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July 27, 2018

VIA ELECTRONIC FILING

Rosemary Chiavetta, Secretary
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North Street, 2nd Floor North
P.O. Box 3265
Harrisburg, PA 17105-3265

Re: Debra and Bruce Zimmerman v. PPL Electric Utilities Corporation
Docket No. C-2017-2615038

Dear Secretary Chiavetta:

Enclosed for filing is the Main Brief PPL Electric Utilities Corporation in the above-referenced proceeding. Copies will be provided as indicated on the Certificate of Service.

Respectfully submitted,

Devin Ryan

DTR/jl
Enclosures

cc: Honorable Elizabeth Barnes
Certificate of Service

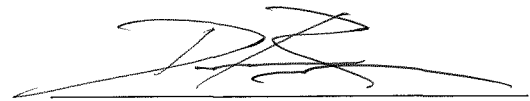
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing has been served upon the following persons, in the manner indicated, in accordance with the requirements of 52 Pa. Code § 1.54 (relating to service by a participant).

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Date: July 27, 2018



Devin T. Ryan

**BEFORE THE
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION**

Debra and Bruce Zimmerman,	:	
	:	
Complainants,	:	
	:	
v.	:	Docket No. C-2017-2615038
	:	
PPL Electric Utilities Corporation,	:	
	:	
Respondent.	:	

**MAIN BRIEF OF
PPL ELECTRIC UTILITIES CORPORATION**

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I. INTRODUCTION

On July 20, 2017, PPL Electric Utilities Corporation (“PPL Electric” or the “Company”) was served with the above-captioned Formal Complaint filed by Debra and Bruce Zimmerman (“Complainants”) with the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (“Commission”). In their Complaint, the Complainants contest PPL Electric’s planned installation of a new automated metering infrastructure (“AMI”) meter at their property, 2610 Gateway Drive, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

As explained in this Main Brief, the Complainants failed to sustain his burden of proof that installing the new AMI meter on their property would constitute a violation of the Public Utility Code or any Commission regulation or order. Therefore, the Commission should dismiss the Complaint in its entirety and with prejudice.

II. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

On July 20, 2017, PPL Electric was served with the above-captioned Formal Complaint filed by the Complainants.

On August 9, 2017, PPL Electric filed its Answer to the Complaint.

On August 15, 2017, a Notice was issued scheduling a telephonic hearing for October 12, 2017, before Administrative Law Judge Elizabeth H. Barnes (the “ALJ”).

On August 24, 2017, the ALJ issued the First Prehearing Order, which set forth certain procedural rules in this proceeding.

On September 21, 2017, PPL Electric filed a letter requesting that the hearing be rescheduled.

On October 4, 2017, the ALJ issued the Second Prehearing Order, which, among other things, rescheduled the evidentiary hearing for January 29, 2018, and directed the parties to exchange all exhibits, reports, and statements by January 15, 2018.

On October 5, 2017, a Hearing Rescheduling Notice was issued reflecting the new hearing date of January 29, 2018.

On December 18, 2017, PPL Electric filed a Motion for Admission Pro Hac Vice of Curtis S. Renner, Esquire, as additional counsel on behalf of the Company.

On January 8, 2018, the ALJ issued an Interim Order granting the Motion for Admission Pro Hac Vice.

On January 22, 2018, PPL Electric filed a letter requesting that the January 29, 2018 hearing be rescheduled for certain dates in June 2018, because the Company's expert witnesses were unavailable for the hearing on January 29, 2018.

On February 14, 2018, PPL Electric filed a Notice and Withdrawal of Appearance.

On February 21, 2018, a Hearing Rescheduling Notice was issued rescheduling the hearing for June 22, 2018.

On May 4, 2018, PPL Electric filed a letter requesting that any expert testimony and exhibits be presented in written form in advance of the hearing and exchanged by the parties on or before May 24, 2018.

On May 15, 2018, PPL Electric filed a Motion to Compel responses to its discovery.

On May 24, 2018, PPL Electric served its exhibits, reports, and statements on the Complainants.

On June 22, 2018, the in-person evidentiary hearing was held as scheduled at 10:00 AM.

The record closed on June 22, 2018, at the conclusion of the evidentiary hearing.

III. QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the Complainants have failed to sustain their burden of proof that PPL Electric's installation of a new AMI meter at their premises would violate the Public Utility Code, a Commission order, or a Commission regulation.

Suggested answer: *in the affirmative.*

2. Whether the Company has a legal right to terminate a customer's service if it is denied reasonable access to the customer's premises to replace the Company-owned meter.

Suggested answer: *in the affirmative.*

3. Whether the Commission has exclusive jurisdiction over the issues concerning the installation of PPL Electric's new AMI meter.

Suggested answer: *in the affirmative.*

IV. LEGAL STANDARDS

A. BURDEN OF PROOF

Under Section 332(a) of the Public Utility Code, 66 Pa. C.S. § 332(a), "the proponent of a rule or order has the burden of proof." It is well-established that "[a] litigant's burden of proof before administrative tribunals as well as before most civil proceedings is satisfied by establishing a preponderance of evidence which is substantial and legally credible." *Samuel J. Lansberry, Inc. v. Pa. PUC*, 578 A.2d 600, 602 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1990). The preponderance of evidence standard requires proof by a greater weight of the evidence. *Commonwealth v. Williams*, 557 Pa. 207, 732 A.2d 1167 (1999). This standard is satisfied by presenting evidence more convincing, by even the smallest amount, than that presented by another party. *Brown v. Commonwealth*, 940 A.2d 610, 614 n.14 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2008).

If the party seeking a rule or order from the Commission sets forth a *prima facie* case, then the burden shifts to the opponent. *MacDonald v. Pa. R.R. Co.*, 348 Pa. 558, 36 A.2d 492 (1944). Establishing a *prima facie* case requires either evidence sufficient to make a finding of fact permissible or evidence to create a presumption against an opponent which, if not met, results in an obligatory decision for the proponent. Once a *prima facie* case has been established, if contrary evidence is not presented, there is no requirement that the party seeking a rule or order from the Commission must produce additional evidence to sustain its burden of proof. *See Replogle v. Pa. Elec. Co.*, 54 Pa. PUC 528, 1980 Pa. PUC LEXIS 20 (Order entered Oct. 9, 1980); *see also Dist. of Columbia's Appeal*, 21 A.2d 883 (Pa. 1941); *Application of Pennsylvania-American Water Co. for Approval of the Right To Offer, Render, Furnish or Supply Water Serv. to the Pub. in Additional Portions Of Mahoning Twp., Lawrence Cnty., Pa.*, Docket No. A-212285F0148, 2008 Pa. PUC LEXIS 874 (Order entered Oct. 29, 2008).¹

In addition, a person does not sustain his or her burden of proof in an electric and magnetic field exposure case when the record evidence, “taken as a whole, leads to the ultimate finding and conclusion that the scientific studies at present are inconclusive.” *Letter of Notification of Phila. Elec. Co. Relative to the Reconstructing and Rebuilding of the Existing 138 kV Line to Operate as the Woodbourne-Heaton 230 kV Line in Montgomery and Bucks Cntys.*, 1992 Pa. PUC Lexis 160, at *210-11 (June 29, 1992) (Initial Decision) (“*Woodbourne-Heaton*”). Rather, the person must demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that such exposure

¹ In addition, any finding of fact necessary to support an adjudication of the Commission must be based upon substantial evidence. *Met-Ed Indus. Users Grp. v. Pa. PUC*, 960 A.2d 189, 193 n.2 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2008) (citing 2 Pa.C.S. § 704). Substantial evidence is such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion. *Borough of E. McKeesport v. Special/Temporary Civil Serv. Comm'n*, 942 A.2d 274, 281 n.9 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2008) (citation omitted). Although substantial evidence must be “more than a scintilla and must do more than create a suspicion of the existence of the fact to be established,” *Kyu Son Yi v. State Bd. of Veterinary Med.*, 960 A.2d 864, 874 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2008) (citation omitted), the “presence of conflicting evidence in the record does not mean that substantial evidence is lacking.” *Allied Mech. and Elec., Inc. v. Pa. Prevailing Wage Appeals Bd.*, 923 A.2d 1220, 1228 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2007) (citation omitted).

actually causes adverse health effects. *Id.* at *211. Specifically, in AMI meter-related matters, the Commission has held that “[t]he Complainant will have the burden of proof during the proceeding to demonstrate, by a preponderance of the evidence, that [the utility] is responsible or accountable for the problem described in the Complaint.” *Kreider v. PECO Energy Co.*, Docket No. P-2015-2495064, p. 18 (Order entered Sept. 3, 2015); *see also Romeo v. Pa. PUC*, 154 A.3d 422, 429 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2017) (finding that the smart meter complainant should have a hearing to try to prove his claim through “the testimony of others as well as other evidence that goes to that issue”).

