1 STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE 2 PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION 3 August 4, 2010 - 10:11 a.m. 4 Concord, New Hampshire 5 6 RE: **DE 10-001** 7 UNITIL ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC.: Investigation of the Ice Storm 8 of 2008. 9 10 PRESENT: Chairman Thomas B. Getz, Presiding 11 Commissioner Clifton C. Below Commissioner Amy L. Ignatius 12 13 Sandy Deno, Clerk 14 15 **APPEARANCES:** Reptg. Unitil Energy Systems, Inc.: Gary M. Epler, Esq. 16 Susan S. Geiger, Esq. (Orr & Reno) 17 Reptg. Residential Ratepayers: Meredith Hatfield, Esq., Consumer Advocate 18 Kenneth E. Traum, Asst. Consumer Advocate Office of Consumer Advocate 19 Reptg. PUC Staff: 20 Lynn Fabrizio, Esq. Randall Knepper, Director-Safety Division 2.1 Thomas Frantz, Director-Electric Division Edward Damon, Esq., Director-Legal Division 22 23 Court Reporter: Steven E. Patnaude, LCR No. 52

1	INDEX
2	PAGE NO.
3	WITNESS PANEL: THOMAS P. MEISSNER, JR. RAYMOND A. LeTOURNEAU, JR.
4	RICHARD L. FRANCAZIO
5	Direct examination by Mr. Epler 6
6	Cross-examination by Ms. Hatfield 11 Cross-examination by Ms. Fabrizio 14
7	Interrogatories by Cmsr. Below 30 Interrogatories by Cmsr. Ignatius 33
8	Interrogatories by Chairman Getz 42, 157 Rebuttal direct examination by Mr. Epler 135
9	Rebuttal cross-examination by Ms. Hatfield 146 Rebuttal cross-examination by Ms. Fabrizio 154
10	
11	WITNESS PANEL: RANDALL S. KNEPPER
12	THOMAS C. FRANTZ
13	Direct examination by Ms. Fabrizio 53 Cross-examination by Ms. Hatfield 91
14	Cross-examination by Mr. Epler 104 Interrogatories by Cmsr. Below 115
15	Interrogatories by Cmsr. Ignatius 119 Interrogatories by Chairman Getz 121
16	Redirect examination by Ms. Fabrizio 132
17	STATEMENTS RE: ADMITTING EXHIBITS INTO EVIDENCE BY:
18	Mr. Epler 159
19	Ms. Hatfield 159 Ms. Fabrizio 161
20	
21	CLOSING STATEMENTS BY:
22	Ms. Hatfield 163
23	Ms. Fabrizio 164 Mr. Epler 166
24	

1			
2		EXHIBITS	
3	EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
4	1	Direct Testimony of Thomas P. Meissner, Jr., Raymond A.	7
5		LeTourneau, Jr., and Richard Francazio (01-29-10)	
6	2	Attachment 1 - UES Comments on	8
7	_	NEI Draft Report	Ğ
8	3	Letter captioned "RE: Amendment to Emergency Response Plan" from	26
9		Unitil, including a document entitled ""Acquisition and	
10		Allocation of Resources" (12-23-09)	
11	4	Staff Report and Recommendations regarding review of Unitil's	54
12		December 2008 Ice Storm Response (07-30-10)	
13 14	5	NHPUC After Action Review December '08 Ice Storm Final Report	56
15		(12-03-09)	
16	6	New Hampshire December 2008 Ice Storm Assessment Report by NEI	56
17		Electric Power Engineering (10-28-09)
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			

PROCEEDING

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Good morning, everyone. We'll open the hearing in Docket DE 10-001. On December 3, 2009, the Commission issued a Final Report regarding the After Action Review of the December 2008 ice Among other things, the Report contained action storm. items, one of which was the commencement of an adjudicative proceeding to examine certain aspects of Unitil's response to the ice storm. We issued an order of notice on January 8th, that set a prehearing conference that was held on February 11th. Subsequently, a procedural schedule was approved and, among other things, subject to the procedural schedule, the Company filed testimony, and, most recently, Staff filed a report and recommendations.

With that, let's take appearances.

MR. EPLER: Good morning, Mr. Chairman, Commissioners. Gary Epler, on behalf of Unitil Energy Systems, Inc. And, with me is Susan Geiger, of the law firm of Orr & Reno. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Good morning.

MS. HATFIELD: Good morning,

Commissioners. Meredith Hatfield, for the Office of Consumer Advocate, on behalf of residential ratepayers.

```
And, with me is Ken Traum.
 1
 2
                         CHAIRMAN GETZ: Good morning.
 3
                         MS. FABRIZIO: Good morning,
       Commissioners. Lynn Fabrizio, today on behalf of Staff.
 4
 5
       And, with me at the table are Randy Knepper, Director of
 6
       the Safety Division; Tom Frantz, Director of the Electric
       Division; and Ed Damon, Director of the Legal Division.
 7
                         CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Good morning.
 8
                                                                Is
 9
       there anything we need to address before the Company
10
       proceeds with its witnesses?
11
                          (No verbal response)
12
                         CHAIRMAN GETZ: Hearing nothing, then,
       Mr. Epler.
13
14
                                            The Company would like
                         MR. EPLER:
                                      Yes.
15
       to call to the stand Tom Meissner, Ray LeTourneau and
16
       Richard --
17
                         MS. GEIGER:
                                       Francazio.
18
                         MS. FABRIZIO: Francazio.
19
                          (Brief off-the-record discussion ensued)
20
                          (Whereupon Thomas P. Meissner, Jr.,
21
                         Raymond A. LeTourneau, Jr., and
22
                         Richard L. Francazio were duly sworn and
23
                         cautioned by the Court Reporter.)
24
                    THOMAS P. MEISSNER, JR., SWORN
```

[WITNESS PANEL: Meissner~LeTourneau~Francazio]

1		RAYMOND A. LeTOURNEAU, JR., SWORN
2		RICHARD L. FRANCAZIO, SWORN
3		DIRECT EXAMINATION
4	BY M	IR. EPLER:
5	Q.	Okay. Starting with you, Mr. Meissner. Could you
6		please state your full name and your business position
7		with Unitil.
8	A.	(Meissner) My full name is Thomas P. Meissner, Jr. I
9		am Senior Vice President of Unitil Energy Systems,
10		Inc., and Chief Operating Officer of Unitil
11		Corporation.
12	A.	(LeTourneau) My name is Raymond A. LeTourneau, Jr. I
13		am the Director of Electric Operations for Unitil
14		Service Corporation.
15	A.	(Francazio) And, I'm Richard L. Francazio, Director of
16		Emergency Management & Compliance at Unitil.
17	Q.	Okay. Gentlemen, do you each have in front of you a
18		document with the title page "Direct Testimony of
19		Thomas Meissner, Jr., Ray LeTourneau, Jr., Richard
20		Francazio", dated January 29, 2010?
21	A.	(Meissner) Yes.
22	A.	(LeTourneau) Yes.
23	A.	(Francazio) Yes.
24	Q.	And, could each of you please verify that this

[WITNESS PANEL: Meissner~LeTourneau~Francazio]

- testimony was jointly and collaboratively prepared by
 you and your fellow panel members?
- 3 A. (Meissner) That is correct.
- 4 A. (LeTourneau) That is correct.
- 5 A. (Francazio) Yes.
- 6 Q. Okay. And, are there any changes, corrections or edits
- 7 to this testimony?
- 8 A. (Meissner) I have no changes.
- 9 A. (Francazio) No changes.
- 10 A. (LeTourneau) No changes.
- 11 Q. And, if you were asked these same questions today,
- would your answers be the same as they appear in the
- 13 document?
- 14 A. (LeTourneau) Yes.
- 15 A. (Meissner) Yes, they would.
- 16 A. (Francazio) Yes.
- MR. EPLER: Mr. Chairman, I would like
- 18 to have the prefiled direct testimony of these witnesses
- 19 marked as "Unitil Exhibit 1".
- 20 CHAIRMAN GETZ: So marked.
- 21 (The document, as described, was
- 22 herewith marked as Exhibit 1 for
- identification.)
- MR. EPLER: Thank you.

BY MR. EPLER:

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

20

21

22

- Q. Mr. Meissner, I've handed you a document, that in the upper right-hand corner has a reference "Attachment 1"

 UES Comments on NEI Draft Report". Can you identify this document?
- A. (Meissner) Yes. This was provided as an attachment to comments that we provided to NEI during the -- when they submitted the Draft Report for utilities to submit comments prior to its issuance as a Final Report.
- Q. And, is it your best recollection that this was filed on or by October 15th, 2009?
- 12 A. (Meissner) Yes, that is correct.
- Q. And, are you also aware that the Company submitted this document again shortly after October 15th, on November 6th, 2009?
- 16 A. (Meissner) Yes, I believe that's correct.

MR. EPLER: Okay. Mr. Chairman, I'd

18 like to have this document marked as "Unitil Exhibit 2".

19 CHAIRMAN GETZ: That is so marked.

(The document, as described, was

herewith marked as **Exhibit 2** for

identification.)

MR. EPLER: Thank you.

24 BY MR. EPLER:

- Q. Mr. Meissner, could you turn to the prefiled testimony at Page 19.
 - A. (Meissner) Yes, I have that.

- Q. And, you see midway through on that page, starting at Line 11, there's a list of factors that in the testimony stated contributed to the decision-making regarding the allocation of crews and the restoration effort undertaken in New Hampshire. Can you verify that throughout the restoration process the Company continued to adhere to this list of criteria and did not allocate crews based on either press reports, complaints received, comments or requests from local government officials or municipal officials, or any other outside influence?
- A. (Meissner) Yes. These are generally the requirement or the criteria that were used to determine how crews were dispatched or allocated during the storm. I'm not aware of any situations where such allocations were influenced by other factors such as you mentioned.
- Q. Now, with respect to the restoration effort that was also being undertaken simultaneously in Massachusetts, in Fitchburg's territory, my understanding is that there was some contact between the Governor, the Governor's Office and Unitil, is that correct?

A. (Meissner) That is correct, yes.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

- Q. And, did that contact and conversations occur after the restoration had been completed in New Hampshire in the UES service territory?
- A. (Meissner) Yes. I believe the first such contact between the Governor's Office in Massachusetts and our company would have been the second Saturday, which I believe was December 30th. That would have been the earliest we had such contact.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. And, my last question, there was some referenced concern in the Commission's After Action Report with regard to a relatively new Massachusetts statute, that essentially provides that, in a dire event, where the Department of Public Utilities feels that the utility is not responding appropriately to the emergency needs and is not appropriately restoring services, that essentially it can take over and direct those operations directly. Do you believe that, if such a dire event were to occur, that this would -- and there was a simultaneous emergency situation in New Hampshire, in the UES service territory, do you believe that the Company would allow our New Hampshire effort to be interfered with or diverted by the -- by the Massachusetts

1 proceedings?

2 A. (Meissner) I do not believe that would be the case.

Those decisions would be made by the planning section

4 and the Incident Commander, based on the facts and the

5 circumstances at the time.

6 MR. EPLER: Thank you. That's all the

7 questions I have.

8 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you.

9 Ms. Hatfield.

MS. HATFIELD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

11 Good morning, gentlemen.

12 CROSS-EXAMINATION

13 BY MS. HATFIELD:

- Q. Staying on Page 19 of your testimony, if you would look at Line 11 please. The first factor that you list is
- "public safety requirements", is that correct?
- 17 A. (Meissner) That's correct.
- Q. Does that encompass efforts to restore service to
- 19 critical facilities and critical needs customers?
- 20 A. (Meissner) It would include that, yes.
- Q. Turning to Page 35 of your testimony, on Line 8, you
- 22 state that "The Company has also adopted a philosophy
- of pre-staging resources". Do you see that?
- 24 A. (Meissner) I see that, yes.

- Q. Can you briefly describe what you mean by "pre-staging resources"?
- (Meissner) In advance of a event that's predicted to 3 Α. 4 have, you know, significant impact on our territories, 5 the Company actually lines up resources in advance of б that event, either through on-call arrangements or 7 direct physical, you know, locating of those people on the Company's present -- property before the storm. 8 9 So, that's really referring to having those resources 10 available to us either on the property or through contractual arrangements before the storm occurs. 11
- Q. And, has the Company estimated the cost of those types of pre-staging efforts?
 - A. (Meissner) We're trying to identify those now as part of the rate case. But I believe Rich can probably speak to that better than I can.
 - A. (Francazio) Yes. We are going through that process as we speak. And, we will have a estimate as part of the rate case going forward.
 - Q. Thank you. On Page 38, in the "Conclusion" of your testimony, beginning on Line 15 you list several steps that Unitil has taken to address storm response. Is that correct?
 - A. (Meissner) That's correct.

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

- Q. And, would the costs related to those steps that you've taken, and that you will take in the future, will those also be addressed in your pending distribution rate case?
 - A. (Meissner) Yes, that is correct.

MS. HATFIELD: Mr. Chairman, I have several questions for this panel that relate to Staff's report. But I believe that the parties are planning to recall either this whole panel or some Unitil witnesses in order to respond to the Staff report. So, I would like to hold my questions until that time.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Is that the understanding?

MR. EPLER: Yes. There was some exchange of e-mails among the Staff and the OCA and the Company yesterday, in terms of process.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Well, let me make sure I understand. So that you would like to recall this panel basically to rebut what's in the report, on the recommendations from Staff?

MR. EPLER: To the extent that rebuttal is necessary, yes, I would like to recall them.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay.

MS. HATFIELD: Nothing further.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Any objection? 1 2 (No verbal response) CHAIRMAN GETZ: Hearing no objection, 3 Ms. Fabrizio. 4 5 MS. FABRIZIO: Okay. Thank you, Mr. 6 Chairman. 7 BY MS. FABRIZIO: The panel is aware, I'm sure, the order of notice 8 Q. 9 directed Staff to work with the Company to consider the 10 Company's response to the December 2008 storm. And, 11 the issues that the Commission highlighted were the actions and decision-making by UES, Unitil Energy 12 13 Systems and its parent, Unitil, on a company-wide Could each of you explain on whose behalf 14 15 you're testifying today, whether it's Unitil, the 16 parent company, or UES, the New Hampshire utility? 17 A. (Meissner) I guess I would have to say I'm testifying 18 on behalf of the parent company, but also on behalf of 19 UES. 20 MR. EPLER: And, if I may clarify. 21 Meissner, as he just stated, is both a senior officer of 22 the corporation and a senior officer of the local distribution company. So, I think he, by the nature of 23 his office, is able to testify on behalf of both entities. 24

[WITNESS PANEL: Meissner~LeTourneau~Francazio]

- 1 MS. FABRIZIO: Thank you.
- 2 BY MS. FABRIZIO:
- 3 Q. Mr. LeTourneau?
- 4 A. (LeTourneau) I am an employee of Unitil Service
- 5 Corporation. So, I'm testifying on behalf of Unitil
- 6 Service Corp. But my job responsibilities also include
- 7 UES Services -- Unitil Energy Systems, Inc., as well.
- 8 So, I have -- I am testifying on behalf of both
- 9 entities.
- 10 Q. And, that means Fitchburg as well?
- 11 A. (LeTourneau) Fitchburg as well, yes.
- 12 Q. Okay. Mr. Francazio?
- 13 A. (Francazio) Same answer. I'm testifying on behalf of
- both. My responsibilities include both areas.
- 15 Q. Okay. And, I see in the prefiled testimony,
- 16 Mr. Francazio, that you joined Unitil in March of 2009?
- 17 A. (Francazio) Correct.
- 18 Q. So, that means you were not at the Company during and
- immediately after the ice storm?
- 20 A. (Francazio) That's correct.
- 21 Q. Given that, what part of the testimony were you
- 22 responsible for?
- 23 A. (Francazio) More the going forward, you know, what are
- 24 the priorities, how are we setting up our Emergency

Response Plan, our development of the ERP. And, some of the new organizational changes associated with the Incident Command System and how we're going to implement that going forward.

- Q. Okay. Thank you. Let's see. Just for clarification purposes, on Page 8 of your prefiled testimony, and I assume that will be either Mr. Meissner or Mr. LeTourneau who will be respond, because it pertains -- my question pertains to what occurred actually in December of 2008. On Lines 19 through 21, it appeared that you -- you state that many decisions are based on limited information regarding damage assessment when it comes to allocation of resources in the time of emergency, is that correct?
- A. (Meissner) That is correct.

Q. And, on Page 10 of the testimony, Lines 5 through 8, here you state that, "When making resource allocation decisions among service areas", you allocate "based on the assessment of the amount and type of repairs" needed and the amount of damage. So, could you explain how the Company made its initial allocation decisions immediately upon the occurrence of the storm, without the key information or certain key pieces of information on damage assessment?

1	A.	(Meissner) Certainly. I'll answer initially, then I'll
2		let Ray get into a more detailed response. But, while
3		information was limited at the outset, there was
4		information. The information may not have been as
5		detailed as would be obtained through a formal damage
6		assessment. But, at the outset of the storm,
7		information is known, such as, you know, what employees
8		are finding in the field at the outset of the storm,
9		the weather conditions at the outset of the storm, the
10		numbers of broken poles at the outset of the storm. In
11		many cases, we have information available to us from
12		SCADA. So, we may perhaps know that many of our
13		customers are interrupted due to problems on a 34 kV
14		sub-transmission lines, which would be a different type
15		of restoration approach than say problems on the
16		distribution.
17		So, early in the storm there was quite a
18		bit of information that was known. It's limited in the
19		sense that it's, you know, some of it's partly
20		anecdotal at that point, and it may be based on a
21		partial set of data, and then that gets firmed up when
22		we perform damage assessment in the days that follow.
23		I'll let Mr. LeTourneau answer in terms

of more detailed information he may have had available

to him at that point.

22

23

24

(LeTourneau) At the early stages, the first couple of Α. days of the storm, we were receiving field reports from municipals, from our employees reporting into the office, from our SCADA system, what sub-transmission lines, the 34 and a half kV systems that may be out. But, more importantly, one of the most significant pieces of information was that the situation was dynamic and changing. In other words, things that we had picked up the day before or circuits that we had picked up or streets that we had picked up had now come Areas where we had removed trees or roads had down. been cleared are now obstructed. So, that was the quality of the information coming in, although it was, as Tom stated, anecdotal. You know, we hadn't been out to perform a damage assessment, but we were getting information relative to the amount of damage that was on our system in that manner. But, again, it was changing. So, it might be information that would be high quality when you first get it, but you know that perhaps six hours later that information may have changed.

Q. Thank you. Based on that information, and recognizing the continually changing circumstances, then how would

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

you summarize Unitil's -- the factors behind Unitil's decision-making in its initial resource allocations at the very beginning of an emergency event, such as this ice storm? What are the factors that go into Unitil's decision-making?

(LeTourneau) In the early stages, we were utilizing number of customers off and the number of broken poles that we were receiving. The number of customers off was a factor, because we knew that we had some sub-transmission problems. And, we were assessing where they were on our system and determining whether we could switch around those sub-transmission problems. And, in addition, the number of broken poles is a significant indicator, because, in our business, a broken pole, particularly during an emergency event, means a significant amount of crew hours in order to effect repairs. It isn't like a wire on the ground or any other type of report that you get about damage assessment. A broken pole is significant. So, that is one of the factors that we look for in the early stages of an event is, you know, "how many broken poles do we Because the equipment that you need to repair have?" that, the amount of time that's required to repair that is significant.

1 Α. (Meissner) And, if I might add as well, during the 2 first day or two of the restoration, it was known that a large number of UES's customers without service were 3 4 due to problems on the 34 kV sub-transmission system. And, therefore, a lot of the focus of the efforts and 5 the resources that UES was on restoring that system, 6 7 which, in turn, resulted in the restoration of service 8 to a large number of customers. So, that's pertinent to allocation decisions because the work is different. 9 10 Having a large number of distribution crews, for 11 example, will not necessarily expedite restoration of 12 the sub-transmission system.

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

- Q. Thank you. And, turning to Page 12 of the testimony,
 Lines 7 through 10, you indicate that "In essence,
 resources were being matched to the amount and type of
 repairs required and crews were being assigned to where
 they were most needed." Is it possible to conclude
 from this statement that the areas -- that areas that
 will take the longest to repair are those that have
 suffered the most extensive damage, and that they will
 get allocated more resources than possibly areas that
 could be restored with quick fixes, which may have to
 wait a little longer?
- A. (Meissner) Trying to figure out how to answer the

question. I mean, this gets into, you know, some of the discussion we've had about the distinction between restoration prioritization and resource allocation. In general, the prioritization of the restoration is to restore as many customers as possible as quickly as possible, which means you follow a progression, starting with the sub-transmission system, restoring substations, whole circuits, and progressively gets smaller and smaller, until, you know, essentially the last customers on are those with, you know, either small side taps or individual service issues. So, we clearly follow that prioritization of the restoration.

