



101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

State of Illinois

2019 and 2020

HB3987

Introduced 1/8/2020, by Rep. Mark Batinick - Kelly M. Cassidy - Sam Yingling - Thomas Morrison - Grant Wehrli, et al.

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

220 ILCS 5/16-108

Amends the Public Utilities Act. Provides that notwithstanding anything to the contrary, certain provisions of the Electric Service Customer Choice and Rate Relief Law of 1997 relating to the recovery of costs associated with the purchase of zero emission credits do not apply to any retail customers of an electric utility that serves more than 3,000,000 retail customers in the State. Effective immediately.

LRB101 15686 SPS 65041 b

1 AN ACT concerning regulation.

2 **Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,**
3 **represented in the General Assembly:**

4 Section 5. The Public Utilities Act is amended by changing
5 Section 16-108 as follows:

6 (220 ILCS 5/16-108)

7 Sec. 16-108. Recovery of costs associated with the
8 provision of delivery and other services.

9 (a) An electric utility shall file a delivery services
10 tariff with the Commission at least 210 days prior to the date
11 that it is required to begin offering such services pursuant to
12 this Act. An electric utility shall provide the components of
13 delivery services that are subject to the jurisdiction of the
14 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission at the same prices, terms
15 and conditions set forth in its applicable tariff as approved
16 or allowed into effect by that Commission. The Commission shall
17 otherwise have the authority pursuant to Article IX to review,
18 approve, and modify the prices, terms and conditions of those
19 components of delivery services not subject to the jurisdiction
20 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, including the
21 authority to determine the extent to which such delivery
22 services should be offered on an unbundled basis. In making any
23 such determination the Commission shall consider, at a minimum,

1 the effect of additional unbundling on (i) the objective of
2 just and reasonable rates, (ii) electric utility employees, and
3 (iii) the development of competitive markets for electric
4 energy services in Illinois.

5 (b) The Commission shall enter an order approving, or
6 approving as modified, the delivery services tariff no later
7 than 30 days prior to the date on which the electric utility
8 must commence offering such services. The Commission may
9 subsequently modify such tariff pursuant to this Act.

10 (c) The electric utility's tariffs shall define the classes
11 of its customers for purposes of delivery services charges.
12 Delivery services shall be priced and made available to all
13 retail customers electing delivery services in each such class
14 on a nondiscriminatory basis regardless of whether the retail
15 customer chooses the electric utility, an affiliate of the
16 electric utility, or another entity as its supplier of electric
17 power and energy. Charges for delivery services shall be cost
18 based, and shall allow the electric utility to recover the
19 costs of providing delivery services through its charges to its
20 delivery service customers that use the facilities and services
21 associated with such costs. Such costs shall include the costs
22 of owning, operating and maintaining transmission and
23 distribution facilities. The Commission shall also be
24 authorized to consider whether, and if so to what extent, the
25 following costs are appropriately included in the electric
26 utility's delivery services rates: (i) the costs of that

1 portion of generation facilities used for the production and
2 absorption of reactive power in order that retail customers
3 located in the electric utility's service area can receive
4 electric power and energy from suppliers other than the
5 electric utility, and (ii) the costs associated with the use
6 and redispatch of generation facilities to mitigate
7 constraints on the transmission or distribution system in order
8 that retail customers located in the electric utility's service
9 area can receive electric power and energy from suppliers other
10 than the electric utility. Nothing in this subsection shall be
11 construed as directing the Commission to allocate any of the
12 costs described in (i) or (ii) that are found to be
13 appropriately included in the electric utility's delivery
14 services rates to any particular customer group or geographic
15 area in setting delivery services rates.

16 (d) The Commission shall establish charges, terms and
17 conditions for delivery services that are just and reasonable
18 and shall take into account customer impacts when establishing
19 such charges. In establishing charges, terms and conditions for
20 delivery services, the Commission shall take into account
21 voltage level differences. A retail customer shall have the
22 option to request to purchase electric service at any delivery
23 service voltage reasonably and technically feasible from the
24 electric facilities serving that customer's premises provided
25 that there are no significant adverse impacts upon system
26 reliability or system efficiency. A retail customer shall also

1 have the option to request to purchase electric service at any
2 point of delivery that is reasonably and technically feasible
3 provided that there are no significant adverse impacts on
4 system reliability or efficiency. Such requests shall not be
5 unreasonably denied.

