PLANNING BOARD

FOR THE

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

GENERAL HEARING
TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 2023
6:30 p.m.
Remote Meeting
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Catherine Preston Connolly, Vice Chair
Louis J. Bacci, Jr.
Steven A. Cohen
Hugh Russell
Ashley Tan

Community Development Staff
Iram Farooq, Assistant City Manager
Swaathi Joseph
Khalil Mogassabi



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1 PROCEEDINGS 2 3 (6:37 p.m.) 4 Sitting Members: Catherine Preston Connolly, Louis J. 5 Bacci, Jr., Steven A. Cohen, and Hugh Russell 6 7 CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Hi. Good evening, 8 and welcome to the June 27, 2023 meeting of the Cambridge 9 Planning Board. My name is Catherine Preston Connolly, and 10 I am the Vice Chair acting as Chair this evening. 11 Pursuant to Chapter 2 of the Acts of 2023 adopted 12 by the Massachusetts General Court and approved by the Governor, the City is authorized to use remote participation 13 14 at meetings of the Cambridge Planning Board. 15 All Board members, applicants, and members of the public will state their names before speaking. All votes 16 17 will be taken by roll call. 18 Members of the public will be kept on mute until it is time for public comment, and I'll give instructions 19 20 for public comment at that time. You can also find instructions on the City's webpage for remote Planning Board 21 22 meetings.

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This meeting is being video and audio recorded,
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2
     and is being streamed live on the City of Cambridge online
 3
    meeting portal and on cable television Channel 22, within
     Cambridge. There will also be a transcript of the
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5
    proceedings.
               I'll start by asking Staff to take Board member
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7
    attendance and verify that all members are audible.
               SWAATHI JOSEPH: Thank you, Catherine. Good
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     evening, Planning Board members. We will start with the
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     roll call. Lou Bacci, are you present, and is the meeting
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    visible and audible to you?
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               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Present, visible, and
    audible.
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               SWAATHI JOSEPH: Thank you. H Theodore Cohen, are
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     you present, and is the meeting visible and audible to you?
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               [Pause]
17
               Ted is absent.
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               SWAATHI JOSEPH: Steve Cohen, are you present, and
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     is the meeting visible and audible to you?
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               [Pause]
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               Steve is absent. Oh, sorry. Steve, I believe, is
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     in the process of joining, so maybe we'll come back to him.
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I have a feeling he's trying, so hopefully he can give us an
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 2
     audible check soon. But moving on, Hugh Russell, are you
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    present, and is the meeting visible and audible to you?
               HUGH RUSSELL: Present, visible, and audible.
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               SWAATHI JOSEPH: Mary Flynn, are you present, and
     is the meeting visible and audible to you?
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               [Pause]
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               Mary is absent.
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               SWAATHI JOSEPH: Catherine Preston Connolly, are
    you present, and is the meeting visible and audible to you?
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               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Present, visible, and
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    audible.
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               SWAATHI JOSEPH: Steve, can you give us your roll
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     call?
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               STEVEN A. COHEN: Yes. Yes, present and audible.
               SWAATHI JOSEPH: Thank you very much. So we have
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     five members present and three members absent, which
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    constitutes a quorum.
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               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: All right. Thank you
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     so much.
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1 2 (6:40 p.m.) 3 Sitting Members: Catherine Preston Connolly, Louis J. Bacci, Jr., Steven A. Cohen, Hugh Russell, 5 and Ashley Tan CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: All right. As usual, 6 7 the first item on our agenda is an Update from the Community Development Department, which I believe this evening is 9 being given by Iram Farooq. 10 Please introduce the Staff present at the meeting 11 and begin. 12 IRAM FAROOQ: Thank you, Chair Connolly. Good Iram Farooq, Assistant City Manager for Community 13 evening. 14 Development Department. And from City Staff, I am joined by 15 a smaller than normal representation from our Zoning and Development team, with Swaathi Joseph representing the team 16 17 today. But we have a lot of other folks from the City. 18 So from CDD, we have Susanne Rasmussen, our 19 Director of Environment and Transportation Planning. We 20 have Khalil Mogassabi, our Deputy Director, Chief Planner; and from our Department of Public Works, we have the Chief 21 22 Engineer, Jim Wilcox; and from the Water Department -- the

Cambridge Water Department, we have Mark Gallagher, who is the Acting Managing Director of the Water Department. I think that covers all of City Staff here.

And then just to go to upcoming items on the Planning Board schedule -- well, actually, we have -- today's focus really is one of the Town Gown-like focus projects or discussions, but the focus is on Utility Update.

And you might recall that this was begun last year for the first time to put together all of the Utility entities in response to some of the development in East Cambridge, when there had been concern about a new substation and electrical capacity.

And so, that has -- once that was resolved, the Council thought it would be very beneficial to have an annual update from all utilities, including both City utilities and our other, the public utilities.

So we have DPW and Water Department here representing the City-based utilities, and Eversource, and Vicinity will be speaking to the additional energy.

All right, moving on, the next Planning Board meeting will be July 18, so we have the next two Tuesdays we do not have Planning Board meetings. It's going to be an

enjoyable summer fortnight for all.

And on July 18, we will have two General

Discussion items: 1627 Mass Ave, which is Design Review as

part of an Affordable Housing Overlay Project, and then 109

First Street, which is a PUD project, special permit

amendment. And we anticipate that's a Minor Amendment.

We are at this point anticipating that July 25 may not be needed as a meeting and are in the process of juggling the agendas and schedules for August meetings. So at the next meeting, we will provide more concrete updates on those upcoming meetings.

In other items at City Council, earlier today the Council had -- the Ordinance Committee had their hearing on the Cannabis zoning related amendments that the Planning Board had made a positive recommendation on, and they have forwarded those to the full Council, with a positive recommendation.

And on July 19, the Ordinance Committee will have a hearing on the Alewife Quadrangle Zoning Petition, which the Board have also reviewed and made a favorable recommendation on.

I do want to report just a couple other items from

last night's City Council meeting, which was the last Council meeting before summer recess. And it was a big agenda, and some significant actions. So want to note those.

Two significant things that are perhaps somewhat related to today's agenda are also very significant from a climate perspective.

So the City Council adopted amendments to the Building Energy Use Disclosure Ordinance, which has been in place since 2015 and will now require emissions reductions for all of the non-residential regulated buildings, and essentially will create a path to Net Zero greenhouse gas emissions -- I should say zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2035 for large construction that is 100,000 square feet and larger. And for smaller buildings that are 25,000 to 100,000 it will be required -- the buildings will be required to get to zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

In this we're -- it was a long time coming, and we're incredibly proud of the work that was done by our climate team, but also, I think just a lot of consensusbuilding with all the different stakeholders.

And I think it's really exciting that the Council

chose to adopt this last name. And it's -- it takes really bold action on a climate front, and the City is also working hard to think through how we can support particularly smaller property owners as they transition because it's not going to be easy, and this is -- applies to all existing buildings.

And a second item on the climate front that the Council discussed was a fossil fuel-free demonstration, which was very recently authorized in legislation that the State legislator adopted, and it enables 10 communities, of which Cambridge is one, to proceed with a -- with zoning that would essentially require new construction and significant rehab -- or I should say major renovations to not use fossil fuels and be all electric.

And so, the Council has taken the model Ordinance language that the State has put forward and moved it to second reading.

Our Climate team will be doing a significant amount of outreach over the next six weeks or so in order to work with folks to figure out whether there are any particular challenges that need to be addressed, or through the Ordinance. And we're also working on technical analysis

to support that.

And then we'll need to make at latest by September 1 a proposal to the Department of Energy at the State for what our program will look like, and then it will require their approval, and Council needs to act on that amendment.

So -- but there's a significant step there in moving that to a second reading, and we have the summer to come up with more specific details on that.

And I would say the final item I want to mention is -- I'm sorry this is taking so long, but it's really important and pertains to the Planning Board, which is that the Council also voted on new appointments to the Planning Board.

And they are -- this includes a new member, Mary Lydecker, who is a landscape architect. Tom Sieniewicz is being reappointed. And Ashley Tan will be advancing to a full member status.

And there are two new Associate Members, whose appointment was also approved last night by Council: Adam Westbrook, who works in Community Engagement; and Diego Macias, who is an architectural analyst, I believe.

And they -- so we are excited to have a slate of

new, new energy. Very accomplished folks who will be moving onto the Board, and at the same time, incredibly chagrined, because we will be losing two of our stalwart members, who were rolling off after decades and multiple decades of service. And that will be Hugh Russell and Steve Cohen.

And I have to say that even though you feel you know something is coming, it's -- you almost don't believe it until the formal vote happens at City Council. So I feel like I am still processing this information, and I'm at a little bit of a loss for words.

But the good news is that we do not have to say goodbye to Steve and Hugh tonight, because they have both very graciously agreed to stay on as Swaathi and Daniel and others in Zoning and Development work on a transition plan.

So we will most certainly have them with us through July and perhaps into August meetings as well. So we will in the meantime keep everybody apprised of what that timing looks like.

And with that, I appreciate everybody's patience, as I have taken a long time on this update. But I will turn it back to you, Chair. Thank you.

CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Thank you. And,

Page 13

yeah, clearly all important updates and I'm sure we will have an occasion very soon to express our gratitude for both Steve and Hugh's service in greater detail, and to welcome our new Planning Board members as well.

1 2 (6:51 p.m.) 3 Sitting Members: Catherine Preston Connolly, Louis J. 4 Bacci, Jr., Steven A. Cohen, Hugh 5 Russell, and Ashley Tan 6 CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: With that, we can 7 move on to the main item on the agenda this evening. So the next item on the agenda is a report on utility planning from 9 the Cambridge Department of Public Works, the Cambridge Water Department, Eversource Gas and Electric Utility, and Vicinity 10 11 Energy. 12 The Board will hear brief presentations from representatives of each utility followed by public comment, 13 14 and after that the Board will have an opportunity to 15 discuss. We'll start with City Staff providing a brief 16 17 background and overview of the process, and then have a 18 presentation on the City's water and sewer infrastructure. Please introduce yourself and anyone else on the Staff team 19 20 who will be speaking. I believe Mr. Wilcox, that you were going to start 21 22 us off with a summary of the process.

1 [Pause] 2 Are you muted? 3 JIM WILCOX: Yep, sorry about that. CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Okay. 5 JIM WILCOX: Just trying to share the screen here. CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Yep. We can see your 6 7 screen. JIM WILCOX: Just trying to get it into slide 9 mode, slide show mode here. Here we go. 10 CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Great. 11 Thank you. 12 JIM WILCOX: So, again, my name is Jim Wilcox. am the City Engineer at the Department of Public Works. 13 14 And with me tonight is Mark Gallagher, the Acting Managing 15 Director at the Cambridge Water Department. So we are going to talk about utility 16 17 infrastructure that is maintained by the Department of Public Works and the Water Department. 18 19 So I'll start with the Department of Public Works 20 first. So the Public Works Department maintains the sewer 21 and drainage system, and also the streets and sidewalks, 22 which there's a lot of coordination with utility projects

with restoration of the streets and sidewalks.

And Public Works also has irrigation systems at most of our parks and open spaces that we also maintain.

One of the recent changes in the last year is the Cambridge Electrical Department is now part of Public Works. So the City Electrician is now working with his staff at DPW. And the Electrical Division maintains the City's street light system, fire alarm system, and communication systems between City buildings and other facilities.

Moving electrical over to DPW has been a change. We're able to provide some administrative and engineering support to the Electrical Department and the City Electrician, Mark Mello, is the primary point of contact with Eversource Electric and the privacy communication utility companies in Cambridge. So he's been at big help, and with DPW in coordination our projects with the utility companies.

So one of the plans that I'd like to talk first is our five-year sidewalk and street reconstruction plan. This is a plan that gets a lot of attention, because it lays out where Public Works is going to reconstruct streets and sidewalks over the next five years.

Work on this plan involves extensive coordination with the utility companies, because we do give the utility companies an opportunity to upgrade their infrastructure on the locations where we're going to be working.

And there's also a lot of coordination with other City plans, such as the Cycling Safety Ordinance, transportation plans, and also the City's Vision Zero Plan.

So locations can move up and down on the schedule and the plan, depending on different circumstances. So if we have a street that's in out years and it's -- the condition is deteriorating quicker than we expected, it could move up. And other streets could get moved back in the plan. But typically, streets that are in the two-year window are pretty definite and going to be done in that timeframe.

So the basis for design for street and sidewalk program is our Complete Streets design, where we're looking to make facilities that are safe and accessible for all users -- so pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, and people using public transit of all ages and ability.

The biggest thing is to make this as safe for everyone as possible. The City has a Vision Zero Plan that

calls for the elimination of fatalities and serious injuries resulting from crashes, and that really drives how we go about doing the design on these projects.

Another infrastructure plan that we have is a 10-year-plan for the sewer and drain system. We have a 10-year planning horizon on these projects, because they are typically much larger and more complicated and more expensive than street and sidewalk projects. They can also be quite disruptive for residents and businesses, because we do an awful lot of work on these projects, and we can be months in particular neighborhoods doing these.

And because we are upgrading our sewer and drainage systems as part of these projects, they often require utility relocation by private utilities to make space for sewer and drainage facilities.

So a 10-year plan really comes through a 25-year investment int sewer and drainage system that was driven by a couple of things; one, the City entered into a consent order with the Massachusetts Ave Department of Environmental Protection in 1996 to do improvements to the sewer system to improve the water quality in the Charles River and the Alewife Brook.

And the City of Cambridge is also a party in the Boston Harbor Cleanup case, which created the MWRA system and several years of separation work to improve the water quality in the Boston Harbor as well.

So for our sewer separation program, what we're trying to do is to take -- combine systems and separate them, so a combined sewer system is a system of pipes in the streets that collects sanitary waste from buildings during dry weather. And during wet weather, the same pipe also transports stormwater as well.

And that goes to the wastewater treatment plan.

The issue with combined sewer systems is typically there's not enough capacity in those systems for large storm events. So the City has seven combined sewer overflows that allow for combined sewers to overflow into the Charles River and Alewife Brook.

We have a permit from the Environmental Protection Agency for these, and they're heavily regulated. And we need to continually do work to reduce the number of combined sewer overflows, and also the volume of those overflows.

So in order to the sewer separation, we typically are installing separate stormwater pipes that carry

rainwater only, and can discharge directly into the water bodies, and then dedicated sanitary sewer systems that do not have rainwater and have the capacity to transport that wastewater to the Deer Island treatment plant.

The City of Cambridge lies in two watersheds. So about two-thirds of the city drains to the Charles River Watershed, and the other three drains to the Alewife Brook, which eventually goes into the Mystic River Watershed.

This map shows areas that are separated now as part of the City's sewer separation projects, and also areas that are still combined.

The areas that are still combined are probably the most challenging areas, where we need to do separation work. In order to do separation work, it typically involves building new outfall pipes to the Charles River and Alewife Brook, and the City does not really control any of the lands along those water bodies. Most of that is controlled by DCR.

So there's a lot of coordination in permitting, when we do need to establish new outfalls to the water bodies.

As part of the City's variance to discharge

combined overflows into the Charles River and Alewife Brook,
the EPA and Mass DEP have required the City of Cambridge,
the City of Somerville and MWRA to come up with a CSO
Control Plan, with the ultimate goal of eliminating combined
sewer overflows to these water bodies.

So this is a Planning and Design process that will go on from starting last year through December of 2026. It involves a series of community meetings, where the three parties will be presenting information to the public and soliciting feedback on our plans. And it will likely lead to several construction projects locally in Cambridge and Somerville, and also within MWRA's regional system that will probably last several years into the future.

