average.

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| Case | 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------|-------|----------------|
| Case | 13-W- | (Westchester) |

1 Q What portion of the Company's Operation and Maintenance expense is the 2 purchased water expense? 3 A. The Company's purchased water cost comprises almost 70% of the Company's 4 expenses. 5 6 Q. What has been UWWC's experience with respect to the rates charged by 7 WJWW and AWC-CT for water? 8 A. Both WJWW and AWC-CT have increased rates over the past year. AWC-CT 9 increased rates in October 2013 by 11.38% and effective July 1, 2013, WJWW 10 has served notice of a 9.2% increase bringing the base rate to \$1,782.96. The 11 increase on the total purchased water cost includes the Excess entitlement 12 charge. UWWC is charged from WJWW anything in excess of 3 MGD average 13 per month the excess rate of \$4,786.10 per million gallons. 14 15 Is UWWC taking steps to challenge these increased costs? Q. 16 Α. Yes. As outlined above, both UWWC and UWNR participate in a water 17 consortium which challenges the WJWW portion of rates on an annual basis, as 18 well as formally protesting the increase to the NYC Water Board directly in 19 writing. Additionally, UWWC has intervened in the most recent AWC-CT rate 20 proceeding regarding the proposed rate increase of 22% to UWWC. This effort

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------------|----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

21

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MICHAEL J. POINTING 1 has resulted in a 50% reduction in potential increases to an approximate 11% 2 final number. 3 4 Q. Are there other water supply issues for UWWC? 5 A. Yes, the Company is currently involved with WJWW concerning future supply 6 issues. As previously stated, we currently purchase approximately 40% of our 7 water from WJWW which has been placed under a Consent Order from the 8 NYSDOH to provide filtration for their Rye Lake source of supply. Ninety-five 9 percent of the water purchased from WJWW by UWWC is provided from the Rye 10 Lake source. WJWW has not been receptive to building a filtration plant for the 11 Rye Lake supply, and is currently looking at other alternatives in order to 12 abandon it as a source. 13 14 Q. What is UWWC doing to ensure the adequacy of the water supply for its 15 customers? 16 Α. UWWC is currently evaluating the operational, engineering, and financial viability 17 of several options to ensure we can provide an appropriate supply of water to our 18 customers for the foreseeable future. 19 20 Q. Please outline these options.

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The supply options currently being considered are the following:

| Case | 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------|-------|----------------|
| Case | 13-W- | (Westchester) |

- Potentially securing the rights to water from Rye Lake in Harrison and constructing a Filtration Plant to feed UWWC customers.
 - Partnering with WJWW to participate in a proposed Westchester County
 Water Supply Pipeline project that would provide water from either
 Kensico Dam or the New York City Department of Environmental
 Protection ("NYCDEP") Ultra Violet Disinfection facility currently being
 constructed in Eastview.

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- Q. Has an alternative been chosen?
- 10 A. No. We are still in the evaluation phase of the identified alternatives to ensure 11 that we provide the Companies and our customers with the best possible value 12 proposition. Significant investment in either infrastructure or operating costs, or 13 some combination thereof, will be required for any of the outlined alternatives.

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Reduction of Lost and Unaccounted For Water

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- Q. Have UWNR and UWWC undertaken steps specifically designed to reduce their percentage of lost and unaccounted for water?
- 19 A. Yes.

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| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------------|----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

| 1 | Q. | Please | describe | those | steps. |
|---|----|--------|----------|-------|--------|
|---|----|--------|----------|-------|--------|

- A. The overall strategy for our Non-Revenue water ("NRW") plan is to understand
 each component of NRW down to a level that an effective and efficient action can
 be taken to reduce NRW. There are three types of losses that UWNR and
 UWWC are working to diminish as follows:
 - "Apparent Losses" consist of unauthorized consumption including consumption (theft or illegal use), and all types of inaccuracies associated with production metering and customer metering. Over-registration of production meters, and under-registration of customer meters, leads to underestimation of Real Losses.
 - "Real Losses" are defined as physical water losses from the pressurized system and the utility's storage tanks, up to the point of customer use. In metered systems this is the customer meter, in unmetered situations this is the first point of use within the property. The annual volume lost through all types of leaks, breaks and overflows depends on frequencies, flow rates, and average duration of individual leaks, breaks and overflows.
 - "Un-avoidable real losses" consist of losses for water that is either used by
 the company during the course of their business (examples are water
 used for flushing hydrants, water used for washing out storage tanks,
 water lost during the course of main replacement and refilling,

21

UNITED WATER NEW ROCHELLE INC. UNITED WATER WESTCHESTER INC. MICHAEL J. POINTING

| 1 | instrumentation, etc.) or by municipalities for fire suppressions and fire |
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| 2 | drills. |
| 3 | |
| 4 | UWNR and UWWC, like companies in many areas with aging infrastructure, |
| 5 | experience both real and apparent non-revenue water losses. UWNR and |
| 6 | UWWC have embarked on a NRW reduction program, and have developed |
| 7 | NRW loss estimates. UWNR and UWWC engaged Halcrow on a consulting |
| 8 | basis for a year- long study to assist in the development of a reduction strategy |
| 9 | for NRW. These studies, which were submitted to the Commission in February |
| 10 | and June of 2012, provided a detailed system assessment composed of the |
| 11 | following elements: |
| 12 | Perform System Wide water Balance; |
| 13 | Define DMA; |
| 14 | DMA Level Evaluation; and |
| 15 | Develop Strategy for NRW reduction. |
| 16 | |
| 17 | Accordingly, UWNR-UWWC are implementing a NRW program, utilizing a |
| 18 | rigorous and recognized global strategy, incorporating infrastructure |
| 19 | improvements, establishment of DMAs, and the installation of AMI, which are all |
| 20 | best practices geared toward reducing the overall NRW numbers. |

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------------|----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

1 Typically, reducing real losses involves a large scale infrastructure commitment (i.e., pipe replacement, DMA installations) to help identify and decrease leakage. 2 3 The effect is to decrease the quantity of wholesale water that UWNR and UWWC 4 are purchasing. 5 6 Reducing apparent losses involves finding where water is being used by 7 customers but not being paid for. This is particularly important in regard to water 8 "theft" by bypassed meters or unauthorized connections, whereby a minority of 9 the population can affect those customers who are paying for all water 10 consumed. In one case, UWWC found a customer with over 80 properties and 11 service agreements that had over 70 tampered meters with unauthorized, un-12 metered consumption taking place. 13 14 The methodology for reducing NRW relies on data that is produced and reviewed 15 on an extremely granular level through the installation and utilization of DMAs, 16 and AMI. 17 18 Q. What else is being done to assist in the Prevention of System Losses? 19 To address real losses that may be avoidable, UWNR-UWWC have an ongoing Α. 20 program to reduce system water losses, including a LTMRP that consists of 21 rehabilitating and replacing the various components of United Water's distribution

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system. The LTMRP program includes the system-wide replacement of aging water mains, fire flow improvements, and transmission improvements. Aging main replacements entail methodically replacing aging and deteriorating pipes as they reach the end of their useful lives.

The current level of the LTMRP allows UWNR-UWWC to replace slightly less than one percent of their distribution lines annually. The fire flow improvement project replaces pipes and hydrants that are responsible for less than adequate fire flow capacity. Transmission improvements are systematically undertaken to resolve significant limitations in transmission capacity.

The American Water Works Association ("AWWA") water auditing method requires the calculation of what is known as the Infrastructure Leakage Index or "ILI." The ILI is a measure of how well the water distribution system is being managed for the control of real losses at the current operating pressure. A ratio of 1.0 would represent a system operating perfectly, with absolutely no unavoidable loss. Following the AWWA's Water Loss guidelines, ILIs of less than 3.0 are optimal, and systems with ILIs greater than 8.0 have high levels of loss and would benefit from an increased leak detection program. For systems with ILIs between 3.0 and 8.0, the ratios may suggest efficiency targets that depend on the specific water utility, the availability of water, and the cost of

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infrastructure improvements. UWNR-UWWC's 2012 ILI was 2.51 and 2.91 respectively, indicating that the leakage from the UWNR-UWWC's system is within the optimal range.

Q. Have these steps reduced the NRW percentage?

A. From September 2009 to September 2013, our percentage of lost and unaccounted for water in UWNR has been reduced from 26.6% to 21%. This equates to a reduction of NRW volumes from 1,816 million gallons in 2009 to 1,406 million gallons in 2013. In UWWC during the same period, the percentage has been reduced from 31.5% to 26.6%, which equates to a reduction in NRW volumes of 971 million gallons to 737 million gallons.

A.

Q. Will reducing NRW further require more resources?

With our current approach, we have adopted an active leakage control policy, which has resulted in both capital investment in the infrastructure and the addition of some direct labor. This direct labor includes an additional Facility Operator for system leak detection, and a Non-Revenue Water Manager who is the single point of accountability in managing and overall strategy of our NRW reduction plan.

