

**BEFORE
THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO**

In the Matter of the TriEagle)	
Energy, LP 2015 Renewable Portfolio)	Case No. 16-0834-EL-ACP
Standard Status Report)	

Staff Findings and Recommendations

I. Statutory Background

Amended Substitute Senate Bill 221, of the 127th General Assembly (2008 Ohio Laws S221, effective July 31, 2008), established Ohio's renewable portfolio standard (RPS) applicable to electric distribution utilities and electric service companies. The RPS is addressed principally in Ohio Revised Code (R.C.) 4928.64, with relevant resource definitions also contained within R.C. 4928.01(A).

According to R.C. 4928.64(B)(2), the compliance obligations for **2015** are as follows:

- Renewable Energy Resources = **2.50%** (includes solar requirement)
- Solar Energy Resources = **0.12%**

The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO or Commission) further developed rules to implement the Ohio RPS, contained within Ohio Administrative Code (Ohio Adm.Code) 4901:1-40.

Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-40-05(A), states:

Unless otherwise ordered by the commission, each electric utility and electric services company shall file by April fifteenth of each year, on such forms as may be published by the commission, an annual alternative energy portfolio status report analyzing all activities undertaken in the previous calendar year to demonstrate how the applicable alternative energy portfolio benchmarks and planning requirements have or will be met. Staff shall conduct annual compliance reviews with regard to the benchmarks under the alternative energy portfolio standard.

Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-40-05(C), states:

Staff shall review each electric utility's or electric services company's alternative energy portfolio status report and any timely filed comments, and file its findings and recommendations and any proposed modifications thereto.

The findings and recommendations in this document pertain to the company's compliance status. This document does not address such matters as cost recovery or status relative to the statutory 3% cost provision.

II. Company Filing Summarized

TriEagle Energy, LP (TriEagle or Company) filed its RPS status report for the 2015 compliance year on April 15, 2016. In its initial filing, TriEagle proposed a baseline of 27,824 megawatt-hours (MWHs). With this baseline and the statutory benchmarks, TriEagle calculated its 2015 RPS compliance obligations to be 33 solar MWHs and 662 non-solar MWHs.

On June 27, 2016, TriEagle filed an amended RPS compliance report. In its revised filing, TriEagle indicated that an internal error had prompted non-Ohio sales to be reported as Ohio sales. Upon further review, the Company confirmed that it did not have any Ohio retail electric sales in 2015 or prior years. With no Ohio electric sales activity, the Company asserted that it did not have any renewable compliance obligations for 2015.

III. Filed Comments

No persons filed comments in this proceeding.

IV. Staff Findings

Following its review of the annual status report and any timely comments submitted in this proceeding, Staff makes the following findings:

- (1) TriEagle was an electric services company in Ohio during 2015, and therefore the Company had an RPS filing obligation for 2015.¹
- (2) TriEagle filed its initial compliance status report on April 15, 2016, with an amended report filed on June 27, 2016.

¹ TriEagle was certified to provide power marketer services in Ohio during 2015; see PUCO Case No. 14-0482-EL-CRS

- (3) In its amended report, TriEagle asserted that it had zero Ohio retail electric sales in 2015, a claim verified by Staff through independent review.
- (4) Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-40-02, Purpose and Scope, indicates the following:

Parties affected by these alternative energy portfolio standard rules include all Ohio electric utilities and all electric services companies serving retail electric customers in Ohio. Any entities that do not serve Ohio retail electric customers shall not be required to comply with the terms of the alternative energy portfolio standard.
- (5) As TriEagle did not serve Ohio retail electric customers in 2015, the Company did not have an RPS compliance obligation in 2015.²
- (6) TriEagle initially concluded that it had an Ohio RPS obligation for 2015. Therefore, it had transferred 662 renewable energy credits (RECs) and 33 solar RECs (S-RECs) to its PJM EIS generation attributes tracking system (GATS) reserve subaccount. These RECs and S-RECs currently remain in the subaccount.

V. Staff Recommendations

Following its review of the information submitted in this proceeding and other relevant data, Staff recommends the following:

- (1) TriEagle's filing in this proceeding is accepted.
- (2) Staff should work with the Company and GATS to reverse the transfer of the RECs and S-RECs detailed in Finding 6. If such transfer cannot be reversed, the over-compliance should be applied to a future compliance obligation provided it does not conflict with Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-40-04(D)(3).
- (3) For future compliance years in which the Company is utilizing GATS to demonstrate its Ohio compliance efforts, the Company initiates the transfer of the appropriate RECs and S-RECs to its GATS reserve subaccount between March 1st and April 15th so as to precede the filing of their Ohio annual compliance status report with the Commission.

² With no sales during the compliance year, a power marketer would not be required to comply with the statutory renewable obligations contained within R.C. 4928.64(B)(2). However, the power marketer must satisfy the filing requirement contained within Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-40-05, which Staff finds has been satisfied by TriEagle in this proceeding.

This foregoing document was electronically filed with the Public Utilities

Commission of Ohio Docketing Information System on

7/29/2016 8:56:39 AM

in

Case No(s). 16-0834-EL-ACP

Summary: Staff Review and Recommendation electronically filed by Mr. Stuart M Siegfried on behalf of PUCO Staff