

REPRESENTATIVE POLICY BOARD
PUBLIC HEARING TRANSCRIPTION

JUNE 26, 2025

Jamie:

Okay, I'd like to welcome you all to the Representative Policy Board public hearing for the electrical improvements, the application for electrical improvements at the Lake Gaillard Water Treatment Plant and the Lake Saltonstall Water Treatment Plant. So I'm calling the meeting to order. I'd like to, before we begin, please check and turn off any cell phones you may have and those that are on by Zoom or by electronic means, if you could mute yourself and raise your hand, Jennifer will watch if you have questions to ask when the time comes. The meeting is being recorded and I'm going to read the notice of the public hearing as follows. The representative policy board or RPB of the South Central Regional Water District will hold a public hearing to consider the South central Connecticut Regional Water Authority's application for approval of a project to construct electrical improvements at the Lake Gaillard Water Treatment plant and Lake Saltonstall Water Treatment plant.

Otherwise application the public hearing will take place on Thursday, June 26, 2025 at 7:00 PM members of the public may attend the meeting in person at 90 Sergeant Drive, new Haven, Connecticut, or via remote access. For information on attending the meeting via remote access and review the application and accompanying information, please go to [HTTPS colon backslash backslash, T-I-N-Y-U-R-L dot C-O-M backslash 2-P-P-N-J-B-Y-R](https://t-n-y-u-r-l.com/2-p-p-n-j-b-y-r). The public hearing is being held pursuant to sections 10 and 19 of Special Act 77-98 as amended. The application contains confidential information subject to protection under Connecticut General Statute section 1-200 sub 6 sub E for matters covered by section 1-210 sub B sub 19 sub Romanette I. Pertaining to safety risks portions of the public hearing may be held in protective confidential session. In the event of a protective confidential session, members of the public will be instructed to leave the public hearing and may rejoin after the confidential discussion has ended.

All users of the public water supply system, residents of the regional water district, owners of property served or to be served and other interested person shall have the opportunity to be heard concerning the matter under consideration. Questions may be submitted in writing to the board office by emailing [J-S-L-U-B-O-W-S-K-I at water.com](mailto:J-S-L-U-B-O-W-S-K-I@water.com) or by calling 2-0-3-4-1-2-5-1-5. Robert E. Harvey. Jr. Chairperson Representative Policy Board South Central Connecticut Regional Water District 90 Sergeant Drive, new Haven, Connecticut 0-6-5-1-1. And again, let me remind you to turn off any cell phones and mute if you're calling in.

The procedure to be used during this hearing, please, I'm not going to set time limits, but I will reserve the limit to the authority to interrupt if someone gets a little too lengthy about that. Anyone wishing to offer testimony will be sworn in. They will be asked to state their name, residence and business affiliation if any, and may be subject to questioning by the presiding member and members of the RPB and members of the public will be provided the opportunity to ask questions at the end of the public hearing and are not required to be sworn in. At this time, all individuals who will testify should identify themselves by name, home address and organization and we'll also acknowledge anyone on Teams.

So if you're going to be testifying, could you please unmute on Teams? I'm going to ask those present to rise and raise your right hand and those online please remotely raise your right hand. Is there anyone expected to be speaking tonight? Attorney Donofrio. Is there anyone online that's going to be... Okay Orville Kelly and Victor Benni, anyone else? All right. If you'll do solemnly and sincerely swear or affirm and declare that the evidence you shall give concerning the case now in question shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth and upon the pains and penalties of perjury or false statement?

Jeff:

Yes, I do.

Jamie:

Orville and Victor?

Victor:

Yes I do.

Jamie:

And Orville?

Orville:

Yes I do.

Jamie:

Thank you. RWA you can begin the presentation. They'll be followed by the Office of Consumer Affairs attorney, Jeffrey Donofrio, and then there'll be an opportunity for RPB and then finally the public to ask questions. Okay, thank you. Go ahead and Victor?

Victor:

Good evening everybody. For the record, my name is Victor Benni. I'm the Director of Engineering for the Regional Water Authority, which holds an office at 90 Sargent Drive in New Haven. Starting with the slide 2 covering project background, if we direct our attention to the aerial photograph to the right-hand side of this slide being the Lake Gaillard Water Treatment Plant. This is the largest RWA water treatment plant with a design capacity of 80 million gallons a day, supplying an average of 32 million gallons a day to more than 265,000 customers. This represents approximately 60% of the daily flow from the RWA facilities and that includes the water treatment plants and well fields combined.

