BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

In the Matter of the Determination of the Existence of Significantly Excessive Earnings for 2017 Under the Electric Security Plans of Ohio Edison Company, The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, and The Toledo Edison Company.))))	Case No. 18-0857-EL-UNC
In the Matter of the Determination of the Existence of Significantly Excessive Earnings for 2018 Under the Electric Security Plans of Ohio Edison Company, The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, and the Toledo Edison Company.))))	Case No. 19-1338-EL-UNC
In the Matter of the Determination of the Existence of Significantly Excessive Earnings for 2019 Under the Electric Security Plans of Ohio Edison Company, The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, and the Toledo Edison Company.)))))	Case No. 20-1034-EL-UNC
In the Matter of the Quadrennial Review Required by R.C. 4928.143(E) for the Electric Security Plans of Ohio Edison Company, The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, and The Toledo Edison Company.))))	Case No. 20-1476-EL-UNC

MOTION FOR A CONTINUANCE OF THE PROCEDURAL SCHEDULE INVOLVING WHAT FIRSTENERGY CHARGES CONSUMERS FOR PROFITS BY OFFICE OF THE OHIO CONSUMERS' COUNSEL

House Bill 166, with its provision for protecting FirstEnergy's profits at consumer expense, was enacted on the same timeline as tainted House Bill 6. It's like a cousin of the scandalous House Bill 6. About House Bill 6, U.S. Attorney David DeVillers said:

"[It] is likely the largest bribery, money laundering scheme ever perpetrated against the people of the state of Ohio"

Usually conservative Standard & Poor's described FirstEnergy, in the aftermath of the H.B. 6 scandal, this way:

We believe these violations at the highest level of the company are demonstrative of insufficient internal controls and a cultural weakness. We view the severity of these violations as significantly outside of industry norms and, in our view, they represent a material deficiency in the company's governance . . .²

Presently, Senate Bill 10 is pending to protect consumers by repealing parts of House Bills 6 and 166.³ As background, House Bill 166 (state budget) allowed FirstEnergy to likely avoid making a refund to consumers for "significantly excessive" profits for one of its three utilities (Ohio Edison). This ploy was enabled by allowing FirstEnergy to average the profits of its three utilities for determining its profit level, thereby reducing through averaging the especially high profits of one of its utilities.⁴ Senate Bill 10 would repeal that FirstEnergy legislative ornament.⁵

It is difficult to imagine that the terrible anti-consumer ratemaking in the 2008 energy law could be made worse. But FirstEnergy achieved that dubious distinction with its benefit in House Bill 166, that undermined the law's (weak) protection against

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¹ Armus, Teo, "GOP Ohio House speaker arrested in connection to \$60 million bribery scheme", *The Washington Post* (July 22, 2020).

² S&P Global Market Intelligence, "S&P Downgrades FirstEnergy following \$1.95B draw on revolving credit facility" (November 25, 2020), https://www.spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/news-insights/latest-news-headlines/s-p-downgrades-firstenergy-following-1-95b-draw-on-revolving-credit-facility-61442506.

³ See S.B. 10, attached as Exhibit A.

⁴ Historically, each of FirstEnergy's operating companies' profits were analyzed individually. *See, e.g.*, PUCO Case No. 18-857-EL-UNC (OCC described how Ohio Edison had significantly excessive profits).

⁵ See Exhibit A at 8, lines 214-218; 9, lines 245-250.

consumers paying significantly excessive profits.⁶ As is known, the 2008 legislation allows electric utilities like FirstEnergy to charge Ohioans for excessive profits. Under the 2008 law, only "significantly" excessive profits are required to be refunded to consumers.

S.B. 10 could have a substantial impact for consumers on how the current consolidated cases are presented to the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio ("PUCO") and decided. That's because the PUCO is considering how to apply the significantly excessive profits test to FirstEnergy's profits in 2017, 2018, and 2019. And it will consider how to evaluate future earnings from FirstEnergy's electric security plan in the quadrennial review.

Accordingly, and for good cause per Ohio Admin. Code 4901-1-13(A), the Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel ("OCC") moves the PUCO on behalf of FirstEnergy's 1.9 million consumers for a continuance of the schedule in these consolidated cases. The continuance should be an indefinite postponement of testimony deadlines and the evidentiary hearing, pending the Ohio General Assembly's consideration of S.B. 10. The reasons the PUCO should grant OCC's Motion are further set forth in the attached Memorandum in Support.

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⁶ The benefit to FirstEnergy from averaging its operating companies' profits occurs because Ohio Edison, one of FirstEnergy's operating companies, tends to have much higher profits than the other FirstEnergy companies, with profits that can be considered significantly excessive. *See*, *e.g.*, PUCO Case No. 18-857-EL-UNC.

Respectfully submitted,

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BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

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MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT

On October 29, 2020, the PUCO issued an Entry establishing a procedural schedule for these consolidated cases involving the application of the significantly excessive profits test established as part of Ohio's 2008 electricity law (S.B. 221) to FirstEnergy's 2017, 2018, and 2019 profits as well as the Quadrennial Review of FirstEnergy's current electric security plan. The outcome of these consolidated cases will directly impact the rates that FirstEnergy's approximately 1.9 million customers will pay.

