



# OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research  
and Drafting

Legislative Budget  
Office

## Substitute Bill Comparative Synopsis

**Sub. H.B. 15**

**136<sup>th</sup> General Assembly**

House Energy

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This table summarizes how the latest substitute version of the bill differs from the immediately preceding version. It addresses only the topics on which the two versions differ substantively. It does not list topics on which the two bills are substantively the same.

Previous Version (As Introduced)	Latest Version (I_136_0688-3)
<b>Discovery deadline for PUCO proceedings</b>	
No provision.	Prohibits the Public Utilities Commission (PUCO), in a rate case, from allowing new discovery later than 215 days after the rate case application is submitted ( <i>R.C. 4903.27</i> ).
<b>Refunds for utility charges</b>	
No provision.	Requires that all charges paid by customers to a public utility that are later found to be unreasonable, unlawful, imprudent, or otherwise improper by PUCO or the Supreme Court be promptly refunded to the customers who paid the charges, but exempts any charge authorized under the legacy

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	generation resource (LGR/OVEC) provisions repealed by the bill ( <i>R.C. 4905.321</i> ).
<b>Prohibition against cash settlements</b>	
No provision.	Prohibits, except in certain situations authorized by PUCO, an electric distribution utility (EDU) or its affiliate from inducing any party to a PUCO proceeding to enter into a settlement by either: (1) making a cash payment to that party, or (2) entering into any agreement or any financial or private arrangement with that party that is not made part of the public case record ( <i>R.C. 4905.331</i> ).
<b>Power Siting Board (PSB) definition: major utility facility</b>	
No provision.	Modifies the definition of “major utility facility” by reducing, from 100 to 60, the number of kilovolts of capacity an electric transmission line and associated facilities must be designed for to be considered a major utility facility ( <i>R.C. 4906.01(B)(1)(b)</i> ).
<b>PSB definition: advanced transmission technologies</b>	
No provision.	Defines “advanced transmission technologies” as the software, or hardware technologies that increase the capacity, efficiency, reliability, or safety of an existing or new electric transmission system, including, grid-enhancing technologies, such as dynamic line rating, advanced power flow controllers, and topology optimization; advanced conductors; and other technologies designed to reduce transmission congestion, or increase the capacity, efficiency, reliability, or safety of an existing or new electric transmission system.

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	<p>Defines “advanced conductor” as a conductor with a direct current electrical resistance that is at least 10% lower than existing conductors of a similar diameter on the electric transmission system while simultaneously increasing the energy carrying capacity by at least 75%.</p> <p><i>(R.C. 4906.01(M) and (N).)</i></p>
<b>PSB certificate determination for transmission lines</b>	
No provision.	<p>Requires PSB, when deciding whether to approve a certificate for an electric transmission line and associated facilities, to determine (1) the facility considers implementing cost-effective advanced transmission technologies to maximize the value, expand capacity, or improve the reliability of the facility, and (2) if other considerations and requirements were met, including, for example, project alternatives were considered in the context of the utility’s transmission plan and PJM processes, competitive bidding considerations, and the possibility of deferral or redesign of the project. <i>(R.C. 4906.10(A)(4) and (9)).</i></p>
<b>Advanced transmission technology addressed in long-term forecast report; PUCO review and approval</b>	
No provision.	<p>Requires a person owning or operating an electric transmission line that is also a major utility facility to include in its long-term forecast report the potential use of, or investment in, advanced transmission technologies as well as other information regarding such technologies. Requires PUCO to review and evaluate that advanced transmission technologies were properly reported and allows stakeholder comments. Requires PUCO to approve advanced transmission technology congestion mitigation implementation plans, including cost recovery. <i>(R.C. 4935.04(A)(3), (C)(7), and (D)(6) and (7).)</i></p>

