design to the existing cast-iron poles of either of the
two styles that we talked about. And I should emphasize
that this is not—we have not explored this in great detail.
We don't have prices. I can assure the availability of these,
however. It is not meant to be an exhaustive source of
supply, but merely an indication that there are alternates
that are compatible and exchangeable with some of the poles
and luminaires that we now have in place, which might be
considered old if not historic.

- Mr. Dieckgraefe, did you take part in the development of the stipulation and agreement, Exhibit 9?
  - A Yes, I did.
  - Are you familiar with that?
  - A Yes, sir.
- Q Is the city's position that they're in favor of that stipulated exhibit and settlement
- A Well, this settlement, of course, is a compromise. It's something that we worked hard to achieve. And I think that's the best available alternate to resolving our problems at this time.
  - Q Why your reluctance?
- A Well, the principal reluctance is that the contract does not spell out in end terms exactly what we will be offered in the way of street light alternates. And this is my principal concern. We have to rely certainly on

the work of a committee and on the good faith efforts of Union Electric to assist us in seeking out alternates and to find ways of accepting those alternates once they ve been identified.

CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: When you say alternates, are you talking about the type of equipment shown in your exhibits?

exhibit shows a retrofit that might be used on existing pole.

But, in addition to that, there have been no changes. There have been no additions to Union Electric's offerings of street lights, to my knowledge, for 15 years or so. And it's simply inconceivable to me that there are not improved and more desirable luminaires that have been manufactured and promoted since that time. We do not have a total source of supply of this information. But it's something that hopefully a committee could study in greater depths and arrive at some conclusions that would be acceptable to Union Electric.

CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: You meam, it's your testimony, then, that the committee would make a study and then recommend to the company some alternatives in terms of stock and equipment than they presently have?

WITNESS DIECKGRAEFE: In my estimation this
is the most important part of the agreement which University
City and Union Electric have tentatively agreed to. If that

### Missouri Public Torrier Commission

part doesn't work, we're hack at square one, so to speak.

CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: And are these alternatives adaptable to either mercury or high pressure sodium lighting, or are they restricted strictly to incandescent?

witness dieckgraffe: No. They would not be incandescent. They would be a combination of either mercury or some other non-incandescent lighting. And, in most instances, they would be interchangeable, I suspect.

chairman SLAVIN: So it's your testimony
essentially that you're approving this on a good faith
exhibit of interest to this committee and the company to
come up with the recommendations which might be acceptable
and could be presented to the Commission at a later time for
tariffing in terms of availability?

I'm not sure--and the city's position. I'm not sure what the end result or the end action would be, whether this would require tariff changes, or whether it could simply be added to Union Electric's offerings of street lighting.

The existing lighting which we have to choose from began with four fixtures. And, at this point, I would say effectively we have two or less fixtures from which to choose.

It's my personal feeling that Union Electric customers, or any other utility customers, ought to have more than two choices to pick for a variety of neighborhoods.

## Missouri Problic Loverice Commission

All neighborhoods are not alike. And different styles and different photometric considerations, I think, need to be available.

CHAIPMAN SLAVIN: Will the committee include representation from people who have design credentials in their background?

WITNESS DIECEGRAFFE: I would certainly hope so. The initial formulation would be representatives from Union Electric and University City. But additional persons to be identified and selected should certainly be those people who have the technical expertise.

I think it's important that this be a truly blue ribbon committee that has considered all factors, certainly taking into account Union Electric's needs for maintenance and purchase costs and dependability and that the company itself from which they may purchase these is stable and will continue to be able to provide those parts to Union Electric. But they also, I think, need to have the ability to make the aesthetic and engineering considerations over and beyond that.

CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: Do you have any opinion as to why Union Electric hasn't pursued this course of action independently of the creation of the committee or at the request of what has apparently been an ongoing and lengthy dispute between your municipality and the company?