S.B. 221 favors utilities and disfavors consumers. One of the awful provisions of the law allows utilities to charge Ohio consumers for excessive profits, merely barring utilities from charging consumers for "significantly" excessive profits. To make matters worse, the PUCO has unlawfully excluded certain revenues (distribution modernization revenues) from the calculation of Ohio utilities' total profits, depriving consumers of potential refunds. The Ohio Supreme Court recently reversed this PUCO practice as unlawful and unreasonable, ruling that *all* provisions under an electric security plan must be considered in calculating a utility's total profits.

H.B. 166 added further insult to the injury of the 2008 law. The 2008 energy law required each of the FirstEnergy utilities' total profits to be reviewed individually under the significantly excessive profits test. This can provide some consumer protection because historically some of FirstEnergy's operating companies have significantly excessive profits while others do not. H.B. 166 conveniently protected FirstEnergy, not consumers, by allowing FirstEnergy to aggregate its operating companies' profits for purposes of the significantly excessive profits test. This change, accomplished through a late insertion into the budget bill, was for the sole benefit of the FirstEnergy utilities. And it set up a way for FirstEnergy to keep its significantly excessive earnings, avoiding what would otherwise be a refund to customers.

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⁷ See R.C. 4928.143(F).

⁸ See, e.g., PUCO Case No. 18-857-EL-UNC, Opinion and Order (March 20, 2019) (excluding so-called "distribution modernization rider" profits from the calculation of Ohio Edison's total profits).

⁹ In re Determination of Existence of Significantly Excessive Earnings for 2017 Under Elec. Sec. Plan of Ohio Edison Co., Slip Opinion No. 2020-Ohio-5450 at ¶¶ 14-21.

¹⁰ See, e.g., R.C. 4928.143(F); cf. PUCO Case No. 18-857-EL-UNC (OCC showed that Ohio Edison had significantly excessive profits).

¹¹ See, e.g., id.

S.B. 10 proposes, among other consumer protections, to right that wrong. Under this proposed legislation, FirstEnergy would not be able to use the combined profits of its operating companies for purposes of defeating the intended consumer protections under the original profits test. ¹² Instead, each utility's total profits would be analyzed individually as was required before the law was modified in 2019. This will restore some modicum of consumer protection to the 2008 energy law. It is therefore in the public interest for the PUCO to continue this procedural schedule, including testimony deadlines and the evidentiary hearing, pending the outcome of S.B. 10.

FirstEnergy has been getting the breaks, to consumers' detriment, regarding charges for profits. The 2008 law (S.B. 221) allowed the collection of excessive profits, the PUCO excluded distribution modernization charges from the test (then thrown out by the Court in our appeal), and FirstEnergy finagled a change in H.B. 166 to make the 2008 law even more unjust for consumers. It's time for the PUCO to give consumers some hope for justice, by awaiting an outcome for Senate Bill 10.

Accordingly, there is good cause under Ohio Admin. Code 4901-1-13(A) for continuing the procedural schedule in this case. The PUCO should protect consumers by continuing the schedule in these consolidated cases, pending the Ohio General Assembly's consideration of S.B. 10.¹³ Doing so would advance administrative efficiency. And the indefinite continuance would enable the PUCO to receive, via Senate

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¹² See id. at 8, lines 214-218; 9, lines 245-250.

¹³ It is well-settled that the PUCO has broad discretion to manage its own docket. *See, e.g., Weiss v. Pub. Util. Comm.*, 90 Ohio St. 3d 15 (2000); *Sanders Transfer, Inc. v. Pub. Util. Comm.*, 58 Ohio St. 2d 21 (1979).

Bill 10, much needed direction in these consolidated cases (where issues already been raised as to how to apply House Bill 166).¹⁴

Respectfully submitted,

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¹⁴ For example, OCC filed a Motion to Compel in Case No. 20-1034-EL-UNC on October 5, 2020. OCC requested in discovery that FirstEnergy provide its operating companies' profits separately. It has refused to do so. OCC's Motion remains pending, four months later. FirstEnergy wins, consumers lose.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of this Motion was served on the persons stated below via electric transmission this 4th day of February 2021.

/s/ Willian J. Michael
William J. Michael
Assistant Consumer's Counsel

The PUCO's e-filing system will electronically serve notice of the filing of this document on the following parties:

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As Introduced

134th General Assembly Regular Session 2021-2022

S. B. No. 10

Senator Romanchuk

A BILL

То	amend sections 4928.143, 4928.66, and 4928.6610	1
	and to repeal section 4928.471 of the Revised	2
	Code to terminate any approved decoupling	3
	mechanism, to modify the significantly excessive	4
	earnings determination for an electric security	5
	plan, and to provide refunds to retail electric	6
	customers in the state.	-

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO:

