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30 Sept 2018

SECRETARY'S BUREAU

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

C-2018-3003666

Dear Madam Secretary,

While on the surface the complaint before your office grossly appears to be about the installation of smart meter technology, the issue that counsel for West Penn Power Company [WPP] and First Energy Corporation [FEC] are overlooking is a private property complaint. My letter of 26 April 2018 to FEC and WPP is the complaint which has never received any satisfactory attention from any party written to or spoken to along this pathway. My letter of 26 April was explicit and quite detailed: The complaint before your office is one of private property (with smart meter elements associated).

The starting point for the complaint is April 2018, not October 2017. Attorneys Lepkoski and Giesler reference all responses as originating from communications with the PUC in 2017, incorrectly believing and consequently assuming the complaint filing herein is a belated response to a now closed event. I now understand why Mr. Tim Clark had no success when dealing with WPP regarding my letter of 18 May 2018 sent to the PUC which was misplaced and/or filed incorrectly, and which never arrived at a correct destination within the PUC – it quite probably landed in the 'smart meter complaint bin', but that letter was intended as a formal complaint. Allow me to reiterate, this complaint is a private property complaint which, by association to electric metering equipment being the object of dispute, has smart meter elements.

Now, on the Attorney Lepkoski's response. My clear and obvious intent based on existing letters from 2018 to present is to rebut presumptions and actions by the Company. Therefore, the primary focus and tone of statements by the utility through its employees and legal representation is hollow at best, on balance of probability tone-deaf, or quite likely intentionally obstructional (that means they are lying). Throughout the Company's responses to my filings, there are numerous factually false statements. Highlighting each of these falsehoods should demonstrate that, by their great volume and linked nature, the Company's credibility and presumption of good standing before this commission should be strongly

questioned. The Company's actions toward myself so far have been to ignore, obstruct, obfuscate truth, and attempt to frustrate myself at each significant juncture. With each untruth highlighted, I intend to demonstrate that the Company's position(s) and statement(s) throughout its responses should not be taken at face value.

In response to Attorney Lepkoski's Argument (see Preliminary Objection, III. Argument, paragraph 10), the Company claims this pleading should be dismissed primarily for reasons one and four under Pa. C.S. §5.101(a). As I state in my introductory paragraphs for this letter, the primary focus of this complaint is not as the Company asserts. Therefore, their reasoning is incorrect. We are not primarily disputing things related to "Act 129" as that would probably be grounds for dismissal by reason one referenced above. Following that, the Company asserts dismissal by reason four as a secondary yet equal provision – that a party has no standing to plead when a utility is, at face value, following the terms of its approved tariff, and that approving such pleading would require the utility to violate said tariff. I am taking this complaint in a direction that I have stated on several occasions, but that apparently the utility did not anticipate or did not believe to be possible. However, given the obvious terminology of my letters of April, May, and July 2018 the utility should already know this – I can only logically conclude that the utility is intentionally ignoring those letters' content and purpose.

The primary grounds for this complaint are that the electric metering equipment in question was/is not the property of WPP/FEC, as stated in my letter of 26 April 2018, and therefore the Company has no authority – even within its terms of approved tariff – to remove said property without explicit agreement with the property owner and just compensation. Excepting that, to the extent that "Act 129" may be relevant, in the event of government-mandated taking of private property (such as within eminent domain), there must by the principles of English common law be just compensation in exchange for the taking of property. This, along with proof that the Company does not own said property, was laid out in prior letters, and should not require a full reiteration here. "Act 129" includes no process for the government-mandated taking of property and a just compensation mechanism. Further by English common law, for any object which exists on private property it is assumed in law that said object is owned by whoever owns that land unless clearly labeled or marked otherwise. No Pa. electric Company's current approved tariff addresses this at all. This also was stated similarly in my letter of 26 April 2018.