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An active leakage control policy is linked to our overall asset management plan and the more effective management of assets based on the whole life cost approach. While the LTMRP supports an active leakage control policy with investment in the infrastructure as a key component, this alone will not maximize success in this endeavor. The principle of an active leakage control policy is to break the distribution network into smaller discrete district metered areas with water being metered as it enters and leaves each closed off district. With the district metered areas just about complete, we can now begin to target the areas where the NRW is the highest. With the DMAs, coupled with continued investment in AMI, and the institution of monthly billing, we will now begin to monitor the consumption in an area on a real-time basis so as to monitor the rate of change in demand and identify when leaks and unauthorized un-metered usage arise. Each area would then be blanket surveyed in order to identify the source, and then address the issue. The surveying and detection of leakage is accomplished by deploying data loggers to track down where the elevated usage may be in the area and then turn to leak noise correlation to pin point the leak location. Unauthorized un-metered usage will be determined by utilizing the daily mass balance equations made available via the DMA and AMI systems to identify "out of ordinary" usage patterns and potential meter tampering. Resources then would be deployed to physically inspect identified issues for resolution. Only by using this proactive approach to manage leakage will the

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NRW be reduced to the target levels. Nevertheless, it must be kept in mind that this is an old system, under high pressure, with variable topography and rocky terrain. Consequently, given the current resourcing and despite our best efforts, there will continue to be a high level of NRW.

A.

Q. Can you comment on the likelihood of UWNR-UWWC being able to achieve

18% or lower NRW?

The ultimate goal of any sustainable and responsible NRW plan is to drive the water loss percentage as low as possible. NRW levels at, or below, the 18 percent range should be the ultimate target number in our region based on the geographical topography, and the paradox of diminishing returns with respect to what is spent versus what is saved.

The operating environment for UWNR-UWWC has an impact on the NRW, our systems have aging infrastructure with many pipes and services being over 80 years old. Additionally, our pipes are located in rock sub-surfaces where leaks do not lend themselves to surfacing, as they do in the sand and gravel environments located in other parts of the state. There are many changes in elevation, with some pressures over 100 psi, and any leaks are compounded by this high pressure. System pressure management via the lowering of system pressures will be an additional key factor for controlling NRW in the future. With

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------------|----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

additional investment in infrastructure renewal, and the recent investment in district metered areas, along with continued investment in AMI, the numbers can be lowered. The process to lower and control unaccounted for water ("UFW") is intensive and time-consuming, however, and numbers in the range of 18% will take years to achieve.

A.

Q. Are there any issues regarding the calculation of NRW.

Yes. Language contained in the following excerpts from the Codes, Rules and Regulations of the Public Service Commission ("16 NYCRR") needs further interpretation. UWNR-UWWC believes that if we charge other departments under 16 NYCRR 566.3 below for regulatory requirements such as hydrant flushing, the water is billed consumption, and should be recognized accordingly for NRW calculation purposes. Additionally, under 16 NYCRR 567.927, UWNR-UWWC also believe all water utilized for street sweeping, and all fire department hydrant use for fires, training etc., as "utility service furnished without charge under provisions of franchises", should also be recognized as authorized billed consumption. The relevant portion of 16 NYCRR states:

§ 566.3 - Water or steam used by the utility

(a) If the utility desires to charge the appropriate accounts in any of its water operations with the cost of water or steam used from its own supply, the

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------------|----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

UNITED WATER NEW ROCHELLE INC. UNITED WATER WESTCHESTER INC. MICHAEL J. POINTING

credit therefore shall not be made to operating revenue accounts, but to account 929, Duplicate Charges--Credit.

(b) Water supplied by the utility from its own supply to other departments shall be accounted for in the following manner: If the water is supplied under a definite arrangement whereby the actual costs are allocated between or among the departments using the water, the credit in the accounts of the water department shall be made to the appropriate operations or maintenance account or accounts, except that the amount of any return or interest, and the amount of depreciation and taxes charged against the other departments shall be credited to account 473, Interdepartmental Rents. If the charges are at tariff or other specified rates for the water supplied, then the entire amount charged shall be credited to account 467, Interdepartmental Sales.

§ 567.927 - Franchise Requirements

- A. This account shall include payments to municipal or other governmental authorities, and the cost of materials, supplies and services furnished such authorities without reimbursement in compliance with franchise, ordinance, or similar requirements; provided, however, that the utility may charge to this account at regular tariff rates, instead of cost, utility service furnished without charge under provisions of franchises. (See also account 302, Franchises and Consents.)
- B. When no direct outlay is involved, concurrent credit for such charges shall be to account 929, Duplicate Charges-Credit.

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------------|----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

1 Q. Please generally discuss the addition of personnel.

2 Α. There are five (5) additional positions that are included in Labor expenses as 3 compared to the last rate case. Two of these positions are related to the 4 inadvertent omission of two existing employees who were on disability leave 5 during the last rate proceeding, and were mistakenly not accounted for in the 6 final headcount. Two positions include a GIS Analyst and Hydraulic Modeler. 7 These positions were previously employees of another department/function that 8 were transferring their time to UWNR and UWWC, and these employees are now 9 direct employees of UWNR and UWWC. Only one new position is related to the 10 change to monthly billing (customer service representative).

11

12

- Q. Are any of these new positions offset by savings?
- 13 A. Yes. The charges related to the GIS Analyst and Hydraulic Modeler will no
 14 longer be transferring in to UWNR-UWWC from other departments/functions,
 15 thereby reducing those charges, accordingly. Also the charges for these two
 16 employees are 100 percent capitalized.

17

- Q. What percentage of the difference between actual and target Real Estate
 Tax expense are the Companies currently allowed to reconcile?
- 20 A. The Companies are permitted to recover 85% of the Real Estate Tax differential.

| Case 13-W | _ (New Rochelle) |
|-----------|------------------|
| Case 13-W | _ (Westchester) |

| 1 | Q. | Is this percentage adequate? |
|----|----|--|
| 2 | A. | No. |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | Q. | Please explain why the percentage is not adequate. |
| 5 | A. | The Companies review and thoroughly analyze Real Estate Tax bills and |
| 6 | | aggressively challenge assessments when necessary. Even though the |
| 7 | | Companies are vigilant in keeping its Real Estate taxes as low as possible, their |
| 8 | | options for impacting the total costs, specifically the Franchise portion, is limited. |
| 9 | | The work papers prepared by Witness Gil demonstrate how volatile the actual |
| 0 | | Real Estate Tax charges have been over the past several years. |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | Q. | What would you propose to mitigate the impact of this volatility? |
| 13 | A. | The Companies propose increasing Real Estate Tax reconciliation percentage |
| 14 | | from 85% to 100%. |
| 15 | | |
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| Case 13-W | _ (New Rochelle |
|------------|-----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

Cost Control

A.

3 Q. What specific steps has UWNR-UWWC done to manage its costs?

UWNR-UWWC, as part of a larger national company, has been able to leverage its company size and volumes to negotiate favorable unit prices for chemicals, energy, paving, contractors' charges and transportation costs. These favorable conditions for both operating expenses and capital are passed on to our customers through lower operating expense needs. UWNR-UWWC continues to control their infrastructure maintenance costs by using in-house labor resources rather than contractors. The reduction in these costs was achieved by reducing crew sizes for certain types of work, such as curb box replacement/repairs. By reducing crew sizes, we have better managed the workload backlog for the traditional infrastructure maintenance work and used the resulting available capacity for new service connections and similar projects. With no increase in staff, UWNR-UWWC has been able to complete jobs more efficiently.

Chemical and Energy Costs

Q. Does UWNR-UWWC take steps to control chemicals costs?

A. Yes. To obtain the lowest available prices, depending on the chemical, the Companies continue to buy through a national contract using the leverage of the

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entire United Water purchase volume, or we bid our local purchases on an annual basis. In addition, the Companies tightly control and monitor the dosing of chemicals through short interval controls and on site bench scale jar testing to insure that the Companies are not using more chemicals than are required to maintain compliance with the EPA's water quality standards. It is important to note that water quality standards continue to be made more stringent. In 2013, new regulations regarding Disinfection Byproducts ("DBPs") began. These regulations may require additional chemical usage in the future to achieve and prevent the potential formation of DBPs. As a result, our practice of tight control and monitoring will be even more critical in the future for controlling necessary chemical costs.

A.

Q. What have the Companies done to manage electricity costs?

The Companies actively seek to manage electricity, which is a large cost component for any water system. UWNR-UWWC has developed short interval controls to better monitor energy usage. Maximum demand charges imposed by electric providers are managed to ensure that the Companies avoid such charges when possible. To further control energy costs, the Companies are installing variable frequency drives on our motors. One of the most recent projects was the installation of a new below ground pumping station located in the Village of Dobbs Ferry. As part of an overall engineering analysis of the

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Pocantico system, various booster station upgrades were recommended to meet system demands and increase available fire flows. This station was designed to replace the undersized and inefficient 40 horse power motors that were not equipped with variable frequency drive ("VFD") capacity, to three 60 horse power motors all VFD for better efficiency and production operation. Additionally, for about 60% of the year, UWNR has been able to avoid costly electricity by utilizing gravity feed from Shaft 22 to our Delaware pumping station for the New Rochelle Low system. The station was strategically designed with elevation in mind, so the VFD and pumps do not need to run 24/7 to feed and supply water to this district. This type of operation allows the Company to maximize energy and demand cost savings.

