PLACE:

Dobbs Building, Raleigh, North Carolina

DATE:

Wednesday, September 19, 2018

TIME:

1:35 p.m. - 3:25 p.m.

DOCKET NO.:

W-218, Sub 497

ORIGINAL

BEFORE:

Commissioner ToNola D. Brown-Bland, Presiding

Chairman Edward S. Finley, Jr.

Commissioner Jerry C. Dockham

Commissioner James G. Patterson

Commissioner Lyons Gray

Commissioner Daniel G. Clodfelter

Commissioner Charlotte A. Mitchell

IN THE MATTER OF:

Application by Aqua North Carolina, Inc.,

202 MacKenan Court, Cary, North Carolina 27511,
for Authority to Adjust and Increase Rates
for Water and Sewer Utility Service in
All Service Areas in North Carolina.

VOLUME: 11



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TABLE OF CONTENTS EXAMINATIONS

CHARLES JUNIS	PAGE
Redirect Examination By Mr. Grantmyre	. 5
Continued Cross Examination By Mr. Allen.	. 16
Continued Redirect Examination	. 31

EXHIBITS

I DENTI FI ED/ADMI TTED

- Public Staff Junis Redirect Exhibit 1...16/ -
- Public Staff Junis Redirect Exhibit 2...32/ -
- Public Staff Junis Redirect Exhibit 3...76/ -

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COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: Let's come back on the record. So, Mr. Grantmyre, I think we are starting with your redirect.

MR. GRANTMYRE: Yes, redirect.

CHARLES JUNIS,

having been previously duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. GRANTMYRE:

Q. Mr. Junis, you were cross examined a number of times, or some, on your analysis that it only takes 15 minutes to take out a meter and replace it, and also that, in your calculations --

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: You need a mic,

Mr. Grantmyre.

MR. GRANTMYRE: You got that right. I'm sorry.

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: I was getting ready to tell you.

BY MR. GRANTMYRE:

Q. Now, when they filed their motion to suppress the evidence or strike the testimony, did we go out and get an alternative method that we could demonstrate the time it would take in how a meter is replaced?

A. Yes, sir.

- Q. And is that the model that has been constructed?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And would you explain to the Commission what the model is, exactly?

MR. ALLEN: Madam Chair, may I object at this time? We don't believe that this is really redirect examination. Secondly, the law is quite clear, in North Carolina, under State v. Witherspoon, which was a 2009 case, regarding experiments. And it says, "An experiment is a test made to test a known truth to examine the validity of the hypothesis to determine if the efficacy of something is true that was previously untried."

Now, what they are trying to do now is to conduct an experiment to show the hypothesis that they have previously made is true. But in order to do that, you have to show that the experiment is competent and admissible, and it is only admissible if it is carried out under substantially similar circumstances to those which surround its original occurrence. This is not even close to that.

So we would object to this kind of charade,

Page 7

and it's -- you know, the Commission has a lot of discretion as to evidence, but the courts say you can't go roaming into unfenced fields, and we think that's probably where we are at this point.

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: Is the time that it takes to change out this meter at issue, or is it something you will stipulate to?

MR. ALLEN: We are not gonna stipulate that it's five minutes, no.

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: All right.

MR. GRANTMYRE: First of all, they opened this door on cross, and we were getting a pre-offer of proof based on their motion to strike, and it will take him less time to change out the meter than we have been discussing it now. And I'm sorry the Company doesn't want the Commission to see what it really takes to change out a meter, but we are here, we have prepared this, and this is a good demonstration of what it takes.

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: And it was actually part of his response on cross, and that was --

MR. ALLEN: But you still have to follow the rules in North Carolina and what the law is.

Page 8

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: That's fine.

I will let your objection stand for the record. To
the extent that it supports his testimony, I will
allow it.

MR. ALLEN: We would like to request that we are going to have another experiment. We have another meter here, and we would like for Mr. Junis to swap out both of these meters. This is one that came out of our facilities, and see how long it takes him to swap out that meter, since we are going to have demonstrations to add to the Commission's edification.

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: You could put up a witness to switch out the meter as well. So I don't know what -- let's hear what Public Staff has to say.

MR. GRANTMYRE: First of all, this is the meter we had constructed. And again, we are spending more time talking about it than it's going to take him to change it out.

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: Commission is capable -- we are not before a jury, and the Commission is capable of looking at this, and taking it, and giving it the weight that it's due.

Page 9

That includes no weight if it's due -- if that's what's due. So rather than to continue to argue about it, the objection will stand on the record. If it needs to be ruled on at a later time, I will, but for now, I am going to allow it so we could capture it and complete the record.

MR. GRANTMYRE: I will also point out that's a Ford meter box, and Aqua has very few of those. It has a much smaller opening than a regular meter box giving you less room to work.

MR. ALLEN: Well, the truth is, we do have a lot of Ford meters, and you have to change out whatever is out there, Mr. Grantmyre.

commissioner brown-bland: As is being pointed out in my ear, both of you are testifying right now. Neither of you are under oath. We'd appreciate it if we would just move ahead.

MR. ALLEN: It's probably better off that we're not, Madam Chair.

MR. GRANTMYRE:

Q. Mr. Junis, would you please proceed with explaining what you have in front of you?

THE WITNESS: So, Madam Chair, I would only point out, the only reason they knew to bring

Page 10

that is because we were split up into multiple days due to scheduling conflicts. So that's really not fair to even bring that forward. But what we have here --

What's fair about us not

MR. ALLEN:

bringing a meter and them bringing a meter?

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: That's enough. That's enough. No. No. The bad blood is going out of this hearing room right now. And we are keeping the record clean, and we are moving on to save time. Go ahead.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, ma'am. So meter box, and then we have a Neptune meter with a resetter -- copper resetter. The reason we have the other box is --

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: Keep the mic up.

THE WITNESS: The reason I have the other box underneath is to get it at the right height representative of -- I would have to reach into this box to change it out. This is a York yoke. So modern yoke here. And what you would have is a handwheel expansion connection. So you would have it on one side of the meter. And so,

Page 11

simply, you set this in, tighten this handwheel, and then you are done with the installation of that meter. I'm not using that.

For representative of this

demonstration, I am going to use the copper

resetter with two swivel nuts, so an extra step,

and so -- and I'm welcome to the validity of

this --

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: For the record, are you saying you are adding an extra step, or you are taking a step away?

THE WITNESS: I am saying, in consideration, there is an extra step with this set up versus this set up.

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: The record can't tell what you are pointing to.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. The yoke is one less step than the copper resetter that I'm going to do. So I would put in the record that I am going to begin this meter change out at 1:44.

So I do some of the laundry at home, so I don't want to get dirty. So I'm rolling up my sleeves, putting on a pair of gloves, and now I have walked up to the residential meter. I would

Page 12

verify that the meter is not spinning. I would also knock on the door to make sure that they are aware. This meter is not spinning, so I'm not gonna interrupt somebody's shower, their load of laundry. The meter number is 3 -- 37371583. The meter reading is 0000010. Typically, you would have a special tool to shut this off. I'm just gonna muscle it up here, because I don't have that tool, and I would be cheating if I used a wrench that does not fit into this meter box.

So I have shut off service. I'm now I oosening the swivel nuts. You would have two new gaskets that you would install. I'm limited in how many I have, so I'm going to reuse these, but you would want to replace these. So I am now placing the meter with the gaskets and beginning to hand-tighten the swivel nuts. After you hand-tighten the swivel nuts, you want to give about a quarter- to half-turn with the wrench to really tighten that down, but you don't want to go too far. Too loose, you could have a leak; too tight, you could have a leak.

My new meter number is 45486501. My new meter reading is 9999990. Confirm the meter's in.

Now turning service back on. Confirm that it at least spun a little bit to represent that you are filling that pipe again and that meter. And then you would go and flush that person's line. So you would go either to an outdoor spigot and run that water, but I would submit that, materially switched out the meter, and the time is 1:48:18. So by my account, that was 4 minutes and 20 seconds.

And, as an added bonus, this is a cord for an AMR or AMI meter. You can see this clip on the side of this meter. That is where the antennae for an ERT or E-R-T, electro -- electronic radio transmitter, would clip on, and you would plug this in, and then you have installed an ERT out of -- QA/QC, you would want to have your receiver availability to confirm that that's communicating with that device, and then you've installed an ERT.

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: QA/QC?

THE WITNESS: Quality assurance, quality control.

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: Now you are done?

THE WITNESS: I am done. I also, if the Commission would allow, have a 2-minute-50-second

Page 14

video from the City of Riverside showing a	
professional doing a similar meter change out,	and
I have the transcript.	

