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**STATE OF MICHIGAN
94TH LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 2008**

Introduced by Reps. Accavitti, Angerer, Mayes, Hopgood, Gaffney, LaJoy and Hune

ENROLLED HOUSE BILL No. 5524

AN ACT to amend 1939 PA 3, entitled "An act to provide for the regulation and control of public and certain private utilities and other services affected with a public interest within this state; to provide for alternative energy suppliers; to provide for licensing; to include municipally owned utilities and other providers of energy under certain provisions of this act; to create a public service commission and to prescribe and define its powers and duties; to abolish the Michigan public utilities commission and to confer the powers and duties vested by law on the public service commission; to provide for the continuance, transfer, and completion of certain matters and proceedings; to abolish automatic adjustment clauses; to prohibit certain rate increases without notice and hearing; to qualify residential energy conservation programs permitted under state law for certain federal exemption; to create a fund; to provide for a restructuring of the manner in which energy is provided in this state; to encourage the utilization of resource recovery facilities; to prohibit certain acts and practices of providers of energy; to allow for the securitization of stranded costs; to reduce rates; to provide for appeals; to provide appropriations; to declare the effect and purpose of this act; to prescribe remedies and penalties; and to repeal acts and parts of acts," by amending sections 6a, 10, 10a, 10b, 10d, 10g, 10p, 10r, 10x, and 10y (MCL 460.6a, 460.10, 460.10a, 460.10b, 460.10d, 460.10g, 460.10p, 460.10r, 460.10x, and 460.10y), section 6a as amended by 1992 PA 37, sections 10, 10b, 10p, 10r, 10x, and 10y as added by 2000 PA 141, section 10a as amended by 2004 PA 88, section 10d as amended by 2002 PA 609, and section 10g as amended by 2001 PA 48, and by adding sections 4a, 6q, 6s, 10dd, and 11.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Sec. 4a. (1) Except as otherwise provided under this act, the commission is subject to Executive Reorganization Order No. 2003-1, MCL 445.2011.

(2) Funding for the commission shall be as provided under 1972 PA 299, MCL 460.111 to 460.120, and as otherwise provided by law.

(3) The commission shall be an autonomous entity within the department of labor and economic growth. The statutory authority, powers, duties, and functions, including personnel, property, budgeting, records, procurement, and other management related functions, shall be retained by the commission. The department of labor and economic growth shall provide support and coordinated services as requested by the commission and shall be reimbursed for that service as provided under subsection (2).

(4) The chairperson of the commission shall be appointed as provided under section 2.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede the transfers of authority made under the following executive orders:

- (a) Executive Reorganization Order No. 2001-1, MCL 18.41.
- (b) Executive Reorganization Order No. 2002-13, MCL 18.321.
- (c) Executive Reorganization Order No. 2005-1, MCL 445.2021.
- (d) Executive Reorganization Order No. 2007-21, MCL 18.45.

(e) Executive Reorganization Order No. 2007-22, MCL 18.46.

(f) Executive Reorganization Order No. 2007-23, MCL 18.47.

Sec. 6a. (1) A gas or electric utility shall not increase its rates and charges or alter, change, or amend any rate or rate schedules, the effect of which will be to increase the cost of services to its customers, without first receiving commission approval as provided in this section. The utility shall place in evidence facts relied upon to support the utility's petition or application to increase its rates and charges, or to alter, change, or amend any rate or rate schedules. The commission shall require notice to be given to all interested parties within the service area to be affected, and all interested parties shall have a reasonable opportunity for a full and complete hearing. A utility may use projected costs and revenues for a future consecutive 12-month period in developing its requested rates and charges. The commission shall notify the utility within 30 days of filing, whether the utility's petition or application is complete. A petition or application is considered complete if it complies with the rate application filing forms and instructions adopted under subsection (6). A petition or application pending before the commission prior to the adoption of filing forms and instructions pursuant to subsection (6) shall be evaluated based upon the filing requirements in effect at the time the petition or application was filed. If the application is not complete, the commission shall notify the utility of all information necessary to make that filing complete. If the commission has not notified the utility within 30 days of whether the utility's petition or application is complete, the application is considered complete. If the commission has not issued an order within 180 days of the filing of a complete application, the utility may implement up to the amount of the proposed annual rate request through equal percentage increases or decreases applied to all base rates. For a petition or application pending before the commission prior to the effective date of the amendatory act that added this sentence, the 180-day period commences on the effective date of the amendatory act that added this sentence. If the utility uses projected costs and revenues for a future period in developing its requested rates and charges, the utility may not implement the equal percentage increases or decreases prior to the calendar date corresponding to the start of the projected 12-month period. For good cause, the commission may issue a temporary order preventing or delaying a utility from implementing its proposed rates or charges. If a utility implements increased rates or charges under this subsection before the commission issues a final order, that utility shall refund to customers, with interest, any portion of the total revenues collected through application of the equal percentage increase that exceed the total that would have been produced by the rates or charges subsequently ordered by the commission in its final order. The commission shall allocate any refund required by this section among primary customers based upon their pro rata share of the total revenue collected through the applicable increase, and among secondary and residential customers in a manner to be determined by the commission. The rate of interest for refunds shall equal 5% plus the London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) for the appropriate time period. For any portion of the refund which, exclusive of interest, exceeds 25% of the annual revenue increase awarded by the commission in its final order, the rate of interest shall be the authorized rate of return on the common stock of the utility during the appropriate period. Any refund or interest awarded under this subsection shall not be included, in whole or in part, in any application for a rate increase by a utility. Nothing in this section impairs the commission's ability to issue a show cause order as part of its rate-making authority. An alteration or amendment in rates or rate schedules applied for by a public utility that will not result in an increase in the cost of service to its customers may be authorized and approved without notice or hearing. There shall be no increase in rates based upon changes in cost of fuel or purchased gas unless notice has been given within the service area to be affected, and there has been an opportunity for a full and complete hearing on the cost of fuel or purchased gas. The rates charged by any utility pursuant to an automatic fuel or purchased gas adjustment clause shall not be altered, changed, or amended unless notice has been given within the service area to be affected, and there has been an opportunity for a full and complete hearing on the cost of the fuel or purchased gas.

