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Exhibit No.: SCG-02-R
Witness: M. Forster & S. Walker

Application of Southern California Gas
Company (U 904 G) to Recover Costs
Recorded in the Distribution Integrity
Management Program Balancing Account
from January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2023.

A.25-08-008

CHAPTER II
PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
MARK FORSTER AND SHAENA WALKER
ON BEHALF OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY
(EXECUTION OF PROGRAMS/PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES TO ADDRESS RISK)

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

August 15, 2025
(Revised Testimony Dated June 19, 2026)

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CHAPTER II
PREPARED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF
MARK FORSTER AND SHAENA WALKER
(Execution – Programs/Projects and Activities to Address Risk)

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I. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY

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The purpose of our prepared direct testimony is to describe Southern California Gas Company's (SoCalGas) management and execution of the Distribution Integrity Management Program (DIMP) and to describe the activities associated with the DIMP during (TY) 2019 General Rate Case (GRC) cycle.

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II. OVERVIEW OF TESTIMONY

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This testimony and supporting workpapers¹ provide details of how the work was completed for the three DIMP cost categories for the TY 2019 GRC cycle. The three cost categories are: (1) Programs/Projects and Activities to Address Risk (PAAR); (2) Data Management, System Knowledge and GIS (Geographic Information Systems); and (3) Program Management, Risk and Threat, Compliance, Auditing, and Reporting. This testimony outlines the execution of DIMP-related initiatives across these categories and highlights the efficiencies achieved in program delivery. These efforts were undertaken to enhance public safety, comply with federal regulatory requirements, mitigate risks to the natural gas distribution system, and promote cost-effective operations.

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III. SUMMARY OF DIMP ACTIVITIES

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A. DIMP PAARs

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As described in the Prepared Direct Testimony of Travis T. Sera (Chapter I), SoCalGas's DIMP is structured to comply with the requirements of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) – specifically Part 192, Subpart P – Gas Distribution Pipeline Integrity. The DIMP framework includes key elements such as system knowledge, threat identification, threat evaluation and prioritization, and the implementation of programs and activities that enhance distribution integrity and safety as intended by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). As a result of these elements and the approach taken to develop the

¹ Accompanying workpapers were developed in support of the following Programs/Projects and Activities to Address Risk (PAARs): Vintage Integrity Plastic Plan (VIPPP), Bare Steel Replacement Plan (BSRP), Distribution Riser Inspection Project (DRIP), Gas Infrastructure Protection Project (GIPP), and Sewer Lateral Inspection Project (SLIP) (*see* Exhibit (Ex.) SCG-02-WP).

1 DIMP, SoCalGas designed and administered various PAARs to address threats on its distribution
2 system. These PAARs include but are not limited to:

- 3 • Vintage Integrity Plastic Plan (VIPP)
- 4 • Bare Steel Replacement Plan (BSRP)
- 5 • Distribution Riser Inspection Project (DRIP)
- 6 • Gas Infrastructure Protection Project (GIPP)
- 7 • Sewer Lateral Inspection Project (SLIP)

8 The PAARs enable SoCalGas to proactively identify and mitigate potential integrity and
9 safety concerns within the distribution pipeline system, and maintain, replace, and upgrade
10 various components which make up the distribution system.

11 The Integrity Management department provides strategic oversight of these programs by
12 defining the scope of the activities to perform, establishing the program objectives, and
13 monitoring the execution of the PAARs. Operational responsibility for the day-to-day
14 implementation of the PAARs resides with dedicated teams embedded within SoCalGas’s Gas
15 Distribution organization. This organizational alignment enables the teams to leverage
16 operational planning capabilities and field expertise that are central to Gas Distribution’s core
17 functions.

18 Executing DIMP PAARs in close collaboration with Gas Distribution teams drives
19 operational synergies that improve coordination, streamline workflows, and capitalize on shared
20 experience. These include, but are not limited to, expertise in permitting requirements,
21 familiarity with existing pipeline infrastructure location and historical installation practices,
22 experience with public engagement, and environmental concerns – factors that can vary widely
23 across SoCalGas’s service territory. The ability to share the institutional knowledge across
24 teams enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of project planning and execution.

