# BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

In the Matter of the Application of the	)	
Significantly Excessive Earnings Test	)	
under Section 4928.143(F), Ohio Revised	)	Case No. 19-1121-EL-UNC
Code, and Rule 4901:1-35-03(C)(10),	)	
Ohio Administrative Code for The Dayton	)	
Power and Light Company.	)	

# MOTION TO INTERVENE BY THE OFFICE OF THE OHIO CONSUMERS' COUNSEL

With a 32.7% poverty rate<sup>1</sup> and 17.0% of consumers lacking adequate access to food,<sup>2</sup> Dayton-area consumers are struggling more than most of their fellow Ohioans. Yet Dayton Power and Light Company ("DP&L" or the "Utility") wants to charge its customers more than \$40 million in significantly excessive profits, based on an outrageous profit margin that we calculate as 22.35% for this monopoly utility. These profits are much higher than the average of 9.59% profits authorized for similar electric utilities in the United States for 2018.<sup>3</sup> The Consumers' Counsel's preliminary calculation is that DP&L should refund \$40 million to its customers.

The Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel ("OCC") moves to intervene in this case where the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio ("PUCO") must determine whether DP&L has significantly excessive profits in 2018 that should be refunded to customers.<sup>4</sup> OCC is

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Ohio Development Services Agency, The Ohio Poverty Report (February 2019).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Feeding America, Ohio Data by County (Montgomery County).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See S&P Global Market Intelligence, RRA Regulatory Focus, *Major Rate Case Decisions – January-December 2018* (January 31, 2019) at 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> See R.C. Chapter 4911, R.C. 4903.221 and Ohio Adm. Code 4901-1-11.

filing on behalf of the 465,000 residential utility customers of DP&L. The reasons the PUCO should grant OCC's motion are further set forth in the attached memorandum in support.

Respectfully submitted,

Bruce Weston (0016973) Ohio Consumers' Counsel

/s/ Christopher Healey

Christopher Healey (0086027) Counsel of Record Ambrosia Logsdon (0096598) Assistant Consumers' Counsel

#### Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel

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# BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

Case No. 19-1121-EL-UNC

#### MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT

The law (R.C. 4928.143(F)) requires a utility to provide a refund to customers if the utility's profits from its electric security plan in any one year were too great ("significantly excessive" when compared to comparable companies). *See* R.C. 4928.143(F). DP&L's certified return on common equity for 2018, based on public filings (made to the Securities and Exchange Commission (Form 10-K) and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Form 1)), was 22.35%. These earnings are significantly higher than the 9.59% earnings authorized for similar utilities on a nationwide basis in 2018. This 22.35% profit margin is also much higher than the 9.999% earnings authorized by the PUCO in DP& most recent base distribution rate case.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Based on the certified financial statements filed in the SEC Form 10-K and FERC Form 1, DP&L has a net income of \$86,694,512 and an average shareholders' equity of \$387,862,470 in 2018. The return on equity is calculated as 22.35%. DP&L's Annual Report on Form 10-K can be found by doing a search on the SEC's website for "Dayton Power" at http://www.sec.gov/edgar/searchedgar/companysearch.html. DP&L's FERC Financial Report FERC Form 1 can be found on FERC's website by searching "Dayton Power and Light Company" at http://elibrary.ferc.gov/idmws/search/fercadvsearch.asp.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> See S&P Global Market Intelligence, RRA Regulatory Focus, *Major Rate Case Decisions – January-December 2018* (January 31, 2019) at 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> PUCO Case No. 15-1830-EL-AIR et al., Opinion and Order (September 26, 2018) at 45.

In its application in this case, however, DP&L disavows its publicly proclaimed profits and instead asserts that its profit are a mere 3.5%.8 This is because DP&L excluded from its profits \$82.6 million that it received from customers under its credit support rider, and added back one-time losses from the disposal of previously retired power plants and government penalties in 2018.9

OCC has authority under law to represent the interests of all the 465,000 residential utility customers of DP&L under R.C. Chapter 4911.