Additionally, United Water has a very strong Hedging Management Team that constantly watches the electricity markets for pricing changes. As favorable pricing and conditions arise, the Hedging Team will reevaluate the Companies' energy options to look for pricing reductions. Locking in prices and blending/extending have been used very successfully by the Companies for the benefit of customers. It must be stressed that hedging is not an exact science and can carry some customer cost risk should energy prices decline after a price has been locked in. Overall, hedging has proven to be an effective strategy that benefits our customers by managing actively the energy price risk. The following recap provides the detail of benefits provided to customers.

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The electricity pricing for 10 of UWNR electric accounts (which constitute approximately 95% of total electric energy use) in 2010 was \$0.07827 per kWh. In November 2010, new contracts were executed to reduce the 2011 pricing for these accounts to \$0.06279 per kWh and \$0.7191 for 2012 and 2013, respectively. In May 2012, a new contract was executed to reduce 2014 cost to \$0.0595 per kWh for the 10 accounts.

Cost Control Summary

Α.

Q. Please summarize UWNR and UWWC's efforts to control costs.

As I have testified, UWNR and UWWC manage key controllable costs aggressively. Very active steps have been taken by the United Water's Hedging Management Team to reduce electricity prices. Chemicals have been bid as a collective to leverage the buying volume from all of United Water's business. Our performance management tools are effectively managing chemicals and energy on a short interval control basis to further optimize usage versus cost. Regular management performance reviews are conducted weekly to oversee the key indicators. Our employees have shown greater flexibility by using variable crew sizes to complete more work and, where appropriate, reduce reliance on outside contractors. As a result, the existing UWNR-UWWC crews are now completing a larger amount of infrastructure maintenance and new service work.

| Case 13-W | _ (New Rochelle) |
|------------|------------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

Infrastructure maintenance and installations are bid on a frequent basis to test market conditions and ensure we have the best possible pricing. All invoices are paid to make the most of vendor discounts. Discretionary spending is at an all-time low with very limited spending on travel and training. However, the current cost base is not sustainable and is very much a short term (less than one year) cost base. Any further reductions in the Companies' cost base will likely have an impact on meeting regulatory compliance, including service standards, water quality and environmental compliance.

Research & Innovation Alliance

- Q. How does United Water receive funding for research and development activities and what benefits do these activities provide?
- 14 A. United Water's parent company, Suez Environnement, offers research grants to
 15 its operating companies for a variety of drinking water-related projects. Funding
 16 is available each year through several research programs. Research conducted
 17 by United Water under the Research & Innovation (R+i) Alliance and other Suez
 18 Environnement programs provides added value to the Companies in several
 19 ways:
 - Research results are applied to specific capital projects to reduce capital expenditures.

UNITED WATER NEW ROCHELLE INC. UNITED WATER WESTCHESTER INC. MICHAEL J. POINTING

- Research on water treatment processes is used to optimize operations, reduce operating costs and improve water quality.
 - 3. Research on new technologies is used to reduce the testing required by the Companies to obtain regulatory approvals to apply these technologies

6 Q. What is the R+i Alliance?

A. The R+i Alliance is a legal entity structured as a partnership between the following companies: Lyonnaise des Eaux, United Water Management and Services, Aguas de Barcelona in Spain and Suez Environnement. The R+i Alliance is a group of companies with global dimension. It coordinates a dynamic network around research and innovation in a continuous knowledge sharing initiative. This partnership provides the Companies with access to a worldwide technical network including experts in virtually every field of water and wastewater operations, from water supply to treatment, distribution, and sludge drying.

17 Q. What is the objective of the R+i Alliance?

18 A. The mission of the R+i Alliance is to select, fund and coordinate the execution of 19 common projects. The focus is on operational needs within these companies in 20 which innovation can be brought to everyday operations.

| Case 13-W | _ (New Rochelle) |
|------------|------------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

Α.

A.

UNITED WATER NEW ROCHELLE INC. UNITED WATER WESTCHESTER INC. MICHAEL J. POINTING

Q. What is the structure of this partnership and what part does United Waterplay?

The R+i Alliance has a Board of Directors, composed of the CEO of each member company. The Board of Directors provides direction to a Steering Committee, which is composed of two senior executives from each member company. Program advisory committees ("PACs") have been established in various technical areas. These PACs review ideas for projects from the member companies, submit selected projects for review and approval by the Steering Committee, and monitor the progress of ongoing projects. The projects are developed by the member companies and are performed by research centers located in each member company.

13 Q. How is the R+i Alliance funded?

The R+i Alliance is funded by member company contributions of approximately \$2.7 million per year per member. A portion of the United Water contribution to the R+i Alliance is allocated to each of the United Water companies. The allocation is proportional to company size. On this basis, UWNR and UWWC contribute approximately \$140,693.00 and \$31,381.00 per year respectively.

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle |
|------------|---------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

1 Q. What are the advantages to UWNR and UWWC of the R+i Alliance?

2 Α. The R+i Alliance was created to obtain better value from research and innovation 3 projects by means of: Leverage – economies of scale and synergies between 4 companies: Direction – the ability to steer and influence the work undertaken: 5 Strategic Input – a pool of expertise ensuring the needs of the US water industry: and Transparency – clear selection and funding processes. There is a discrete 6 7 technical program with identified phases of development, execution and 8 dissemination of results for projects. Overall, the topics are arranged into 9 program themes, each theme being managed by a member of the sSeering 10 Committee. The themes are Asset Management, Energy Efficiency, Control of 11 Odors, Sludge Management, Storm Water Management, Metering, Water and 12 Health. United Water as a whole is able to participate in a range of innovative 13 projects far greater than possible on its own. As part of United Water Resources, 14 UWNR and UWWC are able to participate in, and influence this research.

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Q. Do you have any examples, particularly with respect to UWNR-UWWC?

- 17 A. Yes, the discussion provides some examples:
 - 1. Methods for Permanent Network Leakage Monitoring For the past several years, United Water has organized workshops in the U.S. to present the state-of-the-art findings with regard to leak detection techniques and methods being studied by R+i Alliance. This past year,

UNITED WATER NEW ROCHELLE INC. UNITED WATER WESTCHESTER INC. MICHAEL J. POINTING

the Companies' staff has been trained in the use of a NRW tool (called Aquacircle) developed as part of an R+i Alliance research project. This tool provides a standard method for assessing NRW and developing action plans to reduce NRW.

- Fixed Network Automatic Meter Reading ("AMR") This project involved
 the evaluation and testing of two AMR technologies for meter reading.
 Based on the findings of this work, United Water is conducting further
 demonstration testing of AMR for future use throughout the Companies.
- 3. Meter metrology monitoring through AMI data analysis As the Companies continue to deploy AMI solutions, we will be obtaining massive quantities of data. This presents both challenges and opportunities. Challenges are how to manage the data and opportunities and how the data can be used to provide useful information (e.g., meters not functioning properly, excessive usage possible caused by leaks). This project aims to develop statistical methods to analyze AMI data, provide quick/convenient methods to analyze the data and provide results to identify possible problems.
- 4. <u>Management of Permanent and Dynamic Metering Districts</u> Research was conducted over the last several years to develop guidelines for the optimum design of DMAs to help companies reduce water losses within the network and ultimately improve overall asset performance. The

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------------|----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

results of this study were used in studies for both UWNR and UWWC to develop DMA plans which are currently being implemented.

- 5. Remote Monitoring of Fire Hydrants A research project was recently initiated to consider methods to remotely monitor fire hydrants to better control their authorized and unauthorized usage. As improper usage of hydrants can lead to loss of water and pipeline breaks (i.e., water hammer). This project was deemed to be useful to participate in and the manager of T&D of the NY Division is participating in this project.
- 6. Advanced T&D Monitoring Program (AquaAdvanced) This project, which was initiated in 2012, is developing a software "dashboard" to better integrate all of the information from T&D networks for the primary purpose of improving operational efficiency. AquaAdvanced will provide a software platform so that data from AMI, DMAs, hydraulic models and system asset management can be integrated to allow for better decision making. UWWC will serve as a pilot site for this project.

Α.

Q: Does United Water have a research center?

Yes, in 2009, United Water established a research center to facilitate the conduct of research in the U.S. with direct benefit to operating companies like UWNR-UWWC. This research center, the Water and Environment Research Centers ("WERCs") "taps" the expertise throughout United Water to participate in

UNITED WATER NEW ROCHELLE INC. UNITED WATER WESTCHESTER INC. MICHAEL J. POINTING

research that will further our efforts to continually improve. Since 2009, WERCs has been awarded about \$3 million in research grants. As a member of the R+i Alliance, the Companies have participated in over \$10 million in research that has either directly or indirectly benefited customers.

A.

