```
1
                      BEFORE THE WASHINGTON
 2
             UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
 3
 4
    WASHINGTON UTILITIES AND
    TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION,
 5
6
                     Complainant,
                                        Docket TR-150284
7
    v.
8
    BNSF RAILWAY COMPANY,
9
                   Respondent.
10
             HEARING ON SETTLEMENT PROPOSAL, VOLUME II
11
                           Pages 10 - 100
12
             ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE GREGORY J. KOPTA
13
14
                              1:33 P.M.
15
                          OCTOBER 19, 2015
16
       Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission
17
             1300 South Evergreen Park Drive Southwest
                  Olympia, Washington 98504-7250
18
19
20
     REPORTED BY: SHERRILYN SMITH, CCR# 2097
21
     Buell Realtime Reporting, LLC
      1325 Fourth Avenue
2.2
     Suite 1840
      Seattle, Washington 98101
23
      206.287.9066
                    Seattle
     360.534.9066
                     Olympia
24
      800.846.6989
                     National
25
     www.buellrealtime.com
```

1	APPEARANCES
2	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:
3	GREGORY J. KOPTA
4	Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission 1300 South Evergreen Park Drive SW
5	PO Box 47250 Olympia, Washington 98504
6	360.664.1136
7	COMMISSIONERS:
8	
9	CHAIRMAN DAVID W. DANNER
10	COMMISSIONER ANN E. RENDAHL
11	COMMISSIONER PHILIP B. JONES
12	FOR COMMISSION STAFF:
13 14	JULIAN BEATTIE Office of the Attorney General Utilities and Transportation Division
15	PO Box 40128 1400 South Evergreen Park Drive SW
16	Olympia, Washington 98504 360.664.1225 jbeattie@utc.wa.gov
17	J. 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 3 4 5 5 7 11 2 2 3 5 7 11 2
18	FOR BNSF RAILWAY COMPANY:
19	P. STEPHEN DIJULIO
20	Foster Pepper, PLLC 1111 Third Avenue
21	Suite 3400 Seattle, Washington 98101
22	206.447.8904 dijup@foster.com
23	
24	-000-
25	

1	OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON; OCTOBER 19, 2015
2	1:33 P.M.
3	-000-
4	
5	JUDGE KOPTA: Let's be on the record in
6	Docket TR-150284, entitled Washington Utilities and
7	Transportation Commission versus BNSF Railway Company.
8	We are here on Monday, October 19th at 1:30 p.m., for
9	a hearing on the settlement agreement between
10	Commission Staff and the Company.
11	I am Gregory Kopta, the administrative law
12	judge who is assigned to this case, and presiding with
13	me on the bench today are Chairman David Danner and
14	Commissioners Philip Jones and Ann Rendahl. Our
15	purpose today is to allow the Commissioners to ask
16	questions and for the parties, if they wish to say
17	anything more about the agreement, to explain to the
18	Commission why it is in the public interest and should
19	be adopted as the resolution of this case.
20	First we have several witnesses that are
21	available for providing testimony, so I will swear you
22	all in. If you would stand and raise your right hand.
23	
24	
25	

	BETTY YOUNG, DAVE PRATT, JOHAN HELLMAN, COURTNEY
2	WALLACE, JERALD COMPTON, having been first duly sworn
3	on oath testified as follows:
4	
5	JUDGE KOPTA: All right. Let's identify
6	each witness for the record before we begin. We will
7	start to my immediate left.
8	MS. YOUNG: Betty Young, Utilities and
9	Transportation Staff in Transportation Safety.
10	MR. PRATT: Dave Pratt, Commission
11	Staff.
12	MR. HELLMAN: My name is Johan Hellman,
13	I am the Executive Director of Government Affairs for
14	BNSF Railway Company in the Pacific Northwest. My
15	area includes Washington, Oregon, and
16	British Columbia.
17	JUDGE KOPTA: If you would use the
18	microphone, too, please.
19	MS. WALLACE: Courtney Wallace, Regional
20	Director of Public Affairs for BNSF for the
21	Pacific Northwest.
22	JUDGE KOPTA: And our last witness.
23	MR. COMPTON: Jerald Compton,
24	J-E-R-A-L-D. I am the EOC manager with Washington
25	State Emergency Management Division, and I am the lead

1	for the 24// warning center.
2	JUDGE KOPTA: Thank you very much.
3	And while we were identifying folks, how about
4	appearances from the attorneys. We just need name,
5	firm and company that you are representing.
6	Let's begin with BNSF.
7	MR. DiJULIO: Thank you. This is Steve
8	DiJulio, Foster Pepper, representing BNSF, respondent,
9	in TR-150284.
10	JUDGE KOPTA: Thank you.
11	And for Commission Staff.
12	MR. BEATTIE: Julian Beattie, Assistant
13	Attorney General, representing Commission Staff.
14	JUDGE KOPTA: Thank you.
15	Anyone else wishing to make an appearance?
16	Hearing none, we are ready to proceed.
17	Unless anyone has any kind of opening remarks,
18	then I will immediately go to Commissioner questions.
19	Hearing nothing, Mr. Chairman, would you like
20	to begin?
21	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Thank you. I would.
22	Thank you all for being here this afternoon.
23	Well, let me start by saying that the
24	settlement and the narrative supporting the settlement
25	agreement were, I have to term them a bit of a black

box. I was trying to understand what went into it, so I very much appreciate the response to the Bench Request No. 1. That filled in a lot of my understanding of what has been going on.

It seems I -- there's three things that I see here. One is that there's questions about the -- when -- when calls were made to the EOC as required by our rules, and then some legal questions about who was responsible when a train was on shipper's property as opposed to on the tracks, and then last is a question about responsibilities when the fuel that leaks is fuel, as opposed to -- or when the oil that leaks is fuel, as opposed to a commodity.

So I guess let me start by asking some questions around the reporting to the EOC. From what I understand, a request was made to EOC when we were -- when our staff was doing its investigation. They were looking at when -- were phone calls made to the EOC, when were they made, were they in compliance with our rules for a 30-minute time line. In some cases the calls were made, although not perhaps within 30 minutes.

The original information we received from EOC was that they were not received and then later that was changed. I am just wondering what the process is

at EOC. When they receive calls of this sort, how are they generally handled?

Mr. Compton, let me ask you that.

MR. COMPTON: When a HAZMAT call comes in to the EOC, records from BNSF or any other person, we will take that call, take all the pertinent information, basically containing what was spilled, how much was spilled, where was it spilled, and a little bit of information about what occurred to cause the spill, when it occurred, and then we will record at that point the date and time of the call that we received.

That information primarily goes to the

Department of Ecology and to the local jurisdiction.

In specific cases, such as railroad incidents, we also generate an e-mail to the Utilities and Transportation

Commission, basically outlining all of that information as well. If it would be something on I-5, we would notify WSP, because they have specific jurisdiction there. So there are some ancillary notifications that we will make.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Is this -- the reporting to the UTC, is there some form of memorandum of understanding or memorandum of agreement that you have with our agency? What is -- what is the backdrop

1	for this activity?							
2	MR. COMPTON: We operate based on an							
3	established set of standard operating procedures.							
4	Those are in writing at the Alert and Warning Center.							
5	In the cases of all of our partners, we coordinate							
6	with them as to what kind of information they need							
7	regarding specific incidents that may occur. Those							
8	are incorporated into those standard operation							
9	procedures.							
10	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. So there is no							
11	memorandum of agreement with the UTC, but there is							
12	standard operating procedures.							
13	And I haven't seen those. Are those something							
14	that you could provide to us or							
15	MR. COMPTON: Absolutely.							
16	CHAIRMAN DANNER: that our staff has?							
17	Do you have Mr. Pratt, do we have those?							
18	MR. PRATT: (No verbal response.)							
19	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. That would be							
20	helpful, if you could get those to us.							
21	MR. COMPTON: When would you like them?							
22	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Well, let me I will							
23	work through the Judge. Maybe this will be a bench							
24	request.							
25	JUDGE KOPTA: Yes this will be Bench							

Т	Request, actually, No. 3, since we have two other
2	bench requests.
3	When do you think you would be able to get
4	those to us?
5	MR. COMPTON: I can have them in e-mail
6	within the next 15, 20 minutes.
7	JUDGE KOPTA: By the end of tomorrow.
8	We will give you even more than 15 minutes. That
9	would be great. Thank you.
10	MR. BEATTIE: Judge Kopta, this is
11	Julian Beattie, Counsel Staff. Just for clarity of
12	the record, EOC is not a party to this proceeding.
13	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Thank you very much
14	for clarifying that. I do know that. I am just
15	trying to develop a chronology of events here.
16	MR. COMPTON: One more question. Who do
17	I send that to?
18	JUDGE KOPTA: You would send it to our
19	records center, UTC.wa.gov records@UTC.wa.gov.
20	MR. COMPTON: Records@ UTC.wa.gov.
21	JUDGE KOPTA: Yes. And address it to
22	Steve King, executive director and secretary.
23	MR. COMPTON: Very good, sir.
24	JUDGE KOPTA: Thank you.
25	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Mr Compton when you

first responded to inquiries from our agency, or when your agency did, I should say, it was communicated to us that the -- either that the calls didn't happen or there -- there seemed to be some misunderstanding. I was just wondering when those calls came in to you, the ones for example, let me see here, on -- I have the date here -- on 12/09 at -- so December 9th you would have received some -- some calls, and what -- how would those have been responded to?

MR. COMPTON: In some cases we received these via phone call. In other cases we received them via a hard copy report from the National Response Center. In most of the cases we expect to receive both, a phone call and a report.

We will receive one of those first, then we will act on that, whichever ones come in first. So if it is a phone call, we will page out; if it's after hours, we will page out the Ecology responder, provide the information to them. And then if we get an NRC following after the fact, we will forward that to them via e-mail as well. The same thing with the local jurisdiction.

As far as our notification to the Utilities and Transportation Commission, we will generate an e-mail summary of the event and send it to them.