In terms of matching resources or

In terms of matching resources or allocating resources, that's a much more -- it's not as fine a determination. You are trying to match digger trucks with broken poles, and transmission crews with transmission problems, and distribution crews with distribution problems. And, it's the -- the objective of restoring as many customers as possible as quickly as possible does not really provide a methodology for allocation decisions. So, from that standpoint, allocation decisions are normally based on some type of scope, be it customers without service, be it number of individual troubles, or be it the result of damage

So, what this statement is trying to say assessment. is we're trying to match the appropriate number and type of crews to the appropriate scope of work. in doing so, we believe that that accomplishes the objective of efficient restoration and restores as many customers as possible as quickly as possible. Did I answer your question, I quess I should ask? Q. I think so.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

If I'm understanding you correctly, then, if you have two areas equally devastated, but the broken poles are greater in number in one area, although the customer outages are greater in the other area, the initial resource allocation is going to focus on the poles area, with the most physical damage?

Α. (Meissner) I don't know that it's that black and white. And, part of the problem is, we keep using the statement "all things being equal", but things are It just doesn't happen. So, you know, never equal. you take the factors that we pointed out and, you know, there is certainly a lot of subjective judgment that goes into it, but your judgment is to restore customers as quickly as possible. So, you know, to use an example, if we had a lot of broken poles in a rural part of our system, we would not normally be assigning

all our resources to that part of our system because that's where the broken poles were; we'd be -- we are assigning our resources to the part of the system where we can get the customers on most quickly. So, I mean, I think both factors are weighed. Again, the objective of restoring as many customers as possible as quickly as possible is the objective. But you have to be able to operationalize that objective and turn it into an actionable methodology.

- Q. Thank you. That's very helpful. On Page 12, the same page, Lines 1 through 3, you suggest that there's confusion about your initial response in the underlying ice storm review to Staff Data Request 1-47, in which the Company stated, I'm sorry, you have that attached to your testimony, the Company stated that "The Company's goal is to accomplish full restoration to all customers at approximately the same time." Given your prefiled testimony and the testimony you've given today, would you agree that the phrase "at the same time" was perhaps a poor choice of words in that response?
- A. (Meissner) I think that sentence was a poorly worded sentence, yes, and it created a lot of confusion. And, I think the more pertinent term in the sentence is

"full restoration" and what the term "full restoration" was intended to convey. Normally, that means
"customers are fully restored in a region." So, when
we -- the sentence was never intended to mean that "all
customers will be restored simultaneously." That was
not the intent of the statement. The intent of the
statement was that "full restoration of service in each
region would be accomplished at approximately the same
time."

And, to further explain the statement, if we had one region where, based on damage assessment, we are projecting restoration in three days, and we had another region where we were projecting restoration of service in five days, we would try to bring in more resources to align the two, so that we could complete restoration of service to both in three days. If resources were limited, we may have to make a reallocation. But the goal would be to align full restoration of service in each region.

Within that, though, of course, we're proceeding restoring as many customers as possible as quickly as possible. So, I think it was a poorly worded sentence that did not really -- it was open to interpretation.

[WITNESS PANEL: Meissner~LeTourneau~Francazio]

- Q. Okay. Thank you. And, following up on that, I'm not sure who to give it to to identify it. Could you identify this?
- MR. EPLER: If I could just say

 something here? I believe that response was prepared by

 Mr. Francazio. So, it might be more appropriate to direct

 the questions to him.
- 8 BY MS. FABRIZIO:
- 9 Q. Could you just identify the document.
- 10 A. (Francazio) Yes. Yes, this is the document I sent to
 11 Staff.
- 12 Q. And, what is the title of the document?
- 13 A. (Francazio) The title of the document is "Acquisition and Allocation of Resources".
- Q. And, this was, according to the cover letter attached, this was a filing made "pursuant to the Commission's December 2008 Ice Storm After-Action Review, Action Item 5.4." Is that correct?
- 19 A. (Francazio) Correct.
- MS. FABRIZIO: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to
 mark this for exhibits. I guess this will be "Exhibit 3".

 And, I believe you have this before you.
- 23 CHAIRMAN GETZ: This is the --
- MS. FABRIZIO: It was filed on December

```
24th with the Commission by Unitil.
 1
                         CHAIRMAN GETZ: I see we have a letter
 2
 3
       here that says "Amendment to Emergency Response Plan",
       dated "December 23, 2009". Is that the document?
 4
                         MS. FABRIZIO: Yes.
 5
                         CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. We'll mark it for
 6
 7
       identification as "Exhibit Number 3".
                          (The document, as described, was
 8
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 3 for
 9
10
                         identification.)
                         WITNESS FRANCAZIO: Do you mind if I
11
12
       grab my glasses?
13
                         MS. FABRIZIO: No.
14
                         WITNESS FRANCAZIO: It will be a lot
15
       easier.
     BY MS. FABRIZIO:
16
17
          In this document, Mr. Francazio, you provide an example
18
          of how allocation resources will be allocated in the
19
          event of a wide-scale multistate emergency.
20
          correct?
21
          (Francazio) Yes.
    Α.
22
          And, I'll ask you to further elaborate, but I wanted to
23
          point out a couple of points in the example that you
24
          could then explain. You take the example of two
```

regions, for example, and, in Point 6 of your example, you say "The estimated time of restoration for Region 1 is approximately 2.5 days." And, in Point 7, "for Region 2 is approximately 6.7 days."

A. (Francazio) Correct.

- Q. You've established that there's a target, a global target restoration time of "4 days". So, in your example, you go on to discuss that the System Incident Commander would then enter into reallocation of resource mode and "would target Region 1 for a 3-day restoration and Region 2 for a 4-day restoration." Is that correct?
- A. (Francazio) Correct.
 - Q. And, is it fair to read this example as indicating that restoration in Region 1 could be slowed, while restoration in Region 2 is accelerated, resulting in a longer restoration time due to resource allocation than Region 1 otherwise might have seen?

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Before we answer that question, I think this came up earlier. I want to understand, when we're talking about "regions", is this a fluid concept? Are we talking the Fitchburg franchise versus the Unitil franchise in New Hampshire? Does it break down possibly Seacoast versus Concord? Does it

```
further break down to --
 1
                         WITNESS FRANCAZIO: The way we're --
 2
                         CHAIRMAN GETZ: -- parts of a town?
 3
       mean, is it that fluid when you talk about "region" or is
 4
       it something more definitive?
 5
                         WITNESS FRANCAZIO: No.
                                                  The way we're
 6
       using "region" here is the local DOCs. All right? So, it
 7
       will be Concord, it will be Seacoast, and it will be
 8
       Fitchburg. So, those are the three regions that we're
       describing.
10
                         MR. EPLER: Just to clarify the record,
11
       could you indicate what "DOC" stands for?
12
13
                         WITNESS FRANCAZIO: "Distribution
14
       Operation Center".
15
                         MR. EPLER: Thank you.
16
     BY MS. FABRIZIO:
          So, to follow up on the Chairman's question, --
17
18
          (Francazio) Yes.
          -- you're comparing each individual service territory,
19
          rather than -- so, it could be three New Hampshire
20
          territories versus one Massachusetts territory? Is
21
22
          that --
          (Francazio) It could be two New Hampshire service
23
24
          territories, versus the other.
```

Q. All right. Sorry. Yes.

1

21

22

23

- (Francazio) And, we could have the same situation 2 3 between any two New Hampshire service territories. So, it might be in the same situation in that case. And, 4 again, a lot of factors go into these decisions. 5 6 is just one example. Clearly, the first option is to go out and try to acquire more resources. Okay. And, 7 this is saying that, in general, you could not, or 8 because of the time frame in which those resources 9 10 would be available, you may have to travel for well 11 over a day, you may think that -- in that case, you 12 would have to think through what is the best approach 13 to get the customers on as quickly as possible. 14 to try and levelize, you know, the restoration time 15 for, let's say, between the two regions within the 16 State of New Hampshire is something that the Company 17 would do. So, that is very typical. So, you have a 18 global estimated restoration time of three days, versus 19 one area might be two or -- one or two days, versus 20 four days. So, that happens often.
 - Q. So, is it fair to say then an allocation strategy and restoration efforts would be to levelize, to some extent, the restoration times across regions?
 - A. (Francazio) As best you can, based on what you're

seeing for damage assessment, resource availability, and estimated time of restoration, yes.

MS. FABRIZIO: All right. That is all we have for the panel. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you. Commissioner Below.

BY CMSR. BELOW:

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

I'd like a little clarification on just a detailed Q. factual matter, I think it's sort of touched on on Page 33 of your testimony. With regard to the six crews from a contractor that had been working in New Hampshire that were asked in the early morning hours of December 12th to report to Fitchburg. And, it's described in various places as the contractor "replacing three of the crews on the same day", and it mentions, on Line 13 and 14, they were "able to provide a fourth crew on the 13th and a fifth crew on the 15th." And, I think it's, in some other documents, it refers to "three crews returning to New Hampshire". And, I'm just -- could you just clarify what occurred there with the six crews that were sent to Fitchburg? Did they -- Did six crews stay in Massachusetts, and the three that were replaced come to New Hampshire? just don't quite understand that, that detail.

We were

1 Α. (LeTourneau) I think I can try to detail that out for 2 you, Commissioner. We had one -- a contractor that was 3 assigned to New Hampshire waiting to be deployed. These were bucket crews, two-man bucket crews. 4 getting reports out of Massachusetts that we had some 5 6 significant damage to our sub-transmission system in 7 Massachusetts, all off-road work. This contractor happens to have off-road equipment. So, rather than 8 9 put those -- those men, those crews on a bucket, we 10 said "Take your off-road equipment and go to Fitchburg, 11 So, three of those crews took three pieces of 12 off-road equipment, went to Fitchburg to work off-road 13 with their off-road equipment. 14 Then, we asked if he could provide 15 16 17 18 19

20

21

22

23

24

additional resources to replace, to supplement the New Hampshire restoration, because he still had the bucket, so he had to find the men to staff the bucket. that's what he did. He ended up finding additional resources to staff those buckets. Because those buckets didn't leave New Hampshire, they were still They just needed personnel to get on them. here. that's what he did. He found personnel, and over the next couple of days was able to replace those crews back to New Hampshire.

Q. So, did three crews go with off-road equipment to

Massachusetts, plus three bucket crews with their

on-road buckets go to Massachusetts?

- A. (LeTourneau) No. That's a fact that I don't have off the top of my head. So, they did bring off-road equipment, so they must have brought some buckets as well.
- Q. But the three crews that were replaced later the same day were crews that filled the sort of three trucks that were still back in New Hampshire?
- A. (LeTourneau) Yes. So, you either had additional resources that were still not yet deployed that we were able to get from them before they got deployed, because it was still early morning hours. It was still December 11th, December 12th, early in the morning.
- Q. Okay. Just in your recent response to Ms. Fabrizio, I mean, presumably, if you had a situation where there was light storm damage in one region, you know, just a small number of customers on the Seacoast, but a lot of damage in the Capitol area, you wouldn't necessarily not restore that small number of customers, even though it took a day, and there was a week's worth of damage to repair in the Capitol, you wouldn't necessarily slow the region that was easy to repair?

A. (LeTourneau) Right. No. We would just clean it up and move the resources over, right.

CMSR. BELOW: Okay. I think that's all

4 I have.

3

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Commissioner Ignatius.

CMSR. IGNATIUS: Thank you.

7 BY CMSR. IGNATIUS:

- Q. Mr. LeTourneau, if you can look at your testimony, I think it's Page 21. And, I want to understand, at the very beginning of the storm, not just the early days, but really the first day, you know, that overnight and the morning of the 12th, I guess we're talking about.
- A. (LeTourneau) Overnight 11th?
- 14 Q. Yes.
- 15 A. (LeTourneau) Yes.
- 16 And, on Page 21 of the testimony, it describes Q. 17 overnight information in Massachusetts that's leading 18 to some decision-making, in the middle of that page. 19 And, then, the bottom of the page talks about daybreak 20 arriving and discovery of greater damage in 21 Massachusetts -- excuse me, in New Hampshire, than 22 maybe had been expected or first seen. So, can you 23 just, I don't want to put words in your mouth, tell me 24 what is it, that was the information not as clear for

New Hampshire or as extensive as the information had been for Mass., or as you talked earlier about it being a dynamic situation?

A. (LeTourneau) I think it was the type of damage. When we talk about "34 and a half kV sub-transmission", our Seacoast system is a looped system. Oftentimes, when we lose our sub-transmission, we're able to switch around the problem, so that we don't actually have to make repairs to our sub-transmission system. In fact, at the Seacoast, during this event, we were able to switch around a large majority of our problems. We didn't actually have to effect repairs on them. So, when we were experiencing that problem on a sub-transmission line, we were getting out, patrolling, trying to see if we could swap from one of our feeds --loops to the other loop.

And, as morning came, it became apparent that we needed to make some repairs on our sub-transmission. That was our thought process at those early morning hours. We're losing some of our sub-transmission. We can energize some our -- switch around some of these problems, energize some substations, get some customers on.

In Massachusetts, the information was

had sub-transmission problems there as well. And, it's a similar system, in that it's looped, and that we can switch around. But we were also getting a significant amounts of reports about the distribution and the broken poles. In those early morning hours, we didn't have a whole lot of reports about broken poles. We had trees down, we had wires down, yes. We had broken poles. But not like the numbers we were getting out of Massachusetts. That was a clear indication to us at that time that the type of damage and the amount of work ahead of us was significant in Massachusetts.

- Q. Well, let me stop you there, and I'm not trying to cut you off, but just to zero in on that. Did the number of broken poles increase in New Hampshire the next day, and the information -- it just didn't exist until later in the day or is --
- 18 A. (LeTourneau) No. We were getting more --
- 19 Q. Let me just finish.

- 20 A. (LeTourneau) Sorry.
- Q. Or, is it a question that the broken pole problem was there, but, for some reason, in New Hampshire, the information hadn't come to light yet?
- 24 A. (LeTourneau) I'm not sure I can answer that, because I

don't know whether the broken pole information -- I don't know whether the poles broke at 2:00 a.m. or whether it broke the next day or whether it broke the day after that. Until you actually go out and do an assessment in the field, you don't know how many broken poles you have. We were getting assessments from people, we had crews working in the field, we had supervisors in the field, and we were getting reports from some of our municipals that "you have a broken pole", you know, "in this part of the municipality", et cetera.

Different from Massachusetts, at, you know, 2:00 a.m., when we were making some of these decisions, we had already had reports of a number -- a very high number of broken poles, and it only continued to escalate at both locations, as we were, you know, as daylight came, as we were getting out, as we were seeing the devastation on the system, Massachusetts clearly had a significant -- significantly more damage than what we saw in New Hampshire.

- Q. Well, initially, that's how it appeared. Ultimately, is that what it was, that the damage was significantly greater in Massachusetts than in New Hampshire?
- A. (LeTourneau) Yes. We had over -- we had 1,915 crew

days of damage on the Unitil system; 73 percent of that damage was in Massachusetts, so 1,400 crew days, and just about 500 crew days were in New Hampshire. So, the earlier indications were accurate.

- Q. Let me ask a little bit more about the information-gathering process. It sounds from your testimony, and this is, I understand, this is, you know, in the midst of the storm and it's a bit chaotic, but it sounds like it's -- you're on the receiving end of what people may discover not necessarily in a methodical way. Somebody is driving to work says "Oh, look at that. That whole line has come down." Someone else is trying to get in and they call in and say that "the road is blocked because of a tree." I mean, it's a little bit haphazard in how you gain information. Are there any more methodical ways of getting information that isn't just sort of luck of the draw, who happens to see things in those early hours?
- A. (LeTourneau) There is a process, it's called "damage assessment". We will train our employees, we have several outside contractors, that come in and actually go out and perform a damage assessment. That's a big part of our Emergency Response Plan is actually performing that damage assessment, because of the all

of the things that we're talking about here now, as to 1 "How many crews do I need?" "What is our ETR?" 2 People will want to know "When we're going to have full 3 restoration?" "When are they going to have their 4 lights back?" So, that damage assessment piece is 5 6 probably one of the most significant pieces that we 7 have at the beginning of an event. But that damage assessment takes days. It can take up to 72 hours to 8 9 perform that damage assessment. So, early on, you're 10 getting -- you're doing bits and pieces of damage 11 assessment. You're dealing with some other issues that 12 are surfacing at the early stages of a storm, 13 particularly public safety, you have wires down, you 14 have municipals trying to clear roads. We're deploying 15 our resources to, you know, you're triaging. So, "We 16 have a live wire", and there's a -- a municipal wants to clear a road, that's where we're, you know, spending 17 18 our time. We're spending our time in our 19 sub-transmission systems, because that can get the most customers back on. And, at the same time, we're 20 21 beginning that damage assessment process. 22 usually, the first 24 hours we do our Phase I Damage Assessment, which is really just to try to get out into 23 24 the field, look at a lot of our three -- the

three-phase backbone of our system. That gives us an idea. We try to extrapolate that data. That's usually our first pass. And, then, subsequent to that, up to three days.

What made this event, I think, very unique is that the damage assessment process was, again, dynamic. We were still having things fall, that first weekend, that Saturday and that Sunday, you know, circuits that we had reestablished, things that we had picked up were coming down again. You know, the trees were still full of the ice. We still had stuff unloading and we still had problems that were -- so, you could do damage assessment, but, unfortunately, it wasn't -- again, it was such a dynamic look, it wasn't until later on in the weekend in that first week that we really started to get an appreciation for the amount of crew days that were going to be required to repair.

- Q. Mr. Francazio, from your experience in coming on and looking for ways to improve the response plan and operations, do you expect that the use of the Incident Command System and other changes will improve that ability to assess damage and gain information quickly?
- A. (Francazio) Without a doubt. I think the whole

 Incident Command process, as well as the new Damage

- Assessment methodology that we put in place, is very formalized, it's very disciplined, and it should definitely make a big improvement going forward.
- Q. Are there ways that you can gather good information using technology that could really increase your knowledge of the system, rather than waiting for daylight for people to see things lying in the road?
- A. (Francazio) Well, I mean, unfortunately, during these types of events, usually it is daylight that you have to go out and actually physically walk a lot of the distribution. However, we can use technology, like helicopter patrols and off-road types of equipment, that can go out and actually do some of the sub-transmission and transmission type activities as well. And, that's already incorporated in the plan.

Plus, we already take advantage of the SCADA system that exists today, and looking at what is, you know, what is in-service, what is out-of-service. Going forward, we'll have an OMS system, which is an Outage Management System. And, that is, for major events, it has limitations. It won't tell you where the damage is or exactly where the problems are. It does help you for customer counts. The OMS system will be very effective for blue sky type of events, like

today, and small storms. You'll see a big difference from that perspective. It does help direct those resources at that point in time. The major events, where, you know, you have 60, 70 percent of your customer base out, you have damage all around, it will tell you that a feeder is locked out, but it will not tell you where all the trouble is on that feeder. So, you may have 20 places along that feeder that has to be addressed. That is done through the damage assessment process.

And, the way we've structured that is, as I said, it's very robust, it's been proven, it works well, and we feel comfortable that, going forward, it will make a big improvement. As far as not only helping us determine the estimated restoration time, but the number of resources that are needed to, you know, to address that amount of trouble. So, it actually highlights the numbers of hours that is going to be required to do those repairs. And, as Ray indicated, is the Phase I, Phase II approach. Phase I is to get that backbone up and running; Phase II picks up the side taps and takes a look at it. So, it does take an extended period of time to -- you know, and by that I mean, you know, it could take up to three days,

to do the full damage assessment. But, by having those people there and dedicated only to that activity, you will also address some of the issues that Ray has brought up about wires coming down later on, and you'll have additional resources sent back out in case you're seeing additional trouble occurring on the system. So, we feel very comfortable that this particular item is well addressed in the new revised ERP.

CMSR. IGNATIUS: Thank you. Nothing else.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you.

BY CHAIRMAN GETZ:

- Q. I'd like to follow up a little bit, to make sure I understand this piece of the issue, Mr. Francazio. So, at the time of the December '08 ice storm, there was a SCADA capability for the Company to basically identify a particular circuit that is down. Is that correct?
- A. (Francazio) Well, I wasn't there, but I would say, yes.

 You can see on SCADA which feeders are locked out.

 Again, it doesn't tell you the trouble. It will tell

 you what circuits are out-of-service.
- A. (Meissner) SCADA, just to clarify, normally has devices in each substation. So, it can essentially monitor devices in substations. It's not typically located out

{DE 10-001} {08-04-10}

- on the distribution lines themselves. So, if a breaker opens in a substation, it can detect that and report that back.
 - Q. So, then, as now, you have the capability to tell that a large number of customers are affected in a certain area. But the automated Outage Management System isn't really going to get you, I take it from what you're saying, Mr. Francazio, down a path of being able to identify within a circuit what the problems are.

