1		STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE		
2		PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION		
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4	June 9, 2016			
5	Concord, New	Hampshire NHPUC JUN23'16 AM 8:4		
6		3 8		
7	RE:	DG 16-449 LIBERTY UTILITIES (ENERGYNORTH NATURAL GAS) CORP. d/b/a LIBERTY UTILITIES: 2016 Cast Iron/Bare Steel Replacement		
8				
9		Program Results.		
10	222	Chairman Mantin D. Hanishana Drasidina		
11	PRESENT:	Commissioner Robert R. Scott		
12		Commissioner Kathryn M. Bailey		
13		Sandy Deno, Clerk		
14				
15	APPEARANCES:	Reptg. Liberty Utilities (EnergyNorth Natural Gas) Corp. d/b/a Liberty		
16		Utilities:		
17		Michael J. Sheehan, Esq.		
18		Reptg. PUC Staff: Alexander F. Speidel, Esq.		
19		Randall Knepper, Director/Safety Div. Stephen Frink, Assistant Director/		
20		Gas & Water Division		
21				
22				
23	Court Repo	rter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52		
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2		EXHIBITS	
3	EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION PAGE	E NO.
4	1	Liberty Utilities' 2016 Cast Iron/Bare Steel Replacement	5
5		Program Results, including Joint Direct Testimony of	
6		Gwyn M. Cassetty and Ian T. Crabtree, with attachments, and	
7		the Direct Testimony of David B. Simek, with attachments	
8		(04-15-16)	
9	2	Direct Testimony of Randall S. Knepper, including attachments,	76
10		(06-06-16) {Also includes Replacement Bates	
11		Page 161 as substitute page as provided at 06-09-16 hearing}	
12	3	Revised Attachment DBS-1	82
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15		concera, masmaa, ama 201,	
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1 PROCEEDING

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: We're here this morning in Docket DG 16-449, which is Liberty Utilities (EnergyNorth Natural Gas) Corp.'s Cast Iron/Bare Steel Replacement Program. We're here to review the report from the last year, projections for the future. We have testimony from both the Company and from Staff.

And I'm not sure what else I need to do. Are there any preliminary matters? Wait a minute, before I do that, let's take appearances.

MR. SHEEHAN: Good morning,

Commissioners. Mike Sheehan, for Liberty

Utilities.

MR. SPEIDEL: Alexander Speidel, representing the Staff of the Commission. And I have with me Randall Knepper, Director of the Safety Division, and Steve Frink, the Assistant Director of the Gas & Water Division.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Now, are there any preliminary matters before we get started?

Mr. Sheehan.

MR. SHEEHAN: Yes. We'd like to

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mark, as "Exhibit 1", our filing in this case,
 1
         which is Bates numbered 001 through 077 or 078,
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         I believe, which contains the testimony of the
         three witnesses, with their attachments.
 4
 5
                         (The document, as described, was
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 1 for
 6
 7
                         identification.)
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I expect that
 8
         Staff's submission will be an exhibit as well.
9
10
         Are there going to be any other exhibits or can
11
         we just get that out of the way right now?
12
                                  There will be a couple
                   MR. SPEIDEL:
13
         of ancillary exhibit matters. One page
14
         replacement, substitution within our primary
15
         exhibit, and also an additional exhibit.
16
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: In terms of the
17
         order of things, are those things going to come
18
         in while Liberty's witnesses are testifying or
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         is not till after you go?
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                   MR. SPEIDEL: No, when Mr. Knepper
21
         will be testifying.
22
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
23
         Exhibit 2 is going to be the Staff's submission
24
         of June 6th?
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[WITNESS PANEL: Simek~Crabtree~MacDonald]

1	MR. SPEIDEL: Yes.
2	MR. SHEEHAN: If I may interrupt, I
3	have some extra things that came in today. We
4	received Mr. Knepper's testimony Monday
5	afternoon, and we have some responsive
6	documents that I will introduce through
7	Mr. MacDonald.
8	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
9	Then, we won't mark anything else until then.
10	That's fine.
11	Any other preliminary matters?
12	MR. SHEEHAN: That's all.
13	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
14	Mr. Sheehan, why don't you have your witnesses
15	take the stand.
16	MR. SHEEHAN: Sure. The Company
17	calls David Simek, Ian Crabtree, and Richard
18	MacDonald.
19	(Whereupon David B. Simek ,
20	<pre>Ian T. Crabtree, and Richard G.</pre>
21	MacDonald were duly sworn by the
22	Court Reporter.)
23	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan, you
2 4	may proceed.

1	MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you.
2	DAVID B. SIMEK, SWORN
3	IAN T. CRABTREE, SWORN
4	RICHARD G. MacDONALD, SWORN
5	DIRECT EXAMINATION
6	BY MR. SHEEHAN:
7	Q. I'll begin with Mr. Simek. Your name please
8	and your position with the Company.
9	A. (Simek) My name is David Simek. And I am a
10	Lead Utility Analyst within the Regulatory
11	Group.
12	Q. And you prepared testimony in this case?
13	A. (Simek) Yes, I have.
14	Q. And what was the purpose of your testimony in
15	this case?
16	A. (Simek) To provide rate-related services and to
17	provide the revenue requirement calculation.
18	Q. Do you have any changes to your testimony?
19	A. (Simek) I do.
20	Q. And that is what?
21	A. (Simek) If we could go to Bates Page 060, at
22	the bottom of the page, where we have the
23	footnotes, the very first footnote references
2 4	"Line 20", and it should reference "Line 18".

- And, then, the same change needs to be made to Bates Page 065.
- 3 And those are the only changes I have.

docket, was that prepared by you?

- Q. Other than those changes, is the testimony that you -- the testimony that's filed in this
- 7 A. (Simek) Yes, it was.
- Q. And, other than those changes, if the same questions were asked, would you give the same answers?
- 11 A. (Simek) Yes.

- 12 Q. Mr. MacDonald, your name and position with the Company please.
- 14 A. (MacDonald) Yes. I'm Richard MacDonald. I'm

 15 the Director of Gas Operations for Liberty

 16 Utilities. And my office is based out of

 17 Manchester, New Hampshire.
- 18 Q. And, in this case, you're adopting the
 19 testimony of Ms. Cassetty, is that correct?
- 20 A. (MacDonald) That is correct.
- Q. And, obviously, then you did not prepare that testimony, is that correct?
- 23 A. (MacDonald) That is correct.
- 24 Q. Have you reviewed that testimony?

[WITNESS PANEL: Simek~Crabtree~MacDonald]

- 1 Α. (MacDonald) I have.
- 2 Q. And are you prepared to adopt the testimony 3 that Ms. Cassetty provided?
- 4 Α. (MacDonald) I am.
- And are there any changes that you need to 5 Q.
- 6 make, other than your name, to adopt that
- 7 testimony?

- 8 (MacDonald) No changes. Α.
- So, if I were to ask you the questions 9 Q. 10 contained in Ms. Cassetty's testimony, your answers would be the same as hers?
- 12 (MacDonald) It would be. Α.
- 13 Thank you. And, Mr. Crabtree, your name and Q. 14 position with the Company please.
- 15 (Crabtree) Ian Crabtree. I'm a Senior Engineer Α. 16 at Liberty Utilities.
- 17 And did you prepare testimony in this case? Q.
- 18 Α. (Crabtree) Yes.
- 19 And what was the general purpose of your Q. 20 testimony?
- 21 (Crabtree) I prepared the CIBS Program. 22 the analysis and prioritization, selection of 23 the projects, pretty much everything before it 24 goes out to construction.

- 1 Q. And you prepared testimony for this case?
- 2 A. (Crabtree) Yes.
- Q. And do you have any changes today to your testimony?
- 5 A. (Crabtree) No.
- Q. So, if I asked you the same questions in your testimony, would the answers you give today be the same as in the written testimony?
- 9 A. (Crabtree) Yes.
- 10 Q. Mr. Knepper filed testimony in this docket on
 11 Monday afternoon. Have all three of you had a
 12 chance to review that testimony?
- 13 A. (Crabtree) Yes.
- 14 A. (Simek) Yes.
- 15 A. (MacDonald) We have.
- Q. And I'd like to ask each of you a couple
 questions in response to some of the things in
 Mr. Knepper's testimony. First, Mr. Simek, you
 are aware that Mr. Knepper's testimony talks
 about the carryover costs?
- 21 A. (Simek) Yes.
- Q. And the Company had requested recovery for all of the costs, including all of the carryover costs, is that correct?

- 1 A. (Simek) Yes.
- Q. And is that the number that is contained in the original filing the Company's request to recover all of the costs?
- A. (Simek) It is. On Bates Page 060, it shows on
 Line 39 the "\$214,434" that we are looking to
 collect through an annual revenue requirement.
- 8 Q. And, again, that includes all of the carryover
 9 costs?
- 10 A. (Simek) It does.
- 11 Q. And did you, understanding that there's going
 12 to be this conversation over carryover costs,
 13 did you prepare another number that would be
 14 the Company's request absent the excess
 15 carryover costs?
- 16 A. (Simek) Yes. The excess carryover costs over the 5 percent?
- 18 Q. Correct.

- A. (Simek) Yes, I did. And that was part of a data request that was requested by Commission Staff. And the amount that was removed was "\$514,440", which changed the revenue requirement to \$161,000 -- \$161,010.
 - Q. And can you tell us what the customer rate

- impacts would be for those two, the with and
 without the carryover costs?
- A. (Simek) Yes. With the carryover costs, the
 annual rate impact for a typical residential
 customer is \$1.00. With the excess carryover
 costs removed, the annual rate impact for a
 typical customer is 75 cents.
- 8 Q. And, again, that's annual?
- 9 A. (Simek) That's annual.
- 10 Q. Thank you, Mr. Simek.
- 11 A. (Simek) You're welcome.
- 12 Q. Mr. Crabtree, there's a section in Mr.
- 13 Knepper's testimony that talks about the soil
- 14 testing that the Company performs of the soil
- surrounding some of the pipe that is removed.
- Do you recall that?
- 17 A. (Crabtree) Yes.
- 18 Q. And you recall that this was an issue that

 19 was -- that the Company raised in last year's
- 20 CIBS filing?
- 21 A. (Crabtree) Correct.
- 22 Q. And Mr. Knepper's testimony asks or suggests
- 23 that he's not clear whether, in this case, the
- Company is seeking to change that or not. Do

- 1 you recall that reference in Mr. Knepper's
 2 testimony?
- 3 A. (Crabtree) I do, yes.
- 4 Q. And is the Company seeking any change in the way it tests and does the soil samples?
- 6 A. (Crabtree) No. No, it does not.
- 7 Q. To the extent your testimony talks about the soil samples, it is merely to provide the information?
- 10 A. (Crabtree) Correct.
- 11 Q. There's also a discussion in both -- in all

 12 testimony about the number of new customers

 13 that the Company acquired through the CIBS

 14 Program. Are you familiar with that, Mr.

 15 Crabtree?
- 16 A. (Crabtree) Yes.
- Q. And, last year, the Company acquired, I
 believe, 17 new customers out of 45 possible
 non-gas customers. Does that sound correct?
- 20 A. (Crabtree) Yes.
- Q. And, this year, the number was four new customers out of a possible 59 non-gas customers?
- 24 A. (Crabtree) Yup.

Q. Are you aware of whether there was any material difference in the marketing programs and efforts the Company undertook between last year and this year?

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- A. (Crabtree) No. To my understanding, it was pretty much the same thing that they did the year prior.
- Q. And do you or you, Mr. MacDonald, have a possible reason for the difference in the success rate, if you will, of customer conversions?
- 12 Α. (MacDonald) There's a lot of variables. 13 have to remember that, you know, we're 14 soliciting customers -- homeowners that are 15 along our lines that currently do not have gas. 16 And, you know, we have, you know, a high 17 percentage rate along our lines of where the 18 customers are in these areas. I think, you 19 know, in a lot of cases, you know, it's a 20 preference of fuel choice for a lot of these 21 customers. And, in my opinion, you know, with the price of fuel oil, where it was at last 22 23 year and where it is today, you know, 24 incentivewise, there's only so much we can do

1 to incent customers to convert over.

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- Q. All right. In the technical session in this case, there was some discussion about a possible change to our tariff, which we're not proposing today, but as a discussion point, that may help with converting these customers. Can either of you speak to that briefly?
- (MacDonald) Yes. You know, what we're Α. considering or what we could consider, in working with Staff, is, on these projects, amend our tariff, you know, to offer, you know, free service lines, provided we get, you know, one appliance connected, whether it be a stove, a water heater or a space heater, you know, to get the customer established. And, then, you know, as the fluctuations of other competitive fuel costs vary, and we all know at some point, well, none of us would be surprised if fuel oil went back up in cost, that there would be incentive, you know, for those customers to convert. And having that service there, and not going back to disturb that road later on, I think Staff would agree that, you know, it's worthy to consider and try to add that to the

- 1 mix, as far as trying to expand the new
 2 customers.
 - Q. Right now, the Company's tariff will provide a free service of a certain length only if the customer becomes a heating customer, is that correct?
 - A. (MacDonald) Right. There's a, you know, a rate of return requirement, which really necessitates a conversion of their heating system.
 - Q. And, so, this idea is to essentially have a conversion that is not cost-effective at the outset, but the hope is it would be down the road?
- 15 A. (MacDonald) Yes.