6 (e) Electric utilities shall recover the costs of
7 installing, operating or maintaining facilities for the
8 particular benefit of one or more delivery services customers,
9 including without limitation any costs incurred in complying
10 with a customer's request to be served at a different voltage
11 level, directly from the retail customer or customers for whose
12 benefit the costs were incurred, to the extent such costs are
13 not recovered through the charges referred to in subsections
14 (c) and (d) of this Section.

15 (f) An electric utility shall be entitled but not required
16 to implement transition charges in conjunction with the
17 offering of delivery services pursuant to Section 16-104. If an
18 electric utility implements transition charges, it shall
19 implement such charges for all delivery services customers and
20 for all customers described in subsection (h), but shall not
21 implement transition charges for power and energy that a retail
22 customer takes from cogeneration or self-generation facilities
23 located on that retail customer's premises, if such facilities
24 meet the following criteria:

25 (i) the cogeneration or self-generation facilities
26 serve a single retail customer and are located on that

1 retail customer's premises (for purposes of this
2 subparagraph and subparagraph (ii), an industrial or
3 manufacturing retail customer and a third party contractor
4 that is served by such industrial or manufacturing customer
5 through such retail customer's own electrical distribution
6 facilities under the circumstances described in subsection
7 (vi) of the definition of "alternative retail electric
8 supplier" set forth in Section 16-102, shall be considered
9 a single retail customer);

10 (ii) the cogeneration or self-generation facilities
11 either (A) are sized pursuant to generally accepted
12 engineering standards for the retail customer's electrical
13 load at that premises (taking into account standby or other
14 reliability considerations related to that retail
15 customer's operations at that site) or (B) if the facility
16 is a cogeneration facility located on the retail customer's
17 premises, the retail customer is the thermal host for that
18 facility and the facility has been designed to meet that
19 retail customer's thermal energy requirements resulting in
20 electrical output beyond that retail customer's electrical
21 demand at that premises, comply with the operating and
22 efficiency standards applicable to "qualifying facilities"
23 specified in title 18 Code of Federal Regulations Section
24 292.205 as in effect on the effective date of this
25 amendatory Act of 1999;

26 (iii) the retail customer on whose premises the

1 facilities are located either has an exclusive right to
2 receive, and corresponding obligation to pay for, all of
3 the electrical capacity of the facility, or in the case of
4 a cogeneration facility that has been designed to meet the
5 retail customer's thermal energy requirements at that
6 premises, an identified amount of the electrical capacity
7 of the facility, over a minimum 5-year period; and

8 (iv) if the cogeneration facility is sized for the
9 retail customer's thermal load at that premises but exceeds
10 the electrical load, any sales of excess power or energy
11 are made only at wholesale, are subject to the jurisdiction
12 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and are not
13 for the purpose of circumventing the provisions of this
14 subsection (f).

15 If a generation facility located at a retail customer's
16 premises does not meet the above criteria, an electric utility
17 implementing transition charges shall implement a transition
18 charge until December 31, 2006 for any power and energy taken
19 by such retail customer from such facility as if such power and
20 energy had been delivered by the electric utility. Provided,
21 however, that an industrial retail customer that is taking
22 power from a generation facility that does not meet the above
23 criteria but that is located on such customer's premises will
24 not be subject to a transition charge for the power and energy
25 taken by such retail customer from such generation facility if
26 the facility does not serve any other retail customer and

1 either was installed on behalf of the customer and for its own
2 use prior to January 1, 1997, or is both predominantly fueled
3 by byproducts of such customer's manufacturing process at such
4 premises and sells or offers an average of 300 megawatts or
5 more of electricity produced from such generation facility into
6 the wholesale market. Such charges shall be calculated as
7 provided in Section 16-102, and shall be collected on each
8 kilowatt-hour delivered under a delivery services tariff to a
9 retail customer from the date the customer first takes delivery
10 services until December 31, 2006 except as provided in
11 subsection (h) of this Section. Provided, however, that an
12 electric utility, other than an electric utility providing
13 service to at least 1,000,000 customers in this State on
14 January 1, 1999, shall be entitled to petition for entry of an
15 order by the Commission authorizing the electric utility to
16 implement transition charges for an additional period ending no
17 later than December 31, 2008. The electric utility shall file
18 its petition with supporting evidence no earlier than 16
19 months, and no later than 12 months, prior to December 31,
20 2006. The Commission shall hold a hearing on the electric
21 utility's petition and shall enter its order no later than 8
22 months after the petition is filed. The Commission shall
23 determine whether and to what extent the electric utility shall
24 be authorized to implement transition charges for an additional
25 period. The Commission may authorize the electric utility to
26 implement transition charges for some or all of the additional