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WITNESS DIECKGRAMPE: I can't answer for them, but I guess I do feel that we should be able to look to Union Electric for leadership in areas of this sort. Certainly we don't have the expertise or the research ability to get into it very deeply as an individual municipality. I do feel it's something that Union Electric should provide now. And, in an ongoing basis, that, as the industry available luminaires, poles, and such are brought forth, that we should have a continual input from the utility and to change offerings more than once every 15 years or so. CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: Would it be your position 12 that the municipality would be willing, under such a circumstance, to pay appropriate costs for such alternatives

WITNESS DIECKGRAEFE: Well, hopefully part of the consideration of a committee would be the relative costs, and hopefully they would not be appreciably different However, if we wanted something that was significantly more expensive, then I think we should be responsible and would

CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: Well, that's really what concerned me about the stipulation, where it says, . . . install standard non-incandescent street lighting. . .

be responsible for paying any difference in costs.

According to your testimony, standard nonincandescent street lighting is very limited at this point.

WITNESS DIECKGRAEFE: At this point it would

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be what is left of the original four post top luminaires. However, this hopefully would be expanded to include the or three more. Conceivably maybe they may even learn that something they have should be taken off and substituted for something else or replaced by something else. So our concern certainly would be great if it were limited to what is now 7 offered. But, hopefully, that will be expanded through the committee action and the ultimate acceptable by Union Electric. 9 CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: Would this committee be 10 willing to make a report to the Commission when they've 11 completed their work? 12 WITNESS DIECKGRAEFE: I'm sure they could. 13 MR. BARNES: Would this be a voluntary report? 14 CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: Yes. When we approve a 15 stipulated settlement, we must accept the stipulation or not 16 as it's presented. So everything that I would propose here 17 would be of a voluntary nature at this point. 18 MR. BRADY: Certainly the city would be willing to agree with that. MR. BARNES: I think the company would, too. CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: Thank you. MR. BRADY: Let me ask you just a few more questions.

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BY MR. BRADY:

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What percentage of the lights in University 0

1	City are now mercury vapor?
2	A Approximately 76 percent.
	About how many incandescent lights do you
•	still have remaining?
5	A About 900.
6	Q I want to amphasize this for the purposes of
7	making certain, even at the risk of repetition, that it is
8	understood.
9	We're talking about conversion here to mercury
10	vapor of incandescent lights?
11	A. To mercury vapor or high pressure sodium, yes.
12	Q I'm not sure that the members of the Commission
13	heard your previous testimony. Let me make certain of it
14	by going over it.
15	In the current rate filing for UE, what is the
16	smallest high pressure sodium that's offered in lumens?
17	A. 25,500.
18	Q And what's the typical residential lighting
19	in University City in lumens?
20	A. 6,800.
21	Ω In your opinion would the high pressure
22	sodium that's offered be suitable for residential lighting?
23	A No.
24	Q Why?
25	A It's simply too bright a light source to be
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# Missouri Public Fornico Commission

1	compatible with a residential neighborhood.
2	O Do I understand correctly that, in your
3	
4	opinion, the real guts of this settlement agreement is
5	whether or not this committee works?
6	& Definitely.
7	Q And you've discussed that matter within the
	city administration?
8	A Yes, I have.
9	Q Do you believe that Union Electric and the
10	city will make good faith efforts to make that committee
11	work?
12	A I certainly believe that that has to be the
13	effect. And I think it will be.
14	Q It's on that basis that you ask the
15	Commission to approve the settlement?
16	A. Yes, sir.
17	MR. BRADY: I have nothing further.
18	COMMISSIONER McCARTNEY: Does this stipulation
19	have any time limit?
20	MR. BRADY: Well, do you mean for the appoint-
21	ment of the committee and the acting of the committee?
22	COMMISSIONER MCCARTNEY: Yes.
23	MR. BRADY: No, it does not. There is a time
24	limit of July 1, 1981, at which time there must be a choice
25	made.

I might say that there is an informal agreement between the city and the company for a recommendation by March 1, 1981; but that is not included. In response to your question, that is not specifically included in the settlement agreement.

about this is that we would be dismissing the case once this agreement has been executed on the recommendation of the parties, but nothing will have been settled. It could, as somebody pointed out, be back to square one where you have nothing.