- Q. On the carryover issue, Mr. MacDonald, could you at least, in two or three sentences, just explain what "carryover" is? I think we all know, but just to get it out there.
 - A. (MacDonald) Okay. So, "carryover costs", you know, as presented in all of the documents and testimony, basically, it boils down to permanent final restoration of the streets that we construct our new lines under. You know,

- when we get into the fall, you know, we're restricted by, you know, various municipal requirements and rules.
- 4 Q. And we'll get into those in a minute.
- A. (MacDonald) But, basically, it's paving that

 occurs for work completed in the prior year, to

 final restoration in the following year.
 - Q. And all of the carryover costs at issue here, as in past years, is for just final paving, is that correct?
- 11 A. (MacDonald) Yes.

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- Q. So, in the calendar year that we're addressing, all of the pipe at issue had been replaced, all the services connected, and all of the preliminary paving has been done, is that correct?
 - A. (MacDonald) Yes. All of the facilities are used and useful, are activated, and customers have been switched over to these lines within that calendar year of that program.
- 21 Q. And we know, from the history of this issue,
 22 that it's Staff's preference, and it's in the
 23 Settlement Agreement, that we make every effort
 24 to finish the paving in the calendar year, is

1 that correct?

- A. (MacDonald) That is correct.
- Q. And, in fact, the Settlement Agreement has this incentive, if you will, that the Company cannot recover in one year any carryover that exceeds 5 percent?
- 7 A. (MacDonald) Correct.
 - Q. And, that's -- and, in this case, we've asked for recovery of that amount that exceeds the 5 percent?
 - A. (Witness MacDonald nodding in the affirmative).
 - Q. Now, Mr. Knepper, in his testimony, lists a number of reasons, I believe eight, why he thinks -- why he has decided not to recommend or approve the carryover in this case. And I'd like to go through a few of them briefly.

The first that Mr. Knepper mentions is the city policies. And can you explain to me how various city policies affect the Company's ability to do the final paving in the calendar year?

A. (MacDonald) Well, each city has a construction standards, and those are, you know, reference points for work that occurs out in their

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streets. Within the permitting and excavation permitting processes and rules and regs, each city, and, in particular, Concord and Manchester, they do not allow finished paving to occur after November 15th. On top of that, they restrict paving restoration when the temperature falls below in the ambient of 50. You know, and I realize, in review of Randy Knepper's testimony, that, within the construction standard, there are standards that towns have regarding the temperature of the asphalt, when it's on the truck, before it's laid down, and the surface temperature of the roadway, as well as the ambient temperature. However, when -- the reality is, when we're out in the field, and we're working with city inspectors, roadway superintendents, they have a rule of thumb, if you will, and/or a best practice that occurs, you know, from Nashua, up through Concord, and the State of New Hampshire, that they do not allow us or do not want us laying asphalt when the temperature falls below 50 degrees. And that's kind of a -- you know, that's the rules that we deal

with from town to town to town.

Now, the City of Nashua, specifically, has a requirement that, when the temperature is below 40 degrees, it's temporary, you know, pavement restoration only.

So, when we get into that situation, and we're not allowed or able to restore -- permanently restore some of these trenches, it causes a backup and a carryover.

- Q. So, you've mentioned a hard stop for the cities of November 15th for final paving, and the issue that temperature causes for final paving as the season gets colder. At the beginning of the construction season, what limits are there on you that may prevent you from starting the work as soon as you would like to help finish in the calendar year?
- A. (MacDonald) So, in the City of Manchester and Concord and Nashua, Manchester has published standards, but they will not be issuing or they do not issue permits, you know, for, you know, planned work, if you will, such has the CIBS work, until all of our winter excavation activity, you know, from that winter of that

year, you know, from leak repairs and for other necessary excavations that occur, they all have to be cleaned up or down to a certain patch level. And, I believe, in Manchester, the number is ten or below before they would start issuing permits on a regular basis.

So, if we have a very cold winter, and we have a lot of excavations out there, that can sometimes, you know, delay the start of the work that we would like to get done. Also, with the temperature, you know, restriction at the beginning of the year, and as occurred this year, because we did have some cold months in March and April, they restricted, you know, permanent restoration, you know, or extended the period out for permanent restoration.

- Q. So, you just mentioned two things that can delay the start. One is, you have to finish the final patch of all your winter patches?
- 20 A. (MacDonald) Yes.

- Q. And, second, if it's cold in the spring, you run into that 40 or 50 degree issue as well?
- 23 A. (MacDonald) Yes.
- 24 Q. Is there another -- does the city place any

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requirements on you to do work before, their work or somebody else's work, before you can do your work?

- (MacDonald) Yes. So, all of these cities have Α. municipal infrastructure improvement projects. And, in a lot of cases, they're out in areas encroaching, you know, our cast iron and/or bare steel facilities, as well as, you know, the current facilities. But, you know, so, we have to get out or send our crews out to those projects, at the beginning of the year, you know, to get our lines replaced ahead of their construction, you know. And, you know, there's politics that goes on in these communities from time to time, and they understand that they, you know, they would like to get us -- get our crews and resources committed to their projects ahead of the work that they know that we have, so that their needs are served, you know, first in line, if you will.
- Q. Okay. The second item that Mr. Knepper mentioned was that the Company "deliberately stretched", in quotes, out to keep -- the work out to keep its crews busy for the whole year.

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Can you explain what the Company does, how it manages its work crews during the course of the year and why?

(MacDonald) Yes. The Company -- we develop a Α. work plan, once the CIBS Program, or Ian has finished his, you know, analysis on, you know, the streets that we're going to go in and start these replacement projects on, and we've identified all of the municipal infrastructure projects that require, you know, resources, to go out and either relocate or replace our facilities, along with anticipated growth projects and forecasts, you know, we compile all of that work, you know, the service replacements, the new services, the main extensions, all of this main replacement, we compile all of that. And, at that -- at a process level, we determine what the crew requirements are, you know, for the work that we have in front of us, and what we forecasted in, you know, as far as growth targets, and we identify the number of crews that we need.

So, we manage the construction program at Liberty, not just on CIBS, but we manage it for

that process, the municipal infrastructure projects that are going on, the growth opportunities and projects that the Company, you know, is pursuing. Also, you know, we have capital programs for random service replacements, for either condition or that they may be leaking. You know, all of this work produces or we need to determine what available resources we need. And it gets -- and we manage it, you know, all of these projects or processes with the identified number of crews.

- Q. Why not hire twice as many crews, get it all done by August?
- A. (MacDonald) Contractors are looking for commitment, you know, from the Company, in partnership to, when they provide us with a crew, they would like to see that crew come onto the property of Liberty and its programs in April, and they would like to keep that crew there until December, when construction season starts -- or, when the construction season ends.

You know, the contractor community within the Northeast and New England, you know, is

very competitive. There are our peer companies, our peers out there that have similar programs, as far as infrastructure replacement, and we're all competing for the same resource pool.

If we were to have or force contractors in or bring in crews for a shorter period of time, you know, say, from June to the end of August, it's very, you know, impossible to sometimes get those resources, or the contractors are reluctant to provide those resources where they can take that same crew and, you know, allocate them to a company like National Grid for the entire year.

- Q. So, it's a way of retaining the crews?
- A. (MacDonald) Yes. Retention of qualified crews and, you know, having a balance of resources that the Company needs and, you know, making a commitment to our contractor partners to keep these folks in our system through the entire construction season.
- Q. Now, you've described a November 15 hard stop for finished paving, yet you also described the crews working into December. What work can the

crews do through December?

A. (MacDonald) We can continue to perform CIBS work, growth work, sometimes we have crews working on city/state. So long as the -- you know, the weather and the temperatures are out there where we can do temporary restoration, they'll allow us to continue our growth and replacement programs up until, you know, the weather gets really cold, we get, you know, a measurable amount of snow on the ground. Some communities, you know, when the first inch falls, we're done for the year. They just don't want us out there.

But, you know, we have had seasons where we've gone right till December 31st, you know, with construction. And we do maintain maybe one or two contractor crews during the winter. It all depends on the weather and, you know, we have subdivision developments that require servicing, as far as putting services in.

- Q. How early would you have to stop doing CIBS construction in order to have the paving all done, the final paving all done in that year?
- 24 A. (MacDonald) We would have to stop, the latest

date would be September 30th. Because, when you consider, with some of the communities having a 30-day settlement period, you know, we need time, from a close or the end of a project, to allow a settlement period, and time before November 15th, you know, to do the actual restoration work. So, that would put us at — it would leave us two weeks or, you know, to the beginning of November, you know, to finish up the restoration work. In a lot of cases, though, you know, in looking at that requirement, it's really — we should be focusing on closing up the work on, you know, during the month of September.

Which, you know, when you look at the construction season, you know, the construction season here in New Hampshire runs from, you know, mid to end of April to December, and I say "December", really, anything beyond November 15th is weather-permitting and municipal, you know, allowances or cooperation. So, trying to finish up all this work that we have, you know, in early September, that shortens the construction season by two more

1 months.

- Q. Another item that -- a reason that Mr. Knepper gave for not allowing the recovery of the costs is he cited three projects that were done, apparently, early in the year, and which begged the question "why weren't those finish paved by the end of the year?" And, in particular, Project Number 2 was apparently done in June; Project 4, the middle of August; and Project 5 in early September. Either of you, Mr. Crabtree, Mr. MacDonald, can you explain to us, if you know, why those particular projects were not finish paved in 2015?
- A. (MacDonald) Okay. So, one of the things that we're doing is trying to partner with some of the cities on reducing restoration costs. And, on those streets, in those particular jobs, and I was actually out there a couple of weeks ago with a contractor, what we -- we started a pilot program with the City of Concord on a restoration alternative to their current standard, which would, you know, at a high level, their standard is to do a 2-foot cutback and replace all of the asphalt in kind, along

with, you know, saw-cut/diamond-cut patches.

What we proposed with Concord, on a couple of jobs, those jobs in particular, is to do a grind and inlay process, where we are trying to get away from doing temporary, you know, asphalt restoration, and putting in, you know, five inches of, you know, of a course material flush with the, you know, the street line, and then working with the town on an appropriate settlement period. You know, and the 30-day --we did one project with a 30-day settlement period, and I believe we had some settlement occur the following year.

But, basically, you know, we do a binder flush, then we bring in paving grinders. We have a contractor that has grinding equipment, and we'll grind a strip all the way up through the project to kind of — to clean off all of the asphalt, you know, really mask off or — all of the pavement cuts that you would see normally on a street is, you know, they're all hidden beneath a wearing course overlay.

This process does save the Company money. The towns like it. The cities are asking, you

know, if we're going to continue this process, to allow these trenches and excavations to go through a freeze/thaw cycle. That's where we're at with the City of Concord.

We're going to be pursuing this with

Manchester and Nashua. Nashua is, you know,

the next city that we would like to propose

this, you know, restoration process, 'cuz it

means, you know, a sizable savings on

restoration. And, when we're done, you know,

the street looks -- we leave the street in

better condition than what it was before we

started.

- Q. So, as I understand the process, this grind and inlay allows you to dig a smaller hole through the street, repair it, and then come back and grind and do the final paving, which, as you say, ends up in less work, less pavement, less degradation fees, and a better outcome?
- A. (MacDonald) Right.

- Q. Now, going back to three jobs that Mr. Knepper identified, how does this grind and inlay process relate to them?
- 24 A. (MacDonald) Well, for those particular jobs,

you know, we didn't have to do a 2-foot cutback. So, under that process, you would excavate the street. When it came time for final restoration, the current standards in Manchester and Nashua -- Concord are to dig -saw-cut back beyond the trench two feet either side, dig out that asphalt, it might be 4 inches thick, it might be 10 inches thick, and put back that extended -- or, the restoration trench would be that extended width, you know, of that cutback. There's a lot more asphalt material, a lot more, you know, equipment and labor costs, you know, to do that type of restoration. And, in some cases, you know that cutback is, at least on one side of the trench, you know, it might be more than two feet, because, if we're near the curb line, the cities require us to remove the asphalt all the way out to the curb line. But the question, Mr. MacDonald, is, those three projects that weren't finished in the middle of 2015, and you started to describe that these were part of that inlay process.

- Q.
- (MacDonald) Yes. Α.

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- 1 Q. So, why weren't they finished in 2015?
- 2 A. (MacDonald) The City had asked us to let them go through a freeze/thaw cycle.
- Q. So, the City asked you to wait till the next year?
- 6 A. (MacDonald) Yes.
- 7 Q. Because they wanted them to settle more?
- 8 A. (MacDonald) Yes.
- Last, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Knepper critiqued the 9 Q. 10 Company for not replacing as much bare steel 11 last year as we initially proposed, and we did 12 what we did. Can you give us any update as to 13 the current season? I think we propose seven 14 or eight miles of CIBS replacement. And, as best you can now, can you let the Commission 15 16 know how we're doing on that?
- 17 A. (MacDonald) You know, as far as the change and reduction?
- Q. No. What -- Mr. Crabtree, do you know the exact number that we proposed to replace this year?
- 22 A. (Crabtree) It's about nine miles.
- Q. And can you -- and I assume that work is underway now?

1 A. (Crabtree) Yes.

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- 2 A. (MacDonald) It is.
- Q. And my question is simply, can you give us an idea, does the Company expect to meet the nine miles this year?
 - A. (MacDonald) We do. And, at this particular moment in time, you know, the 13 -- or, 11 crews that we have out there on main construction projects, 7 of them are on CIBS.

MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you. I have no further questions. They're available for cross-examination.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Speidel.

MR. SPEIDEL: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman. These questions will be directed at mostly Mr. MacDonald.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

18 BY MR. SPEIDEL:

- Q. Just off the top, in line of -- in light of what Mr. Sheehan was asking you about a pilot program for the tar replacement that fed into some of these Concord projects that Mr. Knepper referenced in his testimony.
- A. (MacDonald) Uh-huh.

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    Q.
         Was there any mention of this pilot program to
 2
         try to modify the approach to repaving within
 3
         the Company's testimony and materials that
         you're aware of?
 4
         (MacDonald) No, there wasn't.
 5
 6
         Okay. In general terms, have any of the
    Q.
 7
         factors that tend to feed into late completion
 8
         or carryover completions of projects, change --
9
         (MacDonald) Could we go back to that question?
    Α.
10
         Ian, would you reference the mention of the
11
         paving restoration.
12
         (Crabtree) Yes. It's Bates Page 13, Lines 8
    Α.
13
         through 11, of Cassetty and Crabtree testimony.
14
         So, that's a general mention, but it wasn't
15
         tied into the completion dates of these
16
         specific projects?
17
    Α.
         (Crabtree) No. Those completion dates got
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         brought up on Mr. Knepper's testimony that was
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         given to us Monday afternoon.
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                   MR. SPEIDEL: Just one moment please.
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                         (Atty. Speidel conferring with
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                         Director Knepper.)
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                   MR. SPEIDEL: Okay. So, let's just
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keep moving.

BY MR. SPEIDEL:

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- Q. All right. Mr. MacDonald, have any of the factors that tend to lead to carryover costs changed since the Company agreed to the 5 percent cap in the Settlement Agreement, or have they always been in play?
- A. (MacDonald) Carryover costs, you know, I've been in the utility business for 38 years, utilities always have carryover costs.
- 10 Q. Okay. But that's not the question I asked.

 It's just, has the field of play changed

 regarding carryover costs since the time that

 the 5 percent cap was agreed to by the Company?

 Is there anything new that really has hit the

 Company in the last few years?
 - A. (MacDonald) No, not that I'm aware of. You know, the conditions, the variables that we work under, with the Commission and with the municipalities, you know, in managing this program and others, those -- nothing's changed.
- 21 Q. Okay.
- A. (MacDonald) Nothing substantial has changed, to answer your question.
- 24 Q. Thank you. So, there's a few questions I'd

like to ask about ways that maybe carryover costs could be limited. Because I think, not to restate Mr. Knepper's testimony, but I think he's kind of making points about ratemaking and known and measurable costs and things like that in his testimony. So, he's eager to reduce the amount of carryover costs. Why not have more paving crews on task to finish the job within a given spring and summer?

- A. (MacDonald) Well, it's a matter of availability and, you know, it's a matter of competing for resources. And, in the last quarter of the year, cities, towns, other contractors, other companies are competing for paving resources.

 Even, you know, builders and, you know, homeowners, who want their driveways rebuilt or paved. Asphalt restoration, in the last quarter of the year, it's a supply-and-demand issue.
- Q. So, in your view, there could be, in theory, would you think that say adding monetary sweeteners to attract the contractors, would that tend to work? Or is it simply that they're just not available?

[WITNESS PANEL: Simek~Crabtree~MacDonald]

- 1 A. (MacDonald) You mean, offer to pay more money
- 2 for --
- 3 Q. Yes.
- 4 A. (MacDonald) -- for paving restoration?
- 5 Q. Yes.
- A. (MacDonald) Well, that's not something that I
 would do, you know, as far as increasing costs
 to our ratepayers on paving restoration.
- 9 Q. Well, isn't there a carrying charge associated
 10 with carryover costs that move from year to
 11 year? What if you were to spend a little bit
 12 more money within a given paving season to
 13 complete the tasks within one year, and not
 14 worry about doing it in the next year?
- 15 A. (MacDonald) As I said, it's a resource issue

 16 and it's a compete -- it's a competition or

 17 competing for those resources to get that work

 18 done.
- 19 Q. So, what about --
- 20 A. (Simek) Can I pipe in for a second please?
- 21 Q. Sure.
- A. (Simek) My understanding of the program,
 really, the incentive is to get the pipe
 replaced in the ground for safety reasons.

1 Q. Uh-huh.

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- (Simek) And, really, the incentive, other than 2 Α. 3 what we're talking about, this 5 percent carryover, really has nothing to do with the 4 actual replacement of the pipe and the safety 5 6 issue. So, I also don't understand why we 7 would potentially pay extra just to get it done a couple months earlier, and then, of course, 8 9 have that money bear down to our customers.
 - Q. Well, you see, I think what Staff has tried to ask is, we have this ongoing chronic issue with the CIBS Program of carryover costs. And our questioning is designed to probe the issues of resource availability.
- 15 A. (Simek) Oh, I understand.
- 16 Q. Because it's just a constant thing every year,
 17 it seems. So, that's why we're asking about --
- 18 A. (Simek) Yes. I'm not sure "chronic" is

 19 necessarily the best term to use. We've had

 20 carryover over 5 percent, --
- 21 Q. Uh-huh.
- 22 A. (Simek) -- which continuously has been going on over the past six or seven years.
- 24 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.

There's kind of an argument going on now between the two groups.

WITNESS SIMEK: Okay.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, Mr. Speidel, why don't you ask another question, and I think we can move them along.

MR. SPEIDEL: Yes.

BY MR. SPEIDEL:

- Q. So, we've received an answer that monetary inducement, in the Company's view, is not a path to encouragement of completion within a single year. Is that fair to summarize?
- A. (MacDonald) It's not something we have or would consider, in my opinion.
 - Q. Okay. Good. Just wanted to clarify that. So, another possibility is why not seek contractors from outside the immediate region? Is there a possibility that Canadian or New York State or Pennsylvania contractors could come in and do some of this work to complete it within a single year?
- A. (MacDonald) We try to use contractors that -well, the contractors that we use, or the
 contractors that are within the area, you know,

New Hampshire, New England, Massachusetts,
Maine, you know, a lot of the municipalities,
you know, expect a certain level of quality and
workmanship on their streets. And, you know,
going off to Canada or, you know, Pennsylvania,
whatever, you don't know what you're getting.
And you don't know what you're getting, as far
as quality and workmanship, until after the
work is performed. And there could be
potential there, you know, to cause some
issues, you know, with the certain towns that
we work in.

You know, most of the municipalities and the state, you know, they're aware of these, you know, the contractors that perform that function and aware of the kind of workmanship that they're going to get. And, to me, that's what I would be worried about in doing something like that.

Because I think, you know, fix -- you know, bringing unknowns into the system to clean up asphalt restoration like that, that's a potential fallout. And we're very concerned about the quality, in how these streets look

- when we're done and gone. Because, you know,
 the public and our customers, that's what they
 see. They see that final restoration trench
 line and our work. And we, you know, want to
 leave that street in better condition than when
 we -- before started it.
 - Q. Okay. So, there's a few questions, they could be addressed to Mr. Simek I think would probably be the best party to answer these questions.

Has Staff ever objected to recovery of carryover costs above 5 percent in previous CIBS proceedings to your knowledge?

- A. (Simek) Not to my knowledge.
- Q. Okay. Does Liberty intend to file a full rate case in 2017?
- 17 A. (Simek) Yes.

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- Q. Will Liberty seek recovery of the CIBS
 carryover costs above 5 percent in that filing
 if they are not approved as part of this
 filing?
- 22 A. (Simek) Yes.
- Q. If the recovery of these costs are allowed as part of the 2017 rate case, will there be a

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         delayed recovery of approximately one year?
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    Α.
         (Simek) Yes.
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                   MR. SPEIDEL: Thank you. Just one
         moment please.
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                         (Atty. Speidel conferring with
 6
                        Director Knepper.)
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                   MR. SPEIDEL: We have no further
         witnesses -- questions for these witnesses.
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9
         Thank you very much.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
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         Scott.
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                   CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you. Good
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         morning. And my normal caveat is, whoever
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         feels free, please -- whoever feels can best
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         answer my questions, please do so.
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    BY CMSR. SCOTT:
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         I think I'll start with the Crabtree/Cassetty
    Q.
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         testimony. If you go to Bates 007, Line 15. I
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         may have written this down wrong. I did write
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         it down wrong. Hold on a second. Yes. I'm on
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         the wrong -- you're on the right page, I'm on
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         the wrong page. How's that?
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Right page,
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         wrong document.
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1 CMSR. SCOTT: That's right.

2 BY CMSR. SCOTT:

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- Q. You mentioned "new contractor bid unit pricing". I was curious, could you elaborate what that means a little bit more? Do you see that?
- 7 (MacDonald) In 2015, we restructured our Α. construction contracts. The contract that 8 9 Liberty had at the time was a legacy National 10 Grid contract, and it was cumbersome, and it 11 had a high number of bid units. So, we 12 restructured those contracts. And we also, as 13 so far -- insofar as securing resources, 14 offered a extended contract period of five 15 years, is what we put out to bid, with a 16 two-year extension agreeable to both parties. 17 And we locked in three separate contractors for 18 that period of five years, so that we are 19 securing resources from more than one source 20 and have some flexibility, you know, to manage 21 the crew requirements for Liberty.
 - Q. And it begs the question, is it a more economical price you're getting with them?A. (MacDonald) It is. And I can say, and, in Mr.

Knepper's testimony, he acknowledges that

Liberty has been successful in driving these -some of these costs down. The costs from last

year, you know, were lower than the prior year,
and I'm hopeful that the contract that we have
is a factor for that. But it allows us to

manage, you know, those costs more efficiently,
and be more critical of bills or invoices as
they come in, as far as making sure that we're
paying for what those contracts bind us to.

- Q. Thank you for that. And, then, if we go to the next page, on Bates 008, Lines 4 through 12, there's a mention of a "decision to reallocate from CIBS to new construction". Can you explain that a little bit more?
- A. (MacDonald) Yes. As I had mentioned, you know, we have our work plan and it forecasted, you know, our crew requirements. There was an increase in the anticipated growth work that the Company had forecasted, and we needed to reallocate some of those resources over to these growth projects to accommodate those agreements that the Company had secured with those customers.

- Q. So, I heard, under questioning from Attorney
 Sheehan, you say you felt confident you'd meet
 nine miles next year? This year, I guess?
- A. (MacDonald) This year.

- Q. Yes, 2016. So, the implication would be that there won't be a conflict between new construction and CIBS this year?
 - A. (MacDonald) No. Because we, you know, we have an aggressive, substantially higher growth forecast than the prior year, our crew requirements, you know, overall number into, you know, 25 crews this year, we expect to have a higher number than that. Right now, we're at, you know, we're right at 17-18 crews, we expect to be up to that number by July, and probably beyond the 25 crews, to assure that we get all of the work done this year.
 - Q. And, speaking of this year, we've, obviously, had a very mild -- historically mild winter this year. Did that allow you to start work early?
 - A. (MacDonald) Maybe a week or so, you know, in advance, you know, of when we normally would start. You know, we still had winter

excavations, not as many, and we were hampered a little bit by the cooler temperatures in the months of March and April, when the cities would typically allow us to go out and clean up that work before they could issue permits.

There was a week or seven or eight days where the paving — our paving contractors were held off until the temperatures did warm up.

- Q. Moving to Bates 009, and, again, I do
 understand the clarification that you all made
 earlier that -- regarding soil sampling, that
 you're not requesting any change, but
 there's -- your testimony begs the question.
 And, so, if I understood it right, you don't
 see any real advantage to doing that. Is that
 a fair assessment?
- A. (Crabtree) There's no advantage, in my opinion, to doing the microbiological testing on CIBS projects. Because, essentially, we're collecting data on bare steel mains that we are abandoning. So, if there was a job that we were tying into bare steel or leaving any existence of bare steel, then maybe that would be a benefit, so now we can see that, you know,

1 there's this -- you can test the amounts of 2 bacteria, knowing that there's still an active 3 piece of bare steel. But, with our program 4 growing the way it is, we don't, you know, we 5 don't tie -- we tie into plastic, and we re-lay 6 all the bare steel services. So, where we're 7 taking these tests, the bare steel is 8 essentially gone and deactivated. So...

- Q. Are you seeing any evidence of soil conditions impacting plastic?
- A. (Crabtree) No. As to bacterial levels? No.

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- 12 Q. Right. And that type of information doesn't
 13 help you plan on where the next round of CIBS
 14 replacement should be?
 - A. (Crabtree) No. The samples we take are soil that are right, you know, adjacent to the segment of bare steel that we dig up and cut out. You know, the soil condition the next street over could be entirely different. I wouldn't rely on data that -- unless it was -- the sample was taken right next to the steel pipe.
 - Q. So, I don't want to spend too much time on this. So, how do you prioritize where you're

1 going to do the next set of CIBS replacements? 2 Α. (Crabtree) Before, it was mainly driven by leak 3 history. But now that, since we're getting so 4 aggressive in this program and want to 5 eliminate it all in the next, you know, eight years or so, by 2024, I'm really putting a 6 7 priority on the municipalities' paving, because they do have a five-year excavation moratorium 8 9 after they pave the road. So, at some point, 10 when we're getting to the last couple of years, 11 that will really get us in a bind. So, I look 12 at the leak history, but, like I said, paving 13 takes a higher weighting. There's a couple 14 other factors of building consequences, you 15 know, for the hospital or the school nearby, 16 there's been several leaks, obviously, that 17 will take a priority. So... 18 Q. And you just alluded to my next question. 19 it's a great lead-in. Thank you. So, it 20 sounds like you feel very confident that you 21 can meet the 2024 deadline, despite not meeting 22 the goal this year -- or, last year, rather, is 23 that true?