Further from the above, re. III. Argument, point 20, the grounds and intent of this Complaint would clearly be in the public interest since a private property assertion in matters of utility service would be proper grounds for injunction and required negotiation towards changing service terms and conditions. Especially considering that neither "Act 129" nor the Company's approved tariff address this possibility, and for that matter any electric Company's approved tariff. In matters of civil and criminal litigation under the principles of English common law, when there is no specified labeling mechanism for a particular action the default position is that private property prevails. This is why Pennsylvania government must actively

assert eminent domain if it intends to use that legal allowance – otherwise, it would be de facto illegal. Pennsylvania government and electric utilities have, by the civil assumption that acting parties must be de facto legal, ignored and turned common law upside-down. It should not be my responsibility to prove that metering equipment which the homeowner has provided and/or willingly paid for, and for which the Company has not clearly labeled or marked via data plate as its own, is in fact private property. The metering equipment must by default be private property attached to a permanent dwelling, not the property of an electric Company. And this was all stated in my letter of 26 April and restated in my letter of 18 May. I think I have said enough on this topic – please read the letters for more information.

Having refuted the utility's assertion of grounds for preliminary objections, I now move to refute the Company's statements of material lies from their Answer and that part of the New Matter which is not a restatement of the Answer:

1. Re. my address: The address is "Bair Hill", not "Blair Hill." A minor, but important point.
2. Re. 2 Nov 2017: When Wellington came to the Service Location [SL], there was a male resident present who spoke with the employee "Matthew Eiler" circa 5:10pm, having come in a truck with Pa. license plate "ZDV-4089." Installation was not refused; the contractor was advised that removal-and-replacement of existing metering equipment would be regarded as theft of private property. "Matthew" chose, without force or coercion, to leave without installing smart metering equipment.PH
3. Re. 26 Jan 2018: Company's claim [CC] of coming to SL is false. SL was occupied during normal work hours [O].
4. Re. 16 Feb 2018: CC of coming to SL is false. O.
5. Re. 21 February 2018: CC of making phone call(s) to SL [PH] is false. As stated in my letter of 18 May 2018, I have caller ID on the account-listed phone number - no record of such PH was recorded, and I have no such record written down [CID].
6. Re. Company form letter of 5 April 2018: CC in letter of "several attempts to contact you" regarding smart meter installation is false. CID and recordkeeping of other forms of contact disprove this.
7. Re. Company form letter of 17 April 2018: This letter is almost identical to that of 5 April. My response is the same as to that letter. Further, this letter did not arrive at my account-listed mailing address until the afternoon 26 April 2018, making it practically impossible to contact the Company had I been able to do so.

8. Re. Company form letter of 27 April 2018, and CC of PH on 10, 11 May 2018: CC of PH and numerous other attempts to contact outside of form letters is false. CID, O on days where CC coming to SL.
9. Re. 29 May 2018: Installation of smart metering equipment was not refused. Similar to 2 Nov 2017, the installer was advised that removal-and-replacement would be regarded as theft. The installer chose, again without coercion or force (and on quite friendly social terms), to leave without installing smart metering equipment.
10. Re. 11 June 2018:
 - a. CC of PH is false. CID.
 - b. No knocking on front door was attempted prior to disconnection of service.
 - c. [Refer to my Formal Complaint of 23 July 2018 re. behavior of WPP employees at SL.]
 - d. There was a resident present to hear and observe WPP employees' actions.
 - e. And yes, I do have evidence of tampering with certain necessary service component(s) at SL during same time. Photographs are available.
11. Re. 11 June 2018: CC that "It is further denied that an unsafe service condition (did not exist) as the meter was removed and the meter socket plated." (from "New Matter", page 10) (emphasis added)
 - a. This is not logically possible. Per the following quote from "Preliminary Objections", Introduction, point 3, page 5 and identical to "New Matter", point 16, page 20: "On July 26, 2018, the meter service technicians went to the service location due to suspicion possible meter tampering. [sic] The meter service technicians had found that the meter advanced since service was terminated and removed the meter due to safety concerns and plated the meter socket." (emphasis added)
 - b. Unless I am sorely mistaken, the above quote clearly points to a Company claim of unsafe service condition as evidenced by specific actions taken re. specific objects. Which contradicts the immediate prior quote of The Company is provably lying about either the events of 11 June, 27 July, or both. The Company claims per the first referenced quote that the meter was removed and socket plated on 11 June. They also claim per the second quote that the same meter was removed and socket plated on 27 July. Company records will prove that service was not restored at SL between 11 June and 27 July, and that no other actions were performed at SL; therefore,