B. APPLICABLE LEGAL STANDARDS

Section 701 of the Public Utility Code provides that “any person . . . having an interest in the subject matter . . . may complain in writing, setting 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.” 66 Pa. C.S. § 701. Therefore, a complainant must generally demonstrate that the public utility violated the Public Utility Code or a Commission regulation or order.

Section 1501 of the Public Utility Code states, in pertinent part, that:

Every public utility shall furnish and maintain adequate, efficient, safe, and reasonable service and facilities, and shall make all such repairs, changes, alterations, substitutions, extensions, and improvements in or to such service and facilities as shall be necessary or proper for the accommodation, convenience, and safety of its patrons, employees, and the public. Such service also shall be reasonably continuous and without unreasonable interruptions or delay. Such service and facilities shall be in conformity with the regulations and orders of the commission. Subject to the provisions of this part and the regulations or orders of the commission, every public utility may have reasonable rules and regulations governing the conditions under which it shall be required to render service. . . .

Id. § 1501. The Commission has exclusive jurisdiction to adjudicate “issues involving the reasonableness, adequacy, and sufficiency” of a public utility’s facilities and services. *See Elkin v. Bell of Pa.*, 420 A.2d 371, 374 (Pa. 1980) (citations omitted).

When presented with a challenge to an AMI meter installation, the Commission has pronounced that “[t]he ALJ’s role . . . will be to determine based on the record in this particular case, whether there is sufficient evidence to support a finding that the Complainant was adversely affected by the smart meter or whether [the utility’s] use of a smart meter will constitute unsafe or unreasonable service in violation of Section 1501 under the circumstances in this case.” *Kreider v. PECO Energy Co.*, Docket No. P-2015-2495064, p. 23 (Order entered Jan. 28, 2016) (citing *Woodbourne-Heaton*, 1992 Pa. PUC Lexis 160, at *12-13).

V. SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

The Complaint should be denied in its entirety and with prejudice because the Complainants have failed to sustain their burden of proof that installing the new AMI meter would violate the Public Utility Code or any Commission regulation or order.

PPL Electric is legally required to install new AMI meters for all of its customers in accordance with Act 129 and Commission orders. The type of meter currently installed on the Complainants’ property was declared by the Commission not to be compliant with Act 129 and the Commission’s *Smart Meter Implementation Order*. Further, nothing in Act 129, the Commission’s orders, or PPL Electric’s Commission-approved Smart Meter Plan allows a customer to “opt-out” of the new AMI meter.

In addition, installing the new AMI meter would not constitute unsafe and unreasonable service. First, the Complainants have failed to demonstrate that the new AMI meter causes, contributes to, or exacerbates an illness. The Complainants did not present any expert medical or

scientific testimony to support their claim that the AMI meters present a risk to human health generally or to them specifically. The Complainants submitted a few conclusory “notices” as exhibits to try to prove that the new AMI meters cause adverse health effects, but those documents are not credible or competent evidence in support of their claims.

Second, the Company’s expert witnesses offered thorough and persuasive testimony that: (1) there is no reliable scientific basis to support the Complainants’ claim that very low, non-thermal levels of Radio Frequency (“RF”) fields from the Company’s meters can or will cause any biological effects; and (2) there is no reliable medical basis to conclude that RF fields from the AMI meters cause, contribute to, or exacerbate any disease, symptoms, or illness alleged by the Complainants. Indeed, the levels of RF fields from the AMI meters being used by PPL Electric are 98,000 times lower than the levels of RF fields the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”) has designated as safe for long-term public exposures.

Third, the Complainants have failed to show that the new AMI meter is otherwise unsafe and would cause fires. The meter is composed of fire-resistant materials and has alarms designed to alert the Company if the meter’s temperature reaches a certain level. The Company also has established protocols to dispatch personnel if there is an issue with the meter’s temperature. Therefore, the new AMI meter can actually help prevent fires.

Fourth, the Complainants’ privacy and cybersecurity concerns are unfounded. The Company collects total electric usage at the premises and not any information about gas or water consumption. Through the new AMI meter, PPL Electric only collects the electric usage data required by Act 129 and the Commission’s orders and about significant events, such as outages, voltage, heat alarms, and meter tampering alerts. Furthermore, PPL Electric takes the security of

its customers' information very seriously and takes several steps to prevent such data from public disclosure, including encrypting the data and adhering to strict cybersecurity protocols.

Finally, PPL Electric has a legal right under the Public Utility Code, the Commission's regulations, and the Company's Commission-approved tariff to terminate a customer's service if the Company is denied reasonable access to the premises to replace the meter. Therefore, contrary to the Complainants' allegation, PPL Electric is legally authorized to terminate their service if it is denied the ability to replace the existing meter.

For these reasons, and as further explained in detail below, the Commission should deny the Complaint with prejudice.

VI. ARGUMENT

A. BACKGROUND

On November 14, 2008, Act 129 of 2008 became effective and required electric distribution companies ("EDCs"), such as PPL Electric, to file smart meter technology procurement and installation plans with the Commission within nine months. On June 24, 2009, the Commission issued its *Smart Meter Implementation Order*, which set forth requirements for the smart meter plans and procedures for the submission, review, and approval of the smart meter plans. See *Smart Meter Procurement and Installation*, Docket No. M-2009-2092655 (Order entered June 24, 2009) ("*Smart Meter Implementation Order*").

On August 14, 2009, PPL Electric filed its initial Smart Meter Plan in compliance with Act 129 and the Commission's *Smart Meter Implementation Order*. As explained in that proceeding, the Company previously deployed AMI meters and metering system between 2002 and 2004, which were a part of a power line carrier ("PLC") metering system. See *Petition of PPL Electric Utilities Corporation for Approval of Smart Meter Technology Procurement and*

Installation Plan, Docket No. M-2009-2123945, p. 5 (Order entered June 24, 2010) (“*2010 Smart Meter Order*”). The Company contended that its existing PLC system met the requirements under Act 129 and the *Smart Meter Implementation Order*. However, the Commission ultimately held that PPL Electric’s existing PLC meters did not fully meet these requirements. *See 2010 Smart Meter Order*, p. 24. Accordingly, the Commission directed PPL Electric to develop a new Smart Meter Plan that would deploy a new AMI technology that fully meets these requirements. *See id.*

On June 30, 2014, PPL Electric filed its new Smart Meter Plan intended to comply with all the requirements of Act 129 and the Commission’s *Smart Meter Implementation Order*. (*See* PPL Electric Exhibit No. 3) To meet those requirements, the Company proposed RF Mesh meters and metering system. PPL Electric selected this technology because the Company determined that the RF Mesh system would support the 15 capabilities required by Act 129 and the *Smart Meter Implementation Order*. (*See* PPL Electric Exhibit No. 3, pp. 5-6, 20-22; Tr. 34) The RF Mesh system allows the Company to receive data from the customer’s meter wirelessly, unlike PPL Electric’s previous powerline carrier (“PLC”) system that used the customer’s actual wires. (Tr. 29-32) The individual RF Mesh meters are used as relay points to transmit data back to PPL Electric. (Tr. 31-32) Under the Smart Meter Plan, the RF Mesh meters would be deployed between 2017 and 2019 for all of PPL Electric’s 1.4 million customers. (PPL Electric Exhibit No. 3, pp. 3, 32; Tr. 33)

On September 3, 2015, the Commission entered its Opinion and Order approving the new Smart Meter Plan, as modified, finding that unlike the Company’s existing PLC meters, the new RF Mesh meters meet the requirements of Act 129 and the Commission’s *Smart Meter Implementation Order*. *See Petition of PPL Electric Utilities Corp. for Approval of Its Smart*

Meter Technology Procurement and Installation Plan, Docket No. M-2014-2430781 (Order Entered Sept. 3, 2015) (“*2015 Smart Meter Order*”).

The instant proceeding concerns PPL Electric’s installation of the new RF Mesh meter pursuant to Act 129, *Smart Meter Implementation Order*, and Commission-approved Smart Meter Plan. On April 25, 2017, PPL Electric sent the Complainants a letter notifying them that it intended to install the new RF Mesh meter on their property within approximately the next three weeks. (PPL Electric Exhibit No. 2; Tr. 15) Specifically, the RF Mesh meter to be installed for the Complainants’ residential account is the Landis+Gyr Focus AX meter. (Tr. 31) The Complainants then initiated the instant Formal Complaint proceeding to contest PPL Electric’s planned installation of the new AMI meter for their account.

B. THE COMPLAINANTS HAVE FAILED TO SUSTAIN THEIR BURDEN OF PROOF

The Complainants have failed to sustain their burden of proof that PPL Electric would violate the Public Utility Code or any Commission regulation or order by installing the new AMI meter. PPL Electric is legally required to install the new AMI meter by Act 129 and several Commission orders, and the Complainants have failed to prove that installing the meter would constitute unsafe and unreasonable service in violation of 66 Pa. C.S. § 1501. Therefore, the Complaint should be denied in its entirety and with prejudice.

