THE BURLINGTON NORTHERN AND )
SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY, ) Docket No. TR-010684
Petitioner, ) Volume III
Pages 35 to 280
VS.
TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
CITY OF SPRAGUE, ))
Respondent .)

|  | Respondent . |
| :--- | :--- |

                    Docket No. TR-010684
            )
    A hearing in the above matter was held on
September 18, 2002, from 9:30 a.m. to 5:10 p.m., at 213
South C Street, Sprague, Washington, before
Administrative Law Judge THEODORA M. MACE.
The parties were present as follows:
THE COMMISSION, by JONATHAN THOMPSON,
Assistant Attorney General, 1400 South Evergreen Park
Drive Southwest, Olympia, Washington 98504-0128,
Telephone (360) 664-1225, Fax (360) 586-5522, E-mail
jthompso@wutc.wa.gov.
BURLINGTON NORTHERN AND SANTA FE RAILWAY
COMPANY, by DANIEL L. KINERK, Attorney at Law, Koschel
Gibson Kinerk Reeve, L.L.P., 110 - 110 th Avenue
Northeast, Suite 607, Bellevue, Washington 98004, (425)
462-9584, $\operatorname{Fax}(206)$ 625-6517, E-mail dkinerk@kgkr.com.
CITY OF SPRAGUE, by SYLVIA FOX, Mayor, 312
East First Street, Sprague, Washington 99032, Telephone
(509) 257-2662, Fax (509) 257-2691, E-mail
foxsylvia@aol.com.
Joan E. Kinn, CCR, RPR
Court Reporter

| INDEX OF EXAMINATION |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| WITNESS: | PAGE: |
| MICHAEL COWLES |  |
| Direct Examination by Mr. Kinerk | 48 |
| Examination by Judge Mace | 52 |
| Direct Examination by Mr. Kinerk | 52 |
| Cross-Examination by Ms. Fox | 77 |


| CURTIS FROSCHEISER |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Direct Examination by Mr. Kinerk | 84 |
| Cross-Examination by Ms. Fox | 101 |
| Redirect Examination by Mr. Kinerk | 105 |
| Recross-Examination by Ms. Fox | 106 |
| Girect Examination by Mr. Kinerk | 107 |
| Examination by Judge Mace | 114 |
| Cross-Examination by Mr. Thompson | 115 |
| Cross-Examination by Ms. Fox |  |

0037
JOHN MICHAEL COWLES
Direct Examination by Mr. Kinerk ..... 120
Cross-Examination by Mr. Thompson ..... 160
Cross-Examination by Ms. Fox ..... 175
Redirect Examination by Mr. Kinerk ..... 196
Recross-Examination by Ms. Fox ..... 202
AHMER NIZAM
Direct Examination by Mr. Thompson ..... 204
Cross-Examination by Mr. Kinerk ..... 223
Cross-Examination by Ms. Fox ..... 233
Recross-Examination by Mr. Kinerk ..... 249
Recross-Examination by Ms. Fox ..... 251
Redirect Examination by Mr. Thompson ..... 252
KON LAMPARTER
Direct Examination by Ms. Fox ..... 257
Examination by Judge Mace ..... 262
Cross-Examination by Mr. Thompson ..... 263
Cross-Examination by Mr. Kinerk ..... 271
Redirect Examination by Ms. Fox ..... 277
Recross-Examination by Mr. Kinerk ..... 279
Redirect Examination by Ms. Fox ..... 280

| 0038 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | INDEX OF EXHIBITS |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | EXHIBIT: |  | MARKED : | ADMITTED: |
| 6 | BURLINGTON NORTHERN |  |  |  |
| 7 | 1 |  | 42 | 44 |
| 8 | 2 |  | 42 | 44 |
| 9 | 3 |  | 42 | 44 |
| 10 | 4 |  | 42 | 44 |
| 11 | 5 |  | 42 | 44 |
| 12 | 6 |  | 42 | 44 |
| 13 | 7 |  | 42 | 44 |
| 14 | 8 |  | 42 | 44 |
| 15 | 9 |  | 42 | 44 |
| 16 | 10 |  | 42 | 44 |
| 17 | 11 |  | 42 | 44 |
| 18 | 12 |  | 42 | 44 |
| 19 | 13 |  | 42 | 44 |
| 20 | 14 |  | 42 | 44 |
| 21 | 15 |  | 42 | 44 |
| 22 | 16 |  | 42 | 44 |
| 23 |  | COMMISSION | N STAFF |  |
| 24 | 17 |  | 42 | 44 |
| 25 | 18 |  | 42 | 44 |

0039

| 1 | 19 |  | 42 | 44 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 20 |  | 42 | 44 |
| 3 |  | CITY OF SPRAGUE |  |  |
| 4 | 21 |  | 42 | 44 |
| 5 | 22 |  | 42 | 44 |
| 6 | 23 |  | 42 | 44 |
| 7 | 24 |  | 42 | 44 |
| 8 | 26 |  | 136 | 136 |
| 9 | 27 |  | 136 | 136 |
| 10 |  | BENCH REQUESTS |  |  |
| 11 | 25 |  | 113 | 136 |
| 12 | 28 |  | 140 |  |
| 13 |  |  |  |  |
| 14 |  |  |  |  |
| 15 |  |  |  |  |
| 16 |  |  |  |  |
| 17 |  |  |  |  |
| 18 |  |  |  |  |
| 19 |  |  |  |  |
| 20 |  |  |  |  |
| 21 |  |  |  |  |
| 22 |  |  |  |  |
| 23 |  |  |  |  |
| 24 |  |  |  |  |
| 25 |  |  |  |  |

PROCEEDINGS
JUDGE MACE: All right, let's be on the record in Docket Number TR-010684, Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railroad against the City of Sprague. We're here today for an evidentiary proceeding. There will be a public hearing later on in the day at 6:30 this evening in this same place, but right now we're here for the evidentiary proceeding, and I will explain a little bit more about that as we go along.

This case involves Burlington Northern's
petition to close the $D$ Street crossing in the City of
Sprague. Since this case began, Burlington Northern has
amended its petition to include as an alternative
closure the $F$ Street crossing, and I'm sure the parties are going to flesh out exactly what this means as we go through the evidence.

My name is Theodora Mace, and I'm the Administrative Law Judge who has been assigned to hold the hearings in this case. Today's date is September 18, 2002, and we're convened in a room at the office of the Sprague Chamber of Commerce I believe at 213 South C Street in the City of Sprague. Have I got that correct?

As I mentioned, later on today there will be a public hearing, and the purpose of the public hearing is to give members of the public, the citizens of the

```
City of Sprague and surroundings, an opportunity to
    comment and address the Commission directly about their
    position on the issues. It is not -- it's formal but
    not formal in the evidentiary sense of the case as the
    evidentiary proceeding is that we're going to have this
    morning, and that is a formal quasijudicial proceeding.
    The public hearing is only for taking public comment.
    The parties to this proceeding are Burlington
Northern, and we have Mr., I will take appearances
later, but Mr. Kinerk, and we have several staff members
from Burlington Northern here today at the evidentiary
proceeding, and I'm hoping they will also be here
tonight for the public hearing. We also have
Mr. Thompson from the Commission Staff, an Assistant
Attorney General representing the Commission, and a
staff member who will be a witness, and we also have
Penny Hansen in the back of the room who can answer any
questions as the proceeding goes along. If you have any
procedurally or anything about the process, I think she
can easily answer questions.
    And then we have City of Sprague, and,
Ms. Fox, you're representing the City of Sprague today;
is that correct?
    MS. FOX: Yes.
    JUDGE MACE: And then when I take
```

```
appearances, I will ask you to give your appearance for
the record, and I will ask all the people who are
entering their appearances to state their names, their
addresses, and the capacity in which they're present
here at the hearing today.
    Just to give you a little -- we talked a
little bit about procedures at the pre-hearing
conference when we were on the phone the other day, but
I'm going to go over a couple things here this morning
so that we are all clear about exactly how things are
going to go.
    As you know, I have asked the parties to give
me their exhibits, so we have pre-marked the exhibits,
and you probably have already seen Burlington Northern's
exhibits; it's a booklet that has pre-marked Exhibits 1
through 16. There are four Staff exhibits, Numbers 17
through 20, and I'm sure Staff will explain to us those
exhibits. And then we have four marked Exhibits 21
through 24 for the City of Sprague. And during the
proceeding at the beginning of the witnesses'
presentations or whatever is the appropriate time,
counsel will probably offer those exhibits into
evidence, and at that time I will take objections, if
there are any, to the exhibits, and make a ruling on the
objections or just admit the exhibits if there are no
```

objections.
The testimony that's given by the witnesses
plus the exhibits constitute the record, the evidentiary
record upon which the Commission will make a decision.
The Commission will also be taking a look at the public
comments in making its decision. In fact, I will be
writing an initial decision in this case, and then the
parties will have an opportunity to respond to that, and
then ultimately the Commission will be able to make a
final decision.
So that sets a little bit of the groundwork
in terms of the practicalities. The first party that
will make its presentation today is Burlington Northern,
because it's the petitioner in this case. And
Burlington Northern, as we understand, has three
witnesses, and Mr. Kinerk, the attorney, will present
those witnesses and go through the exhibits, and there
will be testimony and exhibits. After each witness
concludes the direct portion of its presentation, giving
its testimony, the counsel for the Staff and The Mayor
will have a chance to cross-examine that witness, and
that applies to each of the three witnesses the company
presents.

And then after the company has finished
presenting its case, we will turn to the Staff, and

```
Staff will present its witness, and then the parties
will have an opportunity to cross-examine that Staff
witness. And then we'll turn to the City, and the City
will have an opportunity to present its testimony and
its exhibits.
    Now I have offered this as the proceeding
today or the process we're going to follow. Are there
any parties who have any comments about this process or
any questions?
    MR. KINERK: Good morning, Your Honor, I'm
Daniel Kinerk on behalf of the Petitioner, Burlington
Northern Santa Fe Railway Company. I would indicate
with regard to the exhibits, I have spoken with
Mr. Thompson and Mayor Fox, and the parties have agreed
to stipulate to the admissibility of all three parties'
exhibits.
JUDGE MACE: Very well, if there is no
objection, the parties have stipulated, I can admit all
the exhibits at this point. Does anyone have any
problem with that?
    MR. KINERK: No.
    JUDGE MACE: Very well, I will admit all the
exhibits that have been marked, that's Exhibits 1
through 24.
```

    Any other questions or comments about the
    ```
process I have described?
    If not, then let's begin. I'm going to ask
for the official appearances of counsel, and since we
have Mayor Fox here who probably doesn't appear in
proceedings like this on a daily basis, I just want you
to relax. If you have any questions about the process
as it's ongoing, feel free to ask. And if you have
questions that you would prefer not to ask me about, you
can talk to Ms. Hansen at the back of the room. She's
very expert about these proceedings. She has seen a
number of them, she can probably give you some answers
to your questions. But I just want you to be as
comfortable as possible. The main purpose today is just
to have the evidence come in and to try to get a fair
picture of everybody's position on the issues.
    All right, if there's nothing further, then
why don't you begin, state your name, and give your
appearance for the record.
    MR. KINERK: Good morning, Your Honor. For
the record, my name is Daniel Kinerk. I'm counsel for
Petitioner Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway
Company. To my right is Michael Cowles, who is the
Manager of Public Projects on behalf of the Burlington
Northern Santa Fe Railway Company.
    JUDGE MACE: Okay. Just state your name and
```

who you --
MS. FOX: My name is Sylvia Fox with the City
of Sprague. I'm the mayor.
JUDGE MACE: And you're representing the City
of Sprague in these proceedings?
MS. FOX: Yes.
JUDGE MACE: All right, thank you very much.
MR. THOMPSON: I'm Jonathan Thompson,
Assistant Attorney General representing the Staff of the
Commission. Would you like me to -- Mr. Nizam is also
here with me.
JUDGE MACE: Right, and he'll be a witness
later on; is that correct?
MR. THOMPSON: Yes.
JUDGE MACE: Very good. I think then we're
ready to begin with the presentation of the evidence.
Mr. Kinerk, would you present your first
witness?
MR. KINERK: Thank you, Your Honor. Just as
a preliminary matter, I have indicated to the Court that
in terms of the three witnesses that will be called on
by BNSF, we will initially call Mr. Cowles, and
Mr. Cowles will be able to explain Exhibits 1 through 4,
which are basically Exhibit 1 being an aerial photograph
taken of the City of Sprague, perhaps to outline for all

```
of the parties at this evidentiary hearing the landmarks
that are involved in this particular petition. Exhibits
2, 3, and 4 and their subsections are photographs that
were taken recently of the B Street, D Street, and F
Street crossings from various positions. Again, they
will be offered in essence as illustrative exhibits to
assist all the parties in understanding what we're
talking about with regard to the request by BNSF to
consolidate the D Street crossing.
    Once I complete the preliminary questions of
Mr. Cowles with regards to those exhibits, I will then
be calling Curtis Froscheiser, who is the BNSF internal
superintendent of operations. He will be testifying
briefly with regards to rail operations through the City
of Sprague. And when he is through, I anticipate
calling Mr. Gary Larsen, who is a BNSF engineer. He is
also affiliated with Washington Operation Lifesaver, and
he will testify briefly with regards to his
participation in that program in this general area
including Sprague.
    Lastly, I then will ask Mr. Cowles to return
to the stand, and we will discuss in greater detail the
analysis that Mr. Cowles undertook on behalf of BNSF
with regards to the petition for closure of the D Street
crossing. I mention that just for purposes of
```

```
cross-examination of Mr. Cowles. It might be more
appropriate, unless there are questions with regard to
the Exhibits 1 through 4, to withhold cross-examining
him until he resumes the witness stand. Thank you.
    JUDGE MACE: Very well.
    This is our witness chair over here, if you
would please approach it. And, Mr. Cowles, I would like
you to when you're ready to raise your right hand.
Whereupon,
            JOHN MICHAEL COWLES,
having been first duly sworn, was called as a witness
herein and was examined and testified as follows:
    JUDGE MACE: All right, please be seated.
    Now I want to caution all the witnesses who
are here that it's helpful if you speak as loudly and as
clearly and as slowly as you can, particularly if
there's something you need to read, because we don't
have a PA system, and the reporter is making a
transcript of the proceeding. Thank you.
```

    D I R E C T E X A M I N A T I O N
    BY MR. KINERK:
Q. Good morning, could you state your name for
the record, please.
A. My name is John Michael Cowles. Last name is spelled $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{W}-\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{S}$.
Q. Mr. Cowles, by whom are you employed?
A. I'm employed by the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company.
Q. What is your job title with the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company?
A. I am Manager of Public Projects.
Q. How long have you held that job position with the railway?
A. I have held that position since 1991, which makes it 11 years.
Q. And what does the manager of public projects do on behalf of the railroad?
A. The manager of public projects works with local agencies, state highway departments on public highways which encumber the railroad right of way, and this includes railroad crossings, bridges, and the like. And I cover a three state area, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and the province of British Columbia in Canada.
Q. Mr. Cowles, before I go into your employment background in greater detail, I would like you to take a couple of moments and get up from the witness stand,
with the permission of the Court, and approach the
Exhibit Number 1, and take your, to the extent that you
need, take your exhibit notebook.
A. (Complies.)
Q. If you would, Mr. Cowles, would you please
identify for the record what Exhibit Number 1 is.
A. Exhibit Number 1 is an aerial that we had produced off of the Internet actually. It's a USGS map, a USGS photograph that was taken in approximately 1996.
Q. What is it a map of, sir?
A. I'm sorry, it's an aerial of the city of Sprague, and it encompasses the city limits of Sprague.
Q. Mr. Cowles, do you know when that USGA map was produced originally?
A. It was produced -- we put it together just recently, but the photograph was taken in 1996.
Q. Have you had a chance recently to drive the streets and routes of the city of Sprague?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. And having done so, comparing that to the aerial photograph taken in Exhibit Number 1, does that appear to be a fair and accurate depiction of the layout?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. It appears on Exhibit Number 1 at least on
the large copy, though we don't have it on the exhibits
in the notebooks, that you have labeled some of the
landmarks and designations within the city limits of
Sprague; is that right?
A. Yes.
Q. Would you be kind enough to go through how you have designated those landmarks for everyone, please.
A. As this area forms the consolidation of $D$ Street, I labeled the three crossings in the city of Sprague from -- this is by the way the north aerial that was taken at an angle from east to west. We have B Street, and we have the highway here, State Route 23, which goes over the railroad tracks. This is the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad tracks right here. State Route 23, which is an at grade separation across the tracks, we have the $D$ street at grade crossing, the D Street at grade crossing and the $F$ street at grade crossing. I have also labeled some of the adjoining streets, east-west streets from First through Fifth. The school, which is on $F$ Street at $F i f t h$ and $F$, which is right here, which is a --

E X A M I N A T I O N

BY JUDGE MACE:
Q. When you say right here, it's the southwest
corner?
A. The southwest corner of the City.
Q. And the railway runs through the north of the City?
A. And the railway runs from east to west through the city of -- this is right here on the north
end of the city limits, northern end of the city.
Q. And these crossings run from --
A. They run north to south. Each crossing is approximately 600 feet apart.
Q. And the B Street crossing is the furthest east; is that correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And then $F$ is the furthest west?
A. That's correct, and D Street is in the middle, right smack in the middle.

```
            D I R E C T E X A M I N A T I O N
BY MR. KINERK:
Q. Mr. Cowles, I think you have identified a few other landmarks within the city limits of Sprague.
A. Yes, I have.
```

```
    Q. Could you identify those, please.
    A. We have the fire station, which is on C
Street, C and Third, between Second and Third and C
right next -- towards us.
    JUDGE MACE: And that is south of the tracks?
    A. And that is south of the tracks. We have the
-- just north of the tracks we have the ball field off
of B Street, and we have the grange, which is one of the
city of Sprague's main businesses. And the grange is on
the corner of D Street and Railroad Avenue, which is
north of the tracks. And then I put the Reardon grain
elevator, which is on F and -- between F and E Street
just south of the tracks. And I have labeled a couple
other streets north of the tracks. There's Alder
Street, which is on the northeast corner of the town.
And then I have Hopper Street, which is north of the
tracks, which is an intersection off of State Route 23.
And I have also labeled the Chevron station, which is in
the southeast corner of the City along Highway 23 and
Fourth Street.
    Q. Mr. Cowles, could you identify for us on
Exhibit Number 1 where Interstate 90 is, also where
State Route or State Highway 23 is, and the major exits
off of State Route 23 in and out of the city of Sprague.
    A. Okay. Interstate 90 is on the north corner
```

of this exhibit, which runs kind of a
northeast-southwest direction, and Interstate Route 23,
which has a major interchange right up here off the map,
off the drawing. And as you get off on 23 off of I-90,
which is Exit 245, I believe, you come south, and the
first intersection is Hopper Street, first exit into the
town. So you can come in from the north and enter into
the city off of $D$ Street going south. The next exit
coming off of Highway 23 is Fourth Street, which you can
either turn left at the Chevron station or right into
the city proper. And those are the two entrances off of
Highway 23.
Q. Mr. Cowles, does that cover most of the
landmarks that you have made on Exhibit Number 1?
A. Yes.
Q. I would like you, if you would, sir, to put up Exhibit Number 2.
A. (Complies.)
Q. And again, for those who have the exhibit list, there should be laser photographs of all of these exhibit numbers followed by their subsection, 2-A through $2-L$ for your review.

Mr. Cowles, looking at Exhibit Number 2, could you for purposes of the record please identify what that exhibit is.
A. Exhibit 2 is an exhibit of pictures of the $D$ Street at grade crossing. JUDGE MACE: These are all photos of the D Street?
A. These are all photos of the $D$ Street grade crossing.

JUDGE MACE: Thank you.
Q. Mr. Cowles, you had mentioned a moment ago that you had the opportunity to travel the streets of Sprague recently. Have you had the opportunity to inspect the D Street crossing in Sprague recently?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. In looking at Exhibits 2-A through 2-L, do those photographs accurately and fairly depict the D Street crossing in Sprague?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. What $I$ would like to do with you, sir, is to go through each one of those exhibits A through $L$ and ask you to identify where those particular photographs appear to have been taken, in what direction they are facing, and what significant information or landmarks are incorporated in each of those photographs. And if we could start off initially with $2-A$, could you tell us what direction that photograph is pointed?
A. Okay. 2-A is a picture of $D$ Street standing
south of the tracks looking north. To the north
tracking to the east side of the roadway, you see the --
this is a grain, it's kind of in the shadow, but this is
kind of the start of the grain elevator. And looking
straight ahead to the north side of the railroad tracks
to the right is the grange, and that was taken probably
at a distance of about 1,000 feet from the crossing, I
believe.
Q. Is the road that intersects the D Street at
grade crossing, is that a two-lane road, sir?
A. That is a two-lane road, yes.
Q. Let me take you next to photograph 2-B, what direction was that photograph pointed towards, sir?
A. $2-B$ is the same direction as $2-A$ except you're a lot closer to the crossing. What you see in this picture is the active warning devices, the flashing lights and gates at the crossing. And as you can see, the grange is still in the picture.
Q. With regards to the protective measures that are at the D Street crossing currently, can you identify all of the protective measures that are found there.
A. Yes, we have the flashing lights and gates, which are the active warning devices. We have the activation equipment on the right. And $I$ see on the other side of the crossing $I$ do see an advanced warning
sign.
Q. Mr. Cowles, are there any type of cross buck
signs or identification of the number of tracks that are
at the D Street crossing?
A. Yes, there's three tracks, there's a three
track sign on the post.
Q. If you could next go to Exhibit Number 2-C,
what direction was that photograph taken, and what is
shown in that photograph, sir?
A. This picture was taken more directly to the
north, that's north and east of the crossing in the
picture of the grange. This is slightly askew of $2-\mathrm{B}$.
Q. Mr. Cowles, on the left side of photograph
Exhibit 2-C, is that $D$ Street proceeding in a northerly
direction?
A. That is $D$ Street in the northerly direction.
Q. And just for purposes of comparison, perhaps
you can move Exhibit Number 1 out and lean it against
the table from the ground so that we can compare where
we're talking about between Exhibits 1 and 2.
A. Move this up?
Q. Yeah, pull that up. Put that on the ground
in front of Exhibit 2. Mr. Cowles, let me assist you.
A. Okay.
Q. And just so we have some bearing, we're
talking about $D$ Street proceeding in a northerly
direction, can you show that to the Court relative to
Exhibit 1.
A. This is D Street, northerly direction, this way. There's the grange, and there's the grain elevator right here.
Q. Mr. Cowles, let me turn your attention to Exhibit 2-D at this point, and can you identify that record for us, please.
A. $2-D$ is that much closest $--2-D$ is $D$ Street going north, northerly direction, you're basically at the crossing. What you see here is the actual crossing surfaces of the crossing.
Q. Could you describe for us the different crossing surfaces that are found in D street crossing?
A. There's a three track crossing. We have the two siding tracks are plank, they're a wood material, and the main line is a concrete surface.
Q. With regard to photograph $2-D$, is the main line concrete --
A. Yes.
Q. -- crossing the most northerly track of the three tracks shown in that photograph?
A. Yes, it is, it is the most northerly track.
Q. Mr. Cowles, if you would go to Exhibit 2-E,
please.
A. (Complies.)
Q. And what is shown in that exhibit, sir?
A. Basically 2-E is similar to D. It does show the concrete surface on the most northerly track of $D$ Street, facing D Street looking north.
Q. In looking at Exhibit $2-F$, what is shown in that photograph, sir?
A. That is a picture of -- it's D Street, but we're looking to the east of $D$ Street showing the elevator, the grain elevator to the east.
Q. Is there a entrance to the grain elevator facility shown on Exhibit 2-F?
A. Yes, there is.
Q. And on what side of the tracks is that; is that on the north or the south side?
A. It is on the south side of the tracks.
Q. Could you now turn to Exhibit 2-G, please, and tell us what is shown in Exhibit $2-\mathrm{G}$.
A. $2-G$ is the $D$ Street looking south on the north side of the tracks.
Q. In looking south, can you identify for us, sir, what landmarks are shown in that photograph?
A. This photograph you can see the active warning devices, the railroad devices, as well as the

```
crossing surface, concrete on the north track, as well
as a business just south of the grain elevator on the
left.
    Q. Mr. Cowles, can you for a moment return back
to Exhibit Number 1 and show the court when you are
comparing Exhibit 2-G looking in a southerly direction
where you are on Exhibit 1.
```

A. Can you --
Q. What I'm asking you to do is go back to Exhibit Number 1 and identify the direction in which you are looking when one is standing --
A. Standing north of the track looking south, and the business you see looking south is the business here on the corner of First and $D$ to the south of the tracks.
Q. Next looking at Exhibit 2-H, what is shown there, sir?
A. I'm looking south on D Street, slightly closer to the crossing, and basically it's the same as 2-G except you're a little bit closer to the crossing.
Q. What is the first road that is found south of the D Street crossing?
A. First road is basically First Street.
Q. Okay.
A. You're talking about the --
Q. Running in an east-west direction.
A. -- intersection?
Q. Correct. Next can you take us to Exhibit 2-I and identify what that is, sir?
A. It is the D Street crossing looking south, and you're basically standing just off the edge of the crossing.
Q. Again looking at Exhibit 2-I, the set of tracks that are shown nearest in that photograph to the viewer, what set of tracks are those?
A. Those are the main line tracks with the concrete surface first one you see.
Q. And the next photograph, Mr. Cowles, is identified as $2-J$, could you indicate what is shown in that photograph.
A. This photograph I believe is the photograph of Railroad Avenue. Railroad Avenue is a, show you on Exhibit 1, has a railroad roadway through the railroad tracks going to D Street, F Street, going in a westerly direction.

JUDGE MACE: Is it south or north of the actual tracks?
A. It's north of the tracks.
Q. Mr. Cowles, next going to Exhibit $2-\mathrm{K}$, what is shown in that photograph?
A. This is a photograph looking -- I'm basically standing on the crossing itself looking west. On
Exhibit 1, standing at $D$ looking west down the track.
Q. And when you say looking west, from a landmark, although you obviously can't see it, you're talking about the direction of Pasco, Washington?
A. That is correct.
Q. In looking at Exhibit $2-\mathrm{K}$, does that show the three separate tracks that intersect D Street?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. On the far left and side of Exhibit $2-K$, what facility is shown?
A. That is the Reardon grange elevator, Reardon Growers I guess, to the left, which is the south of the tracks, between $D$ and $F$ Street, actually between $E$ and $F$ Street is where it is. E does not -- E Street does not cross the tracks, but it does have tracks.
Q. Mr. Cowles, can you next look at Exhibit 2-L and tell the Court what is shown in that photograph.
A. $2-L$ is a picture looking east from the $D$ Street crossing down the tracks. There are three sets of tracks. There's the main line and two sidings. And on the south side of the tracks is the grain elevator.
Q. When you are looking in the easterly direction shown in Exhibit $2-L$, will the landmark,
although obviously not shown there, be Spokane?
A. That is correct.
Q. Looking back for a moment on Exhibit Number 1, can you show the Court what we're talking about relative to direction on Exhibit 1 .
A. Standing on D Street looking west, you will see the elevator on the right here and then going that direction.
Q. Mr. Cowles, what $I$ would like you to do next, if you would, sir, is put up Exhibit Number 3, and I would like to go through the same scenario with you in regard to those photographs. And for purposes of the record, can you tell us what is shown in Exhibit 3 with subsections A through I.
A. This is nine pictures of the $F$ Street grade crossing.
Q. Looking at those nine photographs, Mr. Cowles, do they accurately and fairly depict the $F$ Street crossing in Sprague, Washington taken from various angles?
A. Yes, they do.
Q. Looking first at Exhibit $3-A$, can you identify for us what is shown in that photograph and what direction one is looking.
A. This is $F$ Street. The picture was taken
south of the railroad tracks looking north on 3-A. And
there's a two-lane roadway with shoulders. There's no
curbs. It was taken at a -- quite a distance, so it's
-- you can barely see -- you can see the actual warning
devices at the crossing, but -- yeah.
Q. Mr. Cowles, looking for a moment at Exhibit
Number 1, can you show the Court where $F$ Street lies in
relation to D Street.
A. D Street is in the middle crossing, and $F$ Street is to the west approximately 600 feet and runs in a north-south direction. The picture $3-A$ is taken from the south looking north right there.
Q. Mr. Cowles, next looking at Exhibit 3-B, can you identify that photograph for us, please.
A. This is a picture of $F$ Street looking north probably about 100 feet, 200 feet from the crossing in a northerly direction. The picture shows the active warning devices and the -- and a driveway that goes to the right here at the Reardon Grain Growers elevator.
Q. Can you identify for us what the active warning devices are that are found at the $F$ Street crossing?
A. The active warning devices are flashing lights and gates.
Q. In addition, are there any cross buck signs
at the $F$ Street crossing?
A. Yes, there are, and there are cross bucks on the maps.
Q. Looking at Exhibit 3-C, what does that photograph show, sir?
A. Photograph 3-C is a picture of the F Street crossing standing just off of the crossing surface. There are a total of three sets of tracks through the crossing, one made of concrete and two made of wood plank.
Q. Mr. Cowles, can you tell from looking at Exhibit Number $3-C$ as to whether the road approaching in a northerly direction to the $F$ Street crossing is an asphalt crossing, or an asphalt road?
A. It is an asphalt road, yes.
Q. Can you next turn to Exhibit 3-D and describe what is shown in that photograph.
A. $3-D$ is a picture from the north of -- at the F Street crossing looking south and a picture of the active warning devices.
Q. Looking for a moment, Mr. Cowles, at Exhibit 1, can you -- if one was to follow in a southerly direction from the $F$ Street crossing, can you show the Court where you would ultimately end up if you crossed to the furthest south end of town, just followed $F$
Street all the way down.
A. You follow F Street going south, you
basically end up in the parking lot of the school, which
is just south of Fifth Street, and it dead ends right
there.
Q. For purposes of vehicle or pedestrian traffic
located north of the $F$ Street crossing, in terms of the
most direct path, would that be over the F Street
crossing heading south towards the school?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Can you next identify for us what is shown in Exhibit $3-E$, sir.
A. $3-E$ is the $F$ Street crossing looking south standing probably about 10, 15 feet from the crossing surface. F Street at this point is a paved roadway.
Q. Can you next take us to $3-F$, please.
A. Here is a -- it's basically the same picture as $3-E$ except more directly looking at the crossing surface itself.
Q. Looking next at $3-G$, can you tell us what is shown in that photograph, sir?
A. This picture is looking at -- standing on the crossing looking west, sorry, looking east towards Spokane. These are the tracks. On the right side you see, partially see the Reardon Grain Growers Association