1 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: You used the term 2 RC, what is -- I think I heard you --3 MR. COMPTON: Oh, NRC. National 4 Response --5 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: NRC. Thank you. 6 CHAIRMAN DANNER: And so did that happen 7 in all cases with the -- with the calls that were made 8 from BNSF to the EOC, in the incidents that we have 9 under review today? Are you aware of some that may 10 have been called in or e-mailed to your agency, but 11 that were not then communicated with the UTC? 12 MR. COMPTON: I do have the records on 13 each one here. All of the information that we 14 provided to the UTC, I have a copy of with me today. 15 There is unfortunately a human element involved, 16 especially when we are talking about after hours. As 17 it gets later in the day, people's minds get a little 18 cloudier. 19 It is also a fact that we are not handling 20 just hazardous material spills, but a number of other 21 spills, or a number of other types of events, such as 22 weather events and other things that are going on in 23 the state. And so I will admit that there are times 24 where our duty officers will slide on a particular 25 notification that they should, by SOP, accomplish.

1 In regards to the specific -- was it 2 December the 9th? 3 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Well, I'm looking at 4 one, for example, on Attachment 8 to the Bench -- to 5 Bench Request No. 1. 6 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Do you have that 7 bench request response? 8 MR. COMPTON: I have it in my e-mail, 9 but I don't have it before me. 10 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Mr. Beattie, do 11 you have a copy with you that you can share? 12 MR. BEATTIE: Commissioner Rendahl, I 13 don't have a clean copy. 14 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. All right. 15 MR. DiJULIO: (Complies.) 16 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Again, I am not 17 looking to go event by event, I'm just -- I'm just 18 trying to get a sense of -- there were some that 19 apparently fell through the cracks. I am trying to 20 understand when it was determined that they fell 21 through the cracks and how did it get communicated to 22 the UTC that there had been no calls made. 23 MR. COMPTON: Okay. This particular one 24 that I am looking at was opened at 17:16. Just a 25 moment.

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1	All right. So on this particular one, it was
2	received at 5:16 in the afternoon. It was a
3	notification of an occurrence that happened at 10:45
4	that day in Vancouver. On the back of each report
5	this one only contains the front, but on the back of
6	it, it has a record of the notifications that were
7	made. I do see here that no notification to the UTC
8	was made or documented, on the reports that I have
9	here in front of me.
10	CHAIRMAN DANNER: So how is it that we
11	received in response to our inquiries, that no
12	calls had come in?
13	MR. COMPTON: This particular one here,
14	there is no call listed on it. It was an NRC-only

there is no call listed on it. It was an NRC-only report.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. And when was it discovered that a call had come in?

MR. COMPTON: I don't see any documentation here that a call did come in.

This may be one that I discussed with Mrs. Young a short time ago via e-mail, in which they have records, phone records, of an actual call. That call was not documented on the paperwork.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. So that would have been brought to your attention, then, by

Burlington Northern?

MR. COMPTON: It was, in fact, brought to my attention by Ms. Young.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: By Ms. Young. Okay.

And so we can assume in that instance that a call was made and no record was made of the call?

MR. COMPTON: I believe that that would be the case.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay.

And then can you tell me what steps have been made to ensure that we are not going to continue to have things fall through the cracks?

MR. COMPTON: Both myself and the EOC supervisor, my supervisor, have sat with the duty officer team and reinforced the importance -- the legal importance of the work that we do in the Alert and Warning Center.

The best we could do is basically reinforce what the SOP states. It's very plainly stated in there what notifications we have to make, including those to the UTC. It's very plainly stated how we record what we need to document. When a slip-up is made, all we can do is address that with that individual duty officer.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Is the desk staffed

1 24/7?

MR. COMPTON: It is.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. So it really shouldn't matter what time of day a call comes in --

MR. COMPTON: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: -- somebody is there.

MR. COMPTON: That's correct.

Another -- sometimes it can be an issue, is we do have two duty officers. If we have a number of calls that come in, and they do tend to come in large clumps, clusters, and one handles the actual call regarding a particular spill and the other one picks up a call that is related to that spill and jots down information. Another thing that I have been trying to reinforce with them is the communication back and forth between the two duty officers on duty at any given time. It's so important that that -- that call that the second duty officer receives gets documented on the original documents, which the other duty officer actually has possession of. So there is some slip-ups that can occur in that regard.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So what comfort can you give to the Commission and to the public that we've got this under control and that when calls come in, they are not -- I mean I know you are dealing with

2.1

Oso and bridges going down and every other thing. How
can I be sure that in the future, that when these
calls come in, they are going to be processed, as you
have laid out in your SOP?

MR. COMPTON: It is a major point of emphasis to the duty officers in regards to the legal ramifications of the work that we do in that office. It is constantly reinforced. In fact, an e-mail went out to them in regards to this hearing as a reinforcement.

All we can do is continue to monitor them and receive information and feedback from our partners in regards to anything that is occurring that seems to be not according to that SOP.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay.

And then under your SOP you also notify Ecology when there is a spill?

MR. COMPTON: They are the primary party that we notify, yes.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. All right. Well, thank you very much. I appreciate your

attention to this matter, so that we make sure we have -- the SOP is followed and that we -- we have the

information that we need, because we do rely on the

EOC for that information.

Τ.	JUDGE KOPTA: I would like to follow up
2	on a couple of questions, if I might.
3	So you said that something did come in either
4	by telephone or by some other means. What is the
5	other means it might come in?
6	MR. COMPTON: The National Response
7	Center sends us reports via fax and e-mail.
8	JUDGE KOPTA: Okay.
9	MR. COMPTON: We will receive it
10	usually, those two come in simultaneously. It makes
11	for an easier reporting process. We can forward the
12	NRC to the UTC and other partners.
13	JUDGE KOPTA: Does every call have both
14	a phone call component and another component?
15	MR. COMPTON: No.
16	JUDGE KOPTA: Is there any record of
17	phone calls, other than a live person jotting it down?
18	MR. COMPTON: Well, it does get recorded
19	upon the forms for each incident.
20	JUDGE KOPTA: But it is a person that
21	actually is on the phone and jots that down, there's
22	no recording of the telephone call?
23	MR. COMPTON: There are recordings. At
24	this point in time our recording system has a few
25	technical glitches to it, but we can definitely see if

1	we can recover phone calls, if you have a particular							
2	one in mind.							
3	JUDGE KOPTA: No, I was just wondering							
4	what kind of record, other than a human being writing							
5	something down. Is there any requirement for a							
6	confirming e-mail after a telephone call?							
7	MR. COMPTON: A confirming e-mail to							
8	who?							
9	JUDGE KOPTA: From the person who made							
10	the phone call to the person who received it, just to							
11	say, Following up on our conversation, here are the							
12	details, or							
13	MR. COMPTON: No requirement.							
14	JUDGE KOPTA: Is that something that you							
15	have considered doing?							
16	MR. COMPTON: Well, there's not a lot we							
17	can do to require a commercial entity to do anything							
18	beyond what they decide they are going to do in							
19	regards to reporting. They have specific legal							
20	requirements for reporting spills to us. As far as							
21	the administrative piece behind there, I am not aware							
22	of anything that would give us any kind of leverage to							
23	require them to do more than make the call.							

25

understanding, what is the obligation of a private

JUDGE KOPTA: So from your

entity, just either a phone call or through the NPC?

MR. COMPTON: I don't know the

particulars of the law. I do know that companies that

handle hazardous materials are required to report

spills of those materials. Our number is published on

the Department of Ecology website as a primary.

During the day, our primary thing is waterborne spills. Those are required by law to come to the Alert and Warning Center. We don't -- we also accept other types of spills during the day as well, and provide that information on to the Department of Ecology. We really don't take on the full responsibility of that until after the five o'clock hour, when the Department of Ecology closes. At that point, we become their answering service. We have a list of responders for each of their four regional offices that are on call for any given day. When we receive a call, we notify them and pass it on to them, as well as, as I said earlier, the local jurisdiction and any ancillary partner, such as the UTC.

JUDGE KOPTA: Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Mr. Compton, when the desk receives a call, how quickly do you turn that around and notify the UTC or the Department of Ecology?

MR. COMPTON: Our requirement to the Department of Ecology is within 25 minutes. Normally, it's between 5 and 10 minutes of hanging up that phone that we are speaking with them.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay.

MR. COMPTON: And it depends on how quickly they get back to us. The system for notification of them, especially after hours, is a pager system. We page them out, wait for their call back. If we don't hear from them within ten minutes, repeat the page. We do have a backup for each regional office as well. If we cannot reach the primary within 15 minutes or so, we will go to the backup.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: And what about the UTC?

MR. COMPTON: The UTC has required us -or not required, but they have asked us to basically
keep them informed via e-mail. There is no call-out
process for them or anything, unless there is
something really significant that occurs. Now, that's
somewhat subjective. And if something amazingly large
occurs, standardly I will get a call as well, because
there is a potential of activation of the EOC.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right.

So let me ask Mr. Pratt, then. So there's a requirement that calls be made within 30 minutes from the Railroad to the EOC. The EOC then turns around and contacts you. Generally e-mail, but if a, quote, really significant event occurs, then they will contact you by phone. The 30-minute deadline suggests that time is of the essence. It seems that time is important. So when a call comes to the UTC, whether it's an e-mail or a telephone call, what is our standard operating procedure?

MR. PRATT: Okay. As Mr. Compton said, I think that primarily will depend upon the seriousness of the call. The issue we are talking about here, about hazardous materials releases, generally our job there is to be made aware of them, to understand.

Because Ecology is the responding agency, one question -- it's really not even a question, one statement they make to me during those calls, or in e-mail, is that Ecology was notified. That's my primary concern there, if there's a spill that Ecology knows about it, that they are on track. Our case, from that point, is to make sure we are aware of it, we have record of it, and if action is required that we take it. We do not generally take action on

hazardous material spills because it is outside of our expertise.

The issues we might take action on would be if there was a collision, a derailment, a fatality, we might send staff out to the location if we believe that it is critical. We would also coordinate with the FRA. A lot of times if we get a call of a serious issue, say there's a derailment, I might contact the FRA. We will coordinate our resources with them. Generally, they are the lead agency in that point of view there, but often we hear before them. I would say probably in the last year FRA has also asked to be added to this notification list now, so they get it too.

Our job there is to coordinate and make sure we respond as necessary, dependent upon the incident.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. So let's say that 1,611 gallons leaked and we are notified within 30 minutes. What would be the action that you would take if you knew that Ecology had been notified, or perhaps you are notified and Ecology hasn't been, or you're not told whether Ecology has --

MR. PRATT: No, generally I do. That's generally something they report to me. They will say, Ecology has been notified, yes or no?