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: Now, one question is -- so you changed from a standard to an automated?

THE WITNESS: Initially I did a representation of a standard to a standard, and then I called time, and then I showed what it would take to clip on that ERT.

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: All right. Standard to standard, and then the ERT. That's what makes it automatic?

THE WITNESS: You are adding that piece, and then on the Company end, you would have the receiver necessary for that, but at the household, that would be representative.

commissioner Brown-Bland: All right. I want you to show the video now, and when the video is complete, we are going to stop. I'm gonna stop the redirect portion and let you ask him questions about this -- what he's done here and demonstrated to us.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Madam Chair.

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	raye is
1	COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: For
2	illustrative purposes.
3	THE WITNESS: Is it okay if I leave the
4	bench and help set up that video? Thank you.
5	COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: Don't take
6	four minutes to do it.
7	MR. GRANTMYRE: We would request that
8	this be marked as Public Staff Junis Direct
9	Exhibit 1, and we would represent to you, it's a
10	transcript of what the person says on the video.
11	THE WITNESS: We are having technical
12	difficulties with the one TV. That's not how it
13	went in practice. We are ready to start that
14	vi deo.
15	BY MR. GRANTMYRE:
16	Q. Now, you have gotten permission from the town
17	to use this video, correct?
18	A. Yes, that's correct. Their actual
19	communications person is a graduate of NC State, and he
20	was polite enough to supply this video with his
21	permi ssi on.
22	(Video plays from 1:52 p.m. to
23	1:55 p.m.)
24	THE WITNESS: So I will submit that that

	Page 16
1	video was 2 minutes and 50 seconds.
2	COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: And the
3	transcript that was passed out will be identified
4	as Public Staff Junis Redirect Exhibit 1.
5	(Public Staff Junis Redirect Exhibit 1
6	was marked for identification.)
7	COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: Mr. Allen,
8	you could ask questions now.
9	MR. ALLEN: Thank you.
10	CONTINUED CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. ALLEN:
11	Q. Mr. Junis, had you practiced switching out
12	that meter prior to doing it in the hearing room today?
13	A. I have done it less than how many fingers I
14	have on my hand.
15	Q. So you have done it maybe nine times?
16	A. No more than 10.
17	Q. No more than 10 times.
18	Did you see the movie Sully?
19	A. Are you talking about the pilot?
20	Q. Yes.
21	A. I did not see that movie.
22	COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: Mr. Junis,
23	could you maybe sit this down on this table?
24	THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. I thought he

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was going to have questions about it, so I was leaving it up there.

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: He might, but if you leave it on the table, you can -- BY MR. ALLEN:

- Q. Did you see that movie?
- A. I did not. I'm aware of the premise, though.
- Q. You're aware of the premise that a plane was going to crash into the East River, and the pilot had to make a decision of whether he was going to go to Newark Airport, an airport in New Jersey, LaGuardia, or land in the river?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And his decision that he made was to land in the river?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And are you aware that the Federal Aeronautic Administration did an experiment in a simulator with pilots who practiced several times, and Io and behold, they decided that he made a mistake, and that he probably could have landed that plane in any of those three airports?
- A. Okay.
- Q. Do you accept that?

Page 18

- A. I'll accept that. I don't remember those details.
- Q. And when they went back and looked at it, they said, well, this pilot had a couple hundred passengers on the plane, the jet engines were out because of birds, he had no thrust. He had to take care of his crew, he had to take care of himself, and he had to take care of his passengers. And the result was, the people who -- the regulators that were looking at it said, trying to simulate something under real circumstances and in a test tube environment where you have practiced those simulated landings several times is not a very good analysis.

Do you agree with that?

- A. I would submit that the professionals that would do this, and perhaps thousands of these, would have more experience than I would, and also I don't think they are gonna have the scrutinizing eyes of 20 people and 7 Commissioners when they do it either.
- Q. Well, now, the professionals that are going to be doing this, we are going to hire people at \$15.23 an hour?
- A. Right. And that would be representative of the professional with the level of skill and competency

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to do this change out.

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- Q. And you think those people, at \$15.23 an hour, are going to be well qualified and well trained people to make these change outs?
 - A. To do what I just did, yes.
- Q. Every meter that is changed is not the same,is it?
 - A. That is correct, and part of my analysis.
 - Q. And sometimes the developer actually installs the meter box --
 - A. Correct.
- 12 Q. -- doesn't it?
 - And some developers put meter boxes one place, some developers put meter boxes in other places?
 - A. Yes. But, typically, they are near the property line.
 - Q. But they are not necessarily in the same place; sometimes you have to look for them?
 - A. If they are being read every month, the meter reader should have a pretty good idea where those meters are.
 - Q. Well, we are talking about people who are installing, these people that we just hired at \$15.23 an hour, they might not have been by to see that meter,

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have they; isn't that possible?

- A. It's possible, but if you look at my testimony, in the category of employees that were identified, I believe a meter reader was in that group.
- Q. But we are hiring new people to do this, I thought.
 - A. That is certainly one way that could be done.
- Q. And that's what -- when you and I talked about this earlier, that's the way we kind of played doing it, and you said maybe we could hire four new people and do it all?
- A. I said, one way to look at it is, assume five years, very systematic approach of replacing those 60-plus-thousand meters, and over five years, it would only take, you know, less than four people, but I was willing to round up to a whole person.
- Q. And we are going to have the turnover issue that we talked about earlier?
 - A. Potentially.
- Q. Potentially. Well, we certainly know that Aqua always has some job vacancies, according to Mr. Grantmyre; isn't that right?
- A. Yes. With -- every organization, I think, has some vacancies.

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- Q. Now, do you know if Aqua has any meters that are located on the top of desks?
 - A. On the top -- no, I would assume they do not.
- Q. And they can be located in pits? You call them pits?
- A. A pit meter is usually characteristic of a larger meter, like a commercial customer. So those are going to be few and far between. The meters that were changed out as part of that Aqua North Carolina water project, 99.99 of those meters were residential 3-quarter-5-eighths meters.
 - Q. And had a meter box with it?
- A. I'm saying that they were residential size, and would probably, typically, be in a meter box.
 - Q. But they're still in a hole?
- A. Yeah. So I would have been bending down instead of standing over the top of it.
 - Q. Do you know if any meter boxes are ever found to be full of water?
 - A. That has happened on occasion.
- 21 Q. You didn't find any water in your meter box 22 today, did you?
- 23 A. No, sir.
 - Q. Sometimes they are overgrown with weeds?

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Gosh.	1	hope	that's	not	the	meter.
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- A. Is it me or -- sorry. I guess I'm -- all right. Can you repeat the question?
- Q. Sometimes they could be overgrown with weeds, or you have to move some weeds away from the meter box?
- A. If you are reading it every month, you would be opening that lid every month, but sometimes that could happen.
- Q. And some meters are filled with clay, are they?
 - A. What do you mean by "filled with clay"?
- Q. If a water meter is sitting on an uneven piece of ground, and you're in a clay area, doesn't water wash the clay down into the meter so that you would have to clean clay out before you have to change the meter out?
 - A. Certainly could happen on occasion.
- Q. It could happen frequently. We have a lot of clay out in Johnston County, don't we?
- A. I have no reason to believe that it's frequent.
- Q. You have no reason to believe it's not frequent either, do you? Have you done -- you haven't done a sampling to see whether --

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- A. There was no representation in the invoices or data request that would suggest that there was a lot of clay in the meter boxes.
- Q. Now, I notice, when you did your change out, your resetter was lined up perfectly with both sides of the meter, wasn't it?
 - A. Close, but it was very tight, so that --
- Q. It was very tight, and very close, and easy to put back together, right?
- A. No. It would actually be easier if there was a little more space, like in the video. That guy had more room to get the gasket in. My gasket was nearly pinched.
 - Q. But they went in alignment of each other?
 - A. Which would be representative of a resetter.
- Q. But you're -- sometimes when you go in to change a meter, the meter has shifted, and you find that both sides of the meter are out of alignment and the resetter will not work, don't you?
- A. Well, in that case -- you are talking about basically a straight pipe situation --
 - Q. Yeah.
- A. -- and it's shifted kind of cockeyed or crooked?

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- Q. That's right?
- A. The meter is still gonna -- the existing meter is connected. So if the existing meter is connected, you would expect that you could then put a meter in the same place.

