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May 29, 2018

VIA E-FILING

Rosemary Chiavetta, Secretary
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North Street, 2nd Floor
Harrisburg, PA 17120

Re: Joyce A. Young v. West Penn Power Company
Docket No. C-2018-3001720

Dear Secretary Chiavetta:

Attached please find the Preliminary Objections of West Penn Power Company in the above-referenced matter. This document has been served on the Complainant as shown in the Certificate of Service.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Very truly yours,


Lauren M. Lepkoski

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Enclosures

c: As per Certificate of Service

**BEFORE THE
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION**

JOYCE A. YOUNG

v.

WEST PENN POWER COMPANY

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:
:
:

Docket No. C-2018-3001720

NOTICE TO PLEAD

TO: Joyce A. Young

Pursuant to 52 Pa. Code § 5.101 you are hereby notified that if you do not file a reply to the enclosed Preliminary Objections of West Penn Power Company within ten (10) days from service of this notice, the facts set forth by West Penn Power Company in the Preliminary Objections may be deemed to be admitted, thereby requiring no other proof. All pleadings, such as a Reply to Objection, must be filed with the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, with a copy service to counsel for West Penn Power Company, and where applicable, the Administrative Law Judge presiding over the case.

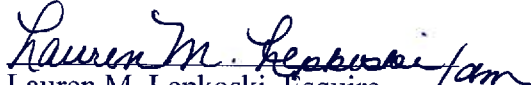
File with:

Rosemary Chiavetta, Secretary
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
P.O. Box 3265
Harrisburg, PA 17105-3265

With a copy to:

Lauren M. Lepkoski
Tori L. Giesler
Teresa Harrold
FirstEnergy Service Company
2800 Pottsville Pike
P.O. Box 16001
Reading, Pennsylvania 19612-6001

Date: May 29, 2018


Lauren M. Lepkoski, Esquire
Tori L. Giesler, Esquire
Teresa Harrold, Esquire

**BEFORE THE
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION**

JOYCE A. YOUNG	:	
	:	
v.	:	Docket No. C-2018-3001720
	:	
WEST PENN POWER COMPANY	:	

**PRELIMINARY OBJECTION TO THE FORMAL COMPLAINT OF
JOYCE A. YOUNG**

TO THE PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION:

AND NOW, West Penn Power Company ("West Penn" or the "Company"), by and through its counsel, Lauren M. Lepkoski, Tori L. Giesler and Teresa Harrold, files this Preliminary Objection pursuant to Section 5.101(a) of Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission ("Commission") regulations, 52 Pa. Code § 5.101(a)(1), and in support thereof, avers as follows:

I. Introduction

1. In her recently filed Formal Complaint, Joyce A. Young ("Complainant"), who resides at 184 Coal Hollow Road, Kersey, Pennsylvania 15846 ("Service Location") alleges that she does not want a smart meter installed at the Service Location. (Formal Complaint ¶ 5.) The Complainant states as requested relief:

Shut-off is scheduled for May 7, 2018 and I am asking for a delay of shut-off at least for right now because I will need power in the meantime to able to communicate or requiring of additional documents regarding this complaint in which access to my computer is a must.

I am requesting that my electric service not to be shut-off or restored without penalty because it is a necessity for my safety and security. I do not want to become the injured party by shutting off my electric and want my service to continue as normal because I see no benefit to me using the smart meter technology at this time, nor could the company provide proof. Billions of dollars where spent on this project under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and we the people are fitting the bill, which I did not consent to either, but we are the ones who can become the injured party by shutting off our power if we do not wish to participate to the use of smart meter technology. There is no reason why I can't continue with an analog

meter, especially since other states have the option not to participate. People shouldn't have their electric shut-off for any reason, other than maybe for not paying bill, but that is not the case with my issue. Just because it maybe the law, doesn't mean it is a just law.