25 Moreover, the successful execution of the DIMP PAAR often requires close coordination
26 with Gas Distribution field operations. This includes activities such as pipeline locating and
27 marking, gas handling, customer communications, and field surveying. The integration of
28 PAAR teams within the Gas Distribution organization fosters strong collaboration and a shared
29 understanding of programmatic needs, thereby supporting the timely and effective execution of
30 integrity management initiatives.

1 **1. VIPP and BSRP**

2 The VIPP addresses the threat of failure on pre-1986 Aldyl-A polyethylene plastic pipe in
3 SoCalGas’s natural gas distribution network as discussed in the Prepared Direct Testimony of
4 Travis T. Sera (Chapter I). This type of non-state-of-the-art (NSOTA) plastic piping has
5 demonstrated brittle-like cracking characteristics and low ductile inner wall tendencies, which
6 can lead to a leak propagation and increased risk of natural gas accumulation and ignition.

7 The BSRP addresses the threat of corrosion related failure on bare steel piping that lack
8 protective coating and cathodic protection. The absence of these factors, combined with age,
9 increase the risk of corrosion-driven degradation.

10 As discussed in the Prepared Direct Testimony of Travis T. Sera (Chapter I), NSOTA
11 pipe has been long recognized by regulators and manufacturers as high-risk pipe needing
12 accelerated replacement. The VIPP and BSRP are designed to identify and replace NSOTA pipe
13 in response to warnings from regulators, the manufacturers, and a series of failures nationwide.

14 **a) VIPP and BSRP Execution and Management**

15 The execution of pipeline replacements under the VIPP and BSRP follows three key
16 phases: Risk Assessment, Engineering and Planning, and Project Construction. These phases are
17 collaboratively managed by the SoCalGas Integrity Management, Distribution Program
18 Management Office (PMO), Distribution Planning, Project Management, Construction and Field,
19 and Closeout and Reconciliation departments. These multidisciplinary teams are composed of
20 engineers, project managers, construction managers, advisors, analysts, and other employees
21 with varying degrees of responsibility.

22 **(1) Risk Assessment**

23 The initial phase involves identifying high risk pipeline segments using the DREAMS
24 risk prioritization tool. As discussed in the Prepared Direct Testimony of Travis T. Sera
25 (Chapter I), SoCalGas Integrity Management leveraged the DREAMS risk prioritization tool to
26 target high-risk pipe segments based on their relative risk scores. DREAMS is based on a
27 foundation of safety and system risk reduction as identified in 49 CFR Part 192, Subpart P and is
28 a component of the DIMP that addresses NSOTA pipeline. It was developed to help prioritize
29 remediation of high-risk pipeline segments under the VIPP and BSRP.

30 During the TY 2019 GRC cycle, the DREAMS risk prioritization tool utilized a relative
31 risk assessment model which prioritized individual NSOTA pipe segments based on their risk

1 scores. The relative risk scores for segments of pipe were calculated considering historical
2 performance (leakage), pipe attributes, construction practices, and location relative to populated
3 areas.

4 As discussed in Chapter I, during the TY 2019 GRC period, SoCalGas transitioned from
5 prioritizing segments based on their individual relative risk scores to a grid-based approach. The
6 grid-based approach utilized a web-based portal to aggregate and normalize relative risk scores
7 across geographic grid areas, enabling more strategic planning and replacement of high-risk
8 pipeline clusters. Integrity Management communicated prioritized replacement segments to the
9 Distribution PMO.

10 (2) Engineering and Planning

11 In this phase, the Distribution PMO verifies project scopes and mileage by reviewing
12 pipeline documentation. Once validated, the Distribution Planning team initiates site
13 assessments, submits permit applications, prepares construction packages, and coordinates
14 material sourcing. Although unforeseen challenges such as constructability issues or scheduling
15 conflicts may arise and require partial redesign or sectional execution, cost efficiency is always a
16 key consideration throughout project planning and execution. The Distribution PMO works
17 closely with other departments to manage scope changes and mitigate additional costs.

18 (3) Construction

19 The final phase involves field execution of the replacement projects. Construction
20 activities begin with site preparation, including surveying, trenching, and potholing to identify
21 substructures and confirm pipeline locations.

22 Where feasible, trenchless methods such as boring are employed to minimize surface
23 disruption and reduce restoration costs. Pipeline installation includes laying, bending, and
24 welding or fusing pipe segments, followed by inspection of welds and coatings. Survey crews
25 document the precise location of all installed components.