1. PPL Electric’s Installation of the New AMI Meter Is Required by Law

PPL Electric is legally required to install the RF Mesh meter on the Complainants’ property by Act 129 and Commission orders. Section 2807(f) of the Public Utility Code prescribes that EDCs, like PPL Electric, must file smart meter plans and “**shall** furnish smart meter technology” in any of the following situations: (1) “[u]pon request from a customer that agrees to pay the cost of the smart meter at the time of the request”; (2) “[i]n new building

construction”; and (3) “[i]n accordance with a depreciation schedule not to exceed 15 years.” 66 Pa. C.S. § 2807(f)(1)-(2) (emphasis added). In interpreting the smart meter provisions of Act 129, the Commission declared that EDCs must “deploy smart meters system-wide” because of the requirement that smart meters be deployed “in accordance with a depreciation schedule not to exceed 15 years.” *Smart Meter Implementation Order*, p. 14. The Commission also “recognize[d] that deployment of smart meters on a piecemeal or individual basis could involve greater costs than a systematic system-wide deployment.” *Id.*, pp. 9, 14.² Therefore, PPL Electric must install the new smart meters for every customer in its service territory, including the Complainants.

In addition, nothing in Act 129 permits a customer to “opt-out” of a smart meter installation. Indeed, the Commission previously has found in several cases that Act 129 contains no such opt-out language. *See, e.g., Starr v. PECO Energy Co.*, Docket No. C-2015-2516061, p. 11 (Order Entered Sept. 1, 2016) (footnote omitted). Specifically, in *Starr*, the Commission observed that it has “rejected similar claims that the installation of smart meters is not mandatory or that an opt-out is permissible under Act 129.” *Id.*; *see Frompovich v. PECO Energy Co.*, Docket No. C-2015-2474602, pp. 8-10 (Order entered May 3, 2018). Although bills have been proposed in the General Assembly to add such an opt-out (*see, e.g., House Bill 1564 of 2017-2018 Session*), they have not been enacted. Thus, a customer cannot opt-out of the AMI meter installation under Act 129.

² *See also Springirth v. Nat’l Fuel Gas Distrib. Corp.*, 1991 Pa. PUC LEXIS 44, at *1-3, 6, 16-17 (Order entered Apr. 12, 1991) (dismissing complaint of customer seeking to make installation of automated meter reading devices optional, noting that the Commission previously found in another case that “[t]he customer should not be given the option of refusing installation of equipment” because “[t]o permit customer discretion in this area would be inefficient and uneconomical”) (quoting *Stenker v. The York Water Co.*, Docket No. C-871318 (Order entered July 27, 1987)).

Moreover, PPL Electric must comply with the relevant Commission orders directing the Company to deploy the new AMI meters. As mentioned previously, the Commission determined that the Company's existing PLC meters are not compliant with Act 129 and the Commission's *Smart Meter Implementation Order*. See *2010 Smart Meter Order*, p. 24. Under the Company's Commission-approved Smart Meter Plan, PPL Electric must replace all of the PLC meters with the RF Mesh meters, which the Commission declared as meeting all of the requirements of Act 129 and the Commission's *Smart Meter Implementation Order*. See *2015 Smart Meter Order*, p. 24. PPL Electric is not permitted to install any other type of meter under its Smart Meter Plan and cannot leave the existing, non-compliant PLC meter in place. (Tr. 33) Therefore, if the Company does not install the new RF Mesh meter on the Complainants' residence in accordance with the Commission-approved deployment schedule,³ PPL Electric may violate the Commission's *2010 Smart Meter Order*, *2015 Smart Meter Order*, and *Smart Meter Implementation Order*.

For these reasons, PPL Electric must install the new RF Mesh meter on the Complainants' residence or else the Company may violate Section 2807(f) of the Public Utility Code and the Commission's *2010 Smart Meter Order*, *2015 Smart Meter Order*, and *Smart Meter Implementation Order*.

³ Although Act 129 uses the language "not to exceed 15 years," the Commission encouraged EDCs "to expedite the deployment process if it will provide increased customer benefits in a cost effective manner." *Smart Meter Implementation Order*, p. 14. The Commission also recognized that system-wide deployment of smart meters would involve "more than just the meter hardware attached to the customer's premises." *Id.*, p. 6. EDCs would need time to select the technology, train personnel, and deploy the entire AMI network, including any associated hardware and software. *Id.* For PPL Electric, the Company's Commission-approved Smart Meter Plan states that the smart meters are to be deployed system-wide from 2017 through 2019 with additional actions beyond 2019 to get the full network up and running. (PPL Electric Exhibit No. 3, pp. 3, 32; Tr. 33) Notably, in approving the Company's Smart Meter Plan, the Commission found that the deployment of PPL Electric's new RF Mesh meters "should be done sooner rather than later." *2015 Smart Meter Order*, p. 36.

2. Installing the New AMI Meter Would Not Constitute Unsafe or Unreasonable Service

The Complainants have failed to meet their burden of proof that installing the new AMI meter would constitute unsafe or unreasonable service. In this proceeding, the Complainants generally have alleged that the new AMI meter causes adverse health effects and raise safety, privacy, and cybersecurity concerns. In support of their various claims, the Complainants personally testified and presented some written “notices” as exhibits. (*See, e.g.*, Complainants’ Exhibit 1; Tr. 6-10) No other persons testified on the Complainants’ behalf.

As explained in more detail below, the Complainants’ claims are unsubstantiated, unreliable, and wholly lack merit. In contrast, PPL Electric presented substantial, credible, and reliable evidence that wholly rebutted the Complainants’ contentions. Therefore, the Complainants have failed to meet their burden of proof that installing PPL Electric’s new AMI meter would be unsafe or unreasonable service in violation of Section 1501 of the Public Utility Code.

a. The Complainants Have Failed to Demonstrate that the New AMI Meter Causes, Contributes to, or Exacerbates Any Adverse Health Effect

The Complainants contend that PPL Electric should not install the new AMI meter because they have concerns that there could be health risks due to radio frequency (“RF”) fields from the new meter. In support their allegations that the new AMI meters cause, contribute to, or exacerbate any illnesses, the Complainants testified and submitted a few exhibits. Specifically, Debra Zimmerman testified that she “ha[s] some medical conditions that concern [her] and as a man Bruce,” her husband, “does as well.” (Tr. 9) Moreover, the Complainants submitted written “notices” in which they generally claimed that the new AMI meter “will directly or

indirectly cause” them “physical and mental and emotional harm, injury, and financial loss.” (Complainants’ Exhibit 1, pp. 1-2, 4)

The Complainants did not offer any expert scientific or medical testimony in support of their allegations about health risks from RF fields. Instead, all of their evidence on this issue consists of the conclusory statements in their testimony and exhibits that the new AMI meter will cause them harm. (*See, e.g.*, Complainants’ Exhibit 1; Tr. 6-10)

As demonstrated in the sections below, the Complainants’ testimony and exhibits wholly fail to sustain their burden of proof that the new AMI meter causes, contributes to, or exacerbates any adverse health effects and are greatly outweighed by the substantial, credible, and reliable evidence presented by the Company and its expert witnesses.

i. There Is No Reliable Scientific Basis to Support the Complainants’ Allegations that the Very Low Non-Thermal RF from AMI Meters Cause Biological Effects

There is no reliable scientific basis to support the Complainants’ claim that very low, non-thermal (non-heating) levels of RF fields from the Company’s AMI meters can or will cause any biological effects.

Dr. Christopher Davis is a highly experienced scientific researcher and teacher in Physics, Electrical Engineering, Electromagnetics, and Radio Frequency Electromagnetics.⁴ Dr. Davis has a Ph.D. in Physics and is a full Professor with an endowed Chair at the University of Maryland, where for over 30 years he has taught Physics, Electrical Engineering, Electromagnetics, and RF Electromagnetics to undergraduate and graduate students. In addition to his teaching, Dr. Davis is an active scientific researcher in the fields of Physics, Biophysics,

⁴ Dr. Davis is the Minta Martin Endowed Professor of Engineering and Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering at the University of Maryland in College Park, Maryland. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 1, lines 9-10) He earned a BA with Honors in Natural Sciences from Trinity College at Cambridge University and a Ph.D. in Physics at the University of Manchester. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 1, lines 12-18) In this proceeding, Dr. Davis was certified as an expert in physics, biophysics, chemistry, electrical engineering, electromagnetics, bioelectromagnetics and radiofrequency bioelectromagnetics, and dosimetry. (Tr. 50)

Electrical Engineering, Bioelectromagnetics and RF Bioelectromagnetics. He has conducted many scientific studies in these fields and has published over 250 studies in peer-reviewed scientific journals. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 1, line 12 to p. 2, line 19) In particular, he has conducted a substantial amount of research on RF fields of the type produced by the AMI meters being used by the Company. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 3, lines 5-6)