So one of the things that we're looking at as part of all our projects in Cambridge is climate change planning. But particular to the CSO Control Plan, DEPA and DEP have required us to take into consideration climate change in the CSO Control Plan.

And we have come up with rain flow predictions to measure the performance of our future projects that do incorporate climate change. Incorporating climate change in the evaluation of performance of combined sewer overflow

plans is the first in the United States and it's being done right here in Cambridge, Somerville, and the WRA system.

One of the other considerations to climate change is alleviating flooding in various neighbors within the city. So we do look to provide a level of protection from flooding to the 2070 10-year storm event.

And this is a process with -- requiring private developers to use that criteria when they're designing stormwater management systems for their projects. But also, the City is doing flood alleviation projects in public spaces.

The City is currently doing two stormwater holding tank projects for flood alleviation that are in various stages of planning and construction -- one in The Port Neighborhood and one on the property at the Tobin School, that will provide flood relief for that part of the city.

The City also has a FloodViewer, where we have taken a look at Planning for future flood events in the city. It is a citywide GIS-based map that is available to the public, and you can take a look at the different flood elevations for different future storm events for every property in the city. And this is an important tool that

uses for the design and planning of development projects.

DPW reviews about 300 building permit projects during the typical year, and one of the things that we do take a close look at is providing resiliency for flooding as part of those projects.

So to address future storms, stormwater is needed on both city property and private property. So this is done through stormwater holding tanks or detention systems, both on private property and city parks, city right of ways and other locations. And we just have a quick table here of the number of projects that have been done over the past several years.

In addition, in areas where we have sewer capacity issues, we do require sewer holding tanks to protect properties from sewer backups as well.

Another part of the City's climate change planning is looking at the Urban Heat Index throughout the city and putting plans in place to address that. That's done a few different ways, but the biggest way is trying to limit tree canopy loss and increase canopy wherever possible.

So a couple of things we used: As I mentioned, street trees, incorporating sprinkler parks as part of our

open space and park projects.

And also, we are starting to implement cool asphalt technologies. So this picture here on the right is a photo of the City's Springfield Street parking lot, where we did a coating on the asphalt within the parking lot as part of the Inman Square Project. And we have been monitoring that, and it has provided some cooling of the surface within that parking lot.

Again, we talked about the street canopy and trying to maximize that to the extent possible. So the City over the past several years has been implementing an Urban Forestry Master Plan to provide more trees, and to provide a better environment for trees to grow in. So we are taking a much closer look at the type of soils that we are using for planting trees, so that they have a better chance of surviving.

And we just also implemented a pretty aggressive watering program, also, to ensure that street trees are surviving once they're planted.

And you can see here on the photos that once you get to a 60 percent street canopy on a particular street, it could have a cooling effect of up to 10 degrees.

Another project that we completed just last week is we are starting to install sail shade structures over playgrounds. So these do provide a cooling effect for playground, so the playground equipment doesn't get too hot for the children to use. But these also provide protection from UV rays as well.

Another area that we're looking at as part of
Resiliency planning in Cambridge is also coasting flooding
beyond Cambridge's borders, where that flooding would affect
Cambridge.

And this map shows potential flooding due to sealevel rise and storm surge, where the -- the Charles River

Dam and the Mystic River Dam would be overtopped or flanked during future storm events. So we are looking at some project interventions to help with sea-level rise and storm surge.

So the City is currently partnering with the Town of Arlington on a FEMA grant to further study these interventions that would be done at the Mystic River Dam and the Charles River Dam. It involves raising dam heights, providing additional pumping capacity at the dams, and also building flood barriers at several locations on public and

private property to prevent these dams from being overtopped and flanked during large storms in the future.

Another new utility project that DPW is partnering with the Community Development Department is Electric Vehicle Charging.

So this is a program that's just getting started, and we have been putting stations in -- throughout the City. There's more information on the Community Development website about the program and how you can submit a request for charging locations. These are being primarily done adjacent to city buildings and city parks where we have electrical infrastructure to connect these charging stations to.

And the City has a goal of establishing 100 of these electric vehicle charging stations by June of 2027. We will be bidding projects this year for the installation of these stations.

And also, as part of Electric Vehicle Charging,

Public Works will be implementing a pilot permitting program

for residents to run charging cords over the city sidewalk,

where residents don't have a nearby charging station and

don't have a driveway where they could pull their vehicle

into and charge it. 1 2 So there will be several requirements to make sure 3 that these cords are safe and provide accessible access to city sidewalks. And this is something that we will be 4 5 rolling out over the next few weeks. That concludes the DPW portion of the 6 7 presentation. Again, always looking at resiliency on all of our projects, and also to make projects safe and accessible for all users. 9 10 So I'll turn it over to Mark Gallagher for the 11 Water presentation. 12 MARK GALLAGHER: Okay, thanks, Jim. Could you advance the slides for me? 13 14 JIM WILCOX: I sure will. 15 MARK GALLAGHER: Next slide. So the Water Department is made up of primarily three divisions, which is 16 17 the supply or watershed, which is made up of three reservoirs. 18 Two of them what we call our "up country 19

reservoirs" are up in the towns of Lexington, Lincoln, Weston and Waltham.

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And then there's treatment and storage, which

1 meets the demand of -- you know, the water demands of the
2 city.

And then finally transmission and distribution, which carries the water to each individual user.

Next slide?

So our supply. Our Watershed is made up of three reservoirs -- the Hobbs Brook Lower Reservoir, and the Stonybrook Reservoir, which run right along Route 95.

Again, along -- between Lincoln and Waltham.

Then that water is carried to Fresh Pond by the Stonybrook conduit, which is the last reservoir in the system.

And from there, we bring it into the treatment plant, clean the water, and then that water is pumped up to our storage tanks in Belmont at Payson Park. From there, the water is then fed to the city by gravity out to the distribution system.

The next slide?

So our distribution -- transmission and distribution systems are approximately 210 miles of pipes, ranging as small as 4" all the way up to 63'. Our 24 miles of transmission lanes are the large-diameter pipes that

carry the water from one location to the next [to feed] the distribution system. Here you see a picture of the transmission -- our 40" transmission main along Huron Ave.

This was 1904. That transmission main is still in service today.

And amazingly, it still holds water really well.

That transmission main, you know, goes down to Cambridge

Common, where then it opens up into the distribution

network; It provides water to the rest of the city.

You know, pipes in the distribution system range from the oldest water main we have right now that's currently active was installed in 1864 on Inman Street. So, you know, that water main was installed during the Civil War, yet it still provides water every day.

Next slide, please?

Our transmission and distribution system,
obviously, is important to meet the demands of the city over
the years. This year is our historical average date demand.
Through water conservation efforts, doing -- now we do
annual leak detection looking for leaks underground that do
automatically show and using -- you know, getting out the
word about conservation and technological advances in, you

1 know, water-saving appliances in toilets and, you know, 2 showerheads and things like that.

Even though the population of the city of Cambridge has continued to increase, our average daily demand has continued to decrease.

This chart shows from 1981 to current numbers for 2022 and into 2023. And as you can see that line is we're still technically trending down. Eventually, we will -- you know, we will bottom out there. But currently right now we're still on the low -- on a declining trend.

The blue line that you see up there is our registered withdrawal limit, which is 16.16 million gallons a day. And that's what we allow to withdraw per our registration. And, you know, as you can see, we're -- we used to be well above that back in the early '80s and currently we're well below that limit.

Next slide, please?

So part of our conservation efforts, you know, to reduce water loss: In 1992 we conducted an assessment of the distribution system, you know, to identify areas where the system needed repair or replacement, preventative maintenance.

And, you know, we determined that 75 percent of most of the leaks were found on our old 6" unlined cast iron mains. So we put together a priority list of replacing those mains broken down into three components.

And now we work closely with the DPW and other utility companies whenever there is work going on for street restoration and storm -- the separation work. We make sure that if there's old water mains there, that we get those upgraded at the same time that the other utility work is going on.

And we've been able to reduce our annual leaks from -- you know, over 120 per year back in the late '90s to now on average about 45 leaks per year.

Next slide, please?

This is our list of current streets that we are working on.

Back in 2022, we only replaced 2,400 feet of water main because due to supply chain issues we were not able to get any pipe -- no one, you know, private developers nor the City were able to get a lot of pipe, so there wasn't a lot of work done.

As you can see this year, supply chain issues have

been somewhat alleviated. It's not 100 percent, but you can see we're on track to replace about two and a half miles of water main.

The streets there in yellow are currently being replaced across the city. And we hope to meet that goal and to continue to upgrade the water mains across the city.

Next slide, please?

We also tried to do -- now we try to be proactive in doing, as I said, leak detection surveys. We used to do them infrequently, then it was every two years, now we do it every year to help us prevent the water loss, and also to minimize cost and disruption, you know, for unplanned water main repairs.

One of the things, the large transmission mains that you see here is where, actually, you insert the device into the pipe, and it flows with the water and listens for leaks from the inside, from small leaks that you can't see, don't show.

So you wouldn't know they were there unless you do things like that to prevent, you know, large water main breaks, but as you see there, that was a few years ago.

Christmas Eve, we had a large water main break, so we're

trying to, you know, prevent situations like that. You know, trying to be proactive versus reactive is always more cost-effective.

Next slide, please?

We also -- every 10 years or so we dig up sections of the transmission mains to check our cathodic protection.

Cathodic protection prevents -- helps prevent corrosion of the water mains due to straight current across the soils.

And what we've been finding is that -- and has been working really well, and we've seen very little corrosion on these old transmission mains that were installed in the late 1800s. The wall thickness is still pretty good. There have been a few small areas that needed replacement. But other than that, they're still pretty well intact.

Next slide, please?

And obviously one of the things we also, you know, look at continuously is the water quality. As a lot of you may have heard, you know, this year we -- there was a new regulatory compliance pass, or PFAS. And we were close to that -- to that limit.

We replaced all of the granular activated carbon

in all of our filters, the six filters. So there's the six

filters in the plant, which allowed us to reduce PFAS levels

from, you know, around 20 parts per trillion down to

basically a non-detect level, starting in fall of last year

to present. And that's something we are going to continue

to monitor.

And we've just purchased lab equipment that will allow us to do in-house testing for PFAS, which will allow us to even monitor that more closely and adjust our treatment process, just to make sure that those levels stay at -- basically at non-detect. And that's basically my presentation.

Thank you.

CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Great. Thank you so much. At this time, we can take some -- any clarifying questions Board members have. We'll have time for more comments and questions later if Board members have them after hearing other presentations.

But if there are other points Board members would like clarification on at this time from either of the presenters, we can take those.

Oh, Swaathi, did you have something to add?

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SWAATHI JOSEPH: Catherine, I apologize for
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     interrupting the flow of the meeting. I realize that I did
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    not call out Ashlev's name for the roll call. So I counted
    her as one among the five members present. So for
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    procedural compliance with your permission, may I take a
     roll call?
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               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Please do.
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               SWAATHI JOSEPH: Thank you. Ashley Tan, are you
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    present, and is the meeting visible and audible to you?
              ASHLEY TAN: Present, visible and audible.
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               SWAATHI JOSEPH:
                                Thank you, Ashley. Thank you,
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    Catherine.
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              CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Of course.
                                                        Thank
    you, Swaathi. All right. So one last call for any
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    clarifying questions. Hugh?
               HUGH RUSSELL: Well, the work being done by the
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    Water Department and the Public Works is very wide in scope
    and great importance.
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              And I have a sort of minor question. But the
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    Electric Vehicle Station Program was -- seemed to be
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    programming 100 stations. I was wondering what the
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    projected demand is. At some point, I believe we're not
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going to be able to buy fossil fuel cars. So I was just curious about that?

JIM WILCOX: Yeah. That's a good question, Hugh. So as part of the program, these electric vehicle charging stations have data on use that's accessible to the city. So we're able to download how often they're used.

It even provides a level of data when the car is fully charged and when it's plugged in beyond needing a charge. So that is part of the program is to evaluate that data and look at locations where we potentially may need additional charging stations, due to demand.

CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Okay. Thank you for that. Ashley?

ASHLEY TAN: Also had a question on the EV charging. And Jim, thank you, my bad, I missed it, but you said there was something coming up in the next few weeks?

What was that, like a study, a report, or --

JIM WILCOX: Yeah. So the Public Works is rolling out a pilot permitting program that will allow residents to charge vehicles that are parked along the curb. And it will allow them to run a cord from their building across the city sidewalk and then plug it into their car.

make sure that those cords are placed safely. They'll have a cord ramp that's required, so people that are walking, pushing a stroller, using a wheelchair or walker are able to safely pass over those cords.

But that's something that we'll be rolling out in the next few weeks. And we have had some interest in this program, so that's why we're doing it.

ASHLEY TAN: Thank you.

CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Susanne, did you want to add something on that question?

SUSANNE RASMUSSEN: I did, if I may.

CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Yeah.

SUSANNE RASMUSSEN: So in addition to what Jim has just covered, and it is true -- like, we're monitoring the utilization of the stations we have out, and those are primarily intended to serve people that don't have access to off-street parking themselves, which is a lot of the renters in Cambridge.

We look every six months at utilization rates, and we're still well ahead in terms of the amount of time available for charging in the stations. We have located

spread across the city, both in city parking lots and -- as

Jim noted -- primarily in resident parking permit zones near

parks.

But in addition to this expansion of 100 stations over a five-year period, which are all Level 2, which means it takes several hours to reach full charge, we're also looking at and working with Eversource on hopefully identifying in several locations in the city where we could in fast charge stations.

And those are the type of stations where you can reach full charge in 20 to 30 minutes. So one of those stations will be able to serve a much higher number of vehicles in the future.

So it's a combination of expanding the Level 2 charging system, as Jim noted, letting people who don't run charging cords across the sidewalk, and then a future number of Level 3 stations.

Thank you.

CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Great. Thanks for that additional detail. Steve, did you have a clarifying question?

22 STEVEN A. COHEN: I was just curious. At one

point, in a few years down the road, everybody is going to have electric cars. And when that comes -- it may be five years, it may be 10 years -- I'm just wondering if there will be any capacity issues for everybody to have access to electricity.

JIM WILCOX: Susanne, you want to take that one?

SUSANNE RASMUSSEN: Sure. So I know the

Eversource team is going to be discussing how EV charging

plays into their forecasting about the need for electricity

capacity in the city but I would just add that the time

period where the state has indicated that if California

moves ahead, we're also going to be move ahead with banning

the sale of new cars.

The new fossil fuel cars, or "ICE vehicles" as they're called -- is in 2025. So it's 12 years from now. And of course, that doesn't mandate people who own already an ICE vehicle to sell it at the time. So it's -- it will be a new vehicle. So there's going to be a period of time when new vehicles will have to be electric, but people may still keep the cars that they already have. So it's blended time period.

And it is -- the forecasting that Eversource does

takes into consideration expectations about the amount of
vehicle charging and the time of day for vehicle charging.

So I believe you'll see that actually as soon as the
Eversource team gets going on their presentation.

STEVEN A. COHEN: So basically, when everybody h

STEVEN A. COHEN: So basically, when everybody has electric cars, every car is electric, there are plans and capacity to have enough electricity to provide for all of those cars?

SUSANNE RASMUSSEN: Yes. That is what Eversource has built into their forecast planning for how much electric capacity is needed in the future.

STEVEN A. COHEN: Thanks.

CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: That provides an excellent transition, since Steve is the last Board member with a clarifying question to our next thing presenter, who will be Jason Wright from Eversource.