```
as well as the E Street crossing.
    Q. Mr. Cowles, are you aware that you can enter
the Reardon facility off of F Street and exit it going
down E Street?
    A. That is correct.
    Q. There is both ingress and egress of that
facility without the necessity of crossing on the D
Street crossing; is that correct?
    A. Yes.
    Q. Could you identify what is shown in Exhibit
3-H next.
    A. 3-H is a picture off of F Street, south of F
Street looking east towards the access point to the
Reardon Grain Growers Association.
    JUDGE MACE: Are you saying you're south of F
Street?
    THE WITNESS: We're south of F Street looking
east. Look at Exhibit 1 here.
    JUDGE MACE: I guess I'm just not sure how
you can be south of F Street.
    THE WITNESS: We're south of the railroad
tracks. I'm sorry, south of the railroad tracks on F
Street looking east.
BY MR. KINERK:
    Q. Go ahead.
```

A. And it shows the access point to the Reardon Grain Growers Association.
Q. Am I correct in assuming, Mr. Cowles, that the access point to the Reardon facility can be made without crossing over the F Street or D Street crossings?
A. Yes.
Q. Looking next at Exhibit Number 3-I, can you identify for us what is shown in that photograph, sir?
A. $3-I$ is standing on the $F$ Street crossing looking west towards Pasco. There are three tracks.
Q. The track to the furthest right in Exhibit 3-I is which track, sir?
A. The track to the furthest right is the main line. It is the northerly track.
Q. The track in the center is which track, if you know it by name?
A. That is the -- I think they call it the old -- I'm not sure of the correct name, but I think it's the old -- it's a siding track.

JUDGE MACE: It's the old what?
A. I think it's the -- Curtis could probably -someone else could probably tell you exactly what the name is, but it's the siding track that goes through the city of Sprague.
Q. And the track that's shown on 3-I, the farthest left in the photograph, do you know what track that is?
A. That is a siding track going into the elevator.
Q. If you could next grab for us, Mr. Cowles, Exhibit Number 4.
A. (Complies.)
Q. For purposes of the record, could you identify what is shown in Exhibit 4, subsections A through J.
A. Exhibit 4 is the -- are a number of pictures of the $B$ Street at grade crossing.
Q. In looking for a moment at Exhibit Number 1, could you show the Court when you are referencing B Street where that sits relative to the $D$ Street and $F$ Street crossings in Sprague?
A. B Street crossing is the most westerly -easterly at grade crossing in the city of Sprague. It is immediately to the east of D Street approximately 600 feet.
Q. The photographs shown in Exhibit Number 4, 4-A through 4-J, do those fairly and accurately depict the crossing at $B$ Street, Mr. Cowles?
A. Yes.

```
    Q. Again starting with Exhibit 4-A through 4-J,
let's go through those and identify what is shown in
each of those photographs. What direction are you
facing looking at Exhibit 4-A?
    A. I'm looking in a southerly direction. I'm
standing on the north side of B Street crossing looking
south.
```

    Q. Going next to Exhibit 4-B, what is shown, in
    what direction is one standing, and what is shown in
that photograph?
A. $\quad 4$-B is I'm standing on the north side of $B$
Street at grade crossing looking south. I see a pair of
active warning devices, flashing lights and gates. The
roadway is asphalt, two-lane road, no shoulders and no
curbs.
Q. What other protective measures are found at
the B Street crossing, sir?
A. There are cross buck signs as well as a track
number sign of two tracks.
Q. Now can you tell the court why it is that on
the $B$ Street crossing there is a two track sign, but on
the D Street and F Street there are three?
A. The crossing at $B$ Street only has two sets of
tracks.
Q. Correct, and why is that the case?
A. That is because the third track, which is the siding going into the elevators, stops short of the B Street crossing.
Q. If you could next go to Exhibit 4-C, identify, Mr. Cowles, what direction one is looking in that photograph and what is shown.
A. Standing on the north side of the crossing looking south. It's a two-lane roadway. I see two sets of tracks. The most northerly track is the -- is made of concrete, and the southerly track is a wood plank crossing.
Q. The stop sign that is shown as one faces in a southerly direction, would that be First Avenue?
A. Yes.
Q. Next if you could go to Exhibit 4-D and identify for us, Mr. Cowles, what is shown in that photograph.
A. This is a picture of looking north on $B$ Street at grade crossing. On this picture it shows an advanced warning sign and an approach to the crossing. I see the flashing light warning devices at the crossing in the approach.
Q. Would you return for a moment to Exhibit Number 1 and show the Court if one is looking in a northerly direction on the $B$ Street crossing toward the

```
direction of the church where we want to be positioned.
    A. Yes, this picture was taken from near this
building here on First and B looking north, looking
north from right here this way.
    Q. Looking next at Exhibit 4-D, would you please
identify what is shown in that photograph, sir.
    A. That is a picture of B Street looking north.
Picture was taken probably about }150\mathrm{ feet from the
crossing. Active warning devices, flashing lights and
gates. And to the east and north of this picture is the
church, the church to the northeast and the crossing.
    Q. Next is Exhibit 4-F, what is shown in that
photograph, sir?
    A. 4-F is a picture probably about 25 feet from
the crossing surface looking north.
    Q. Looking next at 4-G, tell us what's shown
there. To give you some sort of bearing, if you look on
the left-hand side, you can see the grain facility.
    A. Okay, this is looking down Railroad Avenue,
looking down Railroad Avenue on the north side of the
track looking to the right to the -- facing to the west
on Railroad Avenue and the -- yeah.
    Q. Is that particular --
    A. This --
    Q. Go ahead.
```

```
    A. This is a gravel roadway.
    Q. Is that the roadway in which the grange
supply store is found?
    A. Yes.
    Q. And is the grange supply store found on the
north or south side of Railroad Avenue?
    A. It is on the north side of Railroad Avenue.
    Q. And although it is not shown in this
photograph, the railroad tracks would be where relative
to the Railroad Avenue?
    A. It would be on the south side of Railroad
Avenue.
    Q. Next looking at Exhibit 4-H, identify for us
what is shown in that photograph, sir?
    A. This is a picture taken on the south side of
the railroad tracks off of B Street looking west.
That's looking towards the grain elevator, and that's an
access road to the grain elevator, and it's gravel, a
gravel surface, south set of tracks.
    Q. And looking next at Exhibit 4-I, can you
identify what is shown there.
    A. 4-I is standing at the crossing.
    Q. Which crossing?
    A. The B Street crossing looking west, and right
to left is the old depot, and on the left on the south
```

```
side is the grain elevator.
    JUDGE MACE: Did you say the D Street
crossing?
    THE WITNESS: B Street.
    JUDGE MACE: B Street, B as in boy.
    THE WITNESS: And -- yeah.
BY MR. KINERK:
    Q. Looking in a westerly direction on Exhibit
4-I, does that show where the one industrial track
rejoins the elevator track so that when you go over the
B Street crossing there are only two tracks?
    A. That is correct. Just to the north -- just
to the west of the B Street crossing is the what we call
a switch which goes off to the industrial track that
goes into the grain elevator creating a third track
which crosses D Street.
    Q. The track that is shown furthest to the right
on Exhibit 4-I would be the main line track?
    A. It would be the main line track, yes.
    Q. Do you know whether, looking at the old
depot, whether that has been moved since these
photographs?
    A. Yes, it has.
    Q. And where is that now located?
    A. The old depot now is on the northeast
```

quadrant of the crossing with $D$ Street.
Q. Looking next at Exhibit 4-J, can you tell us
what is shown in that photograph?
A. $\quad 4-J$ is standing on the B Street crossing looking east towards Spokane. In the distance you can see the highway bridge of State Route 23.
Q. The track that is shown on the left side of Exhibit 4-J is which track, sir?
A. That is the main line track.
Q. In looking at the wood planked crossing on $B$ Street and the tracks shown on the right side, can you identify what tracks those are?
A. That is the siding.
Q. With regard to the siding tracks shown in Exhibit 4-J, Mr. Cowles, if you could go back for a moment to Exhibit Number 1 and show where those siding tracks are relative to the crossings that have just been identified.
A. The siding track off $B$ Street is looking -we're B Street right here looking east, three-way siding track on the south side right here.
Q. None of those particular crossings with the exception of any of those siding tracks are involved with D Street, correct, any of the siding tracks? Talking about the siding tracks --

```
    A. The siding track right here?
    Q. Yes.
    A. This track right here does cross D Street.
    Q. Right, the other side of the tracks.
    A. Oh.
    Q. Are all west of --
    A. Yes.
    Q. -- of the D Street crossing, correct?
    A. Yes.
    Q. Mr. Cowles, why don't you put the D Street
crossing photographs back up on the front, please.
    A. This one here?
        MR. KINERK: Those are all the questions I
have for you relative to the photographs at this point,
sir.
    JUDGE MACE: Mr. Cowles, before you leave
this area right here, I would like to ask The Mayor or
Mr. Thompson if you have any questions.
        MS. FOX: I do.
        JUDGE MACE: You do?
        MS. FOX: Mm-hm.
        JUDGE MACE: Go ahead.
```

CROSS S S E X A M N A T I O N

BY MS. FOX:
Q. Now both elevators, the only way that they have access to those elevators is if they go over top of Railroad property.

JUDGE MACE: Okay, now this is a little bit of how this kind of procedure takes place. The idea right now is that you can ask Mr. Cowles questions about his testimony. It's not a time for you to make a statement.

MS. FOX: No, I'm asking him.

JUDGE MACE: You address your questions to him.

MS. FOX: Okay.
BY MS. FOX:
Q. If the Railroad were to sell the properties going down both sides of the tracks, how would those elevators get a truck to them?

JUDGE MACE: If you don't understand, you say you don't understand.
A. I don't understand the question.
Q. Okay. If you were to close Railroad Avenue and you were to close Boxcar Avenue, how would you get a truck across those tracks if you close D or $F$ ?
A. I would assume you could probably go down

```
First Street, couldn't you?
    Q. Well, you would still have to go across the
tracks at D and F. There's no access if you close
Boxcar --
    JUDGE MACE: Okay, again, let's remember this
is about questions.
    MS. FOX: Okay.
    A. Well, I did the -- the grange, I was able to
drive right around -- I was able to drive through
Reardon Grange and then around down E Street from the
back out here onto First. Isn't there a way of getting
down the street --
    JUDGE MACE: We also have to remember that
the reporter is trying to take down what you say, and
when you turn towards that sign and your voice goes low,
she can't hear you and I can't hear you. You have to
speak up. And it's also helpful if when you're pointing
at the sign if you would be as descriptive as you could
about what you're pointing at.
    THE WITNESS: Okay, I will do better next
time.
```

    A. When \(I\) am approaching from \(F\) street at the
    crossing --
JUDGE MACE: South of the crossing.
A. South of the crossing.

JUDGE MACE: Okay.
A. Going easterly towards $E$ Street, which is a non-grade crossing, but it does -- it's just to the east of the Reardon Grange, the access into the grange accesses E Street, which can go south off of E Street down to First Street. I assume there's a way of going north on $F$ Street into the Reardon Grange and then down E Street and then on back onto First Avenue without crossing the tracks. I'm just -- that's just my assumption by what $I$ see out there. JUDGE MACE: Does that answer your question,

```
Ms. Fox?
```

MS. FOX: Well, I'm just wondering how we're going to route traffic if they -- because at some point, they could have the option to close down Boxcar and Railroad Avenue. They have that option.

JUDGE MACE: Which Avenue is Boxcar?
MS. FOX: It's the north side of the tracks. THE WITNESS: Boxcar is what they call south of $B$ Street, $B$ Street going north of the grain elevator, which is right in here. This is called Boxcar, south of the tracks.

JUDGE MACE: That's south of the tracks, and
then there's Railroad Avenue north of the tracks?

THE WITNESS: Railroad Avenue is north of the

```
tracks.
```

    JUDGE MACE: And your question is?
    BY MS. FOX:
Q. How would we get trucks if we were to have
trucks -- I mean how would -- like delivery trucks, if
they come across 23, they come down into the main part
of the town, and if they close $D$ and $F$--
JUDGE MACE: Okay, you have to be real
specific here.
Q. If they come down 23 and make a right by the
Chevron, $I$ don't know the names of the streets.
MR. KINERK: It's Fourth.
Q. Okay, on Fourth, and they make a right and go
down to First, they make a left, and to make a delivery
to the grange they would regularly make a right across D
Street and they would go across that crossing over to
make their deliveries.
A. Can $I$ ask her a question?
MR. KINERK: No, let her ask you the
question.
JUDGE MACE: Well, he can ask a clarifying
question if he doesn't understand the question.
A. I guess what I -- why would we want to close
the streets?
Q. But it's your option, because you can sell

```
that property.
    JUDGE MACE: Well, see, now we're getting
into a situation -- I know this is really hard, but the
way these proceedings work is mainly you try to get
information out of the witness. You're not testifying
right now. When you do, you can say, well, you know,
they might do this and then we won't be able to do that
and that kind of thing. You could ask him, for example,
does the Railroad own those two pieces of property, does
the Railroad have any plans to close those pieces of
property, things like that so that you get information
on the record that the Commission can use to make a
decision. See what I mean?
    MS. FOX: Yeah.
    JUDGE MACE: So go ahead, I don't mean to
stifle your questions.
    THE WITNESS: Could you repeat your question,
please.
BY MS. FOX:
    Q. I just wanted to know how we -- if those two
pieces of property, if either one of those pieces of
property -- say if those two pieces of property were
sold, how would be -- how would we route our trucks if
we didn't have those two crossings?
    A. Never thought of it before, so I guess I
```

```
don't have an answer right now.
    Q. Okay.
    JUDGE MACE: And does the Railroad have any
plans that you know of to sell those two pieces of
property?
    THE WITNESS: No, I don't.
    JUDGE MACE: You can consult with Mayor Fox.
I can't have more than one person asking questions
though.
BY MS. FOX:
```

    Q. If you were to close D Street or \(F\) Street,
    would there be a guarantee that 24 hours a day that
there would be an access across that for emergency
vehicles to go across?
A. At this point in the hearing, I couldn't
guarantee that.
Q. Do you at any time block all three of those
crossings?
A. We could give testimony probably -- someone
else could probably give that answer.
JUDGE MACE: Yeah, let's remember that
Mr. Cowles right now is just testifying sort of to lay
the groundwork of what we're talking about here. He's
going to be back on the stand, and there will be other
witnesses who will talk more specifically about the

```
project or proposed project, so you will still have a
chance to ask that question, and maybe it would be
better for us to defer that until a little bit later on.
    Do you have any other questions that relate
just to sort of laying the groundwork for getting the
Commission to know what the directions are here and what
the streets are, that kind of thing?
BY MS. FOX:
    Q. Okay, Exhibit 2-A, the building clear to the
right of the picture, the shadow, that's actually a
building, that's not the grain elevator. It's the
building in front of the property that the grain
elevator is on.
    A. I believe it's probably this building right
here on the corner.
    Q. On the right corner, yes.
    JUDGE MACE: And you would agree, that's not
the grain elevator?
    THE WITNESS: As I went through these
pictures, later on I realized that it was not the grain
elevator.
        JUDGE MACE: Very well.
        THE WITNESS: I should have made that clear.
        JUDGE MACE: Okay. Anything else before we
go to the next witness, keeping in mind that Mr. Cowles
```

```
is going to return to the witness stand and describe
other things more fully, and you will have more time to
cross-examine him? Anything else?
    Okay, Mr. Cowles, why don't you take a seat.
Remember you're sworn so that when you come back we will
resume your testimony.
    THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor.
    MR. KINERK: Your honor, the Petitioner BNSF
will call Curtis Froscheiser to the stand.
    JUDGE MACE: Mr. Froscheiser, I would ask you
to raise your right hand.
Whereupon,
                    CURTIS FROSCHEISER,
having been first duly sworn, was called as a witness
herein and was examined and testified as follows:
    JUDGE MACE: All right, please be seated, and
I'm sure the reporter is going to need to have you spell
your last name.
```

            D I R E C T E X A M I N A T I O N
    BY MR. KINERK:
Q. Good morning. Can you please state your name for the record.

```
    A. Good morning, I'm Curtis Froscheiser,
Superintendent of Operations.
    Q. Mr. Froscheiser, I know you handed the court
reporter your card, but just as a courtesy, would you be
kind enough to spell your last name for us.
    A. Sure, F-R-O-S-C-H-E-I-S-E-R.
    Q. Mr. Froscheiser, by whom are you employed?
    A. Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad.
    Q. How long have you been employed by the
Burlington Northern or one of its predecessors?
    A. For the past }29\mathrm{ years.
    Q. I think you just identified what your job
title is with the Burlington Northern, but again, could
you let us know what that is?
    A. Sure, it's Superintendent of Operations, what
is now known as the Northwest Division. I'm responsible
for all of the train operations between White Fish,
Montana; Pasco, Washington; Wenatchee, Washington; and
Kettle Falls, Washington.
    Q. Does the city of Sprague fall within your
area of responsibility from an operational standpoint
for the Railroad?
    A. Yes, it does.
    Q. Before I ask you a little bit about that,
would you just be kind enough to briefly outline for us
```

```
your significant achievements with regard to your 29
year career with the BNSF.
    A. I have been an officer of the Railroad. For
the past 23 years I have been a locomotive engineer and
spent a considerable amount of time from different
places, Chicago, Kansas City, and the past nine years
here in Spokane, in Spokane, Washington.
    Q. Since we're not all railroaders, when you say
that you are the superintendent of operations, can you
in layman's terms explain to us a little bit about what
your job responsibilities and duties include.
    A. I'm responsible for the on time performance
of all of the trains that we run over this territory.
Responsible for the safe operation of those trains, the
employees employed on those trains, and I'm responsible
for making sure that they comply with all our operating
rules, and I'm responsible again for their safety and et
cetera.
    Q. Mr. Froscheiser, I want to -- where are you
-- where do you office out of?
    A. Spokane, Washington.
    Q. What I would like to do is ask you some
questions specifically relative to rail operations
within the city of Sprague, okay?
    A. All right.
```

```
    Q. And can you tell us, and to the extent that
it is necessary to refer to any of the exhibits please
do, can you tell us the average number of trains that
come through the city of Sprague in a 24 hour day?
    A. It would vary depending on the day of the
week, but you could average between 27 and 30 trains in
a 24 hour period through here.
    Q. Mr. Froscheiser, when you refer to the 27 to
3 0 \text { trains in a 24 hour cycle, what on the average are}
the number of freight trains versus Amtrak/passenger
trains?
    A. There's 2 Amtrak trains on a daily basis, one
east, one west, and then the rest of those are
merchandise freight type trains.
    Q. And when you say that the Amtrak train, one
is east and one is west, tell us the originating point
and the destination points for those trains.
    A. The eastbound train originates in Portland
and terminates in Spokane, and then there's a east or
westbound segment that originates at spokane and
terminates in Portland.
    Q. Are there set times within which the
eastbound or westbound passenger trains will proceed
through a particular location, i.e., Sprague?
    A. Yes, there is normally the westbound train
```

```
departs Pasco I believe at approximately 2130 hours, and
the eastbound or the westbound departs spokane somewhere
around 0200 I believe it is.
    Q. In front of you, you have BNSF's exhibit
list, and I want for a moment if you would, sir, to look
at Exhibit Number 11. Do you have that in front of you?
    A. Yes.
    Q. Can you for purposes of the parties here
identify what Exhibit Number 11, which is a six page
exhibit, identify what that is.
    A. Sure, this is a portion of what we call our
special instructions and timetable for our Railroad.
    Q. Now when you -- go ahead.
    A. I was going to say what I'm looking at here
is the Lakeside subdivision and which Sprague is part
Of.
    Q. And when you say a special instructions time
table, what does that mean?
    A. What this tells the operating people, those
people who are employed on the trains, it gives them the
speed restrictions for the territory which they are
operating over. Those are permanent speed restrictions.
It gives them all types of information in regards to,
well, as you read through this, speeds at switches,
turnouts, it includes maximum weights of cars that can
```

operate over certain bridges, all types of information
which pertains to the operation of the train over that
segment of railroad.
Q. Now when you talk about the city of sprague,
what mileposts are we talking about that would be
encompassed by the city limits of that town?
A. On the timetable the mile post is, yeah, I
don't have my reading glasses on, but $I$ believe it's
42.4.
Q. And what is the maximum speed for freight
trains through the town of sprague?
A. It would be 45 miles per hour.
Q. What is the maximum train speed for Amtrak
trains through the town of Sprague?
A. 45 miles an hour.
Q. So if we are talking about a westbound or
eastbound Burlington Northern Santa Fe freight train
crossing $B, D$, and $F$ Street crossings in the heart of
Sprague, the track speed for both freight trains and
passenger trains would be 45 miles an hour; is that
right?
A. That's correct.
Q. You had told us a moment ago what the
anticipated departure times for the Amtrak trains are.
What are -- you have up to 27 freight trains operating a

```
day. Tell us what is expected from the standpoint of
departure and arrival of that many trains.
    A. They can be expected at any time.
    Q. Now Mr. Cowles had referenced to us in some
    of the photographs specifically that intersect D Street,
    B Street, and F Street that there are one -- there is
    one concrete crossing and two planked crossings. Did
    you hear that testimony?
    A. Yes.
    Q. In looking at that information, can you tell
us which of those three tracks would be used by the
Amtrak trains and the BNSF freight trains?
    A. The one with the concrete, the Amtrak and the
merchandise trains would be using the ones with the
concrete crossings.
    Q. Looking for a moment, Mr. Froscheiser, at
Exhibit 3-G, which is looking in a direction towards
Spokane, does that show, and you can look at the exhibit
list if you need to on 3-G, does that show the three
tracks that intersect D Street and F Street?
    A. Yes, I see three tracks.
    Q. In looking at the track on the furthest left
of Exhibit 3-G what track does that refer to?
    A. That is our main line track.
    Q. The track that's shown in the center, what
```

```
track is that?
```

A. We refer to that as the Old Sprague Siding.
Q. And what use, if any, is made of the Old
Sprague Siding track?
A. Generally what that is used for is to set out
hopper cars that may be used at this elevator,
maintenance away equipment. We will use that -- we have
one local way freight which operates on this segment.
JUDGE MACE: What is it you said, a way
freight?
THE WITNESS: Yes.
JUDGE MACE: What is that?
THE WITNESS: That's just a term for a local
merchandise train that stops at several stations and
does industry type work.
JUDGE MACE: And the way part of that, is
that spelled --
THE WITNESS: W-A-Y.
JUDGE MACE: W-A-Y, okay.
A. He may use that track to -- if he has to come
to Sprague and set out cars, he may use that track to
run around his train and then head back towards Spokane.
It's not used that often.
BY MR. KINERK:
Q. And what about with regard to the track that

```
is shown on the farthest right which is closest to the
grange facilities?
A. I believe generally that's where hopper cars are spotted to load grain.
Q. Okay. And when you say that hopper cars are spotted to load the grain, what does that mean in
layman's terms?
A. In other words, they're put in the location where the grain elevator can reach it and load it from the top with a spout and load grain into it. JUDGE MACE: And when you use the term hopper
car, is that car a special kind of car?
        THE WITNESS: We refer to -- that's a type
that's an enclosed car with three separate compartments.
It has openings on the top where product is loaded in
there, and then it has openings on the bottom where it's
unloaded at a later destination.
BY MR. KINERK:
```

    Q. Mr. Froscheiser, in looking at the three
    tracks that intersect $D$ Street and $F$ Street, can you
tell us which of those three tracks gets the greatest
majority of use?
A. The track that $I$ referred to as the main line.
Q. The main line track that has the concrete

```
crossings at D and F Street and B Street?
A. Yes.
Q. And when you reference the 27 to 30 trains a day, BNSF freight trains or Amtrak passenger trains, they all operate off the main line track; is that correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. There is an old adage I guess that you can, in railroading, that you can expect a train at any time in any direction on any track. Is that an adage that would apply relative to the main line track as it runs through Sprague?
A. Yes, it would.
Q. What is the average length of the freight trains that are making either a run from Spokane to Pasco or Pasco to Spokane?
```

A. We probably average anywhere between 6,000 and 7,000 feet, sometimes longer, but normally that's probably the area that we're operating most of our trains.
Q. And when you are operating 6,000 to 7,000 foot trains, can you tell us how many units of power are generally being used, by that I mean locomotives?
A. Again, it's going to vary depending on the type of locomotive power we have on there anywhere from