Section 1. That sections 4928.143, 4928.66, and 4928.6610	8
of the Revised Code be amended to read as follows:	9
Sec. 4928.143. (A) For the purpose of complying with	10
section 4928.141 of the Revised Code, an electric distribution	11
utility may file an application for public utilities commission	12
approval of an electric security plan as prescribed under	13
division (B) of this section. The utility may file that	14
application prior to the effective date of any rules the	15
commission may adopt for the purpose of this section, and, as	16
the commission determines necessary, the utility immediately	17
shall conform its filing to those rules upon their taking	18
effect.	19

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S. B. No. 10 Page 2 As Introduced (B) Notwithstanding any other provision of Title XLIX of 20 the Revised Code to the contrary except division (D) of this 21 section, divisions (I), (J), and (K) of section 4928.20, 22 division (E) of section 4928.64, and section 4928.69 of the 23 Revised Code: 2.4 (1) An electric security plan shall include provisions 25 relating to the supply and pricing of electric generation 26 service. In addition, if the proposed electric security plan has 27 a term longer than three years, it may include provisions in the 28 plan to permit the commission to test the plan pursuant to 29 division (E) of this section and any transitional conditions 30 that should be adopted by the commission if the commission 31 terminates the plan as authorized under that division. 32 (2) The plan may provide for or include, without 33 limitation, any of the following: 34 (a) Automatic recovery of any of the following costs of 35 the electric distribution utility, provided the cost is 36 prudently incurred: the cost of fuel used to generate the 37 electricity supplied under the offer; the cost of purchased 38 power supplied under the offer, including the cost of energy and 39 capacity, and including purchased power acquired from an 40 affiliate; the cost of emission allowances; and the cost of 41 federally mandated carbon or energy taxes; 42 (b) A reasonable allowance for construction work in 43 progress for any of the electric distribution utility's cost of 44 constructing an electric generating facility or for an 45 environmental expenditure for any electric generating facility 46 of the electric distribution utility, provided the cost is 47 incurred or the expenditure occurs on or after January 1, 2009. 48

Any such allowance shall be subject to the construction work in

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progress allowance limitations of division (A) of section 50 4909.15 of the Revised Code, except that the commission may 51 authorize such an allowance upon the incurrence of the cost or 52 occurrence of the expenditure. No such allowance for generating 53 facility construction shall be authorized, however, unless the 54 commission first determines in the proceeding that there is need 5.5 for the facility based on resource planning projections 56 submitted by the electric distribution utility. Further, no such 57 allowance shall be authorized unless the facility's construction 58 was sourced through a competitive bid process, regarding which 59 process the commission may adopt rules. An allowance approved 60 under division (B)(2)(b) of this section shall be established as 61 a nonbypassable surcharge for the life of the facility. 62

(c) The establishment of a nonbypassable surcharge for the 63 life of an electric generating facility that is owned or 64 operated by the electric distribution utility, was sourced 6.5 through a competitive bid process subject to any such rules as 66 the commission adopts under division (B)(2)(b) of this section, 67 and is newly used and useful on or after January 1, 2009, which 68 surcharge shall cover all costs of the utility specified in the 69 application, excluding costs recovered through a surcharge under 70 division (B)(2)(b) of this section. However, no surcharge shall 71 be authorized unless the commission first determines in the 72 proceeding that there is need for the facility based on resource 73 planning projections submitted by the electric distribution 74 utility. Additionally, if a surcharge is authorized for a 75 facility pursuant to plan approval under division (C) of this 76 section and as a condition of the continuation of the surcharge, 77 the electric distribution utility shall dedicate to Ohio 78 consumers the capacity and energy and the rate associated with 79 the cost of that facility. Before the commission authorizes any 80

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surcharge pursuant to this division, it may consider, as	81
applicable, the effects of any decommissioning, deratings, and	82
retirements.	83
(d) Terms, conditions, or charges relating to limitations	84
on customer shopping for retail electric generation service,	85
bypassability, standby, back-up, or supplemental power service,	86
default service, carrying costs, amortization periods, and	87
accounting or deferrals, including future recovery of such	88
deferrals, as would have the effect of stabilizing or providing	89
certainty regarding retail electric service;	90
(e) Automatic increases or decreases in any component of	91
the standard service offer price;	92
(f) Consistent with sections 4928.23 to 4928.2318 of the	93
Revised Code, both of the following:	94
(i) Provisions for the electric distribution utility to	95
securitize any phase-in, inclusive of carrying charges, of the	96
utility's standard service offer price, which phase-in is	97
authorized in accordance with section 4928.144 of the Revised	98
Code;	99
(ii) Provisions for the recovery of the utility's cost of	100
securitization.	101
(g) Provisions relating to transmission, ancillary,	102
congestion, or any related service required for the standard	103
service offer, including provisions for the recovery of any cost	104
of such service that the electric distribution utility incurs on	105
or after that date pursuant to the standard service offer;	106
(h) Provisions regarding the utility's distribution	107
service, including, without limitation and notwithstanding any	108
provision of Title XLIX of the Revised Code to the contrary,	109