(Crabtree) Yes. And, in -- let me see here --

24

Α.

Bates Page 19 of my testimony, I provided a chart that kind of shows the next eight years out, and where we want to be and how many miles we plan to do next year and the years after that. So, we get, you know, up above 13 miles a year after this year, and up until 2024, where we'll reduce down and do the last few miles. The last few miles I see, unless they pose a problem in the near future, are going to be the larger diameter cast iron, you know, 10-, 12-, 14-, 16-inch. And that is typically more expensive to replace directly. So, we'll probably consider other remediation processes when we get to that point. So...

- Q. Thank you. I want to go back to the "freeze/thaw cycle" discussion, I think that was Concord that was asking for that?
- A. (MacDonald) Yes.

- 19 Q. Is that anticipated in the future? Is that the 20 new standard?
- A. (MacDonald) I think that it will be. We're -you know, this is a pilot, this is a -- this is
 a big win for us, when it comes to reducing the
 cost of restoration. And, you know, we're

partnering with the City on what is the best way to go about doing this.

- A. (Crabtree) And, if I could just mention something, too, is, and it's probably the right thing to do to have an actual freeze/thaw cycle for a full settlement. That's how you're going to get the best results. But that's also going to guarantee you carryover costs into the next year. So, this is a great reduction to our normal restoration as it goes for costs. So, what's more important? Reducing the cost of the project or getting it all done in one year? So, we're kind of battling that.
- Q. So, that's only Concord right now. Are you entertaining doing that in your other municipalities? Are you being asked to do that in other municipalities? Can you elaborate?
- A. (MacDonald) Yes. The City of Nashua, we had a meeting with them three weeks ago, and with the paving contractor that does this for us, and they want to see something in writing for us.

 So, we are working on that, as far as trying to get the City of Nashua to allow, you know, a pilot program. The City of Manchester is, you

Q.

know, a little bit -- we're a little bit
hampered with the pending litigation that we're
going through with them, and they're reluctant
to do anything until that gets resolved.

But the City of Concord, even though they're involved in that litigation, is very open, you know, with us on, you know, working with us.

And the City of Nashua, we hope to get at least one or two projects done this year, so that they, you know, can see the advantages of it. Because it all comes down to public disruption, you know, inconvenience, and then "how does the street look like?" Or, "what does the street look like after you're gone?" So, this all implies you're bearing the current cost of, you've buttoned up for the year, your final restoration is done within the calendar year. You go through the winter, and stop me where I go wrong, hopefully, and then, with

A. (MacDonald) Well, it doesn't happen on every

have to redo it again to --

extra freeze/thaws, you're finding more

settlement. So, the implication is is now you

project. But, you know, some towns and cities over the years, on an ad hoc basis, has said to us, you know, "why don't you let that set through the winter and pave it" -- you know, "do a finish pavement during the spring." Some of the cities and towns on their own projects, you know, have done that.

And, you know, another factor that comes to mind that, when it comes to carryover costs, you know, and it's more on the -- I guess you could say it was part of the public works, but a lot of the water companies, you know, are replacing their infrastructure as well.

Sometimes they encroach our facilities, and we end up having to go in and replace our facilities as a result of that.

And, in some cases, over the years, we've partnered -- the water company and the gas company has partnered with the city's municipal agencies to contribute costs towards a permanent restoration of the streets. And, in some cases, I can recall some times when they have actually wanted the street to go through a freeze/thaw cycle before a finish overlay on a

street where two utilities were, you know, replacing their facilities on.

So, there are variables. Sometimes the cities and towns will tell us "you need to let it" -- "we want it to go through a freeze/thaw cycle."

- Q. So, more specifically, I guess what I'm trying to ask is, are you -- failing that being done, are you incurring costs because you have to come back and redo it? Or is it more of an aesthetic issue, that it's more acceptable to the city, they get a better restoration result?
- A. (MacDonald) They get a better restoration.

 And, under this pilot program, where we don't have to perform, you know, the cutback excavation and all the extra work associated to that, you know, we're giving them a better product at a lesser cost. And it's aesthetically, you know, the street looks much better than it would otherwise under their current restoration requirements.
- Q. Thank you. And, I think, finally, there was a discussion about, you know, "how can you incent gas conversion along the CIBS project routes?"

Do you have -- are there programs where, you know, what I think I'm hearing, especially with the low price of oil right now, it's hard to get somebody to make the in-home conversion costs. You have to convert your boiler or whatever you're doing, is that correct?

A. (MacDonald) Yes.

- Q. So, are there programs to, you know, allow me, as a homeowner, if I want to do that, to defer my cost -- and to kind of finance my cost through my rate over some term? Or, you know, what are the incentive programs you have? Are there any special programs for those type of people?
- A. (MacDonald) Not that I may be aware of. But we, you know, we do offer energy efficiency incentives, you know, on equipment conversions.
- 18 A. (Crabtree) I'm not too keen on that type of -19 that part of the business.
- 20 Q. That's fine.
- A. (Simek) We also talked earlier about offering
 our R-1 rate, potentially modifying our tariff,
 so a service would be able to just sign up a
 non-heating appliance, to just be able to get

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1
         the free service to be started. So, maybe,
         when their furnace down the road needed to be
 2
 3
         replaced, they'd switch it to gas.
 4
                   CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you. That's all
 5
         I have.
 6
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
 7
         Bailey.
 8
                   CMSR. BAILEY: Thank you. Good
9
         morning.
10
                   WITNESS MacDONALD: Good morning.
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                   WITNESS CRABTREE: Good morning.
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                   WITNESS SIMEK: Good morning.
13
    BY CMSR. BAILEY:
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         So, my understanding is that the Settlement
15
         Agreement that you entered was to replace about
16
         150 miles of CIBS in ten years? Is that right,
17
         from 2014 to 2024?
         (Crabtree) I don't think the specific range of
18
19
         a ten-year plan was described in the Settlement
20
         Agreement. It was just the program in place to
21
         replace cast iron and bare steel.
22
         Well, is this all of your cast iron and bare
    Q.
23
         steel?
24
         (Crabtree) Yes.
    Α.
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- Q. And was the 2024 target part of the Agreement?
- A. (Crabtree) No. That's something that us and

 Staff discussed, that, you know, we weren't

 really replacing at a rate where we should be,

 and I think it was looking 20-30 years out, and
- I think that was a discussion we had, to kind
- 7 of get it down to ten years.
- 8 A. (MacDonald) As I recall, we made that commitment in 2014.
- 10 Q. Okay. So, then, your plans developed to get it
 11 all done by 2024?
- 12 A. (Witness Crabtree nodding in the affirmative).
- Q. But, so far, you're behind what you planned?

 You replaced less miles than you expected to in first two years?
- 16 A. (Crabtree) Yes.

- 17 A. (MacDonald) Correct. Yes.
- 18 A. (Crabtree) And, we're kind of making up for it
 19 in the following years down the road.
- Q. Right. And that's, I guess, the nature of my question, or my concern is, if you can't get the early years done with the number of miles that you anticipated, in the later years the number of miles to be replaced is greater, how

- are you going to get more miles done in the later years, plus make up for the miles that you didn't get done in the earlier years?
- A. (MacDonald) Well, the miles in the earlier years would be spread across, you know, the remaining years.
- Q. Right. But the remaining years already have more miles than the early years.
- 9 A. (MacDonald) Right.

23

- 10 Q. So, how are you going to get --
- 11 A. (MacDonald) It's work plan management and
 12 bringing the resources in, you know, to do the
 13 work.
- 14 Q. The resources that -- are the resources that

 15 you have to bring in to do the work primarily

 16 the paving contractors or --
- A. (MacDonald) Well, it's the construction

 contractors. And our contracts that we have,

 it's a turnkey process. The contractor that

 does the excavation and replacement work does

 the paving restoration.
 - Q. So, won't the same problems that you described about "competing for crews" apply to getting more crews to getting more miles done?

- A. (MacDonald) Yes. We'll be competing for more resources. And we are, you know, always searching for additional, you know, construction resources, you know, to bring into the mix, you know, into the future. And, to answer your question, yes, it's going to be a challenge.
 - Q. So, what assurance can we have that you're going to get this done, when each year so far you haven't gotten what you anticipated you would do done? Trust us?
- 12 Α. (MacDonald) Yes. We do the best we can. 13 know, and when Ian provides me with a nine-mile 14 work plan for CIBS, or requirement, you know 15 that gets managed, you know, with resource 16 requirements, along with everything else we do. 17 And we forecast the crew requirements, you 18 know, to bring that in to get that work plan 19 done. And, during the off seasons, we work to 20 secure those resources.
 - Q. But you have contracts in place that are already out five years?
- 23 A. (MacDonald) Correct.

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24 Q. Do the number of crews under those contracts

- 1 increase in the years in the future?
- A. (MacDonald) Yes. And, within their -- within our agreements, you know, we have minimum crew numbers. And we're also able to, you know, solicit additional contractors under that system to, you know, bring them in under contract, you know, to, if necessary, obtain additional resources.
- 9 Q. So, the contract has a provision that allows
 10 you to get additional resources from that
 11 contractor?
- 12 A. (MacDonald) No. We would set up a contract

 13 with an entirely different contractor, and put

 14 them under the same agreement, but over a

 15 different contract period.
- 16 Q. Oh. Okay. So, have you done that for this year?
- 18 A. (MacDonald) We're looking at two specific
 19 contractors right now.
- Q. But they haven't -- you haven't contracted with them yet?
- 22 A. (MacDonald) No. We'll bring them in, you know,
 23 this year and see how they -- how they do for
 24 us, and then expand, you know, their roles, you

- 1 know, in the following years.
- 2 Q. But they have availability and you're able to get those resources?
- A. (MacDonald) They have limited availability. We would work with them to develop additional availability, yes.
- 7 Q. How long does it take to replace one mile?
- 8 A. (MacDonald) At probably four weeks, just --
- 9 A. (Crabtree) Including services.
- 10 A. (MacDonald) -- without crunching the numbers,
 11 you know, --
- 12 Q. Ballpark?
- 13 A. (MacDonald) Ballpark, about four weeks, maybe
 14 five. It's not just replacing the pipe, you
 15 know, the main itself. There's service lines
 16 that are associated --
- 17 Q. Right.
- A. (MacDonald) -- to that replacement. And, then,

 you know, the permanent tie-over, and

 abandonment of the older facilities. So, --
- Q. But all that work gets done in about five weeks --
- 23 A. (MacDonald) Five or six weeks, yes.
- 24 Q. Four, five, six?

- A. (MacDonald) Four, five, six. It depends on how much ledge we run into.
- Q. Okay.

A. (Crabtree) A lot of factors that play into that.

[Court reporter interruption - multiple parties speaking.]

BY THE WITNESS:

A. (Crabtree) A lot of other factors tie into it, too. It's, you know, main size, if you're putting a two-inch main in, you can get a lot more of that, you know, a lot more footage in a day than if it was an eight-inch main. Number of tie-ins, that takes at least a day to do. So, if you have several side streets that you need to tie into, depends on the material of the services. If they're all plastic services, and they're just transfers, that takes less time to do. If they're all bare steel, you have to re-lay them up to the house, that's longer.

So, there's a lot of variabilities in these jobs. And, like Rich said, you know, you never know when you can run into ledge. That

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puts a damper on how much feet we can get in a

day. If we can get off pavement, that's even

greater. You know, we're not cutting asphalt

and we're not replacing asphalt. So, every job

varies.
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- 6 BY CMSR. BAILEY:
- 7 Q. Do you know --
- 8 A. (Crabtree) On average, I don't know on the top
 9 of my head, you know, on average, how much -10 how long it takes to replace a mile. But --
- 11 Q. Do you know what percentage of the projects
 12 include cast iron service mains -- service
 13 connections?
- 14 A. (Crabtree) Bare steel services?
- 15 Q. Yes.
- A. (Crabtree) I can look in our plan. Roughly, I
 would say about half. Half the services we
 deal with will be bare steel.
- 19 Q. Okay.
- 20 A. (Crabtree) Again, that depends on each of the jobs.
- Q. And, when you're replacing a mile of CIBS, can you be replacing another mile somewhere else?
- 24 A. (Crabtree) Yes.

- Q. So, you have more crews working?
- A. (MacDonald) Yes. As, for today, example -- for example, we have seven crews spread across our territory. All of them are, you know, laying replacement gas main on CIBS projects. And, then, we have the remainder of those crews, they're doing service line work.
 - Q. So, I come from the telephone industry, and I want to understand what you mean by "crews".

 In telephone speak, a "crew" was one person.
- 11 A. (MacDonald) Okay.

- Q. When you say you have "seven crews", does that mean "seven workgroups" or "seven people"?
- A. (MacDonald) No, it's seven workgroups. A

 typical main crew would consist of, you know,
 dump trucks, utility trucks or crew trucks,
 backhoes, you know, skid-steers --

[Court reporter interruption.]

CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

A. (MacDonald) Skid-steers, a Bobcat-type, you know, excavator. And the personnel on-site can vary from -- and it's usually just -- it's a minimum of, you know, five people, to, you know, maybe six, seven or eight people on a

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1 particular crew.

2 BY CMSR. BAILEY:

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- Q. Okay. Do you -- is there any provision in the Settlement Agreement that imposes a consequence if you don't meet the targets for this Replacement Program?
- 7 A. (Crabtree) There isn't a target of what we need
 8 to replace per year or by when in the
 9 Settlement Agreement.
- 10 Q. Right.
- 11 A. (Crabtree) So, there would be no penalty,
 12 because there's no target.
- Q. So, what happens in 2024, if it isn't done? Do we have to wait that long?
 - A. (Crabtree) That's our goal, you know? That's what we want to do. This is, you know, it's widely known that cast iron and bare steel is leak-prone gas pipe. There's accelerated plans in, you know, most distribution companies in the country that still have cast iron and bare steel. So, we had a program in place, the Settlement Agreement now requires that we have this program. There's no deadline or how much we should replace per year or get it done by

this year. It's -- the rate we were at, where it was about a 20-year plan, you know, and through discussions with the Staff, that seemed like it was not aggressive enough. So, discussions came that we want to reduce this by ten years and make it a ten-year plan, and those discussions were after the Settlement Agreement in 2014. So, that's where the 2024 came in. And that's a goal. That's what we want to accomplish. And we're going to do our best to do that. So, we already had some hiccups, and we're working through those so we don't have any more.

- Q. So, it's a goal or -- my understanding is that it's a commitment, almost a requirement now.

 Because, I mean, this has to do with safe and reliable service. We've talked about unaccounted for gas in the rate proceedings.
- 19 A. (Simek) Yes.

- 20 Q. This should reduce that.
- 21 A. (Simek) Absolutely.
- Q. So, maybe we should give you a little incentive and less unaccounted for gas recovery to get this underway. I mean, it's frustrating that

you have a commitment that's sort of a
requirement, I think it may be a requirement,
and you're saying "Well, it's just a goal", and
"there's no consequence if we don't meet the
goal".

- A. (Crabtree) No, I'm not taking this lightly at all. This is an important program to us. You know, the whole reason why it's in existence is it's public safety, is number one. So, we're not taking it lightly. We're doing everything in our power to accomplish this. So, don't take that the wrong way.
- A. (MacDonald) You know, Ian, myself, you know, the Gas Operations team and the Engineering team is very committed to getting this program, you know, and making it a success. We're not taking it lightly or just as another program. We understand that in -- you know, the safety aspect of this program.
- Q. Do you think that you've been successful so far, in the first two years?
- A. (MacDonald) I think we've made some improvements, and we're continuing to improve every year.

- 1 Q. You mentioned the "November 15th hard stop" on the paving?
 - A. (MacDonald) Yes.

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- 4 Q. And, maybe I didn't understand, but is that a hard stop in all three cities?
 - (MacDonald) All three cities, most of the Α. cities we, you know, that we serve, and also the State of New Hampshire, actually, the State of New Hampshire I believe is November 1st. And, when I -- just to clarify, you know, a "hard stop", what that means is a "final, permanent, accepted restoration of a street". That any -- when we permanently restore a street, you know, the cities or towns accept that. What the November 15th hard stop, so to speak, is, they -- we go into a temporary winter restoration process, where we put in temporary -- a temporary asphalt surface that will, you know, sustain the winter. And, then, as weather and temperatures, conditions coming into the spring allow for, that restoration gets done over under the permanent requirements for that particular municipality.
- 24 Q. So, you have to be finished with the work by

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1
         November 15th, and they have to accept it by
         November 15th, is that what you're saying?
 2
 3
         (MacDonald) Yes. For finished restoration,
    Α.
 4
         they would not allow us to do any permanent
 5
         restoration after November 15th, unless, of
 6
         course, and we have, but, you know, if we're in
 7
         seasonably warmer temperatures in November,
         they have allowed us to permanently restore,
 8
9
         you know, trenching. But that's day-to-day and
10
         that's weather-depending. You can't depend on
11
         it.
12
         Okay. What was the purpose of limiting the
    Q.
13
         carryover costs to 5 percent in the Settlement
14
         Agreement?
15
    Α.
         (MacDonald) Well, I believe that was a
16
         negotiation with Staff and the Company at the
17
         time. And the 5 percent limit was, you know,
18
         brought up by Staff and/or requested by Staff,
19
         and, you know, we made a commitment to that.
20
                   CMSR. BAILEY: I think that's all I
21
         have.
                Thank you.
22
                   WITNESS MacDONALD: Thank you.
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Mr. MacDonald, I'm going to pick up right where

23

24

Q.

BY CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:

- 1 you left off. You agreed to the 5 percent 2 limit. But your position, I sense today, is 3 that that's a mistake, both for the program and 4 for the ratepayers generally. Am I right?
 - (MacDonald) Yes. We did hit, I believe in 2014, you know, we did manage to get zero carryover costs.
 - Right. I understand that. But what I think Q. you've said today is that that limit is preventing you or does prevent you from completing certain projects, and, therefore, you're able to do less work, and get recovery for it, be sure you're going to get recovery for it.
- 15 (MacDonald) Yes. Α.

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- 16 Q. Is that what you're saying?
- 17 (MacDonald) I think we try to get the -- you Α. 18 know, our goal is to get the work done, get the services, you know, in service, used and 20 useful, and get our customers transferred over to those services. Yes, it's a limitation. 22 Yes, it's a stipulation and a restriction. But, at this point, you know, we continue to do as much pipe replacement as we can.

- Q. I get that. And I know, from the conversation you had with Mr. Speidel, that trying to identify more finish paving crews would be expensive, and, in your view, a bad use of resources. But I'm trying to get a sense of, if this limit weren't 5 percent, if it were a higher number, would you be able to get more done and, if so, how much?
- A. (MacDonald) I don't think it's a restriction of -- you know, I don't concern myself with it, as far as being able to get more done. You know, we -- you know, the issue is, you know, the ability to carry those, you know, those costs across a year, you know, and to get them into, you know, the rate adjustment.

So, you know, changing that to 10 percent, 20, 30, whatever, you know, as far as the work plans and, you know, managing the program, going, you know, or as we go through the program, you know, if we're managing to 2024, and we need to get 13 miles of pipe done, I don't see that influencing that.

Was that your question?

Q. I think it was. And I think that would have

been -- that would have been the case to make,

I think, for changing this. If this were
serving as a deterrent, it seems to me, and

I'm, you know, not -- you're much more familiar
with this than I am, that, if it's a deterrent,
then that would be the case you should make.

And I had that sense from your testimony, and
now I hear you walking away from that.

Mr. Simek, it looks like you want to say something.

- A. (Simek) Well, we wouldn't put safety at jeopardy over this.
- Q. I know that's what we're talking about. You've got a plan to get this done over a certain number of years. And earlier one or more of you left me with the impression that, if we didn't have to stop on November 15th, we'd be able to have crews working later in year, because we'd be able to not worry about having to not recover the -- or, get the finish work done and put into rates, because we'd have to do it the next year, in part, at the request of the cities and towns.
- A. (Simek) Yes.

A. (MacDonald) I just think it's more of, you know, a recognition of the process, and it's more, you know, of an education today, you know, to go over the variables that we're dealing with, you know, as far as dealing with all of the cities and towns that we perform this work in.

And, you know, to put a 5 percent cap on something, which is rigid, there is no variability in it, as far as what we're able to carry over, you know, the Company still has, from a safety aspect, and I think everybody in this room, we're all trying to do the right thing here, in the name of public safety and operating safely.

So, yes, we would still and have continued to install pipe beyond November 15th. The issue is, you know, this restoration restrictions that are pretty consistent between Nashua, Manchester, and Concord. They vary slightly. The Company is doing everything in its power to try to get this work done or the restoration work done, or get as much of it done as possible, and also to working with the

cities and town, you know, to be more efficient about it and try to leave a better street, you know, in their communities than when we were there.

Q. I think we're all sympathetic to that, and I think we understand the motivations. And I don't think it makes sense to belabor it. But, if the restrictions on the ability to do full restorations, or get those full restorations applied in what your view is the correct year is a deterrent on the program, then I think that's an important discussion to have with Staff. Probably not in the context of looking back, but in terms of looking forward, and looking to perhaps modify the agreement you've entered into.

And I'm not sure that this is the time or the place, but you may have, you know, not to, you know, this is truly not a pun, but to lay the groundwork for that.

A. (MacDonald) Okay.

Q. Yes. I'm not sure I understood the answer to

Mr. Sheehan's question regarding "how much work

for the current year has been initiated, has

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[Witness: Knepper]

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1
         started?"
                   You've got, I think, nine miles
 2
         planned. How many projects is that? I know
 3
         it's in here. It's something like 15 or 17 or
         something like that.
 4
 5
         (Crabtree) I think it's a little more than
 6
         that.
 7
         All right.
         (Crabtree) I've got it right here.
 8
9
                         (Short pause.)
    BY THE WITNESS:
10
11
         (Crabtree) Twenty-five.
12
    BY CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:
         How many of those have started?
13
    Q.
14
         (MacDonald) We have seven projects started.
15
         And you still expect to be able to get all 25
    Q.
16
         done this year?
17
    Α.
         (MacDonald) We do.
18
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: I think the rest
19
         of my questions were answered. So, thank you.
20
                    Mr. Sheehan, do you have any further
21
         questions for your witnesses?
22
                    MR. SHEEHAN: No. I think any
23
         questions I would have would be beating that
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dead horse. So, we will --

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1
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
                                                      Mr.
 2
         Mullen may disagree with you.
                    MR. SHEEHAN: We're all set.
 3
 4
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
 5
         Thank you, gentlemen. I think it probably
         makes sense to take a short break before the
 6
 7
         Staff witness testifies. So, we will come back
         at about ten minutes to eleven.
 8
                         (Recess taken at 10:37 a.m.
9
10
                         and the hearing resumed at
                         10:57 a.m.)
11
12
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
                                                     Are
13
         we ready to hear from Mr. Knepper?
14
                         (Atty. Speidel nodding in the
                         affirmative.)
15
16
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Patnaude.
17
                         (Whereupon Randall S. Knepper
18
                         was duly sworn by the Court
19
                         Reporter.)
20
                  RANDALL S. KNEPPER, SWORN
21
                      DIRECT EXAMINATION
22
    BY MR. SPEIDEL:
23
         Mr. Knepper, could you please state your full
24
         name and business occupation.
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1 A. Randall Knepper. I'm the Director of Safety
2 for the Public Utilities Commission.
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- Q. Are you familiar with this document here that has a cover letter signed by myself, dated

 "June 6, 2016"?
- 6 A. Yes.
- 7 Q. This would be your testimony, correct, prefiled testimony?
- 9 A. Correct.
- 10 Q. Did you prepare this testimony as part of your responsibilities for reviewing the CIBS filing?
- 12 A. Yes.

23

24

- Q. And you are the primary analyst responsible for examining the CIBS filing, correct?
- 15 A. Yes. I also used our Assistant Director to
 16 help us, but he's not here this week.

MR. SPEIDEL: Okay. Thank you. I
would like to have this material marked as
"Exhibit 2", "Hearing Exhibit 2".

20 (The document, as described, was
21 herewith marked as **Exhibit 2** for
22 identification.)

MR. SPEIDEL: But there is one substitution page that I would like to add.

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It's the very last page, Bates Page 161. This
will be incorporated into Mr. Knepper's
testimony now. But I wanted to alert the Clerk
and everyone that I'll be passing that out very
shortly.

BY MR. SPEIDEL:

Q. So, Mr. Knepper, do you have any corrections you'd like to make to Hearing Exhibit 2, your testimony?

Yes. I would consider most of them minor, but

let's go through them. There's five revisions.

The first one is on Bates Page 006, Line 21.

And I would remove the word "addition" and in its place insert "additional", and remove the word "years" and insert the word "reports".

The second one is a minor one on Bates

Page 15. Just the footnote is "AK" should be

capitalized. If I don't say that, our Program

Administrator will get it on the record, she

will criticize me.

The next one is Bates Page 017, Line 6.

The word "acheiving" is misspelled, the "i"

before the "e" rule should be in place that I

messed up on.

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[Witness: Knepper] 1 And, then, the last one is Bates Page 024, Line 8. And insert the words "more than" after 2 3 the word "replace". And, then, the final revision is what you 4 5 alluded to earlier, Bates Page 161, which is RSK Attachment 8. We inadvertently put in an 6 annotized [sic] version. Often I will put my 7 notes in. And I just want to make sure it's 8 9 clear, that's not the notes of Liberty, those 10 are my notes. And, if you want, we have a 11 clean version of that, as well as that response 12 is -- references the attachment that goes with 13 it. And that's what we were referring to 14 earlier. 15 So, I'll distribute the substitution page, Q. 16 Bates Page 161, to the Commissioners, the 17

- Clerk, and the Parties, okay?
- 18 Α. Thank you.

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MR. SPEIDEL: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: So, are we 21 replacing Bates page 161 in Exhibit 2 or are we

22 making this new page "Exhibit 3"?

