

RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD REPORT
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
BY THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO
FOR THE 2022 COMPLIANCE YEAR

PUCO Case No. 24-0081-EL-ACP

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On July 31, 2008, Amended Substitute Senate Bill 221 created Ohio's Alternative Energy Portfolio Standard (AEPS). The AEPS originally contained specific compliance benchmarks for the total renewable energy resources and advanced energy requirements for electric distribution utilities (EDUs) and the competitive retail electric service (CRES) providers.

Substitute Senate Bill 310 (SB 310), which became effective on September 10, 2014, revised Ohio's AEPS and, among other things, eliminated the advanced energy provision.¹ Since the advanced energy provision was eliminated, the AEPS will now be referred to as the Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS).

On July 23, 2019, Substitute House Bill 6 (HB 6) further revised Ohio's RPS by eliminating the solar carve out beginning with 2020 compliance year and sunseting the RPS benchmarks at the end of the 2026 compliance year.²

The Ohio Revised Code (R.C.) section enacting this legislation requires the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO) to submit a report detailing information regarding renewable energy compliance with the statutory standards to the General Assembly.³ Specifically:

The commission annually shall submit to the general assembly in accordance with section 101.68 of the Revised Code a report describing all of the following:

- (1) The compliance of electric distribution utilities and electric services companies with division (B) of this section;
- (2) The average annual cost of renewable energy credits purchased by utilities and companies for the year covered in the report;
- (3) Any strategy for utility and company compliance or for encouraging the use of qualifying renewable energy resources in supplying this state's electricity needs in a manner that considers available technology, costs, job creation, and economic impacts.

¹ Additionally, SB 310 eliminated the requirement that 50% of renewable energy credits (RECs) come from in-state renewable facilities and froze the percentages of electric sales required to result from renewable sources at 2014 levels until 2017. Finally, in addition to the ability to use a compliance baseline based on a three-year average of sales, an EDU or CRES provider can now choose to use compliance year sales as the compliance baseline.

² See R.C. 4928.64.

³ See R.C. 4928.64.

PUCO rules require EDUs and CRES providers to file by April 15 of each year, a renewable energy portfolio status report that analyzes all activities undertaken in the previous calendar year.⁴ The public may comment on the status report of each EDU and CRES provider within 30 days of its filing.⁵ While the PUCO reviews status reports for individual company compliance with the renewable energy requirements, the status reports also provide a substantial portion of information necessary for the RPS reports to the General Assembly. The information contained in this report reflects the information as filed by the EDUs and CRES providers, and not necessarily as modified and verified by PUCO review.⁶

The information required to be submitted by the PUCO to the General Assembly is contained herein as the PUCO’s fourteenth annual General Assembly filing (2022 RPS Report). Section II summarizes the 2022 compliance efforts of the EDUs and CRES Providers. Section III details the average costs of renewable energy credits (RECs) or solar RECs (S-RECs) used for compliance in 2022. Section IV considers the resources and strategy for encouraging the use of renewable energy resources.

II. 2022 COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

The RPS requirements are addressed most specifically in R.C. 4928.64, with additional supporting language found throughout R.C. Chapter 4928. To implement the RPS, the statute includes specific annual benchmarks.⁷ The requirement for 2022, as specified by R.C. 4928.64(B)(2), was as follows:

Year	Renewable Energy Resources
2022	6.5%

Each EDU and CRES provider is subject to a compliance payment if it does not meet the annual benchmark. EDUs and CRES providers may purchase RECs and S-RECs to

⁴ See Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-40-05(A).

⁵ See Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-40-05(B).

⁶ Staff reviews the information filed annually by each EDU and CRES provider in individual PUCO dockets.