Mr. Wright, please start by introducing yourself and anyone else on your team who will be speaking tonight.

JASON WRIGHT: Yes. Hello, Chair, members of the Board. I just want to start off by saying thank you for having us this evening. On behalf of the entire Eversource team, I would also like to thank the City of Cambridge

leadership as well as their personnel for their continued partnership. That's paramount for us in allowing us to continue the delivery of safe, reliable and clean energy to all of Cambridge's residents. If I'm, I know we have quite a few -- just in the -- in the interest of time, we have quite a few members here from Eversource. If you'll allow me to, I can introduce them shortly before they speak on their respective slides.

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CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: That would be fine.

JASON WRIGHT: Fantastic. Thank you so much. let me share my screen. Great. Can we see that?

CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Yes, we can.

JASON WRIGHT: Very good. Thank you so much. Okay. So real quickly, I just want to present a quick agenda for us today. We will be reviewing or doing a quick update on the Sustainability Report, discuss load growth and forecasting review not only on the electric side, but also natural gas.

We'll provide a quick update on geothermal, system planning, transmission, the Greater Cambridge Energy GCEP, electric operations, energy efficiency, and we'll end with an overview on electric vehicles.

So the 2022 Sustainability Report, it's actually due to be coming out within the next week or two. I just wanted to cover that quickly to let you know that the report itself, as well as the Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Report and updated Climate Adaption and Mitigation Plan will also be provided.

As I said that report is forthcoming, and I am happy to forward that to the Board members once it is made public within the next week or two.

Specific or of great importance to Eversource is our -- is reducing our greenhouse gas footprint. Eversource has adopted an industry-leading goal to achieve carbon-neutrality in our operations by 2030.

Again, a quick overview of that reduction from 2018 to 2021 shows, as you can see in the graph, a 13 percent reduction. A lot -- the report itself goes into a lot more specifics, but nonetheless I thought it best to provide a high-level overview to that account.

So you may ask how we're advantage towards this. Several ways, as you can imagine. We're in the process of adding electric and hybrid vehicles to our fleet.

We're also in the process of upgrading HVAC

equipment, as well as lighting for our area distribution centers addressing line loss through enhancing system efficiency for both transmission as well as distribution lines.

We're also in the process of another version of GCEP, or a gas version of GCEP -- excuse me, where we replace aging steel pipes to reduce methane leaks -- we'll touch on that a little bit more later -- as well as adopting innovative solutions to replace potent greenhouse gases.

I'll turn it over to Sophia Zhang to discuss -from Advanced Forecasting. She's going to give us a highlevel overview of load forecast in Cambridge over the next
-- I believe -- 10 years.

Sophia, can you --

SOPHIA ZHANG: Yes. Thank you, Jason.

JASON WRIGHT: Yep. Thank you.

SOPHIA ZHANG: So for Eversource we have just issued our electric peak demand for the City of Cambridge in March 2023. The graph shows a 10-year projection that captures economic growth, energy efficiency, solar, EV and large customer additions.

So large customer projects are still the primary

driver of electric growth. We've seen climate increase in the 10-year forecast from last year to this year due to new business development.

We've also seen delays on new developments, which has pushed the sharp (phonetic) load rise back a year or two if you're seeing on the graph from 2026 to about 2028.

So this forecast includes electric vehicles, but it is not yet adjusted for the updated view, the Building Energy Use Disclosure Ordinance.

Next slide, please?

So I'm just showing a couple of graphs to give people a sense of what a potential EV arrival and charging profile would look like coming into the city.

These are some of the same slides that we presented to the City Council prior, and it looks at vehicle charging and terminating based on current traffic trends.

So not actual EVs yet, but the projected trends if all of our ICE vehicles were converted to electric vehicles.

Next slide, please?

And then similarly, we also have done a heating electrification assessment looking at what it would take to heat existing buildings and heatable square footage from gas

instead to direct electric heat or air source heat pumps or the even more efficient ground source heating.

So as of now, only considering large buildings, which is what the BEUDO specifically looks at. We're looking at about 1.4 GW for large buildings over 25,000 square feet, going to, like, direct demand.

And as you go to Eversource heat pump, it increases to about 684 MW, and going further to a more efficient ground-source heat pump scenario, that would be 342 MW electric pink load. So it varies a bit depending on the technology. And I'll show you in the next slide what that capacity would look like in terms of infrastructure.

So Jason, if you can go to the next slide.

So in this slide, we're showing what the projected distribution infrastructure need would look like that -- this does not include transmission at the moment, on the far left.

So the first bar is what the Cambridge system would look like in 2030 with all of the current forecasted trends, having a summer peak and following the Massachusetts 2050 decarbonization timeline.

So as you can see, the bottom dotted line is the

current bulk capacity excluding the new East Cambridge substation.

And then the top dotted line is what the 2030 bulk capacity would be if we were to include the new 8025 substation East Cambridge. So you're looking at increasing that capacity by almost 200 MW.

What that would mean is the expected peak of 2030 vehicle 585 MW would just be over the bulk capacity, excluding the station but we will still have spare room for new load if we were including the new station.

And then to the right of that in the second bar is where we're expecting a hybrid scenario. So if a proportion of the gas load was to be displaced by nonelectric alternative clean solutions, so that would be ground source to heat pumps so geothermal heating, residual gas, hydrogen. So not entirely electric load.

The rest of the load made up in the blue color would be coming from Eversource heat pumps or direct electric heating. And that is anticipated to be about 855 MW. So that would actually exceed the bulk capacity in 2030, if we were going to go that route.

And the last bar is if there are no alternative

nonelectric clean solutions employed, if we're going to go fully electrified using air source heat pumps, what that load will look like. So that would be about 1200 MW if we wanted to heat all of Cambridge using the air source heat pumps.

So as you can see here, there is some leverage on the total peak when electrifying, and it highly depends on the kind of policies that are enacted.

And I will pass it back to Jason to look at the overview of natural gas in Cambridge, which would really play into a huge part of the gas-to-electricity conversion. Thank you.

JASON WRIGHT: Thank you, Sophia. Appreciate that. All right. Up next, I'm going to turn it over to Rich Dellisola. He's our gas -- from Gas Fields Operations. He's going to give us an overview of -- or on natural gas, as well as GCEP.

Rich?

RICH DELLISOLA: Good evening, everybody. Rich Dellisola, for those who don't know me; [UNCLEAR] supervisor in Massachusetts, and 99.9 percent in the Cambridge and Somerville area. [UNCLEAR] Natural gas. Again, a top

priority is safety of the communities that we serve, our customers, and our employees.

So my territory for Cambridge and Somerville alone maintains over 250 miles of natural gas distribution mains and provides reliable service to 55,000 customers. And we all know that number's climbing as we speak. Besides replacing pipe loads (phonetic), monitoring our gas systems to provide customer safety -- to safely and reliably deliver natural gas to our customers.

Vintage pipes with cast iron and steel are being replaced with state-of-the-art materials with the plastic to reduce leaks, improve capacity to extend life of the system. We have a lot of cast iron in the ground to [UNCLEAR] all other areas. As you may know, at the Huron Ave, Concord Ave area, that 95 percent plastic through the years that's been replaced. And we're just going through the whole city to continue our work.

Next slide, please? Nothing there. I'm going to slide over where the -- okay.

So you can see in 2023 we replaced just -- almost 15,000 feet of pipe. In 2024, we're looking to do 22,000 feet of pipe, and the GCEP again for 2025 is 24,000 feet.

So we are increasing cast iron plates and steel. 80 percent of it is cast iron we're replacing.

We have roughly about 13 or 14 [UNCLEAR] crews, which is our contractor, and two or three Neuco crews, which is our contractor also. So that -- that's between Cambridge and Somerville, where we have -- lower Cambridge and Somerville. So there are a lot of main replacements in the ground that we're doing as we speak.

And it's nonstop. And I know years ago we always took a break during the winter, and I appreciate Jim Wilcox's team for allowing us to continue during the winter where the conditions, you know, does make a difference on how long we're working through the winter, and how many days we actually have off.

Last winter, we had a good winter. Not much snow and not much cold, so we got a lot done last winter, but we're going to continue to do the work and do it safely.

Next slide?

The next slide is probably -- I'm doing it on the phone and the computer.

All right. The next slide, if you guys have been around, picture on your left: I've been doing this about 40

years and that is a Third Street Station. Over \$50 million-dollar project. That's state-of-the-art. That went on for a couple of years now. I was in charge of that job.

And I'll tell you between the City, Eversource, and the contractors, for the system that's out there, there's five or six different pressures out there. You've got the 433 line with the 400 pounds of gas, which is incredible. 90, 60 and more pressure. A lot of lines to replace and a lot of great effort by everybody out there.

Brookford Street, that's off of Mass Ave, that's another station we did a lot of work on. The picture on your right, I think that's down off of Concord Ave. That's one of our regulator pits that was just done over.

So it's just showing we are improving. I mean, granted you may not see that happening, but the Third Street, and then Brookford Street, and the regulator pits are being replaced when needed, there's a lot of work going on that people don't see, but we are trying to get the work done and do it safely, and supply the customers as needed.

That's it, I quess, Jason. And --

JASON WRIGHT: Yep. Thank you, Rich.

RICH DELLISOLA: Anybody have any questions on

1 | anything I've gone over that you may have questions on?

CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: We'll probably take questions at the end of the whole Eversource presentation just for clarifying questions before we have public comment.

RICH DELLISOLA: Absolutely. Thank you.

JASON WRIGHT: Thank you, Rich. All right. Up next, we are very excited to have recently broken ground on our geothermal project. I will turn it over to Clare Kirk to provide a brief update.

CLARE KIRK: Thank you. And on this slide, you'll see Eversource's pilot, which is exploring is a network geothermal system can be used instead of or in combination with traditional energy sources like gas, air source heat pumps -- which we've heard about -- or delivered fuels such a heating oil or propane.

And it's focused on serving a diverse group of customers from single and multi-residential, as well as commercial within a dense neighborhood and downtown Framingham.

How does it work? A lot of you on this call probably are aware of some geothermal that's going on in Cambridge or other parts of the state. But this particular

one is a -- it's a network geothermal provided by the utility. But the science is the same.

It's the same as what's been used for decades. It uses the Earth as heat source during the winter and as a place to get rid of our unwanted indoor heat during the summer through circulating fluid and bird (phonetic) pipe network known as a "ground loop," sometimes called "the ambient loop" which carries the heat and exchanges it between buildings and the ground.

So the diagram isn't the actual Framingham one, it's just a typical illustrative geothermal network. You know, it shows some high-rise buildings. It shows like a public building there and the in-ground loops.

What's not shown is there would be a bore field somewhere, which would be the source of most of the heat exchange between using the ground, the earth's heat and bringing it to the homes.

Next, please?

So this slide shows you just an update of where we are today. CDM Smith is our designer. They're pretty much finished with the design, which is great news. R.H. White's selected as the general contractor. They've done a lot of

work with us on the gas side. So, which a lot of the ground loop will be similar to.

Mobilization is in process, and we did start excavation on one of the streets. And this also requires a lot of work with our other departments -- you know, Gas and Electric.

Everyone should -- who's interested -- can use this link to go to our website. It's updated almost daily. There's an excellent team that keeps -- especially this month there's been everything from a groundbreaking to visitors from out of state.

So this link that's shown has a lot of information for you. And these little diagrams over to the right are just quick illustrations of how the cooling mode or the heating mode works, depending whether it's summer or winter. And these are ground source heat pumps, GSHP.

That's pretty much it.

JASON WRIGHT: Great. Thank you, Clare.

CLARE KIRK: You're welcome. Thank you.

JASON WRIGHT: This is just a quick slide that I can talk through. Gives you an idea or an overview of load density specific to residential streets, city buildings,

large skyscrapers, as well as dense city blocks. You'll see the rating underneath. Again, more of just an FYI to put some of these numbers into perspective that we'll be running or discussing shortly.

With that, I want to turn it over to Juan and I believe Hamza to talk us through our system planning.

JUAN MARTINEZ: I'll be covering it. Thank you. Thank you, Jason.

JASON WRIGHT: Thank you.

JUAN MARTINEZ: That's correct. So in the next few slides, you'll be seeing the term "MVA." And, you know, please use the previous slide to kind of reference and give you an idea of what it means, okay?

This slide here covers the interim and long-term electric system plans for the -- for supplying the electric demand in the City of Cambridge. If you look on the top figure on the right, that's the interim solution. And then on the bottom you'll see the long-term solution.

Both the interim and the -- both interim solutions actually that you see on the top right rely on balancing load between substations, you know, by moving load basically from East Cambridge to neighboring Putnam or Somerville

1 | Stations -- that's what the interim solution relies upon.

We're able to transfer load to -- so that will be in 2020 to 2023. So that's part of the interim solution.

Part of that was installing the transformer at Putnam, so that allowed us an interim solution of basically transforming load to Putnam from East Cambridge. That's shown on the top right. And that solution at the substation capacity level holds us until 2023.

A second interim solution was -- required installation of a third transformer at Somerville, which we planned due to load growth in the Union Square and Boynton Yards area.

So on the top right, you see that interim solution where we tried to balance the substation loads by transferring loads from East Cambridge to Somerville.

Unfortunately, that interim solution is delayed currently. We were expected to have it in service last year. Now it's currently delayed to the 2024, 2025 timeframe. So we are currently developing mitigation solutions for East Cambridge Substation for years 2024 and, you know, 2025 timeframe.

Both interim solutions require continued

distribution street work all the way from 2023 to 2027. So we did the substation work, but obviously to get that capacity to the streets, we will continue to do distribution street work from 2023 to 2027.

I want to highlight that in -- as per the 2023 forecast, this is new. In 2023 Alewife, which is not shown here, but is the station all the way to the west, that also we've seen significant growth, and that's expected now to be overloaded by 2025.

So we are also developing mitigation solutions for Alewife substation until the greater Cambridge project is in service, because that will allow us to basically offload every single substation in the area. So that's shown on the bottom.

2020-- the plan, the long-term plan for 2028 and beyond is basically the 8025 Greater Cambridge project.

It's about three 90 MVA transformers expandable to four.

And this should provide long-term capacity for the area by allowing us to basically deload all the stations into a brand new station.

I think next slide, I think? Yep. That's about it.

1 JASON WRIGHT: Great.

JUAN MARTINEZ: Thank you.

JASON WRIGHT: Thank you. Next up is Todd from Project Services, who's going to give us an update on transmission.

TODD LANHAM: Good evening and yes, Todd Lanham here with Project Services. Juan did a good job of explaining a lot of distribution work and activity that's going on. I'm going to talk about the transmission system and what we have going on in the transmission system.

So recently on June 12, we did our Putnam -- a biannual Putnam Sound Study. Weve done six of these readings, or five of these readings before this last one.

But the one that was done on the twelfth showed consistent compliance with the Cambridge Noise Ordinance, and that was in reference to what Juan mentioned, which was the additional transformer there at the Putnam Station.

Then on June the fifteenth, Eversource and
National Grid announced the early completion of the Ready
Path Solution. And this project was joint venture between
Eversource and National Grid that helped reinforce and
update the electric grid to accept the future retirement of

the Mystic Generation Station.

So that was good news on several fronts, not only being brought in under -- or excuse me, being brought in sooner than expected, but also reenforcing that electric grid serving the region to eventually accommodate the retirement of the Mystic plant.

Things that are happening on the horizon: We've talked to you before about how the Eversource team constantly monitors the electric load, the grid, and our infrastructure. And the underground cable modernization program is one of these proactive steps that we're taking to replace aging infrastructure throughout Eastern Massachusetts.