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- Q. But when you put the meter in, you reset it down so it's level?
 - A. Ideally you would do that, yes.
- Q. Ideally you would do that, because that makes it work better, doesn't it?
 - A. A level meter would be better.
- Q. So when you get this meter, there was not any angles involved with your resetter?
 - A. There was not. This is for illustrative purposes.
 - Q. And when you are changing out a meter, generally, was the meter you were changing out an old meter or was it a new meter?
- A. It was a Neptune meter. Based on its condition, it appeared to be new, but typically --
- 21 Q. Has it ever been in service, to your 22 knowledge?
- A. Not to my knowledge.
 - Q. Does the meter over here look more like one

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that might have been in service at some point?

- A. So, from my point of view, I can only see the meter box.
 - Q. Can you walk over and look into it and see?
 - A. (Witness complies.)

It appears it's been in service, based on the meter reading on it.

Q. Based on the meter reading.

Now, you said you would go up and knock on the door and explain things to the customer and tell them that they were cutting off the water, didn't you?

- A. Yeah. You would want to do that, probably have a handout to help them better understand and let them know service would be interrupted for a period of time.
- Q. Where did you knock on the door to advise your customer that you were changing their meter?
- A. I did not, and I would expect that would take a minimal amount of time.
- Q. It depends on where the house is, and whether the people in the house are in the back, hear the doorbell; it could be affected by a whole lot of factors?
 - A. And again, my estimation is 75 percent 15 --

- or 15 minutes, and then -- or 25 percent 15 minutes and
 75 -- gosh, sorry. 75 percent 15 minutes and
 25 percent an hour. I'm just showing that it can be as
 4 quick as five minutes, and I am not a professional or
 5 done this repeatedly.
 - Q. As you said, it is an estimate?
 - A. It's illustrative.

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- Q. And it could take maybe five minutes, it could take a whole lot longer, depending on the circumstances?
 - A. Certainly. That's why I was using averages.
- Q. When you got through doing your meter, did you close out a work order and send it back to your continuing property records people?
- A. So I wrote down the meter number and reading for both the old meter and the new meter, and then, in my estimate, I assume that only six and a half of the eight-hour workday is changing out meters. The other hour and a half is drive time and administrative tasks, like submitting paperwork.
- Q. And that's time that these people are going to have to spend to get that work done, aren't they?
 - A. Right. That's why I put it into my estimate.
 - Q. Did you take a picture of the serial number

on --

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- A. That actually would have been a quicker way than me writing it down.
- Q. Well, you actually do both, don't you, when you change out a meter?
 - A. You very well could. You don't have to.
- Q. Well, for audit and continuing property record purposes, isn't that a good practice?
- A. It could certainly be a good practice. It would not have taken a significant amount of time.
- Q. But you didn't do that practice today, because it was just illustrative?
- A. Correct. And I believe my display was 4 minutes and 20 seconds. I still had another 40 seconds.
- Q. And I noticed, when you did your meter change out today, you didn't call in sick this morning, did you?
- A. Clearly not. I'm here and have been here all morning.
- Q. And if you had been sick and not called in, the meter might not have gotten changed out?
- A. So in my calculation of four workers, I actually give 10 days of vacation, 5 days of sick time,

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Page 28

- and 5 days of personal days.
 - Q. Is that part of your allocations?
 - A. No. That's not part of the allocations.
- That's where I came up with four employees on a separate late-filed exhibit.
- Q. Now, on the video, that video was just an explanation of what the process was. It didn't show every function that the gentleman doing the change out was doing, did it?
- A. It showed him walking up to the house, it showed him changing out the meter, taking the readings, closing it all up. So I would say that's pretty representative of the change out.
- Q. Now, they said they cut the water off for 20 to 30 minutes?
- A. I think that's a safe thing to say to customers. This is a video that was put on YouTube.
- 18 They expected their customers to potentially see this.
- 19 Q. They weren't lying when they said that, were 20 they? They said 20 to 30 minutes.
 - A. You want to give a safe assumption. It's called under promise, over deliver.
 - Q. But could it take 30 minutes for the water to be out?

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Page 29

Α. As I have said in my estimate, I actually assumed that 25 percent of these would take, on average, an hour.

9/19/2018

- Now, I notice, when you installed the little Q. ERT to the meter -- first, this is a standard meter, isn't it?
 - Which meter? Α.
 - 0. The meter you installed.
 - The meter --Α. No.
- The first one. 10 Q.
- 11 Α. The meter I took out was a standard meter.
- The one I installed is an AMR- or AMI-capable meter. 12
- 13 Right. Q. But when you installed that meter, 14 you said, to show what a smart meter is, this is what 15 we have to do to put the --
 - Α. Right. And I didn't have a physical ERT, but for illustrative purposes, I explained the steps.
 - Q. And that takes, what, 10 second?
 - Α. Does not take long, but the Company is invoiced a separate line item for that in the Brookwood project.
 - Q. If they were trying to decide if it was much more time-consuming to install a standard meter or install a smart meter, it wouldn't be a whole lot of

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- A. There are other pieces to that puzzle besides the residential meter. You have to make sure that the network is functioning, that your receivers are functional. So there is some additional aspects besides the --
 - Q. Would the \$15.23-per-hour guy be doing that?
- A. No. My assumption is a standard for a standard, not a standard for an AMR or AMI.
- Q. Right. But you showed it would take just a few seconds to turn it into an AMR?
- A. For those steps that I described, that's what I showed.

MR. ALLEN: That's all. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: All right.

Mr. Grantmyre, if you have redirect regarding this illustration that your witness did, would you lead with that before moving on?

MR. GRANTMYRE: Okay. And then we could take the meter down?

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: Yes, please.

MR. GRANTMYRE: Okay.

COMMISSIONER GRAY: If you put the microphone next to your mouth, then we could do

that.

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MR. GRANTMYRE: Is this okay? Can you

hear me?

COMMISSIONER GRAY: Better.

MR. GRANTMYRE: Good.

CONTINUED REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. GRANTMYRE:

- Q. The \$15.23 per hour, isn't -- is that the weighted cost of four Aqua group employees, existing employees, that's in your testimony?
- A. So it's an average of the employees that we identified in their description either change or replace meters.
- Q. And those would be the utility technician, the utility technician laborer, the utility technician 1, and meter reader; and what the Public Staff did to come up with the \$15.23 was the weighted average of those four existing positions?
- A. It's actually five positions: meter reader, senior meter reader, utility technician laborer, utility technician, and utility technician 1.
- Q. Okay. But for senior meter reader, that was just one purpose, correct?
- A. That's correct. But they are paid more than \$15.23, so it pushed the average up.

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- Q. That is the meter reader and the senior meter reader?
 - A. The senior meter reader, yeah.

MR. GRANTMYRE: We ask that this be identified as Public Staff Junis Redirect Exhibit 2.

This document is captioned "Aqua Internal Labor

Meter Replacement Program" will be identified as

Public Staff Junis Redirect Exhibit 2.

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND:

(Public Staff Junis Redirect Exhibit 2 was marked for identification.)

All right.

BY MR. GRANTMYRE:

- Q. Did you prepare this document?
- A. Yes, I did.
 - Q. Would you please explain it to the Commission, or explain and go through it?
 - A. Yes. So the idea was to, simple approach, try to quantify how many employees it would take to do an organized and efficient meter change out project or program, and I believe that quoted terminology is from Mr. Thompson's rebuttal.
 - So all of the Aqua NC water customers -- so that also includes some commercial -- is 735,000 bills.

	i age
1	So divided by 12 months, that's 61,000 meters. If you
2	then decided to replace those 61,000 meters over five
3	years, you would have to replace just over
4	12,000 meters a year. And using my assumption that you
5	could one of these technicians could replace
6	14.89 meters per day that's taking into
7	consideration they are only working on meter change out
8	for six and a half hours of the eight-hour
9	workday it would take 824 working days. I then
10	said, okay, you have 260 weekdays, they are not gonna
11	work on 13 holidays, they are not gonna work on 10
12	vacation days, or 5 sick days, or 5
13	Q. These are Aqua's vacation, holidays, sick,
14	and personal?
15	A. It's my best understanding for their, kind
16	of, entry-level expectations for time off. So 227
17	workdays per person. So if you take the 824 working
18	days, divided by the 227, you would get to 3.6
19	employees, which I'm willing to round up to four full
20	empl oyees.
21	Q. Thank you. We'll come back to meters, but
22	not this presentation. Starting with the end
23	MR. GRANTMYRE: Can I move the meter

thing down?

BY MR. GRANTMYRE:

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- Q. You were questioned -- I'm gonna start at the end of the cross.
 - MR. ALLEN: If I could just clarify, this is redirect on what we did this morning, right?
 - MR. GRANTMYRE: Yes.
 - MR. ALLEN: That's good. Thank you.