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<b>PUCO advanced transmission technologies study</b>	
No provision.	Requires PUCO to conduct a study to evaluate the potential use or deployment of advanced transmission technologies, consult with or invite comments from stakeholders, hold a minimum of two public workshops to review public comments from stakeholders, and, not later than March 1, 2026, submit a report of PUCO's findings, a copy of which must be available online and sent to all General Assembly members ( <i>Section 7</i> ).
<b>PSB technical or legal staff</b>	
No provision.	Allows the PUCO chairperson to hire technical or legal staff as full-time employees of PSB, who must be funded through application fees or additional fee assessments on applicants ( <i>R.C. 4906.02(C)</i> ).
<b>Accelerated review of transmission lines</b>	
No provision.	Changes each requirement electric transmission lines, any one of which a line must meet to qualify for accelerated review of a PSB certificate application, by (1) reducing the maximum length requirement from two miles to one mile, (2) applying the new length requirement to the alternative requirements that the line be primarily needed for specific customers or be a rebuild of an existing line, and (3) requiring that the line be necessary to maintain reliable service, but only if it is a <i>direct</i> result of an Ohio electric generating facility shutdown or retirement ( <i>R.C. 4906.03(F)</i> ).

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<b>PSB certification deadline</b>	
No provision.	Provides that PSB must adopt rules that provide for the automatic certification of an application under an accelerated review unless the application is suspended with good cause shown within 180 days of application submission (90 days under current law) ( <i>R.C. 4906.03(F)</i> ).
<b>Taxation of electric generation property</b>	
Exempts electric and energy company generation property from local tangible personal property (TPP) taxes, including property currently in service ( <i>R.C. 5727.01, 5727.031, 5727.06, 5727.11, 5727.111, and 5727.15; Section 5</i> ).	<p>Reduces the TPP assessment rate to 7% for the following types of property:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ New generation and energy conversion property that is placed into service on or after the last day of the year in which the provision takes effect.</li> <li>▪ Other generation property repowered to produce electricity or converted such that it produces electricity in a new manner.</li> </ul> <p>The extent of the reduction varies depending on the type of property and the type of company, but, for generation property, the reduction is from 25% for rural electric companies and from 24% for electric and energy companies. The current rate for energy conversion equipment is 50% for rural electric companies and 85% for electric and energy companies. (<i>R.C. 5727.111(A), (E), and (H)</i>.)</p>
<b>Taxation of electric transmission and distribution property</b>	
Increases, from 85% to 89%, the TPP tax assessment rate for electric transmission and distribution property of an electric company and energy company ( <i>R.C. 5727.111(E) and (H); Section 5</i> ).	Reduces, from 85% to 25%, the assessment rate applicable to the taxable transmission and distribution property of an electric company or energy company placed into service after the bill takes effect ( <i>R.C. 5727.111(E) and (H)</i> ).

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	Reduces, from 50% to 25%, the assessment rate applicable to the taxable transmission and distribution property of a rural electric company placed into service after the bill takes effect ( <i>R.C. 5727.111(A)</i> ).
<b>Taxation of pipe-line company property</b>	
No provision.	Reduces, from 88% to 25%, the TPP tax assessment rate applicable to pipe-line company property placed into service after the bill takes effect ( <i>R.C. 5727.111(D) and (I)</i> ).
<b>Taxation of energy storage property</b>	
No provision.	Classifies TPP capable of storing and releasing energy, e.g., batteries, as production equipment and energy conversion equipment, which may qualify for the bill's TPP assessment rate reduction, discussed above ( <i>R.C. 5727.01; Section 8</i> ).
<b>Energy project TPP tax exemption</b>	
No provision.	States that a TPP tax exemption granted for certain (primarily renewable) energy projects, including any local payments in lieu of taxes required under that exemption, continues to apply despite the enactment of H.B. 15 ( <i>R.C. 5727.75(I)</i> ).
<b>Priority Investment Area (PIA) tax exemption</b>	
No provision.	Authorizes local governments to adopt and certify to the Director of Development an ordinance or resolution requesting the Director to designate a brownfield or former coal mine as a Priority Investment Area (PIA) and requires the Director to approve, deny, or let designation of the PIA be created by operation of law ( <i>R.C. 122.161</i> ).