```
two to four units.
    Q. And on the average, what are the number of
crew members that will make up a crew on a Spokane to
Pasco or Pasco to Spokane run?
    A. Normally two, an engineer and a conductor.
    Q. With regard to the trackage, the main line
track that intersects B Street, D Street, and F Street
in Sprague, is that a track that has any type of an
incline or decline for purposes of rail operations?
    A. East of town, east of here there is a grade
that is ascending towards the east. It's up to about
almost 1%. So as you come westbound, you're going
downhill, and it bottoms out right about in through
here, and actually it's pretty much starts to be level
down as you go west towards the lake.
    Q. Mr. Froscheiser, give us your best estimate
of the weight of a standard freight train, 6,000 to
7,000 feet, with multiple units of locomotives.
            A. Again, because we operate 27 different -- 27
trains to 30 trains a day, it's going to vary. We run
some very heavy trains, anywheres from 7,500 tons up to
some of our loaded grain trains are 16,000 tons, so
there could be a wide variation of tonnage.
    JUDGE MACE: I just wanted to ask while we're
on this topic, I'm wondering if you can translate the
```

```
6,000 to 7,000 foot length into say number of cars.
    THE WITNESS: It varies depending on the type
of train. Some cars are obviously longer than others.
An intermodal train that you see running through here
with containers or trailers on it have a longer car than
-- and there might be 50 of those trailers on there, and
yet the train could be -- or 50 of those type of cars on
there, and that train could be upwards of 6,000 feet. A
grain train, for instance, where the cars are all pretty
much the same size, }60\mathrm{ foot we'll say, will run up to
1 1 0 \text { car lengths, and they may -- that train may be}
upwards of 6,700 feet.
    JUDGE MACE: Thank you, that helps to put it
in perspective.
BY MR. KINERK:
Q. Mr. Froscheiser, again, I know that there will be some variation depending on the length of the train and the weight of the train, but hypothetically, if you have a 7,000 foot train, freight train, that has multiple units of power proceeding on a one degree grade such as what you have in Sprague, operating at a speed of -- track speed of 45 miles an hour, what are we talking about in the range of stopping distance if that train encounters a vehicle afoul of \(D\) Street crossing?
A. It could take upwards -- up to a mile,
```

perhaps longer, to stop.
Q. What concerns, and you have the background as a locomotive engineer as you indicated, what concerns do you have from a rail operating standpoint of multiple crossings that are redundant, i.e., crossings such as are found in Sprague that lie within 600 feet of one another from an operating standpoint?
A. Obviously the first concern with several crossings, or with any crossing I should say, but with several crossings it increases the potential of an automobile being struck by that train, and obviously that leads to injuries, fatalities. It also, to that person operating the train, leads to long -- sometimes long-term trauma. If you have ever been involved in a grade crossing incident, it's not a pretty sight, and it's not very pleasant to the person who is on the train. That's the significant thing is the danger of injury or death. Then from there it lessens out to the possibility of damaged property to our equipment, to surrounding citizens' property and such. It can lead to derailment in extreme cases.
Q. Now with regard to operations for the BNSF, what steps do they have in place to deal with situations where there are not -- may not be a vehicle that is high centered over a crossing or stuck around a gate but one

```
that would fall in the category of near misses; how is
that handled from the Railroad's standpoint?
    A. If we have a near miss at a crossing?
    Q. Yes.
    A. What we would like to do is have, if possible
and the train crew is able to recognize the car or get a
license number, we will give that to our assets
protection people, and they will try and track down that
individual and approach that individual or company whose
driver it may be if it's a truck or something on that
order and let them know what has taken place.
    Q. Now obviously in the town of Sprague with
three crossings that are within }600\mathrm{ feet of one another,
Mr. Froscheiser, there's concern about if the D Street
crossing is closed that the need for emergency vehicles,
police, aid cars, and so forth's ability to get to the
north part of town would be somehow affected. And I
guess the question that was -- that The Mayor had of
Mr. Cowles a few minutes ago dealt with what assurances
can the Railroad make to ensure that the two remaining
crossings are not blocked so that the traveling public
can get from the north to the south end of town or from
the south to the north end of town?
    A. Blocked by -- are you asking by a standing
train?
```

Q. Well, either a standing train -- let's start there, yeah, with a standing train.
A. Okay, yeah, I won't ever say it won't happen, because anything can happen. A train can be disabled for some reason or another and would be blocking that town. If that would happen on those crossing gates, especially the ones with the lights, there's a number, there's a telephone number on there, it's a 1-800 number, and any citizen can call that number. That number goes right to Fort Worth, and they can contact
people in the field immediately or very shortly thereafter and let them know the situation that needs to be corrected.
Q. And when you say they will contact Fort Worth, what does that mean --
A. That's our --
Q. -- to the average person?
A. Sure, that's our -- it goes to our assets protection or police force in our control operations center in Fort Worth where all dispatching is handled of trains on the system from a central location. So when that phone call is received, the right person can be contacted in the field within a matter of minutes.
Q. Now, Mr. Froscheiser, from your understanding of rail operations that occur within the city limits of
Sprague, when, if ever, should there be blocking of
multiple crossings other than when a train is proceeding
through traffic?
A. Seldom, because we do not do that much
industry work here at Sprague except during the grain
season when cars are being spotted here for loading.
Generally trains don't stop here.
Q. And if there is any trains that are or cars that are being spotted at any of the industries within the town of Sprague, what steps can be taken from an operational standpoint to assure that if the D Street crossing is closed that either B Street or $F$ Street is open for the traveling public?
A. Well, one thing, if we have a train that's specifically setting out cars here for let's say this elevator or for whatever, they will stop their train at a location where the crossing is not blocked, and they will come down here and do their work as quickly as possible and not block the crossing.
Q. And is that a directive under you were talking about one of the things that you're responsible for is ensuring that crew members abide by operating rules?
A. That's correct.
Q. Does the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway

```
Company have actual operating rules that limit the
amount of time that their crews can or should be
blocking any public crossing?
    A. Yes, we do.
    Q. And what is the expected maximum amount of
time of blocking any one crossing?
    A. I believe it's ten minutes.
    Q. Are you aware in your capacity as the
superintendent of operations for the BNSF out of Spokane
including the Sprague area of any repeated incidents
where the F Street or B Street crossings have been
blocked for extended periods of time?
    A. No, I'm not aware of that.
    Q. With a through freight train of 6,000 to
7,000 feet traveling through Sprague at the track speed
of 45 miles an hour, generally how long would the B
Street and F Street crossings be blocked?
    A. Off the top of my head, I would say maybe a
minute to a minute, well, less -- more than that, a
minute 15, 20 seconds approximately.
    Q. Have you in other communities been enlisted
to assist in making sure that emergency vehicles can
access all areas of municipalities or cities relative to
train operations?
```

    A. Myself personally, no, but other officers
    have been, yes.
Q. And what officers working for you fall within
that category, be it train masters, road masters,
whomever?
A. Generally train masters and road masters.
Q. Is there out of Spokane train masters or road
masters assigned to the area with regards to the
responsibility of the city of Sprague?
A. Yes.

MR. KINERK: Thank you, Mr. Froscheiser.

JUDGE MACE: Does Staff have any questions?
MR. THOMPSON: I don't believe we do, no.
JUDGE MACE: Okay, Mayor Fox, do you have any

```
questions of this witness?
```

CROSS - EXAM I NATION BY MS. FOX:
Q. Are you familiar with the Doerschlag crossing at the other end of town, at the west end of town just past F Street?
A. I'm not familiar with that name, but I'm pretty familiar with the crossings.

JUDGE MACE: Can you spell that, Doerschlag did you say?
(Discussion off the record.)

0102

```
    JUDGE MACE: For the record, Doerschlag is
spelled D-O-E-R-S-C-H-L-A-G.
    Okay, so are you familiar with that crossing?
    A. I am not familiar with the name of that
crossing. Is that the crossing with the lights at the
very far west end, crossing lights?
BY MS. FOX:
    Q. Past F.
    A. Pardon me?
    Q. West of F.
    A. I would have to see it on the map.
        MR. KINERK: You can see, if you would like,
Mr. Froscheiser, on Exhibit Number 1, I believe. Here
is the F Street crossing. I think we're talking about
in this general area down here off of --
    THE WITNESS: So it would be off the map?
    MR. KINERK: It would be off the map.
    THE WITNESS: Okay, yes, I think I know which
one you're talking about.
BY MS. FOX:
    Q. Do you think in the future that the trains
are going to be longer, or are you pretty much at the
length capacity that you can run through here at this
point?
    A. I don't see a significant increase in train
```

```
length. We run longer trains, but we have backed off
from that, so I think we're probably at what we would
operate best at.
    Q. Do you know of any accidents on any of the
crossings in the town of Sprague?
    A. I don't recall any.
    Q. Has there been any in the last 50 years?
    A. I don't recall any.
    Q. Do the trains in Sprague, are they the same
-- do they all go the same speed limit as in Cheney or
Ritzville area; do they basically go through all the
towns at the same speed limit?
    A. No, no, there's different speed limits,
different towns.
    Q. Because of?
    A. It can vary from a city ordinance to
curvature of the track through the town. It just
depends.
    Q. Are you aware that more than once in one day
that those tracks are -- all three crossings are closed
at the same time?
    A. Well, any train -- if -- any train that would
pass through here would have all the crossings.
    Q. No, I mean actually stopped, are you aware of
that, that it does happen more than once in a day?
```

0104

```
    A. I guess I'm not aware of that happening more
than once in a day.
    Q. Okay. Are you familiar with the curves down
past F Street where the Doerschlag crossing is, there's
a real curved area?
    A. Yes.
    Q. That's -- I guess that's where the Doerschlag
crossing is.
    A. Okay, yes, I'm familiar with it.
    Q. Would the hazards of the Doerschlag crossing
be more hazardous than the ones here in the town of
Sprague?
    A. I couldn't say, because I don't know the
volume of traffic on any of those. It would be
potentially as dangerous as any of these crossings.
    Q. If you were to -- if you were to extend the
siding track down at Doerschlag, would you have to put
in another crossing, a second crossing?
    A. Extend the siding, do you mean extend it
westward or eastward?
    Q. So it would be eastward.
    A. First of all, I will answer this. We have no
plans to extend the siding. There's no reason for us to
do that. This particular Lakeside subdivision that
you're part of out here has sufficient capacity to run
```

```
the number of trains that we run, operate out here. So
there's -- for us to spend the money to extend that
siding would be -- there's just no plan to do that.
    Q. So there isn't a plan of putting in a second
track either then basically?
    A. No.
        MS. FOX: Okay, thank you.
        JUDGE MACE: Any other questions?
        MR. KINERK: I just had one quick question.
        JUDGE MACE: Yes.
        R E D I R E C T E X A M I N A T I O N
BY MR. KINERK:
    Q. Mr. Froscheiser, you were asked about the
length and potential increase in train lengths for
trains operating on the main line through Sprague. In
the future, is it the goal of the BNSF to increase the,
not the length of the trains, but the number of trains
that might be using the main line connecting Seattle to
-- or I mean Spokane to Pasco or Amtrak trains from
Spokane to Portland?
    A. Well, I certainly hope so. That's how we
make our money is by more trains, so our goal is to run
more trains and increase our business, yes.
        MR. KINERK: Thank you, sir.
```

```
    RECROSS-E X A M I N A T I ON
BY MS. FOX:
Q. Okay, I just asked you if you were going to put in a second line or anything like that, and you were saying no, at the capacity that goes through here right now you're not going to do that. If the capacity goes up, then you would run another line.
A. We're not running at the capacity we ran at in 1996. The business levels are down so --
Q. Okay, but you're hoping for progress, you're hoping for more trains to go through here, so --
A. That's correct.
Q. -- there's a possibility of a second track?
A. I don't believe so because -- the reason \(I\) say that is because several years ago we did a lot of construction out here in hopes of more business, and that business didn't come along. So we really have more railroad out here than we need for effective operation.
Q. So are you saying that you're not --
A. We're not at our potential.
Q. And you're not expecting a large increase then?
A. I'm hoping for a large increase, but the way business is, you never know.
```

```
    JUDGE MACE: Thank you, you're excused, and I
think we've been at this for a while and it's time for a
break. So we'll take }15\mathrm{ minutes and then come back, and
I'm hoping one of you will remind me when we resume on
the record to talk about how we're going to do a lunch
recess.
    (Recess taken.)
Whereupon,
                            GARY LARSEN,
having been first duly sworn, was called as a witness
herein and was examined and testified as follows:
    JUDGE MACE: Thank you, Mr. Larsen, please be
seated.
    D I R E C T E X A M I N A T I O N
BY MR. KINERK:
    Q. Good morning, could you please state your
name for the record.
    A. Gary Larsen.
    Q. And, Mr. Larsen, what is your professional
occupation?
    A. I'm a locomotive engineer with the Burlington
Northern Santa Fe Railroad.
```

Q. How long have you worked for the BNSF as a locomotive engineer?
A. 32 years.
Q. During your tenure with the railroad in the capacity as a locomotive engineer, have you ever made the Spokane to Pasco run?
A. Yeah, I actually worked this line for about ten years, but it's been several years since $I$ have been in here.
Q. Where are you currently operating out of; where do you report to; generally what runs are you making?
A. Well, $I$ work in Kettle Falls, Washington.
Q. Mr. Larsen, I note that you are wearing a shirt that says Washington Operation Lifesaver. Can you tell us a little bit about your participation in that program, the goals of that program, and educate us a little bit about what's involved.
A. Okay, well, I started with Washington Operation Lifesaver because I am a locomotive engineer, and $I$ was involved in 16 car-train collisions. Out of those 16,4 of them ran into the side of my train. So because of that, there again $I$ became a member of Operation Lifesaver. And what we are is basically an education program to the public about highway-rail grade

```
crossing safety and the big trespasser prevention
problem that we have around the railroads.
    Q. Now with regard to your participation in the
Washington Operation Lifesaver program, is that a paid
position, voluntary position, what is that?
A. No, I'm a volunteer. I'm the actual Eastern Washington coordinator for Operation Lifesaver, but I'm a volunteer. I work as an engineer.
Q. And with regard to the Washington Operation Lifesaver program, that operates independently of the
Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad?
A. That's correct, it's a national organization, and each state runs their own program.
Q. Now when you say, Mr. Larsen, that you're the Eastern Washington representative, would that include the area of Sprague?
```

A. That's correct.
Q. And as the Eastern Washington representative, what do you do?
A. Basically I have about 20 presenters that we send out to schools, civic groups, fire stations, truck drivers, trainers, and we educate the public about all the inherent dangers of being around railroads.
Q. How do you go about determining what schools or what fire departments will be targeted for that type

0110
of education?
A. Well, basically if we have a problem area, we might go into that community and then, you know, contact those people, but basically they call us, they want this program done.
Q. As part of your participation in that
program, are you provided statistical information that
you can share as part of that educational process?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. And from whom do you receive that type of information?
A. Well, actually the National Transportation Department, but our statistics come from National Operation Lifesaver in Virginia.
Q. Right in front of you is BNSF's exhibit list, and, Mr. Larsen, if you could for a moment, I know I haven't had a chance to share this with you, could you look at Exhibit Number 15.
A. Okay.
Q. And just for purposes of the record, would you be kind enough to identify what that exhibit is. I know it's a copy and not an original, but.
A. Correct, this is it looks like a copy of an information safety tips about highway rail grade crossings, and it shows an advanced warning sign that

0111

```
you would see at every crossing in the United States.
    Q. Is this the type of information or
documentation that is dispensed by the Operation
Lifesaver program?
    A. That's correct, yes.
    Q. In looking for just a moment on the first
page of that Exhibit 15, there is a reference to a
section where it says, trains can't stop quickly, you
can, and then it lists the stopping distance for some
trains below where it says stopping distances for the
average freight train. Do you see that?
    A. That's correct, yes.
    Q. Based on your experience as a locomotive
engineer, and obviously there's some variety with
regards to length and weight and grade that you might be
operating a train on, but is that information generally
accurate?
A. This actually depicts -- they're showing here the average freight train, that's about right. At 55 miles an hour, it would take over a mile for the train to stop, the average freight train.
Q. Looking at page 2 of Exhibit 15 where it says safety tips, do you see the section where it's entitled never drive around the gates?
A. \(\quad \mathrm{Mm}-\mathrm{hm}\).
```

```
    Q. On the right-hand side. Have you been
provided in your capacity with Operation Lifesaver with
any type of statistical information with regard to the
frequency of train-vehicle collisions or incidents at
fully protected crossings such as the crossing at D
Street in Sprague?
    A. Right, when you say fully protected, there is
never a fully protected crossing. We have state of the
art lights and gates. 50%, one half of all our
car-train collisions, happen where we have state of the
art lights and gates. It's pretty amazing.
    Q. From whom have you --
    JUDGE MACE: So how many would that be when
you say 50%? Do you have some kind of statistics?
    THE WITNESS: Yeah, I do, ma'am, yes, Your
Honor. Last year in the United States there was just
over 3,502 collisions in the United States, and one half
of those happened where we have state of the art lights
and gates.
    JUDGE MACE: Do you have any statistics for
the state of Washington?
    THE WITNESS: Yes, I do. Last year in
Washington state, grade crossing collisions totalled 38.
Grade crossing injuries were 6. Grade crossing
fatalities were 5. And then we had 5 trespass injuries
```

and 16 trespass fatalities. Those are pretty high. So
far in 2002, we've only had 1 car-train collision death,
fatality, but we have had 11 trespass deaths,
fatalities.
JUDGE MACE: And where are you getting your
statistics from?
THE WITNESS: These are from the Washington
Operation Lifesaver page off the Internet.
JUDGE MACE: Are these anything that we have
in our exhibit list?
THE WITNESS: I don't know, ma'am, but I
could give these to you if you would like them.
JUDGE MACE: I would like to get a copy of
these exhibits, and I would like to have them, well, we
don't have copies for everyone apparently, but $I$ would
like to have them marked as Exhibit 25.
THE WITNESS: These are also Washington
Utilities and Transportation Commission, that's their
home page also.
JUDGE MACE: And I would like to have you
provide a copy of that to the mayor.
THE WITNESS: You can have this copy right
here.
JUDGE MACE: Mayor, I'm assuming your staff
would have -- MS FOX: I can take a copy whenever we take a lunch break.

JUDGE MACE: Okay.
MR. KINERK: Thank you, Mr. Larsen, that's all the questions I have.

E X A M I NATI ON
BY JUDGE MACE:
Q. Well, let me, I would just like to pursue this a little bit more if $I$ could. I don't know how finely you break down your statistics, but do you have any idea, for example, for the year 2001 in the state of Washington in a locality like Sprague what the incidents of either collisions or fatalities would be?
A. It actually has that stated in those, in that information, where those happened. I believe last year most happened on the west side of the state.
Q. Okay, but that's shown in those exhibits?
A. It's shown, it actually shows that in those, in that information.

MR. KINERK: One thing I might indicate to the Court is that Mr. Cowles will be providing a statistical analysis that addresses those issues in his testimony.

JUDGE MACE: Thank you, I appreciate that.

```
    All right, do Mayor Fox or Mr. Thompson, do
you have any questions for this witness?
    Mr. Thompson.
    MR. THOMPSON: I may have a couple of
questions depending on the answer I get to the first
one.
    JUDGE MACE: Go ahead.
    MR. THOMPSON: I don't know what this
witness's area of expertise is.
    CROSS - EXAM I NA T I ON
BY MR. THOMPSON:
    Q. Mr. Larsen, have you been involved with the
or had an opportunity to sort of familiarize yourself
with the way Sprague is laid out, the streets of Sprague
and kind of how the traffic flow is and so forth?
    A. Yes.
    Q. You mentioned in your testimony that there
are, well, train related fatalities that can either
relate to a train and a car colliding and then there are
also trespasser fatalities, and that's basically people
walking on the tracks?
    A. That's correct.
    Q. And being struck by the train?
    A. Right.
```

```
    Q. Would you, and you can say if you don't feel
like you have the expertise to answer this question, but
looking at Exhibit Number 1, if let's just say
hypothetically that F, the F Street crossing were to be
closed, would you have concerns that people may be
accustomed to walking on that route and might continue
to do so after the closure if such a closure occurred?
    A. Speaking for myself, I couldn't really say.
It could happen, sure.
    Q. Okay. Would there be -- could you -- would
you be able to give an opinion about what sorts of
measures might be able to be put in place to prevent
that kind of a possibility?
    A. About the only thing that we have found so
far that really works is to fence along that area, and
that's happened in the past.
    Q. All right. What about a gated crossing
that's for pedestrians only, not for vehicles?
    A. I have seen a few of those. They can work.
        MR. THOMPSON: Okay, I think that's all the
questions I have, thanks.
    JUDGE MACE: Mayor Fox, do you have any
questions of this witness?
```

C R O S S - E X A M I N A T I O N
BY MS. FOX:
Q. Well, when he mentioned the pedestrian crossing, what would -- you would still have pedestrians crossing the crossing, so what kind of liability are you not having that you would have if you had vehicles crossing it?
A. I couldn't tell you about liability. I don't -- I'm not talking for the railroad, just --
Q. Okay, as far as, okay, if you still -- if you still have people crossing it.
A. Well, we always have that problem. We have people that crawl up on bridges every day and we have no trespass signs on the railroad, so there's --

JUDGE MACE: When you're -- I'm sorry.
THE WITNESS: Pardon.
JUDGE MACE: When you're talking about a pedestrian crossing, are you talking about having some special guard mechanism for the pedestrian part of the crossing that would somehow warn pedestrians in addition to just a sign?

THE WITNESS: Right, they do have those, ma'am.

JUDGE MACE: And is there a gate that goes down or --

THE WITNESS: Yes, there is a gate that goes down, ma'am.

JUDGE MACE: I see.

THE WITNESS: They're -- you don't see them in too many places. Most of the time they try and route pedestrians or automobiles again to another crossing where it's safe to cross or where there are lights and gates. BY MS. FOX:
Q. Are these crossings four foot wide, six foot wide, eight foot wide?
A. I couldn't tell you.

JUDGE MACE: Maybe Mr. Cowles could address that question.
A. I couldn't tell you. I have seen them. I know they're there, but $I$ don't physically -- Operation Lifesaver doesn't physically go out and put those in. We can make recommendations to make changes, but we don't close crossings, and we don't do the actual engineering. We let the railroads and the cities do that.
Q. Are you familiar with the Doerschlag crossing down here?
A. No, I'm not.

MS. FOX: Thank you.

JUDGE MACE: Okay, thank you.
Any other questions?

Mr. Kinerk, anything else?

MR. KINERK: Nothing further, thank you, Your

Honor.

JUDGE MACE: All right, thank you,

Mr. Larsen, you're excused.

Well, we're at 20 to 12:00, why don't we go ahead with Mr. Cowles and see how far we can get.

And let's not forget that I have asked for
the copies of statistics, and they will be Number 25 ,
thank you.

MS. FOX: Do you want me to take them at lunch and make some copies?

JUDGE MACE: If you would be so kind.
MS. FOX: How many do you want?

JUDGE MACE: Well, let's say five. I think
five would be enough.

Mr. Cowles, you have already been sworn, so

I'm not going to repeat that process.
Go ahead, Mr. Kinerk.

MR. KINERK: Mr. Cowles, would you be sure and keep your voice up, because you and I tend to drop our voices, and the --

THE WITNESS: Yes, I will try to.

MR. KINERK: -- acoustics of this room are
not ideal.
JUDGE MACE: If you sense the reporter
glaring at you, then you will know.
THE WITNESS: I will keep an eye over there.
Whereupon,
JOHN MICHAEL COWLES,
having been previously duly sworn, was called as a
witness herein and was examined and testified as
follows:
D I R E C T E X A M I N A T I O N
BY MR. KINERK:
Q. Mr. Cowles, when we first introduced you this morning, you had mentioned that you are the manager of public projects for BNSF. Do you have any type of engineering background?
A. Just engineering experience.
Q. And briefly just outline for us kind of your engineering experience relative to your current position as the manager of public projects for the railroad.
A. My engineering experience is strictly in the field. I have worked in public projects for 11 years. And in working with the various highway departments, I
have learned certain, you know, highway terms about what
to look for in a diagnostic review of a crossing, a
crossing for a crossing improvements, just basically
on-the-job experience. My education, I do have a
Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration.
I am not a professional engineer, but basically a --
Q. With what frequency are you involved in
consultation with engineers with regards to railroad
crossing improvements or changes?
A. On a daily, well, I should say a daily basis
since it's part of my job.
Q. How does the Operation Lifesaver, separate
and apart from the Washington Operation Lifesaver, how
does the BNSF Operation Lifesaver program interact with
your department in the public works projects?
A. We work hand in hand kind of together on
various grade crossing issues. We have a department
called the grade -- they're our grade crossing safety
department and part of our safety division, and they're
more involved in the private crossing end of our
operations. And together we work mutually on
identifying and locating crossings that we can pursue
for closure.
Q. And when you say private versus public
crossing, tell us what you mean by that.
A. A public crossing is a crossing that is maintained by a public agency, county, city, state highway, and versus a private crossing which is individually permitted to an individual or a corporation.
Q. Now if you would for a minute, I would like you to look at Exhibit Number 7 of BNSF's exhibit list, and can you identify what that document is, please.
A. This is our grade -- this is a brochure that identifies our grade crossing closure program that has been in circulation, or $I$ shouldn't say not circulation, but it's been in effect for the past three years now.
Q. When did you first become involved in the BNSF grade crossing closure program?
A. It's a program that was implemented in the year 2000. It was something that the railroad has now taken a proactive approach to grade crossing closures or consolidations of private and public crossings. And back in 2000 we put together an individual department that dealt with nothing but grade crossing safety, closure and consolidation, and it's been in -- this is the third year in operation, and it has been quite successful.
Q. In looking at Exhibit 7, the grade crossing closure program brochure, in the lower left-hand corner
of the first page, what does that indicate, Mr. Cowles,
with regard to the number of at grade crossings that
were closed by BNSF in the year 2000?
A. We had -- it was our goal to close 600 grade
crossings in the year 2000 ; we closed 635.
Q. What did you do in the year 2001?
A. We had closed 400 -- our goal was 470; I think we did a little over 500.
Q. And what about in the calendar year 2002?
A. Our goal is to close 420 crossings, and so far this year we have -- we're on track to close that many.
Q. In looking at page 2 of Exhibit 7, it's entitled overview of BNSF's approach to grade crossing safety, and there is a subsection entitled grade crossing closure programs, grade crossing closures. Do you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And can you explain to the Court what type of public at grade crossings are deemed to be good candidates for consolidation; what factors does the railroad look at?
A. The factors that we look at are close proximity to other crossings. If you have a number of crossings within a certain area, like up to five

```
crossings within a mile or, you know, something of close
proximity where if the crossing were to be closed, is
that -- would it become inconvenient. First we kind of
look at it inconvenience versus necessity. And if it is
an actual necessity that the crossings need to be there
for emergency services and those type of issues, then we
would try to mitigate those factors, or we would --
crossings that we look at are the ones that are
redundant, the ones that are in close proximity to each
other, low volumes. If we were to close a crossing, we
certainly wouldn't want to provide, you know, because
once you close a crossing, you have other -- those
vehicles must go someplace to other crossings, and we
wouldn't want to have a problem at another crossing if
we close one. And we also looked at some of the other
issues. We looked at the history, you know, accident
history, of course, is one thing that we look at for
closing crossings. And those are the two things that we
mainly look at. There might be others, but those are
the two that I can think of right now.
    Q. Mr. Cowles, in looking, and you referenced
close proximity, does the fact that the D Street at
grade crossing in Sprague is positioned approximately
600 feet from the B Street crossing and the F Street
crossing, does that meet one of the criteria with
```

```
regards to the redundant crossing?
    A. That is correct.
    Q. Now a moment ago you had also mentioned one
of the considerations for a candidate for a
consolidation of a crossing is low volume. Tell us what
you mean by that.
    A. Low volume is low ADT, which is the average
daily traffic over a particular crossing. And in
looking at the -- one of the exhibits that you have here
that --
    Q. All right. Let me take you to, if we might,
to are you referencing Exhibit 12? I guess in talking
about I guess traffic volume, first of all can you
identify for us what Exhibit 12 is?
A. Exhibit 12 is the US DOT has an inventory of all their -- of all public crossings and private crossings actually within the United States.
Q. What is this, is Exhibit 12 the -- what crossing is the information about in that exhibit?
A. Exhibit 12 is the inventory of information on the D Street crossing in Sprague.
Q. And with regard to the information that you gathered, when was it that this information was gathered from the ADR crossing inventory information sheet?
A. The date of the record?
```