R.C. 4903.221 provides, in part, that any person "who may be adversely affected" by a PUCO proceeding is entitled to seek intervention in that proceeding. The interests of Ohio's residential customers may be "adversely affected" by this case, especially if the customers were unrepresented in a proceeding where the PUCO will determine whether customers get a refund for DP&L's significantly excessive 2018 earnings. Thus, this element of the intervention standard in R.C. 4903.221 is satisfied.

R.C. 4903.221(B) requires the PUCO to consider the following criteria in ruling on motions to intervene:

- (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.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Direct Testimony of Craig A. Forestal, Exhibit CAF-2 (May 15, 2019).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Direct Testimony of Craig A. Forestal, Exhibit CAF-2 (May 15, 2019).

First, the nature and extent of OCC's interest is representing the residential customers of DP&L in this case involving potential refunds to customers for DP&L's significantly excessive 2018 earnings. This interest is different than that of any other party and especially different than that of the utility whose advocacy includes the financial interest of stockholders.

Second, OCC's advocacy for residential customers will include, among other things, advancing the position that DP&L's customers should receive a refund in this case as a result of DP&L's significantly excessive earnings in 2018. OCC's position is therefore directly related to the merits of this case, which is pending before the PUCO, the authority with regulatory control of public utilities' rates and service quality in Ohio.

Third, OCC's intervention will not unduly prolong or delay the proceedings.

OCC, with its longstanding expertise and experience in PUCO proceedings, will duly allow for the efficient processing of the case with consideration of the public interest.

Fourth, OCC's intervention will significantly contribute to full development and equitable resolution of the factual issues. OCC will obtain and develop information that the PUCO should consider for equitably and lawfully deciding the case in the public interest.

OCC also satisfies the intervention criteria in the Ohio Administrative Code (which are subordinate to the criteria that OCC satisfies in the Ohio Revised Code). To intervene, a party should have a "real and substantial interest" according to Ohio Adm. Code 4901-1-11(A)(2). As the advocate for residential utility customers, OCC has a very real and substantial interest in this case where customers deserve a refund as a result of DP&L's significantly excessive earnings in 2018.

In addition, OCC meets the criteria of Ohio Adm. Code 4901-1-11(B)(1)-(4). These criteria mirror the statutory criteria in R.C. 4903.221(B), which OCC already has addressed and which OCC satisfies.

Ohio Adm. Code 4901-1-11(B)(5) states that the PUCO shall consider "The extent to which the person's interest is represented by existing parties." While OCC does not concede the lawfulness of this criterion, OCC satisfies this criterion in that it uniquely has been designated as the state representative of the interests of Ohio's residential utility customers. That interest is different from, and not represented by, any other entity in Ohio.

Moreover, the Supreme Court of Ohio ("Court") confirmed OCC's right to intervene in PUCO proceedings, in deciding two appeals in which OCC claimed the PUCO erred by denying its interventions. The Court found that the PUCO abused its discretion in denying OCC's interventions and that OCC should have been granted intervention in both proceedings. <sup>10</sup>

OCC meets the criteria set forth in R.C. 4903.221, Ohio Adm. Code 4901-1-11, and the precedent established by the Supreme Court of Ohio for intervention. On behalf of Ohio residential customers, the PUCO should grant OCC's Motion to Intervene.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> See Ohio Consumers' Counsel v. Pub. Util. Comm., 111 Ohio St.3d 384, 2006-Ohio-5853, ¶13-20.

## Respectfully submitted,

Bruce Weston (0016973) Ohio Consumers' Counsel

#### /s/ Christopher Healey

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## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that a copy of this *Motion to Intervene* was served on the persons stated below via electronic transmission, this 13th day of June 2019.

/s/ Christopher Healey
Christopher Healey
Assistant Consumers' Counsel

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Summary: Motion Motion to Intervene by the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel electronically filed by Ms. Patricia J Mallarnee on behalf of Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel and Christopher Healey