(2) The commission shall adopt rules and procedures for the filing, investigation, and hearing of petitions or applications to increase or decrease utility rates and charges as the commission finds necessary or appropriate to enable it to reach a final decision with respect to petitions or applications within a period of 12 months from the filing of the complete petitions or applications. The commission shall not authorize or approve adjustment clauses that operate without notice and an opportunity for a full and complete hearing, and all such clauses shall be abolished. The commission may hold a full and complete hearing to determine the cost of fuel, purchased gas, or purchased power separately from a full and complete hearing on a general rate case and may be held concurrently with the general rate case. The commission shall authorize a utility to recover the cost of fuel, purchased gas, or purchased power only to the extent that the purchases are reasonable and prudent. As used in this section:

(a) "Full and complete hearing" means a hearing that provides interested parties a reasonable opportunity to present and cross-examine evidence and present arguments relevant to the specific element or elements of the request that are the subject of the hearing.

(b) "General rate case" means a proceeding initiated by a utility in an application filed with the commission that alleges a revenue deficiency and requests an increase in the schedule of rates or charges based on the utility's total cost of providing service.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if the commission fails to reach a final decision with respect to a completed petition or application to increase or decrease utility rates within the 12-month period following the filing

of the completed petition or application, the petition or application is considered approved. If a utility makes any significant amendment to its filing, the commission has an additional 12 months from the date of the amendment to reach a final decision on the petition or application. If the utility files for an extension of time, the commission shall extend the 12-month period by the amount of additional time requested by the utility.

(4) A utility shall not file a general rate case application for an increase in rates earlier than 12 months after the date of the filing of a complete prior general rate case application. A utility may not file a new general rate case application until the commission has issued a final order on a prior general rate case or until the rates are approved under subsection (3).

(5) The commission shall, if requested by a gas utility, establish load retention transportation rate schedules or approve gas transportation contracts as required for the purpose of retaining industrial or commercial customers whose individual annual transportation volumes exceed 500,000 decatherms on the gas utility's system. The commission shall approve these rate schedules or approve transportation contracts entered into by the utility in good faith if the industrial or commercial customer has the installed capability to use an alternative fuel or otherwise has a viable alternative to receiving natural gas transportation service from the utility, the customer can obtain the alternative fuel or gas transportation from an alternative source at a price which would cause them to cease using the gas utility's system, and the customer, as a result of their use of the system and receipt of transportation service, makes a significant contribution to the utility's fixed costs. The commission shall adopt accounting and rate-making policies to ensure that the discounts associated with the transportation rate schedules and contracts are recovered by the gas utility through charges applicable to other customers if the incremental costs related to the discounts are no greater than the costs that would be passed on to those customers as the result of a loss of the industrial or commercial customer's contribution to a utility's fixed costs.

(6) Within 90 days of the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection, the commission shall adopt standard rate application filing forms and instructions for use in all general rate cases filed by utilities whose rates are regulated by the commission. For cooperative electric utilities whose rates are regulated by the commission, in addition to rate applications filed under this section, the commission shall continue to allow for rate filings based on the cooperative's times interest earned ratio. The commission may, in its discretion, modify the standard rate application forms and instructions adopted under this subsection.