These lines will reliably -- as they are replaced -- the new lines will reliably handle larger electric loads, and two of these lines currently that are in existence: the North Cambridge to Woburn line, and the Mystic -- the North Cambridge lines.

Both of those are being investigated and analyzed currently. So you'll see more information as both of these projects mature and details crystallize.

But this is just another example of how the

Eversource team is constantly working to ensure that the electric grid that's serving not only Cambridge, but the region is operating at peak capacity and peak performance.

And finally, our Communications team, they -- for those that aren't in the industry, understanding what the power grid is, how transmission brings energy and electricity to where you use it, they created a Power Grid 101 video. And it explains in very simplistic terms how that system works. And there's a link to that video here in this presentation.

Encourage you to take a look at that, because it is really informational.

So with that, if I may, Jason, I'd like to just transition over to Maija Benjamins and let her talk a little bit about the Greater Cambridge Energy Program.

Thanks, Maija.

MAIJA BENJAMINS: Thank you, Tom. Thank you,

Jason. For those of you that don't know me, I am Maija

Benjamin's, and I'm Leader, Strategic Project Development

Team at Eversource. For those of you not familiar with the

Greater Cambridge program, the goal is to build the first

underground substation in the United States that will

address the majority of the load growth challenges in the Kendall Square area that we're facing.

As Todd mentioned, there's a number of other efforts that are ongoing to upgrade a lot of the transmission lines and facilities that these new lines will connect to, and we're also looking at how we can make sure that, as this project is coming online, that we're serving all of the load growths in the Cambridge area.

So that is what Juan was touching on -specifically that we -- because some of the Somerville work
has been delayed due to approvals there, we're going to be
looking at other interim solutions to make sure we're
addressing the load growth, and that will be specifically in
the Alewife area and adding potential additional equipment
there.

So that's something we'll be talking to the City in more detail about in the near future. And it's something we've been touching on coming up because of all the development that's happening in the area.

So for the Greater Cambridge project, we did submit our application with the Department of Public Utilities in March of 2022, and have resulted in -- or

there's been extensive delays in receiving our procedural schedule, which usually happens within two to three months for a filing.

So we haven't been able to be successful in getting the Department of Public Utilities to move that application along.

We understand that they're understaffed at this time, but we are putting a lot of pressure, because this substation and the respective transmission lines are so critical to meet the load growth in Cambridge and to address all the commitments that we've made to the City and other developers on the time frames for these projects. So we are very aware of that.

The project has changed since what we filed in March of 2022. And that was based on feedback from the residents along Hampshire and Columbia Streets.

We had originally proposed that route for the transmission line going to Somerville, because it was the least-cost solution, and also balanced the environmental concerns and reliability requirements for the project.

The Siting Board asked us to go back and relook at some different routing options, which we did, and because of

some -- the progression of some development in Somerville, we actually have another path forward that allows us to partner with the City of Cambridge and build a transmission line along the future Rail Trail and along the Grand Junction Corridor.

And then also we've made some progress with MBTA about crossing the Green Line, which is also something that was causing delays.

So those are a couple pieces that we're still working on. We haven't officially committed to this route as our preferred route, because we do need to make sure through underground surveys and engineering that the route is actually constructable, which we're hoping to resolve within the next two months.

And as you know, BXP is underway with the development of their site, which they currently -- I believe they poured their first slurry wall yesterday or last week.

And there is a lot of traffic in the area that people are working with.

But a big part of what we're also doing is working with the City on what our construction plans will be, how we'll be managing our construction traffic in concert with

BXP and other projects happening in the City, as well as different developers like MIT.

JASON WRIGHT:

So I think that's it, Jason. Thank you.

Thank you, Maija. All right.

Next, I'll turn it over to Brian Lozier and/or Mark Baldwin to talk about upcoming and completed City projects; they are from the Electrical Ops.

MARK BALDWIN: Good evening. Good evening, everybody. My name is Mark Baldwin, Director of Electric Field Operations for the Metro Boston area. So I cover Downtown Boston proper down to the Hyde Park area, also the Somerville area work center, which also the Somerville area work center, which also covers, obviously, Cambridge.

Brian Losier is the Service Center Manager, who's also on the call this evening and dealing with a lot of these projects.

I don't want to be too repetitive. A lot of the work that we're doing this year is in support of what Maija was just talking about, and also a lot of the infrastructure in new customer work that's obviously greatly increased in the Cambridge area.

But I do -- I don't want to be seen remiss about,

you know, our, you know, basically a large part of our work plan is also keeping up with aging first, making sure that the system is operating properly and as designed.

So, you know, that does take up a good chunk of our resource power, you know, along with our preventative maintenance -- stray voltage, making sure that we're doing pole inspections and underground manhole inspections and all those type of things on top of these things. So.

But I am going to talk a little bit about where we're spending a lot of our resources along both new customer and expanding capacity and reliability projects.

So Jason, can you go to the next slide?

Great. So again, as Maija was just talking about, Substation 8025, you know, that's going to be four transformers, 48 circuits.

So I just kind of wanted to kind of discuss about the magnitude of underground work. So that's going to be an extensive amount of work that we will be working towards, you know, installation of the civil (phonetic) work through our contractors, and then our underground crews pulling those cables.

Currently working on Station 402 transformer

addition load relief while waiting for this. Again, it's kind of been mentioned, but we're going to be doing eight circuits -- two per year, and each of the little circuits are about 35 sections.

A conduit is currently in progress, so you do see a lot of our crews out in the Kendall Square area.

Next slide?

Just talking about Kendall Square, you know, we have the Volpe Center, you know, 10 acres, eight buildings. You know, 8 MBA (phonetic) again.

I don't want to throw out too many technical terms, but you know, a lot of load in that area. The civil work is going on this year; will be completed in the next few years, kind of ongoing in conjunction with installing that cable.

We also have Boston Properties, six buildings.

The civil work is ongoing, but we will be energizing on

Binney Street No. 300 -- will be energized this year, and on

Broadway No. 125 will be energized this year as well as in

Cambridge Crossing. Again, the labs in that area Parcels I,

Q and R are expected to be energized this year.

And then the Galleria Mall area, where -- again --

there's four large lab buildings being placed into service.

And then kind of as was mentioned also in the Fresh Pond Parkway area IQ through HQ on Harvey Street there's six buildings. Three will be energized this year, and then our crews will be working for three next year.

So again, you know, as you see this, a lot of load, a lot of work -- you know, in the Kendall Square area.

Next slide?

This is just kind of a representation of kind of where the load is and what we're trying develop. You can see down in the right-hand side where Station 875 will be located.

And then kind of -- obviously what we're trying to do is diversify the load as much as possible, you know, trying to help diversify the area and give us as many options. And, you know, kind of the projects that are listed below that I just kind of mentioned on the previous slides are depicted throughout this.

So you can kind of see, you know, with this substation how it's able to help, especially in the Southeast Corridor of Cambridge from Mid-Cambridge to the southeast area and East Kendall to diversify that load.

Next slide?

And this is just -- again -- a little bit clearer shot of the amount of buildings and infrastructure where it is, and also where we have come up with multiple paths to diversify the load and some of the interim steps, and those conduit pathways for that work.

And then lastly also, I mean it's not just in the southeast area, but in the northwest area that was mentioned.

And, you know, Juan had mentioned about we're seeing also substantial growth out of Station 828. You can see, you know, with these new buildings coming into play, we're also seeing significant load growth in that area as well.

So we continue to work on, you know, mitigating steps. You know, the Engineering Team's done a great job, both from a planning perspective, and then also getting design packages done and approvals through so that we can get this work done and being able to keep up with the load growth that's in this area.

I mean, I kind of manage the entire Metro Boston area, and certainly this area is one of the areas of the

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biggest growth, obviously, that we're seeing in the region.
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 2
     So.
 3
               I think that is my last slide.
               JASON WRIGHT:
                              Thank you, Mark.
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               MARK BALDWIN:
                              Thank you.
               JASON WRIGHT: All right-y. I'm going to turn it
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7
     over now to Mark Rooney to discuss energy efficiency.
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               MARK ROONEY: Thank you, Jason. Mark Rooney.
                                                              I'm
9
     the Energy Efficiency Account Executive for Eversource.
10
               I work with our municipal, state and federal
11
     customers in our Eastern Mass territory on energy
     efficiency, as well as now under this, you know, newer
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     three-year plan we're working under, we're in the second
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    year of the current three-year plan, the focus, as many of
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     you know, is not only energy efficiency, but
     decarbonization, electrification. The plan includes focus
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17
     on Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion as well as Workforce
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    Development.
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               Our programs are really centered around their main
20
             Residential, Small Business and Large Commercial
     areas:
21
     Industrial. So I'm going to cover each of those area.
22
               Next slide, Jason?
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JASON WRIGHT: So in the residential area, these are the numbers for 2022. We did over 1100 market-rate home energy assessments in the city of Cambridge, 90-acre eligible site assessments and over 300 market-rate weatherization projects.

Again, you can -- I won't read the whole list here, but the focus here is on weatherization, installing heat pumps and electrifying in the residential space.

Next slide?

For Large Commercial Industrial, many of these projects were just covered by my colleagues. But we in Energy Efficiency work with these developers right from the early stages of design to make the most energy efficient projects possible with low energy use indexes, and -- you know, to eliminate fossil fuels where possible.

I'll also mention that with the City of Cambridge itself, we got involved early on the Tobin/Montessori School, which is a Net Zero school.

And they are on a Path 1 course in our new construction program, which is most aggressive in terms of a low energy use index. So the target there is an energy use index of under 25.

And the great thing about that program is not only designing it to meet a low energy use index, but we'll come back a year later and make sure it's performing as designed, and there'll be additional incentives if in fact it's meeting, you know, how it was designed.

And we're also working with the City. Another example is with the newer Cambridge Fire Station.

Next slide, Jason?

This was spoken to again by my colleagues. But from an energy efficiency standpoint, this is our Boston Properties and what we're calling The Kendall Center Mixed Use Development Center, and the various projects we're working with Boston Properties on in the Kendall Square area.

Next slide?

In terms of retrofit, Large Commercial Industrial, we continue to work with some of the larger property owners in Cambridge -- Biogen, Novartis, Pfizer, Harvard and MIT.

Again, not only on energy efficiency, but now really a focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and electrifying their operations.

Next slide, Small Business.

So in the Small Business space, we have a program called Main Streets. And we go out and set up and really go door to door and visit small businesses within the city.

In 2022, those Main Street programs resulted in 62 unique projects, or small businesses. And you can read the numbers there, the results of reducing energy use -- both in terms of KW hours and gas savings or therm savings.

Back one, Jason. I just want to cover the 2023 there.

So through March of 2023, we've done 14 projects with small businesses, and we anticipate doing several more Main Street programs throughout the city of Cambridge in 2023.

And I think that's it. Thank you.

JASON WRIGHT: Thank you, Mark. All right. And last but certainly not least, I want to turn it over to Sean Tully to speak about EV programs.

SEAN TULLY: Unmute there? All right, thanks

Jason. Good evening, everyone. My name is Sean Tully. I'm

the Manager of our Electric Mobility Group here at

Eversource. You know, we just recently got our Phase II

approval from our regulators.

Just to give you a snapshot of kind of the interest in the program and some of the things we've achieved, you know, in our previous four years that we were working, there were 79 Level 2 charging ports that were energized in the City of Cambridge under the program, and already, since we got this approval, you know, the last time we met, we were working its way through its regulatory process for about a year.

But, you know, right at the end of 2022, we received approval for the \$188 million-dollar budget from DPU for a four-year program through 2026. And already over the past almost full six months, we have three times the amount of energized projects and ports -- specifically ports -- preapproved and ready to go to construction than we did in the first phase.

So a tremendous amount of participation from the businesses and the residents in the city of Cambridge. And you know, heard a little bit before from the DPW about some of their projects.

We are continuing to work with the City in that partnership on some DC fast stations expansion. We've had the Water Department, the Police Department, and the DPW.

So we're working with the City on those.

And, you know, really this program is a renewal and expansion. And there were some regulatory changes, which are important for the city to note that I'll go through.

So really have a renewal of our commercial programs looking for those public workplace and multifamily high-rise projects. We have make-ready incentives and EVSE rebates for the charging stations themselves.

We also just launched a residential program, so you've heard a little bit about that before. So we have, you know, up to 1400 hours for single-family homes to, you know, complete the electrical work to enable an EVSE charging station at the home and then for also two- to four-unit dwellings, which we call multifamily, you know, low-rise multifamily for those residential programs.

We also have some fleet -- a new fleet component, where there will be make-ready and rebates for that and as well for public customers such as the City of Cambridge.

We'll have Fleet Advisory Services where we'll bring the consultant to really talk about what vehicles are available on the market, total cost of ownership, so really getting

set up for a transition plan to electrify the fleet.

So our other two program areas of note, you know, our fleet program baseline is really -- our main focus on the next coming years is really on passenger vehicles, because there is a lot of available vehicles that are coming online, especially with the Ford F-150 Lightning that's available now, and the Chevy Silverado.

And a lot of municipalities are really, really interested in the Silverado work truck that was just announced. It has great battery range and seems to be a great fit for a lot of commercial customers. So we do have that Fleet Advisory Services to help with that.

And we have a separate carveout specifically for immediate, heavy-duty public fleets that would serve in or are located in environmental justice communities. So we have a separate budget just for that.

And also, you know, as there were some comments before about, you know, folks that don't have a garage or a driveway and look to park on the street, we also have a separate budget carveout for community DC fast-charging hubs in Environmental Justice Communities that we'll be looking at a minimum of 450 KW DC fast ports in the hub that would

be able to serve those folks in those areas.

So we can go to the next slide, Jason.

So something I wanted to note and just, you know, really could feed into some of the earlier comments about the EV charging plans that the City has. Previously, a lot of the infrastructure that was installed was owned and maintained by Eversource.

We went back to our regulators, and we've had a different proposal this time based on some customer comments and interest. So Eversource is still going to be able to support up to 100 percent of the total cost of the electrical infrastructure that would enable a customer to install the charging stations.

But all the infrastructure after the meter will be continued to be owned by the customer, and we do have the ability to support projects that would be, you know, just solely behind the meter projects.

So we do have a separate carveout for that. So a lot of those ports that the city is looking to do, you know, we'll be able to support those under the program. It does not require a new service in every instance under this new phase.

So we do have EVSE rebates available as well, and the customer will own and maintain the charging station for the term of the program for five years.

So the next slide, please, Jason.

So a few notes here on the residential program as well. You know, it's trying to make it really easy. They can use their electrician, or we have a list to make some referrals for residential electricians, if the customer needs a referral, pick a qualified charger off the Qualified Products list. This is maintained by the Mass DOER.

There's a state-approved Standards database that has, you know, Energy Star Certified and acceptable equipment that is run by Mass DOER.

So any of those eligible costs for the -- for that smart charger and the wiring upgrade labor and materials to install that or service upgrades if a panel upgrade perhaps is needed. You'd be surprised how many 60-amp services are still out there in the world, you know. This rebate can go towards that.

So once you complete your project and you have an invoice from a licensed electrician for those eligible costs, you can submit that documentation to a portal that we

have live, and in two to four weeks, you'll get your incentive check back for that installation.

We are also going to be having participation in managed charging as a condition for receiving the rebates.

This is to really help, you know, manage that load. All of these electric vehicles, 80 percent of charge people are going to be doing at home.

This is -- we continue to see this, and a lot of the studies are really looking at this. So enabling all this charging that people are going to be doing at home, you know, having some load management programs similar to, like, what used to be ConnectedSolutions.

