Developing, Implementing and Managing an MGP Program



Agenda

- Defining scope and setting priorities
- Organizing
- Staffing/Coordination
- Implementing
- Managing for the long term
- Key learnings

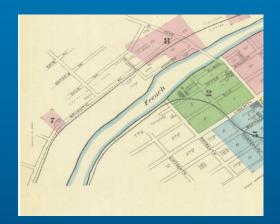
Colin Powell said, "Bad news isn't wine. It doesn't improve with age."

The same is true with environmental liability



Defining Scope and Setting Priorities

- Inventory sites
 - Research your company files
 - Review historic Sanborn Fire Insurance maps
 - Check regulator's records, etc.



- Determine current and historic ownership and use
- Prioritize locations by evaluating current and anticipated future usage (e.g., residential, park, school, commercial, industrial, etc.)



Organizing

Externally:

- Which mechanism will the program be driven by *and* which regulatory agencies will have oversight/control?

Internally:

- Which company departments should be involved?
 - EH&S, Finance, Public Affairs, Legal,
 Medical, Construction, Engineering,
 Supply Chain, others
- Where will funding come from?
 - Who will be paying for the work?
 - Shareholders, Rate Payers, Both
 - What will be the annual spending budget, if any?
 - Are there previous or current insurance policies?





Staffing/Coordination

- Assess staffing requirements
 - Will change over time
 - Is outside help needed? If so, how much and to do what?
 - engineering, geotechnical, legal, outreach, medical, etc.
 - Define clear roles and responsibilities
- Consider establishing a cross-functional team of internal departments to help coordinate the program







Implementation

- Outreach/Communications
- Things to consider
- General operating principles
- Area-specific operating principles
- Working with property owners/developers
- Financial



Outreach/Communications

Identify and reach out to stakeholders...by name – be specific

- Regulators will usually help on outreach because they will be challenged as well
 - Regulators <u>may</u> have more credibility than you or your consultants
- · Outreach goal should be "No scoop, no story..."
- Establish a link on your company's website as a source of information for interested parties
 - A 24-hour hotline for public inquiries helps
- Schedule regular meetings with stakeholders



Things to Consider

Develop operating principles to guide your decision-

making and help provide a measure of consistency

- Develop a long term strategy, annual work and associated communication plans
- Benchmark with others to identify best practices
- Establish a mechanism to measure program as well as contractor/consultant performance
- Competitive bidding and periodic renegotiation of contracts helps to keep costs down and reinforces quality



General Operating Principles

An example for consideration:

- First, determine the right thing to do, then, determine the best way to implement
 - Public safety is our top priority
 - We are committed to full and honest disclosure
 - We will strive for proactive communication and being responsive to inquiries
 - We will take effective, reasonable and prompt actions to address stakeholder concerns
 - We will meet all applicable regulatory requirements



Area-Specific Operating Principles

- Stay flexible, each site is unique, but consider standardizing your decision-making approach
- Operating principles can help to justify your decisions/ expenditures with utility regulators and other stakeholders.
- Examples:

	Operating Principles	
Operations	Communications	Legal
Technical	Health-related	Real Estate
Finance	Purchasing	Etc.



Working with Property Owners/ Developers

- Indoor air sampling helps concerned property owners if you won't be able to get to them for a number of years
 - If a residence or a school, consider periodic/seasonal sampling
- If the property is no longer owned by your company, you may be able to negotiate a cost-sharing arrangement with current owners you have leverage!
- Look for opportunities to work with developers to save time and money
 - Geotechnical evaluations
 - Remedial excavations may not need to be filled in





Financial

- Regulated utilities most likely seek reimbursement for all or part of program expenses.
 - Part of a rate proceeding (funding in rates and recovered)
 - Submit regular reports on progress/spending
- Once you estimate financial liability, it will need to be reported in your company's 10-K, and routinely updated
 - Accruals should be established for each site
- Different entities have different needs/purposes
 - Protecting the rate payer PSC prudency and cost recovery
 - *Protecting the investor* SEC to understand the scope of future liability as you know it
 - *Providing cash* Internal Finance dept. need to pay the bills



Managing for the Long-term

- Memorialize and institutionalize your obligations
 - Data management/records retention is critical
- Maintain focus most sites take several years to investigate and remediate (and may have long term obligations)
- Develop a mechanism to keep track 5, 10, 20 years after the site has been "completed"
 - SMPs, OM&M, deed restrictions, financial commitments, annual certifications, training, etc.
- Develop a strategy for those properties where the current owner won't allow access
 - Some regulators will help by sending them a "get out of the way" letter
 - After all reasonable measures have been taken, try to negotiate no further action, due to no access

Key Learnings

- Stakeholder engagement is critical
 - People fear what they don't understand & who they don't trust
 - Outreach needs to be on-going, keep stakeholders informed
- Stay flexible, but be careful about setting precedents inconsistent with operating principles or previous decisions
- Keep good records and "don't let them get lost"
- Compare notes with others and benchmark best practices
- Develop program metrics and periodically evaluate how well the program is progressing
- Be in it for the long-term



Questions and Follow-Up

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