(7) If, on or before January 1, 2008, a merchant plant entered into a contract with an initial term of 20 years or more to sell electricity to an electric utility whose rates are regulated by the commission with 1,000,000 or more retail customers in this state and if, prior to January 1, 2008, the merchant plant generated electricity under that contract, in whole or in part, from wood or solid wood wastes, then the merchant plant shall, upon petition by the merchant plant, and subject to the limitation set forth in subsection (8), recover the amount, if any, by which the merchant plant's reasonably and prudently incurred actual fuel and variable operation and maintenance costs exceed the amount that the merchant plant is paid under the contract for those costs. This subsection does not apply to landfill gas plants, hydro plants, municipal solid waste plants, or to merchant plants engaged in litigation against an electric utility seeking higher payments for power delivered pursuant to contract.

(8) The total aggregate additional amounts recoverable by merchant plants pursuant to subsection (7) in excess of the amounts paid under the contracts shall not exceed \$1,000,000.00 per month for each affected electric utility. The \$1,000,000.00 per month limit specified in this subsection shall be reviewed by the commission upon petition of the merchant plant filed no more than once per year and may be adjusted if the commission finds that the eligible merchant plants reasonably and prudently incurred actual fuel and variable operation and maintenance costs exceed the amount that those merchant plants are paid under the contract by more than \$1,000,000.00 per month. The annual amount of the adjustments shall not exceed a rate equal to the United States consumer price index. An adjustment shall not be made by the commission unless each affected merchant plant files a petition with the commission. As used in this subsection, "United States consumer price index" means the United States consumer price index for all urban consumers as defined and reported by the United States department of labor, bureau of labor statistics. If the total aggregate amount by which the eligible merchant plants reasonably and prudently incurred actual fuel and variable operation and maintenance costs determined by the commission exceed the amount that the merchant plants are paid under the contract by more than \$1,000,000.00 per month, the commission shall allocate the additional \$1,000,000.00 per month payment among the eligible merchant plants based upon the relationship of excess costs among the eligible merchant plants. The \$1,000,000.00 limit specified in this subsection, as adjusted, shall not apply with respect to actual fuel and variable operation and maintenance costs that are incurred due to changes in federal or state environmental laws or regulations that are implemented after the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection. The \$1,000,000.00 per month payment limit under this subsection shall not apply to merchant plants eligible under subsection (7) whose electricity is purchased by a utility that is using wood or wood waste or fuels derived from those materials for fuel in their power plants.

(9) The commission shall issue orders to permit the recovery authorized under subsections (7) and (8) upon petition of the merchant plant. The merchant plant shall not be required to alter or amend the existing contract with the electric utility in order to obtain the recovery under subsections (7) and (8). The commission shall permit or require the electric utility whose rates are regulated by the commission to recover from its ratepayers all fuel and variable operation and

maintenance costs that the electric utility is required to pay to the merchant plant as reasonably and prudently incurred costs.

Sec. 6q. (1) A person shall not acquire, control, or merge, directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, with a jurisdictional regulated utility nor shall a jurisdictional regulated utility sell, assign, transfer, or encumber its assets to another person without first applying to and receiving the approval of the commission.

(2) After notice and hearing, the commission shall issue an order stating what constitutes acquisition, transfer of control, merger activities, or encumbrance of assets that are subject to this section. This section does not apply to the encumbrance, assignment, acquisition, or transfer of assets that are encumbered, assigned, acquired, transferred, or sold in the normal course of business or to the issuance of securities or other financing transactions not directly or indirectly involved in an acquisition, merger, encumbrance, or transfer of control that is governed by this section.

(3) The commission shall promulgate rules creating procedures for the application process required under this section. The application shall include, but is not limited to, all of the following information:

(a) A concise summary of the terms and conditions of the proposed acquisition, transfer, merger, or encumbrance.

(b) Copies of the material acquisition, transfer, merger, or encumbrance documents if available.

(c) A summary of the projected impacts of the acquisition, transfer, merger, or encumbrance on rates and electric service in this state.

(d) Pro forma financial statements that are relevant to the acquisition, transfer, merger, or encumbrance.

(e) Copies of the parties' public filings with other state or federal regulatory agencies regarding the same acquisition, transfer, merger, or encumbrance, including any regulatory orders issued by the agencies regarding the acquisition, transfer, merger, or encumbrance.

(4) Within 60 days from the date an application is filed under this section, interested parties, including the attorney general, may file comments with the commission on the proposed acquisition, transfer, merger, or encumbrance.

(5) After notice and hearing and within 180 days from the date an application is filed under this section, the commission shall issue an order approving or rejecting the proposed acquisition, transfer of control, merger, or encumbrance.

(6) All parties to an acquisition, transfer, merger, or encumbrance subject to this section shall provide the commission and the attorney general access to all books, records, accounts, documents, and any other data and information the commission considers necessary to effectively assess the impact of the proposed acquisition, transfer, merger, or encumbrance.