This is going to be transferring to managed charging to be able to enable as many customers as we can to be able to charge and be able to electrify their cars when they come home in the evening, or visit one of these charging hubs, if they don't have a situation where they can charge directly at home, and be able to do that with minimum upgrades to our system.

So the last slide -- I think that's it for me.

And I'll hand it back over to Jason for some concluding remarks. Thank you so much.

JASON WRIGHT: Thank you, Sean. Appreciate that.

All right. So in conclusion, I think we'll see that low growth continues to be widespread throughout Cambridge.

With your continued partnership, we're responding and are prepared to respond to the growing demand.

Major Transmission Projects; we're working to build a sustainable, reliable, regional grid in the face of this load growth. Energy efficiency has multiple -- as you have seen, has multiple programs active and focused on expanding a presence in Cambridge through community, private and civil partnerships. Eversource has committed to integrating clean energy technologies through major strategic initiatives across our service territory.

So with that, apologies if we went a little bit over, but I'd like to open it up to any questions the Board may have.

CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Thank you so much. So I will open it up now, again, to Board members for clarifying questions.

Any factual or quick questions we have for members of the Eversource team, there will be the opportunity for further questions and discussion later. But if there are

1 clarifying questions now, this would be a good time to ask 2 them. 3 Lou? 4 [Pause] 5 Lou, you're muted. LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: I'd like to have a little 6 7 bit more on the managed charging and how that works; a little bit more in-depth. Is that a limited timing? Or 9 what is the managed part of that? 10 SEAN TULLY: Yeah, certainly. So this is a 11 proposal that's going to be going into a regulator's -- you 12 know, in the coming months. But right now, we're pondering kind of two paths to participation. 13 14 You know, one would be a passive participation, 15 which would be, if the customer chooses to charge off-peak hours, we'd have some program parameters around that 16 17 typically, similar to what we have for our active demand 18 response peak periods for demand response programs that Mark helps the City customers with. 19 20 And, you know, so if the customer did charge those 21 off-peak periods, we have incentives to spur that. 22 The other thing we're pondering more and more is,

like, there are so many great distributed energy resources
-- like, you know, for solar for instance.

And there may be areas in the state going forward where it might be beneficial to charge -- in areas for example when there's excess solar generation that would be able to perhaps have some incentive for the customer to do that.

But still very little early days. But, you know, those are kind of two scenarios for some -- for that managed charging program that we're being asked to propose to the regulators.

LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: So you wouldn't be trying to limit the times during the day when people would be able to charge their cars, or would you do that just by financially crippling them?

SEAN TULLY: No. The customer is, you know, as in, the legacy ConnectedSolutions program, you know, the customer always -- have the ability to opt out if there was a time that they needed to charge.

You know, it's voluntary participation, and they would need -- they will always have the ability, you know, in that program and, if approved, going forward with managed

1 charging.

So, you know, I think it's really -- the emphasis of this as it has been for a long time with energy efficiency is not to -- in your words -- financially cripple, but to incentivize the customer to charge at times that would offset the need for expensive system upgrades and result in energy savings for all rebaters.

LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: I think they mean almost the same thing. The problem is the convenience here. I -- if, you know, the majority of people are either going to be charging when they get home from work or so forth, or whenever they use the vehicle.

I don't know if somebody wants to get up at midnight and go plug their car in. But I understand the capacity --

SEAN TULLY: I get that question a lot; how long does it take to charge EV? You know, for my EV, when I get home, it takes me two seconds to plug in and charge. You know, you can schedule a lot of it through the car when you want to.

And, you know, one of the benefits of having an EV is, you can charge overnight. And when you start with the

City, you have first (sic) range every morning. You know, 1 2 there is some very interesting data that just came out. 3 I participated in the NEPC call last week; the MassDOT put out some municipal-level information on 4 charging. 5 6 And, you know, the average commute in -- for 7 drivers in the Commonwealth is under 30 miles. And that can 8 be recharged, you know, with a Level 2 charger in under --9 under two hours. 10 So, you know, certainly for most people when they 11 get home and they -- around 5:00 or 6:00 and they plug in, the car will be topped up for that range that they traveled 12 on an average day, you know, before they go to bed. 13 14 LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Yeah. I'm thinking about 15 the people who are driving 70 miles one direction. There are just some interesting issues to work out, besides the 16 17 work involved in supplying all of this. 18 Yeah. So I guess that's -- so basically it will be rate-driven, correct? 19 20 SEAN TULLY: We do have a -- you know, the

Department asked us to propose a time-of-use rate. So we're

going to be sending in a proposal for that, alongside with

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the managed charging proposals. 1 2 So there will potentially be some options for some 3 customers on the time of use basis. That's going to be coming, but there will also be some incentives and support 4 for charging at beneficial times. 5 LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Hm. Okay. Thank you. 6 7 SEAN TULLY: You're welcome. 8 CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Great. Hugh? 9 HUGH RUSSELL: So Swaathi, could you put up that picture I sent you? 10 11 HUGH RUSSELL: Yeah. This is the utility pole. 12 And you'll see the second line down is the power line, and it's supported by a rope that's tied to the street tree. 13 14 Now, my house is about 100 feet to the left. 15 There's a scaling wall that's caused the line to sag. got snagged on a truck that -- so this -- I brought this up 16 17 a year ago. And I think the basic question is, I don't --18 didn't hear any comment about the aging sort of retail 19 delivery system -- the poles, the wires, the transformers. 20 And it seems to me there -- that should be part of this system of -- large portions of our city are served by 21

overhead lines. I think they were put in that way because

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the buildings already existed on electricity. My house was built in 1874, and I believe the first building wired for electricity in the United States was in 1881. It was a hotel, and -- anyway.

My real question is, how are you addressing the aging infrastructure? I feel that what's depicted in the picture is not probably an adequate solution.

MARK BALDWIN: I can take that. So a couple things. One is, we can take note of this and try to address it. One is where that tree is located. But we can also -- we can make some permanent changes to that, but there may have to be some substantial trimming that would have to be done to that tree.

But besides that, I think your underlying question is more around aging infrastructure, and what do we do to preempt that, or how do we manage that. So as I discussed, we have a very robust maintenance program in the sense that we go out, we inspect, we have a third-party vendor that goes out and inspects all of our poles and, you know, for their integrity. And we come up with -- you know, from that, we determine a list of poles that need to be replaced.

We have a lot of requirements to the Department of

Public Utilities about our reliability. And that dictates to us quite a bit of, you know, the performance of a circuit.

And then also, we -- in the areas, every year we what we call, "infrared" all of our lines to make sure that there's not leakage or fracking, there's not things that -- that are maybe not visible to the naked eye on the system that could cause issues.

And then just last year we did another system-wide

-- we hired again a third-party engineering firm to do ac

system-wide walk-down of our system, right? Which resulted

in -- I don't have the number off the top of my head, but it

was thousands of maintenance items that needed to be

corrected, whether it was older cross arms that had been

rotted, and we've been transitioning from wooden crossarms

to fiberglass crossarms or plastic crossarms -- excuse me,

composite crossarms.

So all of these things is how we keep up. We have loading requirements that we take a look at, you know, circuits, obviously. And then on a routine basis, we reconduct our areas, and bring them back to 100 percent of a new line.

So I do think we have quite a bit. I mean, you know, I know a lot of the reliability data, in all honesty, is weather-dependent and driven sometimes.

But right now, the Metro Boston area is at an MBI of just shy of 50 months, which means that an average customer has not seen an interruption within 50 months.

Now that has predominantly been driven because of the weather pattern lately has been favorable. But, you know, I think it does speak to the amount of work that we've been doing on the system to build a robust system.

CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Okay.

JASON WRIGHT: Thank you, Mark. And through the Chair, if we could get an address on that, so I can follow up or we'll follow up with Electric Ops to -- and Vegetation Management to have that address?

HUGH RUSSELL: So it's not a vegetation problem, it's a pole that's owned by Verizon shared by three utilities that's tipping over. And so, you know, I don't want you butchering a street tree for a problem that isn't a tree's problem.

JASON WRIGHT: If it's not -- I'm sorry, I was just kind of looking at that picture. If it is the -- if it

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is the pole issue, we work very closely with Verizon. We have quarterly meetings with them. And in between there, we do a lot of coordination work, so we can definitely work with them on that.
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HUGH RUSSELL: Okay. Well, we can, I can -- I've got a file a correspondence with you guys. And so, I'll just -- I can send that to you if Swaathi puts us in contact.

CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Great.

JASON WRIGHT: Certainly. Yep.

CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Steve?

STEVEN A. COHEN: Thanks. I apologize, I ask the same questions every year, and it's this year. And just a fundamental understanding. And that is on the electricity, where does the electricity come from? What is the fuel that is used to create electricity, and then and where does that fuel come from?

And similar question on the gas. Where does the gas come from? I don't think it really is going to affect any fundamental decisions, you know, that we at the state or the City are doing, but it just seems a fundamental question that, you know, we should all understand where these fuels

1 | come from.

MAJA BENJAMINS: Jason, do you want me to answer the electrical piece? Unless Planning wants to step in?

JASON WRIGHT: Yep. No, go ahead, Maija.

MARK BALDWIN: All right. Thank you. That's a really good question, and it's something that Eversource we're really focusing on to make sure that the policies that are being put in place not only by Cambridge but also the State and the region are reflected it the diversity of the electrical sources.

So I would say about -- our goal at Eversource and through the region in the next 25 years is to increase -- to drastically decrease the portfolio of carbon emissions and increase the renewable energy.

So right now, our portfolio is made up of many different sources, including diesel generation or some type of generation, but then also wind, solar, and several other options.

But one of the -- one of the points at the presentation earlier was to demonstrate -- there's such a diversity of when the electricity is being used during the day, and it's changing.

Because right now, we're a summer-peaking utility, but we will be coming a winter-peaking utility as we transition from gas to more electrical heating.

So the different sources that are coming into the system also need to be balanced.

So as more offshore wind comes into our portfolio, that's typically blowing at night. So they're typically coming into our system during the day. Hydro has more, and we have a little bit more control of over hydro. But all those have to be balanced with when the vehicles are charging and how we can keep the electricity on the system.

So we have more distinct numbers about where the energy is coming from that we can share with you after the fact. But we also have a lot of plans for the region and how that -- that's going to change in the next 10-25 years, to make sure there is cleaner energy on the system.

Does that help?

STEVEN A. COHEN: Well, can you -- I don't know, estimate or guess even what portion of the electricity will actually be generated by gas or something substantial and not just theory from the sky?

JASON WRIGHT: If I may, I don't want to guess,

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but I put in the Chat feature, there's a link to ISO New
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 2
    England, and that provides a pretty -- that provides an
 3
     overview of, I believe, a lot of the questions that Eric's
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     team --
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               MAIJA BENJAMINS: Thank you. I know what you're
     talking -- I know specifically what you're talking about,
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     Jason.
               JASON WRIGHT: Yep. I'll throw that in there now.
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               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Yeah. I actually
     think the Chat is disabled. The same for this type of call.
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11
     So if you could provide that to Staff, or to share on the
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    website, that would be great.
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               Susanne, did you want to comment on this as well?
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               SUSANNE RASMUSSEN: Yes.
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               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Okay.
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               SUSANNE RASMUSSEN: So the Massachusetts State
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     regulates the percentage of renewable electricity the
18
     utility companies have to deliver. And currently, that
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    number is 22 percent.
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               So the -- Eversource and every other utility has
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     to go out and find generators that can provide 22 percent of
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    their load from clean energy. That is currently growing by
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2 percent per year through the year 2029.

And the Regulations say that after 2029, it would drop down to 1 percent. Obviously, this state would have the ability to raise that, but -- so it's 22 percent this year, next -- in '24 it will go to 24 percent, and then up 2 percent every year through at least through '29.

STEVEN A. COHEN: Wow. That's quite a goal. Do people actually expect that they will achieve that goal? That's really meaningful.

SUSANNE RASMUSSEN: It is a requirement. So the utilities -- the only alternative would be if they can cannot find generators to supply the required -- the mandated percentage of clean electricity, they would have to pay what's called, "Alternative Compliance Payments" to the State. And the State can then invest in greenhouse gas reducing activities.

I don't -- correct me if I'm wrong, I don't believe that Eversource is paying the Alternative Compliance Payments. But it's actually meeting the -- it's called The Renewable Portfolio Standard.

STEVEN A. COHEN: Mm-hm.

SUSANNE RASMUSSEN: And so, that's -- and some

other time we can talk about the City of Cambridge is also buying electricity on behalf of almost 40,000 accounts. So we actually have most of the electricity supply in Cambridge is purchased by the City on behalf of most accountholders in Cambridge.

A high percentage of residents -- very, very high percentage of Cambridge residents and a percentage of both small and large businesses are covered in what's called, The Cambridge Community Electricity Program which is an aggregation of consumers that cities and towns are allowed to undertake.

So we are seeking to increase the percentage substantially, starting in 2024 over what is the currently mandated amount. So we expect to announce a program that will start in January, that will have significantly more than the minimums that I just described.

STEVEN A. COHEN: Mm-hm. So I guess one other question that I mentioned was about electricity -- I'm sorry, gas.

So where is the gas coming from? Do we assume that that source of gas is going to be available forever?

Or is there , you know, some sort of a long-term plan to

actually replace gas?

SUSANNE RASMUSSEN: You are asking some really great questions that Eversource is grappling with. Because there is a -- there has been concern for a number of years that there's going to be a shortage of fuel for --

STEVEN A. COHEN: Yep.

SUSANNE RASMUSSEN: -- winter heating. And that is something that we're working with the region and the federal government on. And that's one of the reasons we're so focused on bringing renewables into the grid, because it provides an opportunity for more standard rates, and also eliminates these concerns -- the seasonal concerns that we have.

So, I mean, our gas comes from many different areas that I can't speak to. But I can tell you that we're constantly looking at making sure we have enough fuel to make -- to heat homes in the winter, and then also being an advocate and a partner in bringing more renewables into the system as time goes on.

Many communities, such as the City of Cambridge, are looking to completely eliminate gas in the future. We think gas is an important aspect for a balanced portfolio

when you're looking into the future, so we have plans to maintain our gas system. And we're also, as you saw today, looking at other solutions for using those pipes if needed.

But there is concerns about future availability and, which is why we're so focused on renewables. There's a lot of things that we're doing that we can discuss at a different time, where we're looking at getting -- we've submitted applications in partnership with the state of Massachusetts to get funding through the Department of Energy through the federal government, to help offset the cost of building transmission coming from Southern Massachusetts that's bringing at least 300 MW of solar and 1200 MW of offshore wind, also enabling more projects to come forward.

So we're doing a lot of things to get ahead of the curve as the offshore wind is developed to bring it into the system, and different things like that.

CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: And Susanne, did you want to comment on the gas question as well?

SUSANNE RASMUSSEN: Yeah, just to put some sort of orders of magnitude to the demand, the expected reduction in the demand for gas. So Iram mentioned at the beginning of

the meeting that last night the City Council voted to amend our Building Energy Use Disclosure Ordinance to require mandatory emissions reductions.

And the new regulation that was adopted last night will require non-residential buildings over 25,000 square feet to reduce their fossil fuel emissions over time, and just a sort of quick snapshot of what that means: if there is full compliance with the Regulation, by 2030, the greenhouse gas emissions from non-residential buildings in Cambridge over 25,000 square feet will drop by 50 percent, and it will go down to -- drop by 70 percent by 2035.