 You're going to really need to get people on the ground doing a damage assessment, is that correct?
 - A. (Francazio) For major events. For moderate size storms, the OMS system will tell you the most probable device that had failed. And, then, you can allocate your crews in relation to that. So, it will give you a compilation of the number of troubles that you might have on a particular feeder, on a moderate size event.
 - Q. But I want to get into this damage assessment process, to make sure I understand it. So, you have -- the Company has patrols that go out and make these assessments and call them in, which was the -- was the process in 2008, which I'm taking you're saying you're taking steps to make it better?
 - A. (Francazio) Correct.

Q. But it's the same type of process. Maybe it's a different kind of reporting, different number of resources, is that --

A. (Meissner) I can probably clarify the difference between what was in place in 2008 and what the enhancement is to the current process. But damage assessment essentially is just people going out and marking down damage. So, each broken pole is noted. If there's a wire on the ground, that is noted, if there's a broken crossarm, a transformer on the ground. So, it is essentially collecting damage information in the field, which is where it gets its name from. The difficult part with that is you can use that to dispatch crews. So, for example, if we have 50 broken poles, we know we need to get pole-setting crews out there to start setting those poles in advance of the distribution work.

What it doesn't do is translate that information into repair times from which you can derive estimated times of restoration. So, if you have an extensively damaged system, it doesn't really tell you how many resource hours are needed to repair the damage. And, that is the normal situation at most utilities. And, that was the situation at the time.

What the process is that we've improved 1 2 since then is National Grid had borrowed a process from Florida Power & Light, and enhanced it, to essentially 3 assignment resource repair hours to damage. So, for 4 each broken pole, for each wire on the ground, for each 5 broken crossarm, there's a certain number of resource 6 7 hours associated with that repair. We've now borrowed that from National Grid and enhanced it for our use at 8 9 Unitil. So, we can now perform damage assessment, and 10 from that estimate the resource hours of repair time 11 that will be needed to repair all that damage. And, 12 based on the number of crews we have working, we can 13 estimate how many hours or days it will take to repair 14 all that damage, or we can make an assessment and say 15 "We need to get more crews in, because, with the 16 current number of crews, it's going to take way too 17 long." So, the enhancement was really that science of 18 developing repairs -- repair times for each type of 19 damage on the system. 20 Q. But, with respect to the damage assessment, let's focus 21 on 2008, it's not, as I understand, it's not just the 22 Company's employees. You're also using customer calls, 23 to the extent they can call, local emergency management 24 officials, I don't know what else, press accounts.

[WITNESS PANEL: Meissner~LeTourneau~Francazio]

- There's a lot of information coming in, in addition to just your own employees, is that correct?
 - A. (Meissner) There's information coming in, and how much is that information credible in the process.
 - A. (Francazio) Right. I mean, yes. Usually, the municipals will provide up some information and tell you that there's some broken poles.

(Interruption by the court reporter.)

CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

A. (Francazio) They'll indicate that there's some broken poles, that there is some crossarms that are, you know, that are down, there's a tree down. You know, they will give you a certain amount of information.

However, you still cannot do this in an ad hoc approach. It has to be a very structured approach. You have to walk every feeder to really get the information. And, it has to be a dedicated group.

And, I think that's one of the changes that we've made, is that the individuals now are not someone who's just dedicated in the early phases, but it's also dedicated, until you have feel comfortable that you have all the information you need to make the right decisions.

So, yes, you are correct, that there are other avenues in which information comes into the

Company. We've also formalized that process, where we've created municipal rooms in each location, so that they do have an avenue to provide us that information in a structured format. And, again, you know, we will be relying pretty heavily on the folks walking each feeder to provide us that information.

BY CHAIRMAN GETZ:

- Q. So, it really is then an important piece of your decision-making, to get information from other avenues, just than your own employees on the field. You may need to go out and verify some of that information, though, is that correct?
- A. (Francazio) That's correct. You still want to -- I mean, they may say that "there's a tree down and there's a pole down", but what it doesn't say is that there's five sections of wire down, you know, and that "pole" happens to be four poles. You know? So, you do still need often to go out and take a look at what's going on out there. However, it's good information in the sense that it directs you to a location, all right, and you can go out and you can, you know, take a quicker view of the situation.
- Q. One issue that came up in a number of situations in the -- after the storm, and when we were going around the

state doing public comment hearings, and I think it was almost universal, at least I heard it at least once for every utility. That there was a situation where a customer on a street, a street in a neighborhood, you know, for instance, was still out, they were trying to let the utility know that "we are still out." They thought they were being bypassed. Is that the type of thing that a new Outage Management System could confirm?

- A. (Francazio) That customer would be entered into the
 Outage Management System, and it would stay as a
 requirement for the restoration team to look at that
 customer, so the customer would not get lost in the
 process. So, I would say, is there a, you know, is
 there now a better mechanism to monitor that customer?
 Yes, there is.
- A. (Meissner) I guess I would also add, though, in most cases, we knew about those customers. They may have perceived that they had been lost or bypassed, but they were known. It gets back to the strategy of restoring as many customers as possible as quickly as possible.

 And, in some cases, those individual customers or those streets were left to the end of the restoration because there was much bigger outages to restore.

{DE 10-001} {08-04-10}

- Q. Well, I known this is anecdotal, but it's information we heard at these public statement hearings. And, I really can't recall exactly if it was a Unitil case or not. But what we did hear was, from customers, that "My house, our neighborhood, were out. We went down to the local operation center or whatever and said "we're out", and we were told "No, you're back in service"."
- A. (Meissner) Okay.

- Q. And, I don't, you know, I can't verify that those were the actual facts. But, I mean, I just want to make sure that there's a -- if the Outage Management Systems can address those types of issues, where, you know, the utility is going to be in a position to actually know that somebody is being missed?
- We are using our AMI system, it's an acronym for

 "Advance Metering Infrastructure", and, you know,
 during both storms, and, you know, especially during
 the most recent wind storm, we're using that system at
 the end, because we can see meters that are still out.

 And, in fact, we have situations where we have restored
 service, and sometime during the restoration we lose a
 street again, and it will actually show up again. So,
 in addition to the OMS, and in addition to customer

calls, we have that technology available to try to identify those situations.

- Q. Okay. And, Mr. LeTourneau, I think one last area. I think the first question to you from Mr. Epler was with respect to Page 19 and the "Deployment of Crews" section. And, I want to make sure I understand the import of the question and answer. And, I think you spoke to the criteria that are laid out in Lines 11 through 20. And, he had I guess asked whether you took action based on -- restoration actions based on press accounts, local officials, calls, other governmental inquiries. And, I understood your answer to be that you weren't making restoration decisions based on those types of calls, but you were looking at these criteria. Is that a fair characterization of that exchange between you and Mr. Epler?
 - A. (Meissner) It is. I would just clarify to say, though, if the calls were calls with valid information, such as from, you know, an emergency official in a local municipality that's calling in restoration information, then certainly that was --
 - Q. Okay. And, I guess that's generally my point. Because I think the exchange between the two of you made it sound like the process is a whole lot neater than it

1	might be, and that there is the criteria are, for
2	restoration, may not be as purely objective as they
3	look. That you're going to be getting lots of
4	information, and having to run it down and make
5	decisions. Whether you see something on some TV
6	station, you get a call from a local fire chief, you're
7	getting information that you're going to have to kind
8	of introduce into your calculus of who gets restored?
9	A. (Meissner) Correct. And, that would be incorporated.
10	I think where Mr. Epler was kind of pointing this was
11	we weren't making decisions for factors that were
12	unrelated to the circumstances on the ground, and i.e.,
13	political pressure, media pressure, PR pressure, those
14	types of things were not influencing the decisions.
15	But, to the extent that we were getting calls from
16	anybody that was presenting us with information in the
17	field, that was all factored in.
18	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Mr. Epler, do you want
19	redirect or wait until after the panel comes back for
20	rebuttal?
21	MR. EPLER: Yes. I think it would be
22	more appropriate for me to wait. Thank you.
23	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Then, the
24	witnesses are excused for the moment. Thank you,

1	gentlemen. Well, off the record.
2	(Brief off-the-record discussion
3	ensued.)
4	CHAIRMAN GETZ: On the record. We will
5	recess until 11:30, and then pick up with the Staff
6	witnesses and their direct testimony regarding the Report.
7	(Whereupon a recess was taken at 11:16
8	a.m. and the hearing reconvened at 11:35
9	a.m.)
10	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. We're back on the
11	record, and turning to Staff's witnesses. Ms. Fabrizio.
12	MS. FABRIZIO: We have Randy Knepper and
13	Tom Frantz on the stand.
14	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Could you actually get
15	the microphone closer.
16	MS. FABRIZIO: Sorry. Yes. Staff
17	proposes to have Randy Knepper and Tom Frantz present the
18	Staff Report filed in this proceeding.
19	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay.
20	MS. FABRIZIO: They're on the stand. If
21	they could be sworn in please.
22	(Whereupon Randall S. Knepper and
23	Thomas C. Frantz were duly sworn and
24	cautioned by the Court Reporter.)

1		RANDALL S. KNEPPER, SWORN
2		THOMAS C. FRANTZ, SWORN
3		DIRECT EXAMINATION
4	BY M	S. FABRIZIO:
5	Q.	Mr. Knepper, could you please state your full name for
6		the record.
7	Α.	(Knepper) My name is Randall S. Knepper.
8	Q.	And, what is your title and position at the Commission?
9	A.	(Knepper) I'm the Director of Safety. And, part of
10		those duties that are applicable to the Safety Division
11		is we support the state's Emergency Response Plan, and
12		provide as subject matter expert to the energy support
13		function of that plan.
14	Q.	Thank you. Mr. Frantz, could you please state your
15		full name for the record.
16	Α.	(Frantz) Thomas C. Frantz, F-r-a-n-t-z. I'm the
17		Director of the Electric Division.
18	Q.	And, what are your responsibilities here at the
19		Commission?
20	Α.	(Frantz) My responsibilities concern aspects of rates,
21		policy, concerning the electric utilities in New
22		Hampshire that we regulate.
23	Q.	Thank you. Could you please identify this document for
24	:	the record.

```
Α.
          (Frantz) This document, dated July 30, 2010, is Staff's
 1
 2
          filing of its Report and Recommendations with the
          Commission on the Ice Storm Review.
 3
 4
     Q.
          Was that filed in this proceeding that we're here to
 5
          discuss today?
 6
     Α.
          (Frantz) Yes, it is.
 7
     Q.
          And, were you an author of this Report?
 8
          (Frantz) I did participate and help author the Report.
     Α.
 9
     Ο.
          And, Mr. Knepper, were you also an author of this
10
          Report?
11
     Α.
          (Knepper) That's correct.
12
                         MS. FABRIZIO: And, Mr. Chairman, I'd
13
       like to enter the Staff's Report as "Exhibit 4".
14
                         CHAIRMAN GETZ: That's so marked.
15
                          (The document, as described, was
16
                         herewith marked as Exhibit 4 for
17
                         identification.)
18
                         MS. FABRIZIO: Marked, I'm sorry.
19
     BY MS. FABRIZIO:
20
          Mr. Knepper and Mr. Frantz, do you have any corrections
21
          to make to the Report?
22
    Α.
          (Knepper) I have one minor correction, on Page 22.
                                                                Ιt
          is in the fifth line down, where it discusses "14
23
24
          contractor crews from Ohio pledged to Unitil in the
```

- NEMAG process". I'd like to scratch the words "in the
 NEMAG process". The Ohio crews are contractor crews,
 and they're not in New England. "NEMAG" stands for
 "New England Mutual Aid Group". So, if we could just
 strike those four words.
 - Q. Thank you. And, Mr. Knepper and Mr. Frantz, do you adopt the analysis and the conclusions contained in the Report, with the correction just made, as your own?
- 9 A. (Frantz) Yes.

7

8

18

19

20

21

22

23

- 10 A. (Knepper) Yes.
- 11 Q. And, could you identify these two documents please.
- A. (Knepper) The first is the "Public Utilities Commission
 After Action Review of the December '08 Ice Storm Final
 Report", dated December 3rd, 2009. This was a general
 report that talked about all the utilities, not one in
 specific. It talked about both telecommunications
 companies, as well as electric.
 - Q. And, the second document?
 - A. (Knepper) And, the second one was the "New Hampshire

 December 2008 Ice Storm Assessment Report", dated

 October 28, 2009, done by NEI Electric Power

 Engineering, which became one of the components that

 was used for the After Action Item Review taken by the

 Commission, but it was not the only component.

Q. Thank you. And, are both of these documents referenced in both Staff's Report in this proceeding and Unitil's prefiled testimony?

A. (Knepper) Yes. I believe they're both in the Report that Tom mentioned, as well as prefiled testimony of Unitil.

MS. FABRIZIO: Thank you. I'd like to mark these as "Exhibits 5" and "6".

CHAIRMAN GETZ: They're so marked.

(The documents, as described, were herewith marked as Exhibit 5 and Exhibit 6, respectively, for identification.)

MR. EPLER: Mr. Chairman, with respect to Exhibit 6, the NEI Report, I would note for the record that the Company has not had an opportunity to ask discovery with respect to the Report, and the authors of the report are not available for examination in this proceeding. And, so, while it is true that both the panel members who prepared the Staff Report have made judgments based on information in that, and also the panel for the Company has also reviewed that, as expert witnesses, they're entitled to review a document. But, in terms of relying upon any information in that document itself or

any conclusions in that document itself, since we don't have the opportunity for discovery or to cross-examine the authors, we do have an objection.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Objection to what?

Marking it for identification? Admitting it into

evidence? Relying on it in making our decisions? I think

I need to understand more what your --

MR. EPLER: Yes. I think relying on the conclusions, because we don't have the opportunity to cross-examine the authors of the Report. I think that it's within the Commission's ability to rely on the experts' interpretation of that. But, in terms of relying on the Report itself, since the authors are unavailable, we can't question them as to their conclusions. I mean, it becomes -- it's a difficult issue, because, as evident from the Report and what's in the Company's testimony, it appears that a good portion of this docket, or at least the initiation of the docket, had to do with the Company's response to 1-47, and the interpretation that was given the Company's response to that by the NEI consultants. And, we -- that data request was an informal data request, there was no proceeding, no docketed proceeding at the There was no indication from the date we provided the data request, until we got a copy of the Draft NEI

Report, that there was any concern or question, even by Staff or NEI, about the import of our response to that data request. We submitted --

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Well, are you making -taking any position that that process was somehow
inappropriate for Staff and consultants to conduct an
investigation, and then come up with recommendations that
later led to the initiation of an adjudicative proceeding?

MR. EPLER: No. Just that we haven't had an opportunity to do examination of the authors of the Report. And, that we submitted comments as requested, and the Report remained as it was in the draft. It's not clear whether those comments were given to the NEI authors, whether they were under any specific instruction as to how to deal with those comments. You know, we don't -- we're just -- we don't have that information. So, we don't know how the process was that they arrived at that conclusion, and maintain that conclusion, even in light of the Company's attempts to clarify its statements.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Well, normally, we deal with this at the end of the hearing, in terms of whether to admit into evidence. I would say, just based preliminarily on what I'm hearing, that I think I would be inclined to admit it into evidence in this docket, but

there may be issues about what in it we rely on to take whatever actions that flow out of it.

But does anyone else, Ms. Hatfield, do you have anything on this issue?

MS. HATFIELD: I do. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We support Unitil's objection. And, I also agree with Mr. Epler that this is a challenging issue, in light of the fact that both the Company and the Staff have relied upon some of the information in the Report. And, I think that the challenge arises when the Commission does an investigation that is not adjudicative, so all of the procedures that would apply to an adjudicative proceeding don't apply in that case, and then that information is brought into an adjudicative proceeding, where typically testimony is filed, the parties have an opportunity for discovery.

So, I understand why the Staff would like to have it admitted. But I do think, with respect to conclusions made by NEI, in light of what's happened since that report was presented to the Commission near the end of '09, it does raise concerns for the OCA, in terms of --

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Well, are you taking -I want to make sure I understand where you are vis-a-vis
Mr. Epler's position. Are you taking -- will you make a

```
distinction between letting it in as evidence and how we
 1
       treat it as evidence or would you -- are you taking a
 2
 3
       position it shouldn't be in at all?
 4
                         MS. HATFIELD: In the first instance, we
 5
       think it shouldn't be in.
 6
                         CHAIRMAN GETZ: I'm sorry, "should" or
 7
       "shouldn't"?
                         MS. HATFIELD:
                                        Should not.
 8
 9
                         CHAIRMAN GETZ: Shouldn't.
10
                         MS. HATFIELD: But I agree with
11
       Mr. Epler that the current experts who are testifying in
12
       this proceeding, it's appropriate for them to use the
       information in that report, and, in light of your
13
14
       statement that you might be inclined to admit it, then
15
       perhaps the Commission could determine what weight to give
16
       certain portions of it or perhaps not rely on the actual
17
       findings of the Report, in light of the fact that what we
18
       have before us today is different from some of those
       findings or --
19
20
                         CHAIRMAN GETZ: Well, is it the findings
21
       of the Report or is it like particular factual statements
22
       that could be attributed to the consultant?
23
                         MS. HATFIELD: I think it could be both.
24
       In light of the fact that, as Mr. Epler said, there has
```

been a response by Unitil to some of the findings, which then led to this docket and has continued to be discussed in this docket, I think it raises issues with both pieces of that, both any findings or recommendations in the Report, as well as the facts that the Report lays forward.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Ms. Fabrizio.

MS. FABRIZIO: Sure. Thank you. Staff feels that it's important to have this document in for completion of the record in this proceeding, because it is exactly the data that was provided by the Company to NEI, NEI's read of that, those data, and their conclusions, that led to the Commission to decide, in its own After Action Review, that certain data required further investigation. And, that's why we're here today in this proceeding.

I disagree with Mr. Epler that the bulk of Staff's Report focuses on one data request. I think, in fact, a table of data showing the number of crews in New Hampshire versus Massachusetts were data provided by the Company, by the way, to NEI, gave rise to the bigger question, that, in turn, led to this proceeding, in terms of the Company's policies and procedures for allocating resources between New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

And, with regard to process, I'd like to

1 respond to Mr. Epler's statement that there was no 2 opportunity or that NEI did not consider the Company 3 comments provided in response to NEI's Draft Report, and 4 again in the Final Draft. NEI stated, I believe, right in 5 front of its report that it considered the comments that came in from the companies. And, I would note that, just 6 7 because NEI and, for that matter, the Commission or Staff 8 do not agree with the Company's comment, does not mean 9 that we did not give due consideration to those comments. 10 I recommend that the Commission give the 11 proper weight to this Report as a foundation document for 12 this proceeding. Thank you. 13 CHAIRMAN GETZ: All right. At this 14 point, the exhibits are marked for identification. 15 the testimony is concluded from both Staff and the 16 Company, and we're closing the proceeding, we'll give an

opportunity for -- if anybody has anything else to say when we entertain motions to strike.

So, Ms. Fabrizio.

MS. FABRIZIO: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

21 BY MS. FABRIZIO:

17

18

19

20

22

23

24

Mr. Knepper and Mr. Frantz, either one may take the lead in responding, could you please explain the purpose of Staff's Report filed in this proceeding?

1	Α.	(Knepper) I guess we were tasked to review issues
2		identified in the Commission's After Action Review,
3		particularly Item 5.3, and we believe the associated
4		Item 5.4, as they're somewhat intermingled. And, the
5		order of notice listed basically five items related to
6		the reasonableness of directions given and ensuing
7		actions of restorations crews that warranted further
8		consideration. And, so, we looked at five, basically,
9		different things. One was timing of Unitil's response;
10		two was the restoration priorities as it relates to
11		crew deployment; third was restoration strategy as it
12		relates to crew deployment; four is the procurement of
13		those resources; and, then, five, the allocation of the
14		resources amongst the service areas, specifically New
15		Hampshire and Massachusetts. And, we did not look
16		specifically within New Hampshire, as talked about
17		earlier, that they have three regions, we only looked
18		at those amongst the regions between New Hampshire and
19		Mass.
20		So, to accomplish that, I guess we
21		needed to review three aspects regarding the resource
22		availability prior to the storm. And, those aspects

23

24

were the deployment of the resources that were prior to the storm, and then those being acquired or procured;

[WITNESS PANEL: Knepper~Frantz]

the responsibility and decision-making and reasoning of those procurement processes; and, then, finally, the impact of crew deployment upon customers.