Dr. Davis has served on expert committees that have evaluated the scientific research on RF fields, including the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (“IEEE”) Committee on Man and Radiation (“COMAR”) and as chair of the Subcommittee on Radio Frequency Fields, which consists of experts who examine the scientific research on RF fields and evaluate the IEEE exposure guidelines. He has also provided expert advice on electromagnetic fields, including RF fields dosimetry and proposed mechanisms for biological effects other than heating, to the United Kingdom Health Protection Agency, the U.S. National Institutes of Health and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's Center for Devices and Radiological Health. Dr. Davis is a Fellow of the IEEE and a Fellow of the Institute of Physics. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 3, line 7 to p. 4, line 22)

Dr. Davis explained that RF fields are part of the lower energy, non-ionizing portion of the electromagnetic spectrum, which consists of lower frequency signals that do not have enough energy to break chemical bonds in cells or DNA. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 5, line 15 to p. 6, line 6; PPL Electric Exhibit CD1) RF fields come from many sources in our everyday environments, including AM/FM radio, television broadcast, cell phones and their communication networks, portable phones, garage door openers and wifi networks. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 5, line 22 to p. 6, line 4; p. 13, lines 13-17; PPL Electric Exhibit CD1)

There is nothing unusual about the RF fields from the AMI meters being deployed by the Company. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 13, lines 13-17) Dr. Davis testified that the FCC has determined safe public exposure levels for RF fields from devices that transmit RF signals, such as the AMI meters. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 8, line 18-20) The FCC safe public exposure limits are based on evaluations of the body of scientific research on RF fields and were adopted in consultation with other federal agencies, including the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 8, line 20 to p. 9, line 8) The FCC continues to consider whether new scientific research shows any adverse effects from RF fields, and a number of federal agencies have never concluded that the FCC's exposure limits are inadequate to protect the public. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 9, line 11 to p. 11, line 16)

Based on the engineering specifications for the Landis & Gyr AMI meter being deployed by the Company, Dr. Davis calculated that the levels of RF fields from the AMI meters are **98,000 times lower** than the RF exposure safety limits established by the FCC. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 12, lines 10-19; *see* PPL Electric Exhibit CD2) As a result, Dr. Davis found that "the RF field levels from the AMI meters being used by PPL Electric more than comply with the applicable FCC RF exposure limit." (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 12, lines 15-17) Moreover, the RF signals from the AMI meter are of very short duration and will occur for only a total of 84 seconds over a 24-hour period. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 7, lines 21-23)

Dr. Davis also testified that there are many sources of RF signals in the everyday environment and the RF fields from the AMI meter are much lower than from other typical sources. For example, RF fields from using cell phones can be over 260,000 times higher than the RF fields from the AMI meter, and RF exposures from microwave ovens can be over

820,000 times higher. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 13, line 21 to p. 14, line 5) Even 30 feet away from a person using a cell phone, the RF fields are 3 times higher than from the AMI meter. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 13, line 23 to p. 14, line 1)

In addition, the existing background levels of RF fields at Complainants' residence are many times higher than the fields from the AMI meter. Dr. Davis testified that there are seven television broadcast towers with a 50-mile radius of Complainants' location. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 14, lines 10-12) Based on the locations of each tower and their RF power outputs, the constant background level of RF fields at Complainants' residence are **36.6 times higher** than the RF signals from the AMI meter. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 14, lines 12-17; *see* PPL Electric Exhibit CD-5) Therefore, the unrebutted expert testimony about RF field levels in this case is that the existing and continuous background level of RF fields at Complainants' residence is many times higher than the very low and short duration RF signals from the AMI meter.

In this proceeding, Dr. Davis was recognized as an expert in Physics, Biophysics, Chemistry, Electrical Engineering, Electromagnetics, Bioelectromagnetics, and Radio Frequency Bioelectromagnetics and Dosimetry. Based on his education, training and experience in those fields of expertise, Dr. Davis concluded overall that:

1) The levels of RF fields from the AMI meters being used by PPL Electric are extremely low (98,000 times lower than the RF exposure safety limits established by the FCC). (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 15, lines 3-5)

2) These extremely low level RF fields are many times lower than the RF fields people are commonly encounter from everyday sources, including the background levels of RF fields at Complainants' residence. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 15, lines 5-7)

3) There is no reliable scientific basis in physics, biophysics, bioelectromagnetics or RF bioelectromagnetics to conclude that the very low levels of RF fields from the AMI meters being deployed by the Company can or will cause any adverse thermal or non-thermal biological effects in people. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 15, lines 8-11)

ii. There Is No Reliable Medical Basis to Support the Complainants' Allegations that the AMI Meters Cause Adverse Health Effects

There is no reliable medical basis to conclude that the new smart meter causes, contributes to, or exacerbates any illness, disease, or symptoms alleged by the Complainants.

Dr. Mark Israel⁵ is an eminent physician and medical researcher. Over the course of his 40 year medical career, he has been responsible for diagnosing and treating patients, conducting medical and biological research, and directing a major medical care center. He is Professor of Medicine, Pediatrics, and Molecular and Systems Biology at the Dartmouth Medical School and the Executive Director of the Israel Cancer Research Fund in New York, an international charitable fund for medical and scientific research programs. Previously, Dr. Israel was the Director of the Cancer Center at Dartmouth Medical School and the Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center. As Director of the Cancer Center, Dr. Israel oversaw a major medical health care facility providing care to more than 5,000 new patients each year and he managed research programs with an annual budget of more than \$250 million. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 1, lines 5-14; p. 2, line 17 to p. 3, line 2)

Prior to becoming Director of the Cancer Center, Dr. Israel treated patients, taught medical students and directed a medical research laboratory at the University of California at San

⁵ Dr. Israel received his undergraduate degree from Hamilton College and his medical degree from the Albert Einstein College of Medicine. He completed his medical training at Harvard Medical School and the National Institutes of Health. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 1, lines 16-23) Dr. Israel was certified as an expert in medicine and medical research, in particular as related to RF fields and health. (Tr. 53-54)

Francisco (“UCSF”), where he also directed the Preuss Laboratory of Molecular Neuro-oncology. Before joining UCSF, Dr. Israel spent 14 years conducting research and treating patients at the US National Institutes of Health (“NIH”), where he was the Head of the Molecular Genetics Section of the Pediatrics Branch at the National Cancer Institute and also worked in the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. His research at the NIH identified specific genes responsible for the cause of certain childhood cancers and contributed to improvements in the diagnosis and treatment of childhood cancer, as well as early developments in the field of cancer gene therapy. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 2, lines 3-16)

Dr. Israel is board certified and licensed to practice medicine. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 3, lines 3-6) He has conducted medical research for 40 years in a wide variety of areas, including systems biology, biochemistry, cell biology, cancer, molecular biology, and molecular genetics. He has published over 245 medical research studies in leading peer-reviewed scientific journals. Dr. Israel also has taught medicine and science for more than 30 years to medical students, graduate students, interns, residents, and practicing physicians subjects in a number of fields, including endocrinology, immunology, hematology, neurology, cardiology, biochemistry, cell biology, genetics, molecular genetics, medical oncology, and radiation oncology. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 3, line 9 to p. 4, line 2)

Dr. Israel is an elected Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an elected member of the Association of American Physicians, and an elected member of the American Society for Clinical Investigation, each of which is based on peer recognition of the scientific merit of his work and commitment to advancing medical science. He has been asked to provide scientific advice and direction to a number of organizations by serving on their advisory boards, such as the Science Advisory Board for the Yale Cancer Center, which he

chaired for almost a decade, and the External Advisory Boards for the Children's Cancer Research Institute at the University of Texas Health Science Center, the University of Nebraska Eppley Cancer Center, the Carbone Cancer Center at the University of Wisconsin, and the National Brain Tumor Society, among others. He also served on the Board of Scientific Counselors for the NCI. During his work at the NCI, he was awarded two U.S. Public Health Service commendation medals. In 1998, he received the Farber Award, which is awarded annually by the American Association of Neurological Surgeons for excellence in cancer research. In 2014, he received the C. Everett Koop Courage Award for the pursuit of evidence-based medicine. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 5, lines 3-18)

Dr. Israel evaluated scientific research on RF fields and adverse health effects. He testified that he has been systematically examining this research over the past several decades and that many hundreds of studies have been published. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 6, lines 7-15; p. 8, lines 3-19) He testified that three groups of controlled laboratory studies on animals "are particularly informative because they address fundamental biological functions that are very sensitive to any disruption: genetics, reproduction, and growth and development." (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 8, lines 19-23) Dr. Israel described a number of the studies in these areas which he considered good examples of well-designed and well-conducted studies. These studies found no adverse effects on genetics, fertility, reproduction, growth or development in the animals exposed to RF fields. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 8, line 23 to p. 9, line 18) Dr. Israel also provided examples of well-conducted animal studies on RF fields and cancer. He testified that these studies, which involved animals with lifetime exposures to RF fields, did not find any increased incidence in cancer in the RF exposed animals compared to non-exposed animals. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 9, line 19 to p. 20, line 11)

