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alluded to in the Union Electric testimony, the bulb inside is a 2,500 luminaire series burning light. All of this equipment is old. And we were always in sympathy with the company's proposal to convert to mercury vapor.

go along with that policy. But when this Benjamin proposal, which you saw a slide of, was too expensive, we then proposed to Union Electric the alternative which I propose to demonstrate to the Commission, which is—I would also point out that this assembly you see here is modular. This shade comes off, you just saw me take the socket out. And then what you're left with is a basic insulator assembly

on to the existing post without removal. And we tried and tried and tried and failed to convince the company that their labor costs would be reduced if they accepted this alternative. And it got stymied somewhere in the company. And that gives one cause for concern later on about the workability of the committee thing unless there is some safety valve.

Now, I would show you how this works. I'm now unscrewing the four screws that holds the obsolete socket assembly on these posts, parts for which are no longer available. And you will see it as a simple cast iron cup that has four screws in it.

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Our grandfathers were very smart. All of those 231 Posts have, at critical points, bronze meeting cast iron, which means that they can be worked on.

I was challenged in some earlier phases of these negotiations by the company to get these rusty old things apart and I managed every time. And I know I'm less talented than some of the people that Union Electric has in the field.

At any rate, I'm holding up now the cast iron socket cup and you will see it's a simple assembly, has four screws in it which meet this old socket assembly at four holes. That's what holds that light that you see in the illustration up.

This assembly, and again, earlier in my-in the hearing, I challenged the company's assertion that
replacement parts are not available.

This assembly is comprised, as is this assembly, of component parts that fit together. This is existing equipment still under the incandescent lighting tariff of the company that functions most every night in University City. This is also an assemblage of component parts. This gray assembly which had the mercury vapor light in it costs \$25 last time we looked. It turns out by an accident of history, with increasing historical consciousness in this country, that old things are coming

back. And it turns out that this is a vitreous enamed shade assembly available from not one, but two or three companies at the present time. Its catalog price is \$35.

This is nothing but a pipe adapter from a hardware store. Inside is a piece of all thread pipe.

This is an assembly that the Standards Department of the company refuses to accept. I am willing to go along with that as long as these lights are preserved, because their character, as you can see, has to do with the appearance of the reflector and pendant bulb assembly.

I guess, and I will not bring it into evidence, but I now allege that this luminaire is far more efficient as far as light output is concerned than anything the company now offers.

how this goes together. Now, all of this of what you see
University City will have to do. The company is willing
to convert the excluded 231 lights to multiple circuitry
before turning the system over to University City. I go
along with that. It pains me that a company that has
so much talent and expertise as demonstrated by the slide
of the other trial light is unwilling to accept something
as simple as I hope to demonstrate now.

This socket cup would be attached to the light. In other words, no mechanical removal. To use the

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ether light that we proposed in the proposal withdrawn, the company would have had to physically remove that arm from that post and then bring it back.

This simply requires that the old luminaire with obsolete parts be removed and that this assembly is aade, devised to fit into the socket cup. And it goes up in here like this. And the four screws fit in. Turn the four screws like so. And notice that the mode of attachment is exactly that of the old equipment, but that the light, for all practical purposes, has now become a more efficient non-incandescent lighting source in, if I may say so myself, perfect conformity with the company tariff and philosophical and energy conservation movement toward non-incandescent lighting.

Now, what I ask is if this light is architecturally appropriate to the fixtures on which it goes and it was not allowed to be accepted, I wonder and I hope that the committee will function to provide architecturally appropriate lights.

The luminaire assembly with the shade identical to the other is now mounted in the existing Banner crossarm. And as you can see from the point of view of appearance and function it's essentially the same. It took me something around five minutes, talking all the while, to get the luminaire attached to the other light.

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It is true as has been alleged, that maybe it would require to remove this cup, that this entire assembly would have to go to the shop or be removed to the pole, because you have to put a grandfather size pipe wrench on to turn this socket cup. Happily, our grandfathers just attached these cups by the first two or three threads. It's an easy pull. I'm amazed how easy it is to work with cast iron.