the service conditions were exactly the same from 11 June to 27 July. Therefore, CC is not possible since it would require the same exact action to be taken on two different dates for the same purpose. If the meter had been removed et al on 11 June, then it could not be present for technicians to have found any meter advancement, or indeed any meter at all, on 27 July. Also by the CC, it is not possible for there to be both a safe service condition on 11 June and an unsafe service condition on 27 July – if the meter had been removed on 11 June, no electric delivery would be possible between those dates. If the meter was in place but service disconnected elsewhere, reconnection and theft of service would still require removing the brass knuckle lock the Company placed on the meter box – on 27 July, the meter service technicians confirmed to a male resident that the lock was intact and no tampering or theft of service had been attempted.

12. Re. July 2018: CC of specific dates for certain Company actions are explicitly wrong. The Formal Complaint was postmarked 24 July. But, the other two pertinent dates are reversed. The Complaint was received by the PUC on 26 July and WPP employees came to SL on 27 July.
 - a. This untruth specifically relates to the next one.
 - b. I will further elaborate on the fallacy of dates later in this Response.
13. Something which is conveniently ignored by the Company but that deserves mentioning by its omission: The one phone call that I received from WPP with CID to prove, and not as a response to a call that I ever placed to them, was from “Dom Rozicki” of the Meter Service Department [MSD] in Connellsville at 724-626-6237. This occurred on 18 June 2018 circa 2:15pm, and the phone number ID was listed as “First Energy Corp.” I was not present at the time, and had assumed that this was finally someone from the Company contacting me, and I returned the call on 19 June 2018 with a message requesting a return call and asking why I was called at all. Only when hearing the prerecorded message-greeting did I learn that it was MSD. I never received a return call, and I left a nearly identical message on 27 June 2018 circa 8:15pm. I called one more time on 31 July circa 9am asking about when the electric meter would be returned as this was after meter technicians had removed upon CC of “meter tampering.”
 - a. The phone call of 18 June 2018 from Mr. Rozicki is the only phone call from anyone at WPP that I will agree being sent to me, and further the only one initiated by the Company without my having already called the Company.
 - b. Since the Company has attempted to detail every action claimed related to this Formal Complaint, why has MSD’s PH been omitted?

- c. I assert that this phone call of 18 June 2018 makes no logical sense and is further evidence of Company untruths. Assuming CC that the meter was removed on 11 June, there would be no reason for MSD to contact me since I would not only be aware of the lack of electric service via papers posted to my front door but by a bill reading zero kilowatts used during the next billing cycle. It further makes no sense for MSD to attempt contact as there was no electric use at SL. The lack of return phone call further compounds why I was ever called by said person and number. If said phone number is an internal company number, it would not have a message-greeting that details how to report various things to WPP. And if it were a phone number intended to be available to the general public, it would be easily accessible through WPP's phone listings either on the internet or through the phone book. Mr. Rozicki's offer in the message to "leave a message or call me on my cell phone" makes it even less obvious what this number is used for, and why I would be called from it for no apparent reason.