```
    Q. Correct.
    A. It was January 31, 2000.
    Q. In looking at the section entitled part four,
highway department, where it says estimated AADT; do you
see that?
    A. Yes, I do.
    Q. And what does that stand for, Mr. Cowles?
    A. It's the average daily traffic.
    Q. And what is the number that is given off the
DOT inventory information?
    A. It's 130 vehicles per day.
    Q. Now if we went for just a moment, look at
Exhibit 13, and identify for the record what that is,
sir.
    A. That is an inventory form for the F Street
crossing.
    Q. And is that again taking the information
gathered at the same time, as of January of 2000?
    A. Yes.
    Q. And what is the average daily traffic found
at that crossing?
    A. It is }120\mathrm{ vehicles per day.
    Q. And then looking down at Exhibit Number 14,
identify that for us, please.
    A. That is the crossing inventory information
```

for the B Street, that is $B$ as in boy Street crossing.
Q. Again, these are all the three crossings here
in Sprague we're talking about?
A. That is correct.
Q. And what is the, under part four highway department, what is the estimated average daily traffic?
A. 150 vehicles per day.
Q. Now assuming for a moment the accuracy of that information that's presented in these records, if the D Street crossing was consolidated, is it --
wouldn't we be correct to assume that 130 vehicles
average daily vehicle traffic, would then be accessed
using either the D Street or F Street grade crossings?
A. That is correct.
Q. Based on your experience with regard to highway traffic volumes, does one -- does the D Street average daily traffic meet the criteria of low traffic volume?
A. It would be my definition of a low volume highway roadway would be the $D$ Street crossing, yes.
Q. With regards to the traffic that would generally use D Street now using B Street or F Street, in your opinion would that have an adverse effect on the ability for the traveling public --
A. No, it would not.
Q. And why do you say that?
A. Low volumes. If D Street was closed, let's assume that 130 vehicles were distributed evenly, it would be 65 vehicles per crossing of $B$ and $D, B$ and $F$, and it would be my opinion that that would not be a significant number.
Q. Now in looking for a moment back again at Exhibit --

JUDGE MACE: I would like to interrupt just one moment before we leave this set of exhibits. I'm noticing that this is inventory information gathered as of or dated as of September 5, 2002. We heard Mr. Froscheiser earlier talk about the fact that 27 to 30 trains go back and forth on the tracks through Sprague daily. However, in part two of each of these exhibits that you referred to, $I$ think it's 12, 13, and 14, under part two it talks about the typical number of daily train movements as being 14, and I'm wondering if you can account for the difference in what

```
Mr. Froscheiser said --
```

THE WITNESS: Yes.
JUDGE MACE: -- and this number here.
THE WITNESS: If you look to the right of
that, if you read the entire line, it's 14 day through two switching, and if you look at the complete to the

```
right it's 13 night through.
    JUDGE MACE: Thank you.
    THE WITNESS: You're welcome.
BY MR. KINERK:
```

    Q. Is it your understanding with regards to
    train operations through the town of Sprague for freight
train on a 24 hour cycle that you're going to have --
you may have 14 during the daylight hours and then an
additional 13 on the average through the night?
A. That is correct.
Q. If we might just for a minute go back to
Exhibit Number 7, Mr. Cowles, that's dealing with BNSF's
approach to grade crossing consolidation, I think the
criteria that you had mentioned was redundant crossings,
i.e., close proximity; secondly, low traffic volume; and
third, that good candidates for crossings are ones in
which according to this document they are not designated
emergency routes.
A. $\quad \mathrm{Mm}-\mathrm{hm}$.
Q. What is your understanding with regards to
alternative emergency routes available to the
townspeople in Sprague if $D$ Street is consolidated?
A. If D Street is consolidated and it was
closed, alternate access would either be off of $B$ or $F$
Street depending on the emergency situation. The fire

```
station is on C, which is -- and two blocks south of the
tracks on between Third and -- between Second and Third
Street. Depending on where the emergency is, I think --
it would be my assumption that they could use either B
or F without too much inconvenience or time wasted, or I
should say not time wasted, but time differential
between using D Street if D Street was closed.
    Q. From your review of the streets, and I take
it that you have driven these streets in Sprague?
    A. Yes.
    Q. With regard to the alternative routes with
the fire station using B Street or fire station using F
Street, are you able -- are emergency vehicles able to
access the furthest northeast and northwest sections of
the town of Sprague if necessary for emergency calling?
    A. Do you want to repeat that question again?
    Q. Yeah. Can the emergency vehicles access the
far corners of the town of Sprague in the north end?
    A. Yes.
    Q. With regard to your analysis of the D Street
crossing in Sprague, does it meet the criteria for BNSF
with regards to consolidation?
```

    A. Yes.
    Q. It appears from the documentation in this
    Exhibit 7 that with regards to the D Street crossing it

```
meets all of the criteria that is looked at from BNSF's
perspective in regards to consolidation of a public
crossing; is that correct?
    A. That's correct.
    Q. In addition to the Burlington Northern Santa
Fe's analysis with regards to grade crossing closure, is
there a national outlook, by that I mean by agencies
such as the Federal Railroad Administration?
    A. Yes, there is.
    Q. And if we could for a moment, I would like
you to look at Exhibit Number 9, and would you identify
that exhibit for us, please.
    A. This is a document from the -- I believe it's
from the Federal Highway Administration I believe on an
initiative to close so many crossings per year in the
year 2001.
    Q. Now in looking at that document entitled the
closed crossing initiative, there appears to be an entry
at the bottom of that referencing a goal. What was your
understanding of the goal on a national basis?
    A. To close 25% by the year 2001 starting in the
year 1991.
    Q. And with regard to that initiative and
looking in the year 1991 up through 2001, does it break
down on a national basis the public and private
```

```
crossings and total amount of consolidation of crossings
that have been accomplished on a national basis?
    A. Yes.
    Q. With regard to the goal of a 25% reduction by
    calendar year 2001, was that goal reached? And if not,
how short of that goal are they?
    A. By October 2001, they had closed 13.8% of the
total of 25%, which was their goal, so they fell short
of their goal by about 12%, 11.2%.
    Q. In looking at the section titled to go, it
says a 25% reduction would close 73,210 crossings
nationally; is that right?
    A. That is correct.
    Q. With regard to the area of your
responsibility, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, what
number of crossings have you been involved in in terms
of consolidation during the calendar year 2002?
    A. 2002?
    Q. Yes.
    A. I have -- so far this year I have closed
five, and by the end of the year I plan to have an
additional five or six closed.
    Q. Now in this particular case, what are the
steps that you take individually in examining whether a
crossing, public crossing, is a viable candidate for
```

```
consolidation?
```

A. What do I look for in a crossing?
Q. Yes.
A. I look for one that is in close proximity to others. I look at whether or not the crossing is used by -- I look for public safety as far as using emergency vehicles, access, make sure we are not landlocking any individual or business or agency. I look at accident history, I look for close calls. Near misses is a term that was used earlier, and I also -- and if I find -- if I identify one, then the next step would be to identify the local agency or others that are administering that crossing.
Q. Is it necessary to undergo a formal traffic study with regard to every crossing that you consider for consolidation?
A. Not necessarily.
Q. What was done in terms of your analysis with regards to D Street?
A. D Street, it's a policy, it's actually a requirement to prepare an EIS checklist.

JUDGE MACE: And what's an EIS checklist?
THE WITNESS: It's a ten page document. It's
a determination of nonsignificance checklist.
JUDGE MACE: It's a determination of?

THE WITNESS: Nonsignificant checklist.
JUDGE MACE: Nonsignificant.

THE WITNESS: It's kind of a precursor to an environmental review, and it's necessary along with a
petition to close that that must be accompanied together
and submitted to the WUTC.
BY MR. KINERK:
Q. Was that done in this case, sir?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Now with regards to the traffic volume numbers, did you in essence rely to some extent on the information gathered from the United States Department of Transportation $A R$ crossing inventory information?
A. Yes.

MR. KINERK: Your Honor, it's noon, I thought
it might be an appropriate time to break, because I think he's got probably at least another half an hour or 45 minutes of direct examination.

MS. FOX: A half hour is fine.

JUDGE MACE: Okay, so half an hour, if we
went ahead and finished his direct examination, it would be okay.

Mr. Thompson, how about you, would you
prefer --

MR. THOMPSON: I would expect that we would

```
have some cross-examination questions. I'm not sure how
many, and I don't know if the City would have questions.
    MS. FOX: I've got a few.
    MR. THOMPSON: So I don't know where that
leaves us.
    JUDGE MACE: I know based on what you said
earlier, you would prefer to get through this witness's
testimony, but I don't see any practical way of doing it
without the process taking us to at least 1:00.
    MR. THOMPSON: I don't have any objection.
    JUDGE MACE: So I'm going to suggest that we
now break for lunch, we'll take an hour, we'll come
back, and then we will complete Mr. Cowles.
    And, Staff, if you need some additional time
after that's finished to confer, I'm happy to give you
that.
    The same with you, City of Sprague.
            (Luncheon recess taken at 12:00 p.m.)
        A F T E R N O O N S E S S I O N
        (1:05 p.m.)
            JUDGE MACE: Before we go ahead with
Mr. Cowles, I had asked that the statistics that
Mr. Larsen was referring to be marked as an exhibit, and
I had it pre-marked as Exhibit 25. Is there any
```

```
objection to the admission of that exhibit?
    MR. THOMPSON: No.
    MR. KINERK: No objection, Your Honor.
    JUDGE MACE: Very well, I will admit that
exhibit.
    The City has had an opportunity over the
lunch recess to prepare another couple of exhibits that
they would like to have presented, and I have
preliminarily marked them as Exhibits Number 26, which
is a D Street picture, and 27, which is a map of the F
Street situation. Have the parties had a chance to
review those proposed exhibits?
    MR. KINERK: Yes, Your Honor.
    MR. THOMPSON: Yes.
    JUDGE MACE: Is there any objection to the
admission of those exhibits?
    MR. KINERK: No objection from Petitioner
BNSF.
    MR. THOMPSON: None.
    JUDGE MACE: If not, then I will admit those
as well, and we will proceed and you can refer to them,
your witnesses can refer to them if they wish to do so.
    Is there anything else in the way of a
preliminary matter before we go back to hearing from
Mr. Cowles?
```

If not, then go ahead.
MR. KINERK: Thank you, Your Honor.

D I R E C T E X A M I N A T I O N

BY MR. KINERK:
Q. Mr. Cowles, can $I$ have you look at Exhibit
Number 10 of Petitioner BNSF's exhibits; would you
identify that document, please.
A. This is an annual report from the Federal
Railroad Administration, a report 2000 that the
statistics, bureau of statistics on Railroad crossing
incidents.
Q. And on the first page of Exhibit 10 , it lists the annual report for what year is that?
A. Annual report for 2000 .
Q. Can you tell from looking at the front page, lower left-hand corner, when that railroad safety statistic manual was actually published?
A. It was published in July of 2001.
Q. Is it your understanding that that is the most current FRA Railroad safety statistic annual report?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. With regard to this Railroad safety statistical annual report, is that something that you

```
rely on in considering possible consolidation of
crossings?
```

A. It is a tool that $I$ use to review on crossing statistics, yes.
Q. Okay. Let me ask you to start off by looking at the first table, table 1.2; do you see that?
A. $\quad 1.2$ or 1.12 ?
Q. 1.12 , thank you.
A. Okay.
Q. And what is that chart or diagram?
A. The statistic shows that total highway rail crossing incidents by state, incidents meaning the crossing accidents when they talk about incidents.
Q. And in looking at that exhibit, does it identify the state of Washington?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. And what information does it provide with regard to the state of Washington?
A. It provides a number of crossing accidents by the public and private from the years 1995 to the years 2000 .
Q. Does it go through the year 2000 or through the year 2001?
A. I believe the years as tabulated is 2000 even though this book was published in 2001.

```
    Q. All right. Under the column entitled at
public crossings in the state of Washington, what were
the total number of highway-rail crossing incidents?
    A. In the past -- in those five years?
    Q. Yes, sir.
    A. Or six years, 690 or 269 crossings.
    Q. And that is in the column marked at public
crossings CNT count.
    A. Right.
    Q. That corresponds with the state of
Washington, correct?
    A. That is correct.
    JUDGE MACE: I would like to have you ask a
little bit about what the other columns to the far right
signify. You have at public crossing CNT, KLD, and
NONF, and then you have at private crossing with the
same designations for columns, and I'm wondering if you
could give us some idea what that means.
    THE WITNESS: Sure, KLD means the number of
killed, and ON is non-fatality, the final column.
    JUDGE MACE: And then why is it that the CNT
column, for example, under at public crossings says 269,
killed is 20, non-fatality is 65; what's the balance?
    MR. KINERK: Maybe non-injury.
    THE WITNESS: Probably the total of the three
```

I would assume. That's a good question. I'm trying to
think.

```
    MR. KINERK: 269 is the total that
incorporates 1995 through 2000.
    JUDGE MACE: Right, 20 is the number killed,
and 65 is the number of non-fatalities. I guess my
logic would say the number killed and the number of
non-fatalities should add up to 269 if that's, you know,
if that's supposed to represent a breakdown between
killed and non-fatalities. Do you see what I'm getting
at?
    MR. KINERK: I think so. I'm looking at the
total of 269. This would be over the five or six year
area of 1995 to 2000.
    JUDGE MACE: Right, and if the total number
killed over the five year period is 20, then why is not
the total of non-fatalities 249?
```

    MR. KINERK: I'm sorry, I don't have an
    immediate answer to that.
JUDGE MACE: Well, I'm going to make that a
Bench Request.
MR. KINERK: Sure.
JUDGE MACE: And I would like to have you
provide that information. It will be marked Number 28
when it comes in.

```
BY MR. KINERK:
    Q. Mr. Cowles, let me ask you to look at a
different table for a minute, which is table 9.2.
    A. Okay.
    Q. Do you have that in front of you?
    A. Yes, I do.
        JUDGE MACE: What was the number again,
    counsel?
        MR. KINERK: Table 9.2.
    BY MR. KINERK:
```

    Q. What is that entitled, Mr. Cowles?
    A. It's a list of grade crossing by state, the
    number of actual crossings by state broke down by
    pedestrian, private, and public.
    Q. In looking under the state of Washington,
    what is the total number of at grade highway-rail
    crossing public crossings?
    A. 2,774 .
    Q. Now if you took that previous number, the 269
    incidents in Washington at public crossings over the
    time period designated relative to the 2,774 public
    crossings, what percentage are we talking about?
    A. I don't have a calculator in front of me
    right now. I can't remember.
Q. Okay.

```
    A. It's a considerable amount.
    Q. If my math is right, it's going to be
approximately 9% to 10%. Does that refresh your
recollection in terms of your numbers or not?
    A. Yeah, that's fine.
    Q. All right.
    A. 10%.
    Q. Let me have you look for a moment at table
8.4, and can you identify what that table is, please.
    A. It's a table identifying motor incidents at
public crossings by state and type of warning device.
    Q. For the year 2000?
    A. In the year 2000, that's correct.
    Q. And what does it indicate with regard to the
state of Washington?
    A. In the state of Washington, there was ten
incidents at road crossings that had gates, three with
flashing lights, three with stop signs, and seven with
cross bucks.
    Q. So for the year 2000, most recent information
we have statistically, what was your total number?
    A. 23 crossing incidents.
    Q. Now in looking at the total number of 23
motor incidents at public crossings in Washington, of
those various type of crossings, what were the type of
```

```
crossings in which the majority of those incidents
occurred?
```

A. Over 50\% of them were at the gated crossings.
Q. And when you're talking about gated crossings, Mr. Cowles, are we talking about the type of crossing involved at $D$ Street in Sprague?
A. Yes, that is correct.
Q. What is the significance of that statistical information for you in considering whether there is a risk to public safety in trying to consolidate D Street crossing?
A. With the installation of lights and gates, you would assume that it would improve public safety to a point -- to a higher degree than if there was just passive devices or cross bucks. But it tells me that even though a crossing is gated, there's always those cases where an individual might go around the gate, might, you know, disregard the warning so to speak and run out in front of a train. So irregardless of whether it's got passive or active devices, it seems like there are more accidents at crossings that have a higher degree of warning device.
Q. Let me ask you, Mr. Cowles, to look for a moment at table 7.9, which actually that's three charts on one page, it's at the bottom. Can you identify for

```
us what that table breaks down.
    A. It's the highway-rail incidents by warning
device. This is on a national level.
    Q. So previously we're looking at a couple that
were within the state of Washington, and then this is an
analysis on a national basis; is that right?
    A. That's correct, year 2000.
    Q. In looking at the year 2000, what was the
total number of accidents? I'm looking at the left-hand
column at the bottom.
    A. 3.502 accidents for the year 2000.
    Q. That information corresponds with the earlier
testimony that Mr. Larsen provided from the Operation
Lifesaver in terms of total accidents?
    A. If that is on the record.
    Q. Now of those total accidents, and I guess in
the far left-hand column there is a list where it says
warning, and underneath that it lists various warning
devices at crossings; is that correct?
    A. That is correct.
    Q. In looking in the total incident column of
3,502, can you identify for us what the total number of
incidents that were involving gated crossings?
    A. There were 905 incidents involving gated
crossings.
```

Q. What is the significance of that statistic in terms of your analysis with regards to public safety
issues and consolidation of $D$ Street crossing?
A. What it tells me is that approximately $26 \%$ of all incidents at public crossings happen where the crossing is gated.
Q. And where do you get that percentage; is that what column?
A. That's the second column under total incidents where it says percent next to the count.
Q. What is a specific percentage listed on that column, sir?
A. Pardon?
Q. What is a specific percentage listed in --
A. Oh, it's 25.4\%.
Q. So in terms of on a national basis, the number of total incidents of highway rail crossing incidents, over $25 \%$ of those occur at gated crossings?
A. That is correct.
Q. Let me have you look for a moment at table 8.2, Mr. Cowles, and can you provide some identification for us as to what that table represents?
A. 8.2 is the rates per motor vehicle incidents at public crossings by warning device.
Q. And again for the year 2000?
A. For the year 2000 .
Q. Is that on a national analysis?
A. On a national analysis.
Q. And explain to us the significance of this particular table.
A. Once again it shows that out of the number of crossings that a considerable number of accidents happen at gated crossings. There's a total of 804.
Q. What is, in terms of the accidents at public crossings by warning devices, and I'm looking now to the full count under accidents, what was the total that is added up at the bottom in the left-hand column?
A. 2,895 .
Q. And of that 2,895 motor vehicle accidents at public crossings, what number involved gated crossings such as the one at $D$ Street?
A. 804 .
Q. Still looking at that particular column, does that break it down on a -- next column over, with regards to where it says per 100 crossings; do you see that?
A. Right.
Q. What's the significance of that, Mr. Cowles?
A. Per 100 crossing, that -- what that means is there's been 2.3 accidents for every 100 crossings that

```
are gated.
```

Q. And likewise, when you move over one additional column where it says per 100,000 , per 100 k ADT, what's your understanding of the significance --
A. Per 100,000 vehicles crossing a gated crossing, . $57 \%$ of them or $.57 \%$ chance of getting hit by a train.
Q. Let me take you for a moment back to table 8.6, and can you identify for us the table there.
A. 8.6 is motor vehicle incidents at public crossings by type of warning, motorist action, and warning location.
Q. And what are we looking at in terms of total number of incidents again?
A. It's got 2,895 incidents for the year 2000 .
Q. And what number of that 2,227 involved gates?
A. Talking about the total or are you talking about the one -- the first column?
Q. First column.
A. Oh. Let me go back. This is for rail
equipment struck by highway user. 2,895 is the bottom column that $I$ used, so it's --
Q. Are you looking at 8.5 or 8.6 ?
A. I'm looking at 8.6.
Q. Okay. Look at the top column on 8.6.
A. Okay.
Q. Rail equipment struck highway user.
A. Okay.
Q. What number do you get for a total there?
A. 2,227 .
Q. And of that involving rail equipment striking a highway user, what number of those incidents involved crossings that had gates such as what we've got at the D Street?
A. 663 .
Q. And is that broken down in the next column as to what percentage the rail equipment striking highway users represents out of that total 2,227?
A. $22.9 \%$.
Q. Again, what's the significance of that type of information in your analysis with regards to the appropriateness of consolidating a crossing such as D Street?
A. Regardless of the warning device, whether it be lights and gates or versus the passive device, there's still that potential of accident even at a higher warning device, a cross with a higher warning device capability and flashing lights.
Q. Now looking at that same chart then, Mr. Cowles --

```
            JUDGE MACE: Well, can I interrupt just one
second.
    MR. KINERK: Sure.
    JUDGE MACE: I don't want to foreclose your
cross-examination, but I do want to remind you that we
have had these documents admitted as exhibits, and so
you can refer to them. Even if Mr. Cowles doesn't
testify specifically about them, they are in the record.
    MR. KINERK: Thank you, Your Honor, we're
just about through with this.
BY MR. KINERK:
    Q. Mr. Cowles, I want you to look for a moment
at a column entitled drove around through gate. Do you
see that, still a part of 8.6?
A. Yes.
Q. And of the 663 incidents of rail equipment striking a highway user, what number involved vehicles
that drove around or through gates?
A. 207.
Q. I want you to drop just for a minute down to the next table, highway user struck rail equipment. Do
you see that?
A. Yes.
Q. And what does that show?
A. There's been 668 total crossing accidents
```

```
where the highway user struck the rail equipment, and of
those 668, }141\mathrm{ were at gated crossings.
    Q. And specifically with regard to the column
drove around through gate, of that 141 incidents out of
the 668 total, what number involved individuals driving
around or through the gates?
    A. 87.
    Q. Let me ask you to look at exhibit 8.5, which
is entitled motor vehicle incidents at public crossings
by type, consys, and consys speed 2000; do you see that?
    A. Yes.
    Q. And when you use the term consys, what does
that mean?
    A. Consys means the type of train crossing at
the crossing, whether it be freight or passenger.
    Q. Now with regard to the rail equipment
striking highway user under consys beta, between 40 to
49, what number did you get there?
    A. It's 496.
    Q. Out of a total --
    JUDGE MACE: Counsel, again, this is all in
the record.
    MR. KINERK: Okay.
    A. A total of 2,227.
        JUDGE MACE: You know, we can read it too. I
```

mean $I$ don't mean to be --
MR. KINERK: That's fine.
BY MR. KINERK:
Q. With regard to that number, is that the speed, your understanding of the speed that's involved relative to the $D$ Street trackage and crossing?
A. Yes.
Q. Let me ask you for a moment, Mr. Cowles, about your analysis of the $D$ Street grade crossing closure versus the $F$ Street. As you know, BNSF filed an amended petition requesting that in lieu of the $D$ Street crossing that the Commission consider the $F$ Street crossing, and $I$ wanted you to go through your analysis for us as to that as a viable option, what conclusions you drew.
A. Okay.
Q. Do you want to use the chart or anything?
A. Sure, thank you. The reason we revised -- we amended the petition to include the $F$ Street grade crossing alternative to $D$ Street was because of information $I$ received at a public meeting we had here in Sprague I think the end of May. And one of the concerns that the community had was for -- was versus $D$ Street versus $F$, a lot of -- there had been some discussion on the closing of $F$ Street. So in order to
provide additional information to the City, I amended the petition to add $F$ Street into the conversation for an alternative to the closure of $D$ Street.

There's been some concerns about children walking to school. As you know, $F$ street is the route that leads you directly to the school, and one of the problems was if we considered closing $F$ Street, you have the problems with the children walking to school and crossing the track illegally. So we looked at that as an alternative, something we can discuss, but $I$ think in the light of public safety, I think it would be best to consider the closure of $D$ Street for this particular reason.
B Street is the crossing. You have the
emergency services right here on C Street and Second.
If you were to close D Street, your alternatives to get
to the northern parts of the city are either B or F
Street. Now if you close $F$ Street and provide access
for children, then you have the City having to provide
emergency services crossing D Street and more likely
using Railroad Avenue up this way. But because of the
load limit considerations on Railroad Avenue because of
the bridge, it limits the fire emergency services that
would be able to use this road with their water trucks,
their water tanker vehicles, which would make them have

```
to go up this way.
```

JUDGE MACE: Go up which way?
THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, up D Street and
using a one lane roadway that accesses this area.
JUDGE MACE: So in other words, going up D
Street well north of the City --
THE WITNESS: Well north of the city, yeah.
JUDGE MACE: -- and well north of Railroad
Avenue?
THE WITNESS: That is correct.
A. And which isn't actually a very safe
alternative I don't think. So by closing D Street, you
have the $B$ and $F$ Street alternative. $F$ Street in this
area of town, B Street going north in this part of the
community. So in closing $F$ Street, $I$ didn't think that
was as good an option as the closure of $D$ Street. I
just wanted to make that perfectly clear.
BY MR. KINERK:
Q. You would agree with me, Mr. Cowles, that F
Street represents a redundant crossing?
A. Yes.
Q. It is under the -- it fits the criteria that
BNSF looks at, it is in close proximity to multiple
other crossings, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. It is likewise a crossing where there is low traffic volume, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. And there are, if that particular crossing were closed, alternative routes that could be used by the traveling public and emergency personnel to respond to the north end of town, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. That all being said, in terms of however weighing the full public safety issues, in your opinion, in terms of direct routes for vehicle and pedestrian, be it students, the direct route to the school, is your belief and opinion that the $D$ Street would represent $a$ better or more viable option in terms of consolidation of these three graded crossings?
A. That is correct.
Q. With regard to the D Street consolidation, tell us what is involved from a logistical standpoint in trying to accomplish that, everything from how long it would take to a cost analysis to what measures would be placed there to effectively alert the traveling public that that was no longer a route to be taken in the north-south direction?
A. In order to close a railroad crossing, the steps that are taken is to -- one is to remove the

```
surfaces between the rails, remove the approaches to
each crossing, and replacement of the class three
barricades along with proper signage and signage that
would --
    JUDGE MACE: I'm not --
    THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, proper signage that
would identify the --
    JUDGE MACE: What was the next thing you
said?
    THE WITNESS: That was placing the class
three barricades at the crossing.
    JUDGE MACE: Yes, there was something else
after that.
    THE WITNESS: Provide the signage.
    JUDGE MACE: Okay.
    THE WITNESS: That would alert the motoring
public not to cross when it's closed.
BY MR. KINERK:
    Q. What does that, in terms of the time line,
how long does it take to accomplish that type of
project?
    A. It shouldn't take any more -- actual
construction shouldn't take any more than a day or two.
    Q. Now with regard to the current E Street and C
Street roads that are already consolidated, do those
```

have the barricades set up currently?
A. No, they do not.
Q. What could be done in an effort to bring
those up to speed from the standpoint of the Railroad
relative to public notice?
A. I would recommend that those -- end of the C and the E Street crossings have the class three
barricades with possible signs that notifies the public
that they are closed.
Q. There had been some exchange earlier this morning with regards to concerns about, example, students continuing to use or trespass over a crossing that has been consolidated. Now when you talk about class three barricades, tell us what they are.
A. Class three barricade is a barricade that is a series of three boards that are reflectorized on posts that are inserted in the ground. You might have seen them on the highways in several places where a road has been dead ended or closed.

JUDGE MACE: When you use the term, Mr. Kinerk, consolidated, does that mean closed?

MR. KINERK: Correct.
JUDGE MACE: Thank you.
BY MR. KINERK:
Q. And with regard to the consolidation of the $D$
Street crossing, would that provide unfettered access
for both pedestrian and vehicle traffic over the $F$
Street crossing? There would be no restrictions on
that, correct?
A. $\quad$ No.
Q. Okay. Likewise, if the D Street is consolidated, the traveling public, both pedestrian and vehicle, would have unfettered access over the B Street crossing, correct?
A. That's correct.
Q. Now there has been some concerns voiced with regard to the grange supply store. Can you look and on Exhibit Number 1 identify where that is in relation to the crossings.
A. The grange supply store is on the north end of Railroad Avenue between $B$ and $D$ street on the north of the railroad tracks.
Q. Now, Mr. Cowles, is it your understanding that that particular grange supply facility is going to be moved?
A. That's my understanding, yes.
Q. In terms of the majority of that operation is going to be transferred to the location where the Chevron station is indicated on Exhibit 1; is that correct?