I now propose to convert the light the rest of the way.

Here is another item I have in my hand, what is called a pole ballast. It is a remote ballast manufactured by the Advance Transformer Corporation.

The company is unwilling to consider this alternative.

Again, I voted for the agreement and I have no doubt about the good faith of the company executing the agreement. I entered into it, as I say, reluctantly, because this was the only way to preserve the character of these lights, at the same time going along with company policy.

This is made by a very large concern. I have an assurance from the representative that the company that makes this would guarantee it for two years against all failures. Union Electric was aware of that.

At any rate, what I will do now, these

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through the light. This is the way these lights are wired. And I will now connect—I will try to connect—I will try to connect—I'm sorry. I should have—I will not—I'll have to recove this from the—what I'll have to do, if I can, and I'm sorry for the inadvertency—

EXAMINER CADIEUX: Let's go off the record.
(Discussion off the record.)

EXAMINER CADIEUX: Back on the record.

the Stipulation would offer University City, in fact, is that Union Electric is willing to supply to the end of this cup a source of multiple power and then turn the system over to University City. So what is then required is this, you simply connect the source of the multiple power to the luminaire right here. I am now connecting the source of multiple power to the luminaire. And as I say, I have repeatedly contended, I have seen demonstrations of their ability in our neighborhood. I think that it would be possible for them to do this.

I guess what I'm trying to do in this demonstration is to show why I signed the agreement. I'm showing you, in effect, what University City is willing to do once these lights are turned over to them under the terms of the Stipulation.

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I am now insulating the connections I have made at this proposed luminaire. And now I sm offsting up the luminaire into the socket cup and this could be done by a Union Electric technician from a bucket truck.

The luminairs that is proposed here offers an advantage over those maked incandescent bulbs.

The one thing, and I, again, have tried to look at it from the company's point of view, they're very tempting targets for stones. This has a guard around it. It has a heavy glass globe. And we've even had an incident of vandalism on that laboratory light that was shown on Mr. Dieckgraefe's presentation. It took close to ten minutes of concerted destruction to break it, as opposed to just a single stone, and it still worked after the kids got finished with it.

Now, these lights, once that wiring is done, you cap these finials, these flames referred to in the testimony are really decorative caps to allow the electricies to pull the wires and do the manipulations required in the pole.

Now I will install this pole ballast. Now, remote ballast fixtures, there are a few, I think a couple of hundred. They're used in Jefferson City on the High Street shopping center. And Union Electric has a few remote ballast fixtures still in its care from what

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I've the able to see it. The City of Evertand.

he say rate. I am now , sing to take this ballest and I am going to put the input side of the ballast—the ballast fits into this back chamber here, lower the ballast inside.

Now, in actual practice there is the post coming through, the ballast can fall through to the floor here in the hearing room, but the post you see up on the illustration in the city's exhibit keeps the ballast from falling through. It's just a requisite of the demonstration.

I now take the wires from the luminaire and
I am now connecting the luminaire to the ballast required
for the operation.

Now, these are the things that University

City will do. I signed the agreement, as I say, because

it was the only way of saving these lights. They are

a part of University City history. The Mayor of University

City would like to see something come off in the way of

historical preservation for the city's 75th anniversary.

CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: Do you have an explanation of why the company would refuse to do that work and only University City can?

WITNESS CARL: In other words, I have not, and I would like to get an explanation from the company

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why it is unable to accept this at first. And I'm not trying to disparage them. I am willing to work with them.

I have sat down with them at the table and negotiated this.

I have never gotten a satisfactory explanation from the company—and I like all the people I have talked with at the company—why this was unacceptable. I was told that the Standards and T & D people just didn't want to touch this.

CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: If I recall from the public testimony, there was something, and I'm not sure it was your testimony or someone else's, Mr. Carl, in reading the transcript, that there are different code requirements if Union Electric does the wiring work or if the City does the wiring work. And the standard is relaxed for the company and not for the city.

one of the reasons I feel that the Stipulation is a good document. The way it will work is that if the company—the county has taken the position that if the company works on the system before turning it over to University City, it can operate under those relaxed code provisions, and then the system will be grandfathered unless there is extensive work or some kind of hazard resulting.

CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: Would the type of work that

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	you're doing here meet the code requirements?
8	WITNESS CARL: Oh, this is all code work.
•	I have how many electrical engineers watching what I'm
4	doing. I'm connecting the black wire to the black wire
Supply:	and the white wire to the white wire. I don't have a
6	grounded circuit, but then neither does the State of
7	Missouri in the wall.
8	CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: You don't want to use this
9	building as any example that meets any code requirements.
10	including the elevators.
	WITNESS CARL: Well, anyway, this, as far as
7	I can see, would be a code installation. It has to do with
13	the reutilization of existing series circuitry for multiple
14	circuitry that the contention about the code comes.
>	CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: Well, so I don't get too
16	far away, if you can't answer my question, Mr. Barnes,
17	can you answer my question?
18	Why does the company refuse to do this
19	work?
20	MR. BARNES: We could put on a rebuttal
21	witness to answer that question at the conclusion of
22	Mr. Carl's demonstration.
23	WITHESS CARL: Okay. The light is converted
24	to mercury vapor and, misgivings of engineers aside, I
1. 20	and compact a source of multiple power, so to speak.

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which is the language of the Stipulation, to the light.

And I do that by just taking an ordinary household cord

for the purposes of our demonstration to hook it up.

As I say, I am willing, and I have said repeatedly, even in my initial statement, I am willing to, and I signed the agreement because I can live with it.

It was, and I still feel it is, the best deal that
University City is going to get from Union Electric.

Now, their contention is and I was told this informally--now we will have--fiat lux, marcury vapor light.

CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: Does it kill mosquitoes

WITNESS CARL: It attracts them. They love it.

CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: Now, if you can electrify those little metal things on the outside you can zap the bugs.

witness CARL: At any rate, what I'm trying to say is, they say, and I'm trying to understand it—and, as I say, I can live with the agreement—they say that because this funny luminaire which is down-shining, which is pendant, which means it shines down, is not adaptable to lights other than Banner 231's, they are not willing to accept it. Yes, in some ways, it is probably as cheap

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and easy a solution as putting that alternate luminaire
on a post that sticks up like the capitol lights. If
you could close your eyes and imagine the capitol lights
converted to mercury with a globe that looks the same,
that's the proposal.

But I guess that's what bothers me is that
I cannot understand. And I would love the rebuttal witness
to tell me why it is that this is so unacceptable.

I signed the agreement; I am willing to

I signed the agreement; I am willing to live by it. But I'm scratching my head and I'm letting the company know, this is the first time I've really had a chance to talk to you folks this way, I cannot understand what it is that's so disturbing about this to you all given your talents and abilities.

EXAMINER CADIEUX: Well, the company will be given the opportunity to present a rebuttal witness, and rather than continuing on that, they'll have that opportunity.

WITNESS CARL: I can't think of any more.

I would say that the process of converting these lights are little different from the ones with the post tops.

I can't begin to say, and this will be my concluding statement, Mr. Cadieux, and I thank you-all for indulging me in this bit of fantasy, I took this thing all the way from St. Louis to show you.

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I guess I can't understand what the problem is with this, with the procedure being excentially the Sams for the conversion.

In other words, the lights that are still going to be in the tariff have to be converted to multiple, University City has to supply Union Electric with parts, should they become exhausted, yet Union Electric is willing to keep those within its fold.

Union Electric is not willing to keep the 231's in its fold unless, and this is a provision of the Stipulation that is implied in, I believe, A, if 1--Jack is much more conversant -- if the neighborhood is willing to allow the entire crossarm and pendant luminaire assembly to be removed and surmounted with a post top, then we can stay within the company's fold. But the entire character of this light from an architectural point of view, and I would contend and allege again, from an illumination point of view, its efficiency, its effectiveness as a street light, since it's below tree cover, the fact that this pie-pan reflector, which is readily available, is also something that keeps the light out of second floor bedrooms and on the street, it is an effective good kind of street light, not unlike the cobra head boulevard lights that are so much in use today.