BY MR. GRANTMYRE:

- Q. Towards the end, we were talking about, or maybe at the very end, this meeting with Aqua I believe on August 29th, and you were discussing Pittsboro and the TTHM issues out there; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Isn't it true that that was at the end of the meeting that that issue came up?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And would you say it's fair to say that it was discussed 20 or 30 minutes?
- 20 A. Ballpark. I wouldn't expect any longer than 21 that.
 - Q. Now, the issue of a GAC, granulated activated carbon filter, that was just brought up and discussed for a minute or so, wasn't it?

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- A. Yes. A GAC, granular activated carbon filter, with the ballpark price of \$1 million.
- Q. But it was just discussed a minute or so, correct?
 - A. Yeah. That wasn't discussed very long.
- Q. Now, the discussion really centered around how they could get in compliance, and that it may be or probably was that the water being delivered by Pittsboro to them exceeded the TTHM limit; is that correct?
- A. I believe it was Aqua's own conclusion that it was caused by Pittsboro, and actually, it stems further back than that, to their intake from the river that might be impacted by wastewater treatment plant --
 - Q. Upstream?
 - A. -- upstream.
- Q. Now, the issue that was discussed at length was that the Town of Pittsboro is supposed to be testing for TTHMs at the furthest points away from their water treatment plant; isn't that correct?
- A. Basically, you want the oldest water to make that test, because the older it is, the longer that chlorine has time, and then you have the disinfection byproduct.

Q.	And	the co	onversa	ti on	was	that	the	ir	water
olant is	on th	ne Haw	Ri ver;	do	you	rememb	er	tha	at?

A. Yes, sir.

- Q. And Pittsboro is a distance from the Haw River?
 - A. A little bit.
- Q. Okay. And the question that was discussed, and DENR was in the room, public water supply, were they testing the appropriate places for TTHMs, and should they instead be testing at the delivery point to Aqua at Chapel Ridge; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And to summarize the discussion was that if, in fact, they should be testing at that point, the delivery point to Chapel Ridge, that may alleviate Aqua's issues with TTHM?
- A. It would certainly put the responsibility on Pittsboro, and then Pittsboro would be required to address that primary standard.
- Q. Now, you agree then that it would not -- if
 Aqua was able to get that done, the testing at the
 entry point to their Chapel Ridge, that it would be not
 necessary for them to spend a lot of money on treatment
 such as a GAC filter?

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- Α. That's correct.
 - Q. So that would be a huge savings?
- Α. Yes.

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- Q. And your statement that a GAC filter is too expensive, in comparison to that solution of moving Pittsboro's testing point, is really cost-saving to the customers; isn't that correct?
- Α. You are shifting the cost burden from Right. Aqua customers to Pittsboro customers, really.
- Q. Now, with respect to the system on account for water -- I will only discuss this a minute or ask you questions -- a lost water analysis is fairly simple, isn't it?
 - Α. Yes.
- Basically, it's the water either pumped or Q. delivered to you through the meter, correct?
- Α. Yes. And then it's basically supplied water versus what you then sell.
- Q. So they have -- you have your meter readers to tell -- meter readings to tell you what you're selling, so you know that?
 - Α. Yes, sir.
- 23 And other factors could be, if you do some Q. 24 flushing, that would go into the unaccounted or

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- non-revenue water, correct?
 - A. Or water losses, yes.
 - Q. And if you had leaks in your system, that would also add to your non-revenue water?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. And if someone were to be stealing water, you know, through the mains or however, that would affect it too?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Now, all of those factors are factored into your 10 percent water loss; isn't that correct?
- A. My 15 percent.
 - Q. I'm sorry, 15 percent.
 - A. Those would all potentially be covered by the 15 percent.
 - Q. Now, Aqua never did provide you the amount of water they used in flushing on any of these systems, did they?
 - A. No. We asked for what they had flushed the last three years, and we asked for a reasonable estimate of what they would flush ongoing or going forward, and we got neither number.
- 23 Q. So without that flushing number, you could 24 not plug in how much was due to flushing?

Page 39

- A. Right. So I couldn't consider if my

 15 percent covered enough to cover that and those other
 factors, or would it be appropriate to include a little
 bit more.
- Q. Now, moving on to Johnston County capacity fee, you were asked this morning about page 19 of a Johnston County document, and I believe it said that, for wholesale or wastewater, it would be based on the infrastructure improvements that are negotiated, and what is your definition of infrastructure improvements; is that just wastewater treatment plant or all infrastructure?
- A. I think that would apply to the collection system. That could be pump stations, force main repairs, gravity main repairs, it could be upgrades at the plant, it could be repair and replacements at the plant.
- Q. Now, the contract that you were given today, it is Junis Cross Exam Exhibit 3, and do you have that in front of you?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Now, in paragraph 11, which is on page 10, would you read that last sentence?
 - A. "The current Johnston County capacity fee is

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\$5.50 per gallon per day, and the capacity fee paid by the developer to Heater shall be adjusted in the future based upon the County's changes in its capacity fee."

9/19/2018

- Q. Now, is there anything in that sentence or anywhere in this contract that states capacity fees are limited only to wastewater treatment plant or anywhere that it says it does not include other infrastructures such as transmission or pump stations?
 - Α. Not to my knowledge.
- Q. Now, you were also asked about Aqua Junis Cross Examination Exhibit 5?
- Α. Yes, sir.
- And that is the letter dated July 11, 2018, 0. from Chandra Farmer, the director of utilities, Johnston County, to Shannon Becker?
- Α. Yes, sir.
- Q. And in that, the summary is total capacity fee \$8.48 per gallon per day?
- Α. Yes, sir.
- 20 Q. And it includes the transmission costs 21 capacity, and the wastewater treatment plant capacity?
- 22 Α. Yes, sir.
- 23 Q. Now, your testimony -- and you were asked 24 questions about this -- going back to Aqua Junis Cross

- Exam Exhibit Number 4 -- do you have that in front of you? That's the letter from Johnston County dated

 August 17, 2009, from Timothy Broome.
 - A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. Now, you, in fact, have gone to Johnston
 County, along with Lindsey Darton, to discuss this with
 Johnston County, correct?
- A. Yes. Tim Broome and Chandra Farmer were in attendance at that meeting.
- Q. And that was, give or take, somewhere around June 30th, or do you remember the date?
- A. That sounds about right. I don't recall the exact date.
- Q. Anyway, it was after you had met with Aqua at least twice on this Johnston County issue?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And in this letter, doesn't it say that the price for capacity is really \$6.29 a gallon per day?
- A. Assuming that Aqua would handle the flow equalization, yes.
 - Q. So do you think it was reasonable, in your opinion, that Aqua just ignored this and did not try to get clarification from the County?
 - A. I do not believe it was reasonable for Aqua

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	Page 42
1	to do that.
2	Q. And August of 2009, that would be nine years
3	ago?
4	A. Yes, sir.
5	Q. Now, you were asked a question, and you are
6	not a lawyer, although you and some of the other
7	engineers act like one, that the question of who owns
8	the capacity is really a Commission question.
9	But would you agree that that would really
10	possibly be a question for a superior court for
11	litigation under contract interpretation?
12	MR. ALLEN: Objection. That does call
13	for a legal conclusion.
14	MR. GRANTMYRE: I will withdraw it.
15	It's no big deal.
16	COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: Thank you.
17	MR. ALLEN: Objection. That calls for a
18	legal conclusion.
19	COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: And he's
20	withdrawn it.
21	Q. Now, you were asked about the current flows
22	for the plant; is that correct?
23	A Yes sir

Now, isn't it true that the flows into a

Q.

plant could change over time?

- A. Most definitely.
- Q. And as the system ages, is it more likely that there be inflow and infiltration?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Could you please explain to the Commission what inflow and infiltration is?
- Α. Yes, sir. And I believe probably many if not all of the Commissioners already understand this premise, but it's basically when it could be rainwater that enters into either the collection mains or the manholes. You will sometimes, during a big storm, actually have manholes under water. So then all that water potentially could go into the wastewater system, and that's how you end up sometimes with these storm events where the wastewater treatment plant all of a sudden gets a big flow, and I believe Mr. Pierce refers to some burping of the clarifiers. So -- and it can work in the opposite direction, and wastewater can escape the system also on some occasions, but typically you are going to see, on storm events, a big inflow of flow.
- Q. And one reason, as the system ages, you are more likely to have inflows around manholes and

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or corviose	norticularly those that are not	

customer services, particularly those that are not being utilized?