This facility provides treated water directly to New Haven and Brantford service areas and indirectly to other service areas. A capital improvement plan or CIP was developed for the Lake Gaillard Water Treatment plan in 2015, which noted many of the original electrical components were original to the facility. That plan recommended the replacement of those critical electrical distribution equipment over the next five-year period and that being based on the age and condition of the equipment. To the top left-hand side of the side, we have an aerial photograph of Lake Saltonstall.

The Lake Saltonstall treatment plant is a surface water treatment plant and has a design capacity of 12 million gallons per day, supplying an average of 6 million gallons a day to approximately 50,000 customers in the Saltonstall service area. And that includes portions of East Haven, Brantford and New Haven. Similar to Lake Gaillard, a planning effort in the early 2000s recommended replacement of all electrical equipment at Lake Saltonstall, noting that the equipment was original to the facility. Most of the electrical equipment was replaced in 2008 and replacement of the remaining equipment requires a shutdown of the facility. The recent completion of improvements to the distribution system make it possible to shut down this facility and complete the remainder of the electrical upgrades. The high service pumps at Lake Saltonstall, the room in the pumps can be seen on the bottom left-hand portion

of the slide. They transport the treated water from the facility to the distribution system and they also are original to the facility. They were refurbished approximately 16 years ago, but they're past their service life insufficient and overdue for replacement. And Jennifer, if we could move on to the next slide, please.

The project approach, the application again consists of three distinct projects being the electrical improvements at Lake Gaillard and at Lake Saltonstall water treatment plants and also including the Lake Saltonstall high service pumps. The benefits of the multi-project approach are that we're increasing capital efficiencies by allowing management to propose all three projects under one application process to the RPB being why we're here tonight. This project consolidation method reduces the time expenses and facility impacts associated with individual projects. We've taken this resourceful approach to increased capital efficiencies and we're combining multiple projects into one bid achieving economies of scale with work of the same discipline occurring at the two different facilities.

We can move on to the next slide. Covering the project scope from the Lake Gaillard Water Treatment plant electrical improvements, we have a new main utility service for the water treatment plant that we're proposing. New electrical distribution equipment and replacement of the distribution equipment in the hydroelectric building at Lake Saltonstall water treatment, plant electrical improvements. The new utility service for the water treatment plant from Saltonstall Parkway will eliminate the Amtrak crossing under the Amtrak right-of-way for the main electrical service to the plant. And new switch gear and panel boards will be made to replace the current MCCs. Again, the Lake Saltonstall water treatment plant high-service pumps where we have the three new high-service pumps being put in place. And that again is to address the aging pumps that are there and that's the, again, servicing the system with treated distribution water.

The variable frequency drives will be added to this system set up making for more efficient use and operation of the pumps and associated piping and valves will also be replaced during this process. Onto the next slide, I'm going to hand it over to Orville Kelly to get a little bit more into the technical aspects of the project. Orville, thank you.

Jamie:

Thank you. Victor. Orville, before you begin, can you please state your name, home address and organization for the record please?

Orville:

Thank you, Victor. Thanks everyone for affording us the opportunity to tell you about on the project that we're proposing. My name is Orville Kelly. I live at 30 Fairfield Court in Naugatuck, Connecticut. I'm the Design and Construction Manager in the engineering department at the Regional Water Authority at 90 Sargent Drive. All right. All right. Sorry. So the project needs. We are going to look at the three different projects. The Lake Gaillard improvement electrical improvement includes replacement of the ATS, which is the automatic transfer switch, the main switch boards, transformers, MCC panel boards, which are coming up to their thirty-year life expectancy age and electrical equipment that are typically accessible to failure and numerous repairs. Replacement parts are becoming more and more difficult to find and also extremely long times, long lead times.

The new alternative equipment of replacing MCC with power panels and standalone starters. It'll help reduce arc flash hazards and it uses less space, it is less costly to install and maintenance. Also, it increases our operational and constructional flexibility. As Victor mentioned earlier that back in 2017 we

had completed the replacement of an exterior transformer along with some provisions were made for this future upgrade that will be taking place at the Lake Gaillard treatment plant. Next slide please.