To conclude re. the Company's claims in the "Answer" and part of the "New Matter", the untruths highlighted, the preponderance thereof, in particular the last several thereof, the ignorance of basic dates and actions demonstrates the Company's willful interest to ignore, obstruct, and obfuscate. Much of what I presented in my letters and restate here for clarity was regarded as mere belief or opinion. Since the Company has demonstrated a clear preference for ignoring or disregarding almost everything I say, I am demonstrating the Company's lack of regard for facts and evidence. This should not go unnoticed, and should lead us to strongly question the Company's presumption of good standing with this Commission, and therefore their capacity to rebut my Complaint. It is the Company's responsibility to comply with my heretofore polite requests as expressed in my letter of 23 July 2018, with updates reflecting changing service conditions. Some of the lies specified so far are quite obvious, especially when the statements in question directly contradict other statements from the same "Answer" or "New Matter" and is a sworn statement subject to penalties under Pa. C.S. §4904. I as an individual citizen might not be customarily expected to state every detail accurately. But the Company has the presumption of correctness and is held to a high standard with the threat of penalties, financial or otherwise. I had intended for this dispute to be resolved in a much more amicable fashion. But the Company has outright refused that before this point and at this time per quote from the Conclusion page 22: "WHEREFORE ... West Penn Power Company respectfully requests that the Commission ... 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." (Emphasis added) (Repeated almost verbatim in the New Matter's Conclusion.)

In response to those unique elements filed within the New Matter (which was directed inaccurately per the primary focus I specified in my introduction and elsewhere), I shall refute/dispute numerous elements of the Company's claims of conduct and actions. The things

I am speaking of point to an overall picture of dishonest, unprofessional, amoral behavior. I would also like to point out that most of the New Matter is a restatement of the Company's Answer, and therefore some of the elements spoken to will appear repetitive.

First, it is specifically refuted that "the Complainant's beliefs, opinions, or requested relief" constitute a majority or primary focus of the communications in question as stated in points 1-10. Communications from myself prior to 26 April 2018, and anything from Oct/Nov 2017, are not the primary focus of this Complaint. Such things are part of a closed event. This Complaint in part is intended to speak of a pattern of dishonest, unprofessional, and amoral behavior by the Company, which is partly detailed in letters from April 2018 to present. Had my letter of 26 April 2018 been properly and satisfactorily addressed at that time on its own merits instead of a perceived extension of the closed event from Oct/Nov 2017, this matter would probably already be resolved and I would have minimal motivation to file a Formal Complaint. To that end, I have asked more, among other things, a formal apology because the Company's demonstrated actions since 26 April have intimated their lack of interest in resolving this matter respectfully. The Company's assertions re. my supposed beliefs and opinions are immaterial – I have, in communications from 26 April to present, indicated my own recordkeeping which properly disputes their claims of numerous actions. As one example before going through the New Matter chronologically, the Company's claims of numerous attempts to contact me by phone are false – I first indicated in my letter of 26 April and again in my letter of 18 May that the Company's claim of "several attempts to contact you" (see their form letter of 17 April) was false, and I reiterate that here. I have caller ID on my account-listed phone number. If the Company had called, as they claim repeatedly, I would be aware of that. The Company can claim as much as it wants that such details as phone records are my beliefs, opinions, or refutable otherwise, but my records demonstrate to the contrary.

Likewise, as many of the Company's assertions from points 12 onward refer back to smart meters. These, in my opinion, do not need a new response since my primary focus already addresses any relation to smart meters.

Now to certain major specifics re. the New Matter in full. I believe the proper terminology is "incorporation by inference" for those things which would be stated verbatim between two documents that one does not wish to restate.

1. It is disputed (D) that Company "received a letter from the Complainant on May 4, 2018 which was dated April 26, 2018." ("New Matter", point 4, page 8).
 - a. This letter was received by WPP/FEC on 28 April 2018 per certified mail receipt.
2. D that Company "did not attempt to contact the Complainant via ... telephone at the number listed on the Complainant's electric service Account with the Company." CID.