Q. Do you believe it is appropriate for the Companies to participate in such a research program?

Yes. A water utility of the stature of United Water should engage in ongoing research and development. There is a significant amount of research worldwide and some of this is already being funded by the Companies through membership in the American Water Works Association Research Foundation ("AWWARF"). The total fees paid by United Water to AWWARF for 2012 were approximately \$155,000 and UWNR-UWWC's share of this amount was \$2,222 and \$2,036, respectively. Unfortunately, total research and development in the water industry has continued to decline in real terms in recent years in spite of looming issues like global warming and growing competition for water resources. The larger companies, such as United Water, have a responsibility to take a leadership role and funding a reasonable level of research and development should be part of that role. United Water strongly believes that the conduct of appropriate research is central to ensuring that the various operating companies have the best available methods and technologies at their disposal to successfully

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manage water quality, infrastructure and technology. To this end, support by the Commission to allow the costs associated with these research activities to be recovered from customers sends the important message that such efforts are highly valued in New York and should continue.

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- Q. Are there any estimated savings that will accrue from the research and innovation projects described above?
- A. Potentially, yes. The expert systems which are under development and described above will be essential tools to drive at reductions in both apparent losses and physical losses. Without the development in these systems, it would likely result in a longer timeframe to reduce the NRW.

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Customer Service

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- Q. How do the Companies provide Customer Service?
- 16 A. The customer service department is composed of six customer service 17 representatives that handle both UWNR and UWWC Customer Service and 18 inquiries. The hours of operations for our customers are Monday through Friday 19 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

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On average, for a telephone inquiry from January 2009 through August 2011, the time for a customer to reach a customer service representative was 26 seconds, which is under the internal Company target time to reach a customer service representative of 30 seconds. Customer telephone inquiries were completed in an average of 3 minutes, again under the internal Company target time of 4 minutes. On average, 3.2% of calls were abandoned. The internal Company target for abandoned calls is 3%.

Each year the Company conducts a Customer Satisfaction Survey to solicit customer feedback on the Company's performance. In 2012, on average, 81% of the Company's customers surveyed would recommend UWNR and UWWC as the water company of choice. Results further indicated that on average 80% of the UWNR and UWWC customers surveyed were satisfied with the overall customer service and field performance.

The Company has received and satisfactorily resolved complaints made by customers to the Commission. From January 2009 to August 2011, there were an average 0.09 complaints per 1,000 customers per month in UWNR and an average .06 complaints per 1,000 customers per month in UWWC.

Q. Why do the results only cover the period through August 2011?

UNITED WATER NEW ROCHELLE INC. UNITED WATER WESTCHESTER INC. MICHAEL J. POINTING

In August 2011, the company replaced the existing Customer Information System ("CIS"), which had been in place for over 25 years. Following the implementation of the new Customer Care & Billing System ("CC&B"), call volumes were forecast to increase by up to 20% and call length by up to 40% as customer service representatives became proficient in using the new system. In order to ensure accuracy of the bills produced by CC&B as well as to maintain a superior customer experience, the Company decided to place a hold on collection activity from August 2011 through December 2011. Once the hold expired and automated collection notices started to be sent in January 2012, along with additional collection activities, call volumes significantly increased.

Α.

A.

Q. Can you give any examples of customer issues you have found?

Yes. Despite the economy having a clear impact on the ability of our customers to pay their bills the Company has managed to balance these challenges to keep the number of escalated complaints at a reasonable level. A majority of the escalated complaints are related to the customer bills. UWNR and UWWC very closely follow applicable tariff provisions, utilizing the PSC's guidance on leak allowances. Even so, customers will still seek more relief on high bills beyond the PSC's guidance and may escalate complaints. Without question, the number of billing complaints is being driven by the economy and no other reason. UWNR and UWWC represent the regular, fair-paying customers that timely pay

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their bills. It is unfair to these timely-paying customers to continue to provide relief to other customers that may simply just not like paying their water bill and continuously request relief or escalate complaints. As previously mentioned in my testimony on NRW above, the Company found one customer with over 70 accounts who had tampered meters for unauthorized un-metered use. The Company replaced the meters in question and back billed the customer based on the new consumption and the Company removed summer usage to demonstrate reasonableness. The customer in question filed an escalated complaint against the Company to protest a myriad of issues without foundation. This is a perfect example where the Company is trying to protect the entire customer base relative to unauthorized unmetered consumption and NRW. As a result of following the tariff and PSC guidelines, a complaint was registered against the Company. Other similar examples exist.

Α.

Q. Have the Companies taken action to enhance customer service?

Yes. The new CIS, based on the Oracle CC&B system, provides enhancements in all aspects of Customer Relationship Management including: billing, account management, revenue management, credit and collections management, field device management, and field service work management. The CIS is a critical building block in the Company's strategy to provide the most efficient and effective basis for providing outstanding customer service while controlling costs.

| Case | 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------|-------|----------------|
| Case | 13-W- | (Westchester) |

- Q. What financial support mechanism do UWNR/UWWC have in place for
 customers experiencing difficulty in paying for their water?
- 3 A. The Companies offer a customer assistance program called UWCares, which 4 was implemented in November 2005. This community service program assists 5 individuals and families who are in need of temporary help in paying their water Residential customers can apply for assistance with the UWCares 6 bills. 7 agencies established in Rockland County. To be eligible, the customer must 8 have made a good-faith payment of at least \$20 in the 90 days prior to their 9 application and be the customer of record. If qualified, the customer can then 10 receive a one-time payment toward its outstanding water bill of up to \$100 for 11 each calendar year. UWNR and UWWC contribute annually toward the program. 12 These dollars are shareholder dollars and no amounts are included in the 13 Companies' cost of service used for ratemaking purposes.

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Tariff Changes

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- 17 Q. Have UWNR and UWWC included any proposed tariff changes?
- A. Yes, UWNR and UWWC propose to use the UWNR Tariff as the foundation for
 both Companies. UWNR has proposed changes to the following tariff leaves 1,
 6, 8, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 32, 35, 41, 44, 49, 52, 58, 59, 64, 66, 67, 69, 71,
- 21 **73, 74, 76, 78, 81, 83, 93, 94 and 97.1.** In addition, the bottom of all tariff pages

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------------|----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

| 1 | | reflects a change in the Companies' address from 225 to 2525, correcting a |
|----|----|--|
| 2 | | typographical error. |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | Q. | Please describe the Companies changes to Reference Leaf 1 and 6. |
| 5 | A. | On Leaf 1 and 6 remove the following: |
| 6 | | Village of North Pelham, and Town of Mount Pleasant |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | | On Leaf 1 and 6 add the following: |
| 9 | | Village of Port Chester, Village of Rye Brook, and the City of Rye |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | Q. | Why do the Companies request this tariff change? |
| 12 | A. | The Companies are proposing to combine both UWNR and UWWC under one |
| 13 | | tariff. The Companies request to have the Village of North Pelham removed, as |
| 14 | | it no longer exists. The Villages of North Pelham and Pelham (also known as |
| 15 | | Pelham Heights) merged to form the present Village of Pelham in 1975. |
| 16 | | Furthermore, United Water has not served territory in the Town of Mt. Pleasant |
| 17 | | since 2001. |
| 18 | | |
| 19 | Q. | Please describe the Companies' changes to Reference Leaf 8. |
| 20 | A. | On Leaf 8, correct the following: |
| 21 | | (e) Water Main: See Section 28, 1(c) |

| Case | 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------|-------|----------------|
| Case | 13-W- | (Westchester) |

| 1 | | |
|----|----|---|
| 2 | | To read: |
| 3 | | (e) Water Main: See Section 28, 1(a) |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | Q. | Why do the Companies request this tariff change? |
| 6 | A. | The Companies are correcting a typo in the current Tariff. |
| 7 | | |
| 8 | Q. | Please describe the Companies' changes to Reference Leaf 14, 8(a). |
| 9 | A. | On Leaf 14, 8 (a) please delete the last sentence in the second paragraph that |
| 10 | | reads: |
| 11 | | such depositor after the next succeeding first day of October and at each one |
| 12 | | year interval thereafter. |
| 13 | | |
| 14 | Q. | Why do the Companies request this tariff change? |
| 15 | A. | The Companies propose that the nonresidential customer should not wait |
| 16 | | longer than needed to receive their deposit plus interest once the customer has |
| 17 | | established credit with the Companies after two years of timely payments. |
| 18 | | |
| 19 | Q. | Please describe the Companies' changes to Reference Leaf 19, Section |
| 20 | | <u>11(a)</u> |
| 21 | A. | Leaf 19, 11(a) is requested to be changed as follows: |

| Case 13-W | _ (New Rochelle) |
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| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