(7) The commission shall consider among other factors all of the following in its evaluation of whether or not to approve a proposed acquisition, transfer, merger, or encumbrance:

(a) Whether the proposed action would have an adverse impact on the rates of the customers affected by the acquisition, transfer, merger, or encumbrance.

(b) Whether the proposed action would have an adverse impact on the provision of safe, reliable, and adequate energy service in this state.

(c) Whether the action will result in the subsidization of a nonregulated activity of the new entity through the rates paid by the customers of the jurisdictional regulated utility.

(d) Whether the action will significantly impair the jurisdictional regulated utility's ability to raise necessary capital or to maintain a reasonable capital structure.

(e) Whether the action is otherwise inconsistent with public policy and interest.

(8) In approving an acquisition, transfer, merger, or encumbrance under this section, the commission may impose reasonable terms and conditions on the acquisition, transfer, merger, or encumbrance to protect the jurisdictional regulated utility, including the division and allocation of the utility's assets. A jurisdictional regulated utility may reject the terms and conditions imposed by the commission and not proceed with the transaction.

(9) In approving an acquisition, transfer, merger, or encumbrance under this section, the commission may impose reasonable terms and conditions on the acquisition, transfer, merger, or encumbrance to protect the customers of the jurisdictional regulated utility. A jurisdictional regulated utility may reject the terms and conditions imposed by the commission and not proceed with the transaction.

(10) Nonpublic information and materials submitted by a jurisdictional regulated utility under this section clearly designated by that utility as confidential are exempt from the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246. The commission shall issue protective orders as necessary to protect information designated by that utility as confidential.

(11) Nothing in this section alters the authority of the attorney general to enforce federal and state antitrust laws.

(12) As used in this section:

(a) "Commission" means the Michigan public service commission.

(b) "Jurisdictional regulated utility" means a utility whose rates are regulated by the commission. Jurisdictional regulated utility does not include a telecommunication provider as defined in the Michigan telecommunications act, 1991 PA 179, MCL 484.2101 to 484.2604, or a motor carrier as defined in the motor carrier act, 1933 PA 254, MCL 475.1 to 479.43.

(c) "Person" means an individual, corporation, association, partnership, utility, or any other legal private or public entity.

Sec. 6s. (1) An electric utility that proposes to construct an electric generation facility, make a significant investment in an existing electric generation facility, purchase an existing electric generation facility, or enter into a power purchase agreement for the purchase of electric capacity for a period of 6 years or longer may submit an application to the commission seeking a certificate of necessity for that construction, investment, or purchase if that construction, investment, or purchase costs \$500,000,000.00 or more and a portion of the costs would be allocable to retail customers in this state. A significant investment in an electric generation facility includes a group of investments reasonably planned to be made over a multiple year period not to exceed 6 years for a singular purpose such as increasing the capacity of an existing electric generation plant. The commission shall not issue a certificate of necessity under this section for any environmental upgrades to existing electric generation facilities or for a renewable energy system.

(2) The commission may implement separate review criteria and approval standards for electric utilities with less than 1,000,000 retail customers who seek a certificate of necessity for projects costing less than \$500,000,000.00.

(3) An electric utility submitting an application under this section may request 1 or more of the following:

(a) A certificate of necessity that the power to be supplied as a result of the proposed construction, investment, or purchase is needed.

(b) A certificate of necessity that the size, fuel type, and other design characteristics of the existing or proposed electric generation facility or the terms of the power purchase agreement represent the most reasonable and prudent means of meeting that power need.

(c) A certificate of necessity that the price specified in the power purchase agreement will be recovered in rates from the electric utility's customers.

(d) A certificate of necessity that the estimated purchase or capital costs of and the financing plan for the existing or proposed electric generation facility, including, but not limited to, the costs of siting and licensing a new facility and the estimated cost of power from the new or proposed electric generation facility, will be recoverable in rates from the electric utility's customers subject to subsection (4)(c).

(4) Within 270 days of the filing of an application under this section, the commission shall issue an order granting or denying the requested certificate of necessity. The commission shall hold a hearing on the application. The hearing shall be conducted as a contested case pursuant to chapter 4 of the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.271 to 24.287. The commission shall allow intervention by interested persons. Reasonable discovery shall be permitted before and during the hearing in order to assist parties and interested persons in obtaining evidence concerning the application, including, but not limited to, the reasonableness and prudence of the construction, investment, or purchase for which the certificate of necessity has been requested. The commission shall grant the request if it determines all of the following:

(a) That the electric utility has demonstrated a need for the power that would be supplied by the existing or proposed electric generation facility or pursuant to the proposed power purchase agreement through its approved integrated resource plan that complies with subsection (