

As Introduced

135th General Assembly

Regular Session

2023-2024

H. B. No. 264

Representatives Pizzulli, Johnson

Cosponsors: Representatives Seitz, Williams, Schmidt



A BILL

To amend section 4928.01 of the Revised Code to 1
make certain steam-producing facilities waste 2
energy recovery systems for purposes of the 3
state's energy efficiency laws. 4

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

Section 1. That section 4928.01 of the Revised Code be 5
amended to read as follows: 6

Sec. 4928.01. (A) As used in this chapter: 7

(1) "Ancillary service" means any function necessary to 8
the provision of electric transmission or distribution service 9
to a retail customer and includes, but is not limited to, 10
scheduling, system control, and dispatch services; reactive 11
supply from generation resources and voltage control service; 12
reactive supply from transmission resources service; regulation 13
service; frequency response service; energy imbalance service; 14
operating reserve-spinning reserve service; operating reserve- 15
supplemental reserve service; load following; back-up supply 16
service; real-power loss replacement service; dynamic 17
scheduling; system black start capability; and network stability 18

service. 19

(2) "Billing and collection agent" means a fully 20
independent agent, not affiliated with or otherwise controlled 21
by an electric utility, electric services company, electric 22
cooperative, or governmental aggregator subject to certification 23
under section 4928.08 of the Revised Code, to the extent that 24
the agent is under contract with such utility, company, 25
cooperative, or aggregator solely to provide billing and 26
collection for retail electric service on behalf of the utility 27
company, cooperative, or aggregator. 28

(3) "Certified territory" means the certified territory 29
established for an electric supplier under sections 4933.81 to 30
4933.90 of the Revised Code. 31

(4) "Competitive retail electric service" means a 32
component of retail electric service that is competitive as 33
provided under division (B) of this section. 34

(5) "Electric cooperative" means a not-for-profit electric 35
light company that both is or has been financed in whole or in 36
part under the "Rural Electrification Act of 1936," 49 Stat. 37
1363, 7 U.S.C. 901, and owns or operates facilities in this 38
state to generate, transmit, or distribute electricity, or a 39
not-for-profit successor of such company. 40

(6) "Electric distribution utility" means an electric 41
utility that supplies at least retail electric distribution 42
service. 43

(7) "Electric light company" has the same meaning as in 44
section 4905.03 of the Revised Code and includes an electric 45
services company, but excludes any self-generator to the extent 46
that it consumes electricity it so produces, sells that 47

electricity for resale, or obtains electricity from a generating 48
facility it hosts on its premises. 49

(8) "Electric load center" has the same meaning as in 50
section 4933.81 of the Revised Code. 51

(9) "Electric services company" means an electric light 52
company that is engaged on a for-profit or not-for-profit basis 53
in the business of supplying or arranging for the supply of only 54
a competitive retail electric service in this state. "Electric 55
services company" includes a power marketer, power broker, 56
aggregator, or independent power producer but excludes an 57
electric cooperative, municipal electric utility, governmental 58
aggregator, or billing and collection agent. 59

(10) "Electric supplier" has the same meaning as in 60
section 4933.81 of the Revised Code. 61

(11) "Electric utility" means an electric light company 62
that has a certified territory and is engaged on a for-profit 63
basis either in the business of supplying a noncompetitive 64
retail electric service in this state or in the businesses of 65
supplying both a noncompetitive and a competitive retail 66
electric service in this state. "Electric utility" excludes a 67
municipal electric utility or a billing and collection agent. 68

(12) "Firm electric service" means electric service other 69
than nonfirm electric service. 70

(13) "Governmental aggregator" means a legislative 71
authority of a municipal corporation, a board of township 72
trustees, or a board of county commissioners acting as an 73
aggregator for the provision of a competitive retail electric 74
service under authority conferred under section 4928.20 of the 75
Revised Code. 76

(14) A person acts "knowingly," regardless of the person's purpose, when the person is aware that the person's conduct will probably cause a certain result or will probably be of a certain nature. A person has knowledge of circumstances when the person is aware that such circumstances probably exist.