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	Provides that TPP used to transport or transmit electricity or natural gas that is placed into service within an approved PIA shall be assessed at 7% of true value for local personal property taxes for the tax year following the year the property is placed in service and for the ensuing four years <i>(R.C. 122.161(B) and 5727.76)</i> .
<b>PIA accelerated PSB review</b>	
No provision.	Requires PSB to adopt rules providing for the accelerated review of an application for a construction certificate requiring a PSB decision within 45 days (or else the application is approved by operation of law and the PSB must issue a certificate) for any of the following located in an approved PIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An electric generating plant and associated facilities;</li> <li>▪ An electric transmission line and associated facilities;</li> <li>▪ Gas Pipeline infrastructure <i>(R.C. 4906.01(D) and 4906.03(G))</i>.</li> </ul>
<b>Accelerated PSB review for construction on certain land</b>	
No provision.	Requires PSB to adopt rules to provide for the accelerated review of an application for a construction certificate for a major utility facility if it will be located, wholly or partially, on the applicant's own property, an easement, or right-of-way, or combination of them, subject to certain conditions, and PSB must make a decision not later than 45 days after receipt of the application, or else the application is approved by operation of law and the PSB must issue a certificate <i>(R.C. 4906.01(D) and 4906.03(H))</i> .

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<b>Replacement of major utility facility</b>	
Provides that the replacement of an existing major utility facility with a like facility constitutes the construction of a major utility facility that requires a PSB-issued certificate ( <i>R.C. 4906.04</i> ).	Provides that the rebuilding or replacement of an existing transmission line that is one mile or more in length constitutes construction of a major utility facility ( <i>R.C. 4906.04(C)</i> ).
<b>Burden of proof</b>	
No provision.	Provides that the applicant for a PSB certificate has the burden of proof regarding the application ( <i>R.C. 4906.06(A)</i> ).
<b>PSB application information</b>	
No provision.	Requires an application for a PSB certificate to construct an electric transmission line to contain a summary of any studies that have been made by or for the applicant of cost-effective advanced transmission technologies that maximize the value, expand the capacity, or improve reliability of the facility ( <i>R.C. 4906.06(A)(7)</i> ).
<b>PSB determination deadline</b>	
No provision.	Requires the PSB chairperson, not more than 45 days after a certificate application is filed, to determine whether it is in compliance and, if the chairperson does not make a timely determination, then the application is deemed in compliance by operation of law ( <i>R.C. 4906.06(G)</i> ).
<b>PSB certificate hearing deadline</b>	
No provision.	Reduces the time within which the PSB must hold a public hearing on a certificate application to not less than 45 days nor more than 60 days after receiving the application ( <i>R.C. 4906.07(A)</i> ).



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<b>Participation in PSB hearings involving electric transmission lines</b>	
No provision.	<p>Provides, for a PSB proceeding regarding a certificate for an electric transmission line or associated facilities, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Requires the Ohio Consumers' Counsel (OCC) to be a party in the proceeding (<i>R.C. 4906.08(A)(4)</i>).</li> <li>▪ Allows any other person who may be adversely affected by the proceeding (includes OCC, any mercantile customer located in Ohio, or any group or association representing the interests of such mercantile customers) to intervene, provided that the person files a motion to intervene with PSB no later than the deadline established by PSB order or, if one is not established, five days prior to the hearing date (<i>R.C. 4906.08(B)</i>).</li> </ul>
<b>PBS determination deadline</b>	
No provision.	Requires the PSB to issue a certificate of environmental compatibility and public need not later than 180 days after the application is determined to be complete and, if not rendered in that time, then the application is deemed approved by operation of law and PSB must issue a certificate ( <i>R.C. 4906.10(D)</i> ).
<b>Material to be submitted after construction ends</b>	
No provision.	Requires an applicant, within 60 days after the construction of a certificated major utility facility is completed to file a copy of the as-built drawing for the facility as well as the final rating or nameplate capacity and the final facility costs and an explanation of cost deviations from the estimated costs in the application ( <i>R.C. 4906.105</i> ).

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<b>Obsolete report requirement repealed</b>	
No provision.	Repeals the requirement for PSB to provide a report by December 31, 2021, to the General Assembly regarding power transmission planning ( <i>R.C. 4906.105</i> ).
<b>Repeal of rule adoption deadline re: policy regarding electric transmission and distribution line extensions and other facilities</b>	
No provision.	Repeals the six-month initial rule deadline for rules regarding electric transmission and distribution line extensions and requisite substations and related facilities that are requested by nonresidential customers of electric utilities ( <i>R.C. 4928.151</i> ).
<b>Wind farm setback distance: repowering operational projects</b>	
No provision.	Provides that the repowering of certain wind farms under PSB jurisdiction with existing certificates will have a setback distance of 750 feet ( <i>R.C. 4906.201(B)(1)</i> ).
<b>Wind farm setback distance: amendments to existing certificates</b>	
No provision.	Specifies that any amendments made to existing certificates <i>issued</i> after September 15, 2014, are subject to the setback distance of 1,125 feet and that the county commission review process under the current law provisions for the establishment of restricted areas for certain wind and solar facilities are not affected ( <i>R.C. 4906.201(B)(2) and (3)</i> ).
<b>Rate case: property used and useful, valuation, and rates</b>	
No provision.	Makes changes to the law governing rate increases with respect to utility property, regarding how it is reported to PUCO, valued, determined to be used and useful, and regarding its valuation effect on rate determinations,