```
    A. The Chevron station is right here on Fourth
off Highway 23.
    Q. Now is it your understanding that there will
still be some operation of the grange supply store at
the current location?
    A. That's correct.
    Q. Now what will be done by BNSF with regards to
the consolidation of the D Street crossing such that
would make the ability of trucks to turn around and if
they come in on B Street be able to turn around and exit
on B Street safely?
    A. One of the things that will be changed at the
D Street crossing will be the removal of that signal and
provide a little more turning radius for the trucks
coming out of the grange area.
    Q. Did any of the photographs looking at the D
Street crossing show that signal bungalow just so
everyone knows what we're talking about?
    A. Right here in Exhibit 2-C shows the signal
bungalow right here on the front of the grange, and that
would be moved.
    Q. When you say moved, will that be actually
removed?
A. Will be removed I mean.
Q. What's the approximate size of that signal
```

0159

```
bungalow?
    A. It's six by six.
    Q. Where is that positioned relative to the
actual main line track?
    A. It's 25 feet off the center line track I
think is where they're supposed to be placed.
    Q. Assuming that's where it is positioned, what
type of distance are we now increasing in terms of the
purpose of turning radius of trucks that will be
getting --
    A. Probably an additional }15\mathrm{ feet.
    Q. What type of ground surface do they have
there to assist in vehicles, trucks turning around at
that location?
    A. It's all gravel.
    Q. And in addition to that main line, size
ballast?
    A. Yes.
    Q. What does that mean when you talk about that
size ballast?
    A. I'm not too sure of the question.
    Q. You're not a road master?
    A. There you go.
    Q. You're an engineer?
    A. Yeah.
```

```
    MR. KINERK: All right, I think that's all
the questions I have. Thank you, Mr. Cowles.
    THE WITNESS: Okay.
    JUDGE MACE: Well, I hesitate to ask you to
go back to your seat. Maybe someone else will ask you
to.
    Mr. Thompson.
    C R O S S - E X A M I N A T I O N
BY MR. THOMPSON:
    Q. Mr. Cowles, I want to go back to the first
part of your testimony before lunch.
            JUDGE MACE: Maybe you should sit down.
    A. Sure.
    Q. And you were discussing the factors you look
at to decide what kinds of crossings might be candidates
for closure. Do you recall that?
    A. Yes.
    Q. And you talked about looking at crossings
that were in close proximity to one another, and then
the other thing was what is -- another consideration was
accident history I think you said. When you talk about
close proximity of crossings, I gather you're really
looking at the public convenience and necessity side of
the equation, right?
```

A. That is correct.
Q. In other words, if crossings are close together, then the assumption would ordinarily be that it may be very easy to divert traffic just over to the next crossing, right?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Okay. But I imagine that's just sort of the
first -- you're talking about sort of a first cut,
right? I mean you're trying to identify potential
crossings for closure?
A. Initially when $I$ do look at a community, I would look at, you know, the initial -- that would be the initial review, yeah.
Q. But that's not the end of your analysis, right?
A. No.
Q. Okay. Do you consider traffic flow in the community and what impact a closure might have on traffic flow?
A. Usually I get that information from the community. I will -- all they have to go by as far as traffic flow is the ADT which I get off the inventory as far as number of ADT crossing tracks and how many vehicles would be displaced if the crossing is closed. As far as traffic flow and where it goes, a lot of times

```
the community comes in right in behind me, so that's
further -- part of my further investigation as we go
forward.
    Q. But certainly you would look for I guess
specific problems that might result from a closure?
    A. Yes.
    Q. And you talked about doing things that might
mitigate those kinds of negative impacts of a closure on
traffic.
    A. Yes.
    Q. What about, well, I think you also discussed
impacts not only on just ordinary traffic flow but
emergency responders like fire and other emergency
response people.
    A. I do take emergency services into
consideration. That's one of the more important factors
in a grade crossing consolidation program.
    Q. Do you, in this specific case, did you do
anything to quantify, you know, looking at Exhibit 1,
you know, what impact there might be in terms of
response time of a vehicle, emergency vehicle, getting
out to say a residence on the north side of the tracks?
    A. I never use a stop watch in seeing what the
differences in time is to going around versus using the
crossing that we're considering closing. But in just
```

```
literally looking at the map, all I can do is I -- what
I did was I assumed that it can't be significantly
    impacted considering that you're only 600 feet, you
    know, from each other, plus you just -- the amount of
    time to go around is considerably just -- it just wasn't
    there to really, you know -- what I'm trying to say is I
    didn't use a stop watch to figure out what the
    differences were.
    Q. Okay, but what's your --
    A. I just assumed.
    Q. -- understanding of where the emergency
vehicles come from basically if there's some sort of
emergency north of the track?
    A. As far as I know, and correct me if I'm
wrong, Mayor, but all the emergency services comes from
the fire station next door, which is right next door to
us on between Second and Third and C Street.
    Q. Do you have any idea of the number of, just
roughly, the number of residences that are on the north
side of the tracks?
    A. No, I don't.
    Q. Okay. Have you had discussions with the
owners or operators of the grange operation that's on D
Street there at the -- near the D Street?
    A. I have had -- I have heard I don't know if
```

```
you would call it testimony, but I have heard
discussions at our meeting in May of grange operators
express some concerns if D was closed where -- trucks
use D Street once they leave the grange is the
    impression I got, and D Street closed, they would have a
    very difficult time accessing the grange is what they
have told me.
```

    Q. Well, your understanding, is that basically
    retail customers; is that what we're talking about?
A. I assume it's retail, I'm not really --
Q. Or just customers let's say.
A. Yeah.
Q. And that they approach the grange from some
route, but then their route is to leave by way of the $D$
Street crossing?
A. I'm not real sure exactly, never been out
there to watch them operate as far as people coming in
during the harvest or whatever or when they use that,
but $I$ would say that the City might have a better answer
for that.
Q. Okay.
A. To that question.
Q. Well, on the same topic, you made some
reference to the I think you called it bungalow.
A. Yes.

```
    Q. Where the equipment, some of the equipment is
contained by the signal for the gates and so forth, and
you said that's located 25 feet from the main line
typically.
    A. The standard plan is a bungalow is placed,
installed, placed 25 feet from the center line of track
and 35 feet from the edge of roadway is the normal
placement.
    Q. So the outermost track, whatever that happens
to be, like the siding?
    A. In this case it would be the main line.
    Q. Oh, it would be the main line, because that's
the most northern --
    A. That's correct.
    Q. -- right there.
    A. That's correct.
    Q. Okay. I mean do you have any -- is it just
your surmise that this would be helpful, that the
removal of that would be helpful for turning movements
there, or is that something that you have verified with
maybe a traffic engineer or maybe with the owners of the
grange themselves?
    A. No, that's my own opinion.
    Q. Okay. Well, under the second consideration,
accident history, are you aware of any accident history
```

at the D Street crossing?
A. No, there isn't any.
Q. Okay. Do you know of any kind of statistical
analysis where one could compare the relative hazard or
safety of a particular grade crossing within the state
or within the country? You know, if you look at a
particular crossing and say, well, this is an especially
hazardous one, this is not, you know, as grade crossings
go, this is not a particularly bad one relative to
others; is there any way of making that comparison?
A. Well, all grade crossings are relative -- are
potentially hazardous. And saying that one crossing is
more hazardous than the other, I really don't know that
there's a statistic out there that really says one way,
you know. I guess I need more clarification on the
question $I$ guess.
Q. Well, what about for say Section 130 money,
are you -- that's, for clarification, isn't it correct
that that's a federal program for --
A. That is correct.
Q. -- making improvements to safety at
crossings? Do you know of any kind of method that's
used in that grant process to determine the relative
hazard of a crossing?
A. As part of the program, we perform a

```
diagnostic review when Section }130\mathrm{ money is considered
for improvements to a railroad crossing, and through
that diagnostic review, it is determined whether or not
a grade -- particular grade crossing needs to be
upgraded or improved to the standards which they are
currently.
    Q. And that gives you a kind of array, doesn't
it, Of --
    A. That is correct.
    Q. So you can say, you know, this is the most,
you know, a particular crossing might be in the top
third of dangerous crossings in the state, where another
might be in another third or quartile or something like
that?
A. That's where we determine whether or not there's improvements necessary to be made. After those diagnostics, the state comes and compiles a list from their data base, and then we go out and look at those
crossings for further consideration.
Q. Would you have any opinion about where D
Street crossing might fall in that kind of a comparison?
A. As of today? I don't think redundancy is
part of the state formula I mean on crossing. If we
went out there today with the State Highway Department
to look at that crossing, it has all the -- it has all
```

```
the bells and whistles and the gates and everything, but
I don't think as part of that formula it talks about
redundancy.
    Q. Well, doesn't -- I mean isn't this a process
though of weighing the hazard presented by the crossing
against the say the traveling motoring public's
convenience or necessity; would you agree with that?
    A. Yeah.
    Q. But doesn't redundancy just go to the
public's need for the crossing? I mean in other words,
if there's another crossing close by that you would
assume there wasn't a very great need for it, you know,
barring some other circumstance?
    A. Yes.
    Q. But that doesn't really -- redundancy doesn't
really address the hazard, right?
    A. Well, it's my opinion that every railroad
crossing presents a hazard.
    JUDGE MACE: Well, what I would like to have
you do, if you would, please, is listen to counsel's
question, and I would like to have you try to answer as
best you can.
    THE WITNESS: I'm trying to.
    JUDGE MACE: Do you remember your question?
Could you -- redundancy doesn't necessarily --
```

BY MR. THOMPSON:
Q. Well, I guess originally I'm asking -- I'm
trying to get -- if you could just tell me, do you think
this is a particularly dangerous grade crossing, given
that all grade crossings are dangerous, is it, among
grade crossings, is this particularly dangerous, D
Street?
A. I would say it's -- I guess I'm just going to have to say no. I mean it's -- every grade crossing is potentially dangerous is all $I$ can say. I mean I'm not
sure what you're trying to --
Q. Well, okay, I mean certainly aren't there
other considerations like sight distance, for example?
A. Right.
Q. How far motorists can see a train approaching?
A. That is correct.
Q. The fact that it has or doesn't have a gate?
A. Right.
Q. What else goes into that Section 103 consideration?
A. Crossing angle, skew of the crossing, accident history, type of existing warning device. I'm not sure what else is in the form.
Q. Well, isn't it true that --
A. ADT, number of trains.
Q. -- this particular crossing doesn't have a lot of the red flags that you would --
A. Right.
Q. -- ordinarily consider?
A. That is correct.
Q. Okay. So the real consideration is it seems to me is just low need really?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. Just generally on your discussion of the railroad safety statistics in Exhibit 10, I gather your point was just to show that a, I'm not going to go to any specifics in that, but just that your point was that even though you have a gated crossing, it doesn't prevent accidents from occurring. Is that a good summary?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. But certainly you would agree that a crossing, generally speaking, a crossing that has a gate is safer than one that doesn't, right?
A. Depending on who is -- that's -- let me think about that one. I -- for instance, it's basically, you know, so that there have been a number of accidents at gated crossings, there have been a number of accidents at crossings with passive devices. So just because a

```
crossing doesn't have gates on it doesn't necessarily
mean it's safer than one with crossings.
    Q. Do gated crossings tend to be the busier
crossings in terms of usual car travel?
```

    A. Yes.
    Q. So that might be one reason for the higher
    occur of there being a certain, you know, incidence of
accidents continuing even after the installation of
gates, would you say?
A. That could possibly be, yes.
Q. You talked about the assumption being that if you close D Street, basically you would just divert the existing traffic using $D$ Street onto $B$ and $F$ Streets.
A. That's correct.
Q. Can you explain how it is that if you still have the same number of vehicles crossing the tracks, even though they're doing it now at two points instead of three, how that results in a gain in safety? Do you follow my meaning?
A. Yeah, what you're doing is right now you have three crossings, and three crossings, three crossings where traffic can do something across the tracks. By eliminating $D$ Street, you eliminate one of the potential areas of a vehicle-train accident, and by putting those cars queued up on the other two streets, you're moving

```
it from D Street, because the -- there's vehicle --
there's traffic already at F and B Street, the
additional traffic that is placed on those streets does
not increase the dangers of B and F to that extent
because of the number of vehicles that are being
diverted.
    Q. Well --
    A. I hope I explained it.
    Q. Let me ask you this. Does it come down to
this, basically if you have, let's just look at D and F
streets.
A. Okay.
Q. Let's just assume hypothetically, this is
probably not correct, but that if you close D Street,
everybody who used to use D Street would go to F Street.
    A. Okay.
    Q. I guess the risk of an accident occurring at
F Street is going to increase somewhat statistically,
right?
A. I don't know.
Q. Well, okay, but at least there's less chance of an accident occurring, I gather, because there's not -- there's no possibility that there would be two tracks -- two cars using those crossings at the same time. Is that basically a way of explaining it? I'm just trying
```

```
to get an understanding of why that is.
    A. Yeah, I guess that's a way to put it. You
don't have -- instead of having just two cars -- two
cars going across it, you only have one crossing it at a
time on the other crossing.
    Q. There was at one point you addressed the dead
ends of C and E streets, and I think you were suggesting
that they -- that there ought to be class three
barricades at the ends of those streets.
A. Yes.
Q. Right? Would that be the Railroad's
responsibility to install those?
    A. It's normally the agency's but --
    Q. The agency being the local government?
    A. The City, but, you know, if we are able to
get the D Street closed, we would be more than happy to
provide those barricades for those two streets.
    Q. Are you aware of that being a problem at
present with people thinking that the road goes across?
    A. I'm not aware of any problem, but I believe
it would be just an additional warning device that there
was an end to the street.
    Q. All right, if you would just hold on for a
moment.
    Sorry to change subjects on you here again,
```

```
but back to the issue of the grange and the improvement
in the turning radius that you're suggesting would
result from the removal of that bungalow, is there any
other kind of roadway improvement that you could foresee
improving that situation besides, in addition to or
besides the removal of the bungalow?
    A. Well, the Railroad Avenue between D and F
Street has a load limit on the bridge which makes it
difficult for trucks to use. Other than somehow backing
up, maybe turning right on D Street, then backing up and
making a turn to go back up B Street, I can't think of
anything right off hand other than -- without going
through further study on how to mitigate that.
    MR. THOMPSON: Okay, I think that's all the
questions I have for you, thank you.
    JUDGE MACE: Thank you, Mr. Thompson.
        Mayor Fox.
        MS. FOX: Okay, the exhibit, now is this the
time to ask him about this?
        JUDGE MACE: Well, actually, we have already
admitted them, and if you want to have Mr. Cowles take a
look at them, you're welcome to do that, and he can talk
about them if you want to.
```

CROSS R S EXAMINATION
BY MS. FOX:
Q. Exhibit 26, I know it doesn't -- maybe it's not in your near future or anything like that, but we have had some really large companies in the last year or so that's closed down, and if it was to happen and you guys closed or they closed or whoever closed Railroad Avenue and Boxcar Avenue, that would leave us with only whatever one you left open. This one, Number 26 , is actually closing D Street. That would force the fire department to go up $C$ to First and then up F Street, and if they were trying to get to these residents where these little boxes I've got up here on the top left corner, they would have to go up clear up to the very top, because a lot of these streets in here dead end, so they would have to go clear up to the top and then backtrack and then come back down. Or else they would have to do the same thing if they were to go up D Street, they would still have to go up to the higher roads and backtrack and come back down to get to the grange, because there's a lot of those streets -- if Boxcar was not there and Railroad Avenue was not there, how would -- I mean that -- would that -- do you think that that would affect our emergency response time if you were to close D Street?

```
    A. Now you're --
    Q. And these two?
        JUDGE MACE: Let me make sure I understand
your question. You're asking him to assume that Boxcar
Avenue is closed?
        MS. FOX: Yes.
        JUDGE MACE: And Railroad Avenue is closed?
        MS. FOX: Yes.
        JUDGE MACE: And D Street?
        MS. FOX: Yes.
    A. Well, for one thing, we're not going to close
Railroad Avenue or Boxcar Avenue.
BY MS. FOX:
    Q. But that's not a guarantee because we -- in
the past we --
    JUDGE MACE: Now again, you have to listen to
his response. Later on you get to make your argument
about that.
    A. Okay, let's say hypothetically we did close,
okay hypothetically. You could probably go up B Street
up by the church and turn left, get onto D Street.
Right before you get to the church is the road that --
the gravel road that goes over to D Street, and then go
back up. I believe there's access through there. It
might be an alleyway, but there's an access.
```

```
    JUDGE MACE: I guess I would like to ask a
question, because I'm not clear. There have been a
couple of references to Boxcar Avenue and Railroad
Avenue, and it sounds like the City doesn't have much
control over them.
    MS. FOX: No, we don't.
    JUDGE MACE: And it sounds like maybe the
County doesn't. It sounds like these are Railroad
either owned or operated streets. Can you clarify what
the status of these streets is for us.
    THE WITNESS: I'll show you up on the map.
It might be better up here to show you.
    JUDGE MACE: Go ahead.
    THE WITNESS: Boxcar is basically -- this is
old Northern Pacific land grant right of way. We used
to have 200 feet of track on both sides. So here is the
main line. The right of way is basically right here.
    JUDGE MACE: And Mr. Cowles is showing by his
hands a certain amount of space on either side of the
track.
    THE WITNESS: Right. Our right of way is --
well, it's basically the right of way is about right
here.
    JUDGE MACE: And can you estimate how many
feet on either side of the track that would be?
```

THE WITNESS: What are we talking about here,
Mayor? I don't have your --
JUDGE MACE: You need to try to make a clear
record. The reporter can't report everybody's comments at once, and let's go off the record for a moment so that we can try to clarify this.
(Discussion off the record.)
JUDGE MACE: So your response is? THE WITNESS: My response is this is Railroad Avenue. JUDGE MACE: And that's north of the tracks. THE WITNESS: North of the tracks. Boxcar is south of the tracks. I'm not sure how far Boxcar goes, but I think it goes at least to D.

JUDGE MACE: And both of those are within the 125 feet either side of the tracks that is your
property?
THE WITNESS: That is correct. And the City
has been using them for eons.
JUDGE MACE: And the Burlington Northern
maintains them?
THE WITNESS: That $I$ don't know. I don't
know what the maintenance record is of those roads.
JUDGE MACE: And you're testifying here today
that the Burlington Northern does not have plans to

```
close either one of those?
```

    THE WITNESS: No.
    JUDGE MACE: Go ahead, Ms. Fox, you had a
    question.
BY MS. FOX:
Q. Whenever the two crossings that are marked in
blue right there, now whenever you guys came out to
close those two crossings --
JUDGE MACE: Those two crossings that are in
blue, I believe those are closed crossings.
MS. FOX: Right.
JUDGE MACE: Those are $C$ and --
THE WITNESS: B.
MS. FOX: B and E, oh, no, C and E, I'm
sorry.
JUDGE MACE: $C$ and E.
BY MS. FOX:
Q. Wasn't it not -- wasn't it not told to us, to
the City that at that time that those would be the only
two closures that you were closing and that you weren't
going to be coming back and asking for more closures if
we closed those two there?
A. I'm not aware of the conversation or there's
been anything in writing. I'm not aware of that. That
was before my time.
Q. Were you aware that we've got people that were on the -- with the City at the time that were told that?
A. Well, from our public meeting, we had a native there has been some -- that was addressed, that we had told the City at one time I assume verbally that we wouldn't be wanting to close another crossing, but I don't have any record of that or anything, so I don't know.
Q. Okay. So do you feel -- do you feel that it would -- if those two were closed, do you feel that our response time to a medical emergency up on that north side would be just as quick as if we were to go across D Street?

JUDGE MACE: Now again, your question, does this refer again to the possible closing of Boxcar and Railroad?
Q. Yes, and with $D$ Street closing, I mean $D$ Street crossing closing, if you were to close it.
A. If Railroad Avenue, let me clarify this, if Railroad Avenue and Boxcar were closed and then we closed D Street, the response time would be -- as I had mentioned earlier, if you used B Street and went up and turned left by that church, it would be just -- it would be a lot faster than if you went down $F$ Street and
around the block.
Q. Have you driven up there and seen all the
dead end streets that are up there where there is a lot
of alleyways or streets that have been closed and seen
how many there is, are closed?
A. I have driven up D Street up to the most
northerly roadway, which is a dirt road that went --
Q. Okay.
A. Let me show you on here. For the record, I
have been up B Street, turned left to the church. I've
been up here.
JUDGE MACE: Up here is where?
A. I'm sorry, then on $B$ Street north of the
tracks, turned left through this alleyway, then to D
Street, D Street north to a gravel roadway, dirt
roadway.
JUDGE MACE: And you turned left at that?
A. Turned left at the dirt roadway and proceeds
to the west and then down heading south to Alder and
turning left, and then down this road $I$ just mentioned.
I haven't been into these alleyways. I would assume
those are all private properties there. And I haven't
been east of $D$ Street north of the grange. I haven't
driven up there.
Q. So you don't actually realize how many

```
streets there are up there that are actually dead end
streets because of the fact that we closed different
alleyways and different streets up there?
    A. I haven't been down all of them, no.
    Q. Okay. On the other exhibit, Exhibit 27, if
you were to close -- if you had Railroad Avenue closed,
Boxcar Avenue closed, and you were needing to respond to
something on the -- let's see up -- if you were to have
somebody on the clear over to the northeast, or I'm
sorry, the northwest of Exhibit 1, then if they were
leaving the fire department, they would have to leave
going up C, down First, and up D, they would go -- have
to go clear up to the very upper part and back and go
across and then back up and come all the way down to
those residents. Because they could not get that fire
truck across, well, you would have Railroad Avenue, at
this example, you would have it closed anyway, but even
if it was open, you have that bridge there that is not
-- you can't take the water truck over the top of that
bridge because it's too heavy. You would be leaving the
fire department on C and Second, you would be going up C
Street to First Street, make a left, go up D Street, you
would have to go up to the upper part of D Street where
the dump is, make a left, and go across and back down to
the residents on your upper northwest corner of that
```

```
picture of this Exhibit A.
    A. And that is if Railroad Avenue --
    Q. And Boxcar Avenue were closed, and you were
using D Street, if you had closed F. There's a lot of
residents up in that area right there.
    A. Well, I would say it would be more
inconvenient as you had mentioned if that was the case,
if they closed Railroad, that would be the long way
around if you closed F and this number, if Railroad
Avenue and Alki were closed. But that's not the case,
we're not closing Railroad Avenue, we're not closing
Boxcar Road, so basically --
    Q. Would you put in writing, well, actually
would you, yeah, would you put in writing for the City
that those roads would remain open on a lifetime use?
    MR. KINERK: Object to the question
because --
    MS. FOX: Okay.
    MR. KINERK: -- it goes more to -- one, it's
not relevant to what is being discussed here; secondly,
the nature of that is towards a settlement, which is
inappropriate for purposes of the evidentiary hearing
here, and we would object to it on those two bases.
    JUDGE MACE: Well, Mayor Fox is in a
situation where she maybe is not as familiar with the
```

```
rules of evidence as you are, and I think she's trying
to just solicit from the witness what his response would
be about a possible problem of safety that the residents
see if these two streets are closed. And I'm going to
allow her to ask the question, and let's see if
Mr. Cowles can give her an answer.
```

    A. You want something in writing that both
    streets won't be closed?
BY MS. FOX:
Q. Would the -- is the Railroad in a position
that if that property belonged to the Railroad, if it
was sold to anybody else, that the City has a lifetime
opening of both of those roads, and they would guarantee
that they would be open and maintained?
JUDGE MACE: Can you clarify what you mean by
lifetime, whose lifetime?
Q. Okay, let's not say a lifetime, let's say as
long as the City of Sprague exists.
MR. KINERK: I will again object to the form
of the question, again object for purposes of the
record, it's an inappropriate question to ask, it deals
directly with a settlement, not mitigation type of
thing, and is in essence a request which Mr. Cowles
position of indicating -- is the City now offering to
agree with the petition made by the petitioner to close

```
D Street with the understanding that, in fact, if that
    is done, that they receive something in writing that
    Railroad Avenue and Boxcar Avenue will not be closed or
    sold?
    JUDGE MACE: Just a minute, let me think
    about this. You know, I didn't know anything about any
    settlement negotiation until you said anything about it,
    and The Mayor certainly didn't couch it in terms of it
    being any part of any settlement agreement or any
    negotiation, so I'm going to allow her to ask the
    question, and you can give an answer. And you can
    respond as you are able to respond. If you can't
    respond or if you need clarification of the question,
    please ask.
```

    A. At this time, I really can't respond to that
    question, because $I$ would have to talk to others within
the Railroad that probably could give you that answer,
but it's something we can discuss later. We can go
forward and -- if you want to pursue that, I would be
glad to work with the City.
BY MS. FOX:
Q. Are you aware that the grange will still be doing business in that building and that it's not necessarily going to be six months or a year, it may be four or five years?
A. Yes, I realize it's still going to be used for chemicals, some type of tanks.
Q. And do you also realize that if they were to
sell it, there's a possibility that those people may
want to turn trucks around in that same area?
A. That's correct.
Q. Do you know what the distance is between the dock in your picture, Exhibit 2-A.

JUDGE MACE: How about 2-B.
MS. FOX: Yeah, 2-B.

JUDGE MACE: Or even $2-C$.
BY MS. FOX:
Q. Okay, Exhibit actually 2-E, do you know what the distance is from the dock?

JUDGE MACE: 2-E?
MS. FOX: 2-E.

MS. FOX:
Q. The dock over to your sign, yeah, 2-D is

```
fine, 2-D or 2-E.
```

A. The distance from the dock which I see right here?
Q. Right, do you know what the distance is?

JUDGE MACE: You need to describe this for
the record, because there's no one --
THE WITNESS: Right, that's --

JUDGE MACE: Let's just indicate that Exhibit
$2-D$ shows a building on the right-hand upper part of the picture, and it looks like the front part of that building is a porch, and there may be a place where trucks could back up to it and unload or load goods. Would that be a fair characterization of what that picture is of, Mr. Cowles? THE WITNESS: Yes.

```
BY MS. FOX:
```

Q. If you were in a truck, what would the distance be if you were to turn around, okay, say that post, that post is out further from the dock, the post --

JUDGE MACE: Again, the record doesn't know
because --
MS. FOX: Okay, I'm sorry.
JUDGE MACE: -- it can't see you point.
MS. FOX: Okay.
JUDGE MACE: All we have is your words.
BY MS. FOX:
Q. On Exhibit 2-D looking at the picture, if you were turning -- if you were going -- if you were heading west in front of the grange going to make a left-hand turn and go east, how much room would that truck have between the telephone pole and the stop sign at that
corner?
A. I haven't literally measured it with a wheel and a measuring stick, but $I$ assume it's probably pretty close to 125 feet. Does that sound right? I'm not sure.