(15) "Level of funding for low-income customer energy efficiency programs provided through electric utility rates" means the level of funds specifically included in an electric utility's rates on October 5, 1999, pursuant to an order of the public utilities commission issued under Chapter 4905. or 4909. of the Revised Code and in effect on October 4, 1999, for the purpose of improving the energy efficiency of housing for the utility's low-income customers. The term excludes the level of any such funds committed to a specific nonprofit organization or organizations pursuant to a stipulation or contract.

(16) "Low-income customer assistance programs" means the percentage of income payment plan program, the home energy assistance program, the home weatherization assistance program, and the targeted energy efficiency and weatherization program.

(17) "Market development period" for an electric utility means the period of time beginning on the starting date of competitive retail electric service and ending on the applicable date for that utility as specified in section 4928.40 of the Revised Code, irrespective of whether the utility applies to receive transition revenues under this chapter.

(18) "Market power" means the ability to impose on customers a sustained price for a product or service above the price that would prevail in a competitive market.

(19) "Mercantile customer" means a commercial or

industrial customer if the electricity consumed is for 106
nonresidential use and the customer consumes more than seven 107
hundred thousand kilowatt hours per year or is part of a 108
national account involving multiple facilities in one or more 109
states. 110

(20) "Municipal electric utility" means a municipal 111
corporation that owns or operates facilities to generate, 112
transmit, or distribute electricity. 113

(21) "Noncompetitive retail electric service" means a 114
component of retail electric service that is noncompetitive as 115
provided under division (B) of this section. 116

(22) "Nonfirm electric service" means electric service 117
provided pursuant to a schedule filed under section 4905.30 of 118
the Revised Code or pursuant to an arrangement under section 119
4905.31 of the Revised Code, which schedule or arrangement 120
includes conditions that may require the customer to curtail or 121
interrupt electric usage during nonemergency circumstances upon 122
notification by an electric utility. 123

(23) "Percentage of income payment plan arrears" means 124
funds eligible for collection through the percentage of income 125
payment plan rider, but uncollected as of July 1, 2000. 126

(24) "Person" has the same meaning as in section 1.59 of 127
the Revised Code. 128

(25) "Advanced energy project" means any technologies, 129
products, activities, or management practices or strategies that 130
facilitate the generation or use of electricity or energy and 131
that reduce or support the reduction of energy consumption or 132
support the production of clean, renewable energy for 133
industrial, distribution, commercial, institutional, 134

governmental, research, not-for-profit, or residential energy 135
users, including, but not limited to, advanced energy resources 136
and renewable energy resources. "Advanced energy project" also 137
includes any project described in division (A), (B), or (C) of 138
section 4928.621 of the Revised Code. 139

(26) "Regulatory assets" means the unamortized net 140
regulatory assets that are capitalized or deferred on the 141
regulatory books of the electric utility, pursuant to an order 142
or practice of the public utilities commission or pursuant to 143
generally accepted accounting principles as a result of a prior 144
commission rate-making decision, and that would otherwise have 145
been charged to expense as incurred or would not have been 146
capitalized or otherwise deferred for future regulatory 147
consideration absent commission action. "Regulatory assets" 148
includes, but is not limited to, all deferred demand-side 149
management costs; all deferred percentage of income payment plan 150
arrears; post-in-service capitalized charges and assets 151
recognized in connection with statement of financial accounting 152
standards no. 109 (receivables from customers for income taxes); 153
future nuclear decommissioning costs and fuel disposal costs as 154
those costs have been determined by the commission in the 155
electric utility's most recent rate or accounting application 156
proceeding addressing such costs; the undepreciated costs of 157
safety and radiation control equipment on nuclear generating 158
plants owned or leased by an electric utility; and fuel costs 159
currently deferred pursuant to the terms of one or more 160
settlement agreements approved by the commission. 161

(27) "Retail electric service" means any service involved 162
in supplying or arranging for the supply of electricity to 163
ultimate consumers in this state, from the point of generation 164
to the point of consumption. For the purposes of this chapter, 165

retail electric service includes one or more of the following 166
"service components": generation service, aggregation service, 167
power marketing service, power brokerage service, transmission 168
service, distribution service, ancillary service, metering 169
service, and billing and collection service. 170

(28) "Starting date of competitive retail electric 171
service" means January 1, 2001. 172