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	and permits an electric light company to propose a fully forecasted test period utilizing a reasonably forecasted rate base, revenues, and expenses, subject to a true up, as an alternative for determining utility revenues and expenses in a rate increase application ( <i>R.C. 4909.04, 4909.041, 4909.042, 4909.05, 4909.052, 4909.06, 4909.07, 4909.08, 4909.15(A) and (C), 4909.156, 4909.159, 4909.173, 4909.174, and 4909.18(A)</i> ).
<b>EDU rate case application by December 31, 2029</b>	
No provision.	Requires each EDU to file a rate case application regarding distribution service not later than December 31, 2029, and at least every three years thereafter ( <i>R.C. 4909.181</i> ).
<b>PUCO staff report</b>	
No provision.	Requires the PUCO staff report of the investigation of a rate case application to be filed with PUCO within 180 days after the application is determined to be complete, and also reduces the time in which objections to the report may be filed, from 30 days from the date of the filing of the report, to 15 days ( <i>R.C. 4909.19(C)</i> ).
<b>Economic development programs</b>	
No provision.	Allows PUCO, when considering an application to increase rates, to approve nondiscriminatory programs for energy-intensive customers to implement economic development, job growth and retention, or interruptible rates that enhance distribution and transmission grid reliability, and nondiscriminatory programs for transmission cost billing and cost recovery ( <i>R.C. 4909.192</i> ).

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<b>PUCO determination of completion</b>	
No provision.	Requires PUCO to determine whether an application for a rate case is complete not more than 45 days after the application is filed, and if a determination is not issued within that time, then the application is deemed complete by operation of law ( <i>R.C. 4909.193</i> ).
<b>Deadlines for rate case decision</b>	
No provision.	<p>Provides that if PUCO does not issue an opinion and order on a rate case application at the expiration of 275 days after the application filing date, the utility may request a temporary increase in rates that cannot exceed the midpoint of rates recommended in the PUCO staff report, and are subject to reconciliation and refund.</p> <p>Requires PUCO to issue an order to approve, deny, or modify a rate case application not later than 346 days after the application is filed or the application is deemed approved by operation of law. (<i>R.C. 4909.42</i>.)</p>
<b>Self-generators</b>	
No provision.	Modifies the definition of “self-generator” in the competitive retail electric service law to include an entity in Ohio that owns or hosts an electric generation facility on property the entity controls that is installed or operated by a third party under a contract, including a lease, purchase power agreement, or other service contract ( <i>R.C. 4928.01(A)(32)</i> ).

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<b>Net metering system</b>	
No provision.	Specifies that a net metering system is intended to primarily offset part or all of a customer-generator's annual requirements for electric energy, and removes provisions regarding industrial customer-generators with wind powered systems ( <i>R.C. 4928.01(A)(31)</i> ).
<b>Linear generators as renewable energy resources</b>	
No provision.	Includes a "linear generator" as a renewable energy resource under the competitive retail electric service law and defines "linear generator" as an integrated system consisting of oscillators, cylinders, electricity conversion equipment, and associated balance of plant components that meet certain criteria ( <i>R.C. 4928.01(A)(37)(a) and (43)</i> ).
<b>Energy storage</b>	
No provision.	<p>Defines "energy storage" as electrical generation and storage performed by a distributed energy system connected battery. The term, as defined here, is used in the bill regarding (1) the prohibition against an EDU using an electric energy storage system purchased for distribution service to participate in the wholesale market, and (2) community energy facilities. (<i>R.C. 4928.01(A)(42), 4928.149, and 4934.01 to 4934.38.</i>)</p> <p>Also defines "energy storage" for purposes of public utility taxation as "tangible personal property that is capable of storing or releasing energy" (<i>R.C. 5727.01(R)</i>).</p>