2.1

If there is a spill like that and Ecology has
not been notified, my job would be to contact them
right away, or ask EOC to contact them right away.
They disperse the spill response. They would get
somebody out there to contain it and clean up.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: But you wouldn't -there's no urgency on your part to get a UTC inspector
up to that facility?

MR. PRATT: Not specifically on a spill. Again, it would depend upon the seriousness of it.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay.

MR. PRATT: I can think of some scenarios maybe where we would want to send somebody up, but primarily we would want to make sure that somebody was there cleaning it up.

Most of these issues fall under FRA jurisdiction. We would make sure that FRA had an inspector on their way. Often, if they don't, we would send one in their place.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right.

So in a number of cases -- and maybe this is for Mr. Hellman -- the calls were not -- they were made on the same day, but they were not made within 30 minutes. There's a number of instances of this. In the Railroad's opinion, is there a time criticality to

making a report within 30 minutes?

MR. HELLMAN: Certainly, Mr. Chairman, we make every effort to comply with laws and regulations where we are operating. Safety is the number one priority of our railroad.

My understanding is that in this situation, there was concern over conflicting Washington state regulations. BNSF has made notifications using Washington Department of Ecology spill notice criteria, but through productive discussions with the UTC regarding the reporting of potential releases, they may not otherwise trigger a report to the EOC under Ecology guidelines. BNSF has now expanded its reporting in an effort to capture those isolated incidents where a report to Ecology may not be required.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So Ecology wouldn't require you to report a spill to them within 30 minutes, but the UTC might; is that what you are saying?

MR. HELLMAN: What I am saying is I think there was perhaps some confusion about overlapping regulations and that protocols that were in place to ensure that we were meeting regulations through Ecology were somehow confused with what

2.1

1	that	respor	nsik	oilit		how	that	responsibility
2	trans	slates	to	the	UTC.			

CHAIRMAN DANNER: But in either case, you would have been required to notify the EOC; is that correct?

MR. HELLMAN: My understanding is that we did notify the EOC on the possible spillage that we felt would have been captured underneath the laws and regulations of the State.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. But in a number of these cases it wasn't within the 30-minute deadline.

MR. HELLMAN: I think some of those were -- were argued within the settlement agreement, or discussed within the agreement, and that the agreement reflects the best communication between our organization, the UTC, the State of Washington, in terms of how those actually came. I believe there was some discussion and possibly some conflict over what exactly was reported or reportable and when those reports were made.

MR. DiJULIO: From the statement,

Commissioner Danner, it is clear that there was some reporting that was not right within the 30 minutes.

Some of that is directly related to where the calls

started. In some cases, as reflected by reporting, the calls came directly from local people at BNSF in -- on the ground, in the state of Washington. In other cases, the calls went to a desk in Fort Worth, that is charged by -- that is -- it's a 24/7 emergency hotline, that the Railroad publishes, that the UTC and EOC has, that is reporting -- any incident reported immediately. Sometimes the calls come out of that desk to the reporting agencies.

As Mr. Hellman indicated, one of the questions that arose last fall, that has now been reconciled in the course of these discussions, is that BNSF has created an app for all of its personnel. It has all of the reporting requirements in the 30-plus states that have reporting separately from the National Response Center, the NRC, to make sure that any spill gets reported, whether it falls within some of the jurisdictional limits that may differ, depending what jurisdiction you're in, because it differs.

Some reporting is required by the NRC, that -or some reporting is required at the State of
Washington level, that is not required at the NRC.
That was one of the tensions. Ecology has generally
adopted the NRC standard. We have -- BNSF, for its
part, isn't paying attention to any distinctions, it

1 is reporting everything. I will state that for --2 from an internal standpoint, the goal of the -- of 3 BNSF, both locally and at the national desk in Fort 4 Worth, is to report within 15 minutes, not half an 5 hour now. 6 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. Well, I 7 appreciate that. 8 I understand that, you know, we are in a 9 federal system and you operate in many states, but I 10 also believe that -- that with planning and resources 11 that -- that you can satisfy all of the various 12 masters that you have. I am happy to hear about that 13 progress. 14 So I next want to turn to --15 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Chairman Danner, 16 may I ask a few questions --17 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Oh, sure. 18 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: -- before you 19 turn to another --20 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Do you want to stay on 21 this topic for a while? 22 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Yes. 23 CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. 24 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: That makes sense. 25 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Go right ahead.

	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I just nave a
2	few.
3	This is for both Staff and for Mr. Compton.
4	If you could both talk about this, whether you have
5	had conversations with the $24/7$ call center staff, and
6	the call center staff, to talk about particularly
7	these railroad reporting incidents. It sounds like,
8	Mr. Compton, from what you have said, that you have
9	been reminding your staff about the importance of
10	this. Have the two agencies had conversations about
11	this?
12	MR. COMPTON: We have had regular
13	conversations, primarily my supervisor and myself,
14	with Dave Pratt and with Ms. Young, through e-mails
15	and telephone.
16	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: And Ms. Young or
17	Mr. Pratt?
18	MR. PRATT: Yes, I would agree with
19	that. We have had multiple conversations since this
20	case started, to make sure we understood procedures.
21	We talked about the problems that occurred and their
22	assurances that those were corrected.
23	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So are you
24	confident at this point, that you think any any
25	misunderstandings or lack of follow-through have been

1	corrected?
2	MR. PRATT: I've been given the
3	assurances, yes.
4	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay.
5	And Mr. Compton?
6	MR. COMPTON: I think it can be
7	documented through the e-mails that we have been
8	sending to them, based on the reports that we have
9	received over the last few months.
10	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thanks.
11	That's all I have on this particular question
12	about the EOC, so thank you.
13	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Mr. Jones, do you have
14	any questions at this time?
15	COMMISSIONER JONES: No.
16	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay.
17	So I wanted to ask the to get some
18	clarification on this issue of possession, if you
19	will. As I understand it, when there is a leak and it
20	is discovered on a shipper's property, even though
21	that leak may have happened for a thousand miles on
22	the track, and may be actually leaking on the track,
23	if it's not discovered until it is on the shipper's
24	property, then it is not a reportable incident. Is
25	that the understanding?

I don't know if this is directed to counsel or if this is directed at witnesses, but I will throw it out there for whoever feels that they can help me clarify that information.

MR. DiJULIO: As indicated in the settlement, that's one of the disputed areas of concern. It is the position of BNSF that when the piece of equipment is no longer under control of the railroad, then the railroad has no further responsibility for it. In the case of the incident that was cited regarding November 5th, not only was it not on BNSF trackage, it was not on BNSF property, and it was not under the control of the Railroad. As I suspect, the Commission understands the Railroad doesn't own most of the cars that are operating.

So our position, legal position, but certainly not for purposes of settlement, is that when the leak is discovered, it is the responsibility of the entity that controls the facility, controls the track, controls the train, that is responsible for reporting. As it turns out, nevertheless, BNSF did report it to the NRC in that case.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So, you know -- and this -- this is -- I struggle with this one because in some ways this sounds like it could be, you know, a

high-speed chase, where you are trying to get across the state line, where you are absolved of responsibility. In this case, you may have a leak that occurs in Montana and Idaho and Washington, gets to the shipper's property, crosses the line, and the Railroad has no duty to either inspect its trains along the way or a duty to notify the EOC, even though it may know about the leak before the shipper does.

I guess if -- if that is the position of the Railroad, it seems a rather -- a rather technical one, as opposed to a policy-based one. I am just wondering, is there any other responsibility that the Railroad has when it is on the track before it gets across the state line to the shipper's property?

MR. DiJULIO: Well, answering the broader question, and unrelated to the specifics of this incident, BNSF is very much concerned about that, and I suspect the Commission is aware of the issue. In fact, the -- one of the more clearer exposures in this particular case relates to an incident that was not reported, regarding what are known as McKenzie valves, a piece of equipment that is not owned by the Railroad, a piece of equipment on a car that has been a cause of concern. That is the Railroad's concern, that it is in fact resulting in spillage of product

and is addressing that.

It is not the fact that, you know, it is running across state lines. It does have the responsibility under the national standards for inspection of its trains, and does in fact inspect those trains throughout the course of the transit from point to point. And some of the investigation --

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So where -- where does that inspection take place?

MR. DiJULIO: It depends on where the train is. Obviously, if the train is moving, there is not going to be an opportunity for inspection.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Sure.

MR. DiJULIO: But as I think indicated by Ms. Young's investigation, and UTC's own investigation, when they are in yard, when they are in switching areas, then there is a presence of an inspection. In fact, in the Pasco yard, which is one of the large yards in the state, there were two incidents that were reported by -- as a result of a UTC inspection of the trains.

There is an opportunity, and the Railroad will -- does inspect those cars, those trains, when it is in a position to do so. Traditionally, typically, in yards, beginning, middle, when it is in stoppage

position, and at the end, typically.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: And so just as a general matter, an oil train that is leaving

North Dakota, going west, it will stop in yards along the way in almost every case. They don't just go as an entire train all the way to Cherry Point, for example?

MR. DiJULIO: There are two questions there. The question is as an entire train. The trains that typically leave North Dakota are unit trains. They are trains of approximately 100 cars in size, engines, plus buffer cars on either end, so maybe 106, 108 cars total in length. Those unit trains go from point -- from point of origination to point of destination. The assemblage of the cars occurs at the point of origination, in North Dakota.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: And it doesn't change until --

MR. DIJULIO: And it doesn't typically change until it gets to the refinery, point of delivery, shipper, wherever it's going.

But those unit trains are going to stop at some point along the way for switching, as they move from one track to another track, in order to get to where they are located. That's when the Railroad does

1 inspect trains. 2 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Is that inspection 3 something that happens regularly? Is that part of 4 their operating procedures, or it just doesn't --5 happen happenstance, if there's an --6 MR. DIJULIO: It's part --7 CHAIRMAN DANNER: -- inspector in the 8 yard? 9 MR. DiJULIO: It's part of the operating 10 procedures. 11 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. 12 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Mr. DiJulio, I 13 would assume, too, that there are hours of operation 14 requirements for the locomotive engineers, that they 15 have to stop to change engineers at some point between 16 South Dakota or North Dakota? 17 I may have to ask your experts here. 18 MR. DiJULIO: But I don't know whether 19 they change on the fly or whether the train physically 20 stops or not. 2.1 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Right. 22 MR. HELLMAN: The train would physically 23 stop and they would change out the crew. That happens 24 regularly between North Dakota and the final 25 destination, wherever that may be.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: And when you change out a crew, do you do any -- did they do any inspection of the train, to make sure that the locomotive engineer, who is taking possession of the train and driving it, knows that the condition of the train is a certain way?