Dr. Israel also noted that claimed symptoms related to EHS are more accurately described as “Idiopathic Environmental Intolerance” (“IEI”), in which “idiopathic” means “cause unknown,” rather than electromagnetic hypersensitivity. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 11, line 20 to p. 12, line 10) (emphasis added) Dr. Israel evaluated the scientific research on IEI and found that “[r]eliable studies dating back to at least 2002 and also recent reviews of the studies by experts and reviews by expert panels of public health authorities have found IEI and the variety of symptoms attributed to it are not caused by exposure to RF fields.” (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 12, lines 13-15) For example, a systematic review of 46 studies involving 1,175 individuals who claimed IEI symptoms found that people claiming IEI symptoms from RF fields could not replicate the claimed effect under controlled laboratory conditions. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 13, lines 1-5) Another recent study found that people who claimed IEI symptoms from RF fields reported lower levels of well-being when they knew they were exposed to RF fields, but when they did not know if they were being exposed, their reports of symptoms were not associated with RF fields. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 13, lines 8-16) That study concluded that “it is IEI-EMF individuals’ belief that exposure to RF EMFs will cause harm, rather than actual exposure itself, that results in the presence of symptoms in IEI-EMF individuals.” (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 13, lines 13-16)

In addition, the research on IEI has been evaluated by credible public health entities and expert groups, including the United Kingdom Health Protection Agency (2012), the Royal Society of Canada (2013), the New Zealand Ministry of Health (2015), and the European Commission’s Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks (2015). Based on their reviews of the scientific research, these entities concluded there is no reliable scientific evidence that exposure to RF fields causes claimed IEI symptoms. (PPL Electric

Statement No. 2, p. 13, line 20 to p. 14, line 15; PPL Electric Exhibit MI3) The World Health Organization has found that “There is little scientific evidence to support the idea of electromagnetic hypersensitivity.” (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 14, lines 10-12) These findings from public health entities and expert panels show that the theory of IEI caused by exposure to RF fields has not been generally accepted in the medical community. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 14, lines 12-14)

Based on the body of scientific research showing no consistent and reproducible effects from RF fields on cancer and other adverse health effects, the World Health Organization (“WHO”) has concluded that “no adverse health effects have been established as being caused by mobile phone use.” (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 10, lines 12-15) A number of other public health authorities, including agencies in the Canada, the U.K., Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, and New Zealand, among others, have recently reached similar conclusions. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 10, line 18 to p. 11, line 5; PPL Electric Exhibit MI1) In addition, several U.S. state public health authorities and Public Utility Commissions have investigated claims about health effects from smart meters. These include the Maine Center for Disease Control (2010), the Vermont Department of Health (2012), Arizona Department of Health, Office of Environmental Health (2014), and North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public Health, Occupational and Environmental Epidemiology Branch (2015). These evaluations by State public health authorities and Public Utility Commissions conclude that RF fields from smart meters do not pose any public health risk. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 11, lines 6-16; PPL Electric Exhibit MI2)

Overall, as an expert in medicine and medical research, particularly as related to RF fields and health, Dr. Israel found, based on his medical education, training and experience, and his evaluation of the scientific research, and to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, that:

1) There is no reliable medical basis to conclude that RF fields from the AMI meters being used by PPL Electric will cause or contribute to the development of illness or disease. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 15, lines 8-11)

2) There is no reliable medical basis to conclude that RF fields from the AMI meter being used by PPL Electric would cause, contribute to, or exacerbate any of the symptoms claimed by the Complainant, or any other adverse health effects. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 15, lines 15-17)

b. The Complainants Have Failed to Prove that the New AMI Meter Is Unsafe and Would Cause Fires

Another issue to be addressed in this proceeding is whether the new AMI meter is unsafe and would cause fires. The Complainants never presented any evidence to support a claim that the new AMI meter is unsafe and causes fires. Moreover, as explained below, any allegations that the new AMI meter is unsafe and would cause fires lack merit.

First, the new AMI meters actually are equipped with software and mechanisms that better alert the Company if there is an issue with overheating. Specifically, the meter's temperature is sent to the Company in 15-minute intervals. (Tr. 35) Moreover, there is a heat alarm, so when the temperature of the meter hits an established 85 degree Celsius level, the Company is instantly alerted of the issue. (Tr. 35-36) In such a scenario, the Company dispatches a service technician to investigate the issue. (Tr. 36) Further, PPL Electric monitors the meter's temperature data, so it can track the meter's temperature and identify any current

issues or problematic trends. (Tr. 37) Accordingly, the new AMI meter can actually prevent fires and issues with overheating.

Second, PPL Electric has examined the issues with other meters and taken many steps to prevent fire incidents. PPL Electric witness Larson testified that the Company's testing and evaluation found that the majority of overheating issues were caused by the customer's meter base having a broken or faulty jaw, into which the meter is placed. (Tr. 36) PPL Electric has "developed strict processes around inspection" of the meter bases to ensure that there is no faulty connections between the new AMI meters and the customers' meter bases. (Tr. 36-37)

Third, when selecting the new AMI meter, the Company "set requirements on the overheating and thermal breakdown of the meter itself to be much higher actually than the national standard." (Tr. 34-35) Notably, the Landis+Gyr meter selected was the only meter that met the Company's "very stringent requirements." (Tr. 35) In fact, the new AMI meter meets all national standards, including those issued by the American National Standards Institute, and is certified by Underwriters Laboratories. (Tr. 34) More importantly, PPL Electric has deployed approximately 840,000 new AMI meters in its service territory, and Mr. Larson is aware of no fires being caused by the Landis+Gyr Focus AX meter. (Tr. 37-38)

For these reasons, the Complainants have failed to prove that the new AMI meter is unsafe and would cause fires.

c. The Complainants Have Failed to Prove that the New AMI Meter Is a Privacy and Cybersecurity Risk

The Complainants also have raised privacy and cybersecurity issues with the new AMI meter, specifically the transmission of "detailed data of in-home activities relating to the consumption of electrical, and or water, and or gas. (Complainants' Exhibit 1, pp. 1-2, 4; Tr. 8)

The Company's testimony demonstrated that the Complainants' privacy and cybersecurity concerns are without merit.

First, the Company does not collect "detailed data of in-home activities" relating to electric, water, and gas usage, as alleged by the Complainants. The only electric usage data that the Company collects is for the entire premises. (Tr. 19) PPL Electric does not collect gas or water consumption data through the meter. (Tr. 21) Moreover, as a part of its Smart Meter Plan proceeding, PPL Electric filed a detailed AMI Customer Privacy Policy, which sets forth the data PPL Electric will collect through the new smart meter, the steps the Company will take to protect the data, and the ways in which PPL Electric will use the data. (Tr. 18-19; PPL Electric Exhibit No. 5) Consistent with that policy, the Company will collect data on the total amount of electricity used at the premises as well as significant event information, such as outages, voltage, heat alarms, and meter tampering alerts. (Tr. 18-20; PPL Electric Exhibit No. 5, Section 1.2)

Second, PPL Electric takes several steps to protect customers' data from public disclosure, including "firewalls, encryption, digital signatures, authentication and access controls." (Tr. 19) For example, the Company utilizes five levels of encryption and only allows specific personnel to access certain data. (Tr. 32-33) Even then, those personnel have to input a user ID and a password that is changed on a regular basis. (Tr. 20-21) All of the Company's steps to protect data from public disclosure are consistent with recognized industry security standards, including those issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. (Tr. 19) Further, cybersecurity and data privacy were addressed at length in PPL Electric's Smart Meter Plan (see PPL Electric Exhibit No. 3) and were "cornerstones" of the Plan. (Tr. 29)

For these reasons, the Complainants have failed to prove that the new AMI meter is a privacy and cybersecurity risk.

3. Conclusion

Based on the foregoing, the Complainants have failed to sustain their burden of proof that installing the new AMI meter would constitute a violation of the Public Utility Code or any Commission regulation or order. Accordingly, the Complaint should be denied in its entirety and with prejudice.

C. PPL ELECTRIC HAS A LEGAL RIGHT TO TERMINATE SERVICE IF IT IS DENIED REASONABLE ACCESS TO ITS METER

The Complainants also have raised an issue with the Company's right to terminate service if they deny PPL Electric the ability to replace the existing meter. (Complainants' Exhibit 1, pp. 1-2, 4; Tr. 8) To be clear, PPL Electric has never issued the Complainants a notice of termination. (PPL Electric Exhibit No. 2) Further, as explained below, the Complainants' attempt to prohibit PPL Electric from terminating service if it is denied reasonable access to its meter is entirely without merit.