3. D that “any such allegation of fact is denied.” (“New Matter”, point 4, page 8, page 9 top half)
 - a. Up until the present, the Company has denied receiving any written correspondence from myself from April 2018 – present. CC as such is a denial of existence of even just my knowledge that the Company received my letters.
4. Re. 29 May 2018 (“New Matter”, point 4, page 9 bottom half):
 - a. D that the Company employee was denied access to the electric meter at that time. This refers significantly back to #9 of refutations to Answer. The Company employee was advised that Formal Complaint had been filed and that removal of existing electric metering equipment would be regarded as theft since the property owner had not explicitly agreed to service alterations. Further, CC of denial did not occur after speaking with said male resident.
 - b. D that the remainder of incorporated paragraph is false. The male resident observed the Company employee’s actions. The employee did observe a copy of my letter of 18 May 2018 which was mailed to the PUC as a formal complaint, at least partly read said letter, and was offered to take that copy as proof of attempted filing. He declined that offer.
5. D that service was lawfully terminated on 11 June 2018 [LT]. This refers significantly back to #10 of refutations to Answer made above, “New Matter”, point 3, page 5 and point 14, page 19. At minimum, CC of PH and knocking on front door prior to termination of service are both false. CID and presence of residents in SL refute this. Further, D that SL “appeared vacant” – there were several vehicles in the driveway, all with current registration. It is reasonable to assume that the Company’s employees judgment of vacancy encouraged their language as asserted in my Formal Complaint.
 - a. Further D that Company employees acted professionally and that “the meter was removed and the meter socket plated.” On page 5 of the Answer, CC that meter tampering was suspected at SL sometime after service was terminated, and that meter service technicians “had found that the meter advanced since service was terminated and removed the meter due to safety concerns and plated the meter socket.” This refers significantly back to #10 of refutations to Answer. It is impossible for both of these claims by the Company to be true as both claims refer to a meter, a specific physical object.

- b. I assert that this combination of actions by the Company should be reasonably constituted as an unlawful termination of service, based upon the preponderance of circumstances and all extant evidence presented herein, attached, or referenced.
6. Re. July 2018: D that CC of certain dates et al being correct. This refers to #12 of refutations to Answer, and is an expansion thereof. I assert that after the PUC received the complaint on 26 July, the PUC notified WPP of complaint filing sometime on the same day, and that this prompted Company's action of coming to SL for a purportedly impossible reason on 27 July. Remember, CC that the meter was both present and not present at SL per their own quotations under penalty. To demonstrate this, I present the following details:
- a. Formal Complaint was received by PUC on 26 July 2018 circa 8:07am per receipt of certified mail. That would be early in the work day, with plenty of time for the PUC to notify the Company of complaint received.
 - b. CC that meter service technicians came to SL on 26 July 2018, and that Company was served with Formal Complaint on 27 July. This is either impossible, or the Company is willfully lying, for several further reasons, and covering up actions in violation of Commission regulations or state statute.
 - 1) CC that "the meter was removed and the meter socket plated" on 11 June 2018. If that happened, the meter could not be present to supposedly advance. CC would therefore invalidate any reason for coming to SL related to CC reference #2 of "suspicion possible meter tampering" (sic) (emphasis added for both quotes).
 - 2) CC contradicts evidence from my recordkeeping – I wrote down that Company employees came on 27 July circa 9:00am after a male resident called me to inform me that he was standing outside with the technicians so that I would know what was occurring.
 - 3) CC contradicts further evidence from myself and that of the service technicians. The service technicians confirmed to the male resident that the brass knuckle lock on the meter box was perfectly intact and functional, and that the meter had not only not advanced, but that because the lock was in place and not tampered with it was impossible for meter tampering or advancement to occur. To quote the technicians, "What the f***? This hasn't moved a f***ing turn!" The resident then asked him to confirm the reading, and he responded "Yeah, it's exactly what it was on June 11th – 56607." The other technician then asked "Then why the f*** are we here?" These statements demonstrate that the technicians were not only aware of

the prior readings and prepared to confirm meter tampering had occurred, it shows that they recognized something was suspicious about the company work order they were assigned to complete. The evidence of both the intact brass knuckle lock and the meter dials (it is a Westinghouse meter, not a GE/Sangamo/Schlumberger), which would have been visibly evident without removing the meter from its socket, is more than enough proof that a Company employee created a false electrical reading to trigger a meter tampering alert and set in motion a work order to come to SL for a reason CC to be impossible.