1 period, and shall determine the mitigation factors to be used
2 in implementing such transition charges; provided, that the
3 Commission shall not authorize mitigation factors less than
4 110% of those in effect during the 12 months ended December 31,
5 2006. In making its determination, the Commission shall
6 consider the following factors: the necessity to implement
7 transition charges for an additional period in order to
8 maintain the financial integrity of the electric utility; the
9 prudence of the electric utility's actions in reducing its
10 costs since the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1997;
11 the ability of the electric utility to provide safe, adequate
12 and reliable service to retail customers in its service area;
13 and the impact on competition of allowing the electric utility
14 to implement transition charges for the additional period.

15 (g) The electric utility shall file tariffs that establish
16 the transition charges to be paid by each class of customers to
17 the electric utility in conjunction with the provision of
18 delivery services. The electric utility's tariffs shall define
19 the classes of its customers for purposes of calculating
20 transition charges. The electric utility's tariffs shall
21 provide for the calculation of transition charges on a
22 customer-specific basis for any retail customer whose average
23 monthly maximum electrical demand on the electric utility's
24 system during the 6 months with the customer's highest monthly
25 maximum electrical demands equals or exceeds 3.0 megawatts for
26 electric utilities having more than 1,000,000 customers, and

1 for other electric utilities for any customer that has an
2 average monthly maximum electrical demand on the electric
3 utility's system of one megawatt or more, and (A) for which
4 there exists data on the customer's usage during the 3 years
5 preceding the date that the customer became eligible to take
6 delivery services, or (B) for which there does not exist data
7 on the customer's usage during the 3 years preceding the date
8 that the customer became eligible to take delivery services, if
9 in the electric utility's reasonable judgment there exists
10 comparable usage information or a sufficient basis to develop
11 such information, and further provided that the electric
12 utility can require customers for which an individual
13 calculation is made to sign contracts that set forth the
14 transition charges to be paid by the customer to the electric
15 utility pursuant to the tariff.

16 (h) An electric utility shall also be entitled to file
17 tariffs that allow it to collect transition charges from retail
18 customers in the electric utility's service area that do not
19 take delivery services but that take electric power or energy
20 from an alternative retail electric supplier or from an
21 electric utility other than the electric utility in whose
22 service area the customer is located. Such charges shall be
23 calculated, in accordance with the definition of transition
24 charges in Section 16-102, for the period of time that the
25 customer would be obligated to pay transition charges if it
26 were taking delivery services, except that no deduction for

1 delivery services revenues shall be made in such calculation,
2 and usage data from the customer's class shall be used where
3 historical usage data is not available for the individual
4 customer. The customer shall be obligated to pay such charges
5 on a lump sum basis on or before the date on which the customer
6 commences to take service from the alternative retail electric
7 supplier or other electric utility, provided, that the electric
8 utility in whose service area the customer is located shall
9 offer the customer the option of signing a contract pursuant to
10 which the customer pays such charges ratably over the period in
11 which the charges would otherwise have applied.

12 (i) An electric utility shall be entitled to add to the
13 bills of delivery services customers charges pursuant to
14 Sections 9-221, 9-222 (except as provided in Section 9-222.1),
15 and Section 16-114 of this Act, Section 5-5 of the Electricity
16 Infrastructure Maintenance Fee Law, Section 6-5 of the
17 Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, and Coal Resources
18 Development Law of 1997, and Section 13 of the Energy
19 Assistance Act.

20 (j) If a retail customer that obtains electric power and
21 energy from cogeneration or self-generation facilities
22 installed for its own use on or before January 1, 1997,
23 subsequently takes service from an alternative retail electric
24 supplier or an electric utility other than the electric utility
25 in whose service area the customer is located for any portion
26 of the customer's electric power and energy requirements

1 formerly obtained from those facilities (including that amount
2 purchased from the utility in lieu of such generation and not
3 as standby power purchases, under a cogeneration displacement
4 tariff in effect as of the effective date of this amendatory
5 Act of 1997), the transition charges otherwise applicable
6 pursuant to subsections (f), (g), or (h) of this Section shall
7 not be applicable in any year to that portion of the customer's
8 electric power and energy requirements formerly obtained from
9 those facilities, provided, that for purposes of this
10 subsection (j), such portion shall not exceed the average
11 number of kilowatt-hours per year obtained from the
12 cogeneration or self-generation facilities during the 3 years
13 prior to the date on which the customer became eligible for
14 delivery services, except as provided in subsection (f) of
15 Section 16-110.