(29) "Customer-generator" means a user of a net metering 173
system. 174

(30) "Net metering" means measuring the difference in an 175
applicable billing period between the electricity supplied by an 176
electric service provider and the electricity generated by a 177
customer-generator that is fed back to the electric service 178
provider. 179

(31) "Net metering system" means a facility for the 180
production of electrical energy that does all of the following: 181

(a) Uses as its fuel either solar, wind, biomass, landfill 182
gas, or hydropower, or uses a microturbine or a fuel cell; 183

(b) Is located on a customer-generator's premises; 184

(c) Operates in parallel with the electric utility's 185
transmission and distribution facilities; 186

(d) Is intended primarily to offset part or all of the 187
customer-generator's requirements for electricity. For an 188
industrial customer-generator with a net metering system that 189
has a capacity of less than twenty megawatts and uses wind as 190
energy, this means the net metering system was sized so as to 191
not exceed one hundred per cent of the customer-generator's 192
annual requirements for electric energy at the time of 193

interconnection.	194
(32) "Self-generator" means an entity in this state that	195
owns or hosts on its premises an electric generation facility	196
that produces electricity primarily for the owner's consumption	197
and that may provide any such excess electricity to another	198
entity, whether the facility is installed or operated by the	199
owner or by an agent under a contract.	200
(33) "Rate plan" means the standard service offer in	201
effect on the effective date of the amendment of this section by	202
S.B. 221 of the 127th general assembly, July 31, 2008.	203
(34) "Advanced energy resource" means any of the	204
following:	205
(a) Any method or any modification or replacement of any	206
property, process, device, structure, or equipment that	207
increases the generation output of an electric generating	208
facility to the extent such efficiency is achieved without	209
additional carbon dioxide emissions by that facility;	210
(b) Any distributed generation system consisting of	211
customer cogeneration technology;	212
(c) Clean coal technology that includes a carbon-based	213
product that is chemically altered before combustion to	214
demonstrate a reduction, as expressed as ash, in emissions of	215
nitrous oxide, mercury, arsenic, chlorine, sulfur dioxide, or	216
sulfur trioxide in accordance with the American society of	217
testing and materials standard D1757A or a reduction of metal	218
oxide emissions in accordance with standard D5142 of that	219
society, or clean coal technology that includes the design	220
capability to control or prevent the emission of carbon dioxide,	221
which design capability the commission shall adopt by rule and	222

shall be based on economically feasible best available 223
technology or, in the absence of a determined best available 224
technology, shall be of the highest level of economically 225
feasible design capability for which there exists generally 226
accepted scientific opinion; 227

(d) Advanced nuclear energy technology consisting of 228
generation III technology as defined by the nuclear regulatory 229
commission; other, later technology; or significant improvements 230
to existing facilities; 231

(e) Any fuel cell used in the generation of electricity, 232
including, but not limited to, a proton exchange membrane fuel 233
cell, phosphoric acid fuel cell, molten carbonate fuel cell, or 234
solid oxide fuel cell; 235

(f) Advanced solid waste or construction and demolition 236
debris conversion technology, including, but not limited to, 237
advanced stoker technology, and advanced fluidized bed 238
gasification technology, that results in measurable greenhouse 239
gas emissions reductions as calculated pursuant to the United 240
States environmental protection agency's waste reduction model 241
(WARM); 242

(g) Demand-side management and any energy efficiency 243
improvement; 244

(h) Any new, retrofitted, refueled, or repowered 245
generating facility located in Ohio, including a simple or 246
combined-cycle natural gas generating facility or a generating 247
facility that uses biomass, coal, modular nuclear, or any other 248
fuel as its input; 249

(i) Any uprated capacity of an existing electric 250
generating facility if the uprated capacity results from the 251