- A. Correct. So those customer services, the joints can deteriorate; those lines can shift, and you will get deflection, which then creates an opening; the manholes can deteriorate, and so then you basically have holes in your system.
- Q. And you were asked about, you know, what Aqua collected, and basically, it's your testimony that Aqua collected from the developers based upon the design flow not what the actual flows are into the plant?
- A. That's correct. The appropriate design flow at that time.
- Q. And the design flow is higher than the actual flow?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Now, with regard to a flow reconciliation, you were asked about that, but it was never pursued.
- Has Aqua applied for a flow reconciliation?
 - A. So I kind of got into this. The flow reconciliation isn't a formalized process, except for that the engineering certifications, that's the professional engineer that is in charge of that project, is certifying that it was installed as it was

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permitted, or plans and specs were approved by DEQ.
And so, at that time, construction is complete, and yo
would expect that those connections would now shift
from a paper design flow to then you may have tributar
flow from those connections.

- Q. But DENR has not yet acted on their flow reconciliation; is that correct?
- A. Their most recent submittal of engineering certs are still being considered by DEQ.
- Q. And you said they submitted 11 recently at one time?
- A. Ballpark. It was numerous, I think in the neighborhood of 10 or 11. Some date back multiple years, which is actually inappropriate. They are supposed to be submitted upon completion.

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND:

Mr. Grantmyre, I think everyone in this room does know it, but occasionally you go back and forth between DEQ and DENR, and DENR is the prior name or acronym for DEQ, same department.

MR. GRANTMYRE: Used to be DENR and DEQ -- Let me say this. DEQ L use for wastewater. Public water supply would be the drinking water. And actually DENR -- DEQ really goes by DWR now,

which is --

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THE WITNESS: We would just submit that he confuses these issues, and Department of Environmental and Natural Resources formerly is now DEQ, Department of Environmental Quality.

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: That's right.

And I guess we won't get into DWQ.

THE WITNESS: Best that way.

MR. GRANTMYRE: DWR. It's DWR. Okay.

BY MR. GRANTMYRE:

- Q. Now, you were asked about that the Public Staff refused to meet with Aqua for the third time on the Johnston County capacity purchase; is that correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. Now, you were at the April -- and, of course, seems to be our fault, at least according to the Company?
 - A. I was at the April and the May meeting.
- Q. At the April meeting, didn't they present -before they came in April, didn't we ask them to
 present all the scenarios and the inputs?
- A. Yes. I asked for a detailed alternatives analysis via e-mail well before that meeting.
 - Q. And at the April meeting, they only brought

two; is that correct?

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- A. It's my understanding there was two alternatives or two options.
- Q. And one was to purchase capacity from Johnston County at \$8.48 per gallon per day?
- A. Not only just to buy capacity but to buy 500,000 gallons of capacity.
- Q. And the other alternative was -- and because -- and we were told at that that imminently, without giving us a date, that Johnston County was gonna increase the rate to something around \$18 a gallon; is that correct?
- A. That's correct. That the -- it was their interpretation that Johnston County was going to increase their capacity fee to the neighborhood of \$18 in July -- July 1st.
- Q. Now, part of the analysis also showed, if they build an extension onto the existing Neuse Colony wastewater treatment plant, that would be also somewhere in the range of \$18 a gallon; is that correct?
- A. I believe they assume \$20 a gallon for their design.
 - Q. So the intent of the meeting, on behalf of

Page 48

Aqua, was to have the Public Staff recommend one of the alternatives -- one of the two alternatives they gave us?

- A. It's my understanding the Company kind of wanted a preapproval or a signal from the Public Staff that they buy 500,000 gallons of capacity at \$8.48 because, obviously, it would be better for customers to buy all of that at this lower price than to buy incrementally and potentially pay \$18 or to build a plan at \$20 a gallon.
- Q. Now, is that when you and the Public Staff, or particularly you, began researching the contracts on Johnston County capacity fee purchases?
- A. So, in that April meeting, I raised a question of how much CIAC they had collected, because they were talking about sending over \$4 million to buy that 500,000 of capacity. And that's when they said, well, I think we have, you know, let's say ballpark \$1 million. And I said, well, I thought this was a system where the plant was contributed or offset by CIAC. And so that was the first signal from the Public Staff that we had concerns about what was going on here. And so -- I might have lost track of what your question is.

Page 49

CHAIRMAN FINLEY: What is that date,
Mr. Junis? What is the date you got the signal?
THE WITNESS: That was the April
meeting.

MR. GRANTMYRE: April 2018.

THE WITNESS: So that was the first meeting that Aqua had presented this situation.

BY MR. GRANTMYRE:

- Q. And it was after that meeting that you went back and read the contracts, all of them?
- A. Yes. So I took the lead for the Public Staff in investigating this issue. I took it, kind of, in my personal workload to investigate this in more detail, because I was the one that raised the question. And so I reviewed all of those contracts, and then started asking questions through ADR6, I believe it was ADR28 and ADR57 with accounting to get information about this.
- Q. And then there was a second meeting where you did a PowerPoint presentation, correct?
- A. That's correct. And that meeting, I believe, was in May.
- Q. And in that meeting you presented that they were correcting -- collecting too little, as far as

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CLAC.	compared	to	the	\$8.	48:	is	that	correct?
	Compai ca	·	CIIC	ΨΟ.	10,		triat	COLL CCL.

- A. Right. There was a disparity between what was being collected and what was being paid.
- Q. What was projected to be paid, since they hadn't purchased anything at that time?
- A. Correct. I'm sorry. What was collected from developers as CIAC and what the Company was proposing to buy that capacity from the County from.
- Q. And when you were examining the contracts, you also read the section of the contract about the Buffalo Creek pump station?
- A. Yes, sir. So the contract language for that piece of this puzzle was that Heater would invest \$75,000 for this pump station and force main, and then the rest would be split 50/50 between Heater and the developer River Dell at this time, but Heater could recover their 50 percent from the first 2,000 connections onto that system. So functionally, a majority, besides \$75,000, would be recovered in CIAC and would not be an investment by the utility.
- Q. And the contract that is Aqua Junis Cross Exam Exhibit Number 3 for bulk wastewater service agreement dated May 14, 2002, that would be paragraph number 2 on page 8; is that correct?

Page 51	
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Α. ((Wi tness	peruses	document.)

Yes, sir. And I think I have accurately portrayed that situation.

- Q. And what was Aqua's response about not collecting any of that money?
- A. The Company sent a letter to Ms. Flowers, who is the primary developer of the Flowers Plantation development, and said that they would begin charging that fee, which was approximately \$220, but they had missed out on that opportunity for a number of connections in the past, approximately, I think in my testimony I say nearly 1,400 REUs.
- Q. And it's your position and Public Staff's position that, in that Aqua did not properly administer their contract, that the customers should not bear the loss of that CIAC --

MR. ALLEN: Objection to this question.

That point was not taken up on cross examination at all, and this is not redirect. We intentionally did not get into that.

MR. GRANTMYRE: Okay. I will withdraw that. I will withdraw that.

23 BY MR. GRANTMYRE:

Q. Now, in the last -- you were in the last rate

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case, the 363 case; were you not?

- A. One of my primary responsibilities was water quality in that case.
- Q. And was the issue of CIAC or capacity fees at Flowers Plantation or Neuse Colony ever raised as an issue in that case?
- A. It's my understanding that that was not a contentious issue or an issue that got a lot of attention. I don't recall it ever being mentioned.
- Q. Now, with regard to the 319 case, which was approximately 2012, I think, you were not involved in that case; is that correct?
- A. Correct. I had not joined the Public Staff at that time.
- Q. Now, you mentioned in your -- when you were crossed that you had asked for the comparison of the complaints they had on water quality during a four-month period, or approximately four-month period, in this case versus their prior case; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And you were attempting to see really had the complaints decreased or not?
- A. I was trying to evaluate Mr. Becker's conclusions on number of written statements. And so to

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look at, well, how many complaints was the Company actually receiving, not necessarily how many people were actually willing to write into the Public Staff.

- Q. And was what their response?
- A. They said they could not do that, and that they had already provided part of that. And I will admit, we had the data for 2016 through 2018, but we did not have the data for the previous rate case.
- Q. So therefore, you could not make a comparison?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, going back to these -- when you were meeting in May with Aqua discussing Johnston County and capacity fees, did they change their statement that it was still \$8.48 per gallon to purchase the capacity?
- A. In those two meetings, no. They had said that the rate was \$8.48 in the April meeting, and that that was their determination, not ours. They presented that information.
- Q. And actually, it was one of their PowerPoint slides that had that number, and they used it a number of times?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And then when did you finally find out that

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that was -- the information they were giving you was incorrect, as far as the rate increasing?