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provisions regarding single issue ratemaking, a revenue	110
decoupling mechanism or any other incentive ratemaking, and	111
provisions regarding distribution infrastructure and	112
modernization incentives for the electric distribution utility.	113
The latter may include a long-term energy delivery	114
infrastructure modernization plan for that utility or any plan	115
providing for the utility's recovery of costs, including lost	116
revenue, shared savings, and avoided costs, and a just and	117
reasonable rate of return on such infrastructure modernization.	118
As part of its determination as to whether to allow in an	119
electric distribution utility's electric security plan inclusion	120
of any provision described in division (B)(2)(h) of this	121
section, the commission shall examine the reliability of the	122
electric distribution utility's distribution system and ensure	123
that customers' and the electric distribution utility's	124
expectations are aligned and that the electric distribution	125
utility is placing sufficient emphasis on and dedicating	126
sufficient resources to the reliability of its distribution	127
system.	128
(i) Provisions under which the electric distribution	129
utility may implement economic development $_{\mathcal{T}}$ and job retention $_{\mathcal{T}}$	130
and energy efficiency programs, which provisions may allocate	131
program costs across all classes of customers of the utility and	132
those of electric distribution utilities in the same holding	133
company system.	134
(C)(1) The burden of proof in the proceeding shall be on	135
the electric distribution utility. The commission shall issue an	136
order under this division for an initial application under this	137
section not later than one hundred fifty days after the	138
application's filing date and, for any subsequent application by	139
the utility under this section, not later than two hundred	140

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seventy-five days after the application's filing date. Subject	141
to division (D) of this section, the commission by order shall	142
approve or modify and approve an application filed under	143
division (A) of this section if it finds that the electric	144
security plan so approved, including its pricing and all other	145
terms and conditions, including any deferrals and any future	146
recovery of deferrals, is more favorable in the aggregate as	147
compared to the expected results that would otherwise apply	148
under section 4928.142 of the Revised Code. Additionally, if the	149
commission so approves an application that contains a surcharge	150
under division (B)(2)(b) or (c) of this section, the commission	151
shall ensure that the benefits derived for any purpose for which	152
the surcharge is established are reserved and made available to	153
those that bear the surcharge. Otherwise, the commission by	154
order shall disapprove the application.	155
(2)(a) If the commission modifies and approves an	156
application under division (C)(1) of this section, the electric	157
distribution utility may withdraw the application, thereby	158
terminating it, and may file a new standard service offer under	159
this section or a standard service offer under section 4928.142	160
of the Revised Code.	161
(b) If the utility terminates an application pursuant to	162
division (C)(2)(a) of this section or if the commission	163
disapproves an application under division (C)(1) of this	164
section, the commission shall issue such order as is necessary	165
to continue the provisions, terms, and conditions of the	166
utility's most recent standard service offer, along with any	167
expected increases or decreases in fuel costs from those	168
contained in that offer, until a subsequent offer is authorized	169
pursuant to this section or section 4928.142 of the Revised	170
Code, respectively.	171

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(D) Regarding the rate plan requirement of division (A) of	172
section 4928.141 of the Revised Code, if an electric	173
distribution utility that has a rate plan that extends beyond	174
December 31, 2008, files an application under this section for	175
the purpose of its compliance with division (A) of section	176
4928.141 of the Revised Code, that rate plan and its terms and	177
conditions are hereby incorporated into its proposed electric	178
security plan and shall continue in effect until the date	179
scheduled under the rate plan for its expiration, and that	180
portion of the electric security plan shall not be subject to	181
commission approval or disapproval under division (C) of this	182
section, and the earnings test provided for in division (F) of	183
this section shall not apply until after the expiration of the	184
rate plan. However, that utility may include in its electric	185
security plan under this section, and the commission may	186
approve, modify and approve, or disapprove subject to division	187
(C) of this section, provisions for the incremental recovery or	188
the deferral of any costs that are not being recovered under the	189
rate plan and that the utility incurs during that continuation	190
period to comply with section 4928.141, division (B) of section	191
4928.64, or division (A) of section 4928.66 of the Revised Code.	192
(E) If an electric security plan approved under division	193
(C) of this section, except one withdrawn by the utility as	194
authorized under that division, has a term, exclusive of phase-	195
ins or deferrals, that exceeds three years from the effective	196
date of the plan, the commission shall test the plan in the	197
fourth year, and if applicable, every fourth year thereafter, to	198
determine whether the plan, including its then-existing pricing	199
and all other terms and conditions, including any deferrals and	200
any future recovery of deferrals, continues to be more favorable	201
in the aggregate and during the remaining term of the plan as	202