MR. BRADY: I might say, in response to that, that the historic lighting and the conversion of that lighting from series to multiple will be disposed of.

It is true that the issue that involves most of the lighting in University City will depend upon the good faith actions of the parties to have this committee meet and promptly decide and agree upon a luminaire that can be fitted to the poles and will be acceptable to the company and to the citizens and government of University City. I think most settlement agreements are usually really based upon good faith. And it's on that basis that the city, I'm sure, enters into it.

I don't really know if that's any answer to your question. That's my statement. Mr. Dieckgraefe might

want to respond to that and maybe could help you more with the response.

WITNESS DIECKGRAEFS: I think you've said it.

COMMISSIONER McCARTNEY: Let's assume for a moment that even though there is good faith, there was not an agreement, let's say, another six or seven months or so from now. Then, what are you going to do from there if you can't work it out?

MR. BRADY: Well, my answer to that would be twofold. First, we have accepted that risk all along, both of the parties believing that in good faith we can work it out. Secondly, if we don't work it out and there is a lack of good faith on any party, I suppose it's a matter that would have to come back to the Commission, because it's a matter that would involve a question of whether or not one or both of the parties have, in fact, made a good faith effort to arrive at a decision that is both acceptable economically, and otherwise, to the company and aesthetically, and otherwise, to the city.

I know I'm not specifically replying to your questions, but that's the only reply I have.

COMMISSIONER McCARTNEY: Well, I think you have.

I'll tell you what was on my mind. What was on my mind is that it seems to me that there ought to be

some automatic clause in the agreement that would trigger the further surveillance of the Commission. Of course, you can always complain and we will hear your complaint. So I suppose that's sufficient enough. MR. BRADY: Well, that was what we considered. And, frankly, we didn't go any further with it because of 7 that. I, of course, would have no such objection. But, as 8 it's signed, we gave up that possibility and the company did 9 also. 10 COMMISSIONER McCARTNEY: Well, if you signed 11 it, you must see the light through the gape at the end of 12 the tunnel. 13 MR. BRADY: I hope so. 14 Any questions for this witness? 15 Oh, I want to say one other thing. 16 17 18

Mr. Dieckgraefe has prepared some slides which, if the Commission wants to see, we'll show you graphically the type of aesthetic considerations and the means of lighting in the areas involved here at University City. He would be happy to show them.

> You've already generally described them? WITNESS DIECKGRAEFE: Yes, I have,

MR. BRADY: But, if the Commission wants to see them, he'll be happy to show them.

EXAMINER CADIEUX: Let's go off the record.

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2	(Discussion off the record.)
) 4	EXAMINER CADIBUX: Let's co back on the record.
•	BY MR. BRADY:
ŝ	Q Mr. Dieckgraefe, is there one page left on
6	the number of pages of photographs you have there of lighting in
7	University City?
8	A Yes, there is. The final page I have here
9	
10	is the most commonly used post top luminaire in University
11	City, which is on a fiberglass pole. And it's referred to
12	as a Colonial fixture.
13	Q Mr. Dieckgraefe, did you take these pictures
14	yourself?
15	A. I did, sir.
	Q Are they fair and accurate representations
16	of the poles and the areas in University City?
17	A Yes, they are.
18	Q As they exist today?
19	λ Yes.
20	MR. BRADY: Could I have this marked as
21	
22	Exhibit 13, please.
23	EXAMINER CADIEUX: The Reporter is so
24	instructed to mark the exhibit.
	(EXHIBIT NO. 13 WAS MARKED BY THE REPORTER
25	POR IDENTIFICATION.)