26 Once installation is complete, the system undergoes final tie-ins, pressure control fittings
27 are installed, and both steel and plastic pipelines are odorized. After successful odorization, gas
28 service is restored, and site restoration is performed to return the area to its original condition.

1 **(4) Estimates and Cost Variances**

2 Cost estimates are generally created several months in advance of a project commencing.
3 As a result, initial estimates may differ from actual costs incurred due to unforeseen
4 circumstances and conditions. Examples of these unforeseen circumstances and conditions may
5 be extensive traffic control areas, paving requirements, adverse weather conditions, additional
6 municipality and permitting requests, and substructure and soil challenges. These conditions are
7 unforeseen and the costs to remediate are not included in initial costs estimates. Additional
8 factors such as permit and construction restrictions, other unforeseen site conditions, and
9 additional site restoration requirements may impact planned schedules and result in increased
10 cost.

11 **(5) VIPP and BSRP Managed Efficiently**

12 Due to the challenges outlined above, the VIPP and BSRP were managed with a strong
13 emphasis on efficiency and operational excellence. These programs achieved notable cost
14 efficiencies through the application of optimized resource utilization, project controls, proactive
15 risk management, and adherence to industry best practices. As the VIPP and BSRP expanded,
16 SoCalGas implemented prudent oversight measures that contributed to improved cost metrics.
17 Table FW-1 below illustrates the annual mileage replaced, total investment, and cost per mile for
18 the years 2019 through 2023.

TABLE FW-1

Year	Annual Mileage	Total Cost*	Cost per Mile*
2019	74	\$108	\$1.46
2020	115	\$178	\$1.55
2021	140	\$198	\$1.41
2022	156	\$172	\$1.10
2023	155	\$150	\$0.97

*Direct expenditures (including vacation and sick). Total Cost presented in millions of dollars

19 These figures reflect a consistent downward trend in cost per mile, demonstrating the
20 effectiveness of SoCalGas’s strategic management and continuous improvement efforts.

1 DIMP projects are executed across a wide range of geographic and regulatory
2 environments, each presenting unique challenges. Approximately 45% of SoCalGas distribution
3 pipelines are located in densely populated urban environments, where construction activities are
4 complicated by limited space for large equipment, congested areas, conflicting substructures,
5 high traffic volumes requiring extensive traffic control, and night work with noise abatement
6 requirements. To navigate these complexities, the Distribution PMO plays a central role in
7 adapting project execution strategies to local conditions. The PMO collaborates closely with the
8 public affairs, planning, engineering, and construction teams to tailor solutions that address site-
9 specific constraints, such as coordinating night work to comply with local ordinances. The PMO
10 provides support throughout the permitting process and implements streamlined project
11 management practices for timely project execution. Permitting is a key step in DIMP projects,
12 affecting timelines and requiring approvals from agencies like Caltrans, local governments, and
13 environmental bodies. Projects span diverse, sensitive locations, each with unique requirements
14 such as night work. The Distribution PMO supports the permitting and planning teams by
15 reviewing the tracking of permit submittals and bringing together different internal groups to
16 address any issues or delays promptly. By identifying potential risks and developing solutions,
17 the PMO helps mitigate risks associated with permitting delays, enabling the project to stay on
18 track.

19 Additionally, the PMO leverages tools and techniques to optimize resource allocation,
20 improve communication among stakeholders, and maintain project timelines, ultimately leading
21 to cost savings and increased productivity. The PMO collaborates closely with various teams
22 across the organization to implement these strategies effectively, fostering a cohesive and
23 coordinated approach to project execution.

24 Significant efficiencies are achieved by strategically sequencing projects within the same
25 geographic area. This approach reduces mobilization costs by minimizing the need for
26 equipment and personnel to be moved long distances, saving on transportation and setup
27 expenses. Familiarity with local regulations and established relationships with municipalities
28 and agencies help expedite project approvals, minimize delays, and reduce administrative costs.
29 Procuring materials in larger quantities for multiple projects and partnering with the same
30 subcontractors and suppliers across projects enhances efficiency and maintains reliable service.
31 Additionally, by working in designated zones and prioritizing tasks within specific areas,

1 SoCalGas can further optimize resource allocation and project management, leading to more
2 effective and timely project completion.