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compared to the expected results that would otherwise apply	203
under section 4928.142 of the Revised Code. The commission shall	204
also determine the prospective effect of the electric security	205
plan to determine if that effect is substantially likely to	206
provide the electric distribution utility with a return on	207
common equity that is significantly in excess of the return on	208
common equity that is likely to be earned by publicly traded	209
companies, including utilities, that face comparable business	210
and financial risk, with such adjustments for capital structure	211
as may be appropriate. The burden of proof for demonstrating	212
that significantly excessive earnings will not occur shall be on	213
the electric distribution utility. For affiliated Ohio electric	214
distribution utilities that operate under a joint electric-	215
security plan, their total earned return on common equity shall-	216
be used for purposes of assessing significantly excessive	217
earnings.—If the test results are in the negative or the	218
commission finds that continuation of the electric security plan	219
will result in a return on equity that is significantly in	220
excess of the return on common equity that is likely to be	221
earned by publicly traded companies, including utilities, that	222
will face comparable business and financial risk, with such	223
adjustments for capital structure as may be appropriate, during	224
the balance of the plan, the commission may terminate the	225
electric security plan, but not until it shall have provided	226
interested parties with notice and an opportunity to be heard.	227
The commission may impose such conditions on the plan's	228
termination as it considers reasonable and necessary to	229
accommodate the transition from an approved plan to the more	230
advantageous alternative. In the event of an electric security	231
plan's termination pursuant to this division, the commission	232
shall permit the continued deferral and phase-in of any amounts	233
that occurred prior to that termination and the recovery of	234

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those amounts as contemplated under that electric security plan. 235 (F) With regard to the provisions that are included in an 236 electric security plan under this section, the commission shall 237 consider, following the end of each annual period of the plan, 238 if any such adjustments resulted in excessive earnings as 239 measured by whether the earned return on common equity of the 240 241 electric distribution utility is significantly in excess of the return on common equity that was earned during the same period 242 by publicly traded companies, including utilities, that face 243 comparable business and financial risk, with such adjustments 244 for capital structure as may be appropriate. In making its-245 determination of significantly excessive earnings under this 246 division, the commission shall, for affiliated Ohio electric-247 distribution utilities that operate under a joint electric-248 security plan, use the total of the utilities' earned return on-249 common equity. Consideration also shall be given to the capital 250 requirements of future committed investments in this state. The 251 burden of proof for demonstrating that significantly excessive 252 earnings did not occur shall be on the electric distribution 253 utility. If the commission finds that such adjustments, in the 254 aggregate, did result in significantly excessive earnings, it 255 shall require the electric distribution utility to return to 256 consumers the amount of the excess by prospective adjustments; 257 provided that, upon making such prospective adjustments, the 258 electric distribution utility shall have the right to terminate 259 the plan and immediately file an application pursuant to section 260 4928.142 of the Revised Code. Upon termination of a plan under 261 this division, rates shall be set on the same basis as specified 262 in division (C)(2)(b) of this section, and the commission shall 263 permit the continued deferral and phase-in of any amounts that 264 occurred prior to that termination and the recovery of those 265

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amounts as contemplated under that electric security plan. In

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making its determination of significantly excessive earnings

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under this division, the commission shall not consider, directly

or indirectly, the revenue, expenses, or earnings of any

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affiliate that is not an Ohio electric distribution utility or

parent company.

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Sec. 4928.66. (A) (1) (a) Beginning in 2009, an electric 272 distribution utility shall implement energy efficiency programs 273 that achieve energy savings equivalent to at least three-tenths 274 of one per cent of the total, annual average, and normalized 275 kilowatt-hour sales of the electric distribution utility during 276 the preceding three calendar years to customers in this state. 277 An energy efficiency program may include a combined heat and 278 power system placed into service or retrofitted on or after the 279 effective date of the amendment of this section by S.B. 315 of 280 the 129th general assembly, September 10, 2012, or a waste 2.81 energy recovery system placed into service or retrofitted on or 282 after September 10, 2012, except that a waste energy recovery 283 system described in division (A)(38)(b) of section 4928.01 of 284 the Revised Code may be included only if it was placed into 285 service between January 1, 2002, and December 31, 2004. For a 286 waste energy recovery or combined heat and power system, the 287 savings shall be as estimated by the public utilities 288 commission. The savings requirement, using such a three-year 289 average, shall increase to an additional five-tenths of one per 290 cent in 2010, seven-tenths of one per cent in 2011, eight-tenths 291 of one per cent in 2012, nine-tenths of one per cent in 2013, 292 and one per cent in 2014. In 2015 and 2016, an electric 293 distribution utility shall achieve energy savings equal to the 294 result of subtracting the cumulative energy savings achieved 295 since 2009 from the product of multiplying the baseline for 296

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energy savings, described in division (A)(2)(a) of this section, 297 by four and two-tenths of one per cent. If the result is zero or 298 less for the year for which the calculation is being made, the 299 utility shall not be required to achieve additional energy 300 savings for that year, but may achieve additional energy savings 301 for that year. The annual savings requirements shall be, for 302 years 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020, an additional one per cent of 303 the baseline. For purposes of a waste energy recovery or 304 combined heat and power system, an electric distribution utility 305 shall not apply more than the total annual percentage of the 306 electric distribution utility's industrial-customer load, 307 relative to the electric distribution utility's total load, to 308 the annual energy savings requirement. 309 (b) Beginning in 2009, an electric distribution utility 310 shall implement peak demand reduction programs designed to 311 achieve a one per cent reduction in peak demand in 2009 and an 312 additional seventy-five hundredths of one per cent reduction 313 each year through 2014. In 2015 and 2016, an electric 314 distribution utility shall achieve a reduction in peak demand 315 equal to the result of subtracting the cumulative peak demand 316 reductions achieved since 2009 from the product of multiplying 317 the baseline for peak demand reduction, described in division 318 (A) (2) (a) of this section, by four and seventy-five hundredths 319 of one per cent. If the result is zero or less for the year for 320 which the calculation is being made, the utility shall not be 321 required to achieve an additional reduction in peak demand for 322 that year, but may achieve an additional reduction in peak 323 demand for that year. In 2017 and each year thereafter through 324 2020, the utility shall achieve an additional seventy-five 325 hundredths of one per cent reduction in peak demand. 326

