

**BEFORE THE
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION**

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|---------------------|---|----------------|
| Richard Dina | : | |
| | : | |
| v. | : | F-2017-2592410 |
| | : | |
| PECO Energy Company | : | |

**INITIAL DECISION SUSTAINING PRELIMINARY OBJECTIONS
AND DISMISSING COMPLAINT**

Before
David A. Salapa
Administrative Law Judge

INTRODUCTION

A property owner filed a complaint against an electric utility alleging that the utility transferred the account for a rental property he owns from the tenants to the property owner after the utility discovered foreign wiring. The property owner requests that the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (Commission) order the Respondent to recover the account balance from the tenants. This decision dismisses the complaint because the utility complied with relevant Commission statutes, regulations and orders when it transferred the account for the rental property to the property owner.

HISTORY OF THE PROCEEDING

On March 2, 2017, Richard Dina (Complainant) filed a complaint with the Commission against PECO Energy Company (Respondent). The complaint is a timely appeal of the Commission's Bureau of Consumer Services (BCS) decision, dated January 24, 2017 at BCS No. 3486291, dismissing the Complainant's informal complaint.

Attached to the complaint is a document. According to the document, the complaint concerns a property at 633 Andrews Avenue, 1st Floor, Collingdale, Pennsylvania, owned by the Complainant. The complaint alleges three tenants moved into the property at 633 Andrews Avenue, 1st Floor on July 1, 2015. According to the complaint, the Complainant informed the tenants that the basement light, hall light and sump pump were connected to their apartment's electric meter. In exchange for having the lights and sum pump connected to their meter, the tenants were allowed basement storage at no extra cost.

Later, the Complainant initiated an eviction proceeding against the tenants for failure to pay their rent. According to the complaint, the tenants complained to the Respondent that their electric bills were too high. When the Respondent investigated the tenant's complaint on August 9, 2016, the Respondent found that the basement light, hall light and sump pump were connected to the tenant's meter. The Respondent transferred the account balance of \$1,718.14 for 633 Andrews Avenue, 1st Floor from the tenants to the Complainant

Subsequently, the Complainant corrected the foreign wiring for 633 Andrews Avenue, 1st Floor. The complaint asserts that the electricity usage for the lights and sump pump is \$15.00 per month. The complaint states that the Complainant agrees to pay his share of the electric bill for 633 Andrews Avenue, 1st Floor. However, the Complainant does not agree to pay the entire balance for 633 Andrews Avenue, 1st Floor.

On March 9, 2017, the Respondent filed an answer and preliminary objections. The answer admits that the Respondent provides service to 633 Andrews Avenue, 1st Floor. The answer states that on August 9, 2016, the Respondent's employee conducted a high bill investigation in response to a high bill complaint from the tenants. The Respondent's employee discovered that a hallway light, basement outlets and sump pump were connected to the tenants' electric meter.

The answer admits that on August 12, 2016, the Respondent transferred the account for 633 Andrews Avenue, 1st Floor to the Complainant's name, effective August 9,

2016, after it discovered the foreign wiring. The answer asserts that the Respondent notified the Complainant that it had discovered foreign wiring.

According to the answer, the Respondent transferred the tenants' outstanding account balance of \$1,718.14 to the account established in the Complainant's name. The Respondent notified the tenants that it discovered foreign wiring, the account for 633 Andrews Avenue, 1st Floor had been transferred to the Complainant and that it had transferred their outstanding account balance to the Complainant's account.

The answer alleges that the Respondent acted properly in transferring the account for 633 Andrews Avenue, 1st Floor to the Complainant. According to the answer, the Public Utility Code and Commission orders require the Respondent to transfer an account from a landlord to a tenant when the Respondent discovers foreign wiring. The answer requests that the Commission dismiss the complaint.

The preliminary objections contend that the complaint is legally insufficient, pursuant to 52 Pa.Code § 5.101(a)(4). The preliminary objections reiterate the assertions in the answer regarding the foreign wiring at 633 Andrews Avenue, 1st Floor. The preliminary objections contend that the Respondent properly transferred the account for 633 Andrews Avenue, 1st Floor to the Complainant and that its conduct is consistent with the Public Utility Code and Commission orders.