Additional note, but not related to shut-off complaint. Company would not ensure my safety, privacy and property rights with a contract of liability from any harm caused by this device during and after installation, which I had requested by certified mail on Mar. 26, 2018 as per conversation with representative on May 1, 2018. I have the right to contract for my protection. This written contract of liability must be provided and agreed upon by both parties, especially if they intend to install anyway by force, illegally without my written consent.

As a free and independent human being: I am exercising my constitutional rights under the law of the land as set forth in the Declaration of Independence/4th amendment, not subject to, not to consent to be governed, coerced by fear by this color of law Act-129 Pa smart meter deployment by this corporation/company and I wish for my rights to be respected and protected by all.

I was informed by the FirstEnergy company representative on May 1, 2018 that meters are still being read manually within the next year or maybe less because smart meters will need additional services to program/certify so data can be sent wirelessly, so why am I being threatened by shut-off notice now when there is no change in business practices?

This form did not note whether I need to attach all documents relating to my case. Please let me know and to the attention to whom, If you need documents prior to hearing.

(Formal Complaint ¶ 5.)

2. The Company is in the process of deploying smart meters in its service territory in accordance with Act 129 of 2008 (“Act 129”).¹

3. On September 19, 2017, the Company sent correspondence to the Complainant regarding the installation of a smart meter at the Service Location. On December 24, 2017, the Company received notification from Wellington Energy, a contractor for the Company, that on December 20, 2017, the Complainant refused installation of the smart meter. On December 27, 2017, the Company contacted the Complainant to discuss her concerns regarding the smart meter

¹ 66 Pa.C.S. § 2806.1 *et seq.* Among other things, Act 129 specifically directed that electric distribution companies with at least 100,000 customers file a smart meter technology procurement and installation plan with the Commission for approval. 66 Pa.C.S. § 2807(f)(1) and (2).

installation and a message was left seeking a return call. No return telephone call was received. On December 29, 2017, the Company sent correspondence to the Complainant in an attempt to schedule installation of a smart meter at the Service Location. On December 29, 2018, the Complainant contacted the Company stating that she wished to “opt-out” of having a smart meter installed at the Service Location. The Complainant was advised that there is no “opt-out” available pursuant to Act 129 and that a notice would be issued before service was terminated due to refusal of the smart meter. Further, the Complainant was advised that additional work was needed at the Service Location in order for the Company to install the smart meter. The Complainant indicated she was not satisfied with the result of her telephone call and dispute rights were provided. On April 4, 2018, the Company sent correspondence to the Complainant in an attempt to schedule installation of a smart meter at the Service Location. On April 16, 2018, a pre-disconnection warning letter was issued to the Complainant pursuant to 66 Pa.C.S. § 1406, 52 Pa. Code § 56.81 and Rules 9 and 20 of the Company’s Commission-approved Tariff.² On April 26, 2018, a service termination notice was issued to the Complainant pursuant to 66 Pa.C.S. § 1406, 52 Pa. Code § 56.81 and Rules 9 and 20 of the Company’s Commission-approved Tariff.³ On April 30, 2018, the Company received an “opt-out” letter from the Complainant. On April 30, 2018, correspondence was issued to the Complainant indicating that repairs needed to be made to the meter socket at the Service Location which included the name of the Company’s vendor contracted to perform the required work. On May 1, 2018, the Complainant contacted the Company seeking a contract of liability. The Company representative explained that a contract of liability would not be provided. The Complainant indicated that she would be contacting the Commission. On May

² 66 Pa.C.S. § 1406(a)(4); 52 Pa. Code § 56.81(3); *West Penn Power Company Retail Electric Service Tariff*, Electric Pa. PUC No. 52, pp. 40, 55, issued May 1, 2015, effective May 3, 2015.

³ *Id.*

2, 2018, the Complainant filed a Formal Complaint with the Commission. On May 8, 2018, the Company was electronically served with the Formal Complaint and termination efforts ceased.