4

5

6

7

20

21

22

24

- Q. Thank you. And, just for the record's sake, could you turn to Page 65 of the Commission's After Action

 Review, and read for us exactly what items -- Action

 Items 5.3 and 5.4 says.
- 8 (Knepper) I quess I'll qo first, since I have it 9 opened. "The Commission will" -- Item 5.3 of the After Action Item Review, this report says "The Commission 10 11 will commence an adjudicative proceeding to examine the 12 reasonableness of the timing of Unitil's response to 13 the ice storm, the priorities of its restorations and the allocation of its resources in New Hampshire and 14 15 Massachusetts." 5.4 stated "Unitil shall add to its 16 Emergency Response Plan by December 31st, 2009, a 17 section that outlines in detail how crews are allocated 18 when simultaneous large-scale events occur in multiple 19 states and jurisdictions."
 - Q. Thank you. And, could you provide us with a brief overview of Staff's work in this proceeding and its approach to the Report.
- 23 A. (Knepper) You want me to continue, Tom, or --
 - A. (Frantz) Sure. You're on a roll.

{DE 10-001} {08-04-10}

1	A.	(Knepper) I guess, of those five elements that we were
2		chosen to look at, determining the reasonableness is
3		not an easy an easy task. And, so, the difference
4		between this, I guess, and the original After Action
5		Review is we were able to focus on one company, and we
6		were able to focus on one topic. We didn't focus on
7		communications and we didn't focus on vegetation
8		management and a whole bunch of other issues that were
9		mentioned in the larger After Action Review. And, so,
10		And, we didn't even focus on all of Unitil's
11		different aspects of the storm. So, we were really
12		narrowed in our focus as to what we were looking at.
13		And, so, that first element that I had mentioned
14		before, the timing of Unitil's response, the things
15		that we considered was, you know, was it any different
16		than other utilities? Was it consistent? You know,
17		what you know, actually what was the response?
18		And, we found that Unitil, I guess, for
19		one word of another, was a little bit different than
20		National Grid, but was very consistent with the other
21		two utilities, electric utilities, in the fact that I
22		think they were kind of a little bit caught and
23		surprised by the extensiveness of the storm. And, it
24		ended up being much more widespread than Unitil was

anticipating. I think they originally thought that it was going to be mostly in the southern region. I think, in our discussions, the Monadnock Region, and particularly part of the Fitchburg region, which they had described earlier, would probably be the hardest hit. And, I think when the Seacoast -- when it got expanded to the Seacoast more heavily, in a larger manner than they had ever experienced before, and they, you know, sustained some heavy damage there as well.

So, we kind of looked at, you know, what are the things that you look at for considering the reasonableness of this particular subject, into the response, timely response. So, we wanted to make sure that Unitil was taking appropriate actions. Were they calling contractors from the onset? Were they taking part of the NEMAG calls? Attempting to get more crews from other companies? I think we heard both in testimony today, as well as in their written testimony, that they were doing all those things. We tried to go through with further discovery of things, and it strengthened that they were doing all those things to, you know, get as quick a response as possible.

It doesn't necessarily mean that, you know, all their efforts were, I don't know, in the end

successful, every attempt. But the question of being unreasonable would be "are they even attempting it and are they maybe being inconsistent?"

So, from there, we thought that Unitil's effort for the response was present and, unfortunately, many factors did not come to realization, so that the eventual outcome did have a series of setbacks along the way, but not necessarily unreasonable.

So, you know, we tried to distinguish between, you know, does "reasonable" -"reasonableness" mean that there's some assurance or guarantee that they would definitely rule out any ability to have an adequate response time. Do you have anything to add, Tom?

A. (Frantz) Well, I just want to state that we literally looked at the days leading up to the ice storm, we looked at the weather forecast, what information was available, who was looking at it, what steps did they take, on December 9th, 10th, 11th. And, we looked at who made those decisions, what was the structure, what kind of communication they had internally. We looked at, as Randy mentioned, the NEMAG process, the "Northeast Mutual Aid Agreement" process. Did they do the things that you'd expect a utility using good

1 utility practice to do?

Perfection is not in this. As was mentioned earlier, this is a very fluid process.

There's lack of information. They're literally in the dark in some ways. But there are steps that should be there, and we looked at those steps. Could they be improved? Obviously. And, they've made a number of improvements since. But we did concentrate on "what were their actions?" "What processes did they follow?" And, "were they reasonable?"

- A. (Knepper) You want me to continue, Lynn?
- 12 Q. Sure.

A. (Knepper) I guess that's all I have to speak on that topic. I guess the second element that we looked at was restoration priorities as it relates to crew deployment. And, I think this was the easiest for the Staff to look at. And, I think it was very evident that UES, like almost all utilities that we know, has identified priorities of customers within each region. You know, those that are wire down, medical facilities, those customers with known medical conditions, and they incorporate that into a process of prioritization. The process is kind of standard across utilities, it is very commonplace. I think, if you looked at many of

the utilities, you'd find similar -- similar words and prioritization stages.

So, included in that is what we call somewhat, and I think they have referred to it in their testimony today, is kind of, you know, you work the circuit out, from the largest to the smallest, you're hitting the substations, the sub-transmission lines, the main arteries, the laterals off of it, and doing that. And, that's very consistent with what most utilities do. So, restoration priority we thought was very easy for us to determine that there was no unreasonableness. It was outlined in their Emergency Response Plan. And, I don't think we spent a lot of time on that.

A. (Frantz) No.

A. (Knepper) The third element was restoration strategy, and as it relates to crew deployment. And, I guess I would say this is the one that we're probably having -- probably that we were focused on the most, and because it segues into that fourth item. And, understanding it, and making sure that both the Staff and Unitil weren't quite talking past each other. I guess, on some things, we agreed on many items, but I don't think we were necessarily in agreement on all of them. And,

{DE 10-001} {08-04-10}

1 I think many of the discussions resulted in the Staff 2 and Unitil coming close, but not necessarily agreeing 3 on every little item. And, so, when you're looking at 4 strategy, you know, as part of the decision-making 5 process, we kind of look at it as not so much a 6 tactical response or an element of the response, we 7 look at it as what's this guiding overall strategy? 8 And, within that comes this crew deployment is just a key element of that. And, basically, how you take 9 10 resources, how you go and get resources, and then 11 quickly, how you're allocating them. Where are you 12 sending them? And, so, we felt that the strategy for 13 crew deployment that the After Action Review that the 14 Commission put forth, where the largest number of 15 customers can be restored in the shortest amount of 16 time, is the correct strategy. When you do that, 17 you're getting, I don't know, the proverbial "biggest 18 bang for the buck". You're getting the most people on 19 as fast as possible, and that's kind of how you want to 20 put those crews on. 21 I think Unitil, and maybe I'm 22 mischaracterizing them and they can correct us, but 23

they kind of felt that was a little bit too simplistic by the Staff to look at it just in that way, and that

{DE 10-001} {08-04-10}

We

1 there are so many other factors that need to be 2 considered. And, that's kind of why Staff was really holding onto, when all else is happening, and 3 especially at the beginning of the event, when there's 4 5 not a lot of good data coming in, you're getting 6 scattered reports from everywhere, that this initial 7 allocation is quite critical and quite crucial. that After Action Item Review of 5.3 focused on those 8 9 first, I think, three days, December 11th, 12th, 13th, 10 and 14th. And, I don't know have it in front of me, it 11 might be the 15th. But that that allocation is 12 critical, because that's the time when you don't have 13 the ability to get this refined damage assessment in. 14 It's not necessarily verified at that point in time. 15 It's dark as you're saying it's occurring. And, that's 16 when you're trying to be on the phone and, you know, 17 you're contacting all the -- trying to get as many 18 resources as possible. Do you want to add to that or 19 20 (Frantz) Yes. Α. 21 Α. (Knepper) Go ahead. 22 Α. (Frantz) Well, we looked at the resource allocation.

{DE 10-001} {08-04-10}

But we also looked at what steps they were taking.

looked at the minutes of e-mails and conversations

23

internally at the Company about what they were doing.

And, it's very clear that everybody, and including

Unitil, was scrambling for resources during this storm.

They had never experienced a storm of this magnitude.

Most utilities in the Northeast hadn't experienced a storm of this magnitude. And, the resources were scarce.

That leads to exactly one of our major concerns, as Randy mentioned, is that how critical the initial allocation of these resources is when you do get them. It's difficult to get them, and that's evident in the record, and we mention that; utilities went far and wide to find resources. But, then, it's important, where do they go? How did they decide where they go? And, you've heard the Company today talk about "well, you may not have good damage assessment for 24, 48, even 72 hours", Mr. Francazio said earlier. So, when you don't know what's out there on your system, we think that there's -- that you ought to have some mechanism, even though it may be simplistic, to allocate those resources initially. And, that gets to 5.4 in the After Action Review.

A. (Knepper) Yes. And, I want to make sure, Tom, we're only talking about these events that are large,

wide-scale, crossing multiple regions and states at a time. So, we're not talking about smaller-scale storms. We're talking about ones that have heavy impacts and damage in multiple places. That's when you have to kind of make those initial decisions. And, so, that's kind of what we were focused on.

Q. Continue.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

(Knepper) Continue? All right. I quess the fourth item that we were kind of charged to look at was the procurement of resources. And, I think Tom already started to get into this. You know, were they attempting to get as many resources as possible? think, kind of New Hampshire, all the utilities in New Hampshire was trying to get as many resources as possible. I think we state in our Report that Unitil does not have the benefit of relying on a larger affiliated company to draw resources from. literally a race to the resources. And, they dry up quickly like, I don't know, a wet sponge drying up, becoming dry. They're quickly absorbed, and then they're not available. And, so, we were pretty, you know, I think the discovery or the questions that we asked Unitil was, throughout the entire storm, they were constantly trying to get resources. Some promises

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

were made, things that they were counting on, things necessarily didn't come to fruition. And, unfortunately, you know, that causes impacts to the way they have to operate.

But, you know, were they trying and attempting to get those? Without a doubt, you know, we felt that that was occurring. Now, the question becomes is, some of the processes involved in that, this New England Mutual Aid Group, you know, and I think we're in agreement with Unitil, that, you know, it may not be, you know, it's not something that's totally reliable for a large storm like this that's impacting large areas, because multiple utilities are going to be affected at once. It might work real well when you have kind of a small geographic footprint, and one area is affected and not another. But, on a large scale, where we're talking all of New England is hit, and even beyond that, into New York and New Jersey or Pennsylvania, some of these storms that come up the coast are impacting large areas. But that process is, you know, needs to be kind of strengthened and enhanced. And, in fact, so, we've encouraged that. And, I think the PUC's After Action Item Review encouraged that, for not just Unitil, but all, all

electric utilities, because we are in New Hampshire.

We're kind of, you know, the storms are coming in one

-- mostly from one direction, and those resources kind

of get procured very quickly in the same direction of
those storms.

And, so, I think we wanted to make sure that, and we noticed it in this event, that are the contracts in place? Are they making assurances to the public so that they can strengthen and get some of those? And, Unitil has filed, and I think in their testimony, and I think it's actually proven in subsequent storms, that they have enhanced that process substantially. That they have expanded their pool, that they have kind of strengthened some of the agreements that they have, as well as they're not just relying on the New England Mutual Aid process itself.

- A. (Frantz) I agree with what Randy just said. And, I think he's alluding to the February wind storm. That was a significant event. And, I think the second largest storm for outages on their system.
- A. (Knepper) I think it's actually the first in New Hampshire, but I might be wrong.
- 23 A. (Frantz) Well, yes, the first in New Hampshire perhaps.
 - A. (Knepper) I think it's the largest now, I guess. So,

CHAIRMAN GETZ: One person at a time, for Mr. Patnaude's benefit.

BY THE WITNESS:

A. (Frantz) And, the result of that, the changes that they made to their Emergency Response Plan and their resource allocation indicates that they restored customers much quicker. So, I think that's evident of the improvements they have made since the December 2008 ice storm.

BY MS. FABRIZIO:

- Q. Thank you. Randy, would you like to continue.
- A. (Knepper) And, I guess the last, the fifth element that we were charged to look at was that allocation of resources amongst service areas. And, so, it's kind of the culmination of all these events, is, you know, was the allocation of resources amongst service areas impacting customers? And, what we kind of noticed was that we got some further clarification from the After Action Review, where some tables here suggested that there was some, you know, large discrepancies. I think they're listed on -- I think we kind of refer to this in general, in the "Conclusion" section, on Page 22, that the data wasn't as, I guess, severe as was first

б

shown in the After Action Review. And, what we mean by that is that the amount of crews that are represented in those tables that are for Unitil-Fitchburg, I guess, Fitchburg service territory, the number of crews that are represented in the Commission's After Action Item Review were not as great as they were.

For instance, on December 11th, I think the Commission's initial crews said that they had 14 crews in Massachusetts, and we determined that they had eight, compared to New Hampshire having 23. On December 22nd, I think we initially thought they had 40 crews in New Hampshire -- or, Massachusetts, take that back, and actually there was only 22 down there. So, those numbers were not as, I don't know, as great a proportion as we first anticipated. And, that was really very, very important to us into helping to determine, you know, the magnitude and was it unreasonable?

You know, the third day, I think we went from 80 to 51. That's a substantial difference, versus 24. And, we still note that there's more crews in Fitchburg than there are in New Hampshire. And, we kind of note that, you know, if you're looking in terms of customers, it's not necessarily following those

1 proportions. Unitil goes on and, you know, thinks it's 2 more because of the "damage", the amount of damage and the extent of damage and the locations of it, which is 3 the primary factor. 4 5 But I wanted to kind of point out that, 6 you know, those allocation of resources, we found 7 during this investigation, or I guess this follow-up, 8 was not as widespread as we were first to believe. 9 Q. Tom. 10 Α. (Frantz) I just wanted to state that that chart is on 11 Page 16 of our report. 12 Α. (Knepper) Yes. And, what you kind of really have to do 13 is you have to compare that against the After Action Review of the Commission, which would be on, I think, 14 15 Page -- oh, boy, make sure I get the right one here --16 Page 30. And, so, you'll see that the numbers are much 17 substantially different than first represented on Page 18 30, which I think was somewhat of a basis for having 19 this adjudicative proceeding. 20 Could you explain, Randy, why the numbers are different Q.

Q. Could you explain, Randy, why the numbers are different in the Staff Report?

21

22

23

24

A. (Knepper) Yes. Unitil kind of pointed out to us that we weren't -- that the After Action Review didn't kind of compare apples to apples, I guess. That they had

incorporated some of the crew deployment, and

Massachusetts uses those terms, and I think they
included damage assessors that Rich Francazio was
alluding to as part of crews. Whereas, you know, we
were really focused on bucket trucks. People that have
equipment that can do things, versus someone, you know,
in a pickup truck doing damage assessment. So, once
you strip out those damage assessors from the
Massachusetts numbers, which Unitil kind of keyed us in
on, the numbers are now presented in that report.

- Q. Were you stripping out outside damage assessors?

 Because the charts on Page 16 include a column for "damage assessors", if you would just explain that.
- 14 A. (Knepper) Hang on. Tom, do you want to --
- 15 A. (Frantz) Let me look.
- 16 Q. Page 16.

A. (Knepper) Page 16. Thank you. Yes. When we're looking at the number of crews, we're really looking at the "Unitil Bucket Crews", and the "Outside Bucket Crews", and the "Tree Crews", which gives you that "Total Crews". So, that's kind of what we were focused on, those with equipment. So, whether the damage assessors were internal or external, it really didn't matter.

- Q. So, the difference is that you were -- you were including the "Total Crews" column only those crews that do not include damage assessors?
- 4 A. (Knepper) Yes, I guess --
- Q. That column is taking away from the "Total Crew" number?
- 7 A. (Knepper) I guess, yes. It would be the total of the
 8 first five columns. And, I think Column 6 is there
 9 just to kind of show the difference, if you want to do
 10 that comparison.
- Q. And, that leads you to a more apples-to-apples
 comparison of the crews that Unitil allocated to the
 New Hampshire and Massachusetts territories?
- 14 A. (Knepper) Yes. Definitely.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. Anything further on your research and analysis?
- 17 A. (Knepper) I don't know, do you have anything to add?
- A. (Frantz) Just that we conducted this with data
 requests, meetings with the Company, and follow-up
 discussions with the Company and in phone calls.
- Q. Okay. Thank you. Could you summarize for us then the conclusions that you reached as a result of your review and analysis?
- 24 A. (Knepper) I guess the conclusions are listed on Page 22

2

3

4

5

б

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

of our report. And, I think I've already addressed that first conclusion. That the data revising Unitil's allocation of resources to New Hampshire and Massachusetts is significantly different than when the Commission published their report on December 3rd of 2009. And, it was -- the allocation was not as, I guess, disproportionately represented as it was before.

So, and I think the second conclusion that we came to was that Unitil probably, if it hadn't suffered a major setback when it had 14 contractor crews from Ohio not show up or kind of that they were really counting on to help strengthen their army of restoration crews, they quickly got -- that plan got scrapped, and that kind of cost them some delays in getting crews. And, you got to be careful when they --Unitil did clarify to us that a contractor crew would be different than their own crews, and they did that in their testimony. And, the number is actually bigger than what you think 14 represents, I believe. that, you know, "14" would actually represent sometimes, in some cases, a contractor crew could be two buckets, would be "28", plus maybe another contingency for diggers or things like that, which could represent almost as much as "42" sets of

resources that I guess Ray LeTourneau had relied on.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

So, we looked at that, and that setback was a major component as to kind of what some of these numbers that are showing here. If that hadn't happened, you know, it may not have even, I guess, surfaced, and it may not -- we may not even, you know, been asked to even look at that.

So, we also said in our conclusion that, in retrospect, that mutual aid from other utilities is not a fully reliable means of obtaining immediate emergency assistance. And, we recommended that they continue to broaden their efforts to get resources, which I believe Unitil has done. That they have increased their contractor pool substantially. I think they're working with local contractors already on property to agree to a right of first refusal, is very important, because that enhances their ability to count and I guess rely on these crews being there. And, I think they're revising their procedures to reflect the mutual aid process in their Emergency Response Plan, which really wasn't part of their Emergency Response Plan in December 2008 at the time, but I think it's in And, it's really a post event, trying to there now. get resources after, you know, after the event has

1 occurred.

And, the last thing that kind of came to light for us is that there's some inefficiencies when you break up crews that are sent from other utilities that can be experienced. That, you know, by dividing them up and sending some from one to another may not even be controlled by Unitil, that may be a, you know, "We have to have all our crews together. We want them staying at the same hotel. We want them working with each other. They're used to working with each other for safety reasons. We think it's much more efficient." And, so, that there can be some downside by splitting up crews and reallocating them. And, so, that kind of came to light, and we thought that was very important.

And, I think the fourth conclusion that we came up with is that, you know, we think Unitil has taken a number of steps to strengthen its emergency planning and response capabilities. Although this is kind of a retrospective-looking docket, you know, they have included the hiring of a senior level director, who's, you know, dedicated to emergency response and preparation plans. Whereas, before it was part of someone else's responsibility, who had other

responsibilities as well. But we have someone now who's, you know, dedicated, and that's his sole function. We think that's, you know, a very good step. They have had more frequent drills with municipal officials. They're more extensive. They revised a lot of their structure. They did extensive revisions to their Emergency Response Plan, and we touched upon that earlier as to how things are getting reported. It's much more structured. People are dedicated to doing damage assessments. There's a whole bunch of things that they have taken to improve. And, so, we wanted to mention that in our report as well.

Q. All set, Tom?

- A. (Knepper) Tom, you want to talk about the recommendations?
- A. (Frantz) Be happy to. The Staff has a number of recommendations, but some of which are perhaps not considered major. And, the first one was the Company would work with Staff to provide a virtual network interface, so that during storms we could actually see, in real-time, what the Company is seeing. We think that would be greatly beneficial, not just to the Commission, but to the people over at the Emergency Operating Center in the state. And, we recommended

that that be in place by the end of the year, in 2010.

restoration.

- A. (Knepper) Just can I add to that? I mean, the importance of that is, is now, you know, if we can see stuff as it's happening, it really helps or I guess confirm those allocation decisions being made. You'll know where crews are. They're implementing an Outage Management System. So, some of that tracking will show up, and this virtual private network would be not just what the customers would see on a Web screen, it would be beyond that. It would be, you know, treating us just like any other employee out there. And, I think that would be really beneficial in helping to understand how Unitil does some of their storm
 - A. (Frantz) And, it gets, as I mentioned, to the overall state response to emergencies. I think it's beneficial that, having been over at the Emergency Operating Center, and Randy was certainly there a lot during the ice storm, as was the Chairman, that better information is better for everybody. And, so, when we see that information, too, it reduces time, it reduces uncertainty. We have a clearer idea of what's going on in the system. We're not managing the Company, we're not telling them what to do. But we can make better

informed decisions and provide resources in the other direction, from the State's response to the Company.

- A. (Knepper) I guess, Lynn, I'd characterize it as it's a step in more transparency. And, more transparency is always a positive thing.
- A. (Frantz) One of the other recommendations was that the Company would submit to the Commission within 30 days of the Commission's action on this report improvements that the Company can make and will make concerning resource procurement and acquisition procedures. So that we really have a better idea up front, in those critical hours, where those resources are going. And, that includes pre-staging those resources, whether they go to Fitchburg, whether they go to Capitol, whether they go to Seacoast, what proportions will there be.