I have nothing else to say.

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EXAMINER CADIEUX: Mr. Barnes, do you have any questions of this witness? 3 MR. BARNES: We have no questions or cross-4 examination, but we would like to reply to him through a rebuttal witness. 6 EXAMINER CADIEUX: All right. Let's see if 7 there is any cross-examination by any of the other parties. 8 Mr. Banks. 9 MR. BANKS: Yes, your Honor. 10 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. BANKS: 11 Mr. Carl, do you have any idea how much this 12 cost of conversion might be? Well, Mr. Banks, what I can go by are the 13 14 catalog prices of the items you see assembled together. 15 The ballast that you see, the ballast in the back is \$30-odd last time we checked the price. The luminaire that 16 17 the mercury bulb is in is 25, the shade is 35. So the entire assembly comes in at around, 18 19 ballast included, at about \$100. Okay. You spoke about the forethought of 20 your forefathers who had installed some bronze fittings or 21 something so that these parts could be worked on. But when 22 I was at one of the Union Electric facilities, I saw one 23

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of those crossarms and it was very, very rusted. And I

was wondering, wouldn't that rust in some of the crossarms

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make the conversion significantly more difficult than what we saw here today?

a well, Mr. Banks, I would reply that the crossarm you see there through the kindness of Mr. Gillum is one of those horrible, rusty, grubby, grumpy, nasty looking crossarms that you saw that I took home and took a wire brush to and a pipe wrench, where necessary, and brought it back to its former glory.

Now, specifically, to reply to your question, it is true that the proposal involving this luminaire might have invoked some of the difficulties that bother you.

In other words, the removal of the entire crossarm and the removal of the socket cup would require some fairly strenuous physical force. But to unscrew those four screws on a socket cup, I have not, and this again, the company can confute what I say if it wishes, I don't think any of the field people have ever had any trouble unscrewing those four brass screws in the socket cup.

Again, my final statement, I am more than willing to live by the Stipulation. It just pains me to see that the modus operandi by which the Stipulation exists is specifically excluded from it.

It's my understanding that the Stipulation is all-encompassing enough so that if the committee agreed, that luminaire could be used on that setup using one of the options.

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Am I mistaken in that belief?

A I did not sign the Stipulation with that understanding in mind.

The Stipulation was written in such a way if, as I interpret it—and Mr. Earnes could amplify this if he wishes—was specifically written to exclude the 231 Posts with the crossarms.

EXAMINER CADIEUX: Would any of the parties wish to state their understanding of the Stipulation concerning that point?

MR. KAY: Perhaps I can address that.

The standard that was alluded to in the Stipulation for a standard was that this select committee would select luminaires that would be adaptable to a good percentage of their service area and not be available to a minute or miniscule amount of customers, that they would be able to broadly adapt this throughout the many states that they operate in. And thus, to the best of my knowledge and understanding, the 231 Banner Posts and crossarms are really only available in a very limited quantity in the St. Louis County area, and thus would be excluded from the adaptability of that type of standard lamp shade and luminaire from the standard which would be offered to everyone.

MR. KELLEHER: I think that's our general

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	The second secon
gwell.	understanding. It mostly comes from the company's position
2	that what we offer to one customer in terms of a luminaire
3	should be offered to and adaptable for all, or at least
4	a good percentage, as Dennis was saying, a good percentage
5	of our customers.
6	CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: Does that go to the point
e de la companya de l	or the question that I raised earlier on No. 4: What is
8	standard?
9	MR. KAY: Uh-huh.
10	MR. KELLEHER: It does.
11	CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: And you're claiming that
12	this is not standard, despite Mr. Carl's testimony which
13	shows this to be a very easy conversion and inexpensive in
14	terms of buying parts?
15	MR. KELLEHER: What we are saying in "4. a)"
16	is that when we will install standard non-incandescent
17	street lighting luminaires, we are speaking of Union
18	Electric's standard stock parts, either right now or after
19	the committee has suggested and Union Electric has adopted
20	new standard luminaires.
21	CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: If the committee were to
22	choose this as a standard itam, then your position would
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MR. KELLEHER: It could possibly change.

