

**BEFORE  
THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO**

In the Matter of the Annual Energy	)	
Efficiency Portfolio Status Report of	)	Case No. 19-621-EL-EEC
Duke Energy Ohio, Inc.	)	

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**MOTION TO INTERVENE BY  
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW & POLICY CENTER**

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Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code 4903.221 and Ohio Administrative Code 4901-1-11, the Environmental Law & Policy Center (“ELPC”) respectfully moves to intervene in the above-captioned proceeding. As explained more thoroughly in the attached Memorandum in Support, ELPC has a real and substantial interest in this case, in which Duke Energy Ohio seeks approval from the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio for its Energy Efficiency and Peak Demand Reduction Program Portfolio Status Report for 2018. Additionally, the interests of ELPC are not adequately represented by any other party to this matter and its participation in this proceeding will contribute to a just and expeditious resolution of the issues and questions. Further, ELPC’s participation will not unduly delay the proceedings or prejudice any other party.

ELPC respectfully requests this Commission grant its motion to intervene for these reasons and those set forth in more detail in the attached Memorandum in Support.

April 29, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Madeline Fleisher  
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**MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF THE MOTION TO INTERVENE BY  
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW & POLICY CENTER**

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Ohio Revised Code (“R.C.”) 4903.221 states that “[a]ny other person who may be adversely affected by a public utilities commission proceeding may intervene in such proceeding” provided the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (“PUCO” or “Commission”) makes certain determinations. The Environmental Law & Policy Center (“ELPC”) is a non-profit environmental advocacy organization whose mission is to improve the Midwest’s environmental quality and economic development. ELPC is an advocate for both environmental health and sustainable economic development. As an organization with a presence and members in Ohio, ELPC and its members may be adversely affected by the outcome of this proceeding, and its interests are not adequately represented by the other parties hereto.

R.C. 4903.221 requires the Commission to consider four factors when presented with a motion to intervene. In addition, the Commission’s procedural rules at Ohio Administrative Code (“Ohio Adm. Code”) 4901-11-1 similarly provide that it shall consider five factors when weighing a motion to intervene. ELPC’s motion meets all of the factors required by statute and rule.

Pursuant to R.C. 4903.221, the Commission must consider:

- (1) The nature and extent of the prospective intervenor’s interest;

- (2) The legal position advanced by the prospective intervenor and its probable relation to the merits of the case;
- (3) Whether the intervention by the prospective intervenor will unduly prolong or delay the proceedings; [and]
- (4) Whether the prospective intervenor will significantly contribute to full development and equitable resolution of the factual issues.

R.C. 4903.221(B).

With respect to the first factor, ELPC has a substantial interest in the application of Duke Energy Ohio (“Duke” or the “Company”) for approval of its annual status report regarding its 2018 energy efficiency and peak demand response programs. ELPC has an interest in ensuring the protection and promotion of cost-effective clean and efficient energy in the state. ELPC has participated in litigation regarding Duke’s efficiency programs, *see* Case Nos. 16-576-EL-POR and 13-431-EL-POR, and is an active member of Duke’s stakeholder collaborative regarding its energy efficiency and peak demand reduction efforts, including its 2018 programs. Further, ELPC has members in Ohio and its work focuses on Ohio energy and environmental issues. Duke’s energy efficiency status report affects these interests because it sets forth Duke’s documentation of its energy efficiency programs performance in 2018. Accurate calculation of the energy savings resulting from those programs is vital to ensuring Duke recovers costs related only to savings that its customers have actually realized and implements successful efficiency programs in the future. As to the second factor, because of the potential impacts on ELPC and its Ohio members, ELPC seeks to ensure that Duke calculates its savings and documents program implementation in accordance applicable law and with Ohio policy under R.C. 4928.02 supporting cost-effective energy efficiency for customers.

Under the third factor, ELPC’s inclusion will not unduly delay or prolong the proceeding. The Commission has not yet set a procedural schedule for the case, and ELPC is committed to

working within any schedule that is imposed by this Commission to achieve the efficient and orderly disposition of the questions presented. ELPC also plans to file any comments in accordance with applicable deadlines under PUCO regulations.

Finally, ELPC will significantly contribute to the full development and resolution of the proceeding by bringing its unique perspective to bear. ELPC has expertise and experience throughout the Midwest regarding clean energy policy that will contribute to resolving the pending issues. ELPC has participated in multiple proceedings in Ohio as well as other states regarding energy efficiency and peak demand reduction programs, including the Duke cases cited above.

Similarly, ELPC meets the requirements set forth in Ohio Adm. Code 4901-11-1(B):

- (1) The nature and extent of the prospective intervenor's interest;
- (2) The legal position advanced by the prospective intervenor and its probable relation to the merits of the case;
- (3) Whether the intervention by the prospective intervenor will unduly prolong or delay the proceedings;
- (4) Whether the prospective intervenor will significantly contribute to full development and equitable resolution of the factual issues;
- [and]
- (5) The extent to which the person's interest is represented by existing parties.

The first four factors mirror those in R.C. 4903.221, and for the same reasons as stated above, ELPC meets those factors. As to the fifth, ELPC maintains that no other party can adequately represent its interests as a regional environmental advocacy organization that also focuses on “green” economic development, including new manufacturing and job creation.

Finally, this Commission's policy is to “encourage the broadest possible participation in its proceedings.” *Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co.*, Case No. 85-675-EL-AIR, Entry at 2 (January 14,

1986). ELPC's inclusion in this proceeding will contribute to this goal of broad participation in PUCO proceedings.

Because ELPC meets the criteria set forth in both R.C. 4903.221 and Ohio Adm. Code 4901-11-1, it respectfully asks this Commission to grant its motion to intervene in the above-captioned proceedings.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Madeline Fleisher  
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### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that the foregoing Motion to Intervene was filed electronically through the Docketing Information System of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio on April 29, 2019. The PUCO's e-filing system will electronically serve notice of the filing of this document on counsel for all parties.

/s Madeline Fleisher  
Madeline Fleisher

**This foregoing document was electronically filed with the Public Utilities**

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**in**

**Case No(s). 19-0621-EL-EEC**

Summary: Motion Motion to Intervene by the Environmental Law & Policy Center  
electronically filed by Madeline Fleisher on behalf of Environmental Law & Policy Center