 And, we think that's an important -- an important aspect of this report and the recommendations.
- A. (Knepper) I think that also kind of a review looking at whatever contracts they have in place, things like that, right?
- A. (Frantz) Correct. And, while we're on report filings, there would be another report that the Company agreed to file with the Commission within 30 days, and that gets to actually working on defining those resource

acquisitions and the allocations. So, that would be a revision to the Emergency Response Plan. Again, this focus is on these really wide-scale, devastating storms. Not your everyday storms, not an outages of 3,000 or 4,000, but storms that affect the whole system.

1

2

3

4

5

б

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

(Knepper) I quess the thing that I want to emphasize in Α. that revision, that revision that they were anticipating accompanying the Emergency Response Plan is this concept of having an initial weighting of factors. Meaning, you know, the hard part is, it's the middle of the night, we just got hit everywhere. don't have the luxury of having refined information coming in. And, I'm being asked to go out and get resources and allocate crews. And, so, we want some sort of memorialization as to "hey, all else being equal, every place is being hit at once, Capitol, Seacoast, Fitchburg. They all have large amounts of poles down, they all have large amounts of wires down. We have, you know, more work than we have resources. We kind of want an initial allocation scheme or mechanism put in place. So, I think that's what's kind of lacking now of the new Emergency Response Plan. And, I believe Unitil is going to address that.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

- Α. (Frantz) And, we think another important aspect and recommendation is that we're kept in the loop on resource deployment. So that, if resources will move from Fitchburg to Seacoast or Capitol or from Capitol to Fitchburg, that the Commission will be notified within two hours of that decision for reallocation. Again, we're not making the management decision to deploy those resources or allocate those resources. But we do want to be kept in the loop if they're leaving the State of New Hampshire. "Well, why were they leaving? How many resources? Is it just one bucket crew? Is it a digger crew? Is it, you know, a large level of resources?"
- A. (Knepper) Yes. I think what that helps with is when you do after action reviews, like we've just done, is that it documents things. I don't want to be put in a position that they have to come and ask the Commission for approval. That's not what we're looking for. What we are looking for, documentation of it, and then just notification that "hey, we just moved eight crews from the Seacoast down to Fitchburg. And, so, you know, if you're seeing less crews out there, that's the reason why. And, they're going to be moving it down at 4:00", or whatever. So, we're looking for that. And, we

think that that's, I don't know, it's just another way or another protection in for New Hampshire.

- Q. Thanks. And, could you just briefly summarize for us why you felt these recommended steps were appropriate?
- A. (Knepper) Briefly? That might be better you.

A. (Frantz) A lot of this is a docket that was opened to look at actions preceding and during the storm. We think we understand the actions of the Company better. I think we have way better information now than we had at the time of the After Action Review by the Commission by focusing on this. Ultimately, though, there are a number of actions that needed to be taken and a number that have been taken going forward that are going to help all customers in the State of New Hampshire for, hopefully, future storms, even though if they're ever of this magnitude.

And, there's no bright line on a lot of these issues. A lot of it is somewhat gray. We understand that, especially the fluidity and the dynamic aspect of actually during a storm and making those decisions. But we're New Hampshire regulators. I think that it's important that we look at New Hampshire interests. And, that was our key focus on this. And, I think we've reached a balance of New

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Hampshire interests going forward and reducing outage-related time for customers, and understanding the decision-making.

And, I do want to mention that, and it's probably obvious to everybody here, that a number of these decisions will have cost implications. we'll be looking at those in the rate case. Not just the cost of the storm, but some of these policy decisions potentially have cost implications, too. don't get to deploy and access more resources up front quicker and not see that as a cost to, potentially, to customers. But, if you're only focused on that, I think you'd miss a bigger picture. And, that is that there are costs of being out of power. There are costs to commercial and industrial customers, there are costs to residential customers. And, those are real costs. We don't really see those when the Company files for recovery of its storm-related costs, but those are truly costs. And, so, reducing outages and getting resources reduces, in a sense, the overall costs, even though you may see increased costs on the utility system. And, that's a difficult and delicate balance. And, I think we'll still be struggling with it for a little while.

- 1 Q. Thank you. Randy, do you have anything to add to that?
- 2 A. (Knepper) I think I'm good.
- 3 Q. Okay. In your view, both Tom and Randy, is the Company
- in agreement with the recommendations that you've
- 5 developed in this Report?
- 6 A. (Frantz) It's my understanding that they are.
- 7 A. (Knepper) That's my understanding as well.
- 8 Q. Thank you. Anything further to add on the report
- 9 itself, the process?
- 10 A. (Frantz) No.
- MS. FABRIZIO: Okay. Thank you. That's
- 12 all I have for Staff witnesses.
- 13 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you.
- 14 Ms. Hatfield.
- MS. HATFIELD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
- 16 Good afternoon, gentlemen.
- 17 WITNESS FRANTZ: Good afternoon.
- 18 CROSS-EXAMINATION
- 19 BY MS. HATFIELD:
- 20 Q. Mr. Frantz, you just testified briefly about the issue
- of costs, correct?
- 22 A. (Frantz) I did.
- 23 Q. And, just to be absolutely clear, the issues both of
- 24 the cost recovery related to 2008 ice storm expenses

1 and issues related to the cost of policy and procedure 2 changes are not included in this docket, is that 3 correct?

Α. (Frantz) Correct.

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

- And, in fact, the parties have agreed to address both Q. 6 of those issues in the pending rate case?
 - Α. (Frantz) Costs of the 2008 ice storm are in the pending The Commission Staff went out and audited rate case. those costs and issued a report. And, those costs will be part of the rate case as we go forward.
 - Q. And, is it also true that the costs related to the new policies and procedures that Unitil is putting in place will also be reviewed in the rate case?
 - Α. (Frantz) I think actual costs for certain storms will probably be incurred or filed as storms come up, and we may not see those. Some of these decisions, though, will have cost implications. Perhaps increased costs for having more crews pre-contracted or contracts in place with additional crews. But, for the most part, these are policy decisions, and the actual costs will be determined later.
 - Q. And, are you aware that in the pending rate case Unitil has proposed a Major Storm Reserve Fund?
- (Frantz) I am. 24 Α.

- Q. And, is that the type of mechanism that we might all review in order to ensure that they have an appropriate amount of funding to respond to future storms?
- A. (Frantz) Correct.

- Q. If you would turn to Page 19 of the Staff Report, which is Exhibit 4 please. If you look about three-quarters of the way down the page, there's a sentence that states: "Staff concludes that the decision to request outside assistance and line up additional crews should be made as soon as certain pre-established benchmarks appear in forecasts." Do you see that language?
- 12 A. (Frantz) Yes.
 - Q. What does Staff have in mind when you discuss "certain pre-established benchmarks"?
 - A. (Knepper) I think what we're looking at is the type of event, you know, is this, you know, one of the -- a benchmark might be weather. What is the confidence level that this is going to happen? Are they giving it a -- you know, are the forecasters saying "Well, this could happen, but it's a low confidence level" or "a medium confidence level" or "a high level" or something, that might be one factor. How far the geographic footprint is going to be would be another factor. If they're using certain terms like, you know,

"we think there's going to be ice secretion", you know,
"significant three-quarters of an inch to 1 inch", or
something, that might be a factor. Because any time
one of those things happen, it doesn't take much to
really do a lot of damage, you know, these lines that
go through trees are very susceptible to those type of
events. And, so, I think we didn't list them out,
because I'm not so sure we've got a definite, but I
think we have some concepts of what that means. Does
that help?

A. (Frantz) For example, you could have a severe weather event, but it may only affect a very small region or a part of a region. And, a tornado is a good example of that, of really hard winds. And, you may get severe damage, but you have plenty of crews and you can access crews and you can get crews and move out crews from other parts of the Company or from other companies.

Whereas, you may get a forecast for a hurricane, and maybe a Class III hurricane, and that's going to -- you know that potential is going to be for a widespread event that's going to affect many utilities, and that could affect getting the crews, if that event occurs.

And, so, I think it is important to really look at the type of information, follow it closely, how good the

information is. And, obviously, weather is an example of the closer you get to the event, the better the weather forecasts get. 48 to 72 hours out, you have an idea. When you get into 24 hours out, obviously, you probably have a better idea. But you need to balance that with it may take a day or two to get crews in if it looks like it's going to be a really bad event.

- A. (Knepper) So, what we're not envisioning is maybe events that would happen, let's say, this month, in July, when they have a microburst. It's coming, it's going, and in 15 minutes it's over. We wouldn't expect them to kind of have plans for this and to have all this worked out for that. That's not what we're -- you know, but there's no anticipation factors.
- Q. Have the benchmarks been identified in Unitil's Emergency Response Plan?
 - A. (Knepper) Which plan are you referring to? The new one that's in place now?
- 19 Q. Yes.

A. (Knepper) Yes. I think what they have done, and which is an enhancement of what they had over before, is they have, what I think, and I don't want to use the wrong words, but -- because their plan -- well, I have it here, I can look it up, but is trigger mechanisms or

1 trigger points, that that's what they're talking about. That, you know, they kind of put them in different 2 3 categories and buckets and what the responses would be. 4 And, so, I believe that they have done a lot of that 5 already. But I don't know if it's -- we really 6 haven't, you know, we haven't really reviewed it or 7 looked at it, but I think a lot of their concepts that they have looked at. And, I think, in the report, this 8 9 is yet another report that has been filed, they call 10 them -- is it "Performance", and you can help me out, 11 Rich, "Performance Indices"? 12 MR. FRANCAZIO: Yes, PDI. 13 WITNESS KNEPPER: PDI. That's --MR. FRANCAZIO: Those are --14 15 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Well, wait a second. 16 Hold on. Let's not solicit. BY THE WITNESS: 17 (Knepper) Okay. They call them "PDIs". I don't -- I 18 Α. 19 can look it up, I don't have it right in front of me. 20 But they're indices that kind of -- that we would use 21 to kind of rank these things. 22 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Mr. Epler. 23 MR. EPLER: Yes. Mr. Chairman, if I could clarify for the record, I believe "PDI" stands for 24

1 Predictive Damage Indicators".

WITNESS KNEPPER: There we go.

3 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Thank you.

WITNESS KNEPPER: Thank you.

5 BY MS. HATFIELD:

2

4

6

7

8

9

- Q. In the Staff's recommendations, or, I'm sorry, your conclusions on Page 22, I think you testified that Unitil had agreed to the conclusions? Do I have that right?
- 10 A. (Frantz) They agreed with the recommendations.
- Q. So, on Page 22, in your second paragraph, a little more than halfway through, you state that "Staff recommends that Unitil continue its current efforts to broaden its resource acquisition process", and then you list three different things you believe they should do, is that correct?
- 17 A. (Frantz) Yes.
- 18 Q. Do you know if Unitil is taking those steps?
- 19 A. (Frantz) Yes.
- Q. On Page 23, near the end of that first paragraph you are referencing "Action Item 5.4". Do you see that?
- 22 A. (Frantz) Yes.
- Q. And, then, in the last sentence of that paragraph, you say "Staff believes the last item needs further

1 refinement." Are you referring to the storm resource 2 procurement and allocation among the Massachusetts and 3 New Hampshire service territories? (Knepper) Yes. What we're referring to, I believe, in 4 5 that, by that sentence there, is that the way the response that they submitted as Exhibit 3, yes, Exhibit 6 7 3, really just talks about the reallocation and 8 reformulation. And, what we're trying to do is to 9 refine it and get that "initial allocation" words in 10 there. And, then, we also think we can get some more 11 definition, that you're not just talking about regions 12 that are within the state, that you're also talking 13 about regions that cross state boundaries. 14 the refinement that we're looking for. 15 Q. So, that would be an additional refinement to what has 16 been marked I believe as "Exhibit 3", which was the 17 Company's December 23rd, 2009 addition to their 18 Emergency Response Plan? 19 Α. (Knepper) Yes. I mean, that's two that I listed. 20 21

would ask that they integrate that into their Emergency
Response Plan. Right now it's kind of -- looks like
it's kind of a stand-alone document. We want to make
sure that's there. Little things like make sure it's
got a revision date on it and things like that as well.

22

23

24

- Q. You previously discussed your first recommendation on Page 23, which is the "virtual network interface". Do you recall that?
- 4 A. (Frantz) Yes.
- Q. And, you are recommending that that be implemented by the end of this calendar year?
- 7 A. (Frantz) Correct.
- Q. Do you know what the cost is for the virtual network interface?
- 10 A. (Frantz) No.
- 11 Q. Is that something that will be discussed in the rate case?
- 13 A. (Frantz) I expect it will be. We don!t anticipate it
 14 to be very expensive.
- 15 A. (Knepper) It might be a very -- a question to ask

 16 Unitil, but I'm assuming it's a very minimal cost.
- Q. Do other utilities have that capability, so that Staff can link to the other utilities' response systems during emergencies?
- 20 A. (Frantz) PSNH doesn't.
- A. (Knepper) No, PSNH doesn't even have a system to link
 to, I guess. So, every utility is in kind of a
 different stage of their plans. But virtual private
 networks are things that are -- can be useful for a

- variety of linking up. We do it with a gas company to look at their policy. So, we don't -- kind of play, you know, as they're seeing it, we can see it, that type of thing. So, it's not out of the unusual, out of the ordinary.
 - Q. Your second recommendation relates to a report that you're requesting, and I think you previously discussed that, correct?
- 9 A. (Frantz) Yes.

7

8

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

- 10 Q. What type of review does the Staff contemplate once the
 11 Company has provided that report?
- 12 A. (Frantz) I'm sorry. Can you repeat the question?
 - Q. Sure. After the Company provided the report that you're calling for in your second recommendation, what type of review or what action does Staff think that it will take?
 - A. (Knepper) I think we're going to look at it to see if it's specific enough and it has enough details. You know, one of the things that things can get filed, they meet the compliance of filing something, but we'll be looking for, you know, does it really spell out in detail some of the things that we're looking for for those assurances and that reliability.
 - A. (Frantz) And, the last sentence here says "The report

should demonstrate the certainty that appropriate 1 2 resources will be available." I think that's the key 3 aspect of what should be in the report. Certainty in an uncertain world. 4 5 Q. You included in the report, in several places, and I think you also testified today about shortcomings of 6 7 the NEMAG process. Do you recall that? (Frantz) Yes. That's one of the things we became much 8 more informed about as we conducted our discovery in 9 this proceeding. The Northeast Mutual Aid Group, which 10 11 is composed of utilities in the Northeast, works pretty well overall, when there are not the types of outages 12 experienced during the ice storm. I think, getting on 13 the phone, getting on conference calls early, 14 discussing with the other utilities, "How is your 15 system?" "What kind of resources do you have?" "Can 16 you spare, you know, five bucket trucks?" "Do you have 17 18 resources that can come for five days?" And, working cooperatively, for the most part, works for a lot of 19 20 the kind of storms we experienced in the past. 21 We think it's pretty clear that it is 22

we think it's pretty clear that it is not the kind of process that you can rely upon in a really large, wide-scale event, such as the December 2008 ice storm. Were there still crews there?

{DE 10-001} {08-04-10}

23

24

Were there still commitments made? Yes, there were
still commitments made. Yes, you got some things. But
not as many resources that you'd probably like and not
as quickly as you want them.

A. (Knepper) And, no assurance. I mean, they can be pulled back at any moment, and it makes it very difficult to plan.

- Q. Do you generally agree that the policies and procedures that Unitil is putting in place will make it consistent with other utilities, so that their response generally would be consistent?
- A. (Knepper) That's not an easy question to ask -- or, answer, I'm sorry. Easy one to ask for you; a hard one for me to answer. I think, you know, why we're interesting in Unitil is the fact that they don't have these -- because they don't have large organizations or parent companies to lean on, that they have to have something that's pretty robust, and, I think, you know, something that we can have the confidence in. And, I think they have taken a lot of steps towards that.

So, would it be consistent? It's hard to be consistent, because each leap frogs each other when they're making enhancements. And, so, I'm not so sure that's the appropriate term. You have a feeling

on that?

- A. (Frantz) Well, I think what's important to recognize is that there are great improvements that have been made and are being made by the Company. There are improvements that need to be made by other companies. There's a number of areas that some of our other electric utilities fall short on, and we're working with them to make sure that they make some of the changes that are needed. But is this company better prepared today than it was in December 2008?

 Unequivocally, yes.
- A. (Knepper) You know, I think the Commission's After
 Action Review points out 40 plus items that need to be
 reviewed and to be looked at to, you know, see if some
 of these enhancements, explore them and see if they can
 be put into place. And, so, that's a process that's
 ongoing and we're continuing to put a focus on.

MS. HATFIELD: Thank you. I have nothing further.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you. Mr. Epler.

MR. EPLER: Yes. Mr. Chairman, based -just to start out, based on the direct examine and the
cross-examine, I have significantly less questions, and
should be able to wrap this up fairly quickly. Thank you.

Good afternoon gentlemen.

WITNESS KNEPPER: Hello.

3 BY MR. EPLER:

Staff Report. As you've indicated in your testimony so far, there are a number of areas where the Staff and the Company agree, in terms of recommendations going forward and so on, and there's also a number of areas where the Company agrees with the conclusions made by the Staff, and I want to acknowledge that. And, also, just in terms of, as you've already done, since this is in the nature of a report and not testimony, so I'll ask the question, and whoever is the appropriate person to respond. And, then, if either, if one or the other needs to supplement that, please feel free to do so.

The first thing I just wanted to follow up on was the correction that you made on Page 22 of the Report, where you eliminated the clause or the phrase "in the NEMAG process". Do you have that page?

- A. (Frantz) Yes.
- Q. Why did -- Why was that eliminated? Why did you decide to eliminate that?
- A. (Knepper) That might be our misunderstanding, but I thought the New England Mutual Aid process was relying

```
upon New England companies. And, so, -- and, I also
was kind of -- "Northeast", I'm sorry. Did I say "New
England"? So, if it is appropriate, then we'll leave
it back in. But we're thinking, since the crews were
coming from Ohio, that they weren't part of that
process, that there was a reach out beyond that.
```

- 7 Q. Do you have a copy of the Company's testimony with you?
- 8 A. (Knepper) Yes. Exhibit 1?
- 9 Q. If you can turn -- if you can turn to Page 25 of that
 10 testimony. And, you'll see the answer beginning at the
 11 top of that page. Can you just take a moment to review
 12 that?
- 13 A. (Knepper) Yes, I see it now.
- Q. Okay. So, based on that, it would have been
 appropriate to leave that phrase in. That the -- that
 is it correct that the Ohio, based on this testimony,
 that the Ohio crews were obtained through the NEMAG
 process?
- 19 A. (Frantz) Certainly appears that way.
- 20 Q. Thank you.
- A. (Knepper) Yes. I guess what led us to some of the

 confusion was I think the discovery request we had

 asked for a comment on that, and it wasn't clear, I

 guess, from the way we were reading it that it came

from the NEMAG process. So, thanks for the clarification.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

- Q. Okay. Thank you. And, also, while you're on Page 22 of the Report, and this is really just a clarification, the third conclusion, it wasn't clear to us, when we were reading this, whether or not your -- this third conclusion, whether you are recommending that the dividing of crews occur or not occur?
- (Frantz) We recognize that it's not the type of thing Α. that's a cookie cutter response or answer. That there are crews that come, they come sometimes with overall crew managers, that they sometimes prefer to work, if not, obviously, the same circuits, but in the same So that you may not -- you may get six crews from one place, but they prefer to work in the same area. And, so, it would be inefficient, and perhaps, from their perspective, or even yours potentially, a safety issue to break those crews up sometimes and move them to further part. So, we understand that aspect. And, that doesn't always occur, some contract crews are different than others. You might see crews that are much more independent and willing to be split up, but others might request that they stay together. that's what we're referring to in that response, in

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

that answer.

the time?

Thank you.

So that it would be fair to say that this is an 2 Q. area where the Company should be allowed to exercise 3 its discretion, weighing a number of factors, such as 4 those that you've indicated. At the preference either 5 of the contractor or the need of the contractor to try 6 7 to keep his crews together versus perhaps allocation decisions that the Company has to make, in terms of 8 what particular crews need to go to what specific 9 10 sources. And, so, it's not a cut-and-dry situation. 11 It needs to be based on a multitude of information at

A. (Knepper) I think it's fair to say that, you know, those things are hidden behind a number that's represented. And, so that, if a condition is given to Mr. Francazio or Mr. LeTourneau or Mr. Meissner, that, you know, "You can have 14 crews. But I don't want 7 in Fitchburg and 7 in the Seacoast. I want all 14 to be together." Because you take that into consideration, and then you're going to say "Okay. I don't want all 14." So, we understand that some of those things are going to become -- there's strings attached, I guess, sometimes.