So the salt install project needs. The existing 13.8 kilovolt buried utility service line to install it, it's difficult to safely access for maintenance for UI as it is adjacent to the Interstate 95 and run underneath the Amtrak rail, which is just very challenging and it's very difficult for UI to get inside and perform maintenance on this main system main service. The main electrical 2,400 volts, which is referred to as medium voltage distribution equipment and transformer, have exceeded its useful life and will no longer be supported by UI and thus it poses increased risk of failure. As you can see on the picture on the right, I hope you're able to see on that yellow area that is showing the Amtrak where that is running and I-95 is running there and if you look at top of the picture, you'll see the raw water station. Pretty much the main service to the treatment plant has to go underneath both the Amtrak rail and I-95.

And so it comes in and it goes back overall also to the raw water pump station where everything is governed or controlled. In replacing this and upgrading the project, it improves employee safety by providing current electrical code clearances and increase the system reliability and overall safety. It allows RWA electrician to perform repairs and maintenance, which they can't do presently because of the medium voltage because now we'll be going from a typical medium voltage down to your regular 480 and this will reduce overall maintenance cost. Next slide please.

The needs for the installed high-service pumps and the high-service pumps are over 50 years old. They were rebuilt somewhere around in 2006, which would make it sometime 15 to 16 years ago. The distribution pump expected life is typically anywhere from 20 to 30 years. Typically, after they were built a pump once it becomes extremely inefficient in its operation.

And so the benefits of replacing the pumps and replacing... This project is these pumps are very inefficient according to our FY 26 operating budget. Pump power represents the largest single line item increase I believe of somewhere about 38, 38.7% increase. I mean they want in budget and in the FY 26 operating budget goes on to explain that utilities and fuel costs are projected to increase approximately somewhere around 17.9 18% in FY 26. Accounting for electric and gas and other utility service, capturing the volatility in utility markets and continuous supply chains projects are always something that is going to be impactful to us. And so these pumps, they do not operate or they do not have VFD presently. This means that they are either on or off and it limits the treatment plant flow of either 4 MGD or 8 MGD with nothing in between.

The raw water pumps are already on VFDs and so VFDs for these pumps will provide more operational flexibility for the entire treatment plant and the distribution system. Also, the 480 volts allow RWA electricians to maintain pumps and control maintenance and by replacing this 50-year pump system, we are going to improve the reliability of the facility itself. Next slide please.

So we did the alternative analysis of each project and we look at the electrical improvements for Gaillard alternative number 1, which is no action, just keep the existing equipment as they are. That was quickly rejected because it's an unacceptable option and we know that the equipment has extended its useful service life and so it poses an increased risk of catastrophic failure, damage, loss of service, etc. to our 265 plus customers. And so alternative 2, we look at replacing the equipment in its existing location while it requires slightly more shutdown of the treatment plant. We have put together a plan that we're pretty confident in that we're able to manage this shutdown and limit the outages in terms of time frames.

And this alternative utilizes less wasted space in comparison to other alternatives. And in alternative 2, while it's slightly a little bit more disruptive during construction, it'll be slightly less expensive and result

in a better end for us. And so alternative 3, which is replacing the equipment in a new location, the new location will be next to where the existing electrical room is. And this alternative poses installing new electrical equipment in different location which allows for new equipment to be utilized and installed while existing equipment is still in operation, thereby that reduces the shutdown in and of itself. This new location would require numerous wall penetration and would require structural analysis of the structural integrity of load-bearing walls in the facility. The proposed new location is presently the room we currently use for general storage for the RWA emergency operation center, which is the EOC and our backup servers.

And so it is also the IT department staging area, if and when we should activate the EOC as part of the RWA business continuity plan. And so because of that, this alternative became less attractive and so alternative tool is the selected alternative as it is most favorable in terms of costs, the reduction in costs due to conduit and wiring requiring the connecting of equipment. There are no wasted space restraints since the new equipment is similar in size to the equipment than the newer equipment would be putting in. It requires minimal structural modifications and although this alternative requires additional shutdown in comparison to alternative number 3, advanced planning and temporary electrical facilities will help minimize those shutdown durations. And so next slide please.

