#### BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

In the Matter of the Complaint of	)	
Cameron Creek Apartments,	)	
Complainant,	)	
v.	)	Case No. 08-1091-GA-CSS
Columbia Gas of Ohio, Inc.,	ý	
Respondent.	)	

# DIRECT TESTIMONY OF DAWN BASS ON BEHALF OF COLUMBIA GAS OF OHIO, INC.

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1	O.	PLEASE	STATE	VOUR NAME	AND BUSINESS	ADDRESS.
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- 2 A. My name is Dawn Bass and my business address is 1600 Dublin Road EW2, Columbus,
- 3 OH 43215.

### 4 Q. BY WHOM ARE YOU EMPLOYED AND IN WHAT CAPACITY?

- 5 A. I am employed by NiSource Corporate Services. I have been a Program Specialist since
- 6 April of this year.

### 7 Q. WHAT ARE YOUR JOB RESPONSIBILITIES AS PROGRAM SPECIALIST?

- 8 A. As a Program Specialist, I oversee the OQ (operator qualification) programs for
- 9 contractors for all of the Columbia distribution companies.

### 10 Q. WHAT IS YOUR PRIOR EMPLOYMENT HISTORY WITH COLUMBIA OR NISOURCE?

- 12 A. I have been with the NiSource companies since February 12, 1990. From December of
- 13 1993 to February of 2006, I was a service technician. In February of 2006, I became a
- support specialist. In approximately September of 2006, my title was changed to
- technical trainer. And in November of 2007, I took a technical support position but I
- 16 continued to conduct technical training.

### 17 Q. WHAT WERE YOUR JOB RESPONSIBILITIES AS A SERVICE TECHNICIAN?

- A. As a service technician, it was my responsibility to turn on gas service, inspect new
- installations and new service, set meters, and respond to "priority calls" gas leaks, gas
- odors, fires, and carbon monoxide calls.

1	Q.	WHAT WERE YOUR JOB RESPONSIBILITIES AS A SUPPORT SPECIALIST?
2	A.	My group would review any changes to Columbia's policy and procedure manual or
3		Ohio's minimum gas service standards and change Columbia's training materials to
4		reflect those changes. We would also write newsletters for field personnel to explain
5		Columbia's policies and procedures and update personnel on any changes. We were also
6		responsible for training and qualifying Columbia field employees.
7	Q.	WHAT WERE YOUR JOB RESPONSIBILITIES AS A TECHNICAL TRAINER?
8	A.	For new employees or employees doing a new specific task for the first time, I would
9		conduct classroom training to qualify them to perform those tasks, as well as skill and
10		ability hands-on training. I would train new service technicians. And I would also
11		perform field evaluations for new service technicians. I would shadow the service
12		technicians for the day to ensure that they were doing their jobs in accordance with
13		Columbia policy and procedure and the National Fuel Gas Code.
14 15	Q.	DID YOU EVER RECEIVE TRAINING FROM COLUMBIA ON THE NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE?
16	A.	Yes. I was first trained in the requirements of the National Fuel Gas Code when I went
17		into service training as a new service technician in December 1993.
18	Q.	WHAT DID THAT TRAINING CONSIST OF?
19	A.	We studied and reviewed the National Fuel Gas Code. We also went through worksheets
20		on topics such as how to size house lines, how to size service lines, and how to calculate
21		combustion/ventilation air.

1 2	Q.	ON WHICH EDITION OF THE NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE WERE YOU TRAINED?
3	A.	The edition that was current when I became a service technician in 1993. When
4		Columbia trains new service technicians, it trains them on whatever edition of the
5		National Fuel Gas Code is in effect at that time.
6 7 8 9	Q.	DID THE NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE TRAINING YOU WENT THROUGH AS A NEW SERVICE TECHNICIAN IN DECEMBER 1993 DIFFER FROM THE TRAINING YOU CONDUCTED AS A TECHNICAL TRAINER FROM 2006 TO 2009?
10	A.	The training has not changed substantially. The materials have been updated to reflect
11		changes in the National Fuel Gas Code. And the training technology has changed -
12		rather than using overheads, we are now using PowerPoints. But the fundamentals have
13		not really changed.
14 15 16	Q.	DO COLUMBIA'S SERVICE TECHNICIANS RECEIVE ANY FOLLOW-UP OR CONTINUING TRAINING ON THE NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE AFTER THEIR INITIAL TRAINING?
17	A.	Any time a new edition of the National Fuel Gas Code is released, service technicians
18		receive a summary and explanation of the differences between the prior edition and the
19		new edition. If the changes are more than minor editorial changes, field personnel are
20		brought in for a one-day review of the changes to the Code. Also, if the Training
21		department (or prior to that, the Regulatory Compliance and Training department) notices
22		an increase in tech line calls or service tech inquiries regarding a particular topic, the
23		department will issue a newsletter to address that topic.