The preliminary objections point out that the complaint asserts that the Complainant's property is a residential rental property and the Complainant is the owner. The preliminary objections argue that the complaint does not contend that the Respondent incorrectly determined a foreign wiring condition existed at the property. The complaint does not allege that the Respondent delayed investigating the tenants' foreign load concerns. The complaint does not allege that the Respondent transferred an incorrect amount to the Complainant's account. The complaint does not contend that the Respondent delayed its investigation to verify that the foreign wiring had been corrected.

The preliminary objections contend that the complaint fails to state a claim that the Respondent has violated a provision of the Public Utility Code, Commission regulation, or Commission order. Therefore, the complaint has failed to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. The preliminary objections request that the Commission dismiss the complaint.

On March 23, 2017, the Respondent filed amended preliminary objections. The amended preliminary objections reiterate the assertions in the preliminary objections.

On April 19, 2017, the Complainant filed an answer to the Respondent's preliminary objections. The answer to preliminary objections reiterates that the Complainant should not be responsible for the entire balance for 633 Andrews Avenue, 1st Floor. According to the answer, since the Complainant corrected the foreign wiring, the electricity usage for the lights and sump pump averages \$15.00 per month. The answer requests a hearing.

By notice dated May 12, 2017, the Commission notified the parties that it had assigned the case to me as motion judge. The preliminary objections are ready for decision. For the reasons set forth below, I will sustain the preliminary objections and dismiss the complaint.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The Complainant in this case is Richard Dina.
2. The Respondent in this case is PECO Energy Company.
3. On March 2, 2017, the Complainant filed a complaint with the Commission against the Respondent.
4. The Respondent filed an answer to the complaint on March 9, 2017.
5. On March 9, 2017, the Respondent filed preliminary objections.

6. On March 23, 2017, the Respondent filed amended preliminary objections.

7. On April 19, 2017, the Complainant filed an answer to the Respondent's preliminary objections.

DISCUSSION

The Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure permit parties to file preliminary objections. The grounds for preliminary objections are limited to those set forth in 52 Pa.Code § 5.101(a) as follows:

1. Lack of Commission jurisdiction or improper service of the pleading initiating the proceeding.

2. Failure of a pleading to conform to this chapter or the inclusion of scandalous or impertinent matter.

3. Insufficient specificity of a pleading.

4. Legal insufficiency of a pleading.

5. Lack of capacity to sue, nonjoinder of a necessary party or misjoinder of a cause of action.

6. Pendency of a prior proceeding or agreement for alternative dispute resolution.

7. Standing of a party to participate in the proceeding.

Here, the Respondent's preliminary objections assert that the complaint is legally insufficient pursuant to 52 Pa.Code § 5.101(a)(4), in that the complaint fails to allege that the Respondent violated the Public Utility Code, Commission regulations or orders or its tariff provisions. I agree.

Commission preliminary objection practice is analogous to Pennsylvania civil practice regarding preliminary objections. Equitable Small Transportation Intervenors v. Equitable Gas Company, 1994 Pa PUC LEXIS 69, Docket No. C-00935435 (July 18, 1994).

Preliminary objections in civil practice requesting dismissal of a pleading will be granted only where the right to relief is clearly warranted and free from doubt. Interstate Traveller Services, Inc. v. Pa. Dept. of Environment Resources, 406 A.2d 1020 (Pa. 1979); Rivera v. Philadelphia Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Inc., 595 A.2d 172 (Pa. Super. 1991). The Commission follows this standard. Montague v. Philadelphia Electric Company, 66 Pa. PUC 24 (1988).

The Commission may not rely upon the factual assertions of the moving party but must accept as true for purposes of disposing of the motion, all well pleaded, material facts of the nonmoving party, as well as every inference from those facts. County of Allegheny v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 490 A. 2d 402 (Pa. 1985); Commonwealth of Pennsylvania v. Bell Telephone Co. of Pa., 551 A.2d 602 (Pa. Cmwlt. 1988). The Commission must view the complaint in this case in the light most favorable to the Complainant and should dismiss the complaint only if it appears that the Complainant would not be entitled to relief under any circumstances as a matter of law. Equitable Small Transportation Intervenors v. Equitable Gas Company, 1994 Pa PUC LEXIS 69, Docket No. C-00935435 (July 18, 1994).