16 (k) The electric utility shall be entitled to recover
17 through tariffed charges all of the costs associated with the
18 purchase of zero emission credits from zero emission facilities
19 to meet the requirements of subsection (d-5) of Section 1-75 of
20 the Illinois Power Agency Act. Such costs shall include the
21 costs of procuring the zero emission credits, as well as the
22 reasonable costs that the utility incurs as part of the
23 procurement processes and to implement and comply with plans
24 and processes approved by the Commission under such subsection
25 (d-5). The costs shall be allocated across all retail customers
26 through a single, uniform cents per kilowatt-hour charge

1 applicable to all retail customers, which shall appear as a
2 separate line item on each customer's bill. Beginning June 1,
3 2017, the electric utility shall be entitled to recover through
4 tariffed charges all of the costs associated with the purchase
5 of renewable energy resources to meet the renewable energy
6 resource standards of subsection (c) of Section 1-75 of the
7 Illinois Power Agency Act, under procurement plans as approved
8 in accordance with that Section and Section 16-111.5 of this
9 Act. Such costs shall include the costs of procuring the
10 renewable energy resources, as well as the reasonable costs
11 that the utility incurs as part of the procurement processes
12 and to implement and comply with plans and processes approved
13 by the Commission under such Sections. The costs associated
14 with the purchase of renewable energy resources shall be
15 allocated across all retail customers in proportion to the
16 amount of renewable energy resources the utility procures for
17 such customers through a single, uniform cents per
18 kilowatt-hour charge applicable to such retail customers,
19 which shall appear as a separate line item on each such
20 customer's bill.

21 Notwithstanding whether the Commission has approved the
22 initial long-term renewable resources procurement plan as of
23 June 1, 2017, an electric utility shall place new tariffed
24 charges into effect beginning with the June 2017 monthly
25 billing period, to the extent practicable, to begin recovering
26 the costs of procuring renewable energy resources, as those

1 charges are calculated under the limitations described in
2 subparagraph (E) of paragraph (1) of subsection (c) of Section
3 1-75 of the Illinois Power Agency Act. Notwithstanding the date
4 on which the utility places such new tariffed charges into
5 effect, the utility shall be permitted to collect the charges
6 under such tariff as if the tariff had been in effect beginning
7 with the first day of the June 2017 monthly billing period. For
8 the delivery years commencing June 1, 2017, June 1, 2018, and
9 June 1, 2019, the electric utility shall deposit into a
10 separate interest bearing account of a financial institution
11 the monies collected under the tariffed charges. Any interest
12 earned shall be credited back to retail customers under the
13 reconciliation proceeding provided for in this subsection (k),
14 provided that the electric utility shall first be reimbursed
15 from the interest for the administrative costs that it incurs
16 to administer and manage the account. Any taxes due on the
17 funds in the account, or interest earned on it, will be paid
18 from the account or, if insufficient monies are available in
19 the account, from the monies collected under the tariffed
20 charges to recover the costs of procuring renewable energy
21 resources. Monies deposited in the account shall be subject to
22 the review, reconciliation, and true-up process described in
23 this subsection (k) that is applicable to the funds collected
24 and costs incurred for the procurement of renewable energy
25 resources.

26 The electric utility shall be entitled to recover all of

1 the costs identified in this subsection (k) through automatic
2 adjustment clause tariffs applicable to all of the utility's
3 retail customers that allow the electric utility to adjust its
4 tariffed charges consistent with this subsection (k). The
5 determination as to whether any excess funds were collected
6 during a given delivery year for the purchase of renewable
7 energy resources, and the crediting of any excess funds back to
8 retail customers, shall not be made until after the close of
9 the delivery year, which will ensure that the maximum amount of
10 funds is available to implement the approved long-term
11 renewable resources procurement plan during a given delivery
12 year. The electric utility's collections under such automatic
13 adjustment clause tariffs to recover the costs of renewable
14 energy resources and zero emission credits from zero emission
15 facilities shall be subject to separate annual review,
16 reconciliation, and true-up against actual costs by the
17 Commission under a procedure that shall be specified in the
18 electric utility's automatic adjustment clause tariffs and
19 that shall be approved by the Commission in connection with its
20 approval of such tariffs. The procedure shall provide that any
21 difference between the electric utility's collections under
22 the automatic adjustment charges for an annual period and the
23 electric utility's actual costs of renewable energy resources
24 and zero emission credits from zero emission facilities for
25 that same annual period shall be refunded to or collected from,
26 as applicable, the electric utility's retail customers in

1 subsequent periods.