> MR. SPEIDEL: No. This is a replacement within Exhibit 2.

> > {DG 16-449} {06-09-16}

1 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan? MR. SHEEHAN: 2 That's fine. 3 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Okay. 4 [Atty. Speidel distributing 5 documents. 1 BY MR. SPEIDEL: 6 7 Mr. Knepper, could you please offer a brief 0. summary of your testimony, given that it's 8 9 relatively late-filed in this docket? 10 Yes. To summarize my testimony, Staff has 11 reviewed Liberty's Petition, their accompanying testimony. We issued two rounds of discovery. 12 13 We conducted a technical session in regards to 14 reconciling the prudent costs associated with 15 the Fiscal Year 2016 CIBS or Cast Iron/Bare 16 Steel Program. And this is the eighth year of 17 that program since we started it with their 18 predecessors. 19 So, my recommendations within my testimony 20 recommend the following conditions be placed 21 going forward. One thing is, for Fiscal 2016, 22 we do have a limited audit underway, although 23 the results are not known at this time. Ιf 24 anything comes of that audit or any adjustments

are recommended and agreed to by -- recommended by Staff and agreed to by Liberty, we traditionally can make those adjustments in the following year's program. So, that would be Fiscal Year 2017.

Also, Liberty has, in other dockets before, or other discussions with the Gas and Water Division, has indicated that they expect to file a full rate case in 2017. So, those costs for the CIBS Program would be included in any audit in that proceeding. So, we -- going forward, we'll get the Fiscal Year 2017 costs to be audited. That was a discussion and that was included in the order last year, that we should -- we're getting to a point where the costs are growing that we should probably have a full audit done, including the Audit Staff.

In my testimony, I think the following practices should be continued: Submission of the final petition by April 15th of each year. I do believe in the continued requirement of cutting out physical segments of bare steel main replacements, and continuing the microbiological testing of the segments as

required in the Settlement conditions that are listed in I believe it's RSK Attachment 2. And I also believe in the continuing requirement to file by the end of the year, December 31st, 2016, the results of attaining customer conversions or attracting new customers that are involved in the CIBS Program. These are things that have been done in the past, and I still believe there's good value in doing those.

Adjustment of the revenue requirement, I
do -- this is -- we have a little bit differing
difference between what they submitted. I
believe that the excess costs above 5 percent
should not be included. These are the Fiscal
Year 2015 carryover costs that amount to
514,440. The Safety Division doesn't approve
of the inclusion of these excess carrying
costs. And, so, the result of this is the
revenue requirement calculation gets reduced
down to \$161,010, as we heard -- 010 dollars
(\$161,010) as we heard earlier this morning.
And that is -- should be what we wanted in RSK
Attachment 8 that we just handed out. It is

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1
         the spreadsheet that is referenced in that, the
         revised version of DBS-1.
 2
 3
                    MR. SPEIDEL: Haven't quite handed it
 4
                   But I would like to introduce it, Mr.
         out yet.
 5
         Knepper, this filing as "Hearing Exhibit 3".
 6
         So, I will now distribute that amongst the
 7
         attendees here.
 8
                         [Atty. Speidel distributing
9
                         documents.]
10
                         (The document, as described, was
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 3 for
11
12
                         identification.)
13
    BY MR. SPEIDEL:
14
         You may continue, Mr. Knepper.
15
         Yes. I'm not so sure if this is the full DBS-1
    Α.
16
         or not. This looks like a portion of it.
17
         Are you sure? This was the stack that we had
    Q.
18
         here?
19
         I know. I'm just saying --
    Α.
20
         I think it presents the relevant schedule.
21
         I think it presents the relative schedule of
22
         the 161,000.
23
         Yes. Page 1 of 4.
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24

Α.

Page 1 of 4.

- 1 Q. Yes. So, it's an excerpt prepared for exhibit purposes?
- 3 A. Correct.

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- 4 Q. All right. We'll get by on that one. So, --
- 5 A. I have a couple other summaries.
- 6 Q. Yes, please do.
- 7 I have two other points. So, I do want to say, Α. 8 you know, Staff welcomes the spirit of 9 Liberty's goal in publicly stating that the 10 cast iron and bare steel can be eliminated by 11 2024. But, to me, Staff acknowledges the 12 challenges that are associated with that 13 commitment in the oncoming years, because 14 they're going to be managing a large amount of 15 replacement work.

So, I remain cautiously optimistic. I think it's a large commitment by the Company. I am glad that they are taking it on. But we'll kind of take a wait-and-see approach and see if they can get that accomplished. It would be terrific if they could.

And, then, lastly, I just want to make sure that -- to get on the record is that Liberty is expecting to file a full rate

recovery in 2017, plans could change, but it should recover any of the 2017 CIBS costs that are not recoverable in this docket, as well as those in previous dockets that we have excluded.

And we're looking for that to, for next year, that they would -- Liberty should make its CIBS filing in 2017, just like we have today for 2016, but they wouldn't seek a rate adjustment, if they -- if they go forward and file a rate case, it would be a step adjustment as part of that proceeding.

- Q. Very good, Mr. Knepper. As far as DBS-1 is concerned, Hearing Exhibit 3, my copy has Pages 1 through 4 of 4. So, I don't know if there would be any other pages involved with that?
- A. I think there's a full work, if you -- well, let me take a quick look at it. I think, for our purposes, the key number is 161,000 is what the -- and 10 dollars (\$161,010) is the revenue requirement that shows up in that one, versus what their initial Petition was that we heard earlier, that was 200 and -- well, it was north of \$200,000.

- 1 Q. So, this is within Page 1 of 4 of their DBS-1?
- 2 A. Yes.

- Q. Okay. Very good. Mr. Knepper, could you please describe your role in granting approval or disapproval for carryover costs subject to the terms of the Settlement Agreement?
 - A. Yes. I mean, I think the Settlement is pretty clear. It's clearly in the discretion of the Safety Division of approving those things, or not approving those things. And we have chosen not to. It doesn't mean that we're not sympathetic to some of the arguments, but we are not convinced at this time.
 - Q. Is the disapproval ability held within the discretion of the Safety Division? Is that something that's designed to provide an incentive for the Company?
 - A. Yes. The whole -- the whole thing about the carryover costs and why it was put in was, you know, this has been an ongoing program, in our eighth year. But, when that provision went in, we were seeing, you know, one-third, one-half, two-thirds, almost up to three-quarters of the projects not even getting completed. And, so,

it really gives a "distorted" view of what the costs are to do a job if you can't capture those costs in a year, because -- not because of you can't eventually, all of this stuff gets recovered eventually. It's just, you're trying to use the previous year's costs, true costs of a project, so that you can kind of make decisions going forward in the next year.

And, so, that provision was there to, just like many other provisions, that not everything is an all-in, recoverable, with the CIBS. It's to give an inducement to be able to get things done quicker. And, if they don't, it's like many other costs, costs of bringing — they do lots of other things. They bring meters from inside to out when they're doing the CIBS Program, they're tying over plastic services that are existing over things. Those costs are kind of stripped out. It doesn't mean that they won't get recovered later, they just don't get recovered as quickly as in the CIBS dockets.

2. So, you have an expectation that that incentive, for example, the disallowance within

this year, will tend to spur the Company to figure out a way to try to reduce carryover costs in the future?

Α.

Yes.

- A. We're hoping. We're hoping to. And we're trying to see if that is going to be able to get accomplished. You know, at the end of the day, it's a small -- it's not a large -- not a major portion of the costs of doing the Cast Iron/Bare Steel. We are still giving recovery of the cost of putting in the main and the cost of tying over the bare steel services, which is the majority of it. It's just that final restoration costs aren't completed at that point in time. So, if they would, they would be eligible to get quicker recovery.
- Q. Okay. There was one specific technical issue that was raised by Mr. Crabtree. And he mentioned that, in his view, "when you're replacing obsolescent cast iron or bare steel pipe with a modern coated steel or plastic service line, there's no real need for bacteriological testing results." Do you recall that testimony today?

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- Q. In your professional opinion, are there instances where bacteriological testing is still of value in making sure that modern services that are installed will remain in safe condition?
- So, when we have a bare steel service or a bare steel main, we're requiring it on the bare steel mains. And, if you look at our testimony, and their attachments, as well as mine, these have holes in them. That pipe is in failure mode. It has failed. One of the requirements is to find out why. And you can just say "well, it corroded". But you should do a better investigation of that, the code requires that. And you should try to find out if that failure mode can be in anywhere, other places of your system. And, so, we have, in the -- I think the history of these eight years, there's about 42 different tests that they have done on these samples. And we have found not just one, we found multiple places where that has occurred. And, so, I think that threat, and the identity of that threat, and to identify it and putting things in place, would

[Witness: Knepper] 1 be also applicable to even the coated steel 2 services that they're tying back over, so that 3 they're aware of the conditions around them, if 4 they get nicked or damaged, and they can have 5 that awareness. 6 So, I believe gaining the knowledge of 7 what the conditions of the surrounding soils and things that led to that corrosion is 8 important. And I think it should continue. 9 10 MR. SPEIDEL: Staff has no further 11 direct questions of Mr. Knepper. Thank you. 12 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan. 13 MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you. 14 CROSS-EXAMINATION 15 BY MR. SHEEHAN: 16 Q. Mr. Knepper, first, the requirement to do the 17 CIBS Program does arise out of the Settlement 18 Agreement in DG 11-040, is that correct? 19 That's correct. Α.

- Q. And that was the acquisition docket, in which Liberty acquired EnergyNorth?
- 22 A. That's correct.
- Q. That Settlement Agreement does not put a timeline on when all the CIBS should be

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replaced by?

A. Yes. I think we talked about that a little earlier, in a response to Commissioner Bailey. There's not a mandate that says "Get it out by X years." And we wanted to kind of build in the flexibility of not putting that mandate in. So, the whole thing about this as being an incentive is to kind of get the Company to do things that they may not normally do or just try to wait for municipal projects to kind of accelerate that rate. So, it was purposefully not put in.

But, after a period of time, between discussions, the collaborative discussions between Staff and Liberty, we've kind of have an informal that we're shooting for 2024 to get the majority of this out.

- Q. And the "incentive" you just referred to wasn't the carryover incentive, it was the early recovery, these yearly proceedings?
- A. Yes. I would call it getting rid of some of the lead/lag that associates with some of the costs, not all costs, but some costs, of taking a more proactive approach to replacing this

- cast iron and bare steel, which is considered leak-prone.
 - Q. And we've spent maybe too much time today talking about the lesser incentive, or whatever you want to call it, of the 5 percent cap. And I've just got a couple of questions, --
 - A. Great.

- Q. -- and then we will close for today. You heard the testimony from Company's witnesses about a "November 15 hard cap", I call it, but you understand what that date is, after which, for the most part, the Company cannot install final paving. Are you aware of that?
- A. I'm aware of -- I don't have the -- I don't have it memorialized anywhere, but I'm kind of aware that that's the general expectation by the -- at least the three municipalities where they do the majority of their work. I don't know if it's for every municipality. But the cast iron and bare steel is in those three towns pretty much, Concord, Manchester, and Nashua.
- Q. And you're also aware that these towns also require the patch to be settled, to allow it to

settle for a period of time, before they
install final paving?

- A. Yes. And I'm familiar with there's settling requirements. I'm not sure if they're identical from town to town.
- Q. Right.

MR. SHEEHAN: Chairman, we received
Mr. Knepper's testimony Monday. And there was
some discussion in that of these hard stop
dates and settling dates. And we've collected
the requirements from Manchester, Concord,
Nashua, and DOT. And I didn't have a chance,
because of the short timeline, and I frankly
haven't been in the office since last week to
make enough copies. So, I'm going to ask to, I
think, make a record request for us to file
just a copy of those for the Commission's
benefit. And it's just -- it says, you know,
the City of Nashua, "you can't install from
this date to this date", it's those kinds of
requirements, probably by Monday.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Speidel?

MR. SPEIDEL: No objection.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Fine. Then,

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         we'll reserve the next exhibit, which will be
         "4", --
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                    MR. SHEEHAN:
                                  Okay.
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                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: -- for your
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         filing of the municipal requirements
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         collection.
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                         (Exhibit 4 reserved)
 8
                   MR. SHEEHAN:
                                  Thank you.
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    BY MR. SHEEHAN:
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         Mr. Knepper, will you agree with me that the
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         only way to ensure that we don't have any
12
         carryover is to stop our construction
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         activities at some point early enough in the
14
         fall so that we can meet those time deadlines,
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         those paving time deadlines?
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    Α.
         Yes. I'll agree with you that the -- we
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         shouldn't stop construction, it just means that
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         those, if you want to be able to get
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         100 percent of the recoverable dollars, those
20
         constraints are going to have an impact on
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         that.
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         And, so, focusing on the CIBS, of course, if
    Q.
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         the goal is to recover 100 percent of those
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         dollars, we have to stop early in the season,
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- you would agree that we would lose two, two and a half, three months of the construction season in which we could be doing CIBS work?
 - A. I guess the premise of the question is, the goal is to recover 100 percent of those dollars. I think the goal is to accelerate cast iron and bare steel replacement. And, so, that should be the overarching principle. And the recovery of it is how it gets recovered, whether that be later on in a rate case or whether it gets recovered in the CIBS proceeding. The overarching thing is to get as much work done as possible.
 - Q. And you heard Mr. MacDonald's response to the Chairman's questions that, honestly, they don't -- the Company does not treat this 5 percent cap as a disincentive. They basically ignore it and they do as much work as they can.
- 20 A. Right.