The Complainants fail to recognize that PPL Electric has a legal right to terminate the Complainants' service if it is denied reasonable access to the Company's meter. Rule 2F of the Company's Commission-approved tariff states that PPL Electric "shall have access at all reasonable hours to customer's premises, without charge, for the purpose of inspecting, installations, installing meters, reading, testing, removing, replacing, or otherwise maintaining or disposing of any of Company's property." (PPL Electric Exhibit No. 6) (emphasis added) It is well-established that public utilities' tariffs have the force and effect of law and are binding on the utilities and their customers. *See PPL Elec. Utils. Corp. v. Pa. PUC*, 912 A.2d 386, 402 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2006) (citing 66 Pa. C.S. § 1303 and *Pa. Elec. Co. v. Pa. PUC*, 663 A.2d 281, 284 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1995)). Therefore, the Complainants must grant the Company reasonable access to the property to replace the existing meter.

In fact, the Company would be expressly permitted to terminate service if it is prevented from replacing the meter. *See* 66 Pa. C.S. § 1406(a)(4); 52 Pa. Code § 56.81(3); (PPL Electric Exhibit No. 7). Both the Public Utility Code and the Commission’s regulations provide that “[f]ailure to permit access to meters, service connections or other property of the public utility for the purpose of replacement, maintenance, repair or meter reading” is grounds for terminating service. *See* 66 Pa. C.S. § 1406(a)(4); 52 Pa. Code § 56.81(3). Moreover, Rule 10(B)(2)(g) of PPL Electric’s tariff similarly states that the Company is authorized to terminate service when: (1) its “representatives cannot gain admittance or are refused admittance to the premises for the purpose of reading meters, making repairs, making inspections, or removing Company property”; (2) “the customer interferes with Company representatives in the performance of their duties; or (3) “the meters or other equipment of the Company are not accessible during reasonable hours.” (PPL Electric Exhibit No. 7, p. 2)

Here, the Complainants indicate that they will try to prevent the Company from removing or installing the Company-owned meter, considering the new AMI meter a “Trespassing Technology.” (Complainants’ Exhibit 1, pp. 1-2, 4) In such a scenario, the Company would be within its rights to terminate service to the Complainants pursuant to its Commission-approved tariff, the Commission’s regulations, and the Public Utility Code.

For these reasons, although the Company has never sent the Complainants a notice of termination, the Company has a legal right to terminate service if it is prevented from reasonably accessing its meter to install a new meter or replace an existing one.

D. THE COMMISSION HAS EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OVER THE COMPLAINANTS’ ISSUES WITH THE NEW AMI METER

By virtue of their testimony and exhibits, the Complainants appear to dispute that the Commission has the power to adjudicate their claims about the new AMI meter. (Complainants’

Exhibit 1, pp. 1-2, 4; Tr. 6-10) Indeed, the Complainants contend that they could pursue their claims in civil court about the installation of the new AMI meter. (Complainants' Exhibit 1, pp. 1-2, 4; Tr. 6-10) Contrary to the Complainants' argument, the Commission has exclusive jurisdiction over the Complainants' issues with the new AMI meter.

It is well-established that the General Assembly vested the Commission with the exclusive authority to regulate public utilities' facilities. *See, e.g., Cnty. of Chester v. Phila. Elec. Co.*, 218 A.2d 331, 332-33 (Pa. 1966); *Duquesne Light Co. v. Upper St. Clair Twp.*, 105 A.2d 287, 291-93 (Pa. 1954); *PECO Energy Co. v. Twp. of Upper Dublin*, 922 A.2d 996, 1005 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2007); *UGI Utils., Inc. v. City of Reading*, 179 A.3d 624, 629-32 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2017). Such jurisdiction extends over the location, construction, and maintenance of the public utility's facilities,⁶ as well as issues involving the reasonableness, safety, adequacy, and sufficiency of those facilities.⁷

Here, the Complainants are contesting PPL Electric's planned installation of a new AMI on the property where the Complainants reside on the basis that such installation would be unlawful, unsafe, and unreasonable. These issues fall squarely within the Commission's exclusive jurisdiction to regulate public utilities' facilities, including the safety and reasonableness of such facilities. *See, e.g., City of Reading*, 179 A.2d at 629-32 (holding that the Commission has exclusive jurisdiction to regulate the safety of gas meters). Moreover, the Commission has the exclusive authority to enforce the provisions of the Public Utility Code, including Section 2807(f), which directs EDCs, such as PPL Electric, to install the new AMI meters system-wide. *See* 66 Pa. C.S. §§ 501, 2807(f).

⁶ *See Cnty. of Chester*, 218 A.2d at 333.

⁷ *See Elkin v. Bell of Pa.*, 420 A.2d 371, 374 (Pa. 1980) (citations omitted); 66 Pa. C.S. § 1501.

For these reasons, the Commission has exclusive jurisdiction over the issues raised by the Complainants about the new AMI meter.

VII. CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, PPL Electric Utilities Corporation respectfully requests that Administrative Law Judge Elizabeth H. Barnes recommend and the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission deny the Formal Complaint of Debra and Bruce Zimmerman with prejudice.

Respectfully submitted,



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Date: July 27, 2018

Attorneys for PPL Electric Utilities Corporation

Appendix “A”

Appendix A – Proposed Findings of Fact

1. On June 30, 2014, PPL Electric Utilities Corporation (“PPL Electric” or the “Company”) filed its new Smart Meter Plan intended to comply with all the requirements of Act 129 and the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission’s (“Commission”) *Smart Meter Implementation Order*. (See PPL Electric Exhibit No. 3)

2. To meet those requirements, the Company selected Radio Frequency (“RF”) Mesh meters and metering system because the Company determined that the RF Mesh system would support the 15 capabilities required by Act 129 and the *Smart Meter Implementation Order*. (See PPL Electric Exhibit No. 3, pp. 5-6, 20-22)

3. The RF Mesh system allows the Company to receive data from the customer’s meter wirelessly, unlike PPL Electric’s previous powerline carrier (“PLC”) system that used the customer’s actual wires. (Tr. 29-32)

4. The individual RF Mesh meters are used as relay points to transmit data back to PPL Electric. (Tr. 31-32)

5. Under the Smart Meter Plan, the RF Mesh meters are to be deployed between 2017 and 2019 for all of PPL Electric’s 1.4 million customers. (PPL Electric Exhibit No. 3, pp. 3, 32; Tr. 33)

6. The Company currently is in the process of deploying the RF Mesh meters for all of its 1.4 million customers pursuant to its Commission-approved Smart Meter Plan. (Tr. 33; PPL Electric Exhibit No. 3)

7. On April 25, 2017, PPL Electric sent the Complainants a letter notifying them that it intended to install the new RF Mesh meter on their property within approximately the next three weeks. (PPL Electric Exhibit No. 2; Tr. 15)

8. The RF Mesh meter to be installed for the Complainants' residential account is the Landis+Gyr Focus AX meter. (Tr. 31)

9. The Complainants dispute PPL Electric's planned installation of the new AMI meter at their premises, 2610 Gateway Drive, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. (Complainants' Exhibit 1; Tr. 6-10)

10. In this proceeding, the Complainants generally have alleged that the new AMI meter causes adverse health effects and raise safety, privacy, and cybersecurity concerns. (Complainants' Exhibit 1; Tr. 6-10)

11. In support of their various claims, the Complainants personally testified and presented some written "notices" as exhibits. (*See, e.g.*, Complainants' Exhibit 1; Tr. 6-10)

12. Dr. Christopher Davis is a highly experienced scientific researcher and teacher in Physics, Electrical Engineering, Electromagnetics, and RF Electromagnetics. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 1, line 12 to p. 5, line 5)

13. Dr. Davis has a Ph.D. in Physics and is a full Professor with an endowed Chair at the University of Maryland, where for over 30 years he has taught Physics, Electrical Engineering, Electromagnetics, and RF Electromagnetics to undergraduate and graduate students. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 1, line 9 to p. 2, line 8)

14. In addition to his teaching, Dr. Davis is an active scientific researcher in the fields of Physics, Biophysics, Electrical Engineering, Bioelectromagnetics and RF Bioelectromagnetics, conducting many scientific studies in these fields and publishing over 250 studies in peer-reviewed scientific journals. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 2, lines 10-19)

15. In particular, Dr. Davis has conducted a substantial amount of research on RF fields of the type produced by the AMI meters being used by the Company. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 3, lines 5-6)

16. Dr. Davis explained that RF fields are part of the lower energy, non-ionizing portion of the electromagnetic spectrum which consists of lower frequency signals that do not have enough energy to break chemical bonds in cells or DNA. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 5, line 15 to p. 6, line 6; PPL Electric Exhibit CD1)

17. There is nothing unusual about the RF fields from the AMI meters being deployed by the Company. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 13, lines 13-17)

18. RF fields come from many sources in our everyday environments, including AM/FM radio, television broadcast, cell phones and their communication networks, portable phones, garage door openers and wifi networks. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 5, line 22 to p. 6, line 4; p. 13, lines 13-17; PPL Electric Exhibit CD1)

19. Dr. Davis testified that the FCC has determined safe public exposure levels for RF fields from devices that transmit RF signals, such as the AMI meters. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 8, line 18-20)