So that's a big shift in terms of the demand for fossil fuel and nongreen electricity in Cambridge. So those numbers are not specific only to gas, but obviously they would have a big impact with gas.

And the other Regulation that Iram mentioned is under consideration and will be up for a vote on August 7 is the new state-mandated fossil fuel demonstration, which will allow for the first time 10 communities in Massachusetts to require new construction to not have any fossil fuel usage, with the exception of laboratories and hospitals and medical facilities.

So that will have also a significant impact in terms of gas demand for new construction, which now -- like, for example a residential building would probably be, like, 50 percent gas and 50 percent electricity.

So there are -- these are some really significant changes in terms of the demand for gas in both existing and

new buildings going forward.

STEVEN A. COHEN: So one more follow-up, and that is nuclear. We've had nuclear in the past here. I know that there was some expectation that we were going to move it out altogether. I don't know if we've done that yet. And I'm wondering whether in the future in years to come, whether nuclear will be playing any role in this fundamental issue.

MAIJA BENJAMINS: That's a good question. I don't have the answer to that. Do you, Jason?

JASON WRIGHT: I don't. But I can -- we can look into that, certainly.

SUSANNE RASMUSSEN: -- I mean, I would just add that there isn't any new nuclear generation that is being planned. So no one -- a new significant nuclear facility is extremely costly and extremely difficult to permit in the

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United States. So I don't foresee any growth in nuclear
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 2
     generation, unless somebody is to come up with modular
 3
    nuclear with --
               JASON WRIGHT: Yeah.
 5
               SUSANNE RASMUSSEN: -- a completely different
    profile and what we -- the nuclear facilities that we have
 6
7
     currently.
               STEVEN A. COHEN: Yeah, I don't remember the name
9
     of it, but is the old one -- has that closed now, or is it
10
    going to be closing soon?
11
               JASON WRIGHT: Pilgrim?
12
               STEVEN A. COHEN: Yeah.
13
               JASON WRIGHT: Pilgrim's closed, yes.
14
               STEVEN A. COHEN: It is closed. Really?
                                                         Thanks.
15
               GERHARD WALKER: So Maija, this is Gerhard. I
     think we do have to take this back to get more details, but
16
17
    to at least answer a quick part of it, there are still about
18
     3.5 GW of nuclear capacity participating in the New England
     ISO. So that is still active. However, since Eversource is
19
20
     a deregulated utility, we neither own nor operate any
    generations of it.
21
22
               So that is something -- I don't think that we
```

```
actually have the answer. We'd have to reach out to the
1
 2
     operators of the site to see what the plans are, or if there
 3
     are any state or federal plans for them. But since
 4
    Eversource neither owns or operates any of those generation
5
     sites, we wouldn't automatically know.
               STEVEN A. COHEN: Mm-hm.
 6
7
               GERHARD WALKER: But yes, they are still there.
8
    There are three nuclear -- two plants, I think, but three
9
    nuclear reactors in total. But don't quote me on the
10
    numbers.
11
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: All right. Lou, did
12
    you have a question?
13
              LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Yes. I had actually a
14
     couple. And I guess it may be going over something, but I
15
    would like to just clarify this: What percentage of your
     supply is renewables at the moment?
16
17
               GERHARD WALKER: So Maija, should -- can I --
18
              MAIJA BENJAMINS: Yes, please.
               GERHARD WALKER: -- I know I was a bit late to the
19
20
     show.
21
              MAIJA BENJAMINS: Yes.
22
              GERHARD WALKER: I was a bit late to the show
```

```
1
    here.
 2
               MAIJA BENJAMINS: I was actually really glad to
 3
    hear your talking, because I know you've got the answer to
 4
     this. [Laughter]
5
               GERHARD WALKER: [Laughter] Yeah. I apologize.
                                                               So
 6
    that is a good question. When you say a "power energy"
7
    again, I do have to push back a little bit on that, because
    Eversource in itself is an electric distribution company --
9
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: I understand.
10
               GERHARD WALKER: -- and we are legally not
11
     operating any power. New England ISO mix, that depends.
12
    Highly variable.
13
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: So the electricity you are
14
    distributing --
15
               GERHARD WALKER: -- today wasn't such a good day.
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: -- so the electricity that
16
17
    you are distributing --
18
               GERHARD WALKER: Sorry?
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: What percentage of it is
19
20
    renewable?
               GERHARD WALKER: I don't know what the annual
21
22
    average renewable in that is. If I had to take a break
```

```
quick look at, we can get you that number. It's probably
1
 2
     available on the New England ISO website. So that's
 3
     something we can easily look up and pass on to you.
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Super.
               GERHARD WALKER: If I had to take an educated
 5
 6
    guess, it's probably around 10-15 percent total.
 7
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Last time I asked this
8
     question --
9
               GERHARD WALKER: -- you have to --
10
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: -- a year ago -- it was
11
     about 7 percent, 7 to 10. So that's what I expected. I did
12
    not belief --
13
               GERHARD WALKER: Yeah.
14
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: -- that we were getting 22
15
    percent of our electricity from renewables.
16
               GERHARD WALKER: Yep.
17
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: So curious. Okay, so that's
18
     one question. The geothermal, great idea. How practical in
19
     a very densely packed street like we have in Cambridge, all
20
     these separate wells and so forth of distribution,
     especially with your added electrical capacity coming?
21
22
              CLARE KIRK: I can take that one. Well,
```

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practicality, I don't know if that's the right word, but
1
 2
     it's the bigger goal of decreasing the greenhouse gas
 3
     emissions for people that normally receive propane or oil.
     So it's -- that's what we're finding out, is it cost-
 4
     effective, is it feasible to do this?
 5
               And we deliberately picked a densely populated
 6
7
     area, because they were also gas customers. That was part
8
     of the DPU rate case that brought about this project.
 9
               So practical? Yeah, the big thing with geothermal
     is the real estate needed for the bore fields. The rest of
10
11
     it is pretty standard, you know, what you'd see with let's
     say a gas line. You have a supply line and a service to a
12
13
    property.
14
               But the difference is the bore fields but day-to-
15
     day almost the technology is improving on how to do bore
     fields -- different materials for heat transfer, can they be
16
17
    vertical, can they be horizontal?
18
               So that remains to be seen. And that's one of the
     things that Eversource is going to find out from this pilot.
19
20
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Yeah. I'm not sure where
21
     you located the pilot. I know it's in Framingham.
22
               CLARE KIRK: It is. It's in Framingham.
```

```
1
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: I don't think it would be as
2
     dense a street configuration as Cambridge.
 3
               CLARE KIRK: Nope. It isn't. I don't think --
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Right.
 4
 5
               CLARE KIRK: -- anything would be. With the aging
     infrastructure and everything in Cambridge, digging and all
 6
7
     that. But Cambridge is definitely, they are looking at
8
     geothermal in Cambridge. So if it isn't already there, then
9
     there could be a geothermal network project coming to your
10
    neighborhood soon.
11
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Do you think you would ever
12
     use just a what would be commonly used now is an on-site
     system that you would develop?
13
14
               CLARE KIRK: Not now. We're not doing that now.
15
    But I know exactly what you mean. So there's like a power
    plant, basically one bore field and it goes to the power
16
17
    plant. Then the power plant distributes that to the various
18
     customers. We're currently not looking at that. We're just
19
20
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Oh, I know individual
    onsites. You know, up to a specific building or --
21
22
              CLARE KIRK: Both.
```

```
LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: -- through --
1
 2
               CLARE KIRK: Nope.
 3
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: -- the buildings?
               CLARE KIRK: Eversource is not looking at --
 4
     looking at that right now, although that doesn't stop, you
5
     know, Joe Homeowner from having one installed himself. Or -
 6
7
 8
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Oh, no, I'm not thinking
9
     about major construction.
10
               CLARE KIRK: Yeah. For utility provided, we're
11
     currently only looking at the scenario we have right now,
12
    which is separate bore fields sized to supply certain
     capacity to X number of customers.
13
14
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Yeah. Okay.
15
               SUSANNE RASMUSSEN: But if you look across the
     country, you'll see other states are doing all kinds of
16
17
     different things with geo.
18
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Mm-hm. Oh, yeah, there's a
19
     lot of different techniques. Yeah, it just the presented
20
     drawings show basically a distribution system going down the
    streets and with bore wells along the pathway and so forth.
21
22
    That one's going to be a tough one to pull off in this city.
```

```
1
               SUSANNE RASMUSSEN: Absolutely.
 2
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Some places it's not a
 3
    problem.
              And what was the other one I had? Oh, scheduling
     the feeders for the Kendall -- the new Station in Kendall.
 4
 5
    Have any of the feeders been permitted, or the siting and
 6
    permitting been completed?
 7
               And I don't know who wants to --
 8
               MAIJA BENJAMINS: Are you asking about the
    distribution lines?
 9
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: No, the supplies.
10
                                                        The
11
     supply for the new station.
12
               MAIJA BENJAMINS: the transmission lines?
13
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Correct.
14
               MAIJA BENJAMINS: So that's all part of a larger
15
    permitting process with the State through the Energy
     Facilities Siting Board and the Department of Public
16
17
    Utilities.
18
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Mm-hm.
               MAIJA BENJAMINS: We did file that -- our
19
20
     application in March of 2022 and are still awaiting a
21
    procedural schedule. Our goal is to have approval by April
22
    of 2024, so that we can construct the project and meet the
```

```
load requirements.
1
 2
               But we have had substantial delays from receiving
     information from the State.
 3
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: So you haven't successfully
 4
     routed and permitted any of these yet?
 5
               MAIJA BENJAMINS: Well, we have --
 6
 7
               SUSANNE RASMUSSEN: They've tried.
 8
               MAIJA BENJAMINS: -- we have -- our designs are
9
     completed to a point where we're -- our cost estimates are
10
     about what we call, "Plus or minus 25 percent preliminary
11
    cost estimates." So all of the lines have been engineered.
12
     The station has been engineered to a certain level.
13
               We do have the routes that we're looking for, the
14
     transmission lines, and we have been working with Jim Wilcox
15
     as well as the Pole and Conduit Commission to make sure
     those spaces that we've designed for are maintained.
16
17
               But we can't -- once we have approval from the
18
     State, then we go to the Pole and Conduit Commission and get
     the granted locations needed for construction.
19
20
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: What do you expect for
    duration to complete this one?
21
22
               MAIJA BENJAMINS: So the -- we're -- if we receive
```

```
approval in 2024, we'll be looking at constructing for about
1
 2
     four to five years at that point. It won't be in a single
 3
     location. It's linear construction, starting in one place
 4
     and going to another.
 5
               There's specific transmission lines that we'll be
     focusing on, because they're even more critical to feed the
 6
7
     load, as well as partnerships with the City about which
     streets they want opened when.
               The substation -- the transmission lines will take
9
     longer to building than the substation.
10
11
          LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Correct. Yeah, no, that's
     -- so we're talking somewhere in the vicinity of 2030?
12
13
               CLARE KIRK: The new date is 2028. So we're
14
     consistently working with -- to try to pull that back.
15
     right now, we are trending to 2029.
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Okay. Well, it seems like
16
17
     all the demand and all the supply is going to get very
    close at about 2030.
18
19
               CLARE KIRK: Right. Exactly.
20
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: That's it.
                                                Yeah.
               CLARE KIRK: Which is why --
21
22
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: There's a lot of work
```

```
involved in this and --
1
 2
               CLARE KIRK: Right. And -- which is why --
 3
              LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: And to wait for the year or
     two it easily will take to --
 4
5
               CLARE KIRK: Yeah. Which is why it's so important
     that Mark Baldwin's team is getting out there and doing the
 6
7
     distribution work, and also that our system planning team is
8
     tracking the growth, so we have interim solutions in place.
              And because the load growth has been increasing
9
10
    more rapidly than we anticipated, that's why we're looking
11
    at Alewife to add another transformer to make sure we can
12
    meet the load growth.
13
              LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Yeah. I think I put the
14
     last one in at Alewife, actually. [Laughter]. I wear a
15
    couple of hats, so --
               CLARE KIRK: Oh. That's great.
16
17
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: -- I'm curious how it's
18
     going to come together. But the timing on this is getting
    very close.
19
20
              MAIJA BENJAMINS: Absolutely. And it's something
    that we're very aware of and managing on a daily basis.
21
22
              LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: And this does not require --
```

```
I see the East Cambridge Substation in the drawings -- this
1
 2
     is not an additional station, correct? This is an in-place
 3
     Station in East Cambridge? We're talking about the Kendall
     substation?
 4
5
               CLARE KIRK:
                            Yep.
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: The Kendall --
 6
 7
               CLARE KIRK: The new substation. Mm-hm.
 8
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Just checking.
 9
               CLARE KIRK: Mm-hm.
10
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: And I guess that's all I
11
    have for right now. Thank you.
12
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Thanks, Lou.
               GERHARD WALKER: So can I take that quick cue,
13
14
    because I looked up your numbers, so we don't -- actually
15
     can give you the answers right now.
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Okay.
16
17
               GERHARD WALKER: So renewable generate -- was 12
18
    percent of the mix. Nuclear, because the question came, was
19
     26 percent of the mix, gas 52 percent, hydro 7 percent, and
20
     so between new renewable and hydro, you had about 19 percent
    non-CO2-emitting sources in there, in addition to 25 nuclear
21
22
    and 50-some gas.
```

```
STEVEN A. COHEN: Mm-hm. Can you mail that to us?
1
 2
    We should have that in writing, and people should just know
 3
     that.
 4
               GERHARD WALKER: Yeah.
               STEVEN A. COHEN: Everybody should know that and
 5
    have access to it.
 6
               GERHARD WALKER: We can definitely mail that to
 7
8
    you. It's also -- it's just if you enter into Google, "New
9
    England ISO Resource Mix" it's the first hit. It's -- they
10
     are published. They have to publish the mix on a regular
11
    basis.
12
               And, but we can definitely provide the link to the
    New England ISO webpage. So I'm just looking at what the
13
14
    New England ISO is publishing here.
15
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Great.
16
               STEVEN A. COHEN: The details aren't so important,
17
    it's just there's sort of the big picture of --
18
               GERHARD WALKER: Yep.
               STEVEN A. COHEN: -- so people -- not just us, you
19
20
     know, but everybody here. It's just a fundamental
    understanding of where their energy is coming from.
21
22
               GERHARD WALKER: Of course. We can definitely add
```

that into -- I'm assuming, Maija, there will be an e-mail at 1 2 the end of the drawing to include, so everybody has access 3 to this information. STEVEN A. COHEN: Great. MAIJA BENJAMINS: Yeah. And the -- we did give a 5 6 presentation to Cambridge several months ago that did 7 include this table, that talks about where ISO New England 8 is looking at the portfolio now and where it needs to be to meet the future electrical demand as well. 9 CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Susanne, did you want 10 11 to add to that? 12 SUSANNE RASMUSSEN: I do. I need to step in here, so -- and it's confusing. But the State requires --13 14 Massachusetts Utilities -- currently in this current year to 15 deliver 22 percent of what is considered renewable energy. It must be delivered -- Eversource, National Grid, it 16 17 doesn't matter. That goes up by 2 percent through 2029 and then 1 percent. 18 And you -- and hydro was just mentioned. Hydro --19 20 not all hydro, but a lot of hydro is considered part of 21 renewable. So you can't take necessarily the breakdown that