The alternative analysis on the Lake Saltonstall electrical improvements alternative 1 which is no action was quickly disqualified because it would require us to keep the existing service and equipment as we have. They have already exceeded their useful life and that would only add to emergency costs repairs. And so alternative 2 was replace the existing 2,400 volts distribution equipment with new 2400 volt electrical distribution equipment. That also was quickly rejected as this medium voltage is no longer being supported by UI and thus that makes it impractical for us. We'll be updating a system that wouldn't be maintained or serviced by the provider. And so alternative 3 is we look at replacing this 2400 volt distribution equipment with the normal and the more consistent 4160 volt equipment. This 4160 volt is a commonly used voltage by equipment manufacturers. While it'll require some additional work to convert equipment such as the generator, the MCC's and pump, it'll require new transformer that will transform from the 4160 volt to the 480 transformer.

It however has the potential of reusing the existing feeder cables and the disconnect switches, which is extremely costly and also the installation of this new client own transformer to replace the aging and close the transformer that UI wants to get rid of because they no longer service this equipment. And so alternative 4 is to replace the 2400 volt distribution with a straight 480. Just go from the 2,400. So we'll be coming in with a 13.8 and going straight down to the 480 equipment and this requires additional work to convert all the new equipment to this new voltage.

It also, as alternative number 3 would require existing modification to the generator, the MCC's and the pumps. Replacing this, this major equipment would require us to replace all the main major feeder cables. The disconnect switches along with conduits and wiring and this would be more costly and it would be more risky as we would've to figure out a way of getting new wires and pulling new wires underneath I95 and the Amtrak rails, which is a risk in and of itself. If we don't need to, then we, it's not something that willing to take. And so a total of four alternatives were evaluated and alternative 3 was selected as the most favorable option in terms of equipment voltage, quantity of wiring and conduit to be reused that has the potential of being reused. The 4160 volt equipment is more commonly used and readily available. It is more cost-effective as existing feeders are usable and the existing generator modification would be minimized comparable to alternative number 3, comparable to alternative number 4, sorry. Next slide please.

And so the alternative for the ice service pumps at Lake Saltonstall treatment plant, of course alternative 1 was no action that was unacceptable just based on the years and we've already refurbished the pump. They have become inefficient. Alternative 2 is to refurbish the pumps and motors. These pumps were already refurbished back 15, 16 years ago, and so rebuilding the pumps will not improve their operation. It doesn't fully restore the firm capacity or the efficiency to its original condition. We did a, I believe it was an energy evaluation report that was conducted back in May of 2017 by JK Murer LLC, confirmed that the pumps and motors were poor in efficiency and the recommendation ends was for replacement of more efficient pumps and motors. And so I'm just going to speak to alternative 3 and 4 as they're similar with the exception both these alternative is to replace the pumps and motors and had VFD.

So alternative 3 is to replace the pump and motors with similar as to making it similar to the raw water pump station, which has one 4-MGD pump and two 8-MGD pump. And then alternative 4, it has three similar pumps in terms of capacity, which would be six, which would still give you the firm capacity. However, alternative 3 and 4, while they're similar with replacing the pumps and motors and the VFDs, the alternative three differ in terms of it provides us with the best operational flexibility and best operational opportunities as we'll be able to mimic the raw water pump station operation. And so we'll be able to run the 4-MG with the 4-MG would be able to run the 8-MG with the 8-MG and in particularly at nights, typically as we operate presently is that we turn the 8-MGD pump on to fill the tank and this is less taxing on the grid at nights.

And so also the energy cost is lower at night and so that would allow us now to mimic what is going on with the 408, and because of the VFDs, if we needed to turn it down to 6-MG MGD, we'll be able to do that and just mimic what is happening across us at the raw water station. This alternative, using this alternative gives us the best flexibility. It affords operational flexibility for the plants and these high-service pumps concluded that alternative number 3 is the most favorable due to the low operating and capital costs in comparison to alternative number 4. And so I'll turn over to Victor who's going to take us on.

Victor:

Thanks Orville. Again for the record, Victor Benni, I'm going to take us through the summary of the combined project costs for Lake Gaillard. We have an amount of just over \$3.9 million that we're requesting for approval for Lake Saltonstall and including the electrical and high service pumps is just over \$10 million. This gives us a requested approval amount not to exceed \$14 million. We're going to have to round down that total a little bit. This is all based on an engineer's estimate, which included a 10% contingency factor on the estimated construction costs. We've previously spent approximately \$854,000 since 2019 on building up to this point in the project.