2 Nothing in this subsection (k) is intended to affect,
3 limit, or change the right of the electric utility to recover
4 the costs associated with the procurement of renewable energy
5 resources for periods commencing before, on, or after June 1,
6 2017, as otherwise provided in the Illinois Power Agency Act.

7 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, the Commission
8 shall not conduct an annual review, reconciliation, and true-up
9 associated with renewable energy resources' collections and
10 costs for the delivery years commencing June 1, 2017, June 1,
11 2018, June 1, 2019, and June 1, 2020, and shall instead conduct
12 a single review, reconciliation, and true-up associated with
13 renewable energy resources' collections and costs for the
14 4-year period beginning June 1, 2017 and ending May 31, 2021,
15 provided that the review, reconciliation, and true-up shall not
16 be initiated until after August 31, 2021. During the 4-year
17 period, the utility shall be permitted to collect and retain
18 funds under this subsection (k) and to purchase renewable
19 energy resources under an approved long-term renewable
20 resources procurement plan using those funds regardless of the
21 delivery year in which the funds were collected during the
22 4-year period.

23 If the amount of funds collected during the delivery year
24 commencing June 1, 2017, exceeds the costs incurred during that
25 delivery year, then up to half of this excess amount, as
26 calculated on June 1, 2018, may be used to fund the programs

1 under subsection (b) of Section 1-56 of the Illinois Power
2 Agency Act in the same proportion the programs are funded under
3 that subsection (b). However, any amount identified under this
4 subsection (k) to fund programs under subsection (b) of Section
5 1-56 of the Illinois Power Agency Act shall be reduced if it
6 exceeds the funding shortfall. For purposes of this Section,
7 "funding shortfall" means the difference between \$200,000,000
8 and the amount appropriated by the General Assembly to the
9 Illinois Power Agency Renewable Energy Resources Fund during
10 the period that commences on the effective date of this
11 amendatory act of the 99th General Assembly and ends on August
12 1, 2018.

13 If the amount of funds collected during the delivery year
14 commencing June 1, 2018, exceeds the costs incurred during that
15 delivery year, then up to half of this excess amount, as
16 calculated on June 1, 2019, may be used to fund the programs
17 under subsection (b) of Section 1-56 of the Illinois Power
18 Agency Act in the same proportion the programs are funded under
19 that subsection (b). However, any amount identified under this
20 subsection (k) to fund programs under subsection (b) of Section
21 1-56 of the Illinois Power Agency Act shall be reduced if it
22 exceeds the funding shortfall.

23 If the amount of funds collected during the delivery year
24 commencing June 1, 2019, exceeds the costs incurred during that
25 delivery year, then up to half of this excess amount, as
26 calculated on June 1, 2020, may be used to fund the programs

1 under subsection (b) of Section 1-56 of the Illinois Power
2 Agency Act in the same proportion the programs are funded under
3 that subsection (b). However, any amount identified under this
4 subsection (k) to fund programs under subsection (b) of Section
5 1-56 of the Illinois Power Agency Act shall be reduced if it
6 exceeds the funding shortfall.

7 The funding available under this subsection (k), if any,
8 for the programs described under subsection (b) of Section 1-56
9 of the Illinois Power Agency Act shall not reduce the amount of
10 funding for the programs described in subparagraph (O) of
11 paragraph (1) of subsection (c) of Section 1-75 of the Illinois
12 Power Agency Act. If funding is available under this subsection
13 (k) for programs described under subsection (b) of Section 1-56
14 of the Illinois Power Agency Act, then the long-term renewable
15 resources plan shall provide for the Agency to procure
16 contracts in an amount that does not exceed the funding, and
17 the contracts approved by the Commission shall be executed by
18 the applicable utility or utilities.

19 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, after the
20 effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General
21 Assembly, this subsection (k) does not apply to any retail
22 customers of an electric utility that serves more than
23 3,000,000 retail customers in the State.

24 (1) A utility that has terminated any contract executed
25 under subsection (d-5) of Section 1-75 of the Illinois Power
26 Agency Act shall be entitled to recover any remaining balance

1 associated with the purchase of zero emission credits prior to
2 such termination, and such utility shall also apply a credit to
3 its retail customer bills in the event of any over-collection.