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<b>Consumer Choice Billing Program</b>	
Creates the Consumer Choice Billing Program to be administered by PUCO regarding CRES providers and retail natural gas suppliers providing consolidated billing options for their customers among other things ( <i>R.C. 4928.081, 4929.201, and 4933.51 to 4933.59</i> ).	No provision.
<b>Consumer protections for small commercial customers</b>	
Explicitly extends utility consumer protections in current law to small commercial customers and to all other customers as set forth in the rules ( <i>R.C. 4928.101</i> ).	No provision.
<b>CRES and CRNG supplier notices: variable rate notice</b>	
Requires a competitive retail electric service (CRES) and competitive retail natural gas (CRNG) supplier, in each of the two notices the bill requires to be sent to customers with expiring fixed rate contracts, to provide the rate to be charged upon the contract's conversion to a variable rate ( <i>R.C. 4928.102(A)(3) and 4929.221(A)(3)</i> ).	Requires only the second of the notices to identify the initial rate to be charged upon the contract's conversion to a variable rate ( <i>R.C. 4928.101(C) and 4929.221(B)</i> ).
<b>CRES and CRNG supplier notices: CRNG supplier price-to-compare</b>	
Requires a CRNG supplier, in both notices to customers regarding the customer's fixed rate being converted to a variable rate at the expiration of the fixed rate, to include a statement explaining that appearing on each customer's bill is a price-to-compare notice that lists the natural gas company's default rate for natural gas charged to customers who decide not to shop for a CRNG supplier ( <i>R.C. 4929.221(A)(5)</i> ).	No provision.

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<b>CRES and CRNG supplier notices: electronic delivery of notice</b>	
Requires a CRES and CRNG supplier to send the notices regarding the fixed rate conversion and variable rate via standard U.S. Mail ( <i>R.C. 4928.102(B) and (C) and 4929.221(B) and (C)</i> ).	Allows for the electronic delivery of the notices with a customer's verifiable consent ( <i>R.C. 4928.101(D) and (E) and 4929.221(C) and (D)</i> ).
<b>CRES and CRNG supplier notices: timing of second notice</b>	
Requires a CRES and CRNG supplier to send the second of the two notices not earlier than 45 days, and not later than 30 days, prior to the expiration of the customer's fixed rate ( <i>R.C. 4928.102(B)(2) and 4929.221(B)(2)</i> ).	Requires the second notice to be sent not earlier than 45 days, and not later than 15 days, prior to the expiration of the customer's fixed rate ( <i>R.C. 4928.101(D)(2) and 4929.221(C)(2)</i> ).
<b>ESP remaining in effect after repeal</b>	
Requires an electric security plan (ESP) to continue until a market rate offer (MRO) is authorized, and prohibits an ESP approved before the bill's effective date from extending beyond the ESP's termination date ( <i>R.C. 4928.141(A)(2)</i> ).	Requires an ESP to continue until an MRO is authorized to be effective, and extends each ESP approved before the bill's effective date through the final standard service offer auction delivery period approved by PUCO under the ESP as of the bill's effective date and then terminate ( <i>R.C. 4928.141(A)(2)</i> ).
<b>Transmission line extensions for nonresidential customers</b>	
No provision.	Requires PUCO to adopt additional rules regarding nonresidential customer's requests for electric transmission and distribution line extensions that address costs of technical studies, a self-build option, credit support and reimbursement, and rate and cost limitations ( <i>R.C. 4928.151(A) to (D)</i> ).

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<b>Mercantile customer self-power systems</b>	
No provision.	Allows for the creation of mercantile customer self-power systems, which provide electric generation service to one or more mercantile customers and requires PUCO to adopt rules to implement the mercantile customer self-power systems law ( <i>R.C. 4928.73</i> ).
<b>Electric light company exceptions</b>	
No provision.	Excludes self-generators and mercantile customer self-power systems from being included as an “electric light company” ( <i>R.C. 4905.03</i> ).
<b>Hosting capacity maps</b>	
No provision.	Requires every EDU in the state, not later than May 31, 2026, to develop and publicly share distribution system hosting capacity maps, and requires PUCO to hold stakeholder meetings and to adopt uniform reporting standards along with publishing an annual report ( <i>R.C. 4928.83</i> ).
<b>Heat map</b>	
No provision.	Requires each entity that owns or controls electric transmission facilities located in the state, and is not a regional transmission organization, to create a heat map that must include certain information and, if the heat map is not critical electric infrastructure information, then the entity must publish the map on the entity’s website ( <i>R.C. 4928.86</i> ).