MR. HELLMAN: Correct, there is a set of operating procedures that they go through. There is an actual whole manual that travels with the train crew. There's a set of procedures that they go through when they stop that train, when they secure the train, when they pass that train over, with the idea that they are going to be handing the next crew a safe train. The next crew that's coming online will also be ensuring that that train is safe.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: I am assuming that with this valve issue that's been identified, that there is a procedure now to make sure that the valves are secure and not leaking?

MR. HELLMAN: In terms of the McKenzie valve, Mr. DiJulio may be best to answer that question because the McKenzie valve issue is an ongoing issue.

I can say that the issue of the McKenzie valves has been highlighted within the railroad and that those people who are working with those trains are aware of

2.1

1	that a	nd are	particul	arly se	nsitive	to	the	possible
2	challe:	nges th	at those	valves	may cr	eate	<u>.</u>	

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Actually, I would like to follow up on that.

So these are valves that we know have had defects, that have led to some leakage, yet they are still being -- they are still being used, the cars that they are on are still being used; is that correct?

MR. HELLMAN: Well, my understanding is that the Railroad has raised those issues and they are being discussed at a higher level, within the federal bureaucracy, I imagine.

Part of the challenge that we have is that we operate the trains. We don't always necessarily own the cars that we are moving with and therefore have limited authority over the rolling stock that might be moving on our railroad.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So even --

MR. HELLMAN: There's a whole set of issues that --

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Even if a tank has been identified as having a defective valve that is prone to leakage, that you wouldn't be able to tell the tank car company or the shipper that you want

to -- you don't want to take that car at this time? 2 MR. HELLMAN: Well, not in all 3 circumstances. You know, you would have to go through 4 a process where the other side would provide their 5 evidence, and there would be a discussion as to 6 whether or not the issues that we raise are accurate 7 or whether or not the issues that they raise are 8 accurate. So even though we may not agree with a 9 piece of rolling stock or say something like a valve, 10 we don't always have control over that. The best 11 control we have is to ensure that people are aware of 12 those issues and are taking necessary steps to ensure 13 that that won't come back and create a safety issue 14 while it is under our authority. 15 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Are you aware of any 16 FRA or other federal government review of McKenzie 17 valves? 18 MR. HELLMAN: I am going to defer to 19 Ms. Wallace on that. 20 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Thank you. 2.1 Ms. Wallace? 22 MS. WALLACE: So the federal government 23 and the federal regulators are aware of the issue. 24 They --25 CHAIRMAN DANNER: And the federal what,

2.1

1 I'm sorry?

MS. WALLACE: The federal regulators are aware of the issue.

A notification has gone out to the shippers, so the owners of the tank cars are required -- and I can get you the exact timing, I'm happy to do that and send that to you, about the exact timing of when the valves need to be replaced.

I know several of the tank car owners here in the state of Washington are actively working on, with the tank car manufacturers, to get those replacements in and to meet that deadline. I believe the deadline is -- I will get you the exact time line and send that to you. But there has been a notification and a requirement sent out to all the owners of the tank cars to get those valves replaced.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. I don't know insofar as it is a federal document, can we take notice of it if we obtain it or do you want to do a bench request?

JUDGE KOPTA: Well, just for clarification, let's make it a bench request. We will make it Bench Request 4.

Mr. DiJulio, since you are a party, when do you expect that you would be able to get us that?

1		CHAIRMAN	DANNER:	And	our	staff	may
2	already have	it.					

MR. DiJULIO: It is common information, it's been widely publicized, it has been put out. We should -- we will get it to the information center for this record by the close of business on Wednesday the 21st.

JUDGE KOPTA: Okay.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: I did notice

Mr. Lewis's nod, in the back of the room, that he

actually has this document in his possession. If you

would rather just have him distribute it, we can do it

that way as well.

JUDGE KOPTA: Since this is on the record, why don't we just go ahead and have you provide it to us. It makes for a cleaner record if the party provides it.

MR. DiJULIO: That's fine, happy to do so.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Mr. DiJulio, is there a standing sort of fix? I am assuming that the Railroad or the manufacturer or FRA has come up with some kind of temporary fix so that we don't have railroads running around with leaking valves operating right now. Is there one in effect?

1	MS. WALLACE: Yes. I actually just
2	pulled up the directive from the FRA. There is a fix.
3	They have outlined two. It's pretty technical, but
4	basically it is going to be replacing a certain type
5	of 3-inch ball valve with the correct 1- or 2-inch
6	valves.
7	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So before they
8	replace those valves, is there some way to ensure,
9	like putting in another, I don't know
10	MS. WALLACE: Another fix?
11	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: washer, for
12	lack of a better term.
13	MS. WALLACE: Yes, I believe there is.
14	I am not an engineer or a technical expert on this,
15	but it is in the directive that I believe Staff has
16	and that we will send out as well.
17	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. So right
18	now we don't there is no leaking valve at the
19	they are not leaking because there has been a
20	temporary fix, but the valve issue is being corrected?
21	MS. WALLACE: There is a directive right
22	now, and I know the tank car owners are working very
23	closely to address the issue.
24	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Are you aware
25	MR. DiJULIO: They don't all leak, but

Τ.	some but enough of them do leak that it is a
2	problem.
3	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Thank you for that
4	clarification.
5	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you.
6	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Because of that, are
7	there any changes to the Railroad's operations, such
8	as more frequent inspections, or anything along those
9	lines?
10	MS. WALLACE: We are working very
11	closely with the owners of the tank cars to make sure
12	that they are in compliance with the directive,
13	providing any technical expertise that they may
14	request. We are in constant communication with them
15	on which tank cars may be affected. Again, not all
16	tank cars are impacted. We do know that most of our
17	customers and shippers are working very closely to
18	make sure that this issue does get resolved.
19	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. But there's
20	no no change in the Railroad's operating procedures
21	with regard to inspections or something like that?
22	MS. WALLACE: No.
23	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay.
24	MS. WALLACE: Our inspections continue.
25	And the one thing I will add on

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Do you mean continue in the way they would if it were an oil train or if it were any other commodity being shipped?

MS. WALLACE: Correct. And we do have stricter operating procedures on unit trains, crude by rail, and those have been going on in voluntary measures over the last 18 months or so.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. Thank you.

If I may, so once the train moves onto the refinery property or the shipper's property and a leak is detected by -- let's -- I mean, in some cases it's the FRA inspectors, but let's -- if it's -- if it's determined -- if it's identified by an employee of the refinery, what obligation does the refinery have to call the EOC or the Department of Ecology?

MR. DiJULIO: Well, my response is that they have the same responsibility for spill reporting as any of us do in that regard.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. And so is that -- have you received -- Mr. Compton, have you received calls from shippers or refiners about rail -- oil leaks on trains?

MR. COMPTON: Primarily, when it comes to a train leak, they are calls from the rail owner, whether it be Union Pacific, BNSF, whoever it is.

1 CHAIRMAN DANNER: But to clarify, from 2 the railroad? 3 MR. COMPTON: Exactly. 4 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Not the tank car owner 5 or the refiner, but from --6 MR. COMPTON: That's true. 7 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Burlington Northern 8 or UP or another rail line? 9 MR. COMPTON: However, we do receive 10 calls from refineries and others about spills that are 11 on the scene. I cannot tell you -- there's so many. 12 There's I think in the neighborhood of 3,000 a year, 13 somewhat more than that, that are received from all of 14 the people throughout the state to the alert warning 15 center. I can't give you a specific case of whether 16 or not it was a railcar or if it was just being 17 reported as --18 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Yeah, so -- so you 19 don't -- do you know whether they are required to 20 notify you? 21 MR. COMPTON: I do not. We receive the 22 calls based on -- the Ecology folks are the ones that 23 are the actual legal authority in our review. We just 24 receive the calls and pass the information on. 25 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Mr. Beattie or

1 Mr. DiJulio, do you have information in regard to the 2 obligation of the shippers? 3 MR. BEATTIE: Chairman Danner, I am not 4 aware of any other -- you know, any obligations on 5 shippers or refiners, I haven't done that research. 6 The WAC that is at issue in this case only applies to 7 railroad companies. 8 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. All right. 9 JUDGE KOPTA: Moving on? I have a 10 couple of questions. 11 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Yes, go ahead. 12 JUDGE KOPTA: Mr. DiJulio, does the 13 railroad have a contractual arrangement with each of 14 its shippers? 15 MR. DiJULIO: Yes. 16 JUDGE KOPTA: And as part of the terms 17 and conditions, is there anything in there about 18 reporting, in terms of spills on the property? Does 19 the shipper have any obligation to inform the Railroad 20 if there is a spill from one of the cars that's been 21 delivered to its property? 22 MR. DiJULIO: I don't know the answer to 23 that question. 24 JUDGE KOPTA: In this one incident that 25 is listed in the response to the bench request and is

part of the settlement agreement, the Railroad did in fact report this spill, even though it was on the shipper's property. Is that something that's part of -- maybe Mr. Hellman would know. Is that something that is part of the Railroad's standard procedure, if it learns of a spill, even if it's not responsible, it would go ahead and report it?

MR. HELLMAN: Could you repeat the question, please?

JUDGE KOPTA: Sure. In the first incident, the November 5th incident at the Blaine BP Cherry Point facility, that was on the shipper's property. The Railroad did in fact report that. Not to the EOC, I gather, but to perhaps the --

MR. DiJULIO: NRC.

JUDGE KOPTA: -- NRC. Is that something that's part of the Railroad's normal procedure if it learns of a spill, even though it is not perhaps technically legally responsible for it, that it will report that?

MR. HELLMAN: Yeah, I can't speak to the specifics of that.