- Q. So, what role, in your opinion, does this cap play? What incentive does it play?
- A. Well, all we're trying to do is to see if we can get as much of the costs recovered during

the year in which it's occurred of that

project. And, if it can't, it's just going to

delay some of those costs.

Q. And, --

- A. So, it will get recovered. It's just a matter of, does it get recovered as immediately as that? And, it's, to me, it's no different than any of the other work that they are doing associated with there's work that they are doing when they do cast iron/bare steel replacement. Some of it's recoverable in CIBS and some of it's not. And, if it ends up being in the bucket that's not, it just goes into the "eventually recoverable" bucket, which will be in some proceeding that Liberty will initiate when -- just like any other cost that's recoverable.
- Q. And I won't disagree with you that, in the grand scheme of things, these aren't huge dollars. They're not -- we will recover them eventually. But the question is that, do you see that there, at least from the Company's perspective, there is no incentive caused by the 5 percent cap? Do you appreciate that?

- 1 A. It's not working out, I think I said in my
 2 testimony, as what we thought. It doesn't seem
 3 to be changing that. For both parties.
- Q. And, Mr. Knepper, you will agree that this year the Company replaced more bare steel pipe than any other year?
- 7 A. Are you talking within the CIBS --
- 8 Q. Yes.
- 9 A. -- or including the municipal?
- 10 Q. Both.

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23

- 11 A. Yes. I think I list that out on Bates Page
 12 017, in Table 2 of my testimony. And it looks
 13 like slightly more this year than last year.
- 14 O. And the same with services?
- 15 A. And the services, I think I list out, just want
 16 to check, yes. They did 177 bare steel
 17 services this year, which is more than 159 from
 18 last year, yes.
- Q. And your report also reflects that the average cost per mile over the last two years is one half of what it was two, three, four years ago?
 - A. Yes. I think I do a graph that kind of reflects that. And I'm trying to just kind of capture history. Is it going down? Is it

going up? And the magic of those numbers is, there's a lot of estimates, there's a lot of actuals, and trying to compare apples-to-apples. But we made an attempt to do that. So, I do think they're driving the costs down, which is a good thing. A lot of it is probably because there's more, some economy of scale going on here. When you're doing more miles, you get to drive some of those overhead costs and things like that.

But I also think -- I think Liberty is trying to, or at least we agree that they're trying some of these pilot programs, and we have recommended working with the municipalities more, and having some of these discussions. And, so, we think some of that is starting to show up in some of these costs.

- Q. And you will also agree that all of the costs that are at issue today, both the ones that were done in the year and the carryover costs, for all those costs, all the pipe was in the ground in the appropriate calendar year, correct?
- 24 A. Yes.

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[Witness: Knepper]

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1 Q. And it was all connected, used and useful,
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- 2 in, --
- 3 A. Right.
- 4 Q. -- in this case, calendar year 2015?
- 5 A. Right. Those are all included in here. The
- ones that -- the only costs that are excluded
- 7 were the -- let me make sure I get the question
- 8 right. Are you asking about which costs are
- 9 being excluded?
- 10 Q. No. I didn't ask it very well. We are talking
- about a certain amount of cast iron pipe that
- was replaced during 2015?
- 13 A. Correct.
- 14 Q. And all of that pipe was replaced in 2015, and
- it is used and useful as of the end of 2015?
- 16 A. Yes. As part of the CIBS, yes. And, in
- addition, they have done municipal work as
- well.
- MR. SHEEHAN: That's all I have.
- Thank you.
- 21 CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
- 22 Scott.
- 23 CMSR. SCOTT: Thank you. I quess
- it's still morning. Good morning, Mr. Knepper.

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1 WITNESS KNEPPER: Good morning.
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- 2 BY CMSR. SCOTT:
- Q. Obviously, this is a safety-related program.

 Is that a correct statement, in your eyes?
- 5 A. Yes.

- Q. And, best case, it sounds like we'll see -- we won't see a full replacement of the bare steel until 2024?
 - A. That's what Liberty is committed to. But that's a really aggressive goal, if you've looked at what they have done in the past, as well as their predecessors. That's a lot of -- there's a lot of main to replace, and there's a lot of bare steel services that go with that.

 So, that's -- that's what they have said.
 - Q. So, I guess what I'm concerned about, and I don't have any reason to say this is the wrong approach at all, but should there be a different prioritization of the remaining CIBS routes? I guess what I'm getting at is, what I would hate to see is some kind of catastrophic failures safetywise between now and the final replacement. Is that a concern?

 A. Oh, yeah. That's always a concern. That's the
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impetus of replacing cast iron and bare steel.

So, we're trying to whittle away at a problem that's been in the ground for a long time, whittle it in a away that's acceptable to ratepayers and cost impacts, but avoid some catastrophic incidents or accident that may occur. Yes. So, -- but that's the key, that's the art of this, is to try to prevent that from occurring.

- Q. So, more to the point, I think I heard

 Mr. Crabtree suggest that, which makes sense

 for a lot of reasons, because of the five-year

 moratorium, once you open -- once you restore a

 road, if I understand it, towns don't want you

 opening it up again for five years. What I

 thought I heard him suggest is that that's

 really where the focus is, for priorities, is

 looking at where the towns are digging and

 moving that way. And it sounds reasonable to

 me, and it sounds like it's a good cost-saving

 measure even. Does that jibe with

 prioritizing?
- A. Right. So, that's a cost-cutting measure that they should always be doing. You know, looking

to see if you can coordinate with others and reduce your costs. You don't need an incentive from the Commission to do that or the Safety Division. And I think Mr. Crabtree tries to incorporate that when they're selecting mains. So that we're looking at the leak history, we're looking at some of the restraints by the towns, as to, you know, "we have moratoriums on these streets".

And, because he's still got a pretty good, I don't know, universe of segments to pick from, a large inventory, he's able to juggle those things and prioritize. And, then, he comes up with a list and he presents them to us and we tend to review them. So, we don't come up with the list of which ones, the Company does. And I think the process is working pretty well the way it's going.

Q. Thank you for that. Moving onto the soil sampling discussion. What I think he suggested was, despite the fact that they'll be removing the bare steel, so the condition of the soil is less important with -- I think you heard the discussion with plastic certainly. What I

think I just heard you say earlier was the fact that there, in some instances, there will be coated steel remaining, that that information is still important?

A. Yes. So, if you had a cast iron main that was there, and it had an original bare steel service installed at the time, that bare steel service may have failed 20 years ago, 30 years ago. And the Company at that time could have installed a coated steel service. So, they replaced it already. And, now, we come along and we replace the cast iron main, that coated steel service isn't getting replaced with plastic, it's just being tied over to a new main. So, I still have steel in the ground.

And the thing about coated steel services is it works great when the coating is working and you're getting your -- you're doing your readings that indicate that. But it doesn't work great when you get a little nick or you get some things, some disbonding of things or it gets damaged, and now I have corrosion influences on it.

So, I think the sample reports would be

helpful in those situations. I also think it's helpful, and the Company disagrees, in selecting other candidates within this inventory. You can kind of see if it's in a congested area, you can see if it's spread out everywhere. You can start to do some analysis. Was it, you know, was it just in the pipes that were in a certain vintage, was it a certain type of crew. There's a bunch of things that you can do. But you need the data. You got to collect it to be able to do those kind of things, to see if they end up being influences or factors.

- Q. Is it so important to do if there is no coated steel in the area? If it's plastic-to-plastic?
- A. Yes. They have coated steel spread throughout their system. So, you can have plastic, coated, plastic, coated, you know, number 2, number 4, number 6 Main Street. So, it's -- they just didn't do areas where they had coated steel, it's spread throughout their system and spread throughout each street.
- Q. So, there aren't instances, for instance, a whole branch is going to just be -- is just

- being replaced with plastic?
- A. It could be. And we don't know. I don't get
 that kind of level of detail from Liberty. I
 don't even know if they analyze it that way.

 So, it could be a possibility.
 - Q. I was suggesting is there a way to -- well,

 I'll go to my next question, and it will be the same thing. At that point can you stop doing that?
- 10 A. Well, I -- within the CIBS Program or are you just talking about in general?
- Q. Well, the case before us is the CIBS Program.

 So, I guess I'll stick with that.
- 14 A. Yes.

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- Q. But, you know, once we get closer to 2024, is there any time --
- 17 I guess when we get to the point where we start Α. 18 seeing -- to what I would call the "tipping point", where we're starting to see that the 19 20 cast iron and bare steel that they're taking 21 out doesn't have complete holes in them, it 22 only has a certain percentage of wall loss, 23 those kind of things would be factors when you 24 may want to consider backing down on that.

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Haven't come to that tipping point yet.

But, even if you came to that tipping point within the CIBS Program, they probably should be doing it, because there's some code requirements that says that they should be investigating failures. And that would be one of the ways to meet that code requirement.

- Q. Well, I was going to say "not to belabor the point", but I guess we are, is, but wouldn't the point of that code be to have data be useful for prevention in the future from similar instances?
- A. Yes. That's exactly what that code -- and the code requirement is that, and I'll read it to you, "The operator shall establish procedures for analyzing failures and accidents, including the selection of samples of the failed facility or equipment for laboratory examination, where appropriate, for determining the causes of the failure and minimizing the possibility of a reoccurrence somewhere else."

So, it's exactly for that reason that they put that in there. And I think the Company would do it regardless of whether it was in the

- CIBS Program, or at least I hope they would, because I'm going to ask.
 - Q. So, my take of that is, to tie that into prevention in the future, we're back to where we started, which was, because there's coated steel still prevalent in the system, even after this program is done, that would be the nexus for the prevention?
- 9 A. Right.
- 10 Q. Okay.

- 11 A. I would guess that I would -- I don't want to

 12 speak for Liberty. But I would think it's

 13 beneficial for them to have that included in

 14 the CIBS costs that are recoverable.
 - Q. And, in the same discussion we've just had, and that would be your same -- am I correct, that would be your same rationale for why the evaluations of removed segments also?
 - A. Yes. I mean, I look at the physical, bringing them in and cutting them out, as something that -- is something that's tangible, we can touch, we can see, you can quickly understand, versus someone just describing that, "it was in poor shape" or "it was corroded", to what

level, and get a little bit more analytical about some of this stuff.

And, so, I believe that there is a cost associated with it. And I forgot exactly what they said, I think it was approximately, well, \$4,000, I think it was in the testimony, plus or minus, in doing that. I just -- I think that has value. And, until we get to a point where we start seeing samples where it's -- we're not seeing these things that aren't unquestionable. And maybe it ends being they're all that way, we don't know, because the inventory is being whittled down. And I think we should continue with that requirement. It is part of the Settlement Agreement. And, so, I would expect that to continue.

- Q. Okay. I'll move on then. Regarding the carryover, back to "belaboring" points, I think, do you see any indication that the utility is -- this is inhibiting replacement work from the utility, that's acting as a disincentive to them actually replacing the bare steel?
- A. My sense is, it's just in the recovery of

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         things. I don't think it's impacting whether
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         they make a decision to do a project or not.
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         It's just -- it's just totally a financial
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         recovery exercise. I think they're trying to
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         get the cast iron main out, they're trying to
         get the associated bare steel service and
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         getting that work done. All we're talking
         about is the recovery portion of it. So, I
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         don't think it's a driver of anything. I think
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         it's the result or the secondary nature of the
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         program.
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         So, would you agree with the assessment it may
    Q.
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         not be helping?
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         I don't think it either helps or hurt. It just
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         decides what goes into quick recovery versus
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         not.
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                   CMSR. SCOTT:
                                  Thank you. That's all.
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                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Commissioner
19
         Bailey.
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                   CMSR. BAILEY: Good morning.
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                   WITNESS KNEPPER: Good morning.
22
    BY CMSR. BAILEY:
23
         Can you help me understand the safety aspect of
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these mains with enough corrosion that there

are holes in them, like in the pictures in your testimony?

A. Yes.

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- Q. When does it get to a point where we need to be extremely concerned?
 - To me, we're past that point. I mean, when you Α. have holes in your main, your main has failed. The main's in a failed state, right? So, it shouldn't be there. And, so, we're at this point where we have a lot of our systems that have been put in a long time ago. I think the average age of work we've looked at is over 80 years old of what's being replaced. There's some as old as 119 years that they have replaced, and they've got some about 50. It's well passed its life. And it's not serving its function of what it's supposed to be doing. is not transporting gas within the pipe. It's allowing it to leak outside. It affects costs, like cost of gas and things.

But any time you have gas that's not doing what it's supposed to do, right, being inside the pipe, all the way up through the service, up to the house, all the way through, when it's

inside the pipe, it's a lot safer. When it's outside, now we have factors out there that the Company can't control. It can start to leak and migrate in patterns that they may not be aware of. There's other people that are digging and excavating now that might do some stuff, and gas can travel. And, once it gets into confined spaces, that becomes -- can become problematic. And, then, once it gets into -- if there happens to be sources of ignition, it can be even more problematic.