4 (m) (1) An electric utility that recovers its costs of
5 procuring zero emission credits from zero emission
6 facilities through a cents-per-kilowatthour charge under
7 to subsection (k) of this Section shall be subject to the
8 requirements of this subsection (m). Notwithstanding
9 anything to the contrary, such electric utility shall,
10 beginning on April 30, 2018, and each April 30 thereafter
11 until April 30, 2026, calculate whether any reduction must
12 be applied to such cents-per-kilowatthour charge that is
13 paid by retail customers of the electric utility that are
14 exempt from subsections (a) through (j) of Section 8-103B
15 of this Act under subsection (l) of Section 8-103B. Such
16 charge shall be reduced for such customers for the next
17 delivery year commencing on June 1 based on the amount
18 necessary, if any, to limit the annual estimated average
19 net increase for the prior calendar year due to the future
20 energy investment costs to no more than 1.3% of 5.98 cents
21 per kilowatt-hour, which is the average amount paid per
22 kilowatthour for electric service during the year ending
23 December 31, 2015 by Illinois industrial retail customers,
24 as reported to the Edison Electric Institute.

25 The calculations required by this subsection (m) shall
26 be made only once for each year, and no subsequent rate

1 impact determinations shall be made.

2 (2) For purposes of this Section, "future energy
3 investment costs" shall be calculated by subtracting the
4 cents-per-kilowatthour charge identified in subparagraph
5 (A) of this paragraph (2) from the sum of the
6 cents-per-kilowatthour charges identified in subparagraph
7 (B) of this paragraph (2):

8 (A) The cents-per-kilowatthour charge identified
9 in the electric utility's tariff placed into effect
10 under Section 8-103 of the Public Utilities Act that,
11 on December 1, 2016, was applicable to those retail
12 customers that are exempt from subsections (a) through
13 (j) of Section 8-103B of this Act under subsection (l)
14 of Section 8-103B.

15 (B) The sum of the following
16 cents-per-kilowatthour charges applicable to those
17 retail customers that are exempt from subsections (a)
18 through (j) of Section 8-103B of this Act under
19 subsection (l) of Section 8-103B, provided that if one
20 or more of the following charges has been in effect and
21 applied to such customers for more than one calendar
22 year, then each charge shall be equal to the average of
23 the charges applied over a period that commences with
24 the calendar year ending December 31, 2017 and ends
25 with the most recently completed calendar year prior to
26 the calculation required by this subsection (m):

1 (i) the cents-per-kilowatthour charge to
2 recover the costs incurred by the utility under
3 subsection (d-5) of Section 1-75 of the Illinois
4 Power Agency Act, adjusted for any reductions
5 required under this subsection (m); and

6 (ii) the cents-per-kilowatthour charge to
7 recover the costs incurred by the utility under
8 Section 16-107.6 of the Public Utilities Act.

9 If no charge was applied for a given calendar year
10 under item (i) or (ii) of this subparagraph (B), then
11 the value of the charge for that year shall be zero.

12 (3) If a reduction is required by the calculation
13 performed under this subsection (m), then the amount of the
14 reduction shall be multiplied by the number of years
15 reflected in the averages calculated under subparagraph
16 (B) of paragraph (2) of this subsection (m). Such reduction
17 shall be applied to the cents-per-kilowatthour charge that
18 is applicable to those retail customers that are exempt
19 from subsections (a) through (j) of Section 8-103B of this
20 Act under subsection (l) of Section 8-103B beginning with
21 the next delivery year commencing after the date of the
22 calculation required by this subsection (m).

23 (4) The electric utility shall file a notice with the
24 Commission on May 1 of 2018 and each May 1 thereafter until
25 May 1, 2026 containing the reduction, if any, which must be
26 applied for the delivery year which begins in the year of

1 the filing. The notice shall contain the calculations made
2 pursuant to this Section. By October 1 of each year
3 beginning in 2018, each electric utility shall notify the
4 Commission if it appears, based on an estimate of the
5 calculation required in this subsection (m), that a
6 reduction will be required in the next year.

7 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, after the
8 effective date of this amendatory Act of the 101st General
9 Assembly, this subsection (m) does not apply to any retail
10 customers of an electric utility that serves more than
11 3,000,000 retail customers in the State.

12 (Source: P.A. 99-906, eff. 6-1-17.)

13 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
14 becoming law.