20. The FCC safe public exposure limits are based on evaluations of the body of scientific research on RF fields and were adopted in consultation with other federal agencies, including the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 8, line 20 to p. 9, line 8)

21. Based on the engineering specifications for the Landis & Gyr AMI meter being deployed by the Company, Dr. Davis calculated that the levels of RF fields from the AMI meters

are 98,000 times lower than the RF exposure safety limits established by the FCC. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 12, lines 10-19; *see* PPL Electric Exhibit CD2)

22. As a result, Dr. Davis found that “the RF field levels from the AMI meters being used by PPL Electric more than comply with the applicable FCC RF exposure limit.” (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 12, lines 15-17)

23. Moreover, the RF signals from the AMI meter are of very short duration and will occur for only a total of 84 seconds over a 24-hour period. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 7, lines 21-23)

24. Dr. Davis also testified that RF fields from using cell phones can be over 260,000 times higher than the RF fields from the AMI meter, and RF exposures from microwave ovens can be over 820,000 times higher. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 13, line 21 to p. 14, line 5)

25. Even 30 feet away from a person using a cell phone, the RF fields are 3 times higher than from the AMI meter. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 13, line 23 to p. 14, line 1)

26. Dr. Davis testified that there are seven television broadcast towers with a 50-mile radius of Complainants’ location. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 14, lines 10-12)

27. Based on the locations of each tower and their RF power outputs, the constant background level of RF fields at Complainants’ residence are 36.6 times higher than the RF signals from the AMI meter. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 14, lines 12-17; *see* PPL Electric Exhibit CD-5)

28. There is no reliable scientific basis in physics, biophysics, bioelectromagnetics or RF bioelectromagnetics to conclude that the very low levels of RF fields from the AMI meters being deployed by the Company can or will cause any adverse thermal or non-thermal biological effects in people. (PPL Electric Statement No. 1, p. 15, lines 8-11)

29. Dr. Mark Israel is an eminent physician and medical researcher. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 1, line 5 to p. 6, line 18)

30. Dr. Israel received his undergraduate degree from Hamilton College and his medical degree from the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, and he completed his medical training at Harvard Medical School. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 1, lines 16-20)

31. Dr. Israel is Professor of Medicine, Pediatrics, and Molecular and Systems Biology at the Dartmouth Medical School and the Executive Director of the Israel Cancer Research Fund in New York, an international charitable fund for medical and scientific research programs. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 1, lines 11-14)

32. Dr. Israel is board certified and licensed to practice medicine. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 3, lines 3-6)

33. Dr. Israel has conducted medical research for 40 years in a wide variety of areas, including systems biology, biochemistry, cell biology, cancer, molecular biology, and molecular genetics and has published over 245 medical research studies in leading peer-reviewed scientific journals. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 3, line 9 to p. 4, line 2)

34. Dr. Israel also has taught medicine and science for more than 30 years to medical students, graduate students, interns, residents, and practicing physicians subjects in a number of fields, including endocrinology, immunology, hematology, neurology, cardiology, biochemistry, cell biology, genetics, molecular genetics, medical oncology, and radiation oncology. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 3, lines 14-17)

35. Dr. Israel evaluated scientific research on RF fields and adverse health effects and testified that he has been systematically examining this research over the past several decades

and that many hundreds of studies have been published. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 6, lines 7-15; p. 8, lines 3-19)

36. Dr. Israel testified that three groups of controlled laboratory studies on animals “are particularly informative because they address fundamental biological functions that are very sensitive to any disruption: genetics, reproduction, and growth and development.” (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 8, lines 19-23)

37. Dr. Israel described a number of the studies in these areas which he considered good examples of well-designed and well-conducted studies. These studies found no adverse effects on genetics, fertility, reproduction, growth or development in the animals exposed to RF fields. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 8, line 23 to p. 9, line 18)

38. Dr. Israel also provided examples of well-conducted animal studies on RF fields and cancer and testified that these studies, which involved animals with lifetime exposures to RF fields, did not find any increased incidence in cancer in the RF exposed animals compared to non-exposed animals. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 9, line 19 to p. 20, line 11)

39. Dr. Israel testified that claimed symptoms related to EHS are more accurately described as “Idiopathic Environmental Intolerance” (“IEI”), in which “idiopathic” means “cause unknown,” rather than electromagnetic hypersensitivity. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 11, line 20 to p. 12, line 10) (emphasis added)

40. Dr. Israel evaluated the scientific research on IEI and testified that “[r]eliable studies dating back to at least 2002 and also recent reviews of the studies by experts and reviews by expert panels of public health authorities have found IEI and the variety of symptoms attributed to it are not caused by exposure to RF fields.” (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 12, lines 13-15)

41. In addition, Dr. Israel testified that the research on IEI has been evaluated by credible public health entities and expert groups, including the United Kingdom Health Protection Agency (2012), the Royal Society of Canada (2013), the New Zealand Ministry of Health (2015), and the European Commission's Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks (2015). Based on their reviews of the scientific research, these entities concluded there is no reliable scientific evidence that exposure to RF fields causes claimed IEI symptoms. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 13, line 20 to p. 14, line 15; PPL Electric Exhibit MI3)

42. Dr. Israel further reported that the World Health Organization and a number of other public health authorities have concluded that the scientific research on RF exposures from cell phone use, which are far higher than the RF from PPL Electric's smart meters, has not shown that RF fields cause adverse health effects. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 10, line 12 to p. 11, line 5; PPL Electric Exhibit MI1)

43. Several U.S. state public health authorities also have investigated claims about health effects from smart meters and have concluded that there is no credible scientific evidence that RF fields from smart meters will cause or contribute to any adverse health effects. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 11, lines 6-16; PPL Electric Exhibit MI2)

44. There is no reliable medical basis to conclude that RF fields from the AMI meters being used by PPL Electric will cause or contribute to the development of illness or disease. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 15, lines 8-11)

45. There is no reliable medical basis to conclude that RF fields from the AMI meter being used by PPL Electric would cause, contribute to, or exacerbate any of the symptoms

claimed by the Complainant, or any other adverse health effects. (PPL Electric Statement No. 2, p. 15, lines 15-17)

46. The Company's new AMI meters actually are equipped with software and mechanisms that better alert the Company if there is an issue with overheating. (Tr. 35-36)

47. The meter's temperature is sent to the Company in 15-minute intervals. (Tr. 35)

48. Moreover, there is a heat alarm, so when the temperature of the meter hits an established 85 degree Celsius level, the Company is instantly alerted of the issue. (Tr. 35-36)

49. In such a scenario, the Company dispatches a service technician to investigate the issue. (Tr. 36)

50. Further, PPL Electric monitors the meter's temperature data, so it can track the meter's temperature and identify any current issues or problematic trends. (Tr. 37)

51. PPL Electric has examined the issues with other meters and taken many steps to prevent fire incidents. (Tr. 36-37)

52. PPL Electric witness Larson testified that the Company's testing and evaluation found that the majority of overheating issues were caused by the customer's meter base having a broken or faulty jaw, into which the meter is placed. (Tr. 36)

53. PPL Electric has "developed strict processes around inspection" of the meter bases to ensure that there is no faulty connections between the new AMI meters and the customers' meter bases. (Tr. 36-37)

54. When selecting the new AMI meter, the Company "set requirements on the overheating and thermal breakdown of the meter itself to be much higher actually than the national standard." (Tr. 34-35)

55. The Landis+Gyr meter selected was the only meter that met the Company's "very stringent requirements." (Tr. 35)

56. The new AMI meter meets all national standards, including those issued by the American National Standards Institute, and is certified by Underwriters Laboratories. (Tr. 34)

57. PPL Electric has deployed approximately 840,000 new AMI meters in its service territory, and Mr. Larson is aware of no fires being caused by the Landis+Gyr Focus AX meter. (Tr. 37-38)

58. The Complainants also have raised privacy and cybersecurity issues with the new AMI meter, specifically the transmission of "detailed data of in-home activities relating to the consumption of electrical, and or water, and or gas. (Complainants' Exhibit 1, pp. 1-2, 4; Tr. 8)

59. The Company does not collect "detailed data of in-home activities" relating to electric, water, and gas usage, as alleged by the Complainants. The only electric usage data that the Company collects is for the entire premises. (Tr. 19)

60. PPL Electric does not collect gas or water consumption data through the meter. (Tr. 21)

61. As a part of its Smart Meter Plan proceeding, PPL Electric filed a detailed AMI Customer Privacy Policy, which sets forth the data PPL Electric will collect through the new smart meter, the steps the Company will take to protect the data, and the ways in which PPL Electric will use the data. (Tr. 18-19; PPL Electric Exhibit No. 5)

62. Consistent with that policy, the Company will collect data on the total amount of electricity used at the premises as well as significant event information, such as outages, voltage, heat alarms, and meter tampering alerts. (Tr. 18-20; PPL Electric Exhibit No. 5, Section 1.2)