3 Leveraging teams with regional expertise enhances productivity and reduces training
4 time. Strategically sequencing project timelines to overlap or follow one another minimizes
5 downtime and optimizes resource utilization. Consistent engagement with the same city and
6 community stakeholders strengthens communication and collaboration, contributing to more
7 seamless project execution. This integrated approach, combining regional familiarity,
8 stakeholder continuity, and project alignment, establishes a strong foundation for cost-effective
9 and efficient construction planning.

10 **2. DRIP – Distribution Riser Inspection Project**

11 The DRIP PAAR addresses the threat of failure of specific service line components
12 known as anodeless risers, which connect underground service lines to meter set assemblies
13 (MSAs) typically located adjacent to residential and commercial buildings. These risers have
14 demonstrated a tendency to fail prematurely due to corrosion. Given their proximity to occupied
15 structures, failure of these components poses a potential risk to public safety.

16 To mitigate this risk, the DRIP mandates the inspection of all anodeless risers installed
17 prior to the program’s inception. Where appropriate, mitigation measures are implemented—
18 primarily through the application of an epoxy wrap, which serves as a protective barrier against
19 corrosion. For risers installed after the program’s initiation, the application of the epoxy wrap
20 has been incorporated into standard installation procedures to proactively reduce the likelihood
21 of future failures.

22 DRIP is executed through routine inspections and evaluations of risers. Inspection work
23 is identified by geographical area and assigned to an inspector. Inspectors identify risers in the
24 field and determine whether they are of the anodeless type. If a riser is determined to be
25 anodeless, a leak test is performed. If no leak indications are observed, an epoxy wrap is applied
26 to the riser to complete remediation. If leak indications are observed, observations are recorded
27 and Dispatch issues a work order to investigate the leak indications. Following the successful
28 resolution of the leak indications, an epoxy wrap is applied to the riser. In the event of
29 significant corrosion or the presents of a leak , the riser is referred for replacement outside of the
30 DIMP.

1 **3. GIPP – Gas Infrastructure Protection Project**

2 The GIPP PAAR addresses potential third-party vehicular damage to above-ground
3 distribution facilities such as commercial and high-pressure MSAs. It is an additional
4 preventative and mitigative measure developed and managed as part of the DIMP to be
5 responsive to PHMSA guidance that operators address low frequency, but potentially high
6 consequence events in their programs.² SoCalGas has identified, evaluated, and implemented a
7 damage prevention solution that is comprised of a collection of mitigation measures including:
8 construction of barriers (bollards or block wall) between facilities and vehicular traffic;
9 relocation of the facility; or installation of an excess flow valve (EFV). The primary or standard
10 mitigation is the installation of bollards (guard posts). Non-standard mitigations, such as
11 structural barriers, facility relocation or abandonment, or the installation of an EFV, are typically
12 reserved for assets exposed to high-speed traffic.

13 GIPP is executed through a multi-step process involving review of internal data,
14 inspections, evaluations, and mitigation. SoCalGas analyzed historical data where above-ground
15 facilities were impacted by third-party vehicular traffic. This data determined the characteristics
16 for an algorithm that evaluates the probability of an incident at an above-ground facility site.
17 Commercial and industrial (C&I) and high pressure (HP) residential gas facilities were identified
18 to have a higher risk. The algorithm results in a risk assessment for a facility which is then
19 validated through field inspections and field assessments. The field assessment determines
20 whether no action, standard, or non-standard mitigation are required. The appropriate mitigation
21 is completed on the above-ground facility based on individual site variables and the risk of
22 vehicle incidents.

23 **4. SLIP – Sewer Lateral Inspection Project**

24 The SLIP PAAR addresses a construction threat resulting from trenchless installation of
25 gas pipeline to be responsive to the PHMSA guidance to address identified threats of low
26 frequency, but potentially high consequence.³ SLIP is considered low frequency due to the

² Docket No. PHMSA–2020–0025: Pipeline Safety: Overpressure Protection on Low-Pressure Natural Gas Distribution Systems, 85 Fed. Reg. 61097, 61099 (Sept. 29, 2020), *available at*: <https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/sites/phmsa.dot.gov/files/2022-01/PHMSA-2020-0025.pdf>.