WITNESS CARL: I would just rebut one

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This particular conversion that you saw, the committee reports, and I have every reason to believe as such interaction as I had with company people, that they would consider such a conversion or conversions in good faith. But this one has already been bumped out of

The company ultimately has the last say in

CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: No. I would say perhaps the Commission might have the last say.

WITNESS CARL: Begging your pardon.

CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: If there is a proceeding before us, which is the question that both Commissioner McCartney and I have raised several times, which concerns us about the Stipulation and concerns us in bringing it to the attention of the rest of the Commissioners. You are open-ended, so to speak. All we have so far from the parties -- and it is an informal agreement to bring the results of the committee work before the Commission on an informal basis.

Now perhaps the parties would go a step further and say that should the committee work amicably and in good faith, as it suggested, that they could make a recommendation to the Commission in that report for the appropriate tariffing and stocking of items, which takes

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1	us a great deal further than what I would call simply
	submitting an informal report to the Commission.
3	Mr. Barnes, would you agree to that?
4	MR. BARNES: I'm not so sure we would agree
5	to that. We would like to have the final control over the
Ó	kinds of luminaires that we will install and I thinkI
7	suspect that what you suggest will actually give the
8	Commission the final say in the kinds of luminaires that
9	we can keep in stock and will install.
10	So I'm not so sure we would go along with
	that suggestion, if it was a suggestion.
12	CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: Even though you would
13	agree, as a committee member, that that would be an
14	appropriate course of action for you to take?
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16	MR. BARNES: The course of action that I
	think a party could take as was suggested this morning by
18	Mr. Brady would be the formal complaint route.
19	If Union Electric rejects a committee proposal
	I think the formal complaint route would be open.
20	CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: The only problem with that
21	is that this Stipulation sets a time certain for your
22	tariff to go into effect.
23	MR. BARNES: That is correct.
24	CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: And that concerns me,
25	because you may not have completed all the work that needs

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to be done without these tariffs taking effect.

MR. BARNES: I'm sure the Commission, if such a formal complaint arose, could give an expedited hearing on the matter.

CHAIRMAN SLAVEN: Not under our present workload, maybe it will get better.

MR. KAY: Perhaps I can add to that, we do
have a --we've discussed this concern and it was a concern
of the city that the committee perhaps would be ineffectual.

And in order to ensure that we would be able to move along
so that the company would try its best to accept what
the committee recommends, is that we have recommended, via
the attorneys, that the company appoint someone very high
up in the company who would have the ability to make
proper contacts within the company within the Standards
Division, et cetera, and the city, through its city manager,
would appoint the necessary expertise people to that
committee, and that the committee meet and come down with
some sort of recommendation no later than March the lst.
These are rough guidelines. They're just ideas that we've
thrown across the table.

And then after that, that the company be given 45 days to either accept or reject those additional standards as recommended by the committee.

I think an indication of the good faith on

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both the part of the committee, the city, and the company would be very forthcoming by April the 15th, which is still a month or more away from the effective date of the tariffs. I think that then we could tall whether or not anybody is acting in bad faith, and we could immediately bring that to the attention of the Commission or do whatever else we feel necessary to bring the bad faith party back in light.

Again, we both--or all three of us, rather, have signed this in good faith, and if we don't get results or if we don't obtain the same end, then somebody is going to be acting in bad faith.

CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: Well, I guess--I wish I had more--I'm going to try to get into a good faith viewpoint, but when I see a demonstration like has been put on by Mr. Carl, information which has been available and rejected by the company for how long, Mr. Carl?

WITNESS CARL: This proposal -- a year, Jack?

CHAIRMAN SLAVIN: I have a little trouble

trying to figure out how a committee is going to accomplish

something which Mr. Carl has been unable to do.

MR. KAY: Well, I don't want to really get into my closing argument, but the city all along—as other cities and other governmental agencies, is not running over with money and funds to spend on any frills. We were not