- c. I therefore assert that the Company was served with the Formal Complaint sometime on 26 July 2018. As the service technicians told the male resident when he asked why there was (again) no phone call or knocking prior to action (yes, D that Company made PH or knocked on this occasion also), “we were told to rush out here and do this – meter tampering is serious sh*t.”
- d. I further assert that the serving of Formal Complaint to the Company prompted the Company to retaliate by creating a false claim of theft of service that would result in significant financial penalties to myself if proven. Referring again to Answer, page 9, ““On July 26, 2018, the meter service technicians went to the service location due to suspicion possible meter tampering. [sic] The meter service technicians had found that the meter advanced since service was terminated and removed the meter due to safety concerns and plated the meter socket.” (emphasis added) CC of meter advancement is, as stated several times already, is impossible for several reasons and even contradicts the statements of its own employees and the evidence of their eyes and experience.
- e. Specifically re. the date-issue again, assuming that the Company’s claim of being served after the meter would be removed (ergo, removal on 26 July vs Complaint served on 27 July) (and when CC that the meter was not present at SL at all after 11 June), it would give the Company plausible deniability in this matter. This reversal of dates therefore represents a willful desire by the Company to obfuscate their own lies, a compounding of lies as it stands. CC that “termination efforts ceased” (Preliminary Objection, point 8, page 9) after being served with the Formal Complaint is further evidence of the date reversal having significance – by reversing the dates to make the removal of electric meter and plating of socket appear before the serving of Formal Complaint, any retrieval of my property would therefore be much harder to accomplish as it would no longer be at SL where I could take immediate possession of it as I would now have to assert/prove that the removal was unlawful instead of just proving the meter is private property.

7. Re. treatment of customers, D that certain customer groups are not being treated differently with regards to metering. I have spoken with at least several senior citizen homeowners in this area who have all confirmed that they are receiving no utility disconnect prompts in response to using "legacy meters." One of these persons lives within a mile of my property. If the Company were treating all equally, they would have formally attempted to install new equipment on all Service Locations in my area.
8. Re. Reliability, Safety, and Quality problems. D that there is not an unsafe service condition at the property, and that said unsafe condition was not created by the Company. The Company's actions of 27 July – that of removing the meter "due to safety concerns and plat(ing) the meter socket" – prove that an unsafe service condition exists at SL. Since no actions at SL were taken by Company at SL between 11 June and 27 July, said unsafe condition must have existed from 11 June onward. Therefore, the unsafe service condition was created at or immediately after service was terminated. This proof of logic corroborates my assertion from Formal Complaint that the Company removed my ground wire as a retaliatory action.
 - a. I know that the ground wire to the transformer for my electric service was removed from the ground up to the approximate height that a reasonably tall man could reach using his full wingspan while standing on the ground. This ground wire was intact on 11 June when I went to work that morning. The male resident who observed the Company's employees that morning noticed their extended time spent at the utility pole, including much physical handling of wires thereon. In conjunction with details from my Formal Complaint re. 11 June, I assert that my utility pole's ground wire was removed, which constitutes an unsafe service condition. Again, photographic evidence is available if requested. I therefore assert that the removal of said ground wire was a retaliatory action by the Company as "added insurance" in the event of a dispute. This is similar to the false claim of theft of service exposed above. The company claims that "after reasonable investigation, [we are] without information or knowledge sufficient" to prove or disprove my assertion that the ground wire was removed. Considering how many times the Company has come to SL in recent months, one would think that the Company is eager to attain "information or knowledge sufficient." All it would take is one trip in a company truck. In the event of a formal dispute, with the myriad other untruths I have spoken to already, the Company could always try to significantly inconvenience me by claiming that my electric service must be disconnected (again) until proper repairs are affected, which would sidetrack me from focusing on the primary focus of this Formal Complaint. In my estimation, this Company action specifically must constitute a violation

of Pa. C.S. 66 §701, which states that a Company may definitely be held liable for “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,” and quite probably Pa. state statute regarding malicious intent and/or safe delivery of service.