4. As explained in greater detail below, even if all of the facts in the Formal Complaint are accepted as true, they do not constitute a violation of any law which the Commission has jurisdiction to administer, or of any regulation or order of the Commission, such that relief can be granted. *See* 66 Pa.C.S. § 701.

5. As a result, the Company requests that this Preliminary Objection be granted and that the Commission: (1) strike the Complainant's request for an exemption from the installation of a smart meter; (2) dismiss the Formal Complaint in its entirety with prejudice; and (3) grant the Company such other relief as may be just and reasonable under the circumstances.

II. Background

6. West Penn is an electric distribution company that is certificated as a public utility in Pennsylvania.

7. On September 19, 2017, the Company sent correspondence to the Complainant regarding the installation of a smart meter at the Service Location. On December 24, 2017, the Company received notification from Wellington Energy, a contractor for the Company, that on December 20, 2017, the Complainant refused installation of the smart meter. On December 27, 2017, the Company contacted the Complainant to discuss her concerns regarding the smart meter installation and a message was left seeking a return call. No return telephone call was received. On December 29, 2017, the Company sent correspondence to the Complainant in an attempt to schedule installation of a smart meter at the Service Location. On December 29, 2018, the Complainant contacted the Company stating that she wished to "opt-out" of having a smart meter installed at the Service Location. The Complainant was advised that there is no "opt-out" available

pursuant to Act 129 and that a notice would be issued before service was terminated due to refusal of the smart meter. Further, the Complainant was advised that additional work was needed at the Service Location in order for the Company to install the smart meter. The Complainant indicated she was not satisfied with the result of her telephone call and dispute rights were provided. On April 4, 2018, the Company sent correspondence to the Complainant in an attempt to schedule installation of a smart meter at the Service Location. On April 16, 2018, a pre-disconnection warning letter was issued to the Complainant pursuant to 66 Pa.C.S. § 1406, 52 Pa. Code § 56.81 and Rules 9 and 20 of the Company's Commission-approved Tariff.⁴ On April 26, 2018, a service termination notice was issued to the Complainant pursuant to 66 Pa.C.S. § 1406, 52 Pa. Code § 56.81 and Rules 9 and 20 of the Company's Commission-approved Tariff.⁵ On April 30, 2018, the Company received an "opt-out" letter from the Complainant. On April 30, 2018, correspondence was issued to the Complainant indicating that repairs needed to be made to the meter socket at the Service Location which included the name of the Company's vendor contracted to perform the required work. On May 1, 2018, the Complainant contacted the Company seeking a contract of liability. The Company representative explained that a contract of liability would not be provided. The Complainant indicated that she would be contacting the Commission.

8. On May 2, 2018, the Complainant filed the instant Formal Complaint with the Commission and, on May 8, 2018, the Company was electronically served with the Formal Complaint.

⁴ 66 Pa.C.S. § 1406(a)(4); 52 Pa. Code § 56.81(3); *West Penn Power Company Retail Electric Service Tariff*, Electric Pa. PUC No. 52, pp. 40, 55, issued May 1, 2015, effective May 3, 2015.

⁵ *Id.*

9. West Penn is timely filing its Answer and New Matter contemporaneously with this Preliminary Objection, which Answer and New Matter is incorporated into this Preliminary Objection as if fully set forth herein.

III. Argument

10. The Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure permit parties to file preliminary objections. The grounds for preliminary objections are limited to those set forth in 52 Pa. Code § 5.101(a) as follows:

- (1) Lack of Commission jurisdiction or improper service of the pleading initiating the proceeding.
- (2) Failure of a pleading to conform to this chapter or the inclusion of scandalous or impertinent matter.
- (3) Insufficient specificity of a pleading.
- (4) Legal insufficiency of a pleading.
- (5) Lack of capacity to sue, nonjoinder of a necessary party or misjoinder of a cause of action.
- (6) Pendency of a prior proceeding or agreement for alternative dispute resolution.
- (7) Standing of a party to participate in the proceeding.