1 The pipe shall be of a size not smaller than the street service pipe and the minimum size shall be three-quarter (3/4) inch. 2 3 4 Q. Why do the Companies request this tariff change? 5 A. Currently section 11(a) is in conflict with Leaf 18 Section 9(a), which correctly 6 calls out the minimum service pipe size to be three-quarter (3/4) inch. This 7 change would bring both sections in alignment with the correct minimum service 8 pipe size of three-quarter (3/4 inch). 9 Please describe the Companies' changes to Reference Leaf 20, Section 10 Q. 11 14(d). 12 On Leaf 20 paragraph 14(d) the Companies request deletion of paragraph 14(d) Α. 13 and replacement with the following: 14 When the Company requires that meters shall be installed outside of a building 15 on Customer's or private property, the meter shall be placed in a convenient 16 meter pit, vault, or suitable and approved above ground heated meter structure, 17 any and all of which are often referred to as the meter housing. The meter housing shall be located in an accessible place away from the terraces, fences, 18 19 paved areas, other structures or any location which would create a hazard to 20 vehicles, pedestrians or Company personnel accessing the meters. The meter 21 housing shall be frost-proof and either well drained or watertight and shall be

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UNITED WATER NEW ROCHELLE INC. UNITED WATER WESTCHESTER INC. MICHAEL J. POINTING

provided with a strong cover fastened with a convenient locking device. The cover shall be kept clear of snow, ice, dirt or any other objects which might prevent easy access for reading, inspecting, testing, changing and making necessary adjustments or repairs of the meter. The installation of the meter housing is subject to the approval of the Company. The cost of installing and maintaining the meter housing is the responsibility of the Customer. When there is evidence of tampering or theft of service associated with a Customer's indoor meter, the Company reserves the right to require that Customer relocate their indoor meter to an outdoor meter housing at the Customer's cost and in accordance with the provisions of this Tariff. The Customer shall provide a place acceptable to the Company for the location of the meter and any automatic meter reading equipment. The Company reserves the right to establish the location of the meter which shall be accessible to the Company and subject to its control. The location of meters and the arrangement of the fittings and piping are subject to the inspection and approval of the Company and shall meet the Company's requirements presented herein. Neither by inspection approval nor failure to approve, nor in any other way, does the Company give any guarantee, or assume any responsibility, expressed or implied, as to the adequacy, safety or characteristics of any structures,

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------------|----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

1 equipment, pipes, appliances or devices owned, installed or maintained by the 2 Customer or leased by the Customer from third parties. 3 4 Q. Why do the Companies request this tariff change? 5 Α. The Company is seeking to reinforce that all new meter installations be installed 6 outside the residence whenever possible and to make the language consistent 7 with the United Water New York Inc. tariff. Having the meter located outside the 8 residence in a pit or other meter housing reduces non-revenue water by allowing 9 leaks on the Customer's service line to be detected and repaired faster. It also 10 increases the Companies' access to the meter and reduces the inconvenience to 11 the customer when we need to read or change the meter. In addition, having the 12 meter outside the premise decreases the likelihood of tampering with the meter 13 or having a connection for an irrigation or fire sprinkler system before the meter. 14 15 Please describe the changes to Reference Leaf 21. Q. 16 Α. On Leaf 21, the Companies request the deletion of the first two paragraphs on 17 Section 16.1 and replacement with the following: 18 The Company's authorized agents or employees shall, at all reasonable 19 times, have access to its equipment on the Customer's premises for reading, 20 inspecting, testing, repairing or removing its equipment.

| Case 13-W | _ (New Rochelle) |
|------------|------------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

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| 1 | | An attempt to obtain a reading from either the meter or from automatic |
|----|----|--|
| 2 | | meter reading equipment requires that a meter reader follow routing reading |
| 3 | | procedures. |
| 4 | | |
| 5 | Q. | Why are the Companies requesting this tariff change? |
| 6 | A. | The Companies are making the automatic meter reading equipment language |
| 7 | | consistent with the language used in Leaf 20. |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | Q. | Please describe the changes to Reference Leaf 22. |
| 10 | A. | On Leaf 22, the Companies propose revising the first sentence in the third |
| 11 | | paragraph: |
| 12 | | If, after bills are estimated for a period of six consecutive months |
| 13 | | To read: |
| 14 | | If, after bills are estimated for a period of two consecutive months |
| 15 | | |
| 16 | Q. | Why are you requesting this tariff change? |
| 17 | A. | The Companies will be moving to monthly billing in 2014. As a result of that |
| 18 | | change, two billing cycles will be over a two-month window rather than the |
| 19 | | current quarterly bill cycles (six months). |
| | | |

| Case 1 | 3-W | (New Rochelle) |
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| Case 1 | 3-W- | (Westchester) |

21

UNITED WATER NEW ROCHELLE INC. UNITED WATER WESTCHESTER INC. MICHAEL J. POINTING

| | | MICHAEL J. POINTING |
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| 1 | Q. | Please describe the additions to Reference Leaf No. 27, 18.2 continued on |
| 2 | | <u>Leaf 28.</u> |
| 3 | A. | The Companies are proposing an addition to the language under the |
| 4 | | "Termination of Residential Service" section as follows: |
| 5 | | (i) Where the Customer has more than three consecutive estimates and |
| 6 | | has not responded to the no-access notifications. |
| 7 | | (j) Where the Customer has not provided the company with access to its |
| 8 | | equipment for RF Meter change outs due to testing regulations, faulty |
| 9 | | equipment or expected tampering after receiving adequate notification |
| 10 | | from the company in the form of a letter or series of letters. |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | Q. | Why are the Companies proposing to include the reasons for termination? |
| 13 | A. | Although UWNR and UWWC have an actual read percentage rate of over 96%, |
| 14 | | approximately 200 customers have three or more consecutive estimated reads in |
| 15 | | UWNR and UWWC service areas and have not responded to the no-access bill |
| 16 | | messages and the \$25 no-access charge. The Companies are concerned that |
| 17 | | this population of customers may have faulty equipment or a stopped meter. |
| 18 | | This scenario, if not resolved immediately, can cause the customer bill to under |
| 19 | | register usage and produce inaccurate bills that may need to be adjusted in the |
| 20 | | future. Adjusted hills or "catch up" hills can result in increased high hill |

complaints, increased call volume and increased PSC complaints. Having the

21

UNITED WATER NEW ROCHELLE INC. UNITED WATER WESTCHESTER INC. MICHAEL J. POINTING

1 ability to resolve these issues in a timely manner will improve the overall read 2 rates as well as the customer experience. 3 4 In addition, denial of access to inspect or test aging UWNR and UWWC 5 equipment in a timely manner raises concerns around possible theft of service. 6 In our United Water Westchester office, we have been able to identify 134 7 tampered meters since 2010 through the meter test program, while prior to 2010, 8 only 12 had been discovered. 9 10 Q. Please describe the changes to Reference Leaf 32 and 35. 11 Α. On Leaf 32, 18.8, the Companies propose to revise this section to include both 12 Multiple Dwellings and Two Family Dwellings: 13 Termination of Service to Entire Multiple Dwellings and Two Family Dwellings 14 In addition, on Leaf 35, Termination of Service to Two Family DwellingsSection 15 18.9 has been deleted 16 17 Why are the Companies requesting this tariff change? Q. 18 Α. Both processes are similar and the Multiple Dwelling procedure is more rigorous 19 than the Two Family Dwelling and so that procedure was chosen for application 20 to both.

| 1 | Q. | Please describe the changes to Reference Leaf 41. |
|----|----|---|
| 2 | A. | On Leaf 41, 21.D (1), this Section is revised to read as follows: |
| 3 | | If a Customer fails to make timely payments in accordance with a payment |
| 4 | | agreement, the Company will send a final termination notice to the Customer. |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | Q. | Why are the Companies requesting this tariff change? |
| 7 | A. | The Companies feel that 18 days is ample time for the customer to contact the |
| 8 | | Companies regarding their payment agreement in order to avoid termination of |
| 9 | | service. |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | Q. | Please describe the changes to Reference Leaf 44. |
| 12 | A. | On Leaf 44, 27.1 (B) the Companies revised this Section to read as follows: |
| 13 | | The Company may not issue a backbill more than 180 calendar days after the |
| 14 | | Company actually became aware of the circumstance, error or condition that |
| 15 | | caused the under billing. |
| 16 | | |
| 17 | Q. | Why do the Companies propose this tariff change? |
| 18 | A. | The Companies feels that 6 months can be misinterpreted to be in the range of |
| 19 | | 180 to 183 calendar days and the change clarifies the timeframe. |
| 20 | | |