(2) For the purposes of divisions (A)(1)(a) and (b) of

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this section:	328
(a) The baseline for energy savings under division (A)(1)	329
(a) of this section shall be the average of the total kilowatt	330
hours the electric distribution utility sold in the preceding	331
three calendar years. The baseline for a peak demand reduction	332
under division (A)(1)(b) of this section shall be the average	333
peak demand on the utility in the preceding three calendar	334
years, except that the commission may reduce either baseline to	335
adjust for new economic growth in the utility's certified	336
territory. Neither baseline shall include the load and usage of	337
any of the following customers:	338
(i) Beginning January 1, 2017, a customer for which a	339
reasonable arrangement has been approved under section 4905.31	340
of the Revised Code;	341
(ii) A customer that has opted out of the utility's	342
portfolio plan under section 4928.6611 of the Revised Code;	343
(iii) A customer that has opted out of the utility's	344
portfolio plan under Section 8 of S.B. 310 of the 130th general	345
assembly.	346
(b) The commission may amend the benchmarks set forth in	347
division (A)(1)(a) or (b) of this section if, after application	348
by the electric distribution utility, the commission determines	349
that the amendment is necessary because the utility cannot	350
reasonably achieve the benchmarks due to regulatory, economic,	351
or technological reasons beyond its reasonable control.	352
(c) Compliance with divisions (A)(1)(a) and (b) of this	353
section shall be measured by including the effects of all	354
demand-response programs for mercantile customers of the subject	355
electric distribution utility, all waste energy recovery systems	356

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and all combined heat and power systems, and all such mercantile	357
customer-sited energy efficiency, including waste energy	358
recovery and combined heat and power, and peak demand reduction	359
programs, adjusted upward by the appropriate loss factors. Any	360
mechanism designed to recover the cost of energy efficiency,	361
including waste energy recovery and combined heat and power, and	362
peak demand reduction programs under divisions (A)(1)(a) and (b)	363
of this section may exempt mercantile customers that commit	364
their demand-response or other customer-sited capabilities,	365
whether existing or new, for integration into the electric	366
distribution utility's demand-response, energy efficiency,	367
including waste energy recovery and combined heat and power, or	368
peak demand reduction programs, if the commission determines	369
that that exemption reasonably encourages such customers to	370
commit those capabilities to those programs. If a mercantile	371
customer makes such existing or new demand-response, energy	372
efficiency, including waste energy recovery and combined heat	373
and power, or peak demand reduction capability available to an	374
electric distribution utility pursuant to division (A)(2)(c) of	375
this section, the electric utility's baseline under division (A)	376
(2) (a) of this section shall be adjusted to exclude the effects	377
of all such demand-response, energy efficiency, including waste	378
energy recovery and combined heat and power, or peak demand	379
reduction programs that may have existed during the period used	380
to establish the baseline. The baseline also shall be normalized	381
for changes in numbers of customers, sales, weather, peak	382
demand, and other appropriate factors so that the compliance	383
measurement is not unduly influenced by factors outside the	384
control of the electric distribution utility.	385
(d)(i) Programs implemented by a utility may include the	386

following:

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As Introduced (I) Demand-response programs; 388 (II) Smart grid investment programs, provided that such 389 programs are demonstrated to be cost-beneficial; 390 (III) Customer-sited programs, including waste energy 391 392 recovery and combined heat and power systems; (IV) Transmission and distribution infrastructure 393 improvements that reduce line losses; 394 (V) Energy efficiency savings and peak demand reduction 395 that are achieved, in whole or in part, as a result of funding 396 provided from the universal service fund established by section 397 4928.51 of the Revised Code to benefit low-income customers 398 through programs that include, but are not limited to, energy 399 audits, the installation of energy efficiency insulation, 400 appliances, and windows, and other weatherization measures. 401 (ii) No energy efficiency or peak demand reduction 402 achieved under divisions (A)(2)(d)(i)(IV) and (V) of this 403 section shall qualify for shared savings. 404 (iii) Division (A)(2)(c) of this section shall be applied 405 to include facilitating efforts by a mercantile customer or 406 group of those customers to offer customer-sited demand-407 response, energy efficiency, including waste energy recovery and 408 combined heat and power, or peak demand reduction capabilities 409 to the electric distribution utility as part of a reasonable 410 arrangement submitted to the commission pursuant to section 411 4905.31 of the Revised Code. 412 (e) No programs or improvements described in division (A) 413 (2)(d) of this section shall conflict with any statewide 414

building code adopted by the board of building standards.