JUDGE KOPTA: Does the Railroad have any kind of a procedure or process to report spills that it learns of, even if it may not be ones that it

1	believes it has a legal obligation to report?
2	MR. HELLMAN: I don't know of one. I
3	imagine it would be on a case-by-case basis. In this
4	specific instance I don't know the specifics of
5	this instance, so I really can't speak to it.
6	MR. DiJULIO: I know that as a result of
7	the recent emphasis on reporting, that the Fort Worth
8	desk reports without evaluation, it just reports and
9	worries about responsibility later.
10	JUDGE KOPTA: So is it common for
11	shippers to inform the Railroad when it discovers a
12	spill on a tank car that's been delivered?
13	MR. DiJULIO: We hope so.
14	JUDGE KOPTA: Anything more than hope?
15	MR. DiJULIO: I can't answer the
16	question as to whether or not they are contractually
17	obligated to do so.
18	JUDGE KOPTA: But at least in this one
19	instance they did in fact report it?
20	MR. DiJULIO: Well, again, we believe
21	that we received a report from them and reported
22	accordingly, but we also could have been on site for
23	some other reason and determined that there was a leak
24	and reported it.
25	JUDGE KOPTA: So at this point you don't

1	know whether there is any kind of process in place for
2	the Railroad to be informed by a shipper if there has
3	been a spill on the shipper's property as a result of
4	a tank car that's been delivered by the Railroad to
5	the shipper?
6	MR. DiJULIO: We cannot answer that
7	question today.
8	JUDGE KOPTA: All right. Thank you.
9	COMMISSIONER JONES: Judge, I have a
10	follow-up question on that.
11	JUDGE KOPTA: Sure.
12	COMMISSIONER JONES: So on this BP
13	Cherry Point facility on November 5th, 2014, it is my
14	understanding in this bench request that BNSF did
15	report it to the NRC, correct?
16	MR. DiJULIO: Correct.
17	COMMISSIONER JONES: Now, is that under
18	the control of the EPA, the Coast Guard? I'm a
19	little do you know where that resides in the
20	federal government, Mr. DiJulio?
21	MR. DiJULIO: That's the Department of
22	Transportation.
23	COMMISSIONER JONES: It's DOT?
24	MR. DIJULIO: Yes.
25	COMMISSIONER JONES: But there was no

1 report to the EOC by BNSF? 2 MR. DiJULIO: Not in that case, correct. 3 COMMISSIONER JONES: Mr. Compton, so did 4 Savage report that? Did the shipper report that to 5 the EOC? 6 MR. COMPTON: I do not have any report 7 at all on that particular day. I did print the log for November the 5th. I don't have anything in regard 8 9 to this incident. 10 COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. 11 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Again, Mr. Compton, 12 just to clarify, when something is reported to the 13 NRC, eventually -- or what is the process for them to 14 get that information to you, or do you have to go find 15 it from NRC? 16 MR. COMPTON: It's an interesting 17 question. They push the information, we don't -- we 18 don't pull it. 19 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. 20 MR. COMPTON: The NRC that I'm speaking 21 of, the National Response Center, it's my 22 understanding it is governed by the U.S. Coast Guard. 23 There may be two -- two governmental agencies here 24 that we are talking about, that have a very similar 25 acronym, I'm just not sure.

1	MR. DiJULIO: It
2	COMMISSIONER JONES: Yeah, that's why
3	MR. DIJULIO: It is the Coast Guard, I
4	apologize. I just frankly, I was thinking about
5	all of this under DOT. It is the Coast Guard.
6	CHAIRMAN DANNER: The Coast Guard used
7	to be under the DOT.
8	MR. DiJULIO: It used to be a long time
9	ago.
10	MR. COMPTON: So the only thing I can
11	think of and I'm just talking off the cuff here, I
12	have no specific knowledge of this particular incident
13	because it did not come to us is since it was so
14	close to the border, it may have been, by the NRC,
15	construed as a north of the border-type station, as
16	opposed to an actual state of Washington situation.
17	Again, I am just talking right off the cuff here.
18	CHAIRMAN DANNER: So if something
19	happens in the far north of the United States, the NRC
20	will have confusion
21	MR. COMPTON: I don't
22	CHAIRMAN DANNER: about where the
23	boundary is?
24	MR. COMPTON: know. I cannot answer
25	that I am just saying that's the only conceivable

Τ	scenario in my head that would say that they did
2	not as a reason why they would not forward it to
3	us.
4	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay.
5	MR. COMPTON: We get
6	CHAIRMAN DANNER: In most cases they
7	will send you information when things get reported?
8	MR. COMPTON: Exactly. Along with other
9	partners, including the U.S. Coast Guard and others.
10	COMMISSIONER JONES: So I have a few
11	questions, if I could, for Mr. Hellman and BNSF.
12	I'm a little confused about the improved
13	enhanced reporting requirements that you briefly
14	mentioned. So you are saying that all of your
15	employees now have an app? Or Mr. DiJulio said that.
16	MR. HELLMAN: Mr. DiJulio said that.
17	COMMISSIONER JONES: So who has the app
18	and who do they report to on that app? Does it go to
19	NRC, the state EOC, somebody else? Just kind of
20	clarify that for me, please.
21	MR. DiJULIO: Because, as Commissioner
22	Danner inquired about the fact the trains cross state
23	lines, the Railroad wanted to be sure that its people
24	were reporting properly when it gets information
25	regarding a spill. What it did was created an app

that has the reporting responsibilities for each of the states that the Railroad operates in, as well as the federal reporting responsibilities. So that if there is a call from North Dakota to the service interruption desk in Fort Worth, those people have the phone numbers and the reporting responsibilities there so they don't have to go look for it or figure out who to report to. It's all right there.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay.

MR. DiJULIO: So that's what that app is there to do, is to make sure that the folks on the ground know whom to call, where. And also the desk in Fort Worth knows that if -- for example, somebody on the ground in the Pasco yard didn't make the call, the person in Fort Worth knows to whom to make the call.

So those are the --

COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay.

MR. DiJULIO: That's the purpose of that app, to inform the people to make sure the reporting gets done timely.

COMMISSIONER JONES: I used to be in operations in my previous life. I am a big believer in single point of contact.

Does that mean that the employee with the app has the ability to communicate directly with EOC state

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

of Washington, EOC state of Oregon, or does everything have to go to the 7-by-24 active desk in Fort Worth?

MR. DiJULIO: It depends upon the -well, first of all, everything has to be reported under BNSF's policies to the service interruption desk in Fort Worth. That desk, 24/7, is also responsible for reporting. Some of the reports are -- indicate here that some of the calls came from the operational people on the ground in the state of Washington, particularly Justin Piper, who is the -- who is not only stationed in the state of Washington, but is also the western assistant director for hazardous material. Because of his particular sensitivity to the EOC, he will personally call the EOC, in addition to placing his call to Fort Worth. And so because of the heightened sensitivity to this, EOC may be getting calls from two BNSF sources with respect to the same spill.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Is that your understanding, too, Mr. Hellman, that BNSF, since a number of these incidents, is reporting almost any -- I mean, the WAC 480-60-2310, in Sub A says "Release of any hazardous material." So what is -- are you reporting almost any hazardous material per the guidance that Mr. DiJulio just mentioned?

1 MR. HELLMAN: That's correct, Commissioner. We have taken a more conservative 2 3 approach. 4 COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. 5 And then just briefly, if you would, before we 6 move on to the next area of questions, describe how --7 just so I have an understanding, you talked about the 8 various jurisdictions. You are responsible for B.C., 9 Oregon? 10 MR. HELLMAN: Correct. 11 COMMISSIONER JONES: So how do B.C. and 12 Oregon differ and are similar to reporting 13 requirements, that 30 minutes, in any hazardous 14 material? How -- are they roughly similar to the 15 state of Washington or not? MR. HELLMAN: Well, I think given the 16 17 level of conservatism that we just described in 18 approaching this, we are reflecting that in the areas 19 that we serve, including B.C., and Oregon as well. 20 Because we travel across 28 states throughout the 21 West, we try to have kind of standard operating 22 procedures as much as possible. The additional 23 securities that we are seeking in Washington, we will 24 likely be using those as well.

25

I would also mention that Mr. Piper also

covers the state of Oregon as well, so there is going to be consistency on an individual level, based on the information that Mr. DiJulio just communicated.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So you have adopted a 15-minute notification period, at least in Oregon, Washington, or all of your 28-state area?

MR. HELLMAN: We are communicating as

quickly as we can.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. Thanks.

about the question -- there was a spill on

January 25th, and it's the thirteenth item listed in

Bench Request No. 1, and it talks about, What is a

reportable incident? It says a Reportable incident

is -- this was not one because it did not occur during
the course of transportation in commerce. In this

case, the lube oil leaked from the locomotive and was

not being transported in commerce.

Can you explain that distinction to me?

MR. DiJULIO: Yes, the simplest way to explain it is that while there is a reporting requirement for -- and the comment was made with respect to UTC's jurisdiction. We all have responsibilities with respect to reporting of

hazardous waste spills, whether it is the UTC's jurisdiction or subject to the state hazardous waste laws. The fact is, that if -- we are supposed to report an oil spill out of our car, it happens all the time. It is not a commodity in transit that is therefore subject to the Commission's jurisdiction and therefore not reportable, consistent with the Commission's regulation.

That's the answer to that question. It's not -- internal lubrication material, whether it's in my engine or in the WUT -- or a BNSF locomotive, is not an item in commerce, not reportable as such. Whether it had a responsibility to report it to Ecology is a different issue, but it did not have a responsibility to report it to the UTC.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Basically, because there's a -- you are defining -- let me go back.

MR. DiJULIO: It's a locomotive. It's not an item in commerce, it's not being transported, it is internal to the engine. If it is in a tank car, it is reportable.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So help me with this because I am reading 49 CFR 171.15. That is the CFR that has been adopted by reference by the UTC, as required to do. It says, Reportable incident. A

telephone report is required whenever any of the following occurs during the course of transportation in commerce.

So it says when something occurs during the course of transportation in commence. I am trying to figure out how that would be limited to the commodity, as opposed to anything else that is a facet of making mass transportation in commerce possible. I mean, certainly in terms of the underlying policy, it would seem to me that the environmental impacts of a spill that involves fuel oil, as opposed to commodity oil, wouldn't be that different, and so it wouldn't make sense to have a rule that makes that kind of a distinction when the environmental impact would be the same.

But I also read this as saying when it occurs during the course of transportation in commerce, that that certainly would be more inclusive than just the commodity itself.

I'm wondering if you have any -- is there case law on this? Is there something I am not seeing here?