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------------|----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

| 1 | Q. | Please describe the changes to Reference Leaf 49, Leaf 52, Leaf 56 and |
|----|----|---|
| 2 | | Leaf 64, Leaf 66, Leaf 67, Leaf 69, Leaf 71, Leaf 73, Leaf 74, Leaf 76, Leaf 78, |
| 3 | | <u>Leaf 81, Leaf 83</u> |
| 4 | A. | On Leaf 49, Leaf 52, Leaf 56, Leaf 64, Leaf 66, Leaf 67, Leaf 69, Leaf 71, Leaf |
| 5 | | 73, Leaf 74, Leaf 76, Leaf 78, Leaf 81, Leaf 83 Paragraph One, the Companies |
| 6 | | request the change of the address from: |
| 7 | | 225 Palmer Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801 |
| 8 | | to |
| 9 | | 2525 Palmer Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801 |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | Q. | Why are the Companies requesting this tariff change? |
| 12 | A. | The Companies are correcting a typographical error in the current Tariff. |
| 13 | | |
| 14 | Q. | Please describe the changes to Reference Leaf 53. |
| 15 | A. | On Leaf 53-Article Two- The Applicant Agrees - the Companies request the |
| 16 | | addition of paragraph SIXTH: |
| 17 | | SIXTH: To provide the Company with written notification of any change affecting |
| 18 | | this application with respect to change in ownership, change of applicants' address |
| 19 | | or change of applicant's phone numbers. It is the applicant's responsibility to |
| 20 | | provide this information in order to insure the timely issue of refund checks. UWNR |

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------------|----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

1 shall not be held responsible for any returned checks due to the applicant's failure 2 to comply with this requirement. 3 4 Q. Why are the Companies requesting this tariff change? 5 A. In order to provide refunds in a timely manner, the Companies are requesting 6 that the Applicant for water main extensions provide change of address 7 information to the Companies. 8 9 Q. Please describe the changes to Reference Leaf 58. 10 On Leaf 58 the Companies requests the deletion of the paragraph SEVENTH Α. 11 and replacement with the following: 12 SEVENTH: To indemnify and hold the Company, its owners, the Engineer, and 13 each of their officers, employees, and agents harmless from and against any and 14 all direct or indirect loss or expense, including without limitations any attorney's 15 fees or costs, relating to any claims or suits for damage or injury, including death, 16 to any property or any person arising from, or occurring in connection with, its 17 performance of any work or the furnishing of any materials contemplated by this 18 Agreement, irrespective of whether any such damage or injury is caused by or 19 results from the negligence of Applicant or any officer, agent, employee or 20 contractor of the Applicant or arises from or occurs in connection with any breach 21 of this Agreement by the Applicant.

| 1 | | |
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| 2 | Insurance - The Applicant agrees to provide, a | at its own expense, the following |
| 3 | insurance coverages: | |
| 4 | | |
| | <u>Types</u> | Minimum Amounts |
| | Worker's Compensation | <u>Statutory</u> |
| | Employer's Liability | <u>\$500,000</u> |
| | | |
| | Automobile Liability Insurance | <u>\$1,000,000 per person</u> |
| | Bodily Injury and Property Damage | \$1,000,000 per accident |
| | Commercial General | |
| | <u>Liability Insurance</u> | \$ 1,000,000 ea. Occurrence |
| | | /\$2,000,000 Aggregate |
| | (including broad form contractual liability | |
| | Insurance, completed operations Insurance, | |
| | explosion, collapse and Underground (X,C & | |
| | U) and insurance for bodily injury and | |
| | property damage) | |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | The Company shall be included as an a | additional insured on the |
| 7 | Applicant's General Liability and Autom | nobile Liability insurance and shall |

| Case 13-W | _ (New Rochelle) |
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| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

21

| 1 | | require any of its subcontractors performing work in conjunction with the |
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| 2 | | work covered by this Agreement to adhere to the same conditions. All |
| 3 | | insurance providers shall be rated at least "A-, VII" by A.M. Best and shall |
| 4 | | be approved to provide coverage in the State in which operations are |
| 5 | | performed. Should work be performed in State Highways, in or near |
| 6 | | railroad rights or way, or other agencies having jurisdiction, Applicant shall |
| 7 | | provide such insurance limits and coverage as they may require. |
| 8 | | |
| 9 | | Certificates of insurance shall name the Company as an additional insured |
| 10 | | and shall be furnished to the Company prior to the commencement of |
| 11 | | work. Such insurance shall be placed with duly qualified and financially |
| 12 | | responsible insurance carriers licensed to do business in the State of New |
| 13 | | York and shall provide that the same may not be canceled for two years |
| 14 | | after completion of the work contemplated by this Agreement |
| 15 | | |
| 16 | Q. | Why are the Companies requesting this tariff change? |
| 17 | A. | The changes to the insurance policy language in the Developer's Agreement are |
| 18 | | to make the language consistent with the current industry nomenclature and to |
| 19 | | improve the insurance protection for our Customers. |
| 20 | | |
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| Case 13-W | _ (New Rochelle) |
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| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

| 1 | Q. | Please describe the changes to Reference Leaf 59. |
|----|----|---|
| 2 | A. | On Leaf 59-Article Two- The Applicant Agrees - the Companies requests the |
| 3 | | addition of paragraph EIGHTH: |
| 4 | | EIGHTH: To provide the Company with written notification of any change |
| 5 | | affecting this application with respect to change in ownership, change of |
| 6 | | applicants' address or change of applicant's phone numbers. It is the applicant's |
| 7 | | responsibility to provide this information in order to insure the timely issue of |
| 8 | | refund checks. UWNR shall not be held responsible for any returned checks due |
| 9 | | to the applicant's failure to comply with this requirement. |
| 10 | | |
| 11 | Q. | Why are the Companies requesting this tariff change? |
| 12 | A. | In order to provide refunds in a timely manner, the Companies are requesting |
| 13 | | that the applicant for water main extensions provide change of address |
| 14 | | information to the Companies. |
| 15 | | |
| 16 | Q: | Please describe the changes to Reference Leaf 59. |
| 17 | A: | On Leaf 59 the Companies requests the addition of the paragraph NINTH of the |
| 18 | | following: |
| 19 | | NINTH: The Applicant's contractor shall warrant that work performed in installing |
| 20 | | the main and appurtenances is free of any defect of equipment, material or |
| 21 | | workmanship. Such warranty shall continue for a period of two years from |

| completion and approval of the extension or within such longer period of time as |
|--|
| may be prescribed by law. Under this warranty, the Applicant's contractor, under |
| Company supervision, shall remedy at his own expense any such failure to |
| conform or any such defect upon receipt of written notice from the Company |
| within a reasonable time after the discovery of any failure, defect or damage. In |
| addition, during the aforesaid warranty period, the Applicant's contractor shall |
| remedy at his own expense, under Company supervision, any damage to |
| Company-owned or controlled real or personal property, when that damage is the |
| result of any such defect of equipment, material or workmanship installed by the |
| Applicant. The warranty with respect to work repaired or replaced hereunder will |
| run for the greater of one year from the date of such repair or replacement or the |
| remainder of the original two year period. During the warranty period as defined |
| herein, the Applicant's contractor shall reimburse the Company for the costs of |
| any emergency repairs undertaken by the Company to maintain the system in |
| good working order. The Applicant's contractor shall also provide a bond from |
| such sureties and in form and substance as are satisfactory to the Company in |
| an amount at least equal to the Company's estimated cost to install the extension |
| and fire hydrants as set forth securing the contractor's faithful performance of its |
| warranty within a thirty (30) day period following the Company's demand for |
| contractor action under such warranty. The bond shall remain in effect for as long |
| as contractor's warranty obligations continue hereunder. If the surety on the |

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------------|----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

| 1 | | bond furnished by contractor is declared bankrupt or becomes insolvent or its |
|----|----|---|
| 2 | | right to do business is terminated in New York State, or it ceases to be named in |
| 3 | | the current list of "Companies Holding Certificates of Authority as Acceptable |
| 4 | | Sureties on Federal Bonds and as Acceptable Reinsuring Companies" as |
| 5 | | published in Circular 570 (amended) by the Audit Staff, Bureau of Government |
| 6 | | Financial Operations, U.S. Treasury Department, contractor shall, within ten (10) |
| 7 | | days thereafter, substitute another bond and surety, both of which must be |
| 8 | | acceptable to the Company. |
| 9 | | The Applicant's contractor shall complete the warranty for the water main |
| 10 | | extension from the Engineering Department |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | Q. | Please explain why the Companies propose this tariff amendment. |
| 13 | A. | The Companies propose to include warranty language in the United Water New |
| 14 | | Rochelle Inc. tariff that is consistent with the language in the developer |
| 15 | | agreements now in place for United Water Westchester Inc. and United Water |
| 16 | | New York Inc. |
| 17 | | |

| Case 13-W (New Rochelle) Case 13-W (Westchester) | | |
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| | UNITED WATER NEW ROCHELLE INC. UNITED WATER WESTCHESTER INC. MICHAEL J. POINTING | |
| Q. | Is there a complete listing of all tariff changes as a result of combining the | |
| | UWNR and UWWC tariffs? | |
| A. | Yes, in addition to those discussed previously, Exhibit MP-1 is the complete | |
| | listing of tariff changes. | |
| | | |
| <u>Mont</u> | hly Billing | |
| | | |
| Q. | Is the Company proposing to change the timing of its billing cycle? | |
| A. | Yes, UWNR and UWWC are proposing to move all customer classes to monthly | |
| | billing. | |
| | | |
| Q. | Please describe the benefits of moving all customer classes to monthly | |
| | billing. | |
| A. | The benefits of monthly billing include: | |
| | | |
| | Peer Comparison | |
| | UWNR and UWWC are two of the very few utilities regulated by the Commission | |
| | that remain on quarterly billing. Other large water utilities such as New York | |