```
            JUDGE MACE: You know, Mr. Cowles, you just
said a sentence and you dropped your voice at the end of
it. You said it was }125\mathrm{ feet from that pole in front of
the building --
```

    THE WITNESS: I never --
    JUDGE MACE: -- to the stop sign, and then
    you said something else, and I didn't --
THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, I never physically
went out and measured it with a measuring tape.
JUDGE MACE: Okay.
THE WITNESS: But I assume it's pretty close
to 125 feet. That's our right of way width.
BY MS. FOX:
Q. Do you know how many feet it takes to turn a
52 foot trailer and truck in there?
A. No.
Q. Okay. Do you think they could do that in
that area?
A. They probably could, yes.
Q. Okay. Do you realize that we've got proposed

```
businesses and proposed residents on that hill up in
that area?
    JUDGE MACE: Which area are you talking
about?
    MS. FOX: I'm sorry.
    JUDGE MACE: I don't mean to -- I hope you're
taking my remarks to you --
    MS. FOX: No, it's fine.
    JUDGE MACE: I'm not trying to be hostile,
but it really is important, because when I read the
record or the Commissioners read the record, we're not
going to know what this area is. They have to have some
more specific reference.
    MS. FOX: Okay.
BY MS. FOX:
    Q. Are you aware that we have proposed
businesses and growth on the northwest corner of Exhibit
A, I mean Exhibit 1?
    A. (Indicates.)
    Q. Yes.
        JUDGE MACE: And that would be north of the
railroad tracks.
    Q. North of the railroad tracks.
    A. No, I was not aware of it.
    Q. Are you aware that basically building inside
```

the town is all flood zone and north of the tracks on
Exhibit 1, the north south area is where our potential
growth is at?
A. I did hear in community meetings that you did have the drainage problem in the community, but $I$ was not aware of the proposed land uses in the north, in the northwest quadrant of the town, no.
Q. Okay. Is it possible that on the two crossings that are closed already that the City could just put signs at those points, not a through street, wouldn't that be sufficient enough for those two that you have there?
A. If the City thinks that is an acceptable alternative to barricades, that's fine. I mean that's -- the barricades themselves as well as the signage is a responsibility of the local town.
Q. When you originally brought the petition against the City, what was the -- what was the actual issue that you were bringing against the City? What was your basis that you wanted that closed? What was the basis for the closure of that railroad crossing?
A. The main purpose of the fact that it was a crossing with close proximity to two other crossings, and due to the low volume I thought it would be -- I petitioned for the closure of the crossing because it is

```
basically a redundant crossing. It is one of three
crossings within close proximity to each other.
    Q. Wasn't your point at the meeting that we had
at the end of May at the school, wasn't your point a
safety issue?
```

A. Every crossing has a safety issue. Can I clarify what you mean by a safety issue?
Q. Wasn't basically the meeting on a safety and liability issue, wasn't that the point that you were pushing to us?
A. Right.
Q. Your original -- the reason for your closure of this crossing?
A. Right.
Q. Didn't you just state to the gentleman to my right that it is not a safety issue on this track, that it's just basically that you feel that the convenience of having a third track isn't necessary?
A. Well, safety is kind of a large term. Safety as far as reducing -- reducing the three crossings to two crossings, you're improving the safety of this particular area where the crossing is closed, because you do not have the opportunity to have a rail-highway accident. That's the reason why we petition to close a crossing, because it's redundant.
Q. Redundant meaning?
A. Meaning you already have two crossings there besides the third one we are petitioning to close. By eliminating the middle one, you have improved the city here because you no longer have a crossing, and the industry could be utilized as the other access across the tracks.
Q. So do you feel that your railway safety is more important than our residents' safety?
A. I am thinking of the safety of the general public, not the railroad's safety, not railroad safety by themselves. The general public will benefit from the closure of this crossing by eliminating the future possibility of an accident at that crossing. It's not just -- not to the benefit of the Railroad per se. It's to the benefit of the general public.
Q. Why did you -- what made you -- what made you come to Sprague and decide that you were going to close one of our crossings? Beings that we haven't had any problems, what made you decide to come here?
A. There is a national initiative to identify and to work with the local agencies on consolidating crossings that are redundant crossings that have -- that are out there that can be consolidated with using fewer crossings than what they have, and it is also a Railroad

```
initiative as well as a Federal Highway initiative to
identify those and to close those places.
    Q. Did you contact the grain growers in the
Reardon grain growers facility and also the Ritzville
grain growers facilities?
```

    A. I have not contacted them on a personal basis
    and visited with them. If they were at those meetings
that we had back in May, those were the only times that
we have had some talks.
Q. And you spoke with somebody from the
Ritzville grain growers?
A. $\quad$ No.

JUDGE MACE: Ms. Fox, how much more do you
have of this witness? Just because we have been at this
for an hour and a half, and it might be a good idea to
take a break, but $I$ don't want to interrupt your cross.
MS. FOX: Okay, just a little bit.
BY MS. FOX:
Q. Do you know what part of our population is
either handicapped or elderly?
A. No, I don't.
Q. Do you realize how many people actually walk
to and from the different businesses?
A. No, I don't.
Q. Do you know the -- do you -- or do you

```
realize that there -- our grain growers and our grange
are our two big -- our big -- three biggest income to
the City and our -- I mean they are our main source of
revenue; do you under -- do you realize that?
    A. I would assume that, but I don't know that
for sure.
```

    Q. Okay, just one more question. On the
    liability of these crossings, do you think by offering
to put a pedestrian crossing across there, do you
believe that your insurance is going to go down enough
that it's going to make it worthwhile doing that?
MR. KINERK: I'm just going to object to this
question to the extent that it, one, calls for a legal
conclusion relative to liability and what that term
means; secondly, insurance coverage for the Railroad is
not something that's relevant to the petition for
closure.
JUDGE MACE: We really haven't established --
we haven't talked very much about insurance or liability
so far. I'm going to -- I will allow the answer. Can
you answer the question.
A. I can't answer that.
JUDGE MACE: Okay.
BY MS. FOX:
Q. Whenever do you -- in the past when you have

```
closed -- gone into little towns and you have closed
their crossings, has it helped the pedestrian
trespassing on their tracks there?
    A. I don't have any record or statistics that
show that it increases, and without knowing a particular
community, it's hard to even address that question.
    Q. Does your chart show that?
    A. No.
        JUDGE MACE: Which chart are you talking
    about?
        MS. FOX: The exhibits.
        JUDGE MACE: The exhibits of?
        MS. FOX: The exhibits of the --
        JUDGE MACE: Do you know if there's anything
like that in the statistics that you provided?
        THE WITNESS: No, there is not.
        MS. FOX: That's it for now.
        JUDGE MACE: Okay, anything further,
Mr. Kinerk?
    MR. KINERK: I have a couple of questions.
I'm happy to take a break if you want and then ask him
some questions on redirect.
    JUDGE MACE: Well, how much will you have?
    MR. KINERK: (Shrugging.)
    JUDGE MACE: We'll take ten minutes.
```

```
    (Recess taken.)
    JUDGE MACE: Let's be back on the record in
the Burlington Northern Santa Fe against the City of
Sprague, Docket Number TR-010684, and I believe that,
Mr. Kinerk, that you have some redirect.
    MR. KINERK: I do, thank you, Your Honor.
    JUDGE MACE: Go ahead.
    RED I R E C T E X A M I N A T I ON
BY MR. KINERK:
    Q. Mr. Cowles, I wanted to clarify a few answers
that you had provided during cross-examination to
Mr. Thompson and Mayor Fox. One of the questions that
Mr. Thompson had asked you is whether you had formed an
opinion whether you believed the D Street crossing was a
"particularly dangerous crossing". Do you remember that
question, sir?
    A. Yes.
    Q. You are aware, are you not, that under the
statutory basis for petition of closure of a at grade
crossing, the standard is not where whether it is a
particularly dangerous crossing, but in fact whether
public safety requires that that particular crossing be
closed. Is that your understanding?
    A. That's correct.
```

```
    Q. Now the fact that there may not be an
accident history at the D Street crossing, does that
factor in and of itself allow you to conclude that it
should not be considered for consolidation?
    A. No, it does not.
    Q. You have outlined I think for us repeatedly
what factors are significant to you with regards to
weighing whether a crossing is appropriate, and if I
understood you, at least your testimony, in talking
about redundancy, low traffic volume, and alternative
routes with regards to the traveling public for
locations that intersect the crossing in other places;
is that right?
    A. That is correct.
    Q. From your understanding of both the
Burlington Northern Santa Fe, the FRA, both the national
and the --
    JUDGE MACE: The FRA is the?
    Q. Federal Railroad Administration, national
goals, are those the factors relative to public safety
that are taken into consideration in evaluating whether
a crossing is appropriate for consolidation?
    A. Yeah, that's true.
    Q. Now with regard to Mr. Thompson's question of
you that if you close the D Street crossing and traffic
```

```
is then transferred to B Street and to F Street, one,
that makes the assumption that they're just using those
avenues of access, you would agree with me, would you
not, in looking at Exhibit Number 1 that on the north
part of town, be that where that's an area of potential
development, residential or commercial, there are
multiple access routes besides both B Street and F
Street, correct?
A. That is correct. There is a Prospect Avenue off of Highway 23 that also accesses that area of the town.
Q. Now with regards to the increased traffic over be it \(B\) Street or be it \(F\) Street, from a safety standpoint, the closure of \(D\) Street reduces the risk of train-vehicle or train-pedestrian contact, correct?
A. That is correct.
Q. Is that part of the analysis you undertake with regards to the safety factors, the risk to the public you look at in terms of consolidation of a crossing?
A. That is correct.
Q. Now you were asked some questions with regard to past oral agreements that may have been made by the BNSF's predecessor, Burlington Northern, in its association or dealings with the City of Sprague. Do
```

```
you remember those questions by the Mayor?
    A. Yes, I remember.
    Q. Have you had a chance to review the two
Commission orders that the WUTC admitted as exhibits
dealing with the closure of E Street and C Street grade
crossings in the 1980's?
    A. Yes, I have.
        JUDGE MACE: And which exhibit numbers are
those?
        MR. KINERK: You know, Your Honor, I'm sorry,
I don't know what numbers you attached to those.
    JUDGE MACE: Let me see if I can find those.
I show Exhibits 19 and 20.
    MR. KINERK: Thank you, Your Honor.
BY MR. KINERK:
    Q. In looking at Exhibits 19 and 20, which are
the formal orders by the WUTC with regards to
consolidation of those crossings, there's no language in
there indicating that the Railroad is prohibited from
returning and reevaluating potential consolidation of
other crossings?
    A. There is no language in there, that is
correct.
    Q. And I believe and I want you to confirm that
you have made a diligent search in terms of review of
```

any old files that predated you to determine whether, in fact, there was anything that the Burlington Northern, the BNSF's predecessor, had agreed to in writing relative to the City of Sprague in evaluating crossing consolidation?
A. That is correct, did a little research, found nothing.

JUDGE MACE: And you found nothing?
THE WITNESS: And I found nothing, yes.
JUDGE MACE: Thank you.
BY MR. KINERK:
Q. I guess the $\$ 64,000$ question, Mr. Cowles, is seemingly why $D$ Street, why $D$ Street in the City of Sprague, and what public risk factors or safety factors are significant to you in evaluating whether this crossing was appropriate for a petition for consolidation?
A. D Street was picked as a candidate for consolidation simply because of the low volume associated with the fact that the crossing is redundant with alternate access nearby and also have low volume of traffic across the street, and the best alternative to improving safety at any crossing is the closure and consolidation of that crossing.

MR. KINERK: Thank you, sir, that's all the

```
questions I have.
    JUDGE MACE: Mr. Thompson.
    MR. THOMPSON: I don't have any further
questions.
    JUDGE MACE: Mayor Fox.
    MS. FOX: Nothing.
    JUDGE MACE: All right, thank you, you're
excused.
    Anything further on behalf of Burlington
Northern?
```

    MR. KINERK: Your Honor, I believe that's all
    of the live testimony that the Petitioner BNSF will
offer at the evidentiary hearing. I will just indicate
that the documents or exhibits have already been
admitted, although I'm not sure that all of them have
been referenced during the course of our evidentiary
testimony.
JUDGE MACE: They have been admitted, and I
do want to remind you, counsel, that there is one
outstanding Bench Exhibit or Bench Request rather, an
explanation of the statistics that appeared on Table
1-12 from your Exhibit 10.
MR. KINERK: Thank you, Your Honor.
JUDGE MACE: And I would like to have that
within two weeks, and naturally copies to the parties.

Mr. Thompson, is Staff ready to proceed?
MR. THOMPSON: Yes, Your Honor.
JUDGE MACE: Go ahead.
MR. THOMPSON: Actually, if $I$ could, well, if
I could just have two minutes to just sort of collect our materials.

JUDGE MACE: Well, let's just take a second.
(Discussion off the record.)
JUDGE MACE: Mayor Fox just asked me if
Mr. Cowles was going to be on the stand again, and I indicated no, that he has been excused. If you had some issue on limited questions that you wanted to ask him, I would allow him to return to the stand at this point, but if not, then $I$ am going to excuse him.

MS. FOX: I have one question $I$ would like to ask.

JUDGE MACE: All right, Mr. Cowles, you have still been sworn, you don't need to go back to the witness stand, I will allow Mayor Fox to ask you that question.

RECROSS-EXAMINATION
BY MS. FOX:
Q. You stated that $D$ Street has a low volume of 130 a day. What -- if that's considered a low volume,

```
then what stops D or B and F or what stops B and F from
being closed if they have 120 and 150? If these are all
average of 120, 130, 150, what makes you choose D, and
would this be -- would this make potential for closing
the other two in the near future?
    A. For one thing, I think every community should
have access on both sides of the tracks one way or the
other. If we were to close the other two, then
basically you have divided your town in half. I don't
think that would be acceptable. And the reason why I
picked D Street was because it was the one in between,
allowing you access from both sides of the community,
would make it easier than if I closed F or B, and it
seemed like B Street was more your main street going
north and south and did have a higher volume, not by
much, but it did have a higher volume. That's why I
identified D Street as the one.
    MS. FOX: Okay.
    JUDGE MACE: Anything else, Mayor Fox?
    MS. FOX: No.
    JUDGE MACE: Okay, thank you.
    All right, Mr. Thompson.
    MR. THOMPSON: At this time, we would call
Ahmer Nizam.
        JUDGE MACE: Mr. Nizam, would you please
```

```
raise your right hand.
```

Whereupon,
AHMER NIZAM,
having been first duly sworn, was called as a witness
herein and was examined and testified as follows:
JUDGE MACE: All right, please be seated
D I R E C T EXAMINATION
BY MR. THOMPSON:
Q. Mr. Nizam, would you please state your name
again and spell it just for the record.
A. Yes, my name is Ahmer Nizam, first name is
spelled $A-H-M-E-R$, last name is spelled $N-I-Z-A-M$.
Q. And you're employed by the Washington
Utilities and Transportation Commission?
A. Yes, I am.
Q. And what's your position with the wUTC?
A. Grade crossing safety specialist.
Q. And what does that job entail?
A. It entails working on behalf of the

Commission to administer and investigate petitions that are received by the Commission for grade crossing reconstruction projects, grade crossing signal upgrades,

```
the opening of new crossings, and the closings of
existing crossings, as well as providing technical
assistance to rail section staff, railroad companies,
and local agencies on requirements of the state at
railroad crossings, and working on special projects
related to railroad crossing safety in general.
    Q. And are you familiar with the state and
federal policies with respect to closure of at grade
railroad crossings?
A. Yes.
    Q. Have you testified in prior proceedings
concerning petitions for closure of crossings?
    A. Yes, I have.
    Q. Is there a federal policy on closure of grade
crossings?
    A. Yes, there is. The federal policy on grade
crossing closures comes through the Federal Railroad
Administration and the Federal Highway Administration.
Although neither of those agencies have the authority to
close crossings, they continually encourage states,
railroad companies, and local agencies to identify
crossings that may be considered redundant, that is
crossings where there are multiple crossings that serve
the same area and one crossing can be closed and the
traffic diverted to the other crossing as long as it can
```

be done so efficiently and safely.
Q. I want to direct your attention to what's I
guess been admitted as Exhibit Number 17. Can you
explain what this document is, please.
A. This is the U.S. Department of Transportation
Railroad Highway Grade Crossing Handbook, and the
section of the handbook --
Q. Well, before you go on --
A. I'm sorry.
Q. What's the publication date of this?
A. The publication date is September 1986, and
this is the second edition.
Q. Has there been -- is this the latest edition
for this publication?
A. It is.
Q. Okay.
A. And this document is more or less a guidance document from the federal government for states and railroads and local agencies to use in treating railroad
crossing safety in general, and the section that's
included in this exhibit is that related to closure of
railroad crossings.
Q. And is there a portion of this document that addresses this issue of redundancy or consolidation of nearby crossings?

```
    A. On page 93 at the bottom it talks about
criteria for closing crossings on a main line track,
which is the type of track that runs through Sprague,
and one of the recommendations is that at any main line
section with more than five crossings within a one mile
segment. I would like to point out that although it
recommends crossings with five crossings within a one
mile segment, that doesn't necessarily mean that there
have to be five crossings within one mile for them to be
considered redundant.
    Q. Are there considerations contained in this
that might cut the other direction in a consolidation
case? In other words, are there considerations about
the community's use of the roadways that should be
considered?
    A. Yes. On page 92 under the title closure,
number 3, the end of the second paragraph, for example,
states that:
    Alternative routes should be within a
    reasonable travel time and distance from
    a closed crossing. The alternate routes
    should have sufficient capacity to
    accommodate the diverted traffic safely
    and efficiently.
    Another similar recommendation is on 93 at
```

the very bottom at the start of a new paragraph, it
says:
Another important matter to consider in
connection with crossing closure is
access over the Railroad.
JUDGE MACE: You're reading really fast.
THE WITNESS: Oh, I'm sorry.
JUDGE MACE: And I think it's probably hard
for the reporter to capture what you're saying.
THE WITNESS: Okay.
JUDGE MACE: If you could just slow down a
little bit.
THE WITNESS: Okay, I'll begin again.
A. (Reading.)
Another important point --
I'm sorry.
Another important matter to consider in
connection with crossing closure is
access over the railroad by emergency
vehicles, ambulances, fire trucks, and
police. Crossings that are frequently
utilized by emergency vehicles should
not be closed.
BY MR. THOMPSON:
Q. And as long as we're in this document, does

```
this document address the type three barricade that was
discussed earlier in Mr. Cowles' testimony?
    A. It does on the very last page, which is page
94, the type three barricade is shown in figure 17.
    Q. Where would one look to find a state policy
on closure of crossings?
    A. Besides looking at Commission orders on
previous crossing closures, RCW 81.53 states a statutory
preference for all railroad crossings being grade
separated, that is that the roads would pass over or
under the tracks. Now having said that, the State also
recognizes that it's not feasible because of the cost
associated with those crossings to construct all
crossings that way, so therefore it's necessary for the
State or the Commission who is given authority to
approve crossings to approve at grade crossings where
they are proven to be a public necessity. And if you
apply the same policy to existing crossings, it is that
any existing crossing for which a need isn't
demonstrated ought to be eliminated.
    Q. Are there any other sources of where we could
look for a state policy besides Chapter 81.53?
    A. Yeah, the State has adopted a federal
document, a federal publication called the Manual on
Uniform Traffic Control Devices, and the Manual of
```

0210

```
Uniform Traffic Control Devices in Chapter 8, which is
the chapter pertaining to railroad crossings, states
that any crossing for which a need can not be
established should be closed.
    Q. Have you conducted an investigation of the
circumstances surrounding this petition for closure of
the D Street crossing?
```

A. Yes, I have.
Q. And can you tell me what was involved in your investigation?
A. Yeah, a review of all the materials filed in this docket, including the petition, the letters of objection, as well as a site review of the crossing, I'm sorry, the crossings on three separate occasions, and also a review of the general roadway system within the city of Sprague to get an idea of the alternate routes available, to get an idea of the distances one would have to travel to take those routes. I have also met with several representatives of the City of Sprague to discuss their concerns regarding the closures, and I have also attended a public meeting organized by the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway Company in I
believe it was May of 2002 .
Q. And from that investigation and the evidence you have heard so far at the hearing, I want you to give

```
me your opinion as to the merits of first the, well,
    yeah, first the merits of closing F Street crossing and
    then D Street. Could you give me just an overview of
    your assessment of the merits of closing F Street?
    A. Okay. Can I step up to this map projected on
the --
    Q. Yeah, you're referring to I believe what's
    marked as Exhibit 18?
    A. That's correct.
    Q. And before you do that, could you just
describe what Exhibit 18 is.
    A. Yes, Exhibit 18 is a map published by the
Washington State Department of Transportation in 1976 of
the town of Sprague.
    Q. Okay. So it's not the most recent of maps, I
guess?
A. No.
    Q. Is it relatively -- is it accurate at this
point?
A. The only changes I would like to make for the record are \(I\) believe what's identified as the police department in the southern part of the city is now the fire station, and the two crossings marked in blue, I'm sorry, they're not marked in blue on the exhibit, the two crossings which are second from the outermost
```

```
crossings are now closed, and those are C Street and E
Street.
    Q. Okay. So with that, why don't you go ahead
and give us your opinion concerning the potential
closure of F Street.
    A. Okay. If the F Street crossing were closed,
the main concerns that Staff had were related to
emergency vehicle access and pedestrian issues at the
crossings. There's a bridge between D Street and F
Street here. The bridge --
    JUDGE MACE: And it's north of the railroad?
    A. I'm sorry, yes, the bridge is north of the
railroad tracks along Railroad Avenue. There's a load
limit of six tons on that bridge, so a fully loaded fire
truck which exceeds six tons legally wouldn't be able to
use that bridge to access this area north of the tracks
that is along F Street and H Street and Alder Street.
    Sticking to the emergency response topic for
a second, assuming that the trip originated from the
fire station on the corner of C Street and Second,
presumably the fire truck would drive north on C Street
and then drive west on First Street and, excuse me, this
is assuming that F Street is open, and then take a right
turn on F Street to access the area that's served by F
Street crossing.
```

If $F$ Street were closed, that same trip would be taken north on C Street, west on First, I'm sorry, north on $C$ Street across $D$ Street, and he wouldn't be able to proceed west on Railroad because of that load limit on the bridge, so that means you would have to drive north on $D$ Street again, up and around making a left turn on an unidentified street on the very northern edge of the map.

JUDGE MACE: But south of the rubbish dump.
A. But south of the rubbish dump, and I would like to point out that that is a one lane dirt road, and all the way around south on $H$ Street, east on Alder Street, and then to the destination if it was somewhere on Alder Street.
Q. And so that's -- is that problematic in your view?
A. Yeah, it's especially because of the fact that this northernmost east-west road is a one lane dirt road, and in the wintertime when there's snow on the road, that would exacerbate the emergency vehicle response times.
Q. Okay.
A. And then moving to the pedestrian issue, one of the concerns that the City had was that since the school is located along $H$ Street, closing the $F$

```
Street --
    JUDGE MACE: I thought the school was located
on F Street.
A. I'm sorry, the school is located on F Street, yes. One of the problems was that closing the crossing would lead to a trespassing problem there. So those were the two problems with closing F Street. And in order for the \(F\) Street crossing to be closed, if there were improvements to the bridge that would increase the load limits to accommodate a fully loaded fire truck, it's Staff's view that that may actually solve the problem along with a previous Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad Company proposal to put a pedestrian crossing there.
JUDGE MACE: At F Street.
A. At F Street, yes. But at this point, I understand that the costs associated with improving that bridge are restrictive to closure.
Q. So what's your ultimate conclusion about that proposal?
A. That \(F\) Street probably shouldn't be closed unless the bridge improvement would be implemented.
Q. Let's turn to the D Street closure proposal.
A. Okay.
Q. And let's start with the impact on emergency
```

```
services.
```

A. Okay. Again, assuming that an emergency response trip originated at the fire station and went north along C Street, then headed west along First Street and then north again on $D$ Street, and for the purposes of this analysis I'm going to use the points as let's say a trip originates on the corner of First Street and C Street. And the reason I say that is because regardless of which way you go, the truck is going to have to make a decision from that point either to go west or east, okay. It's about two tenths of a mile if you drive from the corner of First and C, go west on First and go -- no, wait, I'm sorry, go west on First and then go north on $D$ to the corner of --
MS. FOX: D is closed.
A. No, no, this is under existing conditions here. So it would be two tenths of a mile if you originated from First and C.
Q. You mean the police department is just down from where you're now pointing, which is the corner of $C$ and First, right?
A. $\quad C$ and Second.
Q. $\quad C$ and Second.
A. The reason I'm saying First and C is because that's a point --

```
            Q. Okay, but you really meant -- but you said I
think a different cross street before, but really you
mean First and C; is that correct?
    A. Yes.
    Q. Okay.
    A. The distance traveled would be two tenths of
a mile from First and C traveling west on First, north
on D to the corner of D and Alder Street, which is this
intersection here. This is Alder Street.
    JUDGE MACE: And Alder Street is?
    Q. Which is actually designated North First
Street on the map.
    A. On the map, that's correct.
    Q. Okay.
    A. Now if D Street were closed, from First and C
again, one option would be to go east on First, go north
on B, go west on Railroad, and then go north again to
Alder Street, and that distance is three tenths of a
mile, so it's a difference of one tenth of a mile. And
I did time it, and the first option being that D Street
is open and being able to use the D Street crossing took
4 0 ~ s e c o n d s .
    Q. 40 seconds was the difference between the
two?
    A. No, no, I'm sorry, that took 40 seconds
```

```
total. The second option going north on B Street,
taking a left on Railroad Avenue, and going north on D
Street took 60 seconds, so it's an average difference of
20 seconds.
```

    Q. Okay. Is that significant in your opinion?
    A. In using prior testimony from emergency
    response officials and gauging this against that, it's
my opinion that it is not a significant increase.
Q. Okay. Are there any generalizations you can
make about the locations of houses, homes currently in
that area north of the tracks?
A. Yes, this area to -- on the west side of town
along -- north of the railroad tracks along $F$ Street,
Alder, and $H$ Street, there are approximately eight homes
there. And along D Street north of the tracks, there
are approximately six houses that could be served by $D$
Street that wouldn't be better served by B Street.
JUDGE MACE: That would or would not?
A. That would not be better served by B Street.
So in my opinion from what $I$ saw in my analysis, that
there are approximately six houses off of $D$ Street
including those on some of the streets off that have run
perpendicular to $D$ and intersects with it that would be
served by emergency vehicle responders from the --
Q. In other words, for six homes along D Street,

0218

```
there would be a -- there could be a longer emergency
response time of 20 seconds?
    A. Approximately, yes.
    Q. Okay.
    A. Under --
    Q. Okay, I just wanted to clarify that. So
continue though with your discussion of where the homes
are located.
A. Well, when \(I\) ended by saying that there was six houses along \(D\) Street north of the railroad tracks,
that's the extent of the information that I took, I
gathered.
    Q. Oh, okay. And there are homes on B Street as
well, but that's not part of what you --
    A. That's correct.
    Q. Okay. Why don't you address next the
potential impacts on let's just call it traffic
circulation issues resulting from a closure of D Street.
    A. Okay. What I explained about the emergency
vehicle access would also apply to traffic circulation
in general, except for the traffic that would
specifically be meant for the grange, because the bulk
of the customers that use the grange, as I understand,
are semitrucks rather than cars and trucks that you
would expect to be parked at a residential building or
```

home.
Q. Do you have a sense of what the traffic flow is going to the grange in the existing situation?
A. Yes, the way I understand it, B Street is the designated truck route, so when a truck would come south on -- I forget the name of the highway.
Q. 23 .
A. 23, he would make his way over to B Street, which is just west of 23, go north on B Street, cross the railroad tracks, take a left on Railroad Avenue where the grange is located on the corner of Railroad Avenue and D, use the facilities at the grange, and then exit by taking a left on $D$ Street and out of town that way.
Q. Okay. And assuming the closure of D Street, do you see any alternatives to that flow of traffic using the grange?
A. A couple of things. Earlier testimony by Mr. Cowles from Burlington Northern Santa Fe mentioned that the bungalow would be removed, and I'm not exactly sure the extent to which the radius would be widened, but it may well be that it would be sufficient to facilitate a U-turn for many of the trucks that use the grange. And the other alternative that I haven't really heard any argument as to why this isn't a possibility is