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- 4	MR. BRADY: And, at this time, I would like
	to offer into evidence University City's Exhibits 9
3	through 13.
•	EXAMINER CADIEUX: Nine is the joint exhibit
5	the stipulation.
6	
7	Ten, 11, 12, and 13 are the city's exhibits
	and they are received at this time.
	(EXHIBITS NOS. 10, 11, 12, AND 13 WERE
9	RECEIVED IN EVIDENCE AND MADE A PART OF THIS RECORD.)
10	(Witness excused.)
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12	EXAMINER CADIEUX: Let's go off the record.
13	(A recess was taken.)
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1	EXAMINER CADIEUX: The hearing will come
2	to order.
3	Mr. Ray.
	MR. XAY: Yes. For the sake of the record,
•	the City of University City at this time would offer and
•	ack to be admitted University City's Exhibits 10, 11, 12,
7	and 13, which were introduced prior to the luncheon break.
8	EXAMINER CADIEUX: All right, If they have
9	not already been received, they are so at this time.
10	While we were off the record, it was my
11	understanding that there were no further questions of
12	Mr. Dieckgraefe from the city; is that correct?
13	MR. KAY: That's correct.
14	EXAMINER CADIEUX: Then he is excused.
15	Do I understand that that concludes Universit
16	City's case?
17	MR. KAY: That's correct.
18	EXAMINER CADIEUX: Mr. Carl, do you wish to
19	step forward?
20	MR. CARL: Before you swear me, Mr. Cadieux,
21	am I functioning both as a speaker and a witness, sort of
22	both things at once?
23	EXAMINER CADIEUX: Yes.
24	(Witness sworn.)
24	EXAMINER CADIKUX: Off the record.

## Missouri Public Service Commission

(Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER CADIEUX: The record should reflect that Mr. Carl has intervened in this proceeding representing himself.

Mr. Carl, you may proceed with your testimony in a narrative form.

MR. CARL: Thank you, Mr. Cadieux.

#### JAMES L. CARL testified as follows:

WITNESS CARL: I am here to attempt to present the reasons why I signed the Stipulation with reluctance.

And the reason that I signed, the only reason that I signed the Stipulation, was because the City of University City was willing to undertake the burden of assuming maintenance and installation of alternative luminaires on the Model

231 Posts.

as four years. I agree with Mr. Gillum that there has been active discussion among the neighborhood and the city and Union Electric. But it turns out that as a result of the Stipulation, the 231 posts are specifically excluded from the Stipulation. The only way that the appearance and equipment of this post, which was the spearhead for retaining other posts that will be converted to mercury vapor in University City, this post was the spearhead for and probably the modus operandi for the existence of that Stipulation.

## Missouri Public Lorvice Commission

Were it not for the fact that the city
joined forces fully and with good faith with the neighborhood
to attempt to preserve these and other polles like them in
keeping with the character of the neighborhood, the Stipulation wouldn't have existed, the good that comes from this
Stipulation would not have resulted.

I find it a bit ironic that the very thing that caused the Stipulation to come in existence is now excluded from it, but I can live with it. It disturbs me a bit because it constrains the City of University City to go into the street lighting business.

Evidence has been presented to this proceeding that there were previous proposals made by Union Electric.

Mr. Gillum even said that, and it was established that those proposals were specific to this post, which is now excluded from this Stipulation. The only way that the equipment that you see here can be preserved is for University City to take it over.

It has also been established in the course of this proceeding that these spare parts which you see before you in actual physical form, these university flames alluded to in Mr. Gillum's testimony, this crossarm, can be made for a small cost. I agree that the recasting, the making of the mold and casting of this would be an expensive proposition; it's not an impossible proposition.

#### Missowi Public Levice Commission

It has also been entered into this proceeding that alternative cast iron poles from another manufacturer are available. We do not have any cost figures, But I think they would, and it's just an assertion on my part. It is—how do you say? I alleged that these would be substantially less expensive than \$1,000 apiece.

The point is that this particular post is not only installed in my neighborhood and in University seights too, but also in Hampton Park. And the reaction of the residents in learning that these were to be replaced for the standard, so-called standard post, this post elicited the same response from both neighborhoods. In Hampton Park they were ready to fight rather than switch, to pick up a joke from advertising. We had the same feelings that these were not to come out of our neighborhood, they were part of its character.

We would never have entered into negotiations with the company were we not aware that the spare parts were there. In other words, it would not be a viable proposition if there were no way to replace broken posts.

I have lived in my neighborhood for eight years and in the course of those years not one post has been broken, nor has there been any real maintenance of the posts themselves.