³ PHMSA, *Gas Distribution Pipeline Integrity Management Enforcement Guidance – 49 CFR Part 192 – Subpart P* (December 2015) at 19, *available at*:

1 limited number of leak occurrences and is considered high consequence due to the potential
2 migration of gas into the building structure through the sewer line resulting in a hazardous
3 condition if a leak were to occur. Trenchless installation are methods where pipelines are
4 installed underground with minimal required excavation, such as horizontal directional drilling
5 or pneumatic ground piercing. Trenchless installations may inadvertently cross a sewer lateral
6 and bore through it, creating what is referred to as a “cross bore.” This confluence of a gas
7 pipeline with the sewer pipeline may cause a blockage in the sewer pipeline. Actions taken to
8 eliminate or clear the perceived sewer debris and blockage may damage the gas pipeline and
9 pose risks to the gas infrastructure and the public.⁴ For example, an incident in 2010 in St. Paul,
10 Minnesota highlighted the risk of an unidentified cross bore; a contractor cut a natural gas line
11 while attempting to unclog a sewer pipe, resulting in a gas leak from a plastic gas line that
12 caused an explosion.

13 SLIP is executed through review of internal data, inspections, evaluations, and
14 remediation. The first step is a comprehensive review of construction documents for pipelines
15 that were installed using trenchless technology to identify and prioritize the inspection of
16 potential areas where cross bores may have occurred. Pipeline installed adjacent to sewer
17 laterals using trenchless technology are inspected in the field. The primary means of inspection
18 is a visual verification using inspection cameras. If a camera cannot confirm the absence of a
19 cross bore, the inspection is completed through physical means or mapping resources. If a cross
20 bore is identified, the conflict is repaired, or if necessary, the pipe segment is replaced.

21 During the TY 2019 GRC cycle, SoCalGas completed an average of almost 490,000
22 record reviews each year that helped to identify locations requiring inspections.⁵ Informed by
23 these records reviews, SoCalGas performed approximately 62,000 inspections per year to
24 confirm the presence or absence of cross bore intrusions. These inspections resulted in the
25 detection and mitigation of 268 cross bores in the SoCalGas system. Cross bores present safety
26 risks to customers with the only means of mitigation being discovery through inspections.

https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/sites/phmsa.dot.gov/files/docs/DIMP_Enforcement_Guidance_12_7_2015.pdf.

⁴ Docket No. PHMSA–2020–0025: Pipeline Safety: Overpressure Protection on Low-Pressure Natural Gas Distribution Systems, 85 Fed. Reg. 61097, 61099 (Sept. 29, 2020), *available at*: <https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/sites/phmsa.dot.gov/files/2022-01/PHMSA-2020-0025.pdf>.

⁵ See Sewer Lateral Inspection Project (SLIP) Workpaper (Ex. SCG-02-WP).

1 **B. Data Management, System Knowledge, and GIS**

2 One of the key drivers in the creation of the DIMP regulation was the recognition of the
3 wide diversity among distribution systems and operators and allowing the ability to model their
4 DIMP based on the specifics of their system. The DIMP regulation intends for operators to have
5 an understanding of its distribution system (system knowledge) through reasonably available
6 information and existing data, which is necessary to identify threats and evaluate risk. Operators
7 identify potential improvements to their system knowledge by periodically evaluating their
8 program and recognizing what might enhance their assessment of threats and risks to the system.
9 These data enhancements and improvements include the resolution of incomplete data, the
10 addition of new data elements, or upgrades to the systems that collect and manage data.

11 SoCalGas uses two GIS applications to support DIMP activities – the Enterprise GIS
12 (eGIS) and the High-Pressure Pipeline Database (HPPD). These systems are integral to DIMP
13 activities, providing an integrated view of pipeline asset information and work management
14 activities. The eGIS stores and maintains pipeline information on distribution pipelines
15 operating at or below 60 psig and the HPPD stores and maintains information on distribution
16 pipelines operating above 60 psig.

17 In the TY 2019 GRC cycle, SoCalGas completed efforts to enhance the data collected
18 and maintained in these platforms, which supports more effective assessment of threats and risk
19 to the distribution system. These efforts include, but are not limited to the following:

- 20 (1) Enhancing the collection of data for leak repairs through improvements in the
21 electronic forms and systems used by field employees.
- 22 (2) Efforts to resolve undetermined pipeline manufacturer data in the Enterprise GIS
23 (eGIS) for plastic pipelines installed prior to 1986 to support the identification of
24 Aldyl-A pipe.
- 25 (3) To improve understanding of leak causation, SoCalGas developed and
26 implemented leak integration between eGIS and SAP/HANA to enable a more
27 timely and accurate spatial leak representation.