It's a multi-year project with a \$1 million amount budgeted for fiscal year 26. That would lead us up to construction starting in April, which I'll review on the next slide in a second. Funding sources through Connecticut DPH, were going to proceed with going for a DWSRF grant and also looking into and acquiring \$2 million CDS grant funding that would be for the Lake Saltonstall Water Treatment Plant portion of the project and the rest would be internally generated funds. And move on to the next slide please.

So for the schedule and permits, the proposed project schedule, the RPB review and approval portion, which we're kicking off for you folks tonight with the application is ranging from April to July 2025, being that we've already presented to the authority board earlier on in the season here. Final design we're

working on currently, and this is scheduled to be into June 2025 and probably extending a little into July, the Connecticut DPH approval process gets us into September 2025.

Going for bidding an award is about a three to four month process going from October 2025 to February 2026, five-month process. Construction. Hopefully again starting in April 2026 being a two-year process ending in April 2028. The permits again being through Connecticut DPH for the DWSRF funding, which would also include a application for a natural diversity database, application and concurrence with Connecticut D and also general use permits and local town permits. The local town permits would mainly be with the town of East Haven for the Lake Saltonstall project. Being that there are some site improvements outside of the actual buildings for that project that would require some review and approval with those town agencies. And onto the next slide please.

Going to wrap up a quick summary again with Lake Gaillard Water Treatment Plant serving more than 265,000 of our customers and 60% of the flows going into that portion of the system. Lake Salton|stall serving approximately 50,000 customers in the Saltonstall service area and the proposed project, again, just to give you a quick recap, we're replacing the aging electrical equipment susceptible to breakdowns and requiring numerous repairs. There will be a benefit from the long-term O&M savings through greater efficiency and greater reliability. We're keeping in mind that high service pumps are more than 50 years old and operating at decreased efficiency levels, making them less cost-effective. We're also considering the safety of our O&M folks and vendors that work on the electrical equipment at both of the facilities and putting a high level of importance on increasing the reliability of the system. Again, we say catastrophic failure is what we're trying to avoid here and prevent. And finally, the distribution system improvements to date have set us up for optimizing the construction sequencing for this project. So any questions were available here and I thank you for your time.

Jamie:

Victor and Orville, thank you for your presentation. We're going to hold you for a minute. We'll have the Office of Consumer Affairs attorney, Jeffrey D'Onofrio speak and then question can be asked about three of you. It might be more efficient that way if that's all right with you. Thank you for your presentation.

Victor:

Thank you.

Jamie:

Attorney D'Onofrio, you would identify yourself for the record?

Jeff:

Sure. Jeffrey D'Onofrio, resident of Nichols Farm Road in Trumbull here. I am the Consumer Affairs Officer for the Regional Water Authority. Good evening. This was an application to review because we received in the application materials, everything that we needed to be able to evaluate the necessity of the project. The alternative considered as well as the scheduling and cost. Specifically the way that I look at these types of applications, obviously when you have nearing the end of its useful life, you don't really have a water utility. You have luxury of doing what I do at my house, which is when you dishwash...

But the way that I look at this is kind of a little bit different than some other applications that I review. I started by looking at the capital improvement plan that I bonded for the Lake Gaillard Water Treatment

plant back in 2015. And likewise the Lake Saltonstall Water Treatment plant CIP that was prepared back in... Kind of look at it through that lens figure out, okay, planning perspective, was this something that was in the works for a long period of time and were the alternatives would be considered at the CIP, Saltonstall Lake farm WTS. And then I look at the business case evaluations, which are appendices I and J to the application, see how the water is analyzed.

The cost estimates are a little bit difficult. We're used to seeing the ACE 10% contingency. It's best practice, but look at that 3.9% contingency isn't as significant. So you worry about whether or not the contingency is at once you've decided the most alternative is the right project. Worry about the contingency being adequate, but the design is 90% done. That's a mature level of design. So you really shouldn't have, other than market, really shouldn't have the product that is on bid day. In terms of the project, Pete, what's in my memo? I issued a memo on the change of tune to the RPV recommending approval of the project essentially for the reasons that you heard can be already approved. Our supply is about 60% of the total water to the authority system facility and most of the equipment looking at placing is near the end of its useful life and waiting for it to require additional refurbishment or replacement just isn't a legitimate strategy for a water...