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1	Q.	IN WHAT SITUATIONS DO COLUMBIA'S SERVICE TECHNICIANS APPLY
2		THE NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE IN THE FIELD?

A. Columbia service technicians apply the National Fuel Gas Code any time they are establishing/re-establishing gas service. This would include when they are inspecting new installations prior to setting the meter, responding to priority orders, restoring gas service after work had been performed on jurisdictional pipe (main, service line, meter setting), or restoring service when the gas had been turned off (non-pay, disconnect per customer request, etc.). Before service technicians can put gas into any dwelling they are required to perform testing and inspections. Those inspections include the appliances and piping inside the dwelling as well as inspections and testing of the facilities installed outside the dwelling.

## Q. IN WHAT SITUATIONS, THEN, IF ANY, DO COLUMBIA'S SERVICE TECHNICIANS NOT APPLY THE NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE IN THE FIELD?

Any time gas service is disconnected due to non-pay or customer request, or when we are reading a meter.

### Q. WHICH VERSION OF THE NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE DO COLUMBIA'S SERVICE TECHNICIANS APPLY IN THE FIELD?

A. Columbia's service technicians generally apply the version of the Code that is in effect at the time. If the service technician is inspecting a newly constructed building or a newly installed appliance, the service technician would apply the current National Fuel Gas

Code. If the service technician were to see that an existing appliance or installation was in violation of the current National Fuel Gas Code, but the resident or owner could

1		demonstrate that the appliance or installation was in compliance with the National Fuel
2		Gas Code at the time it was installed, Columbia would apply the National Fuel Gas Code
3		that was in effect at the time of installation.
4	Q.	AS A RECENT TECHNICAL TRAINER AND LONG-TIME SERVICE
5 6		TECHNICIAN FOR COLUMBIA, ARE YOU GENERALLY FAMILIAR WITH COLUMBIA'S POLICIES AND PROCEDURES?
7	A.	Yes, I am.
8 9 10	Q.	UNDER COLUMBIA'S POLICIES AND PROCEDURES, WHAT ARE COLUMBIA'S SERVICE TECHNICIANS SUPPOSED TO DO IF THEY DISCOVER THAT AN APPLIANCE IS IN VIOLATION OF THE NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE?
2	A.	They are supposed to red-tag the appliance, meaning they will turn off the gas to that
13		particular appliance.
14 15 16	Q.	WHAT ARE COLUMBIA'S SERVICE TECHNICIANS SUPPOSED TO DO IF THEY HAVE VISITED THE SAME RESIDENCE MULTIPLE TIMES AND KEEP FINDING THE SAME NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE VIOLATION, INDICATING THAT THE RESIDENT IS NOT RESOLVING THE VIOLATION?
8	A.	At that point, Columbia will disconnect gas service to the residence.
19 20	Q.	WHEN YOU WERE A SERVICE TECHNICIAN, DID YOU RED-TAG APPLIANCES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE?
21	A.	Yes, I did.
22 23 24	Q.	APPROXIMATELY HOW MANY TIMES A MONTH DID YOU RED-TAG APPLIANCES FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE WHEN YOU WERE A SERVICE TECHNICIAN?
25	A.	I couldn't say exactly, but I red-tagged hundreds of appliances for National Fuel Gas
26		Code violations each month

1 2 3 4	Q.	DID YOU EVER RED-TAG A GAS-FIRED WATER HEATER BECAUSE IT WAS LOCATED IN A BATHROOM BUT WAS NOT IN A CLOSET WITH A SELF-CLOSING DEVICE AND WEATHER-STRIPPING ON THE DOOR AND DID NOT HAVE A SUPPLY OF COMBUSTION AIR FROM THE OUTDOORS?
5	A.	Yes, more than once.
6 7 8 9 10	Q.	CAMERON CREEK APARTMENTS, THE COMPLAINANT IN THIS CASE, HAS ARGUED THAT COLUMBIA SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO APPLY THE NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE, BUT INSTEAD SHOULD APPLY WHICHEVER BUILDING CODE APPLIED AT EACH PARTICULAR RESIDENCE WHEN THAT RESIDENCE WAS PERMITTED FOR CONSTRUCTION. WHAT IS YOUR RESPONSE TO THAT POSITION?
12	A.	It would make it very difficult for a service technician to establish gas service. Before
13		establishing service, Columbia would have to determine when each residence was
14		permitted for construction and what the applicable building code was at the time of
15		permitting. They would need to review the building code that applied at the time of
16		permitting and ensure that the residence was built according to that code. They would
17		then need to determine whether the appliance installation or venting had been modified
18		since the original permit was issued. I am not sure how Columbia could gather, store, or
19		disseminate that information to the service technicians.
20		It would also make it very difficult for a service technician to disconnect gas service to ar
21		appliance, because a service technician would have to perform the same kinds of research
22		before red-tagging an appliance.
23		And, it would increase the record-keeping burden on the service technician and on
24		Columbia in general. For each customer a service technician visited, Columbia would
25		have to maintain records regarding the building's permitting dates, applicable building