28 SoCalGas also completed the conversion of all SoCalGas computer aided design (CAD)
29 based regulator station drawings to eGIS to make this data more complete and readily available.
30 The maintenance of these databases, through editing and quality control, must continually reflect

1 changes in the pipeline system based on new construction, replacements, and abandonments for
2 not only DIMP-related projects, but also for all company-wide projects.

3 Additionally, SoCalGas updated the eGIS software platform to a more current version to
4 mitigate technical security issues and risk caused by lapsing vendor support of outdated software.
5 The integrity of the eGIS platform is imperative, as the data it stores and maintains are core to
6 the execution of DIMP.

7 These efforts augmented the assessment of overall DIMP system risk and improved
8 reporting capabilities. Moreover, these data integrations enhanced the DREAMS risk
9 prioritization tool, improving SoCalGas’s ability to evaluate and rank risk across locations and
10 assets.

11 **C. Program Management, Risk and Threat, Compliance, Auditing, and**
12 **Reporting**

13 SoCalGas completes its distribution system risk evaluation through a relative assessment.
14 The relative assessment integrates several data sets and considers industry data and SoCalGas
15 experience to support the DIMP’s prioritization of programs and activities to address risk. The
16 relative risk assessments are conducted annually and are the basis for DIMP evaluations of new
17 threats or improved methods for addressing existing threats, as required in 49 CFR §192,
18 Subpart P.

19 Per 49 CFR §192.1007, the DIMP is required to annually gather and report relevant
20 integrity data regarding overall program measures. The periodic evaluation of performance
21 metrics provides the opportunity to determine whether actions taken to address threats are
22 effective, or whether different actions are needed. SoCalGas performs these analytics annually,
23 utilizing the results to monitor effectiveness of current program measures, make necessary
24 adjustments, and to determine if additional actions are required.

1 **IV. WITNESS QUALIFICATIONS**

2 **A. Mark Forster**

3 My name is Mark Forster. I am employed by Southern California Gas Company as the
4 DIMP Governance Manager. My business address is 1919 E. State College Blvd, Anaheim,
5 California 92806.

6 I graduated from the California State Polytechnic University, Pomona in 2001 with a
7 Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering. My employment with Southern
8 California Gas Company began in 2004 with the title of Region Associate Engineer. Since that
9 initial assignment, I have held numerous positions with increasing levels of responsibility
10 including Technical Services Engineer, Supply Management Contracting Agent, Pipeline
11 Integrity Materials Engineer, Compliance Assurance Project Manager, and DIMP Analysis Team
12 Lead. I also worked on several years as part of company initiatives, in various positions,
13 supporting the implementation of new IT systems supporting Distribution work management for
14 operations. In my current position of DIMP Governance Manager, my responsibilities include
15 overseeing DIMP activities for the purposes of administering the DIMP Plan and the overall risk
16 management of the Distribution system.

17 Prior to joining Southern California Gas Company, I was employed by H. Koch and Sons
18 where I was a Design and Project Engineer developing military life support systems.

19 I have not previously testified before the Commission.

1 **B. Shaena Walker**

2 My name is Shaena Walker. My business address is 1981 West Lugonia Avenue,
3 Redlands, California, 92374. My title is Director of Distribution PMO & Resource
4 Management.

5 I have been employed by SoCalGas since 2005 and have 20 years of experience in the
6 utility industry. While at SoCalGas, I have held various positions in staff and line functions in
7 Distribution, Gas Engineering, Commercial and Industrial Services, Project and Program
8 Management, and Asset Management. My present responsibilities include providing leadership
9 in distribution program and project management, engineering, resource and work scheduling, and
10 continuous improvement in addition to the preparation and overall management of the O&M and
11 capital budgets. I received my Bachelor of Science Degree in Chemical Engineering from
12 University of California, Riverside, and a Master of Business Administration from California
13 State University, Fullerton.

14 I have previously testified before the Commission as a witness in the TY 2024 GRC
15 representing the Gas Distribution witness area.