Now, could you please refer to Page 12 of

the Staff Report. And, actually, the couple of
sentences coming from the previous page, Page 11. Do
you have a copy of what's been marked as "Unitil
Exhibit 2" with you, which was Attachment 1 to the
comments that were submitted? And, if not, I can
provide you a copy?

A. (Knepper) I think Lynn has it.

(Atty. Epler distributing documents to the Witnesses.)

10 BY MR. EPLER:

Q. And, if you could just take a moment to review that and perhaps refresh your reconciliation. Okay. Based on your review, do you believe that the description of the procedures that are described in this attachment are consistent with the procedures described by Unitil's witnesses in their testimony?

MS. FABRIZIO: Could counsel perhaps clarify the question for the panel? I wasn't, myself, particularly clear on what you were asking.

BY MR. EPLER:

Q. The attachment refers to Unitil's restoration prioritization. And, the Company's testimony also discusses Unitil's restoration prioritization. And, do you believe that, upon reading this, that the

description in this attachment is consistent with the testimony on that same issue?

- A. (Knepper) It's a lot for me to digest word-for-word, I don't know if I can answer that question.
- A. (Frantz) Let me try to at least make a simple answer to that question. I think it's clear from the Company's testimony -- it's clear from the Company's testimony today, and as well as that response that's in Attachment 1, that the Company does not, as a practice or policy, try to restore all the customers at the same time.
- Q. Okay. And, if you could refer to the Staff Report, the bottom of Page 12. And, looking at that very last sentence that starts there, and going over to Page 13, does Staff believe that there was a particular point in time during the storm when conditions were equal, and therefore would have warranted allocating resources on the basis of the service territory with the most customers without power?
- A. (Frantz) I think this gets to our whole point about the allocation initially, the up-front allocation, when you do not have good information. When you haven't had that 24 to 48 or even 72 hours for the damage assessors to get out in the field and see all that damage, and

you have rather poor information coming into the 1 2 Company. It's anecdotal, it's comments from certain 3 people, it's still dark out. It's not even light out yet, so you don't have eyes in the field for those 4 5 people, the few people you have in the field. the point of Staff's, how are you going to allocate 6 7 resources with that lack of good information? the reason that we address this here. Once you have a 8 better assessment, once you have people in the field, 9 once you can actually verify the data that you're 10 11 getting from them, and not just getting the information, but actually trying to verify some of it, 12 then you'd obviously have a better idea about where 13 14 those resources should be allocated. 15 Q. 16 17

18

19

20

21

22

23

- Q. Well, in terms of the initial allocations, so we're talking, let's say, as the storm is occurring and when the storm initially passes. Based on the testimony that's been given as to the initial -- the initial damage that had occurred in both the Fitchburg area, the reports that the Company was getting with respect to damage, and the UES service area, do you agree that the reports indicated that the damage was more severe in the Fitchburg area?
- A. (Knepper) I think that's what you've stated. And, I

[WITNESS PANEL: Knepper~Frantz]

```
1
          quess the phrase of it is is that I think at the time
          -- we think at the time it's bad everywhere.
 2
 3
          empathize a little bit with some of the shoes that some
          of these people were in. But I think it's -- you know,
 4
          it may not be equally bad, but it's, you know, this is
 5
          -- the size of this storm compared to previous storms,
 6
 7
          it was bad for the Seacoast. And, if it didn't happen
          -- if it didn't happen in Fitchburg, you would have
 8
 9
          said "Oh, this is significant" easily. And, I quess it
10
          was significant to me across all regions.
11
          Well, looking at the charts that are on Page 16 of the
     Q.
12
          Staff Report. And, looking, for example, at
          December 12th. Would you have allocated crews
13
          differently than the Company?
14
15
          (Frantz) The question --
     Α.
16
                         MS. FABRIZIO: Could I ask for a
17
       clarification actually. Is counsel asking for the report
18
       coming in from the field that were going to Company
       personnel that Staff was somehow privy to or what reports
19
20
       are you referring to?
21
                         MR. EPLER: In terms of the reports of
22
       damage, I'm talking in the testimony, on pages --
```

BY THE WITNESS:

23

24

beginning on Pages 21.

1	A.	(Frantz) Well, let me put it this way. I looked at
2		every response that we asked for concerning the
3		communications of the Company, most of which was
4		between Mr. Meissner and Mr. LeTourneau, starting on
5		December 11th, and running basically through the end of
6		the storm. And, it's very clear, as a matter of fact I
7		just looked at all those yesterday in preparation for
8		this hearing, and it's clear from those e-mails back
9		and forth that there was some idea that the storm had a
10		lot of pole damage in Fitchburg, Fitchburg was
11		completely out. But it's evident in those e-mails that
12		essentially there was a lot of lack of very good
13		information and data coming out. And, that the Company
14		was, in some ways, flying blind, especially in the
15		night of the 11th, into the early morning hours of the
16		12th. So, to go and look at a chart like this, this is
17		a reconstruction after-the-fact, based on customers
18		out, and, as a matter of fact, some of this data was
19		refined much later. We, obviously, didn't even have
20		apples-to-apples comparisons at the time of the After
21		Action Review, which is one of the benefits of actually
22		this proceeding, is that we really did get the refined
23	*	data, understand it, know the definitions, compare
24		apples to apples between Massachusetts and New

Hampshire, that was a benefit of what we came here for. But, to look back at the time, and I did, based on those, and I didn't get the phone calls that

Mr. LeTourneau was getting or Mr. Meissner was getting, but I was reading the communications. I'd say that it would be very difficult to say that a whole lot more crews, based on that information, should have or had to go to Fitchburg.

Was it a reasonable decision? I could understand why the decision being made was made that way. But there was a lot less good information to make a decision on than there was -- than there was really, and there just wasn't a lot of great information to make that initial decision. And, the thrust, if nothing else comes out of this report from Staff, is how critical it is up front, with really bad information, and just reports that can't be verified, until you have really good damage assessment going on, and the importance of early damage assessment is to get some kind of initial allocation of resources that's fair and proportionate between the -- among the service territories.

Q. So, I take it you don't think that the initial allocations here, during those initial days, was

unreasonable?

A. (Frantz) I'll put my New Hampshire regulatory hat on, as it always is, and say "would have we preferred more allocations to New Hampshire?" "Yes." Based on the information you had, it's hard to say that they were unreasonable.

- Q. Could you turn to Page 13. And, the last sentence on that page, "In other categories, including splices and fuse links, in particular, UES territories suffered greater damage." Is the report inferring at this point that, based upon these numbers, the UES service area suffered damage equal to or comparable to those Fitchburg areas?
- A. (Knepper) I don't think it's saying that, no.
- A. (Frantz) I don't think either Randy or I would say that some damage to a splice or a fuse is equivalent to pole damage or a number of miles of line down. We're just saying that the data indicates that there was some damage in New Hampshire, based on how you look at it, that was as bad or worse in New Hampshire. But, certainly, there's no question that the miles of line and the number of poles damaged in Massachusetts was greater.
 - A. (Knepper) And, the other thing you have to remember is,

to that customer who doesn't have power, whether it be a fuse or whether it be a recloser or some other item, they still don't have power. So, that's how they look at it. Not so much, "I have six poles down and a lot of wires in between." They're looking, from their aspect, is "I still don't have power." I think that you shouldn't be lost in that part of that, that part of the consideration.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ EPLER: That's all the questions I have. Thank you.

11 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you. Commissioner
12 Below.

CMSR. BELOW: Thank you.

BY CMSR. BELOW:

Q. On Page 24 of your Report, in the third recommendation, it's suggesting that, in pre-staging resources, that they be allocated based on the "number of customers served and the infrastructure configuration in each service territory." And, so, the suggestion is that they -- "Unitil's field restoration crews generally be pre-staged on a 65 to 35 percentage basis between its UES and Fitchburg affiliates, respectively." So, is it fair to interpret that as meaning that, you know, sort of all other things being equal, if there's a forecast

- that generally New Hampshire/Massachusetts might be hit
 equally, they would proportion pre-stage resources on a
 customer -- number of customers served basis, and is
 that what the 65/35 reflects?
 - A. (Knepper) I think it reflects customers served, but also may be primary circuit miles that they have for infrastructure that's within each territory. I think you could refine it. If you really wanted to get the exact, you could say "how many of those circuit miles are aboveground versus underground?" There's a whole bunch of ways of looking at it. But, to make it simple, 65 and 35 was an easy thing to get to the end. I think you could make it as simple or complex as you need it to be.
 - Q. And, is that something that this is part of the recommendation that you understand the Company has agreed to?
- 18 A. (Knepper) Yes. Yes. I do.

- Q. Do you know whether any Canadian-based utilities are either directly or indirectly part of NEMAG process?
- A. (Frantz) Yes. Yes. I think a number of the -
 Hydro-Quebec is, I believe New Brunswick probably is,

 and I think Ontario, but I'm not sure.
 - Q. Okay. Oh. Is it fair to say that perhaps the single

biggest lesson learned here is the need to anticipate potential major events and get resources lined up in advance of the event, rather than waiting until after the fact?

A. (Frantz) Yes.

1

2

3

4

5

6

23

24

- A. (Knepper) Go ahead.
- (Frantz) Yes. But we shouldn't be under the view that 7 Α. that's necessarily easy, because there will be calls. 8 And, when you think a major event is occurring, and 9 10 especially ice storms fall under this, because ice storms require some very specific type of weather data 11 to get that ice secretion. And, a change in one degree 12 Fahrenheit, above or above, a change in elevation, a 13 movement of 50 miles one way or another way with a 14 front, could make a huge difference on whether or not 15 it's a localized event, or whether or not it's going to 16 17 be a really large, widespread, take-all-lines-down type 18 of event and snap poles, and with trees coming down everywhere. So, there will be times, and we need to 19 20 recognize this, that the Company will probably pull that trigger, and that trigger has implications, and it 21 22 may not occur.

But, I think, based on the 2008 ice storm, having all of us been through it, that probably

pulling that trigger, and knowing when to pull it, and pulling it a little early and getting those resources, really is a better policy, in my opinion.

A. (Knepper) And, I would concur with that.

- Q. Okay. During their direct testimony, the Company representatives responded to a question from Mr. Epler regarding the Massachusetts law that was enacted subsequent to this ice storm, about the ability to Massachusetts regulatory authorities to sort of, in extreme cases, take control of the Company's resources.

 And, I believe the Company's witnesses expressed that they weren't concerned that that would impact their ability to make allocation decisions between New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Do you have a view on that? Did you take a look at that question? Is
- A. (Knepper) I think the Commission's After Action Item
 Review list that in Appendix B, legislative concerns,
 that it might be something that the New Hampshire
 Legislature may also want to take a look at. I mean,
 I'm not a -- I'm not an attorney here, so I don't know
 what some of those ramifications are. But, when they
 put things like "you can take control of a company",
 that could be -- that might be detrimental to New

```
Hampshire. So, I think it's something that needs to be
 1
          more than just taken from assurance, you have to kind
 2
          of figure out how to look at that.
 3
          (Frantz) I agree. I take the witness's statement that
 4
     Α.
 5
          that "won't affect them" at their word. That doesn't
          mean it's not going to affect politicians or others in
 6
          Massachusetts, though. I think that, when the Company
 7
          looks at the resource allocation and looks at those
 8
          things, I think they will look at it based on the
 9
          criteria and the needs and where those resources need
10
11
          to go, to restore those number of customers the most
          the quickest. But I don't think you can sit here and
12
          read that Massachusetts legislation and not be somewhat
13
          concerned.
14
                                      Okay. That's all.
15
                         CMSR. BELOW:
                         CHAIRMAN GETZ:
                                         Thank you. Commissioner
16
17
       Ignatius.
18
                         CMSR. IGNATIUS:
                                          Thank you.
19
    BY CMSR. IGNATIUS:
          I have a question about the VPN network link
20
    Ο.
          recommendation. That is that there is no such link for
21
22
          any other utility in the state currently for New
```

Hampshire, correct?

(Knepper) That's incorrect.

23

- Q. I'm sorry. Then, can you help me, where do you have it in place in New Hampshire?
- 3 A. (Knepper) I have it on my computer right now.
- 4 Q. Connecting to?
- 5 A. (Knepper) Connect to National Grid.
- Q. All right. And, are their protocols for when you can tap into their system or limits on how far you tap into their system?
- 9 Α. (Knepper) Yes. I mean, it's not like we're getting in 10 and reading communications and e-mails. 11 giving you the same screens that they're seeing. 12 so, it just helps, it helps communications. 13 it current, that kind of thing. And, so, it gives us a 14 better transparency of status. And, so, the Company 15 felt it was actually easier that way, versus having to 16 do -- they viewed it as an easy way to communicate. 17 "Here, take a look." And, so, it's no more than that. 18 I think, in the idea of being transparent, it's 19 sometimes helpful.
 - Q. Is it a two-way connection?

20

21

22

23

24

A. (Knepper) No. It's probably very similar to the way virtual private networks have worked here at the Commission that you can access things from remotely.

They partition off the area that, you know, that you

would see. And, I really don't want to see things, I don't edit things, I don't have any of that kind of stuff. It's just a viewer. And, so, that's how it's used.

CMSR. IGNATIUS: All right. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Thank you.

BY CHAIRMAN GETZ:

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

I want to try to understand what kind of information can be fairly or conclusions can be fairly drawn from the charts that are on Page 16 of Exhibit 4. And, I'm going to be moving between a few documents, and also looking at Page 30 of Exhibit 5. But, I guess, if I start from the order of notice, on the first page it says "Data submitted in the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities' investigation regarding Fitchburg's ice storm response in Massachusetts revealed that more crews were deployed in Massachusetts at times when there were greater numbers of customers without power in New Hampshire." And, in Exhibit 1, the Company's testimony, at Page 21, beginning on Line 6, says "The overnight data", I take it from the 11th to the 12th, "the overnight data that was available indicated that we did not initially have as many customers without service in New Hampshire, and the number of broken

[WITNESS PANEL: Knepper~Frantz]

poles being reported was significantly less than reports from Massachusetts, suggesting the level of system damage was likely less than that experienced in the Fitchburg area." With that as background, I want to start with also, and I got a number of moving parts here, unfortunately, I think where you started out with, gentlemen, on Page 22, the first conclusion that you made was that the allocation of resources between New Hampshire and Massachusetts was not as disproportionate as it initially appeared. So, I want to make sure I understand how we got there. So, if you look at Exhibit 5, and Page 30. (Knepper) Got it. So, on, let's say, for instance, on December 13, that's showing 80 field crews in the Unitil Massachusetts versus Unitil New Hampshire. So, it's 80 to 24, --

Α.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

24

- 16 Ο. 17 18
- (Knepper) Correct. 19 Α.
- 20 -- which is like three times. And, if I understood Q. 21 what you said earlier was, to make a better comparison, 22 you needed to strip out of -- well, don't compare field crews, compare bucket crews, is that correct? 23

(Knepper) Remove the damage assessors out.

```
Q. Okay. But, if I were just going to compare bucket crews, and not compare field crews, if I go to Page 16 of Exhibit 4, so, on December 13th, for instance, there were 17 bucket crews total in New Hampshire, versus 38 bucket crews total in Massachusetts, is that correct?

A. (Knepper) I'm sorry. Could you say the date of what
```

- A. (Knepper) I'm sorry. Could you say the date of what you're referring to?
- 8 Q. I'm looking at December 13.

7

20

21

- 9 A. (Knepper) Thirteenth, yes.
- So, whereas, you know, initially, if you were comparing 10 field crews on December 13, for instance, it looks like 11 there was three times as many field crews in 12 Massachusetts as there were in New Hampshire on that 13 particular day. But, if you compare bucket crews on 14 that particular day, there were twice as many as in 15 Massachusetts as there were in New Hampshire. And, is 16 that kind of what you were looking at when you made 17 your conclusion that the allocation was not as 18 disproportionate as it first seemed? 19
 - A. (Knepper) If you look at the column that says "Total crews" on Page 16 of Exhibit --
- MS. FABRIZIO: Four.
- 23 | CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:
 - A. (Knepper) -- 4, thank you, that's the columns that

we're kind of comparing. And, those would line up with those on Page 30 of the After Action Item Report, which was Exhibit --

MS. FABRIZIO: Five.

CONTINUED BY THE WITNESS:

- A. (Knepper) -- 5. So, let me -- can I walk you through one, Chairman?
- 8 BY CHAIRMAN GETZ:
- 9 | Q. Sure.

4

5

6

7

16

17

- A. (Knepper) On December 13th, you're correct, there would
 be 80, is what we originally thought the number was,
 versus 80 crews in Massachusetts, versus 24 in New
 Hampshire, and now that number is still 24 in New
 Hampshire, but it's now 51. Okay? So, it's not as
 large as we --
 - Q. So, again, it's roughly what initially appeared to be
- (Knepper) Instead of three to one, it might be two to 18 Α. one, approximately, you know. And, so, it's not as 19 20 disproportionately as we first thought it was, and -but we also noted it's still disproportionate to the 21 22 number of customers off. So, if you use that as the 23 proportion denominator, we still find that that is still not the proportion. I think what Unitil --24

- 1 Q. Well, let's go into that for a second then.
- 2 Α. (Knepper) Yes.
- 3 So, if you look at, and it appears to me that the Q. 4 customers without power numbers are the same in 5 Exhibit 5 as they are in Exhibit 4. That's really not
- changed, correct? 6
- 7 Α. (Knepper) Correct.

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

23

A.

- Q. So, in New Hampshire, on December 11th, and I guess it's -- I don't know when these numbers -- these are end-of-day numbers? High for the day?
- Α. (Knepper) I think it's just the peak during that day. Could be at different times during the day. So, one might be at 11:00, at 11:00 p.m. number, the other one might be a 4:00 p.m. number the next day.
- 15 Q. So, on December 11th, there was 5,450 for New 16 Hampshire, 1,368 for Massachusetts. And, then, it 17 jumped up to 37,800 on the 12th for New Hampshire, and 18 25,484 for Massachusetts. And, then, 27,000 New 19 Hampshire versus 21,000 Massachusetts. And, then, 20 after that, the numbers get comparable, and then 21 decrease quicker for New Hampshire than for 22 Massachusetts. Is that an accurate read?
 - (Witness Knepper nodding affirmatively).
- 24 Q. So, what you're really talking about, with the numbers

being higher, you're really talking about those first three days, recognizing that the 11th is the evening?

- A. (Knepper) That's correct. And, that's why they're kind of highlighted in red on Page 30 of the Commission's After Action Review. Those are the numbers, they're kind of highlighted in red, those are the days that we're looking, the 12th and the 13th.
- Q. Then, for some reason, between the 12th and the 13th, so, for New Hampshire, there were let's just look at bucket crews. Went from, in New Hampshire, from the 12th to the 13th, it went from 16 to 17. And, in Massachusetts, it went from 15 to 38. So, there was a really big jump in Massachusetts for bucket crews, as compared to New Hampshire, in that one day?
- A. (Witness Knepper nodding affirmatively).
- Q. And, I guess what I'm trying to understand, and I don't know if it was Mr. LeTourneau or Mr. Meissner who talked about, and I guess the testimony talks about, that they thought there were more broken poles in Massachusetts than New Hampshire. But I'm trying to get to this kind of what I look at as an intensity issue. If I look at the change in customers between the 12th and the 13th, it looks like, in New Hampshire, 10,000 customers were brought back on in one day,

whereas, in Massachusetts, in the same day, 4,000 1 customers were brought back on. And, it seems that the 2 same kind of change plays out in the next day, from the 3 13th to the 14th, 10,000 versus 4,000. So, I mean, is 4 it fair to conclude from that that the intensity issue 5 was greater in Massachusetts than in New Hampshire? 6 Because I think there was some testimony earlier, and, 7 again, I'm not sure if it was Mr. Meissner or 8 Mr. LeTourneau, that they thought they could bring 9 things on at the sub-transmission level in New 10 Hampshire that they couldn't do in Massachusetts. 11 I'm trying to get a feel for whether you agree with 12 those characterizations? 13 (Knepper) Thanks for that easy thing to go through. 14 Α.

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

- Now, and again, I want to say, this is what -- I'm Ο. trying to figure out what, you know, it was fair to conclude from these pieces of evidence, recognizing there's all kinds of other things behind these numbers, and these numbers, I assume, were kind of put together after-the-fact, in large part.
- (Knepper) Recognizing that we don't have a lot of the Α. underlying data of what occurred in Fitchburg, that was never part of any review that we did. And, so, the only ones that would have that is Unitil. So, some of

those underlying reasons and what's there, we just looked at it from a high level. And, I think what we're trying to say is, from an -- externally, the viewpoint would be is that the ratio of crews to customers without power just kind of looks exorbitant -- not "exorbitant", that's probably not a good word, inordinate, I guess, it looks like something that you would want to look at and warrant looking at it closer. So, I think what Unitil is saying is, "Well, just don't consider that factor. There's a whole lot of other underlying factors." It makes it very difficult when we're not -- we don't have, we can't see those underlying factors. We can only see the underlying factors for, I don't know, one half or a part of their system, we don't have it for the entire system.