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<b>Circuit hosting capacity maps</b>	
No provision.	Requires each EDU in the state, not later than December 31, 2027, to publish one or more circuit hosting capacity maps that meet certain requirements to be made externally available on each EDU’s website, and must be updated at least quarterly ( <i>R.C. 4928.87</i> ).
<b>Electric service from for-profit electric supplier under certified territory law</b>	
No provision.	Excludes from being considered an “electric service” for purposes of the certified territories law, beginning on the bill’s effective date, retail electric service provided by a for-profit electric supplier to (1) a mercantile customer member by its own mercantile customer self-power system, or (2) an electric load center to the extent the center is acting as a self-generator ( <i>R.C. 4933.81(F)</i> ).
<b>Electric service from not-for-profit electric supplier under certified territory law</b>	
No provision.	Excludes from being considered an “electric service” for purposes of the certified territories law retail electric service provided by a not-for-profit electric supplier to <u>any new electric load centers going into service after the bill’s effective date that use retail electric service from a mercantile customer self-power system or self generator</u> ( <i>R.C. 4933.81(F)</i> ).
<b>Community energy systems</b>	
No provision.	Allows for the construction and development of community energy systems, makes changes to state energy policy, requires PUCO to establish a Community Energy Pilot Program, and provides for procedures and rules to implement those provisions ( <i>R.C. 1.66, 4928.02, and 4934.01 to 4934.38.</i> )

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<b>LGR/OVEC charge</b>	
<p>Allows, despite the bill's repeal of the law, for a rider or cost recovery mechanism for an LGR/OVEC authorized under an EDU's ESP in effect on the bill's effective date to continue to collect from customers until the ESP's termination date and, once the rider is terminated, the EDU cannot apply for, and PUCO cannot authorize, another LGR/OVEC rider (<i>Section 4(A)</i>).</p>	<p>Prohibits, beginning on the bill's effective date, an EDU from collecting the LGR/OVEC charge from customers in the state and an EDU cannot apply for, and PUCO cannot authorize, any rider or cost recovery mechanism for an LGR/OVEC. Requires PUCO to continue any investigation commenced under the LGR/OVEC customer charge section as it existed prior to its repeal by the bill for purposes of determining the prudence and reasonableness of the actions of EDUs with ownership interests in LGR/OVEC (<i>Section 4</i>).</p>
<b>Solar Generation Fund remittances</b>	
<p>Prohibits, beginning on the bill's effective date, the Ohio Air Quality Air Development Authority (OAQDA) from directing the State Treasurer to remit, and the Treasurer is prohibited from remitting, any money from the Solar Generation Fund to qualifying solar resources as is permitted in law the bill repeals (<i>Section 4(B)</i>).</p>	<p>Requires OAQDA to direct the State Treasurer to remit money from the Solar Generation Fund to owners or operators of qualifying solar resources that were operational prior to December 31, 2024, in the same manner as provided in law the bill repeals and further requires, despite law to the contrary, any amounts remaining in the fund as of December 31, 2027, minus the required remittances, to be refunded to customers in a manner determined by OAQDA and PUCO (<i>Section 5</i>).</p>
<b>Applicability of rate case application deadlines</b>	
<p>No provision.</p>	<p>Applies, only to rate case applications filed on or after the bill's effective date, the requirements that PUCO (1) determine if a rate case application is complete not more than 45 days after the application is filed and (2) issue an order on an application by 275 days (or temporary rates can go into effect) and by 346 days (or the application is deemed approved by operation of law) after the application is determined complete (<i>Section 6</i>).</p>

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<b>Repeal of mercantile customer agreements</b>	
No provision.	Repeals the law that allows an EDU, under certain circumstances, to enter into an agreement with a mercantile customer or group of customers for the purpose of constructing a customer sited renewable energy resource in the state that will provide the customer or group with a material portion of their electricity requirements ( <i>R.C. 4928.47, repealed</i> ).