MR. DiJULIO: The Railroad relies on precedent from -- with respect to federal interpretation of that standard from throughout the country in that respect. I don't have the citation,

the authority, but it is a well recognized distinction.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: And so --

MR. DiJULIO: The Commission regulates solid waste transport, but you don't regulate the lunch -- the garbage in the -- of the driver on his UTC rounds. He may violate law by throwing his bag of litter on the road, but it's not violation of the UTC regulations.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: And so somebody somewhere is responsible for reporting that fuel oil, which is not commodity oil, has fallen onto the ground and is creating an environmental hazard, but we don't -- it's not our agency, so somebody -- and it's -- this is in the CFR, so it appears that it is not DOT's responsibility. Whose responsibility is it to notify somebody that fuel oil has fallen onto the earth?

MR. DiJULIO: I can't answer that question.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Are you aware that somebody is responsible for that?

MR. DiJULIO: If it is a hazardous substance and is reportable otherwise pursuant to EPA or Ecology or other regulatory standards, then it

would be reportable. In this case, I don't know whether 100 gallons of lube oil would meet the requirements for reporting under RICRA or the state act or otherwise.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So since I am not aware of the well-developed case law on this, I was wondering if I could get some case law from you so that I could -- or from counsel, or Staff, so that I can get some -- some -- get my own mind around the fact that when something occurs during the course of transportation in commerce, it is only the commodity itself.

JUDGE KOPTA: Mr. Hellman, it looks like he is wanting to respond, Mr. DiJulio, but I will let you nod in his direction first.

MR. DiJULIO: Well, I was looking to see if I actually have that here today. I am looking at my notes and I don't -- I am not locating it.

Mr. Hellman.

MR. HELLMAN: Mr. Chairman, a point of clarification. You are referring to reporting of an incident that occurred January 25th, 2015; is that correct?

CHAIRMAN DANNER: I'm looking at that one, but I am also looking at the CFR generally. I

2.1

1	mean	they	are	both	referring	to	part	71	15	7b	of	49
2	CFR.											

MR. HELLMAN: So as a point of clarification, the question is not whether BNSF actually reported that incident, but it's a more broad interpretation of the CFR; is that correct?

I'm trying to understand how there is a reading here that when something -- we have a leak of fuel oil from a train that is operating in transportation in commerce, that that definition of transportation in commerce is very narrow and wouldn't include fuel oil that falls to the earth and creates an environmental hazard, but would only deal with commodity oil that falls to the earth and creates an environmental hazard.

MR. HELLMAN: Okay. Thank you,

Mr. Chairman, for that clarification.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So I have a follow-up question. So it appears from Bench Request 1 that there are four -- four incidents that are potentially subject to whether they are a reportable incident or not. Two that parties appear to have stipulated that or not, and that would be

No. 10, which was the December 13, 2014, and that was lube oil in Quincy-Columbia subdivision, and the one we were just talking about, the January 25, 2015 Seattle BNSF Interbay yard. Those are the two that the parties agree. I guess I am looking to Staff and counsel and Mr. DiJulio that -- agree that subject to this reportable distinction we are talking about, in terms of being in the course of transportation in commerce, have stipulated that these are not subject to being reported.

MR. BEATTIE: It is my understanding -- and I will confer with Mr. DiJulio after the hearing to provide additional legal backup for this. It is my understanding that based on some of the comments he made during the settlement negotiations, that Staff was satisfied that this particular substance and the way it was spilled did not meet the definition of release of a hazardous material, out of the WAC, and that's why we were satisfied that it was inappropriate for the Commission to penalize the Company for that particular release.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Mr. DiJulio, is that your understanding as well?

MR. DiJULIO: That is correct,

Commissioner. And -- but with respect to the general

2.1

sensitivity to this issue, you have also understood from the record in this case, that nevertheless it was reported.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: It was reported to the FRA under 5800.

MR. DiJULIO: Correct.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay.

And then there are two other incidents that it appears the parties couldn't reach agreement about, and that would be the first one on November 5th at the BP Cherry Point facility, and the second one being the -- number two, in the Pasco grain yard, and that -- I understand the nature of that is whether in fact -- or I understand from just reviewing the documents and trying to figure this out, that it appears that it has to do with possession.

Is that a correct understanding of what the dispute might be about?

MR. DiJULIO: That's correct.

MR. BEATTIE: Commissioner Rendahl, the dispute regarding the first incident is whether -- you know, can be characterized as whether the -- you know, in whose custody was the car at the time of the leak, and also whether BNSF knew, because the rule language speaks of learning of an incident. So the dispute is

whether BNSF -- anybody at BNSF knew that a leak occurred in transit, which would -- you know, from Staff's litigation position was that that would have triggered the requirement.

We are not --

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So --

MR. BEATTIE: -- able to reach agreement on that.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: The language you just used, though, you said if the leak occurred while in -- I can't remember exactly what you said -- in the --

MR. BEATTIE: In transit.

I want to be --

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Before that you said, though, that the leak -- the leak occurred while the train was in the railroad's possession. So there's a difference between the leak -- where the leak occurred and where it was discovered. Are you -- is -- are you talking about where the leak happened or are you talking about where the leak was discovered?

MR. BEATTIE: Well, let me preface my answer to that question by saying I want to be careful, because the purpose of our being here today is not to actually litigate this case. We are in

agreement that we are joining forces to support this settlement.

Were we to go to hearing, Staff's position, which is known to the Company, would be that an FRA inspector informed a BNSF representative that a leak had occurred, and specifically informed that representative that the leak occurred in transit. Staff's position is that such information would be sufficient to that BNSF representative to trigger, hey, I've got to call this in.

Of course, you know, this isn't an evidentiary hearing, so I don't want to get too much into these disputed facts. The fact of the matter is, BNSF's position, which Steve DiJulio has already articulated, is that the leak was discovered when the car was not in BNSF's custody, and further, that there was no clear evidence that it occurred in transit, thus not triggering any requirement.

That's sort of the crux of the dispute. For purposes of settlement, we agree to disagree on that and move forward with the penalty that we thought reflected --

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So I appreciate the nature of the hearing that we are having. I am just trying to get a sense of why the parties would

believe something was reportable or not or why they couldn't agree, and not wanting to delve into the discussions occurring in settlement negotiations.

That's why I was asking whether this had to do more with nature of possession and maybe timing of discovery. Those first two appear to be in that nature, and the latter to appear to be the question of whether it is in fact subject to the rule.

MR. BEATTIE: We would agree on the latter two. On the second one, just a quick point of clarification. From my view, the crux of the ongoing dispute about that, that has been settled by the parties, is from BNSF's perspective the quantity was small, one gallon we are talking about, and that there was no evidence of contact with the ground. The parties continue to dispute whether that still, despite the quantity and the lack of hitting the ground, would trigger the reporting requirement.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So can I ask a question? When something leaks from -- when a liquid leaks from a train, where does it go if it doesn't hit the ground? Does it disperse into the air? I'm just curious whether that -- that was a curious comment.

MR. BEATTIE: Well, given -- you know, again with the same caveat I had before, it would be

Τ	staff's position at an evidentiary hearing that
2	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay.
3	MR. BEATTIE: requirement to hit the
4	ground is not actually in the rule.
5	MR. DiJULIO: It could very well sit on
6	the side of the car and just get gummy.
7	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you for
8	CHAIRMAN DANNER: So
9	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: allowing me to
10	ask these specific questions.
11	CHAIRMAN DANNER: So there is no is
12	there some kind of legal presumption that it hits the
13	ground, or is there a legal presumption that it gums
14	up on the side of the car, or does that require an
15	evidentiary hearing in all cases?
16	MR. DiJULIO: It's the position of the
17	Railroad, Commissioner Danner, that that would be an
18	evidentiary hearing issue.
19	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay.
20	And then I just want some clarification,
21	because again, Mr. Beattie, what you said was, with
22	regard to January 25, 2015 leak of 100 gallons of lube
23	oil, you said that didn't rise to a hazardous
24	materials incident. Was that the was that the
25	reason or the basis for this one being contested, or

1 because in the narrative that you provide here in 2 Bench Request No. 1 you talk about it as not having 3 occurred during the course of transportation in 4 commerce? I'm just wondering, what is the basis for 5 your position on that? 6 MR. BEATTIE: My understanding is --7 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Is it because it is 8 not in commerce --9 MR. BEATTIE: -- lube oil --10 CHAIRMAN DANNER: -- or is it because 11 it's not --12 MR. BEATTIE: -- could not be defined as 13 a hazardous material within the meaning of the WAC. 14 That's why Staff let go of those particular incidents 15 for purposes of settlement. 16 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. So it's not --17 it's not because it is not in commerce, it is because 18 lube oil may not be a hazardous material. 19 MR. BEATTIE: Within the meaning of the 20 WAC, correct. 2.1 COMMISSIONER JONES: Is that your 22 understanding too, Mr. Pratt? 23 MR. PRATT: Yes, it is. 24 CHAIRMAN DANNER: So may I ask, what are 25 the characteristics of lube oil that make it more or

1 less hazardous than crude oil? 2 MR. HELLMAN: Is the question directed 3 to me, Mr. Chairman? 4 CHAIRMAN DANNER: It is thrown out there 5 for whoever. 6 MR. HELLMAN: You were looking at me. 7 I can't speak to the specific qualities of it. 8 Mr. Danner, I can answer MR. PRATT: 9 that question. 10 CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Thank you. 11 MR. PRATT: I don't know the 12 characteristics, but I can tell you that the FRA 13 produces a table of hazardous materials and it is --14 there is a whole list, it is hundreds of pages of 15 tables. Lube oil is not on that table, so it is not 16 defined by the FRA as a hazardous material. 17 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Is lube oil -- is 18 there any distinction that lube oil is different than 19 any of the other materials on there? In fact, are you 20 giving a label to something where it is really just 21 oil? 22 MR. PRATT: There is no distinction in 23 their rules that I am aware of. 24 CHAIRMAN DANNER: So it could be that we 25 are calling this lube oil, when in reality it is oil

1 for purposes of federal rules? I mean, I am just 2 asking that question. 3 Mr. DiJulio? 4 MR. DiJULIO: This is a nonengineer 5 person speaking. 6 CHAIRMAN DANNER: To another 7 nonengineer. 8 MR. DiJULIO: Lube oil is not explosive, 9 it's not flammable. And so there is a distinction 10 among the qualities or the characteristics of lube oil 11 that distinguishes it from other types of oil. I know 12 that from my understanding, but that's all I know. 13 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. Well -- and 14 that's helpful, although, again, my nonengineer, 15 nonscientific head would assume that it doesn't help 16 the plants grow if it fell to the earth. I am just 17 trying to figure out the gradations and why things are 18 treated differently in law and rule. 19 Other questions? 20 COMMISSIONER JONES: On that point, 21 Mr. Chairman, I just refer us to the definition of 22 hazardous material in our rule. It just says, 23 Materials that are corrosive, flammable, explosive,

24

25

So if that is indeed the case, that's my

reactive with other materials, or toxic.