the ISO provides that was just mentioned. But it is a

22

```
1
     requirement.
 2
               So when you buy electricity through Eversource in
 3
     Cambridge, you have to get 22 percent renewable electricity.
    And that is a state law. And it's not something that each
 4
5
    utility gets to decide.
               So we can -- I can provide that to Swaathi, and we
 6
7
    can add that into the presentation as well.
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: But that's --
9
               SUSANNE RASMUSSEN: Not into Eversource's
    presentation, but --
10
11
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: -- but that's --
12
               SUSANNE RASMUSSEN: -- into the documents for this
13
    meeting.
14
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: -- but that's -- but that's
15
    unless Eversource has some way of buying some of that out,
16
    correct?
17
               SUSANNE RASMUSSEN: Yep.
18
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: We use carbon credits and so
     forth?
19
20
               SUSANNE RASMUSSEN: If they cannot secure that
     supply, then they will be required to pay Alternative
21
22
    Compliance Payments to the State.
```

```
LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: That's what I figured they
1
2
     would do, yep.
 3
               SUSANNE RASMUSSEN: Yeah. I think --
 4
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: So they don't actually have
5
     to meet it.
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: I think it's --
 6
7
     Susanne's point, Lou, is worth noting. There's a difference
8
     in terminology here, right?
 9
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Correct.
10
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: That Eversource is
11
    using renewables in a different way than the State does.
                                                               So
12
     I think it'll be great to get that data available and
    distribute it to everyone so that folks can look.
13
14
               My back of the envelope calculation when I heard
15
     the breakdown Ms. Walker was giving suggested that the hydro
     is the bulk of the difference. And so, it's -- it'll be
16
17
     good to dig into that a little bit.
18
               But it sounds like they're pretty close. It's
     just that when Eversource has talked about renewable in the
19
20
    past, they have separated that from hydro, whereas the State
    does not. So.
21
22
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Because I think we get very
```

```
1
     little of their supply from hydro.
 2
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: I heard 7 percent --
 3
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Yeah.
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: -- which is the
 4
     difference between -- difference between what they said they
 5
 6
 7
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Right.
 8
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: -- were doing in
9
     renewables and the State requirement. So --
10
               GERHARD WALKER: And I do want to clarify one
11
     thing, right? So the New England ISO numbers are all the
12
    New England states together, and that's not just
13
    Massachusetts.
14
               So -- and this is -- this is where this is, you
15
     know, is a bit of moving numbers around game. If -- so 12
    plus seven is 19, right?
16
17
               So 19 percent of the New England ISO mix that's
18
     qualified as renewable -- just for the sake of argument
     include hydro -- I agree there might be some deductions from
19
20
     that to your point, but for the argument here, let's call it
     19 percent. And let's round it up, make it 20.
21
22
               If the Massachusetts Utilities we could get to 22,
```

```
they'll buy proportionally higher amounts of renewable, and
1
 2
     as a result the utilities in Maine, New Hampshire and
 3
    Vermont will have proportionally less renewable to -- for
     the access, right? By the fact that one party buys more
 4
 5
     renewable doesn't change the mix on the ISO. It just makes
 6
     one bulk purchase greener and one less green.
 7
               So it is entirely possible for the Massachusetts
 8
    EVCs in their basic supply to ensure that they meet those
 9
     goals, even if the New England ISO market falls short of
     those goals, right? Because the New England ISO market's
10
    more than twice the size of what Massachusetts consumes.
11
12
     that is perfectly possible.
13
               I just don't want to have those two --
14
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY:
                                            Right.
15
               GERHARD WALKER: -- numbers confused. The New
    England ISO part --
16
17
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY:
18
               GERHARD WALKER: -- does not represent the
19
    Massachusetts energy consumption.
20
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Thank you again --
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: So there should be --
21
22
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: -- for clarification.
```

So I think we're going to move on from the understanding of all the data associated with the complexity of how the energy market works.

Hugh, did you have a question that is not related

to the mix that we're going to get more data on to dig into?

HUGH RUSSELL: I have a comment.

CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Yep.

HUGH RUSSELL: And it's about ground source heat pumps.

CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Yep.

HUGH RUSSELL: And that actually is a misnomer because there are a variety of different ways you can get energy out of the ground. But in, you know, if you've got a geothermal source that's close to the surface, yes, they're ground source, but around here, what we do is we -- during the summer, we pump -- we heat up the rocks in the field. And these fields are, you know, hundreds of feet thick and hundreds of feet wide. And rock doesn't conduct heat very rapidly, actually.

But -- so the source is actually primarily solar. It's the heat that we don't want in the summer, we pump it down into the ground, and in the winter, we pump that heat

up. And you have to use heat pumps because the temperatures are, you know, the ground temperatures are not -- can't be run directly through a radiator.

But in that sense, the ground source project is really very interesting and very valuable. And it is not easy. But I think we all know that 344 Broadway has, I think, three or four wells that gets some or all of its energy from, in terms of heating and cooling.

And Harvard has done this in a number of buildings over the last 20 years. It's a very progressive way to substitute solar energy for fossil fuel energy. It's just hard to do and it's -- so it's kind of groundbreaking for Eversource to be doing this experiment, because it's -- you know -- but it's very important.

And so, I would speak to my colleagues who are going to be listening to this report next year, to keep this in mind.

CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Thanks, Hugh. I feel like we've gotten pretty far afield of clarifying questions. So hopefully that will shorten our discussion after our final presenter for the evening on the utility front. But always good to have a robust discussion regardless of where

it comes in the agenda. 1 2 Are there any last clarifying questions for 3 Eversource before we move on to Vicinity Energy? [Pause] 5 All right. Then with that, I would like to pass 6 the baton onto Patrick Haswell from Vicinity Energy to take 7 us through our last presentation for the evening. KEVIN HAGERTY: All right. I think rather than 9 Patrick Haswell, I think you folks are going to have to settle for Kevin Hagerty. 10 11 CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Thank you very much. 12 KEVIN HAGERTY: So I'll just -- so thank you, 13 Chair Connolly and members of the Board. So I'm Kevin 14 Hagerty. I'm the President and Deputy CEO of Vicinity 15 Energy. I am joined by Rick Smith, our Vice-President of 16 17 Business Development in the Boston Cambridge area, and Don Sylvia, our regional Vice-President, who oversees the 18 District Energy System of North Boston and Cambridge. 19 20 It looks like we're trying to pull up the deck 21 here but having a little bit of trouble getting in touch 22 with the screen.

1 [Pause]

There we go. Okay, great. All right. So I'm going to be talking a little bit today about our long-term plans of what we're going to be doing with the Boston and more importantly the Cambridge District Energy Systems.

I'll be talking through our decarbonization plan.

And ultimately, we are moving our steam district energy system -- our steam from a system that's predominantly supplied by natural gas to one that is going to be using electricity, namely renewable electricity to generate steam to the customers along the district energy system.

So next slide?

All right. So first I'll talk about an update on our decarbonizing plan. I'll talk a little bit about our infrastructure planning, and then I'm going to be turning it over to Don Silvia. And he'll run through some updates on maintaining the system and infrastructure updates.

All right. Next slide?

Okay. All right. So just to set the groundwork here. The district energy system of Boston and Cambridge has been in place since the early 1900s. A lot of folks

don't know, but underneath the city streets of Boston and Cambridge is approximately 24 miles of high-pressure steam piping that many of the high-rises and downtown buildings will use to heat the building.

We're also connected in most of the major educational and med centers in the Boston/Cambridge area.

These systems started out originally as coal.

Now, they're no longer coal. They started out in the early 1900s as coal. In the 1950s, the system switched over to oil. In the 1990s, or between the '70s and the '90s, the system started to phase in natural gas. With the deregulation of the electric grids in 1996, the system integrated combined heat power, and our next step is going to be switching to electrified steam.

And the reason I bring this up is fuel switching for the district energy system is not new. So this is something that the district energy system goes through every several decades, as regulation requirements come into place to burn cleaner fuels, or as the economics shift between what kind of fuel needs to be used to provide the best pricing for the customer base.

The district energy's central plans will shift to

the type of technologies that can burn or use the type of fuel to produce the steam.

So this shift from natural gas that we're going through right now to electrification -- we're using electrified technologies to generate steam, is nothing new for the district energy system. It's something that we've done before. It's just a fuel shift.

All right, next slide?

All right. So the three technologies that we're going to be using to transition our system from natural gas to using electricity to generate steam is electric boilers, heat pumps, and thermal storage.

And I know some folks have heard me talk about this before: The electric boiler is going to be our first -- our first push into using electrified technologies to generate steam.

Our first electric boiler is going to be coming online in mid 2024. And we've already started on that project. I'll talk a little bit more about that here in a second. Our demolition has started. The equipment's purchased and we're on schedule to have that put in place by the middle of next year.

The reason why we're putting in electric boilers is because it's something that we can do quickly. It's something that is relatively low cost compared to the other technologies that we're looking at, and we're also -- we're building our system around being able to respond to offshore wind.

And electric boilers are something that we can turn on and off quickly. So as offshore wind comes onto the New England ISO grid and it suppresses overnight power price, as someone had previously mentioned offshore wind blows at night, oftentimes when people aren't using much electricity.

So that suppresses wholesale power pricing.

Because we have a transmission level interconnect, we are going to be taking advantage of those periods of electric power surplus and turning the electric boiler on. It's something that can come on quickly and can capture those periods of lower pricing with -- when you're exposed to the wholesale power shape like we will be with our transmission level interconnect.

The second technology that we're going to be putting in place is large-scale heat pumps. One of the

themes that we are pushing in order to keep costs down is leveraging existing infrastructure.

Kendall Station in Cambridge sits right on the Charles River and adjacent the Kendall Station is the Broad Canal. As you walk across the boardwalk on the Broad Canal and look over towards Kendall Station, you'll see two large inlets that go underneath the plant. Those are large cooling water inlets that were formally used for cooling water for the steam turbines, which are no longer used anymore.

We don't reject heat to the Charles River, but we have all the infrastructure to pull in approximately 70- to 80,000 gallons a minute of water off the Charles River.

So we're going to be using this existing infrastructure to pull the water in from the Charles River, lift it up in our heat pump complex, extract or harvest energy out of the Charles River.

And our heat pump complex will concentrate that energy into steam up to full steam pressure, and we'll send it out the door at much higher efficiencies than we're able to realize with the electric boiler.

Because it's a water-source heat pump, and because

we can get -- we can do things with a heat-pump complex in an and ultimately setting that you can't really do in a building, we're able to get to I think some very competitive COPs, despite the high pressures and temperature that we're going to be pushing the heat up to.

The last technology that we're going to be leveraging is thermal storage. Thermal storage is -- like I said, we're trying to build this around the upsets in the New England ISO grid that are going to happen with offshore wind.

And we understand that there's going to be a -there's a lot of advantage to being able to draw power in
overnight. It's less stress for the grid, and also the
right economic signals will be there to try to import as
much renewable energy as possible overnight. And the
thermal storage allows us to do that.

In the same footprint that we can install 25 MW of electric batteries, we can install between 600 MW hours to 1000 MW hours of thermal heat.

If you ultimately don't need the energy as electricity, you can actually store a lot more energy per square foot than you can with electric batteries. So that's

why we're really looking to do thermal storage.

And the way this is going to work is when the offshore wind is blowing between 8:00 p.m. and, say two o'clock in the morning, our peak steam need in the morning is between 4:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. That's when all the building management systems turn on to get the heat into the building, making people comfortable.

So we're really just trying to coincide those two peaks. So we're going to be bringing in electrons when the offshore wind is blowing, holding it for a few hours in our thermal storage, and then turning it around and discharging it several hours later in the morning. It's a big part of what allows us to stay competitive with providing electrified steam.

All right. So those are the three technologies we'll be using. Again, electric boilers, looking -- we'll have our first online in mid-2024. Heat pumps are a little bit further behind. We have a joint development with MAN Energy, one of the larger providers of these types of heat pumps to have it online by 2026, 2027.

And our thermal storage, we're keeping a very close eye on offshore wind penetration rates. And when that

gets built, we're looking to pace the wind.

All right. Next slide?

All right. So the product that we're ultimately going to be selling to our customers and making available to our customers is something called eSteam, which is an electrically generated steam product. It's carbon-free because the electricity we're going to be procuring for this steam is going to be secured through renewable sources.

So one of the great advantages of being -- of using electricity is our fuel source which generates steam is you've got flexibility as to where you procure that power from. And so, we're quite fortunate where we are located on the grid. We're also quite fortunate with Massachusetts's push towards offshore wind.

So we're going to be procuring renewable electricity, or carbon-free electricity, or whatever kind of carbon -- whatever type of electricity is mandated by regulation frameworks like BUEDO (sic) and BEUDO or BERDO and BEUDO, I'm sorry, to ensure that the steam that our customer is getting that's generated electrically is procured from a carbon-free electric source.

All right. And we're -- we do what we say we're

going to do. So we have eSteam contracts currently in place. We have obligations that we need to meet to provide electrically generated steam to customers. So we're moving forward with our first e-boiler installation.

The picture on the left over there is a steam turbine in Kendall Station. So we have three of those steam turbines. Two of them are currently retired in place. You can see how that started out as a perfectly well functioning steam turbine. We've taken that turbine out, and the picture on the right is what we have today.

So we've completed the demolition, and that space there is large enough to hold two E-Boilers. So an E-Boiler is about the size -- a 42-MW e-boiler is about the size of a semi-truck trailer if you stand it up on end. And so, you can see that we can fit about two of those vertically mounted in that space there.

So Phase 1, we'll have our first e-boiler there, and as load increases, or demand for eSteam increases, we'll add a subsequent boiler there.

Also, as a point of information, underneath that -- the concrete there, in the picture at the bottom of the pit, that's actually where we have two large canals, so

underneath the plant that I already talked about. So there will be two large surf water pumps that pull the water up and deliver that to the heat pump complex so we can harvest that energy.

All right. Next slide?

Okay. All right. So from here, I'll -- I'm going to turn it over to Don Silvia. That's all we were going to talk on our decarbonizing plan. The rest is Don talking about our system maintenance and infrastructure coordination and work that we're doing in Cambridge. Don?

DON SILVIA: Great. Thank you, Kevin. Thank you, members of the Board for hearing us out tonight. You know, most of our efforts the last time we met were around some extension of the system in the Lansdowne Street area and then ongoing maintenance that's taking place.

You know, currently we have a very robust preventative maintenance and inspection program that's ongoing. And we work closely with City of Cambridge DPW to manage that program along with the DPU. You know, that includes -- you know, scheduled manhole inspections. We're in the manholes, you know, four times a year. And then we perform mechanical maintenance.

We think we do a yeoman's job of keeping up with 1 2 the maintenance along Main Street and through the city. And 3 that's really what our focus is in Cambridge. 4 Patrick, if you want to move to the next slide? And we can talk through some -- and Patrick, do you want to 5 6 take this one over, or do you want me to keep going with it? 7 PATRICK HASWELL: Can you hear me, Don? DON SILVIA: Yep. You can hear you. 8 9 PATRICK HASWELL: Okay. So this is the -- the MXD's substation site that I -- you probably heard 10 11 Eversource talk quite a bit about earlier tonight. 12 We've been working closely with Boston Properties on the development of this area. And as part of the project 13 14 scope, we have to essentially relocate our district steam 15 line moving it over probably -- I want to say probably 12 to 15 feet in order to allow for the substation to be 16 17 developed. 18 So we're coordinating for the last three to four 19 years with Boston Properties. And that work is currently 20 underway, right now at the MXD site. 21 You want to go to the next slide, Rick?

Don, I don't know if you want me to take this, or

22

if you want me to?

DON SILVIA: No, that's fine. I think it was mentioned earlier in Eversource's presentation about the work that was done in the relocation of the gas transfer station. So the gas transfer station that was along Third Street was moved inside of the Kendall property.