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- A. So we not only met with Johnston County, we then confirmed -- after that second meeting, we called Johnston County to confirm our understanding, and so that's when we had confirmation that the information, or assumption, or interpretation that Aqua was making was incorrect.
- Q. And you actually went to Johnston County and met with Tim Broome who used to be the utility director there and who is the person who negotiated this contract --
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. -- on behalf of the County?
- 15 A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. And that was at the end of June?
 - A. I believe so.
 - Q. And that's when you learned that the Johnston County rate would not go up until some time in 2019; is that correct?
 - A. Correct. The Johnston County staff had indicated that the wastewater capacity fee would not increase until they completed their next wastewater treatment plant project. And so they anticipated that

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would go out to bid in the next year and construction might not be completed for a year plus. So that's when we had confirmation. The urgency was not July 1, 2018, but now that window is pushed back a year plus.

- Q. Now, if you could remember, didn't we have a third meeting with Aqua in early June before you went to Johnston County, and still they were saying they had to have purchased the capacity by June 1st?
- A. That's correct. So they referenced a development fee study done by the Wilden -- I think it's Wilden Group. However, like I said, we did confirm with the County after that that our understanding was correct, that that rate was not going to increase immediately.
- Q. So at this time, the Public Staff has met with Aqua three times and essentially been given incorrect information by Aqua each time?
- A. At that point, we had had three meetings, and if I recall, up to this date, we have had numerous meetings with them and communications through discovery.
- Q. And you sat in a number of lengthy Public Staff meetings on this; isn't that correct?
 - A. Right. This ate up a lot of man hours during

Page 56

the rate case, and this is only one issue, obviously, of their full rate case.

- Q. And in those internal staff meetings, sometimes there were seven and eight people in the room, and lasted several hours; isn't that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And when the Public Staff told Aqua they were not gonna meet with them the fourth time, wasn't one of the reasons the Public Staff said that, we had to get working on the rate case? We have been delayed long enough?
- A. Correct. It had eaten up a lot of our time, which was taking away from our rate case analysis.
- Q. Now, moving on to AMR meters, your testimony -- and you were questioned on the benefits to customers, and in your analysis that you used for your cost-benefit, you did not change any of their operational costs, such as the cost to meet reading meters, or the time they saved in money by driving rather than walking, and the number of work orders, you used their numbers exactly, correct?
- A. That's correct. I did not change their estimated meter reading and field operations/service order savings of \$0.86.

Page 57

- Q. And what you did change was the labor cost for installation and the cost of the actual meters doing a comparison as if they put in standard meters rather than putting in the AMR meters?
- A. That's correct. So in supplemental Exhibit 1 -- or Junis Supplemental Exhibit 1, I changed only the installation price to the Company's estimate. And then in Junis Supplemental Exhibit Number 3, I changed both the meter cost and the installation cost to the Public Staff's estimate.
- Q. Now, you and I, and I believe another Public Staff person, I'm not sure, did go to Brookwood in Fayetteville to observe the AMR meters; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And in that, we met with the people there, and we also rode around in the truck observing the AMR machine; is that correct?
- A. That's correct. We participated in a meter reading route.
- Q. Could you describe to the Commission -that's the first time I had ever seen it, and could you
 describe what it -- what happens on the screen that the
 meter reader has?

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- So it's kind of like Google Maps or Pac-Man. Α. You have a bunch of dots that are the meters that you need to read. So you're gonna go through the neighborhood and try to pick those up, and some you might pick up that are a block over. So you may not have to go down every street, but that dot stays there if you don't get a reading. And so, on numerous occasions, we stopped to try to, kind of, diagnose, well, why are we not getting a reading on this.
 - Q. And you say diagnose, what did we do?
- Α. So the technician -- we all got out of the vehi cl e. The technician would typically open the meter box, make sure that it was connected. He may take down a reading. So, functionally, he's performing a service order or work order in that moment. So that's taking away from this "time savings" of just cruising through the neighborhood and picking up the readings.
- Q. And do you remember how many meters that did not -- and when a meter is read, it kind of disappears like the Pac-Man, it disappears, correct?
- There is different settings. Α. Right. could have the color change on the dot, or you could be like they are being gobbled up. And so if it's not read, it would stay there. And there were -- I don't

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- many didn't get read.
- Q. You mean how high the amount that were not read was; is that what you're saying?
 - A. Yes. How many dots that remained.
- Q. And these were installed somewhere around 2012, plus or minus?
- A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. And we did this several years ago, wasn't it?
- A. Yeah. It's been a couple of years, definitely.
- Q. And afterwards, we went back and chatted with them at their office; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. And when we asked them what did they do with the information, isn't it true what they said was it can't --
 - MR. ALLEN: Objection to what they said.
- MR. GRANTMYRE: It's your people.
- 20 MR. ALLEN: I thought you were talking 21 about Johnston County.
- MR. GRANTMYRE: No. We're talking about
 Aqua Fayetteville.
- 24 MR. ALLEN: I'm sorry. My apologies.

BY MR. GRANTMYRE:

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- Q. Isn't it true what they said, it can do this, it can do that, but they never said what they were doing to follow up with it?
- A. Right. There were a lot of potential functionalities, but it didn't seem like a lot of those had been realized, and that's what I am portraying in my testimony in this case.
- Q. And have you done any independent investigation on AMR meters, other than Aqua, say with Envirolink, as to what the billing errors are with AMR meters versus standard meters?
- A. Correct. As I mentioned before, we met with Envirolink and Debra Massey.
 - Q. That was two years ago, two or three?
- 16 A. Give or take.
 - Q. It was before we met with Aqua, correct?
- 18 A. Yes. Well before.
 - Q. And they do AMR billing and reading, and they also do standard meter reading and billing?
 - A. That's correct. They have a diversified portfolio of meter reading.
- 23 Q. And what was their comments about the 24 efficiency and billing errors versus standard meters

and AMR meters?

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MR. ALLEN: Objection to what Envirolink said. That's clearly hearsay.

MR. GRANTMYRE: I still think the Commission could weigh how valuable the hearsay is or not.

MR. ALLEN: It's offered to prove the truth of the matter, so it's a --

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: To the extent it's offered to prove the truth, the objection is sustained, but if Mr. Junis has personal knowledge and it's just offered for what he knows, that's a different matter.

BY MR. GRANTMYRE:

- Q. Okay. You have not done any utility billing, have you?
 - A. No, sir.
 - Q. So you don't have personal knowledge?
- 19 A. No, sir.
 - Q. Okay. We will move on then.

But we did -- when you and I were meeting with Aqua, didn't we relate to them Aqua people what we were -- without telling us what Envirolink said, what Envirolink told us about the number of misreadings?

Page 62

- A. I believe that Aqua had concerns about, you know, were they 60 watt, 100 watt. And they also relayed, I believe, concerns about -- it's not a perfect system, that there will be misreads -- or not misreads, no-reads, because you either get it or you don't with AMR or AMI. And so there were concerns about how many no-reads that they would get.
- Q. Now, you also raised a concern that customers are not told they are getting an estimated bill; is that correct, by Aqua?
- A. So it should be designated that it's an estimated bill, but my concern is, they don't indicate the -- the indicator or flag information that the Company gets. And so it may be a high consumption or a leak indicator, and they are not sharing that information. They are just saying, we estimated your bill. Well, that is going to be based on, kind of, average usage. It's systematic in their billing system. So that customer is going to get, let's say, a 4,000-gallon bill. In the following month, they are going to get a true-up bill. So if that last month was due to high consumption, let's say their bill shot up to 100,000 gallons, they are not gonna get that until the following month when the Company says, "Look at

Page 63

this information we have. We have 40 days of reads, and do you remember maybe a toilet running or a leak on this specific date?" Because they have the power, they have the information.

- Q. Now, also, going back to riding in the truck with Pac-Man, and looking at the screen, and seeing everything disappear. If he's looking at that screen watching it disappear, who is looking at the road while he's driving? He's moving at this time, isn't he?
 - A. He's doing both, or attempting to do both.
 - Q. Now, did that appear to be safe to you?
- A. I believe I raised these concerns that there are trade-offs, and we asked for the number of accidents that occur with normal meter reading, and that should also quantify the systems where they do have AMRs, but like I said, they said they do not have that information on the meter-reader level.
- Q. Now, you were also asked about the meter reader that's out there on foot, and he goes up to the meter and opens the box, and you're aware that Aqua and almost all companies that still read manually have computerized systems that they enter the information, correct?
 - A. Right. They are typically going to have a

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h reading.