11 The Commission's procedure regarding the disposition of preliminary objections is similar to that utilized in Pennsylvania civil practice. *Equitable Small Transportation Intervenors v. Equitable Gas Company*, Docket No. C-00935435 (Opinion and Order entered July 18, 1994).

12. A preliminary objection in civil practice seeking dismissal of a pleading will be granted only where relief is clearly warranted and free from doubt. *Interstate Traveler Services, Inc. v. Pa. Dept. of Environmental Resources*, 406 A.2d 1020 (Pa. 1979); *Rivera v. Philadelphia Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Inc.*, 595 A.2d 172 (Pa. Super. 1991). The Commission has adopted this standard. *Montague v. Philadelphia Electric Company*, 66 Pa. PUC 24 (1988).

13. In accordance with Section 701 of the Code, 66 Pa.C.S. § 701, a person may file a complaint which sets forth “any act or thing done or omitted to be done by any public utility in violation, or claimed violation, of any law which the commission has jurisdiction to administer, or of any regulation or order of the commission.” As explained below, the Company has not violated the Public Utility Code or the orders or regulations of the Commission.⁶ In fact, the Company’s action have been in compliance with Act 129 and the June 5 Order. Further, the Complainant does not have standing to file a complaint or request relief on behalf of other customers who are “not comfortable” with smart meter installation.

14. The moving party may not rely on its own factual assertions, but must accept for the purposes of disposition of the preliminary objection, all well-pleaded, material facts of the other party, as well as every inference fairly deducible from those facts. *County of Allegheny v. Commw. of Pa.*, 490 A.2d 402 (Pa. 1985). Therefore, in ruling on a preliminary objection, the Commission must assume, for decisional purposes only, that the factual allegations of the Formal Complaint are true. *Id.*

15. West Penn’s smart meter deployment plan was approved by the Commission at Docket No. M-2013-2341991 by Order entered June 5, 2014. In accordance with the June 5 Order, the Company filed its final Smart Meter Deployment Plan (“SMP”) on June 16, 2014. The SMP was approved by the Commission on June 20, 2014. The Complainant challenges no aspect of the Company’s provision of electric service other than the installation of a smart meter at the Service Location, as required by Act 129 and the Company’s SMP.

⁶ 66 Pa.C.S. § 701.

16. Commission precedent is uniform that it cannot grant exceptions to the statutory directive that smart meters be installed by allowing customers to opt out.⁷

17. Assuming the facts pleaded in the Formal Complaint are true, as the Commission must for the purposes of ruling on a preliminary objection, the Complainant has failed to allege that West Penn has committed or omitted an act in violation of a Commission statute, regulation, order, or West Penn's tariff, a finding of which must be made in order to sustain a formal complaint. *See* 66 Pa.C.S. § 701; *County of Allegheny*, *supra*. (Compl. ¶ 4).

18. Because Act 129 and the Commission's orders not only authorize but require the Company to develop and implement a smart meter procurement and installation plan, and do not allow a customer to opt out of having a smart meter installed, this Complaint must be dismissed. As a matter of law, the Company is required to install a smart meter at the Service Location. As such, the Commission cannot find the Company to be in violation for having attempted to follow the law as it has done here.

19. Therefore, the Formal Complaint is legally insufficient because it fails to state a claim upon which the Commission can grant relief. *See* 52 Pa. Code § 5.101(a)(4).

20. The Commission may dismiss a complaint without hearing if a hearing is not necessary in the public interest. 66 Pa.C.S. § 703(b); 52 Pa. Code § 5.21 (d).