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(B) In accordance with rules it shall adopt, the public 416 utilities commission shall produce and docket at the commission 417 an annual report containing the results of its verification of 418 the annual levels of energy efficiency and of peak demand 419 reductions achieved by each electric distribution utility 420 pursuant to division (A) of this section. A copy of the report 421 shall be provided to the consumers' counsel. 422 (C) If the commission determines, after notice and 423 opportunity for hearing and based upon its report under division 424 (B) of this section, that an electric distribution utility has 425 failed to comply with an energy efficiency or peak demand 426 reduction requirement of division (A) of this section, the 427 commission shall assess a forfeiture on the utility as provided 428 under sections 4905.55 to 4905.60 and 4905.64 of the Revised 429 Code, either in the amount, per day per undercompliance or 430 noncompliance, relative to the period of the report, equal to 431 that prescribed for noncompliances under section 4905.54 of the 432 Revised Code, or in an amount equal to the then existing market 433 value of one renewable energy credit per megawatt hour of 434 undercompliance or noncompliance. Revenue from any forfeiture 435 assessed under this division shall be deposited to the credit of 436 the advanced energy fund created under section 4928.61 of the 437 Revised Code. 438 (D) The commission may establish rules regarding the 439 content of an application by an electric distribution utility 440 for commission approval of a revenue decoupling mechanism under 441 this division. Such an application shall not be considered an 442 application to increase rates and may be included as part of a 443 444 proposal to establish, continue, or expand energy efficiency or conservation programs. The commission by order may approve an 445 application under this division if it determines both that the 446 S. B. No. 10 Page 16 As Introduced

revenue decoupling mechanism provides for the recovery of	447
revenue that otherwise may be forgone by the utility as a result	448
of or in connection with the implementation by the electric-	449
distribution utility of any energy efficiency or energy	450
conservation programs and reasonably aligns the interests of the	451
utility and of its customers in favor of those programs.	452
(E) The commission additionally shall adopt rules that	453
require an electric distribution utility to provide a customer	454
upon request with two years' consumption data in an accessible	455
form.	456
$\frac{(F)(1)-(E)(1)}{(E)(1)}$ As used in divisions $\frac{(F)(2)-(E)(2)}{(E)(2)}$, (3), and	457
(4) of this section, "portfolio plan" has the same meaning as in	458
division (C)(1) of section 4928.6610 of the Revised Code.	459
(2) If an electric distribution utility has a portfolio	460
plan in effect as of October 22, 2019, the effective date of the	461
amendments to this section by H.B. 6 of the 133rd general	462
assembly and that plan expires before December 31, 2020, the	463
commission shall extend the plan through that date. All	464
portfolio plans shall terminate on that date.	465
(3) If a portfolio plan is extended beyond its commission	466
approved term by division $\frac{(F)(2)}{(E)(2)}$ of this section, the	467
existing plan's budget shall be increased for the extended term	468
to include an amount equal to the annual average of the approved	469
budget for all years of the portfolio plan in effect as of	470
October 22, 2019, the effective date of the amendments to this	471
section by H.B. 6 of the 133rd general assembly.	472
(4) All other terms and conditions of a portfolio plan	473
extended beyond its commission-approved term by division $\frac{(F)(2)}{}$	474
(E)(2) of this section shall remain the same unless changes are	475

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authorized by the commission.	476
$\frac{(G)(1)-(F)(1)}{(F)(1)}$ Not later than February 1, 2021, the	477
commission shall determine the cumulative energy savings	478
collectively achieved, since 2009, by all electric distribution	479
utilities in this state as of December 31, 2020. In determining	480
that cumulative total, the commission shall do both of the	481
following:	482
(a) Include energy savings that were estimated by the	483
commission to be achieved as of December 31, 2020, and banked	484
under division (G) of section 4928.662 of the Revised Code;	485
(b) Use an energy savings baseline that is the average of	486
the total kilowatt hours sold by all electric distribution	487
utilities in this state in the calendar years 2018, 2019, and	488
2020. The baseline shall exclude the load and usage described in	489
division (A)(2)(a)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this section. That	490
baseline may also be reduced for new economic growth in the	491
utility's certified territory as provided in division (A)(2)(a)	492
of this section and adjusted and normalized as provided in	493
division (A)(2)(c) of this section.	494
(2)(a) If the cumulative energy savings collectively	495
achieved as determined by the commission under division $\frac{G}{G}$	496
(F)(1) of this section is at least seventeen and one-half per	497
cent of the baseline described in division $\frac{(G)(1)(b)}{(F)(1)(b)}$	498
of this section, then full compliance with division (A)(1)(a) of	499
this section shall be deemed to have been achieved	500
notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary.	501
(b) If the cumulative energy savings collectively achieved	502
as determined by the commission under division $\frac{(G)}{(1)}$ (F) (1) of	503
this section is less than seventeen and one-half per cent of the	504