```
for trucks to turn from the grange to turn north on D
Street and then east on Alder Street and then south on B
Street. And, you know, one possibility is that perhaps
the City could designate that as the truck route. I
haven't heard any arguments to suggest that that's not a
possibility.
    Q. Okay. So given what information you have
been able to gather and what you have heard through
testimony so far, do you have an opinion about the
advisability of closing D Street under the current
circumstances with the grange facility continuing to be
located at its present location on D Street?
    A. Okay. I think it's important to consider the
closure's impact on the grange first of all, because it
is a significant source of income to the community. So
having said that, if it can be established that the
closure can occur and trucks that use the grange need to
make their necessary maneuvers or can otherwise get to
and from the highway without being terribly
inconvenienced, then that would suggest that closure can
occur without a significant first impact on the
community.
    Q. And what would be the result if the grange
were to move to the new location that's been discussed
in previous testimony?
```

A. Well, I don't fully understand the extent of the move. If the move is such that all of the grange's commercial business, that is all of the business that is visited by customers, moves south of the railroad tracks and the remaining facility north of the tracks is a storage facility that wouldn't be necessarily accessed by customers, then the same argument doesn't apply, because there is still access to the grange for deliveries and things of that nature. But the reason that the representatives of the grange and of the City are claiming that the crossing would hurt the grange is that the inconvenience of having to drive extra distance would actually lead customers to use alternate facilities outside of town.
Q. In other words to go to competitors?
A. That's what $I$ believe, yes.
Q. Okay. And do you have any independent knowledge of that, whether that might be the case?
A. No, not anything outside of discussions with representatives of the grange.
Q. Okay. Why don't you summarize then and provide your recommendation, couching it if you need to in terms of what we may hear in further testimony.
A. Okay. I think Staff would recommend that D Street can be closed without any adverse, excuse me,

```
significant impacts to the community if it can be
established that trucks accessing the grange can use
Alder Street to the north of Railroad Avenue as an
alternative route without terribly inconveniencing
anybody. Because it seems that that's not -- I haven't
done a measurement of the distance around what I'm
suggesting, going north on D, going east on Alder, and
going south on B, but from just a general observation,
it appears that it would take less than 30 seconds.
    Q. Okay.
    A. And if that's the case, I wouldn't consider
that a significant adverse impact.
    Q. Would you recommend the imposition of any
kind of condition in an order?
    A. If it is argued, or I'm sorry, if it's
demonstrated that it's not a possibility to use Alder
Street and trucks can't make a turn even with the
bungalow gone from the corner of, I'm sorry, from the D
Street grade crossing, then it would be possible to
recommend a closure based on the moving of the grange
south of the railroad tracks.
    MR. THOMPSON: All right, thank you very
much, Mr. Nizam.
    JUDGE MACE: Mr. Kinerk next.
```

$$
C R O S S-E X A M I N A T I O N
$$

BY MR. KINERK:
Q. I just have a couple of questions for clarification. First, I'm going to start with Exhibit Number 17, which is the Railroad Highway Grade Crossing Handbook that counsel had asked you about. I believe that your testimony referenced consideration of redundant crossings as being one factor to look at in potential consolidation of a crossing; is that right?
A. That's right.
Q. And would you agree that three crossings specifically in this case with $D$ Street sitting in the middle and $B$ Street and $F$ Street sitting respectively on each side approximately 600 feet away, would in your opinion D Street be a redundant crossing?
A. Looking at all three of the crossings, I wouldn't consider at this point $F$ Street and D Street to be redundant relative to each other because of the restriction imposed by the bridge, but it appears that looking at B Street and D Street together that B Street would be able to handle the traffic flow currently experienced at D Street.
Q. That was my next question. Looking on page 92 of Exhibit 17 and referencing under the section entitled closure, paragraph 2, consideration should be
given to:
Alternative routes should be within a
reasonable travel time and distance from
a closed crossing.
Would you agree with me that if the
consolidation of $D$ Street is undertaken that B Street
and $F$ Street would represent alternative routes within
reasonable travel time and distance from D Street
crossing?
A. Based on previous testimony I have heard in
other cases from traffic engineers and emergency
response officials, I would say yes.
Q. And looking at the follow-up sentence to that
section under closure where it reads:
The direct capacity to accommodate the
diverted traffic safely and
efficiently --
JUDGE MACE: Where are you, counsel?
Q. (Reading.)
The alternative routes should have
sufficient capacity to accommodate
diverted traffic safely and efficiently.
Which is the following sentence. Do you see
that, sir?
A. Yes, I do.

```
    Q. Would you agree with me that B Street and F
Street represent sufficient capacity to accommodate
diverted traffic safely and efficiently if the D Street
grade crossing was consolidated?
    A. Yes.
    Q. In looking at page 93 of Exhibit 17 of the
Railroad Highway Grade Crossing Handbook, sir, on the
last paragraph on the left side, the last sentence reads
as follows:
    Crossings that are frequently utilized
            by emergency vehicles should not be
        closed.
        Do you see that?
    A. Yes.
    Q. Have you in your contact with the townspeople
of the City of Sprague or from any other officials
learned that the D Street crossing has been frequently
used by emergency vehicles?
    A. I don't know any information that suggests
that it has been frequently used. However, I do know
that it is designated as the primary route to the north
side of the City.
    Q. And if I understand your testimony with
regards to alternative routes for emergency vehicles or
for vehicle traffic, that if there was a consolidation
```

```
of D Street crossing, emergency vehicles could access
residences north of the grange by either taking a left
at the church on Alder Avenue and intersecting D Street
or taking a left just beyond the B Street crossing and
proceeding down Railroad Avenue and then right at D
Street; is that correct?
    A. That's correct.
    Q. And either of those routes based on your
timing has added a total of 20 seconds additional
response time; is that correct?
    A. Approximately 20 seconds.
    Q. And you would agree with me and I believe
your testimony was that additional }20\mathrm{ second response
time would not be or not significantly affect the
ability to safely and efficiently respond to emergency
vehicles?
    A. In my experience, an extra time of 20 seconds
is not considered significant.
    Q. One of the considerations that I believe you
discussed was the -- in terms of commercial traffic at
the grange supply facility was the Railroad's suggestion
of removal of the signal bungalow and thereby opening
increasing radius for turning of trucks. Have you
considered the prospect of trucks merely taking a right
on D Street, backing up and reversing their route and
```

proceeding east to $B$ street and proceeding back out that way?
A. When I discussed the options that truck drivers have with representatives of the grange, I believe that the extra effort that that would entail would actually be enough to potentially lead customers to find competitors or to visit competitors.
Q. Now again, $I$ know you are a rail specialist and not a commercial truck driver, but assuming for a minute the additional maneuvers necessary between the turning radius of your commercial semitruck so it's going back the other way or merely turning it around, would you agree with me that those types of maneuvers are done probably on a daily basis by professional truck drivers?
A. Yes.
Q. Would you agree with me those are the type of maneuvers that persons who possess commercial driver's license or receive a CDL on an annual basis are expected to be able to perform?
A. Yes.
Q. And would you agree with me that in order to perform that type of maneuver, we are talking about possibly an additional perhaps 30 to 60 seconds in order to effectuate that type of maneuver?

```
    A. For a single trailer, yes. But one of the
other considerations that was stated in my discussions
with representatives of the grange is that double
trailers are also frequent visitors of the facilities,
and it would be especially an extra burdon on them.
    Q. Okay. Now is it your testimony that it is
your belief that this additional maneuver, be it a 60
second maneuver or whatever, would have an adverse
business effect on the grange facility?
    A. I can't answer that, because I don't know the
specifics about who the competitor or competitors are,
including proximity to the grange and otherwise, what
they would have to offer that the grange doesn't.
    Q. Okay. Were you provided a copy of Exhibit
Number 22, which was supplied by Sprague Grange Supply
in which they indicate that they intend to move their
hardware store, their long-term goal is to move by March
1st --
    JUDGE MACE: I'm sorry, you're reading very
quickly, and I don't know where you are.
    Q. Exhibit 22, paragraph 3.
    A. Yes, I have it in front of me.
    Q. And at least from your discussions with some
of the local townspeople here, it is the expectation
that the grange supply store would be moved to a
```

```
different facility than it currently is; is that right?
    A. That's right.
    Q. Is it your understanding in general from
talking to townspeople that the location of the Chevron
station in Exhibit Number 1 is the proposed area where
that would be relocated to?
```

    A. Yes.
    Q. Now assuming that happens, that would remove
    all of the considerations or concerns that you have in
terms of additional inconvenience for commercial truck
drivers to turn their trucks or semis around, right?
A. As long as the vehicles that we're talking
about that would be affected would be diverted to that
new location.
Q. And I believe that there is -- will be
testimony from the City that the chemical component of
the grange supply store may remain indefinitely at its
current location. You had testified a moment ago that
your recommendation upon consolidation of the D Street
crossing would consider closure upon moving of the
grange facility. I assume that you meant that moving
the facility relative to the non-chemical component.
A. I'm not sure exactly what chemical component
means, and I expect that the City in their testimony
will clear that up. But just for clarification, what $I$

```
meant was that the commercial or the business
interaction part of the grange's activities, if they all
moved to that southern location, that would be
acceptable in terms of not affecting the income or the
potential for the grange to serve those people.
    JUDGE MACE: I guess I'm still not clear
about what your position is on that. If part of the
operation of the grange moves to the Chevron station and
there's another part remaining, the chemical part, that
still uses or requires the delivery and pick up from
large trucks, including double truck trailers, if that
does not move, what is your position then?
    THE WITNESS: Well, I'm still not clear.
This whole idea of the chemical component staying, I
don't know if that means that the fueling facility would
remain or if they just need to use that facility as a
storage facility.
    JUDGE MACE: Even if it's used as a storage
facility, is your position the same if that storage
facility requires a truck trailer to come in there and
deliver goods for storage?
    THE WITNESS: Yes, because if it's a storage
facility, then the trucks that would be coming into the
grange would basically be operating on a basis that
they're performing a service, and they're not
```

```
patronizing the grange. I mean they're not customers of
the grange, so they wouldn't take their business
elsewhere, because they're coming to make a drop off. I
hope that clarified.
    JUDGE MACE: Yes, I just wondered what you
were thinking about in terms of this indication that was
made in Exhibit Number 22.
BY MR. KINERK:
Q. Again, \(I\) know that you are a railroad crossing expert and not a commercial truck driver, have you in other instances in which you have testified or investigated potential petitions for consolidation of a crossing conferred with trucking experts to determine the appropriateness of various type of maneuvers, i.e., the turning radius to turn your commercial driver truck around to do a 180 or turning it up to \(D\) street in a northerly position, backing it out, and taking it back out of \(B\) Street; is that something that falls within the necessity to investigate or something you would refer to with regard to an ultimate?
A. This is the first proceeding that \(I\) have been involved with that has taken the turning movements of trucks into consideration.
Q. Okay. And if \(I\) understood your testimony with regard to alternative routes, you have not been
```

```
presented with any type of testimony or evidence in your
contacts with the City that if a commercial vehicle
could proceed out of the grange north on D Street,
taking a right on Alder, and then intersecting with B
Street that that could be done without significant
impact?
    JUDGE MACE: That's a really long question.
    MR. KINERK: It is.
    JUDGE MACE: I'm wondering if you would try
to do that a little differently.
    MR. KINERK: All right.
BY MR. KINERK:
    Q. I believe one of your recommendations in
support of the petition for closure of B Street would be
if D Street can be closed without significant impact as
long as trucks can use Alder Street without I think your
words were without terrible inconvenience, and I'm
assuming that you haven't heard any testimony either
today or from your contacts with the City that would
lead you to draw any other conclusion?
    A. I have not.
    MR. KINERK: Okay, thank you, sir, that's all
the questions I have.
    JUDGE MACE: Mayor Fox.
```

C R O S S - E X A M I N A T I O N
BY MS. FOX:
Q. In consideration with your -- you were saying that you would recommend the $D$ Street be closed versus $F$ Street, if an emergency vehicle left from the City, from the fire department and it had to get up to the point of $F$ and between $F$ and $G$, if $D$ Street was closed, they would have to either go up and all the way around, if they took Alder across -JUDGE MACE: Again -MS. FOX: Okay. JUDGE MACE: I hate to keep harping on you about this, but with regard to we need to have you indicate streets where the person would travel if they were going to do this trip that you're suggesting.

MS. FOX: Okay. BY MS. FOX:
Q. On the Exhibit 18, if you were to leave from the fire department and you were going to go to the north part of town between $F$ and $G$, if $D$ Street was closed, your alternative route would have to be going from the fire department up $D$ to First, go west on First up to B Street going north --

JUDGE MACE: Well, you just said going west on First?

MS. FOX: West on First, oh, I'm sorry, east on First.

JUDGE MACE: East on First.
BY MS. FOX:
Q. East on First, North on B, if an emergency vehicle had to make a left, which would be west on Alder, there's a very, very sharp corner down there towards that that they would have -- I mean so this would definitely slow down the response. So they would -- at the end of Alder when they get to the point of going north on $D$ Street, they would have to almost come to a stop to make that corner at Alder and D going north, and then they would have to go up north and then make a left, which would be west on -- I'm not sure of the top street up there. JUDGE MACE: It's on the same parallel as North Third, so let's call it that for this purpose.
Q. Where if they were to leave -- if they had D Street was open, they could leave from the fire department going north on $D$ straight $u p$ north to North Third and across. So it seems like if you're going to -- if you're going to use the 20 second response, do you feel that you should check where there would be a farther point to give it a proper analysis of stating the 20 seconds? I mean you took one of the closest

```
points and used an example. Don't you feel that maybe
you should try some alternatives like for your furthest
points if you're going to use a 20 second response time
difference?
A. The reason \(I\) used those two intersections was because it seemed that from the originating intersection I used, which was First and C, that's where a fire truck would either have to make a decision to turn right to use D Street or left to use \(F\) Street, so that's why I used that intersection. And \(I\) ended at the corner of -north of the tracks at the corner of Alder and \(D\) street. And I think my number was actually 57 seconds, but I added the 3 seconds to make it 60 seconds for that trip just to take into consideration maybe the slow turns and things like that. But again, the reason \(I\) used those two intersections was because even if he were to travel north on \(D\) Street, he would end up at that same location, facing north however, at the corner of \(D\) and Alder, and then proceed to that same location north of that that you described.
Q. Don't you think that it would be fair to make -- to take that and look at it in Exhibit 17, in Exhibit 18 and figure out what would be the furthest point and try to figure what the response time difference would be on that? Because if you were to leave the fire
```

```
department going the route up D Street to First up D
Street north, west on or east on First, north on B
Street and taking Alder east and having to almost come
to a stop to make that sharp curve to go north on D
Street, there's going to be a lot of response time in
there that you're going to lose, and you may double your
response time in that period of time. So using the
closer locations doesn't seem fair, and I'm just
wondering if you -- do you feel that you were fair by
using the shorter location rather than looking at the
map and trying to figure out what would be the worst
scenario?
A. I think the point \(I\) was trying to make was
just to give you an idea of the difference in the
response times, and yeah, I agree it would take perhaps
twice as long or even longer to get to the farthest
point. But the difference in seconds, which I said was
around 20 seconds, would be, it seems to me it would be
the same if you -- so say it took two minutes from -- to
get from the fire department to the farthest house, you
know, up there. If you used the alternate route, it
would take two minutes and 20 seconds is the point I was
trying to make.
    Q. Do you have any medical experience?
    A. As an EMT or as a fireman, no, I don't.
```

Q. Okay.
A. Besides being first aid trained.
Q. So you don't know the -- so you wouldn't know the difference between somebody that was having a heart attack, you wouldn't know the different response time of 20 seconds and 40 seconds or 50 seconds would make --
A. Oh, I'm --
Q. -- on taking a longer route? Because you measured this other shorter route; what if they had to take the other, the longer route to that point?
A. There's no doubt that 20 seconds is an impact and is an adverse impact. But what I had testified was in -- when $I$ have heard expert testimony from emergency response officials and medical services officials and law enforcement officials, that they have always considered an increase in time in terms of minutes and not seconds.
Q. Do you think that it would be fair that maybe that you should go and take the furthest point and try to give us an example on that rather than just on the shorter point, use more than one example; don't you think it would be --

JUDGE MACE: Well, I feel like I need to intervene here, because $I$ can ask the witness to answer the question again, but $I$ think that he has already made

```
-- the point that he's making is that using either
alternative the difference is 20 seconds to get to the
farthest point.
    Am I correct in that, Mr. Nizam?
    THE WITNESS: Yes.
    JUDGE MACE: So he has already answered that
question.
BY MS. FOX:
    Q. But you do feel that it would take twice as
long to get up to that point up there if somebody had an
emergency between F and D on the north part of town?
    A. From the point where I left off?
    Q. Yes, from that point.
        JUDGE MACE: At that point where you left off
is Alder and D Street, correct?
    A. I do agree, it could take twice as long.
    Q. So you agree that it would be more than 20
seconds if somebody was up between F and G having a
heart attack?
    JUDGE MACE: I don't want to characterize the
witness's testimony but -- go ahead, Mr. Nizam.
    A. Yeah, it wouldn't take 20 seconds, it would
take longer than 20 seconds.
    JUDGE MACE: Let me make sure I'm
understanding what's going on here. You're not saying
```

```
that it would take twice as long to get from the fire
department to between F and G Street by using the
alternate route.
    THE WITNESS: I'm not saying that.
    JUDGE MACE: What you're saying is it would
take twice as long no matter what route --
    THE WITNESS: Yes.
    JUDGE MACE: -- you took to get to F and G
Street.
        THE WITNESS: Right.
        JUDGE MACE: With the addition of 20 seconds
if you used the alternate route. Do you see what he's
saying?
    MS. FOX: Maybe he didn't understand what I
was saying.
    JUDGE MACE: What he said is, just for
clarity, this is very unusual, and it's only because
you're unrepresented, and if you have any objection
about this, I'm happy to entertain it, but I just want
to make sure I understand too. Okay, what he's saying
is from here to here is twice as long as from here to
here except that if you use this alternate route because
the D Street is closed, it will take you an additional
2 0 ~ s e c o n d s ~ t o ~ g e t ~ t o ~ h e r e , ~ o k a y . ~ S o ~ t h a t ~ i f ~ i t ~ t a k e s ~ 2 ~
minutes to get from here to here using D Street, it will
```

```
take 2 minutes and 20 seconds to get from here to here
using the alternate route, so that the only additional
time is the 20 seconds. That's his testimony. I'm not
saying -- I'm not characterizing it one way or the
other, but that's what his testimony is.
    Mr. Nizam, is that right?
    THE WITNESS: That's correct.
```

MS. FOX:
Q. Okay, maybe I need to see what example -where he was using the example the first time then. Evidently I misunderstood something in that. Maybe that's what happened.
A. The times I came up with were 40 seconds and 60 seconds and starting at the intersection of $C$ and First. And again, the reason $I$ used that intersection was because when the fire truck or ambulance comes out of the facility there, once he's at that intersection, he can either go left or right. If he goes left on First, he can proceed north on $D$ to this point at $D$ and Alder Street, and that would take him approximately 40 seconds to do that from the corner of First and C. If he decided to make a right turn on $C$ and then, I'm sorry, right turn on First and go north on B until Alder Street and make a left turn on Alder Street, that would take him approximately 60 seconds, and the difference
between those two is 20 seconds.
Q. Okay. And the reason why I was asking about the difference is because if you were making a left on First and going down and going north on $D$, you would have a straight route each way you're going. If you're going the other direction, you don't have a straight route all the time, you're going to have to come to almost a complete stop with those vehicles at the point of Alder. Do you understand what I --
A. Yeah.
Q. Okay. And then proceed north on $D$ Street to go up to $F$ and $G$.
A. Correct, and I tried to compensate for that by adding 3 extra seconds to that time, which was originally 57 seconds, and $I$ rounded it up to 60 seconds to try to at least consider some of the additional turning movements involved there.
Q. Okay. Do you -- do you not feel -- do you feel that or do you think that we don't fall under another important matter in connection, this is in Exhibit 17, do you feel that we don't fall under the category of another important matter to consider in connection with the crossing closure is access for the railroad by emergency vehicles, ambulance, fire trucks, and police, crossings that are frequently utilized by
emergency vehicles should not be closed?
A. I think one of the things that's implied in
this is that if there is an alternate route available
for the emergency vehicle, that should also be
considered.
Q. So you --
A. In this assessment.
Q. So you feel that if that's our main route to
get up to the north side, you feel that we should take
our main route and take an alternative?
A. Weighing it against another safety benefit of closing a crossing is the reason that alternate routes are considered, yes.
Q. Did you, whenever you were doing the investigating, did you contact the Ritzville grain growers?
A. No, I did not.
Q. Did you contact the Reardon grain growers?
A. I have had conversation with somebody from the Reardon grain growers. He had submitted an objection letter to us, and when $I$ was in Sprague earlier this year, I contacted him, I can't remember what his name is, and offered to meet with him at his facility, and he declined stating that his letter was indicative of all he had to say basically.

```
    Q. Did he feel that we should close the
crossing?
    A. He was -- he was -- he -- his letter, sorry,
objected to the closure of the crossing.
    Q. Whenever you were doing your investigation,
did you consider the fact that we have proposed
businesses and residents up on the -- that one of the --
up on the north side of town, north side of the tracks?
    A. I was not aware that businesses were proposed
on the north side of the tracks. I was made aware that
the north side of the tracks was developing
residentially.
Q. Would this make an impact if we had proposed that possibly would be going up in that area, we are forming -- would it make an impact if we were proposed to put businesses up on the north side of town on the tracks?
A. Typically in the proceedings \(I\) have been involved with, the Commission and the Staff can only consider existing circumstances or something that's immediately proposed and not something that may or may not happen.
Q. Okay. You said that you -- do you feel that there -- that a diesel truck could actually turn in front of the grange?
```

A. Without doing an actual analysis to that effect, $I$ can't answer that, meaning that, you know, measuring the actual radius available to make a turn and the required radius for the truck to make a turn.
Q. I thought your testimony was that you felt that they could make a turn in there if you were to remove --
A. I believe I said it was -- it is possible, but $I$ don't know if it's a certainty.
Q. Do you realize that if you take the trucks and you reroute them from the grange going north on $D$ Street going west -- east on Alder that -- and then B Street going north that you're going to run them right past the little league field and also the church?
A. What I had in mind was them actually going south on B Street, because currently they go south on $D$ Street to go out of town, so that's what I was -- I had envisioned.
Q. Okay. You were going to go south on D?
A. I'm sorry, south on B Street. You were suggesting that if they take a left on B Street from Alder they would go past that little league field.
Q. The little league field is right there by Alder and B.
A. Okay. What I had envisioned was them
actually turning right on $B$ and going south.
Q. So they would be -- okay, I'm not under -- so
they would actually be going west on Railroad Avenue and
going south on $B$ ?
A. West on Railroad Avenue is what I understand that they do currently.
Q. Yes, but if they're coming -- if they're coming off of a -- off of Highway 23 and they're going to be going -- if they come -- if they go -- they're going south on 23, they make a -- they go down near the Chevron and they make, which is Fourth Street, they go west, and they go north on $B$ up to Railroad Avenue, then they go west on Railroad Avenue, then you've got them parked right in front of the grange, where are they going to go from that point?
A. To make a right on $D$ Street and then another right on Alder Street and another right on B Street. And the reason $I$ assumed they would be going south on $B$ Street was because B Street is assigned as the designated truck route, so I thought that that would be logical that they would stick to that designated truck route.
Q. Do you realize when they come out of Alder that they are right at the little league field?
A. The little league field being on the east

```
side of --
    Q. Yes.
    A. I have seen the little league field there,
yes.
    Q. Does that concern you with safety as far as
all the children being up there?
    A. It is something to consider. I'm not -- I'm
not sure that I know that the little league field is
directly connected to B Street, so I mean you're saying
that there are a lot of kids on B Street usually?
    Q. Yes. And we've also got a museum going, do
you realize that we've got a museum going right there
also?
    A. No, I did not know that.
    Q. Okay. Have you considered the hill at Alder
and B if the truck was to go down there with three or
four inches, five inches of snow on there, do you
realize the impact it would have on that truck and
trailer?
    A. Can you repeat the question one more time?
    Q. Do you realize that if they go up -- if they
go west or east on Alder and then they go south on B
Street, when they leave Alder on B going south there is
a very sharp incline right there, and if there's snow on
the ground, that tractor and trailer will probably wind
```

up probably on the railroad?
A. I was aware of the grade, yes.
Q. You don't feel that it would have a large
impact on that, if a truck, tractor trailer had to go
that route and didn't have the choice?
A. To use D Street, the choice to use D Street,
is that what you're characterizing?
Q. At this point right now if they have $D$ Street
-- I mean if they have $D$ Street open, they can come --
they can come back south across $D$ street and not have
that big grade on Alder and B.
A. That's correct.
Q. But if they're shifted up to Alder and E,
Alder and $B$, when they come down that incline down
there, they will wind up on the railroad tracks. That's
at the bottom of the tracks.
MR. THOMPSON: Your Honor, I think I'm going
to object, because there's a lot of hypotheticals. I'm
sorry to do this because $I$ know it's difficult to do
this, but there's a lot of assumption in the question
by, you know, steep grade and so forth, and it hasn't
even been established during testimony.
JUDGE MACE: If you watch TV, Law and Order,
it assumes a fact not in evidence, and essentially what
you're doing in your question is you're testifying, and
what we need to have you do is ask Mr. Nizam questions. And if you want to testify about that, that's another matter. But for him, you need to ask questions about his testimony and trying to elicit facts and not testify in the question. Do you see what I'm trying to get at here? And I know that it's hard, and I understand that you're representing yourself, and $I$ don't want to make you nervous or uncomfortable, but we need to try to make the record as fair as possible.

MS. FOX: Appreciate that.