⁷ *Negley v. Metropolitan Edison Company*, Docket No. C-2010-2205305 (Final Order entered March 3, 2011); *Lutherschmidt v. Metropolitan Edison Company*, Docket No. C-2010-2200353 (Final Order entered March 25, 2011). The Commission has continued to uphold installation of smart meters and imposition of smart meter charges on customers' bills by dismissing complaints opposing installation of smart meters and imposition of smart meter charges on the basis of legal insufficiency. *Corbett v. Pennsylvania Power Company*, Docket No. C-2011-2219898 (Final Order entered May 27, 2011); *Jones v. Metropolitan Edison Company*, Docket No. C-2011-2224380 (Final Order entered June 28, 2011); *Griffin v. Metropolitan Edison Company*, Docket No. C-2012-2300172 (Final Order entered July 31, 2012); *Brake v. West Penn Power Company*, Docket No. C-2013-2367308 (Opinion and Order entered November 14, 2013); *Drake v. Pennsylvania Electric Company*, Docket No. C-2014-2413771 (Final Order entered June 12, 2014); *Efaw v. West Penn Power Company*, Docket No. C-2014-2413744 (Final Order entered June 12, 2014). *See also*, the Initial Decision of ALJ Susan D. Colwell in *Dennis McElwain v. Pennsylvania Power Company*, Docket No. C-2014-2451478 issued December 16, 2015.

21. Recently, the Commission set for hearing two cases in which the complainant was opposed to the installation of a smart meter at their premises.⁸ These cases represent a departure from past Commission practice of dismissing such complaints on Preliminary Objections. The Commission stated that where a complainant has presented specific factual averments regarding the health or other effects that they have experienced after a smart meter was installed at their home, the Commission has overruled Preliminary Objections and allowed a case to proceed. Specifically, in *Kreider*, the complainant alleged specific deleterious health effects after installation of a smart meter affecting her specific medical condition. Further, in *Van Schoyck*, the complainants alleged potential health risks due to constant ringing noise in their home and their inability to sleep since the time the smart meter was installed.⁹ In contrast, in the instant case, the Complainant has made no specific factual averments regarding any effects experienced which began *after* a smart meter was installed. Furthermore, the Complainant only states, *inter alia*, that she wants to retain the analog meter at the Service Location and is refusing the smart meter as she sees “no benefit,” the Company will not provide a “contract of liability” and without a contract the installation would be illegal and without her consent, and she is exercising her Constitutional and Fourth Amendment rights. The Commission is unable to grant the Complainant an “exemption” from Act 129. The Commission has not recognized a customer’s lack of consent to install a smart meter as sufficient to overcome Preliminary Objections.¹⁰

22. In *Charles F. Jackson v. Pennsylvania Electric Company*, Docket No. C-2017-2600495 (Order Entered August 31, 2017), the Commission approved the Initial Decision of ALJ

⁸ *Susan Kreider v. PECO Energy Company*, Docket No. C-2015-2469655 (Order on Reconsideration entered January 28, 2016); *Stephen and Diane Van Schoyck v. PECO Energy Company*, Docket No. C-2015-2478239 (Opinion and Order entered February 25, 2016).

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ *Richard and Marie Fugo in care of Fugo Eye Institute v. PECO Energy Company*, Docket Nos. C-2015-2519763 and C-2015-2519770 (Order entered April 6, 2016).

David A. Salapa, dated June 26, 2017, which granted the Preliminary Objections of Pennsylvania Electric Company and dismissed the formal complaint of Mr. Jackson (who was disputing the installation of a smart meter) finding that formal complaint was legally insufficient, pursuant to 52 Pa. Code § 5.101(a)(4), in that the complaint fails to allege that the utility violated the Public Utility Code, Commission regulations or orders or its tariff provisions. The respondent was found to be authorized to install smart meters and impose a charge on its customers to develop and implement a smart meter procurement and installation plan that will lead to the installation of smart meters throughout its service territory. ALJ Salapa further found that the respondent was authorized to terminate the Mr. Jackson's service if he refused to provide the respondent with access to its meter and equipment to install the smart meter.