American Water have moved over to monthly billing. Locally in Westchester

County, all the major utilities are on monthly billing. Taking this approach will

help our customers, especially those on fixed incomes, budget their monthly

UNITED WATER NEW ROCHELLE INC. UNITED WATER WESTCHESTER INC. MICHAEL J. POINTING

1 expenses more precisely. Electric utilities, gas utilities, and telecommunications 2 companies all provide customers with monthly bills. A quarterly cycle is too long 3 to give proper price signals, especially in seasons of high usage. 4 5 Faster Investigations and Fixes Turnaround (customer) 6 A shortened billing period increases accountability on the part of both the 7 customer and the operator. As the customer is expected to pay in a more timely 8 fashion (e.g., closer to the actual time of consumption), this smaller window 9 ensures that meter fixes and investigations and repairs on malfunctioning 10 equipment will happen faster. 11 12 Potential for Streamlined Processes (customer and Company) 13 Switching to monthly billing is only the first step in a series of potential 14 improvements in the way that UWNR and UWWC approach the billing process. 15 With the implementation of automated meter infrastructure for automated meter 16 reading, our staff will transition from meter reading to field investigations. If 17 meter reads are not gathered due to radio frequency device failure or data 18 collector issues, the issues will be investigated and resolved by our field staff. 19 With smaller bills and more frequent payments, collections will happen faster and 20 as the implementation reaches a more steady state, less arrears notices will be

UNITED WATER NEW ROCHELLE INC. UNITED WATER WESTCHESTER INC. MICHAEL J. POINTING

needed. Those needed can be combined with the next bill to avoid more printing and postage costs, thus further reducing costs to the Company and customers.

Property Abandonment (Companies)

Currently, it can take the Companies up to 6 months to identify that a customer has abandoned a property without notification. This lag leads to a higher propensity for debt being written off as customers cannot be traced or payment pursued. Billing at more frequent intervals will allow the Companies to identify in a timely manner that zero consumption is being registered at a property, leading to more timely investigation and increasing the collectability rate of the remaining debt.

Reduction in Complaints

As customers are provided with more frequent billing information, the number of erroneous high bill complaints generated through seasonal variations and rate increases will be reduced. In addition, it is also expected that the number of these complaints escalating to the PSC will decrease. However, when driven by seasonality and rate increases, these complaints can escalate to requests for Witness meter tests, which are an avoidable expense to both the customer and the Company.

UNITED WATER NEW ROCHELLE INC. UNITED WATER WESTCHESTER INC. MICHAEL J. POINTING

Communications

Utilizing the bill for communicating in a timely manner with customers is the most cost effective form of communication, either through envelope messaging, bill messages or bill inserts. Quarterly billing restricts how effective this can be as communicating a key message over a three-month period is not always most effective. Monthly billing will therefore present many more opportunities to maximize the bill as a key communication tool through the year with all customers.

Mass Balance (Customer and Company)

Presently a majority of our residential customer meters and some commercial meters are read quarterly. Industrial and some commercial meters are read monthly. All our production input to the distribution system is quantified monthly. As a majority of our meters are read quarterly, we cannot complete a monthly mass balance to calculate the monthly UFW. Rather, the UFW is calculated on a 12-month rolling average. Twelve-month rolling averages make it impossible to analyze data to determine if there is more theft of service in the summer due to illegal connections for irrigation and other uses. By moving to monthly billing, we can complete a monthly mass balance to track and monitor patterns in UFW that may be linked to theft of service. A NRW study completed by Halcrow for our New Rochelle and Westchester systems found that a significant portion of the

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
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| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

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UNITED WATER NEW ROCHELLE INC. UNITED WATER WESTCHESTER INC. MICHAEL J. POINTING

NRW may be attributable to theft of service, which is unauthorized un-metered consumed water. Water theft and meter tampering will be more easily detected, with recurring zero-reads and low consumption picked up every month rather than every quarter. Not only will these problems be noticed earlier, but the amount of water not billed will also be reduced due to the shorter time frame for reaction. Reducing theft of service will have an impact on reducing UFW, but more importantly additional revenue will be collected for the benefit of all customers. While reducing theft will produce additional revenues, it will not reduce the need for water production as the water is still being consumed. Working capital reductions Monthly billing will reduce the Company's working capital requirements, and will thereby have a positive impact on the customers' bills by lowering the rate base required to provide utility service. These savings have been reflected in the working capital calculation. A discussion of the additional costs and savings are discussed by Witness Doherty.

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------------|----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

Conservation Program

3 Q. Does UWNR-UWWC have a comprehensive conservation program?

4 A. Yes. UWNR-UWWC has a comprehensive ongoing program to encourage water
5 conservation by customers. The current comprehensive plan covers UWNR6 UWWC's customer base in Westchester County. In addition to this program, I
7 also make some references to programs that have previously been implemented
8 in Rockland County.

UWNR-UWWC is a private company and does not have the regulatory authority to mandate or enforce water conservation by consumers. The Companies are thereby limited in their ability to rely on conservation as a means to reduce demand or increase available supply. Nonetheless, UWNR-UWWC implemented a multi-pronged approach to encourage the wise use of water and educate their customers on the benefits and need for water conservation. Currently, the customers of UWNR-UWWC use on average 110 gallons per person per day.

Q. What are highlights of the UWNR-UWWC's conservation program?

- 19 A. The highlights of the program include:
 - Water conservation device distribution;
- Conservation advertisements and publications;

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- EvapoTranspiration ("ET") based lawn watering education
 Launched in 2013;
 - EPA WaterSense program; and
- Public events and presentations.

7 Q. What are the various elements of UWNR-UWWC's conservation program?

8 A. The following describes elements of UWNR-UWWC's conservation program.

Conservation Device Distribution

Currently, UWNR-UWWC partners with an external organization to provide water-saving kits at nominal cost. Indoor kits include a toilet dam, low-flow nozzles and showerheads, leak detection dye tablets for toilets and a shower timer. Outdoor kits include a hose timer, moisture meter, a rain gauge, a sprinkler timer and a low-flow hose nozzle. Over 500 kits have been purchased by UWNR-UWWC customers in the past two years. The Companies launched this program through bill inserts to its individually-metered residential customers. The offer was also extended to customers residing in individually metered townhouses and other attached housing configurations. This program continues today and offers discounted water conservation products to all residential customers in the Company's service territory (single family homes, multi-family condominiums and cooperatives, and multi-family rental units). Information on

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obtaining conservation kits is published and distributed in the United Water

<u>Annual Conservation Guide</u> in the Journal News and posted on the Company
website.

Conservation Advertisements and Publications

As part of their education programs, since the 1990s, UWNR-UWWC has disseminated consumer conservation information widely. Today, customers receive a rich array of conservation education via the Company's quarterly bill insert *WaterWays* as well as radio ads, cable television, newspapers, the dedicated Company website, and at community events and presentations. Since 2007, the Company has published an "Annual Conservation Guide" (the "Guide") for customers in Westchester County and distributed it through the <u>Journal News</u> and also made it available on the Company website. The Guide contains a wide range of information about saving water both indoors and outdoors. The water conservation program provides recommendations on xeriscaping, including: recommended plant species; use of mulch to reduce water needs; and indoor/outdoor water use conservation tips. It also includes information on the newly launched ET; smart lawn watering techniques; and instructions on how to detect water leaks.

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ET Lawn Watering Program

Another key element of UWNR-UWWC's conservation program, the ET lawn watering program, which was launched in the spring of 2013 and focuses on outdoor water use, a major contributor to high water use in the Spring and Summer months. This involved the implementation of a lawn watering education program, based on monitoring regional weather data. ET is the loss of water from the soil both by evaporation and by transpiration from the plants. UWNR-UWWC have educated consumers on proper lawn watering techniques, and provided a daily ET lawn watering guide number to help consumers use water efficiently while maintaining healthy lawns. Customers can obtain the daily ET number from a recorded message through a dedicated phone number at the Company and through the Company's website. The ET numbers lets customers know exactly how much water their lawn needs based on the day's weather conditions. UWNR-UWWC has a contractor that is responsible for providing this information for updates. The ET program remains in effect from May 15 through September 30.

