

Doc# C-2018-3004042



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EXHIBIT TRANSMITTAL SHEET
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ONE SHEET PER WITNESS

PA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION
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JUN 10 2020

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Reporter Name: Kostante Job Number: 71794

Case Name: Scott vs Duquesne Light (PUC)

Date of Deposition: 3-12-2020

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Witness Name: Yearyne

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PLEASE LIST THE EXHIBIT NUMBERS ATTACHED TO THIS FORM. IF ANY EXHIBITS WERE RETAINED, SAY SO HERE:

Complainant
A, C, D, F, G

Respondent
C, E-2, F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4, F-6,
G-1, G-2, G-3

ALJ 1 - retained
Conf. Ex F retained

(almost all
dbl sided)



confidential and proprietary information.

(ii) For purposes of providing service under this paragraph to customers with a peak demand of 20 megawatts or greater at one meter at a location within that distribution company's service territory, an electric distribution company that has completed its restructuring transition period as of the effective date of this paragraph may, in its sole discretion, acquire an interest in a generation facility or construct a generation facility specifically to meet the energy requirements of the customers, including the electric requirements of the customers' other billing locations within its service territory. The electric distribution company must commence construction of the generation facility or contract to acquire the generation interest within three years after the effective date of this paragraph, except that the electric distribution company may add to the generation facilities it commenced construction or contracted to acquire after this three-year period to serve additional load of customers for whom it commenced construction or contracted to acquire generation within three years. Nothing in this paragraph requires or authorizes the commission to require an electric distribution company to commence construction or acquire an interest in a generation facility. The electric distribution company's interest in the generation facility it built or contracted to acquire shall be no larger than necessary to meet peak demand of customers served under this subparagraph. During times when the customer's demand is less than the electric distribution company's generation interest, the electric distribution company may sell excess power on the wholesale market. At no time shall the costs associated with the generating facility interests be included in rate base or otherwise reflected in rates. The generation facility interests shall not be commission-regulated assets.

(6) A default service plan approved by the commission prior to the effective date of this section shall remain in effect through its approved term. At its sole discretion, the default service provider may propose amendments to its approved plan that are consistent with this section, and the commission shall issue a decision whether to approve or disapprove the proposed amendments within nine months of the date that the amendments are filed. If the commission fails to issue a final order within nine months, the amendments shall be deemed to be approved and the default service provider may implement the amendments as filed.

(7) The default service provider shall offer residential and small business customers a generation supply service rate that shall change no more frequently than on a quarterly basis. All default service rates shall be reviewed by the commission to ensure that the costs of providing service to each customer class are not subsidized by any other class.

(f) Smart meter technology and time of use rates.--

(1) Within nine months after the effective date of this paragraph, electric distribution companies shall file a smart meter technology procurement and installation plan with the commission for approval. The plan shall describe the smart meter technologies the electric distribution company proposes to install in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) Electric distribution companies shall furnish smart

meter technology as follows:

(3) Upon request from a customer that agrees to pay the cost of the smart meter at the time of the request.

(ii) In new building construction.

(iii) In accordance with a depreciation schedule not to exceed 15 years.

(3) Electric distribution companies shall, with customer consent, make available direct meter access and electronic access to customer meter data to third parties, including electric generation suppliers and providers of conservation and load management services.

(4) In no event shall lost or decreased revenues by an electric distribution company due to reduced electricity consumption or shifting energy demand be considered any of the following:

(i) A cost of smart meter technology recoverable under a reconcilable automatic adjustment clause under section 1307(b), except that decreased revenues and reduced energy consumption may be reflected in the revenue and sales data used to calculate rates in a distribution rate base rate proceeding filed under section 1308 (relating to voluntary changes in rates).

(ii) A recoverable cost.

(5) By January 1, 2010, or at the end of the applicable generation rate cap period, whichever is later, a default service provider shall submit to the commission one or more proposed time-of-use rates and real-time price plans. The commission shall approve or modify the time-of-use rates and real-time price plan within six months of submittal. The default service provider shall offer the time-of-use rates and real-time price plan to all customers that have been provided with smart meter technology under paragraph (2)(iii). Residential or commercial customers may elect to participate in time-of-use rates or real-time pricing. The default service provider shall submit an annual report to the price programs and the efficacy of the programs in affecting energy demand and consumption and the effect on wholesale market prices.

(6) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to an electric distribution company with 100,000 or fewer customers.