- 0. And based on your investigations, you know there is codes available for these meter readers to enter designating something unusual?
- Α. Correct. So those are those observations that I talk about. Is the premises vacant? Is there heavy irrigation? Or some of those other notes.
- It also, if the house is for sale, they could push that button?
- Α. Right. And you could also identify the meter spinning, but it appears to be for sale, why is there water use right now, or if it's vacant.
 - And it could also be that there is a leak? 0.
- Α. So they could potentially shut the water off at that very moment.
- 0. Or talk to the homeowner if he's home; the meter reader could walk up to the house and talk to him or put a door hanger on the door immediately advising him of a leak?
 - Α. That's correct.
- Q. Now, how long would this take for him to push the button that says, you know, house for sale?
 - Α. So seconds to key that in.

Page 65

- Q. And it would be based on his observations standing there in the front of the house in the street, or near the street at the water meter, and would not take much time?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, you are also aware that these computerized meter reading entry devices will also kick out a high read or a very low read and require the operator to reenter it and confirm that it is correct?
- A. That's correct. So it will kind of pop up and want you to confirm that reading, because it is unusual.
- Q. So, in essence, rather than waiting for the truck to get back to the office and then someone the next day -- and these handheld computer devices, they could be downloaded as soon as the person gets back to the office, just as the AMR meters can?
- A. Correct. So, functionally, both, basically a docking station or through an Internet connection, would download all that information onto their billing system.
- Q. Now, you were asked have you done a survey of municipalities, what kind of meter reading devices; is it normal for the Public Staff to be surveying all the

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icipalities	in	Wake	County	or	any	other	county	as	to	

municipalities in Wake County or any other county as to their meter reading?

- A. No, but we did utilize the environmental finances studies in their report to ask some valuable questions from their interactions with the league of municipalities and municipalities in general, individually.
- Q. Now, you were here -- you were asked about technology; is the Public Staff against improved technology; were you not?
 - A. I believe there was a question of that type.
- Q. And did you attend, with attorney

 Jo Anne Sanford, and a number of people from Carolina

 Water, a meeting with Sensus Meter about two years ago?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And that was at their headquarters at Research Triangle Park?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And at that meeting, were you told that AMR meters were basically a flip phone?

MR. ALLEN: Objection to what he was told in that meeting. You said Carolina Water not Aqua.

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: Rephrase the

questi on.

BY MR. GRANTMYRE:

Q. Have you -- do you have any knowledge that AMI is the latest technology and that AMRs have a very restricted technology?

MR. ALLEN: We will stipulate that the AMI is the more sophisticated technology.

MR. GRANTMYRE: We would like him to answer the question.

MR. ALLEN: If you want to waste time, that's all right.

THE WITNESS: So the AMR has less functionalities. It's typically a one-way communication. So that meter is sending its readings to the receiver, and it's only going to do that when you go by driving, while an AMI system, you could communicate both ways. So you can ping it and say, tell me your reading right now, or give me the history for 40 days, or whatever the capability of that specific meter is. So there is a lot of more functionality with an AMI, and you could put that power in the customer's hand, that they could actually ping that meter and get a current reading.

BY MR. GRANTMYRE:

- Q. Now, have they demonstrated -- has Aqua demonstrated to you that any of these functionalities that they say they use with the AMR meter are actually in place going to the customers?
- A. As I laid out in my testimony, very few, if any, of the functionalities are utilized in a fashion that is beneficial to the customers.
- Q. So -- and you were asked questions about whether they would have to write this off if the Commission ruled against Aqua on AMR meters, correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And, you know, the Commission has the other option, that they could remove it from this case and defer the entire balance, the \$4 million or whatever it is, without a return on rate base, and let Aqua bring it up in a later case or such time that they prove that the customers are actually going to benefit from this; isn't that another option?
- A. It's my understanding that that would be an option. And obviously, from a Public Staff perspective, we would want to see that there is an appropriate cost-benefit analysis, and we are not against this technology, and I'm not even against

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Page 69

- necessarily an incremental cost, but there has to be considerable nonquantifiable benefits to offset that cost. And I think, as Mr. Allen alluded to, the customers need that power and that information available to them.
- Q. Now, with regard to Aqua's statements that they would have to hire four people, according to your recommendation, isn't it true the Public Staff asked Aqua to provide the number of newly approved positions for the last two years at Aqua?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And what was Aqua's response?
 - A. For the last two years?
 - Q. In response to our data request?
- 15 A. I don't recall.
 - Q. Okay. Now, the people that you use to -- the five groups, the utility technician, the utility technician laborer, the utility technician 1, the meter reader, and the senior meter reader, those are somewhat entry positions, aren't they?
 - A. They are lower-level positions; that's right.
 - Q. Now, if, in fact, they did hire four people to do this meter replacement program, and at the end of five years these persons were performing satisfactory,

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Aqua	an	id mov	/ed ι	up into	the	Aqua	system	as	employees in	

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- A. They potentially could be reutilized or offset additional planned hirings if they are used in a different role.
- Q. And you would accept that, as Aqua grows and acquires more systems, they would need more employees?
- A. Correct. With growth or additional complexities with the operations, they may need more workforce.
- Q. So when Aqua says that they would have to get rid of these people and pay them severance, first of all, do you know that Aqua has a severance program for lower-paid employees?
 - A. I'm unaware of that.
- Q. Now, you were asked at about \$0.06 per month per -- but that is for all 60,000 employees, correct?
 - A. 60,000 customers. So that is one --
 - Q. Customers?
- A. -- one filter at approximately 300 to \$350,000 spread over all of Aqua's customers.
- Q. And if Aqua does the 80 filters, which they could do very well in time, that would be a lot more

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Page 71

than -- it would be \$0.60, times 80, times all the customers?

- A. I believe it would be 480.
- Q. Now, you were asked a lot about Upchurch and about why the Public Staff did not present this in August 2015 to the Commission, correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Could you please give the Commission a brief description of what we found at Upchurch in 2015?

So in 2015, both of those wells, and Α. potentially the dirty well was actually operating more than the better-quality well. And also through that due diligence process, I attended and observed the hydro tank cleaning, and I also observed at least one, if not two, system flushings. Now, through this due diligence process of going through lesser-cost options, we -- the Company considered can they run a lead well and a kind of a back-up well situation as described, I believe, yesterday, and there were other operational i ssues. So at one point, they actually over-pressurized the hydro tank. And one customer described it as, when he turned on the water in either basement or lower level, the water shot across the room past his head. And people were hearing noises in their

- plumbing. So the system was over-pressurized and it created aerations, so you get that milky water. So you could actually have personal property damage due to Aqua's operation of that system. So that's why -- or part of the reason that process took so long to get to the point where we would be willing to approve a
 - Q. Now, you say there are two wells in that system, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
 - Q. And there are approximately 65 houses?
- 12 A. Ballpark, yes.

greensand filter.

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- Q. And it's all residential, correct?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And the good well that -- the good well had either at or below the secondary limits for both iron and manganese; is that correct?
 - A. I believe that to be accurate.
- 19 Q. And the bad well, which was a much smaller 20 well, was much higher than that?
 - A. By smaller well, it was lower producing.
 - Q. And the Public Staff said, "Why are you running both wells when the good well only runs -- can serve the whole subdivision based on no more than three

Page 73

hours a day, even in the summer?"

- A. That's correct. So we did an in-depth analysis of their pump status reports to see when wells were operating and looked at capacity of the better well, and could it feed that system with a low number of hours, and three is really low. They will have sometimes, in peak summer on the Bayleaf system, where wells would operate 24/7. And typically the design standard is you use 12 hours -- or assume 12 hours of operation in a day. So three hours is very little to supply all the water to a system.
- Q. So using the good well which had at or below the secondary limit, wasn't the Public Staff confused about why they were having water quality issues with such a good quality well after they turned off the bad well?
- A. Correct. And so the Public Staff was also reviewing the available water quality data. And so, as time progressed and there was more available information, it was realized that the better quality well, that water either deteriorated or past sampling was not representative of the water quality, and that's only been a recent development. And if -- I believe it was the AG who had presented their NOD responses. That

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Page 74

- NOD response for Upchurch, actually the Company identifies that they shifted the operations to that better well as part of their action plan to that NOD.
- Q. But recently, the analyses show that the good well, the water quality, the iron and manganese was getting higher; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And I believe you said, in June or early July of this year, the Public Staff advised Aqua that we would recommend to the Commission approval of a manganese greensand filter for both wells 1 and 4?
 - A. Yeah. I believe it was July 10th.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. Yeah, July 10th.
- Q. Now, up until this meeting on April 29th between Aqua, Public Water Supply, and the Public Staff, we had not gotten a clear answer from DENR or Public Water Supply as to what is required when you have two wells with a common entry point, whether or not both wells had to run all the time, or just when they were getting ready to collect a required sample?
- A. Correct. So with the combined entry, it was only recently definitively stated by DEQ that their expectation for those systems is you sample when both

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those wells are operating. So you have them both on at the same time. So you have a mixing of that water, and then that should be representative of your day-to-day operations of that system. So if you have one bad well and one not so good or kind of good, when they mix, you may still have inadequate water quality. And so that was only recently clarified by them. And so if you were going to operate the Upchurch system with a lead well and a back-up well, you would actually have to separate those entry points into two separate entry You would have to have two sets of treatment points. and also double your testing requirement. And so that played into a decision by the Public Staff to then move forward with recommending approval of a greensand, as opposed to the additional cost, both capital and operational, to separate those two wells with the question of the deteriorating quality of the better well.