The Commission regulation at 52 Pa.Code § 5.21(a) states that a person may file a formal complaint claiming violation of a statute that the Commission has jurisdiction to administer. The regulation at 52 Pa.Code § 5.21(d) authorizes the Commission to dismiss a complaint if a hearing is not necessary and authorizes preliminary objections to be filed in response to a complaint.

The regulation at 52 Pa.Code § 5.101(a)(4) permits the filing of a preliminary objection to dismiss a pleading for legal insufficiency. The provision at 52 Pa.Code § 5.101(a)(4) serves judicial economy by avoiding a hearing where no factual dispute exists. If no factual issue pertinent to the resolution of a case exists, a hearing is unnecessary. 66 Pa.C.S. § 703(a); Lehigh Valley Power Committee v. Pa. Pub. Util. Comm'n, 563 A.2d 557 (Pa.Cmwlt. 1989); Lehigh Valley Power Committee v. Pa. Pub. Util. Comm'n, 563 A.2d 548 (Pa.Cmwlt. 1989); S.M.E. Bessemer Cement, Inc. v. Pa. Pub. Util. Comm'n, 540 A.2d 1006 (Pa.Cmwlt. 1988); White Oak Borough Authority v. Pa. Pub. Util. Comm'n, 103 A.2d 502 (Pa.Super. 1954).

Viewing the complaint in this case in the light most favorable to the Complainant, the Complainant owns residential rental property at 633 Andrews Avenue, 1st Floor, Collingdale, Pennsylvania. The Respondent discovered foreign wiring at the property and transferred the account for the property from the tenants to the Complainant.

Accepting the facts alleged in the complaint as true for purposes of disposing of its preliminary objection, the Respondent contends that the complaint fails to allege that the Respondent has violated the Public Utility Code, Commission regulations or orders. The Respondent concludes that the complaint is legally insufficient. I agree.

In order to be legally sufficient, a complaint must set forth “an act or thing done or omitted to be done or about to be done or omitted to be done by the respondent in violation, or claimed violation, of a statute which the Commission has jurisdiction to administer, or of a regulation or order of the Commission.” 52 Pa.Code § 5.22(a)(4). Here, the Respondent has not violated any statute, regulation or order which the Commission has jurisdiction to administer by transferring the account for the property at 633 Andrews Avenue, 1st Floor from the tenants to the Complainant. Rather the Respondent is complying with relevant statutes, regulations and orders.

This complaint involves foreign wiring. Foreign wiring refers to a situation where a ratepayer’s, in this case the tenants,’ meter registers usage for utility service provided to a person or persons other than the ratepayer.

In 1993, the General Assembly amended the Public Utility Code to include 66 Pa.C.S. § 1529.1 in order to address foreign wiring issues. Prior to 1993, the Commission resolved foreign wiring high bill complaints by directing the utility company to remove the charges attributable to the foreign wiring from the customer’s bill and to issue a bill for the foreign wiring in the property owner’s name. The statute at 66 Pa.C.S. § 1529.1 places the burden of dealing with a foreign wiring problem onto the property owner and not on the tenant. The policy behind the change is that the owner is in a better position to know about the existence of the foreign wiring than a tenant. This section states:

§ 1529.1. Duty of owners of rental property

(a) *notice to public utility.*-- It is the duty of every owner of a residential building or mobile home park, which contains one or more dwelling units, **not individually metered, to notify each public utility from whom utility service is received of their ownership and the fact that the premises served are used for rental purposes.**

(b) *history of account.*-- Upon receipt of the notice provided in this section, if the mobile home park or residential building contains **one or more dwelling units not individually metered, an affected public utility shall forthwith list the account for the premises in question in the name of the owner, and the owner shall thereafter be responsible for the payment for the utility services rendered thereunto. In the case of individually metered dwelling units, unless notified to the contrary by the tenant or an authorized representative, an affected public utility shall list the account for the premises in question in the name of the owner, and the owner shall be responsible for the payment for utility services to the premises.**

(c) *failure to give notice.*-- **Any owner of a residential building or mobile home park failing to notify affected public utilities as required by this section shall nonetheless be responsible for payment of the utility services as if the required notice had been given.**

(Emphasis added)

The phrase “not individually metered” as used in the statute means that the meter for the unit is registering foreign wiring. Shank v. PPL Electric Utilities Corporation, Docket No. C-2009-2087300 (Opinion and Order entered August 31, 2009). The Commission has held that the presence of foreign wiring prevents a dwelling unit from being deemed “individually metered” as that term is used in 66 Pa.C.S. § 1529.1. David P. Boyce v. Duquesne Light Company, Docket No. Z-00223698, (Opinion and Order entered September 1, 1994) (Boyce); Elizabeth Santos v. Metropolitan Edison Company, Docket No. C-00967757, (Opinion and Order entered August 7, 1997) (Santos).