(7) An electric distribution company may recover reasonable and prudent costs of providing smart meter technology under paragraph (2)(ii) and (iii), as determined by the commission. This paragraph includes annual depreciation and capital costs over the life of the smart meter technology and the cost of any system upgrades that the electric distribution company may require to enable the use of the smart meter technology which are incurred after the effective date of this paragraph, less operating and capital cost savings realized by the electric distribution company from the installation and use of the smart meter technology. Smart meter technology shall be deemed to be a new service offered for the first time under section 2804(4)(vi). An electric distribution company may recover smart meter technology costs:

(i) through base rates, including a deferral for future base rate recovery of current basis with carrying charge as determined by the commission; or

(ii) on a full and current basis through a reconcilable automatic adjustment clause under section 1307.

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EXHIBIT A

for Complainant (Pamela Scott v. Duquesne Light Company, Docket No. C-2018-3004042) re: hearing scheduled for Thursday, March 12, 2020

(g) Definition.--As used in this section, the term "smart meter technology" means technology, including metering technology and network communications technology capable of bidirectional communication, that records electricity usage on at least an hourly basis, including related electric distribution system upgrades to enable the technology. The technology shall provide customers with direct access to and use of price and consumption information. The technology shall also:

- (1) Directly provide customers with information on their hourly consumption.
- (2) Enable time-of-use rates and real-time price programs.
- (3) Effectively support the automatic control of the customer's electricity consumption by one or more of the following as selected by the customer:
 - (i) the customer;
 - (ii) the customer's utility; or
 - (iii) a third party engaged by the customer or the customer's utility.

Section 4. Section 2811 of Title 66 is amended by adding a subsection to read:

§ 2811. Market power remediation.

(e.1) Market misconduct.--

(1) If an electric distribution company or any of its affiliated companies or any company that an electric distribution company has purchased generation from is found guilty of market manipulation, exercising market power or collusion by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or any Federal or State court or, if an electric distribution company or any one of its affiliated companies or any company that an electric distribution company has purchased generation from settles a claim of market manipulation, exercising market power or collusion that is brought by a regional transmission operator's market monitoring unit, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or another entity, the commission:

- (i) Shall direct the electric distribution company to take any and all reasonable action to quantify the effect of the market misconduct upon Pennsylvania ratepayers.
- (ii) Following public hearing on the matter and a finding of public interest, may direct the electric distribution company to take any and all reasonable legal action, including the filing of a lawsuit as may be necessary, to recover the quantified damages which shall be used to recompense Pennsylvania ratepayers affected by the market misconduct.
- (2) If the electric distribution company fails to pursue reasonable action to quantify or seek recovery of damages for Pennsylvania ratepayers affected by market manipulation, the exercise of market power or collusion, the commission is authorized, following notice and an opportunity of the electric distribution company to comply or contest, to assess a civil penalty, which shall not be recovered in rates, of not more than \$10,000 per day for failure or neglect to obey an order of the commission, the continuance of the failure or neglect being a separate offense.
- (3) Any monetary damages recovered by the electric distribution company shall be paid to affected Pennsylvania ratepayers in the form of a credit to their electric bills or as refunds.



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Yes. Pennsylvania's Act 129 of 2008 requires the state's seven largest electric distribution companies (EDCs) to develop energy efficiency and conservation (EE&C) plans and adopt other methods of reducing electricity used by customers – including the use of smart meters by their customers. The EDCs impacted by Act 129 are Duquesne Light; Met-Ed; Penn Power; PECO Energy; Penelec; PPL Electric Utilities; and West Penn Power.

The Public Utility Commission (PUC) is charged with implementing Act 129 and helping consumers and electric utilities reduce energy consumption, especially at peak times during the day. Smart meters are being installed in new construction and at individual customers' request, with the goal of all customers utilizing smart meters by 2023.

A smart meter is an advanced meter that measures electric usage more often than conventional meters and sends that information more quickly to the customer and the EDC. Through two-way communication, smart meters also can monitor the electric distribution system to ensure it is functioning properly.

Smart meters have the following basic functions: measure the electricity used; with customer consent, remotely coordinate electricity consumption; and interface with EDCs to identify outages and provide real-time visibility into the operational status of an electrical distribution system.

- Smart meters can help your utility restore your service faster during power outages.
- Smart meters can help you better understand how much electricity you are using throughout the day.
- Smart meters can reduce meter-reading costs and help detect theft of electricity.

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Customers on time-of-use rate plans can use the information from smart meters to shift their usage to different times of the day when electricity costs less to produce. By using electricity more efficiently, customers can realize savings on their electric bills. For example, rather than running the dishwasher right after dinner when electric prices are higher, customers can wait until later in the evening to run the dishwasher.