So, you know, we have leaks that are occurring, and a lot of those leaks or many of those leaks, there's a whole separate program for repairing leaks. But if they haven't, if it hasn't leaked, that cast iron or bare steel already, it's probably going to. And it probably could break. It could break because of freeze/thaw cycles. If it's cast iron, it's very brittle. You know, the leaks themselves -- or, the joints themselves have leaked in the past. And, if they have leaked in the past, you start to get to a point where these are kind of cumulative things, these

strains on pipes, and eventually it will crack and break. And, so, we're trying to avoid those and try to get ahead of it. At the same time, you know, their inventory and their percentage of cast iron mains is still out there. Where, in the Northeast, it used to be one of the predominant ways of putting things in. And, so, we're trying to get rid of it, but not so much, you know, that we make a requirement that says "Hey, have it all out of the ground tomorrow." That would just probably be too burdensome for them.

- Q. So, is there a program where they test these older mains and know where the leaks are and repair them, until they can replace the whole main?
- A. Oh, they have. We've had a leak requirement or a leak repair program, the Company has, that's a separate program that's going on all the time. And that's for any type of main, whether it be cast iron, bare steel, coated steel, plastic, they're constantly checking for leaks. And there's, depending upon how the proximity to houses and the concentration

levels, whether they have to do an immediate
repair or repair it within six months or it can
be an ongoing leak that they just monitor.

- Q. So, why then, when they take the samples out of the ground under the CIBS Program, do they find pipes with holes in them?
- A. Why? That's a good point. I mean, so, what would happen is, that leak may not be being picked up by their leak detection equipment.
- Q. Does that mean it's not --

A. Doesn't mean it's not there, it's just not being picked up, right? So, doesn't mean that every one kind of rises to the surface. We've seen projects, I think -- I don't think it was in this year's bunch of work, but we've seen projects, I believe, Nashua area, I think the Nashua area, where, as soon as you can run a leak detector equipment across the pavement and it's not picking up minimal amounts of leaks.

As soon as they peel that pavement back, you can spell the gas. So, it's there. It's just not always being detected. And, so, we want to try to get rid of this pipe that is (a) costly, because it's not going to where its intended

use is; (b) it tends to be an emission problem; and also (c) could lead to a potential problem, if it finds its way into places that aren't going to burn it properly.

So, I can't wave my wand and say "have all these things fixed tomorrow." These are ongoing maintenance issues that they have to try to take care of. And, so, this isn't the only program. This is one of many that the Company undertakes for checking leaks and fixing them. There are other requirements that we have in our rules that they're just doing that as a course of business.

Did I under answer your question?

Q. Yes.

- 16 A. Okay. Thank you.
- 17 Q. I'm moving on now. The goal, requirement,

 18 commitment, to get these replaced by 2024, what

 19 category would you put that in? Is it a goal?

 20 Is it a requirement?
 - A. It's not a mandate from the Commission. We did not give a mandate. Staff can't give a mandate; the Commission can. We did not. We chose to have discussions with them. We get

constant asks from Commissioners, yourselves, and previous Commissions, as to "Are we going fast enough?" "Is it the right rate?" "Is that the right thing?"

I think the Company acknowledges that they want to get it out quicker than what they have in the past, and that's a good thing. But we haven't said "you have to get X amount per year" or "X amount at a certain date".

We've done that with another company in this state. We have not chosen to do that with Liberty. And, the reason we did that with another company is because they were nearing the end of a replacement program, and they were in the final stages. And, so, all we kind of wanted to say "Let's get a commitment by X."

I view these people not there yet. They still have a substantial amount of footage, over 100 feet -- 100 miles, excuse me, of work, not including the service lines. And that's still quite a substantial thing.

When we get to the end, we may. There's a provision in the Settlement Agreement that says, you know, the "Staff can cancel it, they

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         can cancel it". And we may just say "At this
         point in time, let's get it out by X year."
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              But I don't think we're at that point yet.
 4
         And, so, we're kind of just using it as a goal
 5
         still.
 6
         So, if they only do 5 miles a year, --
    Q.
 7
         They're not going to -- they're certainly not
    Α.
 8
         going to hit their commitment of 2024.
9
         Right.
    Q.
10
         And it's going to get extended.
    Α.
11
         And you're not going to -- and you're not going
    Ο.
12
         to tell them to finish it until 2034 or
13
         something like that?
14
         Well, we're going to look. We're going to look
15
         at has there been an increased number of leaks
16
         that they're detecting. What are we finding?
17
         But this isn't the only program. There's
18
         municipal work that goes out there that is
19
         reducing the cast iron and bare steel as well.
20
         There's work where other people encroach upon
21
         their facilities that they replace it as well.
22
         This is just one mechanism.
23
              But this is an internally-driven
```

mechanism, versus these external things that

1 occur, where the municipality decides to do 2 work or not, Liberty is not driving that. This 3 is internally-driven. And that was the purpose 4 of this, is to kind of give them some sort of 5 incentive in terms of recovery of things, not a 6 full recovery, not all-in, but to give a 7 quicker recovery and get rid of some lead/lag, so that they could take advantage of that, and 8 9 get rid of this leak-prone pipe.

- 10 Q. In 2014, was there a written settlement

 11 agreement, or is the only written agreement in

 12 the acquisition docket?
- 13 A. This program, I guess if you're just talking about in terms of Liberty?
- 15 Q. Yes.
- 16 A. Okay. So, Liberty, the only terms are those
 17 that are included in the settlement docket.
- 18 Q. In the settlement of the acquisition?
- A. Yes. It was Attachment J, I think it's

 Attachment J, I think it's what I call "RSK

 Attachment 2". There's --
- 22 Q. Okay.
- A. Those are where we tried to quantify what the terms were. So, we tried to put in so

everybody is clear on what's in, and we tried to put in what's out, as far as recovery. But we didn't try to say -- we did not at that time say "you have to have it done by X year".

You have to remember, back in that

time, Liberty is just taking over the Company.

They didn't know what their programs were going

to be. They had computer systems they were

going to do, new policies, a whole bunch of

things going on. We wanted to make sure that

they were aware of that there's a commitment,

and that we want to continue this going

forward.

But, you know, we did not choose to put a mandate by X years. We have done that before with other companies, we chose not to do that with Liberty.

CMSR. BAILEY: Okay. Thank you.

BY CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG:

Q. Mr. Knepper, I want to clean up a couple of things. In response to a question from Commissioner Scott, you read from something. Can you put on the record what it was you were reading from?

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1 A. The Code of Federal Regulations, 192.6 --
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- Q. You don't have it memorized? Oh, all right.
- A. -- 617, Investigation of Failures. That's referenced in our rules, that Code requirement.
 - Q. In reference to the 5 percent cap on carryover recoveries, I believe you used the phrase "not working for either side". Did I hear you correctly?
 - A. Yes. I don't think it's -- if you ask me, are you getting -- is the Company able to take full advantage to optimize and get that, I don't know, extra amounts included in that year's cost recovery? It's not working out like that. We've only -- this is the second or third year. But I do think it has been incentive in the fact that the Company recognizes it, they're trying to do it. And, even this year, the amount of projects that got finished or completed, including restoration costs, is less than the previous years. So, it's having some effect. It's just not -- they may not be "optimizing" things to as much as they can.
 - Q. And I appreciate that. And I understood you to say that one of the reasons that it was put in

1 place it that there was some inefficiency in 2 the way it was being run prior to then, is that 3 right?

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- Yes. That was our indication, or at least that Α. that was our feeling. And that this would kind of be a correcting -- another point of correction.
- And that may be a good way to think of it. But Q. another way, at least in my mind I'm thinking about it, is that we have a pendulum situation, that had swung to one side, and there was an attempt to swing it toward the middle, but it swung to the other side instead. We are not -or, the Company is not able to optimize or use its resources most efficiently, in part because of the existence of this cap. Is that -- is that wrong?
- 18 Α. I don't think of it that way, no.
- 19 Q. Why not? Because I heard -- I thought I just 20 heard you say that they're not able to 21 optimizing their resources?
- 22 I said "they're not optimizing it". I don't Α. think the cap is restricting things. I think there's considerations that you've got to build

into, as Rich would -- or, I'm sorry, as

Mr. MacDonald would say, "his workload

requirements". He has other requirements, that

he's trying to do new growth, he's trying to do

municipalities, he's trying to do a lot of

balance. To optimize it, he could balance it

so that he optimizes and gotten the Cast

Iron/Bare Steel Replacement Program and got all

those pavings costs in. But it might be at the

detriment of other restraints or amount of

workload that he's trying to do. And, so, he's

coming up with something that works for him,

but it may not be able to take advantage of

every little sentence there.

So, it's part of a bigger issue, not just you don't do it based on one little paragraph, I guess.

- Q. And, in this context, and in others, when the Company sees that it may have a need, it should come to you to try and discuss that as early as possible in the process, if it's looking to get some accommodation. Would you agree with that?
- A. I would think, yes. You don't -- well, it's hard, after the season, to come in and ask for

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1
         approval, when it's already been done. So,
 2
         that's really not seeking approval, in my
 3
         opinion, that's just kind of looking for some
         cost recovery. And I don't see that, we didn't
 4
 5
         have those discussions this year.
 6
         I think I worded it more affirmatively. It's
    Q.
 7
         encouraging to come to you in advance, isn't
         that right?
 8
         I think we said that, and we also said it last
9
10
         year in the transcript.
11
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: That's all I
12
         have.
13
                   Mr. Speidel, do you have any further
14
         questions for Mr. Knepper?
15
                   MR. SPEIDEL: None.
                                        Thank you.
16
                   CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
                                                    Mr.
17
         Knepper, I think you can -- well, actually,
18
         before you leave, Mr. Knepper, I just want
19
         to -- before we strike the ID on exhibits.
                                                      My
20
         copy of Exhibit 3 has a blank second page.
                                                      Ιs
21
         that what everybody else has as well?
22
                   MR. SPEIDEL: Yes. That's part of
23
         the document production stack that we
24
         submitted. You can tear that right out, if you
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1
         so desire. It serves no purpose, but it's
         there. But I believe it's complete, in terms
 2
 3
         of all Pages 1 through 4 are part of the
         document.
 4
 5
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Is that right,
 6
         Mr. Knepper?
 7
                    WITNESS KNEPPER: Yes.
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
 8
                                                      So,
         I take it there's no objection to striking the
9
         ID on Exhibits 1, 2, and 3?
10
11
                    MR. SHEEHAN: That's correct.
12
                         (Atty. Speidel indicating in the
13
                         negative.)
14
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right. They
15
         will be full exhibits.
16
                    Mr. Knepper, you can either sit and
17
         stay there or return to your seat. It's up to
18
         you.
19
                    I think the only other thing we need
20
         to do is give the parties a chance to sum up,
21
         is that correct?
22
                         [No verbal response.]
23
                    CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.
24
         Mr. Speidel.
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123

1	MR. SPEIDEL: The Settlement
2	Agreement between Liberty and Staff, and
3	approved by the Commission, includes provisions
4	Subsection (d), 2.7, which prohibits recovery
5	of carryover costs in excess of 5 percent
6	unless approved by the Safety Division. The
7	Safety Division does not approve of recovery of
8	those costs. Allowing recovery through the
9	proposed rate increase would violate the terms
10	and conditions of the Settlement Agreement.
11	Liberty will be able to seek recovery
12	of those costs in its 2017 full rate filing.
13	Liberty's 2017 rate filing is expecting to seek
14	recovery of all capital investment, which would
15	encompass CIBS costs, and there would not be a
16	step adjustment specific to CIBS costs.
17	Aside from those caveats related to
18	the carryover costs, Staff requests approval of
19	the Commission's Petition before it, filed by
20	Liberty, regarding the CIBS recovery.
21	Thank you very much.
22	CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: Mr. Sheehan.
23	MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you. At the high
24	level, as Mr. Speidel just finished, there has

been no challenge to the numbers, to the pipes replaced, to the selection of the pipes, to the work that was done, to the fact that it was used and useful. So, what you're faced with are the two numbers that Mr. Simek put out at the outset with and without the carryover costs.

Based in part on Mr. Knepper's testimony and in part on our experience in the last couple years, we elected today to put on some evidence regarding this carryover cost, just to put the issue out there.

We fully recognize it is Mr.

Knepper's call. We fully recognize he has

declined at this time to pay those carryover

costs. We have spoken to him in the past, at

last year's hearing, the hearing before that.

We do meet with him on this thing in particular

and have these conversations. So, this isn't

the first time they have heard of our

frustrations with trying to meet this carryover

cost provision.

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we think it's not a good idea, why it's not

So, I won't repeat the arguments, why

working. And, as you heard Mr. MacDonald say, we're trying to get as much pipe out as we can every year, and we're basically ignoring this provision as we do the work. And it becomes an after-the-fact annoyance, for lack of a better word, that we want -- the Staff is encouraging us to take as much pipe out as we can, and then they're dinging us, because we work right up to the end of the year. That's how we see it, and that why we decided to raise it in this hearing.

But, again, it's a little bit of a mountain out of a molehill. And we appreciate Staff's support for all the rest of the filing that we made today.

And we ask that the Commission approve the higher number, although we recognize that you're subject to the Settlement Agreement language that would probably leave you with the lower numbers.

With that, I will close.

CHAIRMAN HONIGBERG: All right.

Thank you all. If there's nothing else then, we'll adjourn and take this matter under

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1
          advisement.
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                           (Whereupon the hearing was
 3
                           adjourned at 11:55 a.m.)
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