This Commission decision was entered after *Kreider*. The instant formal complaint is similar to the alleged averments in the formal complaint at Docket No. C-2017-2600495, in that the Complainant has only alleged that she does not want a smart meter at the Service Location. The Complainant has not set forth in her complaint that any act done by the Company violates a Commission regulation, statute or order.

23. Therefore, the Company respectfully submits that the matters plead in the subject Formal Complaint do not meet the standards set in the *Kreider* and *Van Schoyck* cases such that this matter can survive dismissal on preliminary objections.

24. Further, the Commission has upheld decisions granting preliminary objections and dismissing complaints for legal insufficiency opposing smart meter installation. In *Richard Negley v. Metropolitan Edison Company*, Docket No. C-2010-2205305 (Initial Decision issued January 3, 2011), ALJ Susan D. Colwell dismissed a complaint opposing installation of smart meters for legal insufficiency. ALJ Colwell concluded that Act 129 of 2008 authorized the installation of

smart meters by EDCs. ALJ Colwell held that the Commission's orders approving the EDC's smart meter plans did not exempt any customers from the smart meter plans. By Commission final order entered March 3, 2011, ALJ Colwell's Initial Decision became final without further Commission action.

25. Rule 9 of the Company's Commission- approved Tariff¹¹, allows the Company to have access to its customers' premises for any and all purposes relating to the supply of electric energy which includes the exchange of meters. The Complainants refusal to allow the Company access to its own meter is a violation of Rules 9 and 20 of the Company's Commission-approved Tariff¹² and is grounds for termination of service. The Commission has also upheld decisions finding that a utility has the ability to terminate the service of a customer who refuses installation of a smart meter. *Art Larson v. PECO Energy Company*; Docket No. C-2014-2451754 (Opinion and Order entered June 11, 2015). *See also, Catherine J. Frompovitch v. PECO Energy Company*; Docket No. C-2015-2474602 (Opinion and Order entered May 3, 2018).

26. Because Act 129 of 2008 and the Commission's orders authorize the Company to develop and implement a smart meter procurement and installation plan, the Complainant has not set forth in her complaint any act done by the Company that violates a Commission regulation, statute or order.

IV. Conclusion

WHEREFORE, for the foregoing reasons, West Penn Power Company respectfully requests that the Commission: (1) strike the Complainant's request for an exemption from the installation of a smart meter for herself and for "anyone who is not comfortable with having a

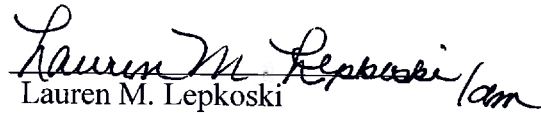
¹¹ *West Penn Power Company Retail Electric Service Tariff*, Electric Pa. PUC No. 52, p. 40 issued May 1, 2015, effective May 3, 2015.

¹² *West Penn Power Company Retail Electric Service Tariff*, Electric Pa. PUC No. 52, pp. 40, 55, issued May 1, 2015, effective May 3, 2015.

smart meter installed on their home;” (2) dismiss the Formal Complaint in its entirety with prejudice; and (3) grant the Company such other relief as may be just and reasonable under the circumstances.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: May 29, 2018



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Counsel for West Penn Power Company

**BEFORE THE
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION**

JOYCE A. YOUNG

v.

WEST PENN POWER COMPANY

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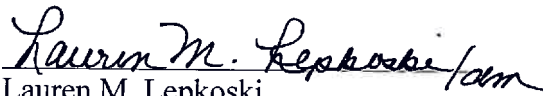
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I have this day served a true copy of the Preliminary Objections of West Penn Power Company to the Formal Complaint of Joyce A. Young upon the individuals listed below, in accordance with the requirements of 52 Pa. Code § 1.54 (relating to service by a participant).

Service by First Class Mail, postage prepaid, as follows:

Joyce A. Young
184 Coal Hollow Road
Kersey, PA 15846

Dated: May 29, 2018


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