So -- And, I think what we're trying to say is that, while we're -- we're not saying that "you should only look at customers without power as being the single factor. That's the only one." We do think it is a very important factor. You know, where we might differ from Unitil is, what's the primary factor? Whether they put customers without power as, you know, number two or three on the list, or whether we had it as one on the list. But I think we recognize that

there's some other factors as well. You shouldn't just 1 look at one single factor. I think the agreement is 2 that. But which one is more important than another is 3 -- I think that's where we have some differences of 4 opinion, I guess. Because -- and it might be because 5 we just don't have -- we don't have a lot of that data 6 associated with it. All we can look at was what the 7 total damages that were there, in terms of circuit 8 miles, and what the total customers were. So, we're 9 kind of looking at it from a pretty high view. 10

Does that help you? Does that answer your question as to how we got to there?

- Q. Yes, I think so. But let me move onto another comparison. Let's look at "Tree Crews", on Page 16.

 So, you know, you were focusing on total crews in your comparison, I guess I've broken them down into bucket crews and tree crews.
- A. (Knepper) Uh-huh.

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Q. It looks like between the 13th and the 14th, in both

New Hampshire and Massachusetts, there was a

significant jump in the number of tree crews. In New

Hampshire from 5 to 20; in Massachusetts, from 4 to 12.

And, then, kind of stayed pretty steady for the next

week. And, in the comparison of New Hampshire and

And,

Massachusetts, I mean, is it fair to say that Fitchburg 1 is a more urban environment, and there was -- they 2 needed less tree crews than New Hampshire needed, which 3 is less urban compared to Fitchburg? Is that a --4 (Knepper) I quess I get cautious when I start making 5 Α. those kind of determinations. You know, what you don't 6 see here is, you know, I don't know what they have for 7 Fitchburg, you know, how many miles they have 8 underground, versus what's in downtown Concord. I 9 don't know what their vegetation management practice 10 is. You know, do they trim X amount of feet, versus 11 what they do in New Hampshire? We can speak pretty 12 confidently as to what happens here. We don't 13 necessarily and did not try to undertake digging into 14 15 the reasons of why these occurred. (Frantz) We do know that, and Fitchburg only -- I think 16 Α. Fitchburg Gas & Electric serves six communities in 17 Massachusetts. 18 (Knepper) Four. 19 Α. (Frantz) Yes, not even six. So, four. And, New 20 Α. Hampshire serves maybe 17 or 21 or something like that. 21 So, there's a lot more area in New Hampshire. And, 22 therefore, there's -- we do know there's way more 23

24

circuit miles in New Hampshire than in Fitchburg.

so, I'd be cautious, but you could sit there and understand that most of the storm-related ice storm damage was from trees. But that could lead you to conclude that there was more tree-related damage in New Hampshire, and therefore more tree crews were sent to New Hampshire. But I think we'd have to look a lot closer at it than that, and really get into the Massachusetts data that we didn't get into.

A. (Knepper) One of the benefits that I think, that was mentioned here earlier, that may not come to light is that, when you have these Outage Management Systems, after-the-fact it makes it very -- a lot easier to do some of the analysis that you're talking about, because you have "this crew when from this location to this location", so you can boil it down to crew, time, where spent.

For this December 2008 ice storm,

Unitil, I don't think they have the capability of being able to do that very easily. Those Outage Management

Systems do allow you to do that. We realized that when he talked to the Co-op. It was very simple for them to -- "how do you want the data? We can parse this out by crew, we can parse this out by day, we can parse it out by location street. So, just tell us, you know, by

1 hour or whatever you want." And, so, I think -- I think some of the 2 things that you're asking to review will be -- we'll 3 better be able to have a handle on that in the future, 4 once these systems are in place. 5 And, of course, there's a very close relationship 6 Q. 7 between bucket crews and tree crews. Sometimes the tree crew has to go out and clear its way, so the 8 bucket crew gets in. Sometimes a bucket crew has to go 9 10 out and remove a wire that's on the ground, before the 11 tree crews get in. Is that fair to say? (Knepper) Yes, I agree there's -- they are not 12 Α. 13 independent of each other. 14 CHAIRMAN GETZ: All right. redirect? 15 16 MS. FABRIZIO: I have just one follow-up 17 question to a question that was raised by the OCA. 18 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 19 BY MS. FABRIZIO: 20 Do you each have a copy of Exhibit 5, the Commission's After Action Review, in front of you? 21 (Frantz) Yes. 22 Α.

And, could you take a look to refresh your recollection Q. of the Commission's "Action Items Checklist", on Pages

{DE 10-001} {08-04-10}

23

- 1 63 through 67 of that Report.
 - A. (Frantz) Yes. I'm there.

- Q. That was fast. Is it fair to say that the steps that
 Staff has developed and recommended that Unitil
 undertake as a result of this proceeding are consistent
 with what the Commission expects of other electric
 utilities in New Hampshire as a result of its own After
 Action Review?
 - A. (Knepper) I would say, in general, yes. But I can think of, just off the top of my head, specifically, we're not asking any other utility to do this allocation type of thing. Or -- so, in that regard, this initial allocation, you know, that 65 to 35 that was being done. We're not asking other utilities to do that. And, that's because it's really only applicable to Unitil. The Co-op, it wouldn't make sense, they don't have out-of-state type of stuff. And, the other two utilities, I don't think it's applicable to either. So, I can't say 100 percent it will be consistent. But, I think in general, I think we're trying to be consistent with the After Action items.
 - A. (Frantz) Absolutely.
- MS. FABRIZIO: Thank you. That's it for
- 24 Staff.

1	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Then, you're
2	excused. Thank you, gentlemen. Mr. Epler.
3	MR. EPLER: Yes. You'd like us to
4	proceed?
5	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Yes. Well, off the
6	record for a second, let me just try to get a feel for
7	where we are timewise.
8	(Whereupon a brief off-the-record
9	discussion ensued.)
10	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Well, let's take ten
11	minutes then.
12	(Whereupon a recess was taken at 1:41
13	p.m. and the hearing reconvened at 1:56
14	p.m.)
15	CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. We're back on the
16	record. And, the Company's panel of witnesses are back on
17	the stand and still under oath. So, Mr. Epler.
18	MR. EPLER: Okay. Thank you, Mr.
19	Chairman.
20	(Whereupon Thomas P. Meissner, JR.,
21	Raymond A. LeTourneau, Jr., and Richard
22	L. Francazio were recalled to the stand,
23	having been previously sworn by the
24	Court Reporter.)

1		THOMAS P. MEISSNER, JR., Previously Sworn
2		RAYMOND A. LeTOURNEAU, JR., Previously Sworn
3		RICHARD L. FRANCAZIO, Previously Sworn
4		REBUTTAL DIRECT EXAMINATION
5	BY M	R. EPLER:
6	Q.	Could the panel please turn to the Staff Report at Page
7		16, and the charts that are on that page. Now, first
8		of all, and this may have been gone over earlier, these
9		charts are a static analysis, is that correct?
10	A.	(Meissner) That's correct.
11	Q.	And, the numbers, between the top chart, New Hampshire,
12		and the bottom chart, Massachusetts, do not necessarily
13		match up in terms of time of day?
14	Α.	(Meissner) At this point, I'm not even sure.
15	Q.	Okay.
16	Α.	(Meissner) I know that they match up to something, but
17		I don't recall whether they're specific times of day or
18		whether they're peak numbers.
19	Q.	Okay. But they're based on the best information that
20		was available to the Company in order to be able to
21		construct these charts?
22	Α.	(Meissner) That's correct.
23	Q.	Now, the other thing that's not reflected in these
24		charts are events, such as the loss of the crews from

136
[WITNESS PANEL: Meissner~LeTourneau~Francazio]

Ohio and the delay in crew arrival from Tennessee, is that correct?

- 3 A. (Meissner) That's correct.
- Q. And, so, those, the crews from Ohio, were expected at approximately when?
- A. (Meissner) They were expected the 23rd -- I mean, the 13th. I'm always a week or ten days off.
- Q. And, then, the crews from Tennessee, well, if you look at the top chart, New Hampshire, and you look at the days December 15th and December 16th, and you see the "Outside Bucket Crew" numbers jump up from 7 to 37, is that correct?
- 13 A. (Meissner) That's correct.
- Q. Now, does that jump-up in those numbers, does that reflect the addition of the crews from Tennessee?
- 16 A. (Meissner) That's correct.
- 17 Q. Okay. And, those crews were originally expected when?
- 18 A. (Meissner) The 15th.
- Q. Okay. So, if those crews had arrived when they were originally expected, again, comparing, just looking at the "Bucket Crews", and comparing the bucket crews between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, you would have had one day less of a disparity, is that correct?
- 24 A. (Meissner) Correct.

[WITNESS PANEL: Meissner~LeTourneau~Francazio]

- Q. And, similarly, if you would have then gone back a few days to the 13th and added the Ohio crews, the disparity again would have been less for those days?
- A. (Meissner) The disparity would been eliminated.
- Q. Okay. So, what's -- what's reflected here is both allocation decisions being made by the Company and real, live events, such as crews either not showing up or showing up later than expected?
- 9 A. (Meissner) That is correct.
 - Q. And, so, and that would reveal itself in some disparate proportion, just based on reviewing the numbers? Is that correct?
- 13 A. (Meissner) Yes.

1

2

3

4

10

11

12

Now, and this is an area that I believe that the 14 Chairman was questioning about, again, if you now look 15 at these same two charts, and you look at the number of 16 customers that are off, in New Hampshire, the 17 conclusion that you can draw from how the number of 18 peak customers diminish -- number of peak customers off 19 diminishes over time is that, even with the smaller 20 number of total bucket crews, in New Hampshire, as 21 compared to Massachusetts, those crews are experiencing 22 more effective results in restoration, given the larger 23 number of customers that are coming back on the system 24

- on a day-to-day basis. Would you agree?
- A. (Meissner) Yes. And, the reason is, is because, in New
 Hampshire, they were restoring large numbers of
 customers with the restoration of the 34 kV
 sub-transmission system.
 - Q. And, the slower restoration in Massachusetts, even with the larger number of bucket crews, is another piece of evidence that shows -- that would tend to demonstrate that the damage was more severe in Massachusetts, is that correct?
 - A. (Meissner) That is correct.

7

8

9

10

11

- 12 Now, there was an earlier question from Commissioner Q. Ignatius, and I apologize, because I don't recall the 13 exact question, but it referred to the haphazard nature 14 15 of the information that the Company was receiving. Now, is it correct that, in the 2008 ice storm, and, 16 17 actually, in any large storm, initially, you're getting a lot of information from a lot of different sources. 18 And, those would be crews that you happen to have out 19 in the field, your initial damage assessors, municipal 20 emergency responders, such as police, fire, and so on, 21 customer calls and so on. So, you're getting a lot of 22 information, is that correct? 23
 - A. (LeTourneau) That's correct.

[WITNESS PANEL: Meissner~LeTourneau~Francazio]

- Q. Now, the fact that you're getting a lot of information
 doesn't mean necessarily that that information is not
 good or is not actionable information that you can make
 decisions on, is that true?
 - A. (LeTourneau) That's correct.

5

6

7

8

9

10

- Q. And, so, even though you were getting -- let me restate that. Now, is it correct that one of the problems that the Company faces that it was not getting complete information about the extent of damage in any of its service areas?
- 11 A. (LeTourneau) That's correct.
- Q. But, yet, the Company was still getting good information that it could make decisions upon?
 - A. (LeTourneau) That is correct.
- Q. And, so, there was a characterization that was made by
 the Staff witness that, again, I don't remember the
 exact phrase, but, to the certain extent "the Company
 was flying blind" initially. Do you disagree with that
 statement?
- A. (LeTourneau) Yes, I disagree with that statement. I

 don't believe we were "flying blind" in the first

 several hours of the event.
- Q. So, you believe that you had good information to act on, but it was incomplete information?

A. (LeTourneau) That is correct.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

- Q. Again, turning to the charts on Page 16 of the Staff's Report, is there any additional information or explanation that you'd like to add with respect to the decision-making process that's reflected in the numbers of crews and the allocation of crews?
- (Meissner) Well, one item I would point out is the date Α. on December 11th is problematic, because December 11th, for all practical purposes, was just the minutes before midnight. And, I don't, you know, at this point know exactly when things started happening, but either just before midnight or just after midnight, all the customers of Fitchburg were interrupted. So, their numbers jumped to 28,000 sometime around midnight. that's why the December 11th figures, you know, what this really represents is probably the hour before midnight. But most of the decisions were being made actually around midnight or the early morning hours of December 12th, as the conditions were changing. believe the numbers in UES didn't really jump up significantly from the 5,000 that's listed until sometime around 6:00 in the morning or later in the morning on the 12th.

So, I guess the point of that is, is

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

while these are snapshots day by day, during the first, say, 12 hours or so of the storm, the situation was very fluid and the numbers were escalating very dramatically.

Another factor that was, you know, being considered at the time was the weather forecast. Fitchburg's weather forecast had always been forecast to be severe ice damage, I think ice secretion in excess of a half an inch. Seacoast forecasts that evening, which we were watching, the weather was actually forecast to -- temperatures were expected to rise to above 32 degrees, and it was going to be primarily rain along the coast. So, at that point in time, we were expecting that this was not going to be a significant event in the Seacoast, except perhaps in the western areas of the territory. And, then, as these events unfolded, the data or the information from the field seemed to be matching what was expected, at least until the next morning, on the 12th. You know, we were hearing of extensive damage in Fitchburg. lost all of the customers in Fitchburg completely. And, we were not seeing the rapid escalation of customer interruptions in New Hampshire. So, it was really only around daybreak on the 12th that we started

2

3

4 5

6

7

8 9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21 22

23

24

determining that the extent of damage on the Seacoast was also significant.

But, in any case, the damage in Fitchburg was still multiples worse than the Seacoast. It was in no way comparable. I think it's been well established that, in New Hampshire, the worst of the damage was really centered around New Ipswich, in New Hampshire. And, if you look on a map, the town directly below New Ipswich is Ashby, one of our four towns. And, the town directly under that is Fitchburg. So, the damage we experienced in that territory was very comparable to the damage that was experienced in Fitchburg. And, the information we were getting from the field at that point was confirming that level of detail. So, I just wanted to point that out, during the first, you know, maybe 12, 15 hours of the period.

When the NEMAG process started, of course, we were expecting a much larger contingent of crews to be arriving, including those crews from Ohio, which had actually been committed through the NEMAG process from Dayton Power & Light. So, it was a part of the NEMAG process. And, all of the crews through the mutual aid process were expected to arrive on the So, it was only on the night of December 12th 13th.

that we learned that that large contingent of contractors, which was really close to half, I think, of what we were expecting, was not coming. So that then immediately led to decisions, we were always looking for more resources, but we, you know, expanded and started searching for resources all over the United States, which led to eventually the procurement of resources from Tennessee. And, as you indicated, those were expected the 15th. So, as you said, you know, that the resource procurement part of this is missing some of the, you know, the key pieces of information that people were acting on that I think would have significantly changed perhaps what this chart would have looked like in hindsight.

- Q. Now, in terms of the loss of the crews from Ohio from
 Dayton Power & Light, first of all, perhaps you can
 explain what it was that happened with the loss of
 those crews?
- A. (LeTourneau) The way the NEMAG process works is that, because the New England utilities are all engaged in storm restoration, we had to bring in the other mutual aid groups. So, we brought in the Mid-Atlantic Mutual Aid Group, the Great Lakes Mutual Aid Group, and the New York Mutual Aid Group. We were able to secure

these contractors from Dayton Power & Light. 1 contractors. So, I got the contact on the call from Dayton Power & Light. I called Dayton Power & Light. He gave me the name of the contractor and their contact I contacted the contractor personally. information. 5 6 He told me the make-up of his crews, that's where he explained that they have construction crews, this is 7 how they work, you know, those types of things. 8 asked him what his travel time was, those types of 9 things. You know, and he said that he would get on the 10 phone and he would give me a call back when they were 11 ready to deploy, so I could get an estimated time of 12 their arrival. But he was looking like at a 24 hour 13 14 time frame at that point.

- So, at this point, you had confirmation that these Q. crews were available --
- (LeTourneau) On the 12th. 17 Α.

2

3

15

16

19

20

21

22

23

- -- and were going to come? 18 Q.
 - (LeTourneau) Yes, they were coming. That evening, I received a call back from the contractor indicating that, because of the time of year, and I took that to mean because it was near the holidays, and the fact that they just returned from a major engagement with another utility, which involved a lot of overtime, that

- 1 2

- none of his crews were interested in spending Christmas in New England, and that he had no resources for us.
- Q. Okay. Now, was the difficulty the fact that this occurred after you had already had two NEMAG calls, and essentially, within NEMAG, the crews that were available were already allocated?
- A. (LeTourneau) And, everybody's, basically, needs had been satisfied at that point. The NEMAG process ended when everybody on the calls got what they, at that point, needed. So, at that point, there was nothing, you know, there was no other -- there were no more scheduled calls with NEMAG. And, when I learned of that, I immediately used the NEMAG e-mail list and said "I just lost my crews from Ohio." You know, "this is a bad development. Does anybody have anything?" And, immediately I got an e-mail from another utility, and I can't remember who it was, that said they also lost their crews on a NEMAG call.

So, then, I started out reaching to these utilities asking them for other names of contractors, et cetera. So, that's how it expanded from there.

Q. Do you remember the nature of the problem with the Tennessee crews, why they were delayed?

[WITNESS PANEL: Meissner~LeTourneau~Francazio]

Α. 1 (LeTourneau) Traffic, primarily. Traffic and weather. 2 They had made an estimate to arrive in New England, 3 based upon their travel conditions being, you know, 4 what they are, and they had several problems. 5 Jersey comes to mind, New York comes to mind, as they 6 were coming through those areas. They were breaking up 7 their groups. They ended up, you know, having to essentially bed down. They had already driven several, 8 9 you know, 12, 14 hours, they needed to sleep, et 10 cetera. So, it was traffic and weather that slowed 11 their arrival down quite a bit, by a day. 12 MR. EPLER: I think that's it, Mr. 13 Chairman. I have no further questions. 14 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you. 15 Ms. Hatfield. 16 MS. HATFIELD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 17 REBUTTAL CROSS-EXAMINATION 18 BY MS. HATFIELD:

Q. Mr. Meissner, if you would look at the Staff Report, on Page 19. And, you might recall that I asked the Staff witnesses a few questions about a phrase that appears about three-quarters of the way down the page, where they refer to "certain pre-established benchmarks". Do you recall that?

19

20

21

22

23

1 A. (Meissner) Yes.

5

6

12

13

14

19

20

21

22

23

- 2 Q. And, do you see that language on that page?
- A. (Meissner) I'm looking at the Draft Report, but I'm familiar with what you're referring to.
 - Q. Does Unitil know what those "pre-established benchmarks" are?
- A. (Meissner) I mean, those benchmarks have not been, I
 think, decided or approved as a matter of policy. But
 the benchmarks that we are focusing on is the PDI
 benchmark that was previously mentioned, which I
 believe stands for "Predictive Damage Incidents".
 - Q. And, I believe Mr. Knepper testified about something he called "trigger points" that I think are reflected in your Emergency Response Plan. Do I have that right?
- 15 A. (Meissner) Yes.
- Q. Would those trigger points and the benchmarks be essentially the same thing or are they different?
- 18 A. (Meissner) I'll let Rich talk about the triggers.
 - A. (Francazio) Yes. There are five different levels of events that we have identified within the ERP. And, what that indicates is the activities that would occur, based on certain weather conditions and certain numbers of customers impacted and certain types of damage assessment, what level of response the Company would

- undertake. So, it's not quite the same as the PDI level. The PDI level is a feed into those indicators.
 - Q. But is the Company clear on what Staff is looking for, when it says that "Staff concludes that the decision to request outside assistance and line up additional crews should be made as soon as certain pre-established benchmarks appear in forecasts"?
- 8 A. (Francazio) I believe we are.
- 9 Q. Thank you.

4

5

6

7

16

17

- 10 A. (Meissner) The only thing I'll clarify is I don't know
 11 that we've ever agreed on specific benchmarks and
 12 specific forecasts. So, I think, generally, we're
 13 clear, but the devil is in the details.
- 14 A. (Francazio) We haven't agreed upon it, but we have it,
 15 we understand what they're looking for.
 - Q. And, so, that sounds like it might be one area, similar to some other areas Staff identified in their report, where you need to have some ongoing discussions?
- 19 A. (Meissner) Yes.
- 20 A. (Francazio) Agreed.
- Q. We heard testimony earlier, and you have just,

 Mr. LeTourneau, given us some specific examples of

 issues with the NEMAG process. And, I'm wondering if

 you have explored or if you intend to explore, perhaps

1

3 4

5

6

7 8

9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24

with other utilities and others in the region, ways to strengthen that process, so that you don't find yourselves in a similar situation in the future?