So what I'm saying is that the only one that

#### Missouri Public Service Germission

got broken was broken very recently. And it was not broken by anyone in the neighborhood; it was an inadvertency during a power emergency. I think that has not been brought up in the hearing, that there have been breakages of poles, that these are vulnerable to breakage.

The point is that, and I'm hesitant to say how it got broken, I'll let that go by the side.

The company is aware how that pole got broken.

This post has its roots in University City
history. It is called the University Model No. 231 Post.

It is our contention—and it was cast for E. G. Lewis,
founder of University City, back in 1905. The illustration
in the Banner archives shows that this post—the demonstration photographs shows it installed in University
City. Banner had the tradition of naming its posts after
the initial customer.

We had a very hard time convincing anybody of the viability of this, but we did have an agreement, which has been alluded to in the testimony, now withdrawn, by which these posts would have been converted to mercury vapor. We tried valiantly to do that, We received a letter, I think in the last two or three months, saying that that agreement was withdrawn.

So I entered into these negotiations with the hope of convincing the company that it would be in its

## Missoni Public Somies Commission

about historical material, but not sentimental. I never and none of us in the neighborhood ever wanted the company to lose money on these posts. And the agreement alluded to in Mr. Gillum's testimony withdrawn saw to it that the company was recompensed for special work required to convert these two mercury vapor, that the company was to be supplied spare parts once its spare parts were exhausted, and if that sounds like some of the arrangements in the Stipulation, it is a bit sad that the ligaments, the bare bones, the essential motor that made this agreement withdrawn work, are now the agreements of the Stipulation that excludes specifically these lights from Union Electric's care and maintenance.

Now, I happen to have a great deal of

faith in the company's capability and expertise in working
on these lights. I have seen demonstrations of it in
my neighborhood. Mr. Dieckgraefe showed, and I don't
know how off the record for one moment. How would one--

EXAMINER CADIEUX: Wait just a minute.

What's the purpose of going off the record?

WITNESS CARL: Mr. Dieckgraefe showed a

slide that showed the company's capability in converting

the 231 Posts to mercury.

EXAMINER CADIEUX: Let's stay on the record

then.

### Misseuri Public Lovico Commission

WITNESS CARL: All right. Mr. Diockersofe in his presentation of slides showed that the company not only has the workmanship, capability, and ability to convert these posts, but that it was not an unittractive conversion. That arrangement has been terminated. And all I can say is that the reason that I am speaking is that Mr. Dieckgraefe established that there is some misgiving about this committee provision. That is to say, we feel that there is good faith on the company's side. I feel there is good faith on the company's side. I entered into this. But we had the misgiving based on the experience with this light, that if the company is presented with a viable, workable alternative, that it is possible that when the committee makes its decision, comes up with what it considers to be an alternative, it will be stymied someplace in the Standards Department as was this proposal.

Now, the light that was shown in Mr. Dieckgrand's presentation, the Benjamin light, I have a catalog picture of it somewhere. There it is. If you like, I would give this to the Commission.

This is the light that the Commission saw in this Benjamin catalog that was on that pole that the company showed its expertise and capability in doing this kind of work.

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## Missouri Public Somies Commission

the company—tried to take the company's line in this, that we found the Benjamin company would ask more for painting this light than they would for us to purchase it. And from the point of view of costs, it was ridiculous to pay more for a company to paint this light than for just to buy the physical part.

So what I'm saying is that we have here a conversion-well, I guess I'll have to start working with physical evidence.

The Benjamin light that you saw a slide of required that this Banner crossarm, which is here in the hearing room, would have to be removed from the post as you see it, go to the Union Electric shops, and have this socket cup, which I am now turning, removed. This entire assembly would require this assembly to be taken to the Union Electric shops.

We have always been in consonance with the company policy of converting to more efficient energy sources. I also personally agree with the company, that the equipment you see here attached to this socket cup is obsolete. Parts can't be found. This shade is battered and beaten. It's been up on a street or has been in service for more than 60 years. This assembly, which I am now removing from the shade, is the bulb and socket assembly

No.