Yes. The charge will be included as a separate line item or in your electric utility's base rate. You can confirm that information by contacting your utility. This charge covers the costs of assessing and deploying smart meter technology in accordance with Act 129. Under the law, utilities may begin assessing the surcharge for the work being done prior to actual installation of the meter. This charge applies to all customers.

EXHIBIT C

for Complainant (Pamela Scott v. Duquesne Light Company, Docket No. C-2018-3004042) re: hearing scheduled for Thursday, March 12, 2020.

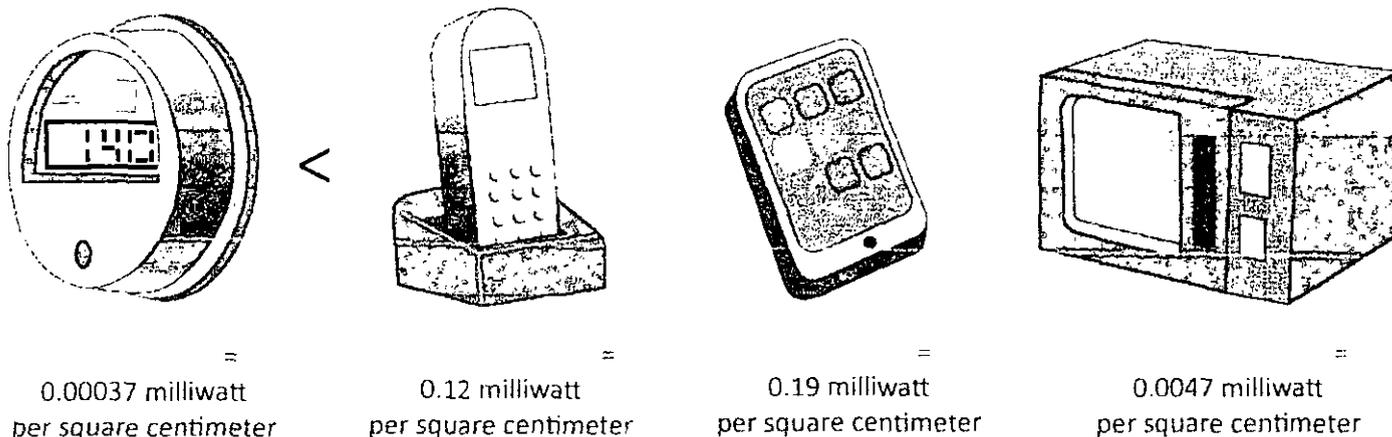
This surcharge is reviewed and approved by the PUC annually, and is subject to change. While there is no definitive timeframe to date, the surcharge is expected to remain on customers' bills as utilities work to achieve full smart meter deployment by 2023.

No. State law does not allow a customer to "opt out" of their EDC's smart meter program or surcharge. Installation of a smart meter is a condition of service to more accurately reflect rates and usage, and will ensure no disruption to your service. Questions concerning the process or timetable for the installation of your metering equipment should be directed to your electric utility.

Smart meters must be installed no later than 2023 for customers of the seven EDCs covered under the law. Customers who want the technology sooner may ask the EDC to install it. The customer must pay a fee for the early installation. That fee may be as little as \$17. Contact your electric utility for more information.

Smart meter communication network is a high-security environment that employs layers of protection from unwanted and unlawful access. Pennsylvania regulations restrict access to customer information, and do not permit an electric company or electric supplier to release private customer information to a third party without customer consent.

Smart meter communications can happen over the power lines or by radio frequency (RF), just like many other devices in your home. According to a study by the California Council of Science and Technology, wireless smart meters, when installed and properly maintained, result in much smaller levels of RF exposure than many existing common household electronic devices.



(Resource FCC's Standard average based on 30 minutes of exposure)

Write

PA Public Utility Commission
Bureau of Consumer Services
P.O. Box 3265
Harrisburg, PA 17105-3265

Call

1-800-692-7380
For people with speech or hearing loss,
dial 7-1-1 (Telecommunications Relay
Service)

Visit our websites

www.PAPowerSwitch.com
www.puc.pa.gov





UNDERSTANDING RADIO FREQUENCY AND YOUR NEW METER

Duquesne Light is replacing customers' current analog meters with new digital models. This exchange is part of an overall upgrade of the company's metering infrastructure required by Pennsylvania Act 125.

Once fully enabled, our new advanced metering infrastructure will provide access to online tools that can help you manage your electricity use, set up email or phone alerts to warn you of potential high bills and longer-term alerts for our power restoration process following storms, including communication that can help you manage through times without power.

WHAT IS AN ADVANCED DIGITAL METER AND HOW DOES IT WORK?