deployment of advanced technology.	252
"Advanced energy resource" does not include a waste energy	253
recovery system that is, or has been, included in an energy	254
efficiency program of an electric distribution utility pursuant	255
to requirements under section 4928.66 of the Revised Code.	256
(35) "Air contaminant source" has the same meaning as in	257
section 3704.01 of the Revised Code.	258
(36) "Cogeneration technology" means technology that	259
produces electricity and useful thermal output simultaneously.	260
(37) (a) "Renewable energy resource" means any of the	261
following:	262
(i) Solar photovoltaic or solar thermal energy;	263
(ii) Wind energy;	264
(iii) Power produced by a hydroelectric facility;	265
(iv) Power produced by a small hydroelectric facility,	266
which is a facility that operates, or is rated to operate, at an	267
aggregate capacity of less than six megawatts;	268
(v) Power produced by a run-of-the-river hydroelectric	269
facility placed in service on or after January 1, 1980, that is	270
located within this state, relies upon the Ohio river, and	271
operates, or is rated to operate, at an aggregate capacity of	272
forty or more megawatts;	273
(vi) Geothermal energy;	274
(vii) Fuel derived from solid wastes, as defined in	275
section 3734.01 of the Revised Code, through fractionation,	276
biological decomposition, or other process that does not	277
principally involve combustion;	278

(viii) Biomass energy;	279
(ix) Energy produced by cogeneration technology that is placed into service on or before December 31, 2015, and for which more than ninety per cent of the total annual energy input is from combustion of a waste or byproduct gas from an air contaminant source in this state, which source has been in operation since on or before January 1, 1985, provided that the cogeneration technology is a part of a facility located in a county having a population of more than three hundred sixty-five thousand but less than three hundred seventy thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census;	280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289
(x) Biologically derived methane gas;	290
(xi) Heat captured from a generator of electricity, boiler, or heat exchanger fueled by biologically derived methane gas;	291 292 293
(xii) Energy derived from nontreated by-products of the pulping process or wood manufacturing process, including bark, wood chips, sawdust, and lignin in spent pulping liquors.	294 295 296
"Renewable energy resource" includes, but is not limited to, any fuel cell used in the generation of electricity, including, but not limited to, a proton exchange membrane fuel cell, phosphoric acid fuel cell, molten carbonate fuel cell, or solid oxide fuel cell; wind turbine located in the state's territorial waters of Lake Erie; methane gas emitted from an abandoned coal mine; waste energy recovery system placed into service or retrofitted on or after the effective date of the amendment of this section by S.B. 315 of the 129th general assembly, September 10, 2012, except that a waste energy recovery system described in division (A) (38) (b) of this section	297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307

may be included only if it was placed into service between 308
January 1, 2002, and December 31, 2004; storage facility that 309
will promote the better utilization of a renewable energy 310
resource; or distributed generation system used by a customer to 311
generate electricity from any such energy. 312

"Renewable energy resource" does not include a waste 313
energy recovery system that is, or was, on or after January 1, 314
2012, included in an energy efficiency program of an electric 315
distribution utility pursuant to requirements under section 316
4928.66 of the Revised Code. 317

(b) As used in division (A) (37) of this section, 318
"hydroelectric facility" means a hydroelectric generating 319
facility that is located at a dam on a river, or on any water 320
discharged to a river, that is within or bordering this state or 321
within or bordering an adjoining state and meets all of the 322
following standards: 323

(i) The facility provides for river flows that are not 324
detrimental for fish, wildlife, and water quality, including 325
seasonal flow fluctuations as defined by the applicable 326
licensing agency for the facility. 327

(ii) The facility demonstrates that it complies with the 328
water quality standards of this state, which compliance may 329
consist of certification under Section 401 of the "Clean Water 330
Act of 1977," 91 Stat. 1598, 1599, 33 U.S.C. 1341, and 331
demonstrates that it has not contributed to a finding by this 332
state that the river has impaired water quality under Section 333
303(d) of the "Clean Water Act of 1977," 114 Stat. 870, 33
U.S.C. 1313. 335

(iii) The facility complies with mandatory prescriptions 336

regarding fish passage as required by the federal energy 337
regulatory commission license issued for the project, regarding 338
fish protection for riverine, anadromous, and catadromous fish. 339

(iv) The facility complies with the recommendations of the 340
Ohio environmental protection agency and with the terms of its 341
federal energy regulatory commission license regarding watershed 342
protection, mitigation, or enhancement, to the extent of each 343
agency's respective jurisdiction over the facility. 344

(v) The facility complies with provisions of the 345
"Endangered Species Act of 1973," 87 Stat. 884, 16 U.S.C. 1531 346
to 1544, as amended. 347

(vi) The facility does not harm cultural resources of the 348
area. This can be shown through compliance with the terms of its 349
federal energy regulatory commission license or, if the facility 350
is not regulated by that commission, through development of a 351
plan approved by the Ohio historic preservation office, to the 352
extent it has jurisdiction over the facility. 353