Foreign wiring exists where a tenant has a meter, is a utility customer and utility service for another tenant or for the landlord is being billed through the tenant’s meter. Boyce.

In other words, foreign wiring is utility service which is not related to serving a tenant, but for which the tenant is being billed. Santos. The Public Utility Code at 66 Pa.C.S. § 1529.1, requires that a public utility “shall forthwith list the account for the premises in question in the name of the owner” when a residential building contains one or more dwelling units not individually metered. 66 Pa.C.S. § 1529.1(b); Ace Check Cashing, Inc. v. Philadelphia Gas Works, Docket No. C-2008-2056428 (Opinion and Order entered May 21, 2010) (Ace Check); 1-A Realty v. Pa. Pub. Util. Comm’n, 63 A.3d 480 (Pa.Cmwlt. 2013).

Here, the Complainant apparently contends that the statute at 66 Pa.C.S. § 1529.1 does not apply to this case. The Complainant alleges that the foreign wiring at 633 Andrews Avenue, 1st Floor had been disclosed to the tenants and that they received basement storage at no extra cost in return for paying for the foreign load. In addition, the Complainant contends that the foreign wiring is minimal. Therefore, the Complainant argues that the Commission should direct the Respondent to collect the larger portion of the account for 633 Andrews Avenue, 1st Floor from the tenants. The Complainant is incorrect.

First, I will address the Complainant’s contention that the tenants agreed to be responsible for the foreign wiring charges at 633 Andrews Avenue, 1st Floor. The Commission previously addressed the issue of a tenant accepting minimal foreign wiring in Proposed Policy Statement Re: Resolution of Issues Common to Complaints Involving 66 Pa. C.S. § 1529.1 (relating to duty of owners of rental property), Docket No. L-00980137 (Order entered September 23, 1998), 28 Pa. B. 5497 (October 31, 1998) (1998 Proposed Policy Statement). This proposed policy statement to implement 66 Pa.C.S. § 1529.1 allowed “acceptable foreign load,” which was defined as foreign load that had been disclosed in writing to the tenant and for which the tenant had notified the utility that he or she would accept responsibility.

However, as stated in 1-A Realty v PPL Electric Utilities Corp, Docket Nos. F-2010-2166554 and F-2010-2166976 (Opinion and Order entered April 12, 2012), the 1998 Proposed Policy Statement was never finalized by the Commission, and instead was withdrawn and replaced by proposed regulations in 1999. Proposed Rulemaking Order Re: Residential Accounts Containing Charges for Foreign Load, Docket No. L-00990142 (Order entered

August 13, 1999) (1999 Proposed Rulemaking). The Commission again proposed to allow foreign load where there was prior disclosure and a tenant agreed to pay for it; however, a proposed caveat was added requiring a Commission finding, after notice and an opportunity to be heard, that the tenant had agreed to accept foreign load.

The 1999 Proposed Rulemaking in turn was never finalized, and the Commission discontinued it in 2005. Discontinuance of Proposed Rulemaking Regarding Residential Accounts Containing Charges for Foreign Load, Docket No. L-00990142 (Order entered October 7, 2005). The Commission discontinued the 1999 Proposed Rulemaking because the Commission adjudicated several foreign load complaints and those adjudications resolved a number of foreign load issues and rendered a rulemaking unnecessary. Accordingly, neither the 1998 Proposed Policy Statement nor the 1999 Proposed Rulemaking has any relevance to this proceeding, since neither was adopted in final form by the Commission. Kopf v. PECO Energy Company, Docket No. C-2012-2332993 (Opinion and Order entered June 13, 2013) (Kopf).

The Commission has determined that the Public Utility Code does not authorize the Respondent to collect foreign wiring charges from a tenant. In Santos the Commission held that “[t]he utility must . . . place the account in the landlord’s name upon discovery of the foreign load and **collect unpaid bills only from the landlord.**” (emphasis added) Santos at 14. The Commission also stated, “[c]learly, the utility must pursue collection of any unpaid amounts **from the landlord and not from the tenant.**” (emphasis added) Santos at 16. Allen L. Jones v. Pennsylvania Power & Light Company, Docket Number C-00971013, (Opinion and Order entered February 25, 1999).