Look at that CIP. You see that these electrical components, many of which were original, typically constructed in 1986 and for replacement 2015 CIP, which is recommended replacement in the next five years, we would've gotten this replacement five years ago. We know what happened five years ago in an effort to the austere around the days of COVID related application and CIP and some of these projects, just regular projects certainly is necessary to maintain and rely on treatment. The Lake Saltonstall project, which by the lines, is the bigger project, is much more involved in terms of the replacement of the existing distribution surface pump, the associated motors. So again, you've got some of which is original vintage, is near or past its life. And again, you've got a mature level of design, 90%. So I'm pretty confident that the 10% contingency should be adequate. Some of the volatility that has quite a bit even two months ago. We know just... Isn't going out.

The business case evaluations, there was just behind the... like I said, this type of project is always on line, on perspective and try to... Expertise that they share, walk through the way that they look at the necessity of the project alternatives... Poses the best certainly here that is in fact necessary. For those reasons and for the reasons.

Jamie:

Thank you very much. Are there any questions from the RPB members to Victor Orville, for the attorney? Go ahead, Greg.

Greg:

Greg Malloy from West Haven, I guess this would be for Victor. On page 11, you said that you spent already approximately 854,000 since 2019. Is that for refurbishment? What's that for? Since 2019?

Victor:

A little hard to hear the question or the answer, sorry.

Jamie:

Can you repeat it please?

Greg:

Sure. Since 2019, the RWA has already spent approximately 854,000. What is that for?

Victor:

So Victor, I'll answer that. That is from the onset of the project where we would've done studies, would've done preliminary designs, would've done some testings, just trying to make sure that all the different facilities from a design perspective, whether I be doing on test spits in location where we need to get information. So that is all encompassing of the study preliminary design and where we are now to the final design.

Greg:

Thank you. I have one for Jeff.

Jeff:

Sure.

Greg:

Okay. Are you comfortable with the 10% contingency?

Jeff:

I am. Like I said, the 10%, I wasn't sure. Yeah. Using percentages, I go through this on a lot of projects, municipal projects where people throw around percentages as best practice for contingency, but obviously there's a big difference between a 10% contingency on a \$3 million project and a 10% contingency on a \$10 million project. So when you get into the lower dollar, knowing what things cost, knowing what surprises cost, you start to get a little bit concerned about getting \$390,000 contingency. Is that adequate? So you look at the level of design, you look at the nature of the project, you look at the timing for the bidding, kind of just sharpen your pencil, is that... the best on Lake Galliard? Given the fact that it's 90% design, timing of the bidding, it should be fine.

Greg:

Thank you.

Jamie:

Are there any other questions, Stephen?

Stephen:

Yeah, Steve Mongillo, Hamden representative. Besides replacement, do the new materials offer any benefits in terms of longer life or capacity or safety? Are there any new... Is there any new technology in this area?

Victor:

Especially from the perspective of the VFDs, and I think I would let Orville jump in on exactly how and why the VFDs are important to the replacement of the pumps.

Orville:

So you asked the question in terms of are there new technology? It is more updated technology from an electrical site. So the switchboard, we're going from MCCs, which have taken up a lot of space and they require regular maintenance to we're going to panel board, which reduces hard flash assets for employees. Also, one of the things we're doing on this project, we are making it now consistent or standardized to the other surface treatment plant where we are putting the main switch gear on the outside. It is going to be in its own building that if there's an event, let's just say there is a fire or something catastrophic happen, employees won't have to run inside the building or the fire person won't have to run inside the building. But you can disconnect and do all the disconnection from the exterior. So while it's not new technology that we've never used before, this is going to be upgraded technology.

Greg:

Great. Okay. And you'll also pass on energy efficiency and a little bit reduction in your O&M costs, right?

Orville:

That is correct.

Jamie:

Mark.

Mark:

Yeah, you're replacing a lot of equipment here.

Jamie:

Identify yourself please.

Mark:

Pardon?

Jamie:

For the record, identify yourself for the record.

Mark:

Oh, Mark Levine, Woodbridge, Connecticut.

Jamie:

Thank you.

Mark:

You're replacing a lot of equipment here and I don't see, and you're saying how much it's going to cost to do in that. What is the value of the salvage and how come that's not in the amount that you're going to save?