1	understanding of lube oil, being a nonengineer, but
2	having been to some hazardous material testing sites
3	before.
4	A question for Mr. Hellman. This is just
5	putting this in perspective a little bit. So this
6	like a math quiz on unit oil trains.
7	The largest incident here that we are talking
8	about is, number one, at BP Cherry Point, in terms of
9	crude oil, right? And I want to speak in barrels.
10	So in one barrel, how many gallons? How many
11	gallons in a barrel?
12	MR. HELLMAN: Roughly 50 gallons, to my
13	understanding.
14	COMMISSIONER JONES: Would you accept
15	42?
16	MR. HELLMAN: I would accept that,
17	gladly.
18	COMMISSIONER JONES: So the biggest of
19	the 14 incidents here, the largest spill of petroleum
20	crude is Item No. 1, at Cherry Point, right? Roughly
21	about 38 barrels.
22	If you assume that there are 100 tank cars in
23	a unit oil train, how many how many barrels of oil?

math publicly, I'm sorry.

24

25

MR. HELLMAN: Commissioner, I don't do

1	COMMISSIONER JONES: Would you hazard a
2	guess sorry, "hazard." Would you venture a guess
3	on how many barrels of crude oil are in a tank car?
4	MR. HELLMAN: In a tank car?
5	COMMISSIONER JONES: Yes.
6	MR. HELLMAN: How many barrels of crude
7	are in a tank car?
8	COMMISSIONER JONES: Barrels of crude
9	petroleum.
10	MR. HELLMAN: In terms of gallons, I
11	would venture 25- to 30,000, and then convert that to
12	barrels.
13	COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. Subject to
14	check, would you accept about 700 barrels of crude oil
15	in a tank car?
16	MR. HELLMAN: Yes, that sounds about
17	right.
18	COMMISSIONER JONES: And about 60- to
19	70,000 barrels on a 100-unit oil train?
20	MR. HELLMAN: Generally, yes.
21	COMMISSIONER JONES: Those are fairly
22	significant quantities of crude oil, right?
23	MR. HELLMAN: Certainly.
24	COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay.
25	So the largest spill that we are dealing with

2.1

is 38 barrels, which would be about, if math serves
maybe 4 percent. And I am not saying that's
insignificant, I'm just trying to put this in
perspective. Four percent of one unit car, right?
MR. HELLMAN: Okay.

replied to me before is that you are reporting to the EOC, in this reporting protocol that you have through the NRC, is you are -- you are being very conservative, not just for crude oil but for anything related to petroleum products, and you are reporting any, even if it's a gallon or one-tenth of a barrel. You are trying to report as much as possible.

MR. HELLMAN: Well, Commissioner, I don't know that I can give you a specific amount or level or threshold that we are reporting or not reporting. What I can say is that we are certainly approaching it -- taking a conservative approach. We are trying to be more aggressive on the reporting than perhaps we have been in the past.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay.

That's all I have on that one, before we get to further questions.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So I have some questions, and I think counsel will be very happy to

1 hear it has something to do with the settlement 2 agreement. 3 So the -- and this is to both Staff and BNSF, 4 but I think I would like to hear first from Staff. 5 So is this -- would you say that the 6 substantial reduction and violations subject to 7 penalty that you all agreed to in the settlement is 8 due to the updated information from the EOC? 9 MR. BEATTIE: Yes, Commissioner Rendahl. 10 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. 11 MR. BEATTIE: Also, the phone log that 12 was provided by BNSF through the course of informal 13 discovery, that indicated other calls had been made. 14 There are about four incidents that -- you know, 15 totaling about over 300,000 violations under state law 16 that were reevaluated by Staff simply based on those 17 phone logs. 18 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. 19 MR. BEATTIE: So it wasn't just the EOC

updating its information, it was also through the process of discovery.

> COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Thank you.

So -- and I don't know if Mr. Pratt or Ms. Young, you can answer this.

If the Commission had received correct

20

21

22

23

24

25

2.1

information from the EOC initially during its
investigation, would Staff have recommended a penalty
significantly less than the one that was recommended
in the investigation report?

MR. PRATT: Yes. By doing the math in the report we have, we believe we ended up with 239 violations, so we would have pursued those instead of 700.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: And so would Staff have still recommended a complaint and penalties with the correct -- assuming you had the correct information?

MR. PRATT: I believe so, yes.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. And --

MR. PRATT: I guess I say the way that I believe that is I would have to go back to that day when we evaluated it. We do have two options in a case like this, a penalty assessment or a complaint. We would have evaluated those two options, so we would have pursued one of them.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: And so -- but the rationale for Staff pursuing the complaint is because of the number of issues and the ongoing issue with the leaks?

MR. PRATT: Yes. And the fact that we

are limited to \$100 per violation on the penalty assessment, and we didn't believe that was the appropriate amount.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: And so by filing the complaint, did you think that Staff received the response necessary from the Company, the Railroad Company?

MR. PRATT: Yes, we have. And I will say at this point that we believe that there has been complete compliance since this time. We have been -- we have been watching our records, we've been watching the EOC reports and the NRC reports. We do believe that they have made a substantial improvement. I will say that I am getting calls now about one cup of spills.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: That's good.

So I don't know, Mr. DiJulio, if you have anything to add to what Staff responded to?

MR. DiJULIO: I will observe -- I cannot obviously comment on what Staff was thinking or what Staff's consideration or intent was, but from the report itself, from March 2015, the report itself in a number of places recognizes -- and I quote, recognizes that BNSF generally complies with Commission regulations.

2.1

1		COMMISSIONER	RENDAHL:	But	it	showed
2	also					

MR. DiJULIO: Stating again, BNSF staff has been cooperative and responsive, and, quote, BNSF has consistently demonstrated compliance.

As indicated by Mr. Hellman, and in the materials before the Commission, there were issues regarding to whom and in what quantities reports should be made. The report itself, from March 2015, would be characterized as perhaps expressing frustration, that it was not -- Staff was not getting the Railroad's attention sufficiently. That has been addressed completely. As Mr. Hellman has indicated, the Railroad is reporting, and also as Mr. Pratt has indicated, the Railroad is reporting.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Right, because the investigation report indicates a number of communications in which Staff attempted to provide technical assistance to the Railroad, and continued questions from the Railroad about what the requirement was.

MR. DiJULIO: Yes. And again, without speaking for or with respect to the intent of Staff, had the Railroad been more responsive and demonstrated its reporting compliance more readily, we may not be

in the position we are in today, but nevertheless we are and we want to move forward from here.

COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Right.

So in terms of the settlement agreement, one of the provisions in the settlement agreement has to do with -- I think it's in Paragraph 6 of the settlement agreement, about technical assistance.

That settlement provides that at a mutually convenient time and date to be established by separate agreement of parties, Staff will meet with Company representatives to discuss, among other potential topics, best practices for compliance with the rule.

Have the Company and Staff met since the settlement agreement was filed to -- have you begun these technical assistance meetings?

I guess that question is both for you,
Mr. DiJulio, and for Staff, or Mr. Hellman and the
Staff.

MR. DiJULIO: Those discussions -- on behalf of the Railroad, those discussions commenced in the course of the parties' both early settlement discussions and in the informal discovery. Those -- the discussions began. There has not been a formal meeting between Railroad personnel and Staff, as provided in Paragraph 6 of the settlement agreement.

I will defer to the other parties to comment 2 on that as well. 3 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Mr. Pratt. 4 MR. PRATT: I would agree with 5 Mr. DiJulio's statement there about the -- during the 6 process we did have a lot of conversations about this. 7 We did not schedule anything formal. We believed it was appropriate to wait until this settlement was 8 9 finalized and then have formal meetings. We are 10 planning on those, the Company is planning on those. 11 It would include staff down lower in the 12 organizations, to make sure we get down to where we 13 need to be. Mr. Piper, as they have mentioned his 14 name a few times, would be part of those. Ms. Hunter, 15 who is out of the state today, would also be part of 16 those. 17 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: So in the event 18 you don't agree on what the best practices are, would 19 we hear back from the Staff and the Company? 20 MR. PRATT: Certainly. I am confident 21 that we would -- we will be able to agree on that. 22 COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: Okay. 23 And then one other question for both Staff and 24 the Company. So given that -- and this is about 25 Paragraph 5 of the settlement, on the monetary

penalty. Given that there are still some areas of potential disagreement, but given the -- the importance of -- of this issue, the settlement suspends over half of the penalty. What's the basis for that?

MR. PRATT: Our belief -- our belief of when we -- when we determined formulas for a suspended penalty versus what is paid and what is suspended over, is that we believe there should be a fair penalty assessed at the time and that there should be a substantial penalty left, so to speak, hanging over the head of the Company, to help keep them in compliance. We believe it is good incentive to have a large suspended penalty hanging over them to create compliance.

MR. DiJULIO: From the Railroad's perspective on this issue, we looked to prior cases in settlements, and we believe this settlement is consistent with prior settlements that the Commission has approved. From an advocacy standpoint, arguably it is higher than potentially more serious complaints that have been raised regarding issues subject to the Commission jurisdiction, but again, that's a negotiated issue between the parties. The Railroad is prepared to accept this as a reasonable compromise

1 regarding the claims and issues. 2 But in terms of what this -- where this came 3 from, it didn't come out of thin air, it came out of 4 looking at other settlements the Commission has 5 approved. 6 CHAIRMAN DANNER: I'm going to have 7 follow-up on that. 8 You are looking at other settlements involving 9 transportation companies, or are you looking at other 10 settlements involving household good movers? 11 MR. DiJULIO: Transportation companies. 12 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Transportation 13 companies. 14 So the penalty relative to the size of the 15 company or the size of the activity, you are looking 16 at all of that. These would be other penalties that 17 we have assessed against Burlington Northern or other 18 railroads in the state? 19 MR. DiJULIO: The other penalty that was 20 assessed against Burlington Northern was for a number 2.1

of crossing violations.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: I remember that.