Any lease or other agreement between the Complainant and the tenants where the tenants agree to pay for the electricity used in the hallway, the basement and by the sump pump cannot supersede the provisions of 66 Pa.C.S. § 1529.1. Any agreement between the Complainant and the tenants has no effect on the Respondent’s obligation to comply with 66 Pa.C.S. 1529.1. The Complainant may seek damages from the tenants for any amounts the tenants owe, pursuant to the agreement or lease through the courts. Enforcement of the agreement or lease between the Complainant and the tenants is outside the Commission’s

jurisdiction. Corazzini v UGI Penn Natural Gas, Inc., Docket No. F-2009-2101282 (Opinion and Order entered July 16, 2010), Kopf.

Only after the landlord corrects the foreign wiring and the correction work is verified by the utility, must the utility transfer the account back to the name of the tenant. However, the landlord remains responsible for any arrearage on the tenant's account. Kopf; Ace Check.

Next, I will address the Complainant's argument that the amount of usage attributable to foreign wiring at 633 Andrews Avenue, 1st Floor is minimal and that therefore, 66 Pa.C.S. § 1529.1 is not applicable. The Complainant's argument is without merit.

The Commission held in Ace Check that there is no de minimus exception to 66 Pa.C.S. § 1529.1. Upon discovering foreign wiring, the utility must transfer the account for the property from the tenant to the landlord, including any arrearages, even if the amount of usage attributable to foreign wiring is minimal. Kopf.

In prior decisions, the Commission has indicated that it disfavors granting motions dismissing complaints filed by pro se complainants. Carlock v. The United Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, Docket No. F-00163617 (Opinion and Order entered July 14, 1993) (Carlock); Brown v. PECO Energy Company, Docket No. C-2008-2055866 (Opinion and Order entered May 29, 2009) (Brown); Richmond v. PECO Energy Company, Docket No. F-2010-2187305 (Opinion and Order entered December 7, 2011) (Richmond). In Carlock, Brown, and Richmond, the Commission indicated that a complaint filed by a pro se complainant should not be dismissed until the Complainant has the opportunity to orally explain his or her position at a hearing.

The complaints in Carlock, Brown, and Richmond did not raise the issue of the Commission's lack of authority to adjudicate landlord-tenant disputes in foreign wiring cases where the utility has transferred the account for the property from the tenant to the landlord. However, in Lightsey v. PECO Energy Company, Docket No. F-2014-2412353 (Final Order

entered June 13, 2014) (Lightsey), the Commission sustained preliminary objections and dismissed the complaint where the complaint requested that the Commission order the utility to transfer a foreign wiring account balance from the landlord back to the tenant after the landlord corrected the foreign wiring. The Commission held that it lacked the authority to issue such an order.

Since the complaint in this case raises similar issues to those raised in the complaint in Lightsey, I find the decision in Lightsey to be more persuasive than the decisions in Carlock, Brown, and Richmond. In these circumstances, giving the Complainant the opportunity to explain his position at a hearing would be a fruitless exercise.

Since the Complainant's complaint does not set forth any violation of a Commission regulation, statute or order, it is legally insufficient. I will sustain the Respondent's preliminary objection and enter the following order.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The Commission has jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of this dispute. 66 Pa.C.S. § 701.

2. The Complainant's complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. 52 Pa.Code § 5.101(a)(4).

3. The Public Utility Code requires that a public utility "shall forthwith list the account for the premises in question in the name of the owner" when a residential building contains one or more dwelling units not individually metered. 66 Pa.C.S. § 1529.1(b).

4. It is just, reasonable and in the public interest that the complaint filed at Docket No. F-2017-2592410 be dismissed.

ORDER

THEREFORE,

IT IS ORDERED:

1. That the preliminary objections filed by PECO Energy Company at Docket No. F-2017-2592410 are sustained.
2. That the complaint of Richard Dina at Docket No. F-2017-2592410 against PECO Energy Company is dismissed.
3. That the docket at Docket No. F-2017-2592410 is marked closed.

Date: May 16, 2017

_____/s/
David A. Salapa
Administrative Law Judge