Orville:

I think, Mark, with electrical equipment from 1986 and everything else, there could be hazards that is presented in that we would not know a salvage cost presently. That would be something whereas the contractor would, based on the... once we have the bid document in terms of how we are going to be sending-

Mark:

Listen, there's a lot of copper in there. There's a lot of copper in there and there's a big salvage just salvage, forget some of that stuff to Third World countries. That stuff still is usable. I'd like to see or know what the salvage amount's going to be in the bid. And if you have everything that you say, I got this, this, and this, but nobody talks about what the salvage value is there. It could be \$100,000, it could be 200,000, it could be \$50,000. I think we should know that.

Orville:

Once you think about it, it's a tough thing to know before we get into that just because if we're going to salvage it, we want to know-

Mark:

I think whoever bids it should put salvage in the bid. What they're going to give back for salvage of that equipment.

Jamie:

Orville, what you're saying is it, just to clarify, you're saying that we don't really know the value because we don't know the condition or the environmental challenges of taking it apart yet until it's taken apart. So it's something we might not know until after they've-

Mark:

Listen. You don't have to take it apart. You don't have to take it apart. That's not their job. Their job is just to remove it and put it outside when they're going to replace it and somebody just comes and picks it up. That's their job to figure out what's wrong with the environmental problem. I like to see what the salvage, there's a lot of salvage there. I tell you right now, a lot of salvage.

Orville:

To Mark's point is that is something that would put in on the bid and the contractor would put a number, or many different contractors would put the number and that they think that salvage value is. .

Mark:

I'd like to see that in contract

Jamie:

Mark. I think maybe attorney D'Onofrio has something to add.

Jeff:

Said typically as a bidding strategy, the authority would put a line on the bid form. Can't-

Mark:

Hear you. Sorry, you're breaking up.

Jeff:

Typically on a bid form, the authority would have the partner bidding strategy, have the bidder identified as a line item number, a lump sum number at the salvage amount. A bidder that looks at this project has to look at this indicated the nature and age of the equipment. When you provide salvage value, it has to be net of statement and disposal because you're looking at PCBs for sure.

Mark:

Well, the contract's going to do that anyhow. The contract is going to remove that and some company's going to come and take it away. Companies are going to take that stuff away and then deal with the PCBs as they see they're going to deal with them. They're not stupid, but there's a lot of value there. I'm telling you right now, there's a lot of value in that equipment. An enormous amount of value that you're just letting go down the drain and I don't think that's right. I'd really like to see what kind of value that stuff has as salvage or Third World country stuff.

Jamie:

I think.... Thank you. Mark. Do you have another question, Mark?

Mark:

No, I just want to see it... I do want to see it in the bid.

Jamie:

It sounds like it's line, there's a line on the contract, on the bid or on the bid. So it sounds like your question will be addressed on the bids.

Mark:

Thank you.

Jamie:

Is there any questions? Are there any other questions from any of the RPB members? Are there any members of the public that have any testimony that'd like to make. Asking twice and three times? Are there any questions from any members of the public or any comments they'd like to provide? Jennifer, are there any other comments?

Jennifer:

No.

Jamie:

Are there any additional questions from any RPB members that any of this information, any additional, any additional information any members of the RWA would like to make before we close this public hearing?

And we need to next read the exhibits finally into the record. Charles Hampton.

Charles:

Okay, we have exhibit number A. Application to the RPB for approval to conduct electrical improvements at the Lake Gaillard Water Treatment Plant and the Lake Saltonstall Water Treatment Plant dated April 24th, 2025. Applicate Exhibit B, affidavit of Sunny Lakshminarayanan, Chair dated April 22nd, 2025 regarding confidential exhibits for application. Exhibit C, motion for protective order dated April 24th, 2025, dated by David Bowery, authority Chair and Sonny RWA, interim president and Chief Executive Officer regarding request for motion for protective order for Application. Exhibit D, protective order signed by Stephen Mongillo, RPB Vice chair on April 25th, 2025. Exhibit E, Notice of Public Hearing published May 30th, 2025 in the Connecticut Post in New Haven Register. Exhibit F, OCA's Memorandum dated June 18th, 2025, recommended approval of the project and exhibit G, application presentation dated June 26th, 2025.

Jamie:

Thanks, Charles. And there are no other issues on the floor. I'll close the public hearing at... What time is it, Jennifer?

Jennifer:

7:55.

Jamie:

7:55. Thank you very much.