Just like traditional analog meters, advanced digital meters measure how much electricity you use. The main difference is that advanced digital meters collect that information more times throughout the day. These new meters also allow two-way communication between the meter and Duquesne Light via a secure wireless network.

WHAT IS RADIO FREQUENCY?

Radio frequency (RF) is a form of electromagnetic energy – both natural and man-made – that moves through space at the speed of light. RF waves are used for a variety of purposes – including telecommunication and satellite transmission of data. Every day, people use or are in close proximity to many devices that use RF, including cell phones, microwave ovens, wireless internet, car computer data readers and garage door openers. Both the traditional analog meters and the advanced digital meters use low-power RF waves to transmit your electricity-use information to Duquesne Light.

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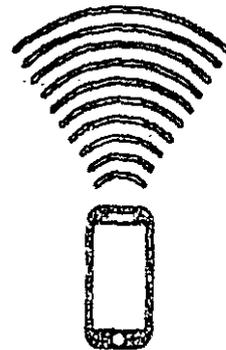
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RADIO FREQUENCY LEVELS FOR ADVANCED DIGITAL METERS ARE SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER THAN MOST EVERYDAY WIRELESS HOUSEHOLD ITEMS, SUCH AS CELL PHONES



DIGITAL METER
0.003 mW/mWft/duquesne.com



CELL PHONE
0.19 mW/mWft/duquesne.com



EXHIBIT D

for Complainant (Pamela Scott v. Duquesne Light Company, Docket No. C-2018-3004042) re: hearing scheduled for Thursday, March 12, 2020.



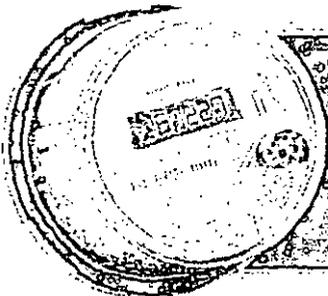
The World Health Organization has concluded that no adverse health effects have been demonstrated to result from exposure to low-level RF, such as that produced by advanced digital meters.

WHAT IS RADIO FREQUENCY?

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has set emission rate limits for RF exposure. As with any device that uses RF, advanced digital meters have been monitored, tested and certified to ensure they meet certain safety standards. The low-level RF exposure from advanced meters is well below the limit set by the FCC. In addition, according to a study by the California Council of Science and Technology, wireless networks, when installed and properly maintained, result in much smaller levels of RF exposure than most of the common household electronic devices used on the previous page.

OTHER THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND

- The RF output of the new digital meters is consistent with the output of Duquesne Light's current analog meters, which have been measuring and transmitting customer usage wirelessly for almost 30 years.
- Advanced digital meters will transmit RF waves only for very short periods every day to send your energy-use information to Duquesne Light.
- RF waves weaken significantly as the distance between you and the device increases. The spacing of an advanced meter as well as the walls of your residence can decrease the level of RF energy.



IN CONCLUSION

Duquesne Light's new advanced metering infrastructure network will safely put more information in the hands of our customers, allowing you to make more informed decisions about your energy consumption. This network will help create a more efficient, more reliable, and more sustainable electricity world for generations to come.

DLG DUQUESNE LIGHT CO.



Duquesne Light Company

Shut-off Notice

AVISO DE SUSPENSION DE SERVICIO

Date 10 AUG 2018

Name Pamela Scott

Hours - Monday through Friday

Address 134 Mackham Dr

9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Pittsburgh, PA 15228

Payments by Phone 1-866-526-0815

Account 580292000

(Payments must then be reported to DLC)

72 hr Shut-Off Notice

AVISO DE SUSPENSION DE SERVICIO

Your electric service (may be) has been) shut off for:

- Non-Access
- Unsafe Condition
- Irregular Wiring
- Unauthorized Use of Service

On or after 8:00 a.m. on 16 AUG 2018. We may act upon this notice for up to 60 days.

We will not shut off your electric service or will restore your service if you take the actions checked below:

- Allow us to enter your home/business to read, inspect, or change the electric meter.
- Pay a reconnection fee in the amount of \$ _____
- Pay for all un-metered or unauthorized service used.
- Obtain a wiring inspection from the appropriate wiring inspection agency.
- Call us at 1-888-393-7100 to properly apply for service.
- Other: Remove locks from meter base for exchange of meter
- Important: Once the above checked condition(s) are met, please contact Duquesne Light at 1-888-393-7100.**

- If checked, the medical Emergency Notice on the back page applies in this case.

NO ACCESS

Rev 05-16-18

EXHIBIT G

for Complainant (Pamela Scott v. Duquesne Light Company, Docket No. C-2018-3004042) re: hearing scheduled for Thursday, March 12, 2020.