(LeTourneau) We have. We've -- in fact, this summer, Α. the NEMAG group convened a meeting to discuss the 2008 ice storm, to go through the process, to go through what worked well, what didn't work well, some of the improvements, the policy that we can make. And, that's been adopted by the entire group. In addition to that, we've joined Edison Electric Institute, EEI, RestorePower, which is a website that we can participate in and obtain information on contractors that may be available during certain types of emergencies, certain types of events.

And, our Emergency Response Plan has a "logistics" section that has gone out and identified approximately, what, 73, over 70 different contractors that would be willing to work in our region for major significant events, like the ice storm.

I think you gentlemen probably heard Staff when Staff Q. was asked "does Unitil agree with all of the recommendations in their Report?" I think they said something like "we believe that they do agree." wanted to ask you if you do agree with their

[WITNESS PANEL: Meissner~LeTourneau~Francazio]

recommendations, and if you are planning to take the steps that they request?

- A. (Meissner) Yes, we agree. And, we are planning to take each of these steps.
- Q. And, I have one other question for you. Although this particular docket, as Mr. Knepper earlier testified, really focused in on that one piece of the Commission's After Action Review, 5.3, about the reasonableness of the timing of your response, and then your priorities and allocation of resources, one thing that our office heard from customers at those public statement hearings really focused on communication, and how customers were very frustrated that they couldn't get more accurate, more updated information, so that they could make plans about whether they needed to relocate or that sort of thing. And, I'm wondering if you could just briefly describe improvements that the Company has made in that area?
- A. (Meissner) I'll let Rich add to anything, but just two general things. There's two things that have been done in the plan that directly address some of the things you're talking about. One is the damage assessment process itself. I described earlier a little bit about the, you know, the analytics that have been introduced

into the damage assessment to develop repair times and ETRs. That will allow us to have more accurate ETRs, which is what customers are ultimately seeking.

I think one of the things we learned during the ice storm is, without those analytics, the estimated time of restorations we developed were off. And, in fact, we saw that across all utilities. All utilities ETRs were too aggressive. So, having the ability to calculate more accurate restoration times will lead to more satisfied customers, and will allow them to make those arrangements.

The other thing we've done is significantly reworked the communication aspect of the Plan. And, that's really occurring now on multiple levels. You know, we have communication aimed at the municipalities directly, which we feel is a very important communication channel. So, we've established municipal rooms that we man for the benefit of the municipalities. We have twice daily conference calls with the municipalities. And, in general, we've significantly increased communication and coordination with the municipalities. So, that's one element.

With regard to customers, we've made enhancements to our Call Center to make sure that

customers can get through in a timely manner. And, I think our experience during the March event was that we were able to handle all customer calls in very reasonable call handling times and provided them better information.

The OMS is going to be another element to that. We're going to make information available publicly, externally, that customers can access information and see what's out, how it's affecting them, and what the ETRs may be in their area.

And, I'll defer to Rich, if I've missed anything.

A. (Francazio) Well, we also have created a Chief
Information Officer for major events. So, we now have
a process where there is a single point-of-contact.
That individual is responsible for aligning all the
communication channels, taking that information from
the Incident Commander, and making sure that we have
one -- what I call "one truth" going forward, so that
we're not getting mixed messages out there. So, I
think that's going to also enhance the communications
that's going to the Call Center, and making sure that
the customers are getting the right information. Of
course, one of those channels is the media, and really

- leveraging the media going forward, to make sure that we are getting our message out to the customers, and they understand what the restoration process is going to be going forward.
- Q. And, have you also increased outreach and education to customers on what they can do to be prepared for major storms?
- A. (Francazio) Yes. There has been a number of bill inserts, I believe, there also is some PSA -- public service announcements that happen prior to events. So, there's quite a bit of information that goes out routinely throughout the course of the year, as well as prior to any major -- anticipated major events.
- A. (Meissner) In the months ahead, we'll also be rolling out a complete makeover of our website. And, some of that information is incorporated into the new website design.
- A. (LeTourneau) There's one more piece of information that I think is important to note, and that's with our critical care customers. Prior to any event that we have now, we will proactively contact our critical care customers and let them know that we have a pending weather event and that there is a potential for loss of electricity.

- Q. And, is it true that, with those customers, if you have trouble reaching them or if they're resistent to leaving their homes, that you also work with the local emergency management or the police?

 A. (LeTourneau) We have -- exactly. We have an
 - escalating, if we have an area where we know power is not going to be back on for a long period of time and somebody does not want to leave their residence, and we feel they're endangered, we'll call the local municipal emergency official, and that's part of our Muni Room that Mr. Meissner spoke about earlier, where we will work with them and ask them if they can intervene and assist with that.

MS. HATFIELD: Thank you. I have nothing further.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you.

17 Ms. Fabrizio.

MS. FABRIZIO: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

19 BY MS. FABRIZIO:

Q. Looking again at the tables of data on Page 16 of
Staff's Report. You indicated that this information
really can be characterized a "snapshots in time".

And, I take it you mean that to apply to the number of
peak customers off in a day, as well as the number of

{DE 10-001} {08-04-10}

[WITNESS PANEL: Meissner~LeTourneau~Francazio]

- 1 crews assigned in a day?
- 2 A. (Meissner) Correct. Yes.
- Q. So, if I were to do the math, for example, on the six
- 4 minus three transfer that occurred on December 12th. I
- 5 would look at the New Hampshire number 8, minus 6,
- 6 going to -- would be 2 on the 12th, but adding the 3
- 7 back, that gets you the 5, is that --
- 8 A. (Meissner) Can you do it one more time?
- 9 Q. Sure. Getting from 8 to 5, from December 11th and
- 10 December 12th?
- 11 A. (Meissner) Yes. Six plus three. We subtracted 6, and
- added 3. Is that you're indicating?
- 13 Q. Yes.
- 14 A. (Meissner) Yes.
- 15 Q. And, that gets you to the 5?
- 16 A. (Meissner) Correct.
- 17 Q. And, you testified that those three were sent back
- sometime later in the day on the 12th. So, because
- this is a snapshot of time, if I diq down, I could
- 20 conclude that at some point in that day New Hampshire
- 21 was left with only two bucket crews, and Massachusetts
- 22 | 15, is that right?
- 23 A. (Meissner) In that particular column of --
- 24 Q. "Outside Bucket Crews", yes.

[WITNESS PANEL: Meissner~LeTourneau~Francazio]

- A. (Meissner) Outside. But, Ray, do you know what time we got the other three? Was it first thing in the morning?
- 4 A. (LeTourneau) I don't recall, sorry.
- 5 A. (Meissner) A lot of this happened during the overnight hours, between midnight and 6:00 a.m.
- 7 Q. The decision?
- 8 A. (Meissner) And movement of crews.
- 9 Q. Okay. You testified that they would be sent to

 10 Fitchburg on the morning of the 12th, and later the

 11 same day they were sent back to New Hampshire. But my

 12 point really is that these are snapshots, and perhaps

 13 the granularity of detail is not as good as it might be

 14 with something other than snapshots?
- 15 A. (Meissner) Correct. I agree.
- Q. Does Unitil have the capability of compiling information that has more detail on, say, an hour-by-hour basis, so that we could avoid the snapshot?
 - A. (Meissner) We do not. We could provide probably peak customers off on an hourly basis. But, to have all the resource information on an hourly basis, no, we would not be able to do that.
- 24 Q. Okay.

20

21

22

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Well, let me ask this question. You wouldn't be able to do it looking back to December '08 or you won't -- and/or you won't be able to do it going forward?

WITNESS MEISSNER: Prospectively, when the OMS is in, we'll have, as Mr. Knepper alluded, much greater ability to be collecting information and then provide information. So, prospectively, the OMS will allow us a lot more information. But, to go back to 2008, relying on manual processes, we didn't collect the data hour-by-hour.

BY MS. FABRIZIO:

- Q. And, when does the Company expect to have an OMS system up and running?
- A. (Meissner) By the end of the year, which is really coincident with the recommendation to provide the VPN access. The OMS right now is effectively operational for testing purposes and so forth. It's roll-out and final operational status is happening in tandem with network upgrades and other things that are happening.
- Q. Okay. Thanks. With respect to I think there were 14 crews coming from Ohio, Mr. LeTourneau?
- 23 A. (LeTourneau) Yes, 14 construction crews.
- 24 Q. Construction crews. And, where did the Company intend

1 to send them, if they had arrived?

- A. (LeTourneau) We hadn't made -- if they're a day away, that's a decision that would be, as they get closer, as they get within, you know, 12 hours, we're thinking about where they're going, as they're six hours away.

 So, they're in constant contact with us. And, then, when they get, you know, a certain period away, we'll tell them, we will redirect them to where we thought we needed them.
- Q. And, you hadn't reached that point?
- 11 A. (LeTourneau) We hadn't reached that point.
 - Q. Thanks. You just testified as to the greater extent of damage in the Fitchburg area, compared to the New Hampshire territories. Just curious, in the "Damage Assessor" column on Page 16 of Staff's Report, it looks like there are a greater number of damage assessors in New Hampshire, rather than Massachusetts. Why would that be, given the extent of the damage?
 - A. (Meissner) I think it's a reflection of the fact that
 we have two regions in New Hampshire and one region in
 Fitchburg. So, there was proportionally more resources
 available in New Hampshire to perform that duty.

MS. FABRIZIO: All right. Thanks.

Staff has no further questions. Thank you.

1 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you. redirect? 2 3 MR. EPLER: No thank you. CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Then, witnesses 4 5 are excused. Thank you, gentlemen. 6 Let's turn to the exhibits marked for 7 identification. Is there any objection to admitting the exhibits into evidence? 8 9 MR. EPLER: Mr. Chairman, I think I laid out the concerns that the Company has with respect to the 10 11 NEI Report. We will withdraw our formal objection to the 12 entry of that document as an exhibit. But we would 13 request that the Commission, if it's relying on 14 conclusions in that Report, take into account that there 15 wasn't an opportunity for the Company to conduct 16 cross-examination of the authors of the Report. But we 17 will withdraw that request. CHAIRMAN GETZ: Is there anything else 18 19 on that issue? 20 MS. HATFIELD: Mr. Chairman, I think 21 that that sounds like a good approach to take. I 22 personally am looking back on this docket, and we -- our 23 office has several concerns just about the process that 24 has been undertaken. And, I'm hopeful that we can learn

from the transition from a non-adjudicative proceeding into an adjudicative proceeding. And, we fully understand why Staff wants that report to be in. The challenge is when things are filed so close to hearing, and/or brought in at the hearing. So, I think, in the future, perhaps we just need more communication about what parties would like to have as part of a record, so that parties can take whatever steps they need to, and possibly have a more efficient hearing.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Well, let me follow up. It sounds like, is it two different concerns? One was, how, as a general matter, a Staff report should be conducted? And, then, that's a different thing from the report that just got filed? It sounds like -- am I correct that you're citing two different issues?

MS. HATFIELD: Yes, I am. And, I think that, as the Commission knows, the hearing was moved twice, and there were -- I think there was a benefit to the fact that Unitil filed a rate case while this was pending. But it also, I think, created some challenges, because we had a lot of discussions about what which issues should be addressed in which case. But we expected, I think for quite a while through the proceeding, that there would be testimony of Staff, and

1 there's a report now, and so we just have to deal with 2 that differently. But, when things are filed so close to 3 a hearing or things are brought into the record at a 4 hearing, it just -- it requires the parties to need to do cross in order to develop that information. And, I think, 5 6 you know, we could do a better job of communicating those 7 concerns as the docket is progressing. 8 CHAIRMAN GETZ: But you also mentioned 9 about the transition from the non-adjudicative 10 investigative stage to the adjudicative stage. 11 anything in particular you want to mention there? 12 MS. HATFIELD: No. I think it's really 13 just that it makes a lot of sense that Staff's Report in 14 the adjudicative proceeding is referring to documents that 15 are in this proceeding. And, I think, you know, that 16 there might be just better ways to communicate to the 17 other parties about the extent to which those things are 18 going to actually be put in the formal record of an 19 adjudicative proceeding. 20 CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay. Ms. Fabrizio, do 21 you have anything on those issues? 22 MS. FABRIZIO: Yes. Well, to the extent 23 that OCA complains that an interaction of the NEI Report 24 is a surprise element in this proceeding, I would

respectfully disagree, because this whole proceeding stemmed from the Commission's review of the NEI Report, and that was clearly stated in the order of notice. And, the Company's testimony certainly cited to the NEI Report, as did Staff's Report in this proceeding.

With respect to the process undertaken in this particular docket, I don't think there was any hint of lack of transparency in the process. Staff decided, after a number of conversations with both the Company and with OCA, who was not able to attend all of the technical sessions in this proceeding, that this -- the issues raised in this docket are more appropriately addressed and resolved through the form of the Report, with agreed upon recommendations with the Company, than through a settlement agreement, because we were tasked with looking at the issue in a nutshell of the reasonableness of the Company's response to the December 2008 ice storm. And, in Staff's view, that is not an appropriate issue to settle upon with the Company, subject to the inquiry.

We think this is an appropriate way. We circulated the report to both OCA and the Company for comments. Had further discussions with both, by telephone, on the Report. And, we maintain that this is

an appropriate resolution of the docket.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Okay. Well, let me say CHAIRMAN GETZ: this about the exhibits then. We're going to admit -strike the identifications and admit all six exhibits into But, with respect to the NEI Report, which is evidence. Exhibit 6, I think it's fair to say we'll pay heed during our deliberations, to the extent applicable, that the NEI Consultant Report and the consultants themselves were not available for cross-examination. But I think that's an issue different from the admission of exhibits into evidence, and it's an appropriate in these circumstances that a Staff investigative report be part of the record, but we just have our ongoing obligation to base our decisions on the evidence of the witnesses and the testimony and cross-examination, and a general ongoing requirement in all our decisions not to base our decisions on information that's outside the evidentiary record.

So, is there anything else, except for opportunity for closings?

(No verbal response)

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Hearing nothing, then,
Ms. Hatfield.

MS. HATFIELD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I wanted to start by thanking the Staff for the extensive

work that they did, both during and for many months since the 2008 ice storm, by preparing and participating in both the Commission's After Action Review and the Report that was filed last week. It's clear that Staff has very carefully and thoughtfully reviewed all of the utility practices, and, of course, in this docket, with a specific emphasis on Unitil's practices.

And, while the OCA doesn't take a position on whether the recommendations are reasonable, we defer to Staff's expertise, and we are pleased that the Company has agreed to implement all of the recommendations that Staff has made.

With respect to the costs, both those incurred during the ice storm and the costs related to implementing policy and procedure changes, we look forward to working with the Company and Staff in the current distribution rate case, DE 10-055, to resolve those issues. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you.

Ms. Fabrizio.

MS. FABRIZIO: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

As you have heard today, Staff undertook in this

proceeding to take a closer look at the reasonableness of
the timing of Unitil's response to the ice storm, the

priorities of its restoration, and the allocation of its resources in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Toward that end, Staff took as a starting point certain data tables and graphs presented by NEI in its report, which was then reviewed by the Commission and relied on at least in part to make certain observations in the Commission's own After Action Review, including the observations leading to Action Items 5.3 and 5.4, which led to this proceeding.

In particular, Staff reviewed data provided to Unitil -- by Unitil on the number of crews allocated to the Company's New Hampshire and Massachusetts service territories and the number of customer outages in each territory. Staff also examined the Company's Emergency Response Plan, including certain amendments made to the Plan per the Commission's request through Action Item 5.4 of the After Action Review.

And, as Staff notes in its Report, it was able to obtain a more thorough, specific understanding of the circumstances faced by Unitil in its response to the December 2008 ice storm.

After its review of the record, including further more specific data provided by Unitil, through discovery and discussions with Company officials, as well as the Company's revisions to its Emergency

Response Plan and its testimony in this proceeding, Staff concluded that Unitil's response to the ice storm, its restoration priorities and allocation of resources across state lines were not unreasonable. That is not to say that Staff, as well as the Company itself, did not find a number of areas meriting improvement, including in the Company's emergency response capabilities and response actions. Those areas are noted in the Staff's Report. Unitil has been very cooperative in working with Staff to develop the steps to remedy the areas that we've identified as needing improvement.

Staff reiterates that, while we did not find Unitil's response to be unreasonable, given the overall context of the storm itself, including the wide-scale, multistate destruction resulting from the storm, and the competition Unitil was facing with regard to the demand for outside resources, Staff did find the room for improvement, and we believe the steps that Staff and the Company have agreed to pursue resolve the issues raised in this docket satisfactorily. And, we ask the Commission to adopt Staff's conclusions and the recommendations as presented in the Report today.

CHAIRMAN GETZ: Thank you. Mr. Epler.

MR. EPLER: Yes, Mr. Chairman,

Commissioner. Thank you. There can be no question that the 2008 ice storm was a tremendously damaging event, and that it left many, many citizens of this state and throughout the region without power, without heat and other necessities for an extended period, during a very cold and inclement period. There can also be no question that this event exposed the vulnerability of the electric system to such storms, and revealed the need for more rigorous planning and practice in order to ensure that the entities charged with responsibility for restoration and providing aid are able to perform in the most effective manner possible.

Since the storm, Unitil has undertaken a major and a continuous ongoing effort to improve its ability and capability to respond to such events, and we have provided in the docket and elsewhere documentation of the steps we've taken, and, as a said, continue, will continue to be taken by the Company. We've added a number of new personnel, we've invested millions of dollars in new equipment, and we spent many, many hours participating in practice exercises. And, we have also responded to another major destructive event, the February 2010 wind storm, in a manner that we believe demonstrates the results of these undertakings.

The fact that improvements in Unitil's storm response capabilities were necessary, however, doesn't mean that its response to the December 2008 ice storm was unreasonable or that the Company neglected its obligations. We believe the Staff Report supports that conclusion, noting that Unitil's restoration performance was consistent with that of other utilities. If the Commission were to step back and look at Unitil's performance over a much longer period of time, we believe that the record shows that the Company has had a good history of storm restoration performance, and, in the past, has always been able to obtain the necessary number of crews through mutual aid and similar processes, or through contractors on its system or otherwise available.

And, while our restoration efforts during the storm would certainly have benefited with additional crews, the data shows that Unitil used its resources in a very highly effective and efficient manner, and our crew restoration rate was the highest among the four utilities. Given the numerous factors which should be evaluated in order to allocate resources, we believe that we made the correct allocation decisions at the time with the resources and information that was available to the Company.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

While the Company does not agree with every statement in the Staff's Report, we do agree with a number of noteworthy statements and conclusions.

Staff has determined that Unitil's prioritization and restoration targets were similar to that followed by other electric utilities, and its achievement of full restoration was not materially different in timing from that of other utilities. has concluded that Unitil did not act beyond the range of reasonableness in the storm report, and this conclusion is sound and supported by the ample record developed in the docket. We've reviewed the steps that we've taken and commit to the areas in the Staff Report, in terms of additional steps. And, we look forward to opportunities to continue the dialogue and to make continuous improvement in our ability to be the premiere utility, in terms of storm restoration efforts. And, we certainly appreciate the time and dedication that the Staff has shown throughout this process, as well as the OCA, and the dialogue that we were able to establish on these issues.

With respect to the issue of the Massachusetts legislation, I wanted to briefly address that directly. In the Company's analysis, we believe that, though there may be opportune -- well, first of all,

it is the Company's very firm belief, and our goal, and we believe our obligation, to never allow itself to be in a situation where that statute would come into play and would affect the Company or affect its decision-making.

As we are doing here in New Hampshire, we are also committed to improving and a continuous improvement process in terms of our restoration abilities in Massachusetts. So, we intend to keep ourselves outside of the purview of that statute at all times.

With respect to the statute itself, while the Massachusetts authorities may have authority over that, over the Fitchburg entity, Unitil is a Public Utility Holding Company, and it is structured in a way that we believe our resources -- our overall resources would not necessarily be in the purview of a particular state regulator, and that we could continue to make our allocation decisions based on necessities that we see throughout the region. And, we are committed to that, and committed to maintaining, during such a wide system emergency, continuing the dialogue with the Commission and with the Staff, so that there's a clear understanding of what resources are available, how we're making our allocation decisions, and so on.

I think, in conclusion, we agree that

```
the recommendations in the Staff Report should be adopted
 1
       by the Commission. And, we look forward to having this
 3
       docket closed and being able to move forward. Thank you
       very much.
 4
                          CHAIRMAN GETZ: Okay.
 5
                                                 Thank you.
                                                              Then,
       we'll close the hearing and take the matter under
 6
 7
       advisement.
                    Thank you, everyone.
                          (Whereupon the hearing ended at 2:47
 8
 9
                          p.m.)
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
```