And along with that, we took advantage of that opportunity to upgrade some of our infrastructure in the area, and we're still working on that along Kendall Street and over to Athenaeum Street, that will include connection to a new building that will be built in the Kendall Square area.

And we'll also be doing some manhole reconstruction and rebuild. So we're taking advantage of the disruption of the area by other groups to leverage that opportunity.

Next slide, Rick?

And this was the finished product, as Eversource said. I mean, it was -- I think it was a great teaming effort between Eversource, BioMed Realty developer and owner in the area, along with Kendall. They provided the space for them to be able to relocate the equipment inside of the

1 Kendall area. 2 And again, be able to upgrade our infrastructure 3 at the same time. So leverage that opportunity. 4 facility is complete now and actually in service. And I 5 think it was a great example of teaming between all the 6 utilities. 7 Next slide, Rick? 8 That's you, Pat. So that's pretty much everything 9 we have. 10 CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Okay. 11 PATRICK HASWELL: Okay. 12 CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Well, we --13 KEVIN HAGERTY: Thank you very much. 14 CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: We appreciate you being so succinct. Are there questions for the folks from 15 Vicinity? Lou? 16 17 LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Two questions. On the 18 thermal story, this is going to be molten salt, I would guess. And what kind of volume are we talking about? 19 20 KEVIN HAGERTY: So the -- I'll answer that in two 21 parts. So the storage technology that we're looking at are 22 two different types. So we are looking at molten salt,

which is well-established technology, as you know, that's used in solar thermal around the world.

However, we think we have a little bit of time here, so we're trying to push the technology envelope on our thermal storage. And there are a lot of solid substrate technologies that are coming out where you can actually store more energy per square foot.

So there's some interesting -- there's a hot rock technology out there that's offered by, or is being looked at by several large OEMs, which is usually basically just lava rock.

And the advantage is that -- you know, when you're heating rocks up or you're heating ceramics up, you can get it up to, you know, 2500 degrees Fahrenheit versus molten salt, you really can't get it much higher than 700 or so degrees Fahrenheit. So you can get a lot more energy per square foot.

And the insulation difference between those higher temperatures and molten salt is not that dramatic. So you end up with a big square footage benefit.

So we're actually pushing more towards these higher-temperature solid storage mediums. They're a little

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new to the field, but there's some very promising pilot
1
 2
    presentations out there that we're keeping a close eye on.
 3
    And I suspect by the time we do go with thermal storage;
    we'll be able to execute on one of these solid substrate
 4
     technologies versus molten salt.
5
               The size is approximately the same size as -- we
 6
7
    have a million-gallon tank on our property that is -- I
8
     don't know, help me out with the dimensions, Don. What's
     the size of that tank?
9
10
               DON SILVIA: I think it's about 80' in diameter
     and close to 60' -- no, close to 50' high, I believe.
11
12
               KEVIN HAGERTY: So that's the approximate size of
13
     our thermal storage.
14
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Not bad. And you would feel
15
     the solid substrate would reduce that, by how much, do you
     think?
16
17
               KEVIN HAGERTY: So we would actually -- we have a
     footprint that we aim to use. So we will use that entire
18
19
     footprint, because a matter of are we going to be storing
20
     600 MW hours of thermal storage, or 1000 MW hours of thermal
21
     storage.
22
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Oh, so you'd have capacity.
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Okay. 1 2 KEVIN HAGERTY: Yeah. 3 LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Makes sense. 4 KEVIN HAGERTY: The other -- yeah, the other 5 interesting thing that happens, if we can store the solid at 6 the higher temperatures, we can leverage one of our -- I 7 don't want to get too technical, but the way we have our steam turbines arranged, we can actually make our thermal 9 storage walk and talk like a 25-MW battery, because the 10 steam turbine exhausts wastes heat in the district energy 11 system. 12 So we want to try to push those higher temps, 13 because that gives us some market arbitrage opportunity as 14 well. 15 LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Well, that's what I was 16 curious about; that storage and the heat pump operation. 17 Would you be using that ever to create electricity? 18 KEVIN HAGERTY: So the thermal storage, if we can 19 get to the higher temperatures and the solid substrates 20 check out, yeah, we would use that to generate upwards of 25 MW of electricity. So we would store the energy overnight 21 22 at a very high temperature, and then if the market demanded,

we would then turn that around to generate steam and push 1 2 that steam through our back pressure steam turbine and 3 generate electricity. 4 Conventionally -- conversely, if the electric 5 markets weren't there, we would simply just bypass the 6 turbine and send that energy directly out to the district 7 energy system. LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Yeah. It's a -- you know, 9 it's funny thing to say we're going to use electricity to create steam to create electricity. 10 11 KEVIN HAGERTY: It is. And it's -- it's not 12 something that's typically done, because, you know, most 13 sites don't have access to a district energy system, which 14 is a great heat sink. But our turnaround losses with this 15 thermal storage and making it walk and talk like a 25 MW battery is actually less than 10 percent. 16 17 LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Mm-hm. KEVIN HAGERTY: Conversely, if you had to do this 18 19 on site and you didn't have a heat sink, you know, you'd be

taking turnaround losses, you know, 60-70 percent or so.

KEVIN HAGERTY: Which is why people don't

LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Mm-hm.

20

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22

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typically do it. But with a district energy system, it
1
 2
    makes a lot of sense.
 3
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Sure.
                                            No.
                                                 Thank you.
                                                             Very
 4
     good answers. I thought I knew them, but I wanted to make
5
     sure.
 6
               KEVIN HAGERTY: Yeah. It was a good guestion.
    Good question.
7
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY:
                                            Hugh?
 9
               HUGH RUSSELL: So I'm curious, what proportion of
     the heating of the city of Cambridge is provided by your
10
11
     system, and what is the potential for increasing that?
12
               Because I think the -- you know, your -- that
13
     original three-part slide showed that what you're doing fits
14
     in with the goal of trying to decarbonize energy really,
15
     really well.
               So where are you now, and where could you be?
16
17
               KEVIN HAGERTY: So I'm going to struggle on a
18
     square footage basis. I don't have that answer for you.
     That's something that we could look into. So I can't answer
19
20
     as to how many buildings compared to the total Cambridge
     area are connected to the district energy system.
21
22
               That being said, we know this is going to be a
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very good way for buildings to economically decarbonize.
1
 2
     we are anticipating and working towards expanding the system
 3
     in Cambridge to best connect as many buildings as we can.
               We know it's a very good fit for buildings that
 4
    have a high-energy use. So there's a lot of lab space in
5
     Cambridge. This is a very good fit for that. We're already
 6
7
     connected to most of the lab buildings, I think, in the
     immediate area around Kendall Station.
 9
               But I'd have to get you an answer as to how many
    buildings overall we're connected to.
10
11
               HUGH RUSSELL: Maybe for next year.
12
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: There you go.
13
               KEVIN HAGERTY: Pat, can you -- or I'm sorry, Pat
14
     or Don --
15
               PATRICK HASWELL: So --
16
               KEVIN HAGERTY: Do you guys -- Rick any ccolor to
17
     add there on, to better answer Hugh's question?
18
               PATRICK HASWELL: So from a square footage
     standpoint, we serve roughly about eight or nine million
19
20
     square feet in total in Cambridge, primarily for the
     district system, like you mentioned, Kevin, it's all
21
22
    primarily office and labs.
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A lot of the new development that's going on, and
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2
     the BP area -- BXP area, I should say, is continuing to grow
    with us via Green Steam and eSteam.
3
               585 Kendall I think was mentioned as well with
 4
    BioMed Realty as well. So we continue to grow off of our
5
     system, and along the system, especially those that
 6
7
    currently are utilizing gas and they are looking to, you
8
    know, get greener and decarbonize. And they are looking to
9
     leverage our eSteam product to do such (sic) that.
10
              KEVIN HAGERTY: Thanks, Pat.
11
               PATRICK HASWELL:
                                 Yep.
12
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Okay. Lou, did you
13
    have further questions?
14
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Yeah. One more quick one.
15
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY:
                                            Yep.
16
               LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: What was the percentage of
17
    your steam across the river to go to Boston? Roughly,
18
    nothing -- I know you do supply Boston. I don't know if
19
     it's just Mass General or that facility?
20
               KEVIN HAGERTY: I'm going to take a stab at this,
21
    and I'm going to ask Don to help me out here. So I would
22
    quess it's probably 60- 70 percent of the steam goes over to
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1 Boston, Don?

DON SILVIA: Yeah, that's correct. it's about two-thirds travels into the city of Boston right now and one-third stays within Cambridge. And that's just because of the way the distribution is right now.

As we grow in Cambridge, you know, that ratio will change. We do have other capacity in Boston to supplement us. But all of the steam that goes into Cambridge comes from Kendall Station.

LOUIS J. BACCI, JR.: Right. Yeah. I -- just I was curious how much of it was going into Boston. I knew there was a lot. So that's fine. Thank you.

CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: All right. Any last clarifying questions for Vicinity?

[Pause]

Okay, great. So at this time, we're going to move to public comment. This is not a public hearing, but the Board does take public comment at our Annual Reports from the utilities.

So any members of the public who wish to speak should now click the button that says, "Raise hand." And if you're calling in by phone, you can raise your hand by

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pressing *9.
1
 2
               We did not receive any written communications on
 3
     this topic prior to the meeting or at least by 5:00 p.m.
     yesterday. If any have been submitted since that time,
 4
5
     they'll be entered into the record.
               Swaathi, I am not seeing any raised hands. Do you
 6
7
    want to confirm that and maybe give a last call before we
8
    move on from public comment?
 9
               Oh?
10
               SWAATHI JOSEPH: We do have one raised hand.
11
     a telephone number --
12
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Great.
               SWAATHI JOSEPH: -- (617) 719-8311.
13
14
               HUGH RUSSELL: It's Heather Hoffman, I believe.
15
               SWAATHI JOSEPH: Thank you.
16
               Heather, you may proceed.
17
               HEATHER HOFFMAN: Hello, yes. Heather Hoffman,
18
     213 Hurley Street. And first off, I really want to thank
    the members of the Board who asked the technical questions
19
20
    about how stuff works or provided explanations, because that
    was the stuff that I really wanted to know, and I'm pleased
21
22
    that the explanations were things that I think I understood.
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And so I wanted to, I guess, confirm one thing on the district energy, and that is that the jet engine is long gone.

And I guess the other thing is if you're -- if they're taking water out of the Charles and extracting the heat from it, is this having an effect on the temperature of the Charles? I understand they're not heating it anymore, and I was thrilled when I heard that a while back.

But I'm just kind of curious if they're changing the temperature even of that area of the Charles, and if that -- if so, if that temperature change has any effect on the critters who live in the river.

And with respect to Eversource, since the energy usage one can expect in the city of Cambridge that they'll have to deal with did actually change last night, I'm kind of curious to know if they have taken that into account in their planning, how they're figuring out where they're going to put new substations and all of the other infrastructure, and whether there will be a street left in Cambridge that isn't dug up for all of this stuff.

So anyway, I'm glad that I tuned into this, and thanks to all of the presenters.

Oh, one last question for the Water Department is 1 2 about the lawsuit that the City has filed against Lexington 3 with regard to the Hobbs Brook Reservoir. Is there anything 4 that the Water Department can say about that? 5 Thank you. SWAATHI JOSEPH: Making a quick announcement to 6 7 see if there are any more public comments. [Pause] 9 Catherine, I don't see any more raised hands. 10 CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: All right. Thank 11 you, Swaathi, for confirming. So now we'll move from public 12 comment to Board discussion. 13 Obviously, as I noted earlier, we've had a good 14 amount of discussion kind of as we went along this evening, 15 but are there Board members who want to kind of -- to share any thoughts or comments that we haven't really gone over 16 17 this evening yet so far? 18 Ashley? 19 ASHLEY TAN: Thank you. I just have a quick one. Thank you so much for all the presenters who presented 20 tonight. And our last presentation from Vicinity actually 21 22 reminded me that, you know, most of our universities --

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larger universities at least -- have their own district
1
 2
     energy systems, or that's my understanding.
 3
               And they may have touched upon this in their Town
     Gown meeting that I may not have listened that carefully,
 4
5
    but I would actually love to hear from them, you know, in
 6
    our next Town Gown or maybe not this meeting but a little
7
    more on how they also plan on, you know, achieving the goals
    of the City and the State with their own, you know,
9
     cogeneration of power plants on their campuses.
10
               Not entirely related, but same topic with --
11
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Yeah. Good point.
12
     Perhaps the questions we pose in Town Gown should include
     that -- the same kinds of questions we're asking of the
13
14
    utilities to at least our larger universities.
15
               Great. Thank you, Ashley.
               Any other comments from Board members? All right.
16
               All right. Then is there a motion to conclude
17
     this item?
18
19
               HUGH RUSSELL: So moved.
20
               STEVEN A. COHEN: Second.
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: All right. Roll call
21
22
    vote?
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1
               SWAATHI JOSEPH: On that motion, Louis Bacci?
 2
               [Pause]
 3
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Did we lose Lou?
               SWAATHI JOSEPH: Okay. Let's move to H Theodore
 4
5
    Cohen. I believe Ted is absent.
 6
               SWAATHI JOSEPH: Steve Cohen?
 7
               STEVEN A. COHEN: Yes.
 8
               SWAATHI JOSEPH: Hugh Russell?
 9
              HUGH RUSSELL: Yes.
10
               SWAATHI JOSEPH: Tom is absent. Ashley Tan?
11
              ASHLEY TAN: Yes.
12
               SWAATHI JOSEPH: Mary is absent. Moving on
    Catherine Preston Connolly?
13
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Yes.
14
15
               SWAATHI JOSEPH: Just quickly checking if Hugh --
    Lou is back with us. He may have accidentally dropped out.
16
17
               [Four vote YES, One ABSENT]
18
               SWAATHI JOSEPH: So that is four members voting in
    favor and one member absent.
19
20
               CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: Okay. All right.
    Then I believe that concludes the business on our agenda.
21
22
    Are there any additional comments from Staff this evening?
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1 SWAATHI JOSEPH: None, Chair Connolly. Just a 2 reminder that we do not have Planning Board meetings for the 3 next two weeks. Hope you all have a good Fourth of July, and we shall look forward to resuming the Planning Board 4 5 meetings on July 18. Two weeks? How are we STEVEN A. COHEN: Wow. 6 7 going to live? Two weeks. CATHERINE PRESTON CONNOLLY: All right. Well, thank you everyone. And thank you to all the utilities for 9 10 your presentations, and, again, the detailed discussion this 11 evening. We really appreciate your presence here and the 12 presentations you filed with the City and look forward to 13 some of the follow-up information you'll be forwarding to 14 Staff. 15 And with that, we are adjourned. Thank you all. COLLECTIVE: Have a good night. Thank you. 16 17 Goodnight. 18 [09:44 p.m. End of proceedings.] 19 20 21 22

1	ERRATA SHEET
2	Page Line 'Change From' 'Change To' Reason for change
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17	noted above, I hereby subscribe to the transcript as an
18	accurate record of the proceedings.
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21	Name Date
22	

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3	Middlesex, ss.
4	I, Michele Dent, Notary Public in and for the
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6	above transcript is a true record, to the best of my
7	ability, of the proceedings.
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10	nor am I financially interested in the outcome of this
11	action.
12	In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this
13	
14	seventh day of August , 2023.
15	Mohilolut
16	Notary Public
17	My commission expires:
18	June 12, 2026
19	
20	Michele Y. Dent Notary Public COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
21	My Commission Expires June 12, 2026
22	

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