```
BY MS. FOX:
```

Q. Was it part of your consideration when you did your investigation having snow on the ground and having to go up a large ingrade or down a large, sharp incline; was that part of your consideration?
A. It was part of my consideration when $I$ was looking at the west end of town but not the east end of town, not along D street.
Q. Okay. Is it your recommendation that if they do close D Street that they put a pedestrian crossing across it?
A. Across D Street?
Q. Yes.
A. In my investigation, I have discovered that there is a pedestrian need for $F$ Street, and I'm sure

```
that pedestrians use D Street, but I have not heard it
    suggested that D Street is, well, would require a
    pedestrian crossing.
    Q. Do you realize -- have you been -- have you
    watched how many people actually walk across that
    crossing during the day?
    A. I have never observed over an extended period
    of time to watch for pedestrians.
    MS. FOX: Okay, I don't think I have any
other questions.
    JUDGE MACE: Anything further, Mr. Thompson?
    MR. THOMPSON: No.
    JUDGE MACE: Okay.
    MR. KINERK: Your Honor, I just have one
question.
    R E CROSS - E X A M I N A T I ON
BY MR. KINERK:
    Q. Not to beat a dead horse, but I just want to
make sure that the record is clear, and I want to direct
your attention if I could, sir, to Exhibit Number 4-F,
which is one of the subsection photographs showing B
Street looking in a northerly direction. Tell me when
you've had a chance to look at that.
    A. Okay, I'm looking at it.
```

```
    Q. On the right-hand side of that particular
photograph is the church; is that right?
    A. Yes.
    Q. And looking at the transparency and the
alternative route that you have suggested of going north
on D Street, taking a right on Alder Street, and then
intersecting B Street, I believe that you were asked
questions about the fact that there is a church and a
ball field right there. Do you remember those
questions?
    A. Yes.
    Q. And do you see that in looking at photograph
4-F that there is a parking lot, concrete parking lot in
front of the church; can you see that, sir?
A. Yes.
Q. And then east of that is where the actual
ball field is; were you aware of that?
A. Yes.
Q. Okay. And so the ball field is not parallel or I should say adjoining B Street but, in fact, is a distance off of \(B\) Street; were you aware of that?
A. Looking at the photograph, it appears that way.
Q. And although this photograph doesn't -- see, I don't know in terms of your drives through the various
```

```
routes specifically if you were aware that the play
field is fenced, and by that I mean there is a fence
separating the parking lot for the church and the actual
play field. Were you aware of that?
    A. I was not aware of that.
    Q. And if I understood your testimony, sir, you
also indicated that B Street is designated as a truck
route; is that correct?
    A. According to the signs along B Street, that's
what I understand.
    Q. And in terms of a truck route, that does not
end at the intersection of B Street and Alder, but, in
fact, that truck route would be able to proceed in a
northerly direction intersecting I assume Prospect
Street leading out to State Route 23, if you know?
    A. The extent of the signs I have seen are up to
Railroad Avenue.
        MR. KINERK: All right, thanks very much.
        JUDGE MACE: Ms. Fox.
        RECROSS - E X A M I N A T I ON
        BY MS. FOX:
    Q. Do you realize that whenever they have church
or a little league game that there's always a parking
lot full of people and children walking around and
```

0252
adults walking around, of course, when they have church
or --

```
            JUDGE MACE: You know, we're getting into
that same situation.
    MS. FOX: Okay.
    MR. THOMPSON: I have a redirect.
    JUDGE MACE: Go ahead, Mr. Thompson.
        RED I R E C T E X A M I N A T I ON
        BY MR. THOMPSON:
```

            Q. Mr. Nizam, is your understanding just looking
    at this Exhibit 17 I think it is that trucks coming,
under the current circumstances, coming out of the
grange here proceed down $D$ Street and how far they --
what's your understanding of how far they go before
turning back to the east?
A. My understanding is based on an assumption
that they use First Street.
Q. First Street?
A. But that may not be the case.
Q. Is there a city park on this block?
A. There is.
Q. And does it encompass the whole block?
A. I believe it does.
Q. And are there -- I mean I imagine there are

```
-- are there playground facilities there, do you know?
    MS. FOX: Yes.
    Q. I mean is that frequented by children there,
I imagine?
    A. I have seen families in the park, yes.
    Q. So under current circumstances, trucks pass
by a park that's probably frequented by children under
current circumstances?
    A. Yes.
        MR. THOMPSON: Okay, that's all I have.
        JUDGE MACE: Ms. Fox.
        MS. FOX: The park is not on First Street.
        JUDGE MACE: Well, what you can do when you
get up to make your testimony is you can indicate where
the park is. Because he's testifying from his base of
knowledge, and you will testify from yours, okay. So
you will have an opportunity to address that if you just
make a note about it so you can remember it.
    Okay, Mr. Nizam, you're excused.
    I would like to take a five minute recess
before we go ahead with the presentation of the City's
case just so that we can take a little breather, and
then we'll have you. Is that okay?
        MS. FOX: Can I have about }15\mathrm{ minutes?
        JUDGE MACE: Oh, sure, absolutely, we'll take
```

15 minutes.
(Recess taken.)
JUDGE MACE: Before we begin with the City of Sprague, we're at 4:30 in the afternoon, and I want to talk a little bit about our proceeding. We have a public hearing tonight at 6:30, and we still have to hear from the City of Sprague witnesses. Now I know that when we talked on the telephone, Ms. Fox, you thought a half an hour, but $I$ certainly want to make sure that you have an opportunity to present your case as you would like to have it presented. And so I want to talk about what happens if we go to 5:00 or 5:30 and we're still not finished. We could either go later than that, going right up into the public hearing, or we could adjourn until tomorrow at a time that we -- we could adjourn at a time we agree upon and then continue tomorrow. So I wanted to hear from the parties just briefly what your sense of how things are going is and what you think would be a good process for us to follow.

Ms. Fox, I will let you go first.
MS. FOX: I think that whenever we were talking on the phone that $I$ stated that it would be about a half hour each at the very most. JUDGE MACE: It would be a half an hour each, okay.

MS. FOX: At the very most.
JUDGE MACE: I misunderstood you.
MS. FOX: And it probably won't take that

```
long, but.
```

JUDGE MACE: You would want, yes, you would
want to have the time.
MS. FOX: So maybe 15 to 20 minutes each.
JUDGE MACE: The other thing we need to
consider is that if oral argument is going to take place
after we finish the presentation of evidence, we will
need time for that as well. Let's say it did take a
half an hour each, and you have three witnesses, right?
MS. FOX: Yeah.
JUDGE MACE: So that's an hour and a half,
and then we will need time for oral argument. It sounds
like we're going to need to talk about adjourning until
tomorrow at any event, so maybe we should think about
adjourning at a reasonable time so we can have some
dinner before the public hearing, 5:00 or 5:30?
We would begin at 9:30 again tomorrow,
assuming we can have this place at 9:30.
MS. FOX: Yeah.
So what are we going to -- what's next?
JUDGE MACE: Well, you're going to present
your witnesses, but will we adjourn at 5:00 or at 5:30
for dinner?
MR. KINERK: Your Honor, my preference would
be 5:00.
JUDGE MACE: That's fine.
MR. KINERK: In addition, $I$ was certainly
inaccurate in my estimate of how long it would take the
petitioner BNSF to complete their case.
MS. FOX: That's fine.
JUDGE MACE: So you want to try for 5:00
then. Okay, we will adjourn at 5:00 no matter where we
are, and we will resume tomorrow at 9:30.
All right, Ms. Fox, why don't you begin. Are
you going to be the first witness? Who is going to be
the first witness? You tell me.
MS. FOX: KON LAMPARTER.
JUDGE MACE: Okay.
Whereupon,
JUDGE MACE: All right, please be seated, and
make sure that you say your name and spell your last
name for the reporter.

THE WITNESS: All right, my name is Kon,
$\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{N}$, Lamparter, $\mathrm{L}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{T}-\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{R}$.

```
            JUDGE MACE: Now typically when a party is
represented, their attorney will be asking questions,
direct questions, of the witness, and then the witness
is cross-examined by the other attorneys. Ms. Fox, are
you intending to ask this witness questions, or are you
going to just ask him to in a narrative fashion to state
his testimony?
```

    MS. FOX: I have some questions here to ask
    him, and if he feels that he needs to add something to
that, can he could do it at that time?
JUDGE MACE: Sure, I just wondered how you
were going to proceed.
MS. FOX: Okay.
JUDGE MACE: Go ahead. I would like to know
sort of what his position is in the community, if we can
put that on the record.
D I RECTEXAMINATION
BY MS. FOX:
Q. What is your capacity with the City of
Sprague?
A. I am the water distribution manager for the City, and I also serve as their public works director,
and I am also the fire chief for Lincoln County Fire
District Number 1, which the City has contracted with
for emergency medical services and fire protection.
Q. How many years have you lived here in
Sprague?
A. I have lived in Sprague almost all of my life, just about 60 years.
Q. How many years have you been a fire chief here in Sprague?
A. I have been the fire chief for Lincoln County Fire District Number 1 for close to 30 years.
Q. Does your department operate an ambulance in Sprague?
A. Yes, we do operate an ambulance. We have eight EMT's. Three of them are basic life support, or excuse me, six of them are basic life support, and two of them are intermediate life support personnel.
Q. Have you ever responded to any railroad incidents on the railroad track in Sprague?
A. Oh, ten years ago the railroad probably started $50 \%$ of the fires within our district, but they have improved over a number of years. Within the past five years, we had a near fatality at the railroad crossing out on Brown Road, which is approximately five miles east of Sprague, and we have had two railroad

```
accidents at the Four Seasons Campgrounds on that
railroad crossing. I'm not sure what the name of that
road is. But both of these are not gated crossings.
    Q. Have you ever responded to D or F Street
crossings or in the city of Sprague?
    A. In all the years I have lived in Sprague and
the number of years I have been fire chief, I can not
recall an accident being on any of these crossings.
    Q. All right. How do you feel about the closure
of D or F Street crossings?
    A. I'm totally opposed to closing any of the
crossings. Like I say, I could understand it if we --
if it was a safety issue because we have had accidents
on them, but like I say, we have not had any accidents
on them. D Street not only gets quite a bit of vehicle
traffic, but it does get a lot of foot traffic because
it's close to downtown, or I should say the Sprague
grange is close to the center of town, so a number of
people, of pedestrians, they cross right there at D
Street to get to the Sprague grange. We do have older
people in town, and we do have some handicapped people
that do not drive vehicles that I have seen cross that
crossing many times, sometimes three or four times in
the same day.
```

    Q. So they live north of the tracks and have to
    come down to the business district to shop?
A. And some people live south of the tracks and want to go to the Sprague grange to shop.
Q. Have you seen these crossings blocked for a period of time, the three of them at the same time?
A. I haven't seen the three at the same time. I have seen the $F$ Street crossing where they bring the unit trains in to the grain elevators to load, and I have seen that crossing blocked a number of times for a period of time. And even when the crossing isn't blocked, they usually have the grain carts close enough to the crossing where you can't see around the cars to the main line.
Q. Whenever they have it blocked, is it for a longer period than ten minutes?
A. I have seen it, yeah, I have seen it blocked for longer periods than ten minutes.
Q. Do you have anything else that you would like to present to the Judge that I haven't asked you?
A. I might mention also, Your Honor, that D Street is a school bus route as well as $F$ Street. We do have children that live on these streets, and the bus route makes, well, I know the bus route crosses D Street crossing at least twice a day, in the morning and in the evening with children that are going to school.

I don't know, like $I$ say, I really feel this is just an injustice that they close these crossings when the City of Sprague is trying to grow. And as the mayor stated, we are in a flood plane here in the lowlands, and about the only place there is to go is up on the north hill, which is north of the tracks. And within the past two years, we have had, I believe, five residences that have been established up there on the north hill, which is a pretty good percentage for our little town of Sprague, which has a population of 451. And I don't know if you noticed or not, but they are leveling quite a bit of land up there. It would be west of $D$ Street just right off of Poplar, which would be north of Poplar, they're leveling quite a bit of land. I think it's mostly for a development up there.
Q. Do you feel that the ambulances and the fire trucks would have a slow down in response to respond if they were to close either one of the $D$ Street or the $F$ Street crossings?
A. As we mentioned, in the wintertime, north of the tracks on $B$ Street there is quite an incline there. The City does not own a sander, and $I$ have seen --

JUDGE MACE: The City does not own a? THE WITNESS: A sander. JUDGE MACE: A sander?

THE WITNESS: Right.
JUDGE MACE: And you mean by that a truck that spreads sand?

THE WITNESS: Right, that we can actually sand the streets for traction.
A. And $I$ have seen numerous times where a semi will turn off of Railroad Avenue, going east on Railroad Avenue and turn off of Railroad Avenue trying to go up $B$ Street, and they will get stuck on that hill, and they will jackknife, and they will be -- they will have that road blocked for a period of an hour, hour and a half. Whereas it would be a hindrance if they did close the D Street crossing or even the $F$ Street crossing. In my opinion, we take the shortest route, and if either one of these crossings are closed, it's definitely going -cutting down our route and make it longer.

I believe that's all I have to say.

E X A M I NATION
BY JUDGE MACE:
Q. Mr. Lamparter, let me ask you this, the company has proposed closing D Street crossing, but they have an alternative of the $F$ Street crossing. After hearing all of the evidence and the public comment, the Commission is going to have to arrive at a decision. I

```
don't know what that decision is going to be, but in
order to inform the record and the Commission, if there
was a question whether to close the D Street crossing or
the F Street crossing, assuming the Commission decided
    one of those had to be closed or should be closed, which
    one of those would be in your opinion the better
    crossing to close?
    A. Well, since the Railroad feels that it's cost
restrictive to make the repairs on that bridge to get
the tonnage up to where we could actually go over it
with the fire units, it would have to be D Street. We
would have to keep F Street open, because if we don't
use that bridge, I mean it wouldn't make any sense to
close F Street.
    JUDGE MACE: Okay, thank you.
        Mr. Thompson.
        CROSS - E X A M I N A T I O N
BY MR. THOMPSON:
    Q. Is it Mr. Lamparter?
    A. Yes.
    Q. Okay. Well, on that point about the bridge,
that's located on Railroad Avenue; is that right?
    A. Railroad Avenue, yes.
    Q. If that could be brought up to weight limits
```

```
sufficient to support a fire truck, and asking the same
question, would -- and if you had to choose, you know,
choose one or the other, you don't have the opportunity
to say no in other words, would closure of F Street be
preferable under that condition, improvement of the
bridge?
A. My own opinion, yes, it would be. One of the reasons is that the grain trucks use \(F\) Street, and they make a wide turn when they pull into the elevators off of \(F\) Street, and sometimes this could be a hindrance to traffic coming, well, it would be going south on \(F\) Street. And so, yeah, if \(I\) had my rathers.
Q. When you say that, is that because meaning somebody could be stopped on the tracks at \(F\) Street while a truck is making a right-hand turn there?
A. Yes.
Q. In other words, they would have to be waiting there on the tracks?
```

A. Right, yeah, you don't argue with a semi. When they decide they're going to turn, you stop.
Q. Right. What about the concern that somebody mentioned that people would continue to use that crossing, you know, if it were actually closed, that people would trespass on the right of way basically, the railroad right of way, and use that place to cross the

```
tracks anyway, is that currently do you see that as
being a crossing that's used much by pedestrians?
    A. I actually see the D Street crossing used
more by pedestrians than I do the F Street crossing.
    Q. Okay. And do you have any idea of where
people are going that do use the F Street crossing? In
other words, are we talking about are kids actually
walking to school from all the way north of the tracks
down several blocks to the school? Or you mentioned
there was a bus route there.
    A. Right.
    Q. Would those kids be more likely to take the
bus, or would they really walk to school?
    A. More likely to take the bus until they reach
a certain age, and then they think that the bus is --
    Q. Not cool?
    A. Right, not cool, so.
    Q. Okay. Well, under the hypothetical that the
D Street were to be closed, do you generally agree with
the analysis that Mr. Nizam went through as far as what
the extra time would be in responding to emergencies at
homes along D Street resulting from the closure of the D
Street crossing? In other words, it would add about
another 20 seconds on average to the response time to
something occurring on B street, I'm sorry, D Street?
```

JUDGE MACE: D Street north of the tracks.
Q. North of the tracks.
A. I think one thing you would have to take into consideration would be the weather, and the weather definitely in the winter time we do have some very nasty winters around here, and it could definitely make a difference.
Q. Where would that present a problem, let's say icy streets?
A. I think probably the biggest problem, driving a fire unit, when you had to come to make a 90 degree turn that you kind of lose your momentum. Whereas if you get a straight shot at it and you have enough momentum where you can go ahead and make the grade without any problems. And there is a pretty good little grade also right on $D$ street going up that hill.

JUDGE MACE: D Street or B Street?
THE WITNESS: D Street, Your Honor, on the north side of the tracks.

BY MR. THOMPSON:
Q. Well, okay, but that $--I$ mean you have to do that anyway, right? I mean if $D$ Street were closed, the D Street crossing were closed, you would still have the hill on D Street to contend with. Let's say if you were headed -- well, first of all, maybe I could ask you to

```
step up here and show me just assuming that the D Street
crossing were closed, what -- well, back up.
        Tell me what -- let's say there's some sort
of an incident that you need to respond to, you know, a
fire or somebody having a heart attack or something of
that nature in this D Street kind of area.
    A. All right.
    Q. How would you respond to that?
    A. All right. Okay, say there's -- there is a
residence right up in this area here.
    JUDGE MACE: And you need to describe it,
because we can't see when we're reading the record. You
have to say the streets.
    A. Okay, let's say there is a residence right at
actually this street below the rubbish dump is actually
called Oak Street, so let's say there's a residence
right at the intersection of Oak and D Street, which is
north side of the tracks. If D Street was closed, our
response naturally would be to come down B Street,
probably go north across the tracks. We would then go
west down Railroad Avenue to D Street where we would
then turn right and go north. And like I say, in winter
conditions, this could very well be a problem, because
you lose your momentum as you come around this corner
climbing the hill. Whereas if D Street was open, we
```

```
would come across the crossing, we would have a pretty
good run at that hill to make that hill. And that's one
scenario, but that does happen.
    Q. Well, okay, so there's the loss of momentum,
but then in terms of the extra, is 20 seconds additional
response time -- did you hear Mr. Nizam testify to that?
    A. Right.
    Q. Is that realistic; do you think that's about
right?
    A. Well, once again we're talking in perfect
conditions. We're not talking winter conditions, icy
roads, snow drifts. But I'm sure that, you know, in
perfect conditions, 20 seconds is not a -- it's no big
deal, no.
    Q. Okay.
    A. But during a heart attack, I mean you're
talking minutes, and if you can reach a patient who is
having a heart attack within five minutes, your
percentage of saving that patient are much higher than
reaching that patient in eight or ten minutes. In fact,
at ten minutes you might as well forget it.
    Q. Do you have a standard -- we can sit down
now. Do you have in the Lincoln County Fire District a
standard that you try to meet in terms of response time,
a certain number of minutes or something?
```

A. We do have a protocol, yes.
Q. And what is that?
A. Pardon?
Q. What is it, what's the protocol?
A. Well, actually our protocol is written by
Dr. Apple, Davenport, Lincoln County Protocol, and it's
for all of Lincoln County, and it's a standard of
operation or standard of procedure I should say is what
we go by.
Q. I see. But is there a part of it that addresses maybe for planning purposes of, I don't know, where you would place your stations, for example, as to what your response time should be?
A. No, we're an all volunteer department.
Q. How large an area does this particular fire station serve?
A. Actually, we serve, the Lincoln County Fire District Number 1 serves 400 square miles.
Q. So I mean we're talking, what we're looking at in, you know, Exhibit 17 map is the very closest parts of your territory? I mean there's --
A. Right.
Q. Okay. I will have you switch hats to the public works director at this point away from fire chief. But do you happen to know what the grade is on $B$

Street between Railroad Avenue and Alder; could you
guess, I mean make an educated guess?
A. No, I couldn't.
Q. Is it substantial? I mean is it a steep
grade; would you characterize it as a steep grade?
A. Yes, I would characterize it as a steep
grade.
Q. Okay. What's the actual -- there was some
discussion of what the current truck route through town
is; is there $a--$ are you aware of a truck route?
A. Actually, it's First Street actually, Main

```
Street and B Street.
```

Q. Okay.
A. Going up to Poplar.
Q. Up to Poplar, which is the --
A. That there would be the street going -that's the street north of the tracks going up B.
Q. So it does continue --
A. Which adjoins Highway 23, that's Poplar

Street.
Q. So it does continue past the church and the ball fields?
A. Yes, it does.

MR. THOMPSON: Okay, I think, let me just
check my notes to see if $I$ have any other questions for

```
you.
```

            I think that's all I have. Thank you very
    much, Mr. Lamparter.
JUDGE MACE: Mr. Kinerk.
CROSS - EXAM I NATION
BY MR. KINERK:
Q. Mr. Lamparter, good afternoon.
A. Good afternoon.
Q. I want you to put your fire chief hat back on
for a moment, and you and I had a chance to talk at the
break for a moment earlier today, and I had a chance to
look at a little bit of the equipment through the glass
that you have as part of the volunteer fire department
here. Could you identify how many different vehicles
that you have and of those vehicles how many of them are
beyond a six ton weight limit?
A. Probably only two major vehicles that we do have that would be under the six ton weight limit would be our ambulance number 155 and our rescue truck number 157. All of our other vehicles I'm sure would be over the six ton limit.
Q. Now would you, if you were responding to a call north of the tracks at the crossings in question, would you generally respond to an emergency situation

```
with the ambulance and the rescue truck?
A. Yes.
    Q. So just for purposes of our hypothetical,
sir, if the D Street were consolidated and F Street and
B Street remained open, and you're positioned down here
at the police department, or at the fire department, if
you needed to respond to let's say an incident just
north of the D Street crossing, you would be able to use
either access on B Street, taking a left on Railroad
Avenue, and heading up on D Street, or in the
alternative, you would have the option of proceeding
northbound over F Street, right on Railroad Avenue, and
over the bridge in question in order to get to that
location, wouldn't you?
A. With the ambulance and 157, the rescue truck, you could.
Q. Right. And when you are talking about instances where the bridge might come into question in terms of load limits, that's when you're talking about the water truck that you might be responding to a brush fire or a residential fire; is that correct?
A. Right.
Q. And given, if I'm right, in looking out here on Second Avenue just outside your place, that particular street is closed right now, is it not?
```

```
    A. Yes, it is.
    Q. So if you as the fire chief were responding
to a call today, in order to respond to any residential
brush fire north of the tracks in the area that has been
identified by the mayor as potential for development, I
take it that you would be proceeding up the F Street
crossing or the B Street crossing in order to respond to
that fire?
A. Yes.
Q. I'm sure there's some variety in terms of the
number of calls, the type of calls you respond to, but
can you give us some idea of the average number of calls
that the Sprague Fire Department has had to make north
of the railroad tracks in the areas that are encompassed
in Exhibit }17\mathrm{ say in the last calendar year?
A. Within the last calendar year, we only had one call, which was a grass fire.
Q. Okay. And when you responded to that grass fire call in the last year, what was the route that was taken, and what were the emergency vehicles that responded?
A. Actually, we went down \(F\) Street and up \(H\) Street. We were north of the tracks, went down -- went north on \(F\) Street, down east on Alder and then up \(F\) Street, or \(H\) Street, excuse me.
```

Q. Now if I understood your testimony in response to Mr . Thompson's question, you said that the volunteer fire department responds to over 400 --
A. We cover over 400 square miles.
Q. Okay. And just so we have our understanding in terms of the distances that are involved relative to where the emergency vehicles are in Sprague, if you go from the Sprague Fire Department to Oak Road, which I believe is the furthest north road in the city limits north of the tracks in question here, what type of distance are we talking?
A. Oh, we're probably talking I would guess maybe just a little over a mile.
Q. Okay. So the entire period -- distance that we are talking about in terms of various routes, you would agree with me that with the consolidation of the $D$ Street crossing, we would still have multiple avenues of access for emergency vehicles to respond to calls, be it via B crossing or over the $F$ crossing, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And I think I understood your testimony to be that relative to the B Street crossing, that is the designated truck route for the City of Sprague; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And with regard to truck traffic, and I assume that includes semi trucks, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. That you can proceed northbound off of Alder, intersect Poplar, and get out to Highway 23.
A. That's true. JUDGE MACE: And because Poplar is not designated on this exhibit, let me just indicate that it appears to be a continuation of what's marked as Second Street above the north of the train tracks.
Q. And I assume, sir, that as a designated truck route, one of the considerations that was taken into effect in designating that as the truck route was that it was with the expectation that semi trucks would be proceeding north and southbound on B Street over the B Street crossing, be it to the grange or be it to the downtown area.
A. Yes.
Q. And that was with the expectation that that could happen at any time of the year, be it wintertime, summertime, springtime, correct?
A. Right.
Q. Now when you indicated in earlier testimony that the D Street crossing is a school route, I can only assume, sir, and correct me if I'm wrong, given that the

```
school is located I think on Sixth Street south of F
Street crossing that F Street is also a school route,
because it is the most direct route for residences north
of the crossing proceeding south towards the elementary,
junior high, and high school, is it not?
    A. Right. The only reason they don't use the F
Street crossing at this time is because there are no
school children in that area that are of age to go on
buses.
    Q. And if the mayor's expectations are that
there will be progress made in that area of Sprague with
additional residences and so forth, it's likely that
that would continue to be a designated school route,
correct?
    A. Oh, I'm sure.
        MR. KINERK: Okay.
        JUDGE MACE: I notice that we're at 5 after
5:00, with your indulgence, I would like to try and
finish Mr. Lamparter before we adjourn.
    MR. KINERK: I have no further questions.
Thank you very much.
        JUDGE MACE: Do you have any anything else,
Ms. Fox?
        MS. FOX: Yes.
        JUDGE MACE: Go ahead.
```

```
        R E D I R E C T E X A M I N A T I O N
BY MS. FOX:
    Q. Which of the routes is most used by the
    trucks, the route going north on B Street up to Alder
    and going east or going down B Street to Fourth and
    going east to Highway 23?
    A. I would say going down B Street south and
then east on Fourth on the way to 23.
    Q. A school bus loaded with kids, can they go
across that bridge, are they, tonnagewise, can they use
that bridge there?
    A. I doubt it. I'm sure they would be over the
six ton limit.
    Q. So the school bus couldn't go north on F and
go east on Railroad Avenue?
    A. No.
    Q. Okay.
    A. West on Railroad Avenue? What was that
question again?
    Q. East towards Spokane and go across that
bridge.
    A. No.
    Q. If D Street was closed, they would have to go
north on -- they would have to go north on F, can they
```

```
-- can the bus then go across the bridge going east on
Railroad Avenue?
```

    A. No, I would guess not.
    Q. Can the school bus go north on \(H\) Street in
    the wintertime, north on \(H\) ?
    A. No, actually Oak Street up there, which is
    just a dirt road, isn't even -- the City doesn't even
    maintain it in the wintertime.
    Q. Okay. So what route would the bus take to go
    to the north side of town? How would they -- they would
have to go all the way down to B Street to go north?
A. Yes.
Q. If the grain growers were to have the $F$
Street crossing blocked, say they were loading train
cars and they had it blocked, then the school bus
wouldn't be able to go across the $F$ Street at that point
either, right?
A. No, it wouldn't.
Q. So they would have to go all the way down to
B Street and go?
A. (Nodding head.)
Q. And that's something that can't be done in the wintertime up that grade?
A. I would say not in the wintertime. In the summertime, you're probably -- in the fall, spring, you

```
could probably do it, but during a bad winter I would
say no, it wouldn't be able to make it.
        JUDGE MACE: They wouldn't be?
    A. They would not be able to make it around that
route.
    MS. FOX: That's all.
    JUDGE MACE: Mr. Thompson.
    MR. THOMPSON: No questions.
    JUDGE MACE: Mr. Kinerk.
```

```
            RECROSS - E X A M I N A T I ON
BY MR. KINERK:
    Q. Mr. Lamparter, just one question. I'm just
assuming that the emergency personnel vehicles that you
have as part of your volunteer fire department have
either traction tires or chains available to negotiate
roads.
    A. Yes.
    Q. And likewise I can assume that the school
buses that transport your children in your community are
equipped with chains and so forth to negotiate all the
roads to safely escort the children to and from school?
    A. Oh, I'm sure they do.
        MR. KINERK: Thank you, sir.
        MS. FOX: I have one more question.
```

JUDGE MACE: Okay.

```
    R E D I R E C T E X A M I N A T I O N
BY MS. FOX:
    Q. Your response time if you have to put chains
on, isn't that going to slow your response time down if
you have to take an emergency vehicle and put chains on
them?
    A. As far as the fire department, in the
wintertime, in a bad winter, we usually go ahead and
chain our trucks up in the station so they're ready. As
far as the buses, I don't -- they normally don't chain
up until they absolutely have to.
    MS. FOX: That's all.
    JUDGE MACE: Anything else?
    MR. KINERK: Nothing further, thank you.
    JUDGE MACE: Thank you, Mr. Lamparter, you're
excused, and I appreciate your coming to testify today.
    It's 10 after 5:00, we will adjourn until
6:30 for the public hearing and then resume the
evidentiary hearing tomorrow morning at 9:30.
    (Hearing adjourned at 5:10 p.m.)
```