MR. DiJULIO: You will remember that, Commissioner Danner, from a prior case.

Without evaluating the degree of safety issues

22

23

24

25

associated with that, the -- this settlement is certainly within the same framework of that settlement in terms of issues, amounts, and amount suspended.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: I recall that one was -- I thought that was 105,000?

MR. BEATTIE: Chairman Danner, that's Docket TR-121921. I have the Order 01 that I am reading from. I believe that the Commission can take official notice of this document. The maximum authorized penalty was 457,500 in that case and the Commission approved a penalty of 105,000, and suspended approximately half of that.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay.

MR. BEATTIE: And so, yes, Staff would agree with Mr. DiJulio's remarks, that while not obviously binding precedent, this case did inform the settlement discussions. Actually, the total penalty that the parties are advocating for in this case represents a higher percentage of the maximum penalty than was approved in the previous case.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: You are talking about the full penalty, not -- not the penalty -- the unsuspended part of the penalty?

MR. BEATTIE: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: You're talking about

1 the \$71,000 as being about 10 percent of the --2 MR. BEATTIE: 10 percent, no. It is 3 actually about 30 percent of what the parties agree 4 would be in dispute were this case to go to an 5 evidentiary hearing. 6 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. So you are 7 working off of 239, or whatever that was? 8 MR. BEATTIE: Correct. 9 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. 10 MR. BEATTIE: And imagining that in that 11 case, were the Commission to find every violation 12 committed and impose the maximum penalty, the maximum 13 exposure for the Company would be 239,000. And so if 14 you --15 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Yeah. 16 MR. BEATTIE: -- you know, do the math 17 there. 18 CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Thank you. 19 That's helpful. 20 COMMISSIONER JONES: So I have a 21 question for Staff, and it is on the settlement 22 agreement, as Commissioner Rendahl said. It's on this 23 Paragraph 5, you know, the money. 24 The total penalty is 71,700, right, Mr. Pratt? 25 MR. PRATT: Correct.

COMMISSIONER JONES: And you are going to suspend -- so if we approve the settlement within 30 days, BNSF will pay \$31,700 to the Commission, right?

MR. PRATT: Correct.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. So what gives you comfort -- I think you spoke to this just earlier. What gives you comfort that this is sufficient to provide leverage? As you said, it is something over their heads, over the head of the Company. There is a little bit of leverage there. But what gives you comfort that this will be, A, honored, and B, that there is a sufficient culture of compliance now at BNSF?

MR. PRATT: I guess I would go back to the previous docket that Mr. Beattie mentioned, with the -- with the format we used there, and with the procedures we used there, as far as the same kind of -- kind of weighting on the penalty and the suspension.

We believe we have had 100 percent compliance on the crossings since that case. That kind of informed me on this case, that said if we follow the same procedures, that we would hope that we could gain the same 100 percent compliance going forward, as

shown in the past practice.

COMMISSIONER JONES: And based on what you said earlier, that they are reporting almost any violation now, whether it is 1 gallon or 42 barrels of crude -- well, I think the maximum is like 38 -- that gives you some comfort as well?

MR. PRATT: Yes. Like I say, I have received notices for one cup of material being spilled.

COMMISSIONER JONES: And then what about after one year? Let's say everything works out well from the settlement agreement perspective and they continue to comply, and then after one year you don't have the sword of Damocles hanging over their heads, right?

MR. PRATT: Correct.

COMMISSIONER JONES: So what gives you comfort that it will continue? Is it the technical assistance meetings that Commissioner Rendahl referred to, that you will have a regular meeting of the minds with the relevant authorities, or what?

MR. PRATT: Well, I would say with the settlement agreement, we have one year that we have that penalty hanging over their head. After the one year ended, if we found more violations of this, I

would probably go for the full amount of penalty available to me. We would have known that there was multiple technical assistance, there was a settlement agreement that was agreed upon, there was a penalty paid.

If it was after the year, we wouldn't go after the previous suspended penalty, but my belief there would be there was no reason for the reporting not to happen. I would probably file a complaint at that time, asking for the full -- the full amount available.

COMMISSIONER JONES: Okay. Thank you. That's all I have.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: So I guess just to comment, the -- this -- this is a very large company that is shipping an awful lot of commodity through the state of Washington. While I don't want to question the Company's commitment to compliance with our rules or with safety, I -- I don't know that this amount is necessarily a sword of Damocles. It seems more of a Nerf sword of Damocles.

You know, so I am -- I think whatever we end up with in this case, there is going to have to be continued vigilance. I don't think if there is going to be a future violation, that that would -- even

1	though that might trigger the rest of this penalty,
2	that we would be foreclosed from additional
3	complaints, sanctions on those same violations in the
4	future; is that correct?
5	MR. PRATT: Yes.
6	CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay.
7	So I do I don't have any more questions. I
8	do want to say I am very pleased that you know, for
9	all for all of the issues that this has brought
10	forward, it does seem to me, as Staff has commented,
11	that the Company is has really stepped up in terms
12	of compliance, and I appreciate that EOC has also
13	stepped up in terms of its adherence to its SOP. In
14	that regard, I am pleased. I think we are making
15	great progress here.
16	In terms of this actual case and the actual
17	settlement, it is my hope that we will take it under
18	advisement and when we are done with the hearing
19	today, and we will come back with our response when we
20	have one.
21	JUDGE KOPTA: Anything further?
22	COMMISSIONER JONES: No.
23	COMMISSIONER RENDAHL: No.
24	JUDGE KOPTA: One issue that we still

need to resolve is, the Chairman asked some questions

about the interpretation of 47 CFR Section 171.15. I would ask for some supplemental briefing on that. It is not a bench request since it is a legal interpretation.

Do you have a date by which you can provide us with that? It doesn't need to be long. I would think five pages at the most.

CHAIRMAN DANNER: I would just like some citations, actually.

MR. DiJULIO: That's fine. And I will comment further. Commissioner Jones read the definition in the course of his comments and questions. Water is a corrosive material. Under a broad -- if you look at this definition in that regard, spilling of water is a reportable incident because water is a corrosive. We will provide that authority, but I think consistent with the way that the federal and the state application of those standards has been applied, we believe that the reporting will be demonstrated as appropriate.

We will provide that information. That should go directly to Judge Kopta and not as a bench response?

JUDGE KOPTA: It's not a bench response, but it is as you would file a brief.

1	MR. DIJULIO: Yes.
2	JUDGE KOPTA: It would just be with a
3	cover letter, just to Mr. King, with certificate of
4	service.
5	MR. DiJULIO: Yes.
6	JUDGE KOPTA: And by what date would you
7	anticipate?
8	MR. DiJULIO: That will be by the close
9	of business next Monday.
10	JUDGE KOPTA: One week from today?
11	MR. DiJULIO: One week.
12	JUDGE KOPTA: Okay.
13	CHAIRMAN DANNER: All right. Thank you
14	for that.
15	JUDGE KOPTA: And Staff obviously may
16	also provide its own information, or jointly with the
17	Company, whichever you prefer.
18	MR. BEATTIE: I will confer with
19	Mr. DiJulio. I anticipate, without waiving
20	opportunity to provide our own brief, but I anticipate
21	a joint response to that question.
22	JUDGE KOPTA: That would be fine. So we
23	will make that October 26th.
24	COMMISSIONER JONES: Judge Kopta?
25	JUDGE KOPTA: Yes, Commissioner Jones?

1	COMMISSIONER JONES: Just a final
2	comment. I would just reiterate what Chairman Danner
3	said. Mr. Compton, thank you for coming and
4	participating in this. This is a joint
5	responsibility, as I view it. We didn't mean to put
6	you on the hot seat today for any reason other than to
7	inform this discussion, because there are various
8	places it can go. Thank you for coming.
9	MR. COMPTON: Thank you.
10	JUDGE KOPTA: Is there anything further
11	we need to discuss?
12	MR. DiJULIO: To be clear, Judge Kopta,
13	we have two bench requests, Bench Request 3 directed
14	to Staff, Bench Request No. 4 directed to the
15	Railroad, there may or may not be joint responses to
16	the bench requests, as well as the request for legal
17	authority. That's what I see as deliverables coming
18	out of this.
19	JUDGE KOPTA: Yes. I would make one
20	correction, and that was the EOC was going to provide
21	us with a response to Bench Request No. 3.
22	MR. DiJULIO: Is that possible when they
23	are not a party?
24	JUDGE KOPTA: Well, since he is here
25	testifying, then we think so. I don't think that

1 there is any -- you don't have any opposition to 2 providing that information, do you, Mr. Compton? 3 MR. COMPTON: Absolutely not. 4 JUDGE KOPTA: Yes, the EOC will provide 5 that to us tomorrow. 6 And also be sure to include the docket number 7 on there so we know where it goes. 8 MR. COMPTON: Can I get that from you, 9 please? 10 JUDGE KOPTA: Yes, it is Docket 11 TR-150284. 12 MR. COMPTON: And that was Bench Request No. 3? 13 14 JUDGE KOPTA: No. 3. 15 Mr. DiJulio, would it CHAIRMAN DANNER: 16 be your preference that you and Mr. Beattie be the 17 intermediaries of that information? 18 MR. DiJULIO: If the EOC is going to 19 cooperate, we have not objection. 20 CHAIRMAN DANNER: Okay. 2.1 MR. DIJULIO: There is no reason for us 22 to handle any more paper. 23 CHAIRMAN DANNER: They have been very 24 cooperative. I echo Mr. Jones's comments. Thank you 25 very much for your participation.

1	MR. COMPTON: Thank you.
2	MR. BEATTIE: So just to be clear, there
3	are no bench requests directed at Staff, other than
4	informal request for briefing on the issues related to
5	Incidents 10 and 13; is that correct?
6	JUDGE KOPTA: That's correct, unless you
7	wanted to weigh in on the McKenzie valve
8	MR. BEATTIE: Thank you.
9	JUDGE KOPTA: All right. We are
10	adjourned.
11	MR. DiJULIO: Thank you.
12	(Proceedings concluded 3:21 p.m.)
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

1	CERTIFICATE
2	
3	STATE OF WASHINGTON
4	COUNTY OF KING
5	
6	I, Sherrilyn Smith, a Certified
7	Shorthand Reporter in and for the State of Washington,
8	do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript is
9	true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, skill
10	and ability.
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	SHERRILYN SMITH
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	