63. PPL Electric takes several steps to protect customers' data from public disclosure, including "firewalls, encryption, digital signatures, authentication and access controls." (Tr. 19)

64. The Company utilizes five levels of encryption and only allows specific personnel to access certain data. (Tr. 32-33)

65. Even then, those personnel have to input a user ID and a password that is changed on a regular basis. (Tr. 20-21)

66. All of the Company's steps to protect data from public disclosure are consistent with recognized industry security standards, including those issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. (Tr. 19)

67. Further, cybersecurity and data privacy were addressed at length in PPL Electric's Smart Meter Plan (see PPL Electric Exhibit No. 3) and were "cornerstones" of the Plan. (Tr. 29)

68. The Complainants also have raised an issue with the Company's right to terminate service if they deny PPL Electric the ability to replace the existing meter. (Complainants' Exhibit 1, pp. 1-2, 4; Tr. 8)

69. The Complainants indicate that they will try to prevent the Company from removing or installing the Company-owned meter, considering the new AMI meter a "Trespassing Technology." (Complainants' Exhibit 1, pp. 1-2, 4)

70. PPL Electric has never issued the Complainants a notice of termination. (PPL Electric Exhibit No. 2)

Appendix “B”

Appendix B – Proposed Conclusions of Law

1. Under Section 332(a) of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Code, the proponent of a rule or order has the burden of proof. 66 Pa. C.S. § 332(a). It is well established that “[a] litigant’s burden of proof before administrative tribunals as well as before most civil proceedings is satisfied by establishing a preponderance of evidence which is substantial and legally credible.” *Samuel J. Lansberry, Inc. v. Pa. PUC*, 578 A.2d 600, 602 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1990).

2. The preponderance of evidence standard requires proof by a greater weight of the evidence. *Commonwealth v. Williams*, 557 Pa. 207, 732 A.2d 1167 (1999). This standard is satisfied by presenting evidence that makes the existence of a contested fact is more likely than its nonexistence. *Brown v. Commonwealth*, 940 A.2d 610, 614 n.14 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2008) (citation omitted).

3. A person does not sustain his or her burden of proof in an electric and magnetic field exposure case when the record evidence, “taken as a whole, leads to the ultimate finding and conclusion that the scientific studies at present are inconclusive”; rather, the person must demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that such exposure actually causes adverse health effects. *Letter of Notification of Phila. Elec. Co. Relative to the Reconstructing and Rebuilding of the Existing 138 kV Line to Operate as the Woodbourne-Heaton 230 kV Line in Montgomery and Bucks Cntys.*, 1992 Pa. PUC Lexis 160, at *210-11 (June 29, 1992) (Initial Decision) (“*Woodbourne-Heaton*”).

4. In AMI meter-related matters, the Commission has held that “[t]he Complainant will have the burden of proof during the proceeding to demonstrate, by a preponderance of the evidence, that [the utility] is responsible or accountable for the problem described in the Complaint.” *Kreider v. PECO Energy Co.*, Docket No. P-2015-2495064, p. 18 (Order entered Sept. 3, 2015).

5. Section 701 of the Public Utility Code provides that “any person . . . having an interest in the subject matter . . . may complain in writing, setting 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.” 66 Pa. C.S. § 701.

6. Section 1501 of the Public Utility Code states, in pertinent part, that:

Every public utility shall furnish and maintain adequate, efficient, safe, and reasonable service and facilities, and shall make all such repairs, changes, alterations, substitutions, extensions, and improvements in or to such service and facilities as shall be necessary or proper for the accommodation, convenience, and safety of its patrons, employees, and the public. Such service also shall be reasonably continuous and without unreasonable interruptions or delay. Such service and facilities shall be in conformity with the regulations and orders of the commission. Subject to the provisions of this part and the regulations or orders of the commission, every public utility may have reasonable rules and regulations governing the conditions under which it shall be required to render service. . . .

Id. § 1501.

7. The Commission has exclusive jurisdiction to adjudicate “issues involving the reasonableness, adequacy, and sufficiency” of a public utility’s facilities and services. *See Elkin v. Bell of Pa.*, 420 A.2d 371, 374 (Pa. 1980) (citations omitted).

8. When presented with a challenge to an AMI meter installation, the Commission has pronounced that “[t]he ALJ’s role . . . will be to determine based on the record in this particular case, whether there is sufficient evidence to support a finding that the Complainant was adversely affected by the smart meter or whether [the utility’s] use of a smart meter will constitute unsafe or unreasonable service in violation of Section 1501 under the circumstances in this case.” *Kreider v. PECO Energy Co.*, Docket No. P-2015-2495064, p. 23 (Order entered Jan. 28, 2016) (citing *Woodbourne-Heaton*, 1992 Pa. PUC Lexis 160, at *12-13).

9. The Complainants have failed to sustain their burden of proof that installing the new AMI meter would violate the Public Utility Code or any Commission regulation or order. *See* 66 Pa. C.S. § 332(a), 701.

10. PPL Electric is legally required to install the RF Mesh meter on the premises by Act 129 and Commission orders. *See* 66 Pa. C.S. § 2807(f); *Smart Meter Procurement and Installation*, Docket No. M-2009-2092655, pp. 9, 14 (Order entered June 24, 2009) (“*Smart Meter Implementation Order*”).

11. Nothing in Act 129 permits a customer to “opt-out” of a smart meter installation. *See, e.g., Starr v. PECO Energy Co.*, Docket No. C-2015-2516061, p. 11 (Order Entered Sept. 1, 2016); *Frompovich v. PECO Energy Co.*, Docket No. C-2015-2474602, pp. 8-10 (Order entered May 3, 2018).

12. The Commission previously determined that the Company’s existing PLC meters are not compliant with Act 129 and the Commission’s *Smart Meter Implementation Order*. *See Petition of PPL Electric Utilities Corporation for Approval of Smart Meter Technology Procurement and Installation Plan*, Docket No. M-2009-2123945, p. 24 (Order entered June 24, 2010) (“*2010 Smart Meter Order*”).

13. Under the Company’s Commission-approved Smart Meter Plan, PPL Electric must replace all of the PLC meters with the RF Mesh meters, which the Commission declared as meeting all of the requirements of Act 129 and the Commission’s *Smart Meter Implementation Order*. *See Petition of PPL Electric Utilities Corp. for Approval of Its Smart Meter Technology Procurement and Installation Plan*, Docket No. M-2014-2430781, p. 24 (Order Entered Sept. 3, 2015) (“*2015 Smart Meter Order*”).

14. If the Company does not install the new RF Mesh meter on the property where the Complainants reside in accordance with the Commission-approved deployment schedule, PPL Electric may violate the Commission's *2010 Smart Meter Order*, *2015 Smart Meter Order*, and *Smart Meter Implementation Order*.

15. The Complainants have failed to demonstrate that the new AMI meter causes, contributes to, or exacerbates any adverse health effect.

16. The Complainants have failed to sustain their burden of proof that installing the new AMI meter would constitute unsafe or unreasonable service in violation of 66 Pa. C.S. § 1501.

17. PPL Electric is permitted under Rule 2F of its Commission-approved tariff to access the Complainants' property for the purpose of installing the new AMI meter. (PPL Electric Exhibit No. 6) (emphasis added)

18. Public utilities' tariffs have the force and effect of law and are binding on the utilities and their customers. *See PPL Elec. Utils. Corp. v. Pa. PUC*, 912 A.2d 386, 402 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2006) (citing 66 Pa. C.S. § 1303 and *Pa. Elec. Co. v. Pa. PUC*, 663 A.2d 281, 284 (Pa. Cmwlth. 1995)).

19. The Public Utility Code, the Commission's regulations, and PPL Electric's tariff expressly permit the Company to terminate service if a customer fails to provide the Company with access to the property in order to replace the meter. *See* 66 Pa. C.S. § 1406(a)(4); 52 Pa. Code § 56.81(3); (PPL Electric Exhibit No. 7).

20. The Commission has exclusive jurisdiction over the Complainants' issues with the new AMI meter. *See* 66 Pa. C.S. §§ 501, 2807(f); *see, e.g., Cnty. of Chester v. Phila. Elec. Co.*, 218 A.2d 331, 332-33 (Pa. 1966); *Duquesne Light Co. v. Upper St. Clair Twp.*, 105 A.2d

287, 291-93 (Pa. 1954); *PECO Energy Co. v. Twp. of Upper Dublin*, 922 A.2d 996, 1005 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2007); *UGI Utils., Inc. v. City of Reading*, 2017 Pa. Commw. LEXIS 1099, at *9-14 (Pa. Cmwlth. 2017).

Appendix “C”

Appendix C – Proposed Ordering Paragraphs

1. That the Formal Complaint filed by Debra and Bruce Zimmerman against PPL Electric Utilities Corporation at Docket No. C-2017-2615038 is hereby dismissed in its entirety with prejudice.
2. That this matter is marked closed.