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EPA WaterSense Program

By way of the Company's website and through various Company publications, UWNR-UWWC has partnered with the EPA to promote water efficient appliances and plumbing fixtures. Customers are advised to look for the WaterSense label

| Case 13-W | _ (New Rochelle) |
|------------|------------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

| 1 | | to choose water-efficient products that meet the EPA's specifications for |
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| 2 | | performance. |
| 3 | | |
| 4 | | Public Events and Presentations |
| 5 | | Regular discussions on conservation take place at UWNR-UWWC's Customer |
| 6 | | Advisory Panel ("CAP") (the panel is described in more detail in the Outreach |
| 7 | | and Education section below) meetings held quarterly. The panel, a |
| 8 | | representative sample of residential customers, is a means by which the |
| 9 | | Company learns how to better promote conservation and educate its customer |
| 10 | | base. |
| 11 | | |
| 12 | Q. | Does UWNR-UWWC plan to complete any further conservation initiatives? |
| 13 | A. | Yes. In order to further promote conservation and the wise use of water by its |
| 14 | | customers, UWNR-UWWC proposes to implement the various initiatives in the |
| 15 | | near future including: |
| 16 | | Partnering with water appliance and fixture suppliers to offer coupons |
| 17 | | for WaterSense endorsed products. |
| 18 | | Promoting water-efficient irrigation products and techniques through the |
| 19 | | use of rain and wind sensors and drip irrigation systems. |
| 20 | | Expanding the Company's consumer water usage survey to further |
| 21 | | learn about residential water usage. |

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profits.

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• Educating customers on the benefits of installing ET irrigation controllers. These controllers have on-site temperature sensors or rely on a signal from a central weather station that modifies irrigation times at least weekly (preferably daily) as the weather changes. Q. What other measures are in place to help conservation? Α. Consumption/income decoupling has been approved by the Commission to encourage conservation while also allowing sufficient revenue collection. UWNR-UWWC does not earn more by selling more water. Revenue targets are established for the Company each year. If the Company collects more than the target, the money is held in credit on behalf of the customers. If the Company collects less, the difference can be recovered. This decoupling of consumption and revenue has helped the Company to encourage conservation and removes the link between the sale of water and

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------------|----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

Outreach and Education

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- Q. Please briefly describe UWNR-UWWC's current Outreach & Education
 initiatives.
- 5 A. The Company has implemented a comprehensive outreach and education 6 program with the goal of keeping customers and other stakeholders informed.
- 7 The Company utilizes a wide array of communication channels including:
 - Cable television and radio advertisements on conservation and Company projects;
 - Newspaper community views and advertisements;
 - The Company's Annual Conservation Guide;
 - Annual Water Quality Report;
 - Annual Customer Information Guide;
- Quarterly bill inserts/stuffers and messages; and
- Company and project websites.

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Through these media, we provide our customers with up-to-date information on water quality, the value of water, system and infrastructure investment and improvements, conservation tips and products, customer rights, customer service matters such as payments, billing, meter reading, hardship programs, and rate change information. Copies of the Annual Water Quality Reports are

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mailed directly to all customers and made available to all municipalities and local libraries. Customers are kept informed of our hydrant flushing efforts through newspaper ads, bill inserts, rapid alert call to customer homes, and web-based announcements. In addition, at a minimum of once a year, managers from the Company meet with local officials to discuss Company programs as well as to solicit areas of concern expressed by their constituents. **Customer Advisory Panels** CAPs are useful tools to gain feedback from customers on relevant issues, such as conservation, water quality or supply, and serve as a means for the Company to present new projects and initiatives for evaluation by a representative sample of the customer base. CAP meetings take place on a quarterly basis. The Value of Water UWNR-UWWC is committed to educating its customers on the value of their water dollars through a broad array of communications, including bill inserts, public events, and presentations.

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Water is an essential of life. It is needed as nourishment and for bathing, for growing crops, for cooking and for fighting fires. A gallon of water weighs 8.34 lbs. For a typical family of four that uses an average of 110 gallons per person per day, that's a total of 3,670 lbs. of water supplied each and every day to their home. The cost of water for the average family of four consuming 110 gallons per person per day is about the same as cup of Starbucks coffee.

Additionally, although water must be purchased from different sources, be treated and tested continuously to meet increasingly stringent health standards, be pressurized through pumping and be delivered through over 600 miles of pipe, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, it is still an exceptional value at a cost of less than a penny per gallon. Water is still the most widely tested product ingested; UWNR-UWWC completes over 14,000 separate analyses annually. It is far less expensive than other utilities like electric, gas or cable and it is far less expensive and much more environmentally friendly than bottled water.

Q. Does UWNR-UWWC see a need for expansion of your Outreach & Education efforts?

19 A. Yes. UWNR-UWWC is committed to Community Outreach & Education, continuing
20 its focus on water education and the expansion of school partnerships. We will also
21 continue to expand the level and scope of our community involvement both in

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------------|----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

charitable endeavors and education of consumers through association presentations and public events. To promote company image and community partnering, community outreach initiatives are in place with community organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce, Sound Shore Medical, as well as anniversary ceremonies in territories we serve to promote public and private partnerships.

A.

Q. What changes in the NFPA 70E Code took place that warranted UWNR to conduct this analysis?

The code was updated to reflect that a flash hazard analysis shall be done and equipment will be appropriately labeled in order to protect personnel from the possibility of being injured by an arc flash (NFPA 70E-2009 Section 130.3 NFPA). The 2012 edition contains modifications such as Arc Flash Boundaries, etc., that will require site specific risk assessments. This is the major driver of the program costs over the period.

Α.

Q. What is the National Fire Protection Association?

The National Electrical Code (NEC), or NFPA 70, is a regionally adoptable standard for the safe installation of electrical wiring and equipment in the United States. The NEC, while having no legally binding regulation as written, can be and often is adopted by states, municipalities and cities in an effort to standardize their enforcement of safe electrical practices within their respective jurisdiction.

| Case 13-W | _ (New Rochelle) |
|------------|------------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

Collective Bargaining Agreement

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- 3 Q. Does UWNR-UWWC have a current Collective Bargaining agreement
- 4 ("CBA") in place?
- 5 A. Yes, it is a new five-year agreement that was signed in February 2012. The
- 6 terms of this agreement are included in this rate filing.

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- 8 Q. What was the main term of the CBA that changed?
- 9 A. All new hires that fall under the CBA now have a defined contribution retirement
- plan, rather than a defined benefits retirement plan. This provides greater
- 11 flexibility to the employee to manage their assets and, should they decide on a
- different career path, they also have the ability to transfer their benefit. The
- 13 Company now has the benefit of known contributions, without the volatility of
- market forces driving contributions up and down.

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- 16 Q. Are you aware that bill A.4086-A was signed into law by Governor Andrew
- 17 Cuomo on Wednesday, October 23, 2013?
- 18 A. Yes, I am.

- 20 Q. What does this bill mean to your customers?
- 21 A. It essentially means their water charges will increase.

| Case 13-W | _ (New Rochelle) |
|------------|------------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

| 1 A | How much will cue | tomers water hills increase? |
|-----|-------------------|------------------------------|

A. At the moment it is not possible to quantify the increase. However, current charges for certain items that are levied against municipalities will be spread over the customers in that municipality.

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- Q. Currently, do municipalities realize revenues from taxes the Company pays
 to more than cover the levied charges?
- A. Yes. Franchise taxes are paid by the Company to the municipality to have our infrastructure in their right-of-way. The franchise taxes are assessed based on the diameter and length of the mains/pipes. At the request of the municipality, the pipes are significantly over sized to provide water at a certain pressure and quantity for fire suppression purpose. If not for the fire suppression requirements, the pipes would be smaller and the franchise taxes would be less.

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- 15 Q. Are you suggesting that the franchise tax income from the increased size 16 of the mains more than covers the charges levied to the municipalities?
- 17 A. Yes. Essentially the customer will now have to pay for franchise taxes and costs 18 for infrastructure maintenance and access.

| Case 13-W | (New Rochelle) |
|------------|----------------|
| Case 13-W- | (Westchester) |

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| 1 | Q. | If the municipality does not have to pay the costs for infrastructure |
| 2 | | maintenance and access, will this reduce, or offset property taxes for |
| 3 | | eligible customers? |
| 4 | A. | The way the bill is written, it would suggest that this is the case. This may result |
| 5 | | in a lower taxable benefit for customers to claim on their tax returns. |
| 6 | | |
| 7 | Q. | How will the costs for infrastructure and maintenance access be spread |
| 8 | | across the customers? |
| 9 | A. | Depending on which municipalities opt-in or choose to stay out, the charges will |
| 10 | | be extremely complex. It may require a cost service study and an allocation of |
| 11 | | the property taxes update on an annual bases. |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | Q. | Does the passing of this bill into law have an impact on this rate case? |
| 14 | A. | Yes. It's hard to know what impact it will have on income for rate design. We |
| 15 | | really need to continue the dialogue and not jump to a position that has a |
| 16 | | material impact on the resident and customers. |
| 17 | | |
| 18 | Q. | Why is the company conducting Arch Flash Analysis? |
| 19 | A. | UWNR has entered into an agreement with a contractor to conduct Arch Flash |
| 20 | | analysis in its 4 large pump station facilities. The intent of NFPA 70E regarding |
| 21 | | Arc Flash is to provide guidelines which will limit injury to the onset of second |

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degree burns. As a result of the injuries and deaths related to arc flash in an industry, changes/additions have been incorporated into the National Fire Protection Association publication number 70E. Part of UWNR six point safety action plan was to conduct Arch Flash analysis on specific sites. Employee Health and Safety is a key priority in the work we complete daily.

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- 7 Q. Does this conclude your initial testimony at this time?
- 8 A. Yes.