1		code, and code requirements to ensure that the next service technician would not red-tag
2		an appliance that had previously been found to be in compliance with the building code
3		that applied at the time of permitting.
4 5 6 7 8 9	Q.	CAMERON CREEK HAS ALSO SUGGESTED THAT COLUMBIA SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO OBTAIN APPROVAL FROM THE LOCAL BUILDING AUTHORITY, IF ANY, BEFORE RED-TAGGING AN APPLIANCE FOR A SAFETY VIOLATION. WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT ON COLUMBIA'S SERVICE TECHNICIANS IF THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION ADOPTED SUCH A RULE?
10	A.	It would greatly increase the record-keeping burden on the service technicians. Service
11		technicians would have to catalogue the status of each of their proposed red-tags and
12		whether it had been approved or disapproved by the local building authority. A service
13		technician would also have to return to each residence after the local building authority
14		had approved the red-tag to actually turn off gas service to the appliance.
15		If the service technician were responding to a priority call outside normal business hours,
16		Cameron Creek's proposed rule could mean a substantial delay in addressing serious
17		safety hazards. Columbia has service technicians who are on-call twenty-four hours a
18		day, seven days a week. Our service technicians could be responding to priority calls at
19		one o'clock in the morning. The local building department is probably not going to have
20		a person available to answer calls from Columbia service technicians at that time of
21		night.

1 2 3 4	Q.	CAMERON CREEK HAS ALSO ASSERTED THAT COLUMBIA SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO RED-TAG AN APPLIANCE FOR A SAFETY VIOLATION IF FIXING THE VIOLATION WOULD "[R]EQUIRE EXPENSIVE REMEDIAL CONSTRUCTION." WHAT IS YOUR RESPONSE TO THAT POSITION?
5	A.	As a practical matter, it would be impossible to put such a rule into practice. Columbia's
6		service technicians may not know what specifically will be required to fix a given
7		violation of the National Fuel Gas Code. Even if a technician knows what will be
8		required to fix a particular violation, he or she would not be in a position to calculate the
9		cost of that remediation. The rule also does not make any sense. A safety hazard is a
10		safety hazard, regardless of how much it costs to fix.
11 12 13 14 15	Q.	FINALLY, CAMERON CREEK HAS ASSERTED THAT ITS "APARTMENT COMPLEX HAS OPERATED SAFELY OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS." EVEN ASSUMING THIS IS ACCURATE, WOULD THE LACK OF A HAZARDOUS CARBON MONOXIDE INCIDENT IN THE PAST MEAN THAT A PRESENT VIOLATION OF THE NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE IS NOT REALLY HAZARDOUS?
17	A.	No. Even if there has never been a carbon monoxide incident in the past, a violation of
18		the National Fuel Gas Code could cause a carbon monoxide incident in the future.
19		Conditions change in a home.
20 21 22 23	Q.	CAN YOU PROVIDE AN EXAMPLE, FROM YOUR OWN EXPERIENCE AS A SERVICE TECHNICIAN, OF A SITUATION WHERE A VIOLATION OF THE NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE EXISTED FOR SEVERAL YEARS BEFORE IT CAUSED A CARBON MONOXIDE INCIDENT?
24	A.	Yes. When I was a service technician, I had an instance where I got a carbon monoxide
25		reading of 1300 parts per million in a residence. The next day, we returned to the
26		building to determine the source of the carbon monoxide. The building had its furnace in
27		the basement. The building was air-tight, and the basement was not big enough by itself

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Q.

A.

Yes, it does,

to supply the volume of combustion, dilution, and ventilation air required by the National Fuel Gas Code. With the basement door closed, there wasn't sufficient combustion air downstairs. The only place for the furnace to get additional air for combustion was from the flue. As a result, the furnace's blower was sucking the flue gases back out of the flue and circulating them into the ambient air of the residence, causing the high carbon monoxide readings. The prior residents had lived there for thirteen years without any carbon monoxide incidents. But the prior residents had kept their basement door propped open with a brick, because they had a cat. The new residents did not have a cat, so they kept the basement door shut. If the prior residents had fixed the National Fuel Gas Code violation, the carbon monoxide incident could have been prevented for the next residents. I believe the new residents solved the problem by installing a 6" vent to the outside directly into the combustion chamber of the furnace. DOES THIS COMPLETE YOUR PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY?

### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that a true and accurate copy of the foregoing Direct Testimony of Dawn Bass was served via e-mail and U.S. mail on the 1st day of July, 2009, upon the following counsel for Complainant Cameron Creek Apartments:

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Eric B. Gallon