As Introduced baseline described in division $\frac{(G)(1)(b)}{(F)(1)(b)}$ of this 505 section, then both of the following shall apply: 506 (i) The commission shall determine the manner in which 507 further implementation of energy efficiency programs shall occur 508 as may be reasonably necessary for collective achievement of 509 cumulative energy savings equal to seventeen and one-half 510 percentper cent, and not more, of the baseline described in 511 division $\frac{(G)(1)(b)}{(F)(1)(b)}$ of this section. 512 (ii) Full compliance with division (A)(1)(a) of this 513 section shall be deemed to be achieved as of a date certain 514 established by the commission notwithstanding any provision of 515 this section to the contrary. 516 (3) Upon the date that full compliance with division (A) 517 (1) (a) of this section is deemed achieved under division $\frac{(G)}{(2)}$ 518 $\frac{(a)}{(f)(2)(a)}$ or (b) of this section, any electric distribution 519 utility cost recovery mechanisms authorized by the commission 520 for compliance with this section shall terminate except as may 521 be necessary to reconcile the difference between revenue 522 collected and the allowable cost of compliance associated with 523 compliance efforts occurring prior to the date upon which full 524 compliance with division (A)(1)(a) of this section is deemed 525 achieved. No such cost recovery mechanism shall be authorized by 526 the commission beyond the period of time required to complete 527 this final reconciliation. 528 **Sec. 4928.6610.** As used in sections 4928.6611 to 4928.6615 529 of the Revised Code: 530 (A) "Customer" means either of the following: 531 (1) Effective January 1, 2020, a mercantile customer as 532 defined in section 4928.01 of the Revised Code; 533

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(2) Any customer of an electric distribution utility to	534
which either of the following applies:	535
(a) The customer receives service above the primary	536
voltage level as determined by the utility's tariff	537
classification.	538
(b) The customer is a commercial or industrial customer to	539
which both of the following apply:	540
(i) The customer receives electricity through a meter of	541
an end user or through more than one meter at a single location	542
in a quantity that exceeds forty-five million kilowatt hours of	543
electricity for the preceding calendar year.	544
(ii) The customer has made a written request for	545
registration as a self-assessing purchaser pursuant to section	546
5727.81 of the Revised Code.	547
(B) "Energy intensity" means the amount of energy, from	548
electricity, used or consumed per unit of production.	549
(C) "Portfolio plan" means either of the following:	550
(1) The comprehensive energy efficiency and peak-demand	551
reduction program portfolio plan required under rules adopted by	552
the public utilities commission and codified in Chapter 4901:1-	553
39 of the Administrative Code or hereafter recodified or	554
amended;	555
(2) Any plan implemented pursuant to division $\frac{(G)}{(F)}$ of	556
section 4928.66 of the Revised Code.	557
Section 2. That existing sections 4928.143, 4928.66, and	558
4928.6610 of the Revised Code are hereby repealed.	559
Section 3. That section 4928.471 of the Revised Code is	560

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As Introduced hereby repealed. 561 Section 4. On and after the effective date of this 562 section, and notwithstanding any provision in Title XLIX of the 563 Revised Code to the contrary, no decoupling mechanism 564 established under section 4928.143 or 4928.66 of the Revised 565 Code or section 4928.471 of the Revised Code, as that section 566 existed prior to the effective date of this section, shall 567 remain in effect, and no amount, charge, mechanism, or rider 568 related to decoupling may be assessed or collected from 569 customers. 570 Section 5. Upon the effective date of this section, and 571 notwithstanding section 4905.32 of the Revised Code and any 572 other provision in Title XLIX of the Revised Code to the 573 contrary, the full amount of revenues collected from customers 574 through an amount, charge, mechanism, or rider established under 575 section 4928.471 of the Revised Code, as that section existed 576 prior to the effective date of this section, shall be promptly 577 refunded to customers from whom the revenues were collected. 578 Refunds paid to customers shall be allocated to customer classes 579 in the same proportion as originally collected. 580 Section 6. Upon the effective date of this section, and 581 notwithstanding section 4905.32 of the Revised Code and any 582 other provision in Title XLIX of the Revised Code to the 583 contrary, both of the following apply: 584 (A) The amounts of money collected from customers 585 resulting from, or attributable to, the amendments to divisions 586 (E) and (F) of section 4928.143 of the Revised Code by H.B. 166 587 of the 133rd General Assembly, shall be treated as follows: 588

(1) The amounts shall be promptly refunded to customers

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from whom they were collected.	590
(2) The amounts refunded shall be allocated to customer	591
classes in the same proportion as originally collected.	592
(B) The public utilities commission shall reconsider any	593
order or determination it made in compliance with the amendments	594
to divisions (E) and (F) of section 4928.143 of the Revised Code	595
made by H.B. 166 of the 133rd General Assembly prior to the	596
effective date of this section and shall issue a new order or	597
determination in compliance with the provisions of divisions (E)	598
and (F) of section 4928.143 as amended by this act.	599

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Summary: Motion Motion for a Continuance of the Procedural Schedule Involving What FirstEnergy Charges Consumers for Profits by Office of the Ohio Consumers' Counsel electronically filed by Ms. Deb J. Bingham on behalf of Michael, William J. Mr.