(vii) The facility complies with the terms of its federal 354
energy regulatory commission license or exemption that are 355
related to recreational access, accommodation, and facilities 356
or, if the facility is not regulated by that commission, the 357
facility complies with similar requirements as are recommended 358
by resource agencies, to the extent they have jurisdiction over 359
the facility; and the facility provides access to water to the 360
public without fee or charge. 361

(viii) The facility is not recommended for removal by any 362
federal agency or agency of any state, to the extent the 363
particular agency has jurisdiction over the facility. 364

(c) The standards in divisions (A) (37) (b) (i) to (viii) of 365

this section do not apply to a small hydroelectric facility 366
under division (A) (37) (a) (iv) of this section. 367

(38) "Waste energy recovery system" means ~~either~~ any of 368
the following: 369

(a) A facility that generates electricity through the 370
conversion of energy from either of the following: 371

(i) Exhaust heat from engines or manufacturing, 372
industrial, commercial, or institutional sites, except for 373
exhaust heat from a facility whose primary purpose is the 374
generation of electricity; 375

(ii) Reduction of pressure in gas pipelines before gas is 376
distributed through the pipeline, provided that the conversion 377
of energy to electricity is achieved without using additional 378
fossil fuels. 379

(b) A facility at a state institution of higher education 380
as defined in section 3345.011 of the Revised Code that recovers 381
waste heat from electricity-producing engines or combustion 382
turbines and that simultaneously uses the recovered heat to 383
produce steam, provided that the facility was placed into 384
service between January 1, 2002, and December 31, 2004; 385

(c) A facility that produces steam from recovered waste 386
heat from a manufacturing process and uses that steam, or 387
transfers that steam to another facility, to provide heat to 388
another manufacturing process or to generate electricity. 389

(39) "Smart grid" means capital improvements to an 390
electric distribution utility's distribution infrastructure that 391
improve reliability, efficiency, resiliency, or reduce energy 392
demand or use, including, but not limited to, advanced metering 393
and automation of system functions. 394

(40) "Combined heat and power system" means the 395
coproduction of electricity and useful thermal energy from the 396
same fuel source designed to achieve thermal-efficiency levels 397
of at least sixty per cent, with at least twenty per cent of the 398
system's total useful energy in the form of thermal energy. 399

(41) "Legacy generation resource" means all generating 400
facilities owned directly or indirectly by a corporation that 401
was formed prior to 1960 by investor-owned utilities for the 402
original purpose of providing power to the federal government 403
for use in the nation's defense or in furtherance of national 404
interests, including the Ohio valley electric corporation. 405

(42) "Prudently incurred costs related to a legacy 406
generation resource" means costs, including deferred costs, 407
allocated pursuant to a power agreement approved by the federal 408
energy regulatory commission that relates to a legacy generation 409
resource, less any revenues realized from offering the 410
contractual commitment for the power agreement into the 411
wholesale markets, provided that where the net revenues exceed 412
net costs, those excess revenues shall be credited to customers. 413
Such costs shall exclude any return on investment in common 414
equity and, in the event of a premature retirement of a legacy 415
generation resource, shall exclude any recovery of remaining 416
debt. Such costs shall include any incremental costs resulting 417
from the bankruptcy of a current or former sponsor under such 418
power agreement or co-owner of the legacy generation resource if 419
not otherwise recovered through a utility rate cost recovery 420
mechanism. 421

(43) "Green energy" means any energy generated by using an 422
energy resource that does one or more of the following: 423

(a) Releases reduced air pollutants, thereby reducing 424

cumulative air emissions;	425
(b) Is more sustainable and reliable relative to some fossil fuels.	426 427
"Green energy" includes energy generated by using natural gas as a resource.	428 429
(B) For the purposes of this chapter, a retail electric service component shall be deemed a competitive retail electric service if the service component is competitive pursuant to a declaration by a provision of the Revised Code or pursuant to an order of the public utilities commission authorized under division (A) of section 4928.04 of the Revised Code. Otherwise, the service component shall be deemed a noncompetitive retail electric service.	430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437
Section 2. That existing section 4928.01 of the Revised Code is hereby repealed.	438 439