9/19/2018

- Q. Now, you were asked a question about Bayleaf, whether or not it is in the Triassic Basin; is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And you said subject to check .
 Now, are you -- do you know if it is in the

	Page 76
1	Triassic Basin?
2	A. I do not know that for a fact.
3	MR. GRANTMYRE: We would ask that this
4	be identified as Public Staff Junis Redirect
5	Exhibit Number whatever the next number is. I have
6	lost count.
7	COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: I think we
8	are up to 3.
9	MR. GRANTMYRE: Okay.
10	COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: All right.
11	Mr. Grantmyre passed out a several-page exhibit.
12	The front page has an e-mail from Mr. Junis to
13	Becky Daniel and several other people copied on it
14	dated June 15th on the front page. That's going to
15	be identified as Public Staff Junis Redirect

(Public Staff Junis Redirect Exhibit 3 was marked for identification.)

BY MR. GRANTMYRE:

Exhibit 3.

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- Q. Now, could you please read the first -- what you say after it says Becky on -- this is an e-mail you sent, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
 - Q. And could you please read what you wrote her?

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Page 77

W-218, Sub 497

- Α. "Thank you for your time and effort you have put into these documents. Please find the attached clean copies and tracked changes copies with the Public Staff's suggested modifications. apologize for the delay."
- Q. Now, the next several pages, would you identify what those are?
- Α. So the next front and back is identified as her oral testimony. So this is what she was planning on saying at the Raleigh hearing. And then the next document is the written testimony prepared by Ms. Daniel. And what these documents are, they are the track changes versions that I sent. And so you can see, on the second page of the first document, the red lines are my suggested changes. So I bolded a sentence, I formatted an indent, and then I added two lines, one that says "require Aqua to file bimonthly water quality reports on the Bayleaf system," and further down, "provide billing credits to customers that must flush their customer's lines to eliminate brown or black water." And I would submit that, on the written testimony, which also has my track changes, but on page -- I'm sorry the -- let's go through the comments first. So the first comment, which is marked

Page 78

CMJ-1, on biennial. Is everybody there? So I state "or you can just substitute 'every other year'" in quotes, "for biennial." Just a clarification, because it can be confusing between biennial and biannual, especially just in pronunciation of the words. And then on the very next page I have a comment, "I assume everyone was gone during the day and then returned home at 6:30 to find discolored water, or was that when the water turned brown," question mark. And so this was in direct relation to what she was describing for clarity.

My intent here was not to change the content of her testimony. It was for clarification and for effective communication to the Commission. And further down on that page it says summary of issues, and she identifies concerns about the last two bullets, "Approximately 15,800 gallons of water were wasted while we waited for Aqua to repair a leak." On the next line it says, "We had to flush from outdoor spigots for approximately 200 minutes during the same time period with no bill credits, also wasting water." So that would be directly why I would say in her -- as a suggested change to her oral testimony that she request that the Company provide billing credits to customers that must flush the customer's lines to

Page 79

eliminate brown or black water.

And then on the very last page of the written testimony she states, on the first bullet -- first unfilled bullet, "Require Aqua to investigate and report back to the Commission on the true root cause of the issues on the Bayleaf system and receive Commission approval on the steps that would be taken to preclude these repeated issues again in the future. I believe both the investigation and system remediation should be executed within our current rate schedule" -- or structure, I'm sorry.

And so that would directly tie to why I would suggest, as a modification to her oral testimony, the first bullet, "Require Aqua to file bimonthly water quality reports on the Bayleaf system." That bimonthly reporting was already required through the rate case order in Sub 363. So that was making her aware that this is already a requirement that the Commission has utilized, and it would be appropriate to request that in her testimony. And that is all of the track changes addressed in her testimony that the Company brought attention to.

Q. Now, sometime in June, early June, didn't the Public Staff attend a meeting at the Coachman's Trail

Page 80

property owner's association building?

- A. That is correct.
- Q. And we were invited by the group Becky Daniel and Jack Robinson, and I believe representative Joe John. I know his assistant attended, but they invited us, we didn't invite ourselves, correct?
- A. That is the second meeting we had attended at the Coachman's Trail HOA clubhouse, and representative Joe John, one of his sons was in attendance, and they had requested our attendance, and that meeting was attended by not only customers in the Coachman's Trail subdivision, but other subdivisions nearby that were also serviced water by the Bayleaf Master System.
- Q. And you said it was the second meeting. This same group or a similar group at Coachman's Trail with Ms. Daniel and actually representative Joe John, himself, attended, and Jack Robinson, they had also asked us out there approximately September of 2017 or October, and we had a previous meeting with them?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And in that meeting they were interested in possibly either filing a complaint, a formal complaint against Aqua, or dealing with it in a future rate case; isn't that correct?

Page 81

- A. That's correct. So they had requested the information of what is the process and how did they make their concerns heard. And so we laid out, "You can -- definitely need to call the Company first. If you haven't called the Company, you need to call the Company, because that's how complaints are tracked."

 And then we said, "If that's not productive, you could call consumer services, and then it could be initiated through that process."
 - Q. Consumer services at the Public Staff?
- A. At the Public Staff, yes. So that would be the next step of escalation. If that is not satisfactory, you could file a formal complaint. So we gave them the rules and regulations tied to that. And we said also, if they file a rate case, that would be an opportunity to voice your concerns.
- Q. Now, with respect to -- Aqua requested in a data request that we provide them all correspondence with customers, correct?
 - A. That is correct.
- Q. And this document that you -- we just introduced as Junis -- Public Staff Junis Redirect Exhibit Number 3, we provided that to Aqua, correct?
 - A. That is correct.

Page 82

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Q.	And	the	char	nges	you	u made	e are	e de	esi gna	ated,	
ei ther	those	that	you	put	i n	red,	and	we	al so	tol d	her

A. That's correct. So that is also tracked in the changes.

she might bold certain statements, correct?

Q. But other than the words that you changed, you know the ones you have added, like two sentences which summarize what she was already asking for, this is verbatim, other than bolding what she had written before we had any input whatsoever?

MR. ALLEN: This has been asked and answered. I think he actually read through and told him what the changes were.

MR. GRANTMYRE: I'm summarizing.

MR. ALLEN: Well, I'm sorry, we --

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: Answer the standing question, and then you could move on.

THE WITNESS: Yes. So it would be my interpretation that I did not materially change the content of this.

BY MR. GRANTMYRE:

- Q. Now, you were asked this morning about the Carolina Meadows contract; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.

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	Page 83

- Q. And in that contract, it was represented that it was executed in 2005 by Heater, and Bill Grantmyre signed -- William Grantmyre signed the contract; is that correct?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Now, did you have an opportunity to review that contract during lunch?
 - A. Yes, sir.

MR. ALLEN: Objection to that. I don't think anything was said about Mr. Grantmyre signing the Carolina Meadows contract.

MR. GRANTMYRE: Yes, it was.

MR. ALLEN: He signed the other contract.

MR. GRANTMYRE: The Carolina Meadows purchase contract.

MR. ALLEN: The record will say whether or not you signed it or not.

MR. GRANTMYRE: Okay. We --

COMMISSIONER BROWN-BLAND: There were lots of questions about what he signed and didn't sign, so I will allow it. But before I do that, I am dying for a break. I hope we are too. We are going to take a break. We should be back -- try to

	Page 84
1	be back at 3:40. It all depends on switching out
2	of our court reporter.
3	(The hearing was adjourned at 3:25 p.m.
4	and set to reconvene at 3:40 p.m. on
5	Wednesday, September 19, 2018.)
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Page 85

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

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I, Joann Bunze, RPR, the officer before whom the foregoing hearing was taken, do hereby certify that the witnesses whose testimony appears in the foregoing hearing were duly sworn; that the testimony of said witnesses was taken by me to the best of my ability and thereafter reduced to typewriting under my direction; that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to this; and further, that I am not a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel employed by the parties thereto, nor financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of the action.

This the 23rd day of September, 2018.

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Joann Dunge

JOANN BUNZE, RPR

Notary Public #200707300112