9. Re. Company response to #7 from part 2 of the standardized Formal Complaint form issued by PUC: The primary focus of this complaint is not smart meter installation. Again, the Company is ignoring my primary focus as described in the letter of 26 April 2018.

Regarding the rest of the “Answer and New Matter” filing headlined as “New Matter”, starting from page 16, the bulk of this section as it is mostly reiterations with less detail of things stated in the “Answer” filing. To specific details, I incorporate my answers to things stated above as the “New Matter” is mostly reiterations with only minor grammatical differences to the “Answer” or “Answer and New Matter” first part.

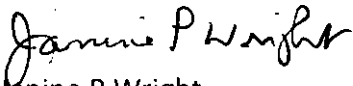
The tariff for West Penn Power nowhere addresses the issue of private ownership of electric meters. Please at this point re-read the letter of 26 April 2018, which contains all the details that I should not have to reiterate in this already very long response. The agreement between WPP, formerly Allegheny Power [AP], and this homeowner is to use metering equipment provided by the homeowner. I have lived here for almost fourteen years and this has never been an issue. Given that the tariff as of the date of complaint does not address this topic, use of my legacy analog Westinghouse meter should continue uninterrupted. WPP has no mechanism or procedure for taking of private property. I want my property restored to me. It meets metering standards and there was never a question of accuracy – it was never removed for testing in fourteen years, and never prior to that since it was put into service. Now this meter is at WPP’s Meter Service Department in Connellsville, Pa having been removed for a fabricated reason. For further information, I have in my possession the plastic plate placed on the meter socket on 27 July 2018.

In conclusion, Ms. Lepkoski has not understood the complaint either by willful choice or lack of reading skills. One would assume that given her many years of education and years of legal practice, as evidenced by her low attorney number, that she has sufficient skills in her chosen profession. The case and reasoning by which West Penn Power Co. and counsel make its requests of the Commission are factually impossible. Either West Penn Power is lying, or legal counsel is lying, or perhaps both are lying. In collaboration, they are attempting to assert their correctness at every turn and my “beliefs and opinions” are that of a fiction writer. Perhaps before legal counsel’s documents were submitted to the commission’s Administrative Law Judge [ALJ], Mr. John C. Ahr should have read everything for basic information and

accuracy and gained understanding of the complaint. Remember, I wrote 3 letters and the complaint is detailed in the 26 April 2018 letter to WPP/FEC that went unanswered and ignored. The second letter in May to the PUC, and sent to WPP/FEC, I believed was a formal complaint and this was misplaced, misfiled, and again ignored by WPP/FEC. Reading skills are lacking at all steps along this pathway. It is my sincere hope that the ALJ will read all of my submitted letters and documents and assess things based on common sense and facts.

I thank you in advance for your careful and thoughtful attention in this matter before the Commission.

Sincerely,



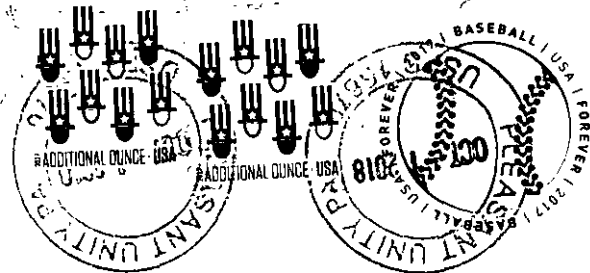
Janine P Wright
Docket No. C-2018-~~0~~³003666

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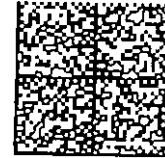
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