⁷ Prior to the 2020 compliance year, Ohio’s RPS included a specific annual solar requirement. That solar requirement has since been eliminated, but solar resources still can be applied to the overall renewable requirement.

comply with this rule and therefore RECs and S-RECs represent the compliance currency for Ohio's RPS.⁸

Attribute tracking systems act as electronic bookkeepers for RECs and S-RECs and maintain an accounting system that facilitates several regulatory processes including compliance verification. During the 2022 RPS compliance year, Ohio's EDUs and CRES providers used the following tracking systems to monitor their compliance efforts: the PJM Environmental Information Services Generation Attribute Tracking System (GATS) and the Midwest Renewable Energy Tracking System (M-RETS).⁹ The PUCO maintains a regulatory account with each tracking system that permits the PUCO to review the REC and S-REC data associated with each company's compliance efforts.¹⁰

Compliance obligations are a result of a company's retail electric sales in the state. As consumers continue to exercise their choice of electric providers, the RPS compliance obligations have been gradually shifting from EDUs to CRES providers. According to the EDUs and CRES providers' 2022 compliance filings, the EDUs were responsible for approximately twenty-seven percent of the overall compliance obligation in 2022 with approximately seventy-three percent assignable to CRES Providers.

The information in Table 1 below summarizes the 2022 compliance performances, as presented by the EDUs and CRES providers in their respective annual compliance status reports.¹¹ As noted above, each company's compliance with the RPS is reviewed by the PUCO, and therefore the information contained in the status reports may subsequently be verified or modified based on the PUCO's review. Thus, the data provided in Table 1 is as filed by the companies, and not as verified or modified by the PUCO.

⁸ Based on the compliance status reports, the companies obtained RECs and S-RECs through several different methods including, but not limited to, self-generation, bilateral transactions, brokers, residential REC programs and the use of requests for proposals.

⁹ In 2022, Ohio's EDUs and CRES Providers retired the majority of RECs and S-RECs through GATS, with only 33% of RECs and S-RECs retired through M-RETS.

¹⁰ PUCO staff utilized GATS and M-RETS as the data sources for many of the charts in this report, with the data having been aggregated in places so as to not disclose specifics that may be deemed confidential.

¹¹ See R.C. 4928.64(C)(1); *see also*, Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-40-05(A). Additionally, the individual compliance status reports can be accessed at the PUCO [Ohio Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard web page](#) by clicking on the link to the [Ohio EDU and CRES Providers annual RPS compliance reports](#).

Table 1: EDU and CRES Providers' Reported 2022 Compliance Data Summary

Company	Renewable (MWhs)	
	Total Required	Total Retired
AES Ohio	254,337	254,337
Duke Energy Ohio	321,854	321,854
FirstEnergy Ohio EDUs ¹²	460,237	460,237
Ohio Power	914,986	914,986
EDU Totals	1,951,414	1,951,414
CRES Providers	5,253,007	5,251,074
TOTALS	7,204,421	7,202,488

A. Renewable compliance

The figures reported by EDUs and CRES providers for compliance show a total 2022 compliance obligation of 7,204,421 renewable megawatt-hours (MWhs).

Looking specifically at the EDU data, the numbers indicate that each of the EDUs met its respective RPS compliance obligations for 2022.

When reviewing the 2022 compliance data for the CRES providers, it shows a small overall compliance deficiency. This is the result of a handful of CRES providers opting to pay the alternative compliance payment rather than retiring RECs or S-RECs. In the aggregate, the CRES providers do appear to have satisfied over 99% of their total compliance obligations.

B. Additional details on 2022 compliance resources

The table and charts below provide further details on the state of origin and renewable resource categories used for compliance during the 2022 compliance year. Once a REC or S-REC is used for compliance, it is deemed “retired” in the GATS and M-RETS tracking systems. The below usage data of renewable resources during the compliance year is based on REC and S-REC retirement data gathered from GATS and M-RETS.

¹² Includes Ohio Edison Company, the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, and the Toledo Edison Company.

Table 2: 2022 Ohio REC Retirements by State of Origin

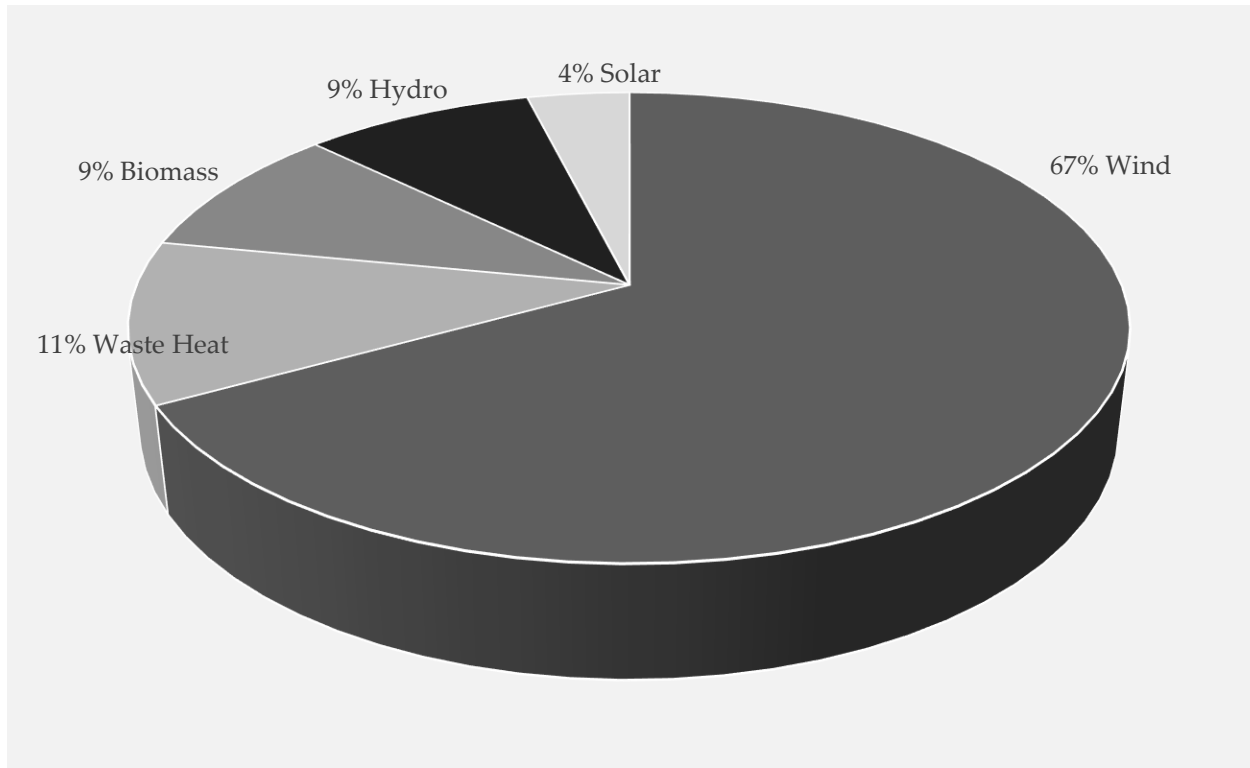
Source: PJM GATS and M-RETS Databases

	OH	IN	KY	MI	WV	PA	IL	MO	IA	Total
Total SREC/REC Retirements	13.13%	35.86%	11.10%	6.04%	1.60%	0.02%	16.55%	13.15%	2.55%	100%
Wind	8.52%	41.43%	0.00%	1.64%	0.27%	0.00%	24.71%	19.64%	3.81%	100%
Waste Heat	57.45%	42.55%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%
Biomass	2.81%	14.58%	44.11%	38.51%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%
Hydro	2.05%	0.00%	79.33%	2.52%	16.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%
Solar	15.52%	52.26%	1.11%	30.50%	0.01%	0.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%

Chart 1, below, details the REC retirements by resource category for 2022. Wind (67%) was the largest single source of RECs used for 2022 compliance, followed by waste heat (11%), biomass (9%), hydro (9%) and solar (4%).

Chart 1: 2022 Ohio REC Retirements by Resource Type

Source: PJM GATS and M-RETS Databases

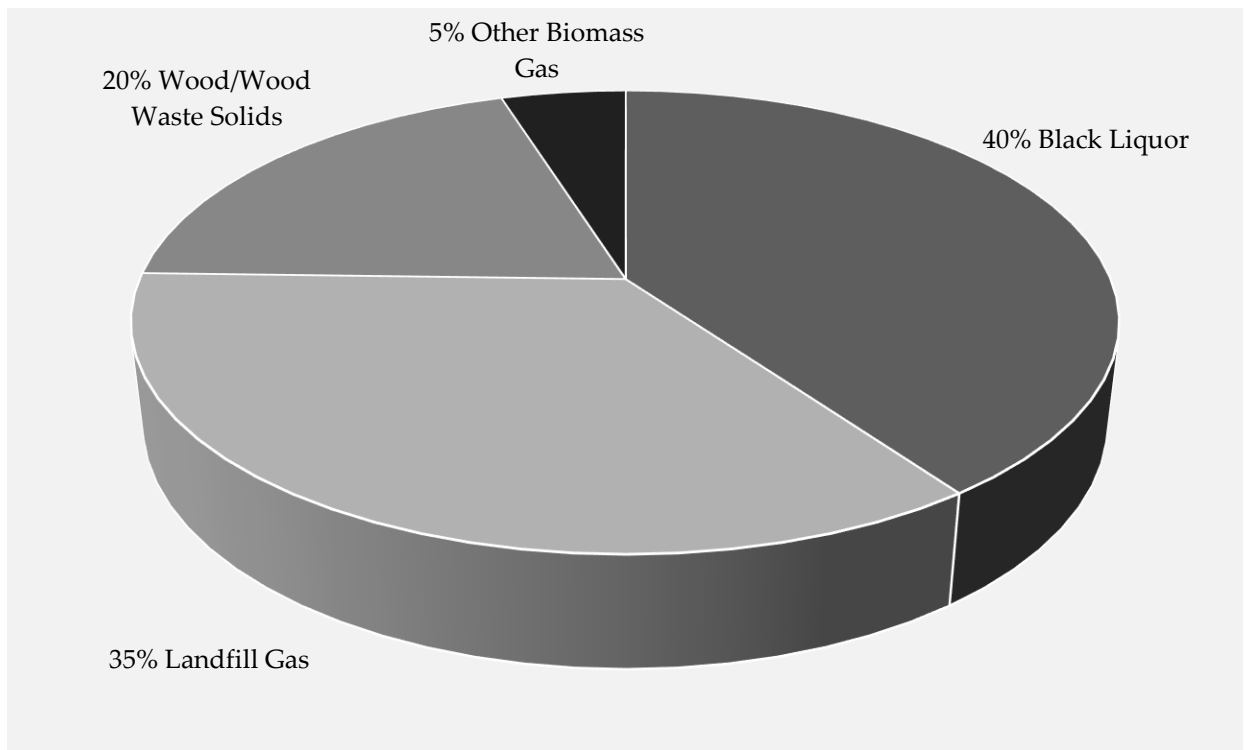


As noted, biomass energy was a significant contributor to the 2022 REC retirements. By PUCO rule, biomass energy includes several different subcategories of energy produced from organic material derived from plants or animals and available on a renewable basis, including but not limited to biologically derived methane gas, wood/wood waste solids, and sludge waste.¹³ Chart 2 details the different categories of biomass RECs retired for 2022. As shown by Chart 2, black liquor was the single largest biomass subcategory, while landfill gas also contributed meaningfully to the volume of biomass RECs retired for 2022.

¹³ See Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-40-01(C).

Chart 2: 2022 Ohio Biomass REC Retirements by Subcategory

Source: PJM GATS Database¹⁴



III. 2022 AVERAGE REC/S-REC COSTS

Ohio law requires that the RPS report describe, "... [t]he average annual cost of renewable energy credits purchased by utilities and companies for the year covered in the report."¹⁵ PUCO staff used the average cost information reported by the EDUs and CRES providers, along with their respective compliance volumes reported in GATS, to calculate weighted average costs for RECs used for 2022 compliance.¹⁶ This weighted average REC cost information is summarized in Table 3 below.

¹⁴ Biomass retirements were only reported in the PJM GATS database for the 2022 compliance year; no biomass retirements were reported in M-RETS for Ohio for that time.

¹⁵ See R.C. 4928.64(D)(2).

¹⁶ For those RECs and S-RECs for which the cost data were not available, the REC and S-REC volumes were excluded from the average cost calculations.

Table 3: EDU and CRES Providers' Reported 2022 Renewable Cost Information¹⁷

Category	Ohio EDUs Avg. \$/REC	Ohio CRES Providers Avg. \$/REC
Renewable	\$ 12.71	\$ 8.15

IV. STRATEGY AND POLICY CONSIDERATION

Ohio law requires that the RPS report describe any strategy for utility and company compliance, or encouraging the use of renewable energy resources to satisfy the state's electricity demand, with consideration of such factors as technology, costs, job creation, and economic impacts.¹⁸

A. Purchasing of RECs and S-RECs

With respect to EDU and CRES Provider compliance, some entities have self-generated a portion of their needed compliance resources, but the predominant compliance strategy has been the purchase of RECs and S-RECs. The sellers in such instances include independent power producers, aggregators or brokers. The procurement strategies for the purchase of RECs and S-RECs have varied from longer-term solicitations to spot purchases.¹⁹ The longer-term solicitations, often using an instrument such as a request for proposal, may offer greater assurance for a supply into the future. With such supply certainty, however, comes pre-determined pricing that may preclude a buyer from recognizing any cost reductions in the REC or S-REC spot markets. Long-term renewable contracts have taken different forms including fully-bundled power purchase agreements as well as REC-only unbundled products.

Other companies have exhibited a preference for shorter-term transactions, in part due to uncertainty about their future sales and thus their future compliance obligations. Long-term cost recovery questions may also be a factor supporting a greater use of short-term transactions. Shorter-term transactions may offer greater flexibility, but can also

¹⁷ The costs in Table 3 are an average of the costs for RECs and S-RECs retired for 2022 compliance. As these RECs and S-RECs may have been purchased several years prior, the costs in the table should not be interpreted as indicative of current market costs.

¹⁸ See R.C. 4928.64(D)(3).

¹⁹ A longer-term solicitation typically seeks delivery of a renewable resource over a multi-year period, such as five to 20 years. A spot purchase, on the other hand, typically covers a much shorter period and may entail immediate delivery of the resource.

expose a buyer to potential market price volatilities. A balanced approach may be used to address potential concerns of future supply that result from shorter commitments.

B. Excusing non-compliance

Ohio law permits EDUs and CRES Providers to make a *force majeure* filing to the PUCO to excuse compliance with minimum benchmarks during times when sufficient quantities of renewable energy resources are not reasonably available in the market.²⁰ No *force majeure* requests were filed with the PUCO for 2022.

C. Perceived impediments to compliance

As part of their annual compliance reports, companies may also address perceived impediments to achieving compliance with the RPS requirements and suggest means for addressing such impediments.²¹

Most of the companies either did not mention any perceived impediments or mentioned that they believe there is a lack of perceived impediments in the near-term. However, a few companies did cite potential impediments to achieving compliance, including potential future supply and pricing constraints.

The companies offered no suggestions about how to address any potential impediments.

²⁰ See R.C. 4928.64(C)(4)(a).

²¹ See Ohio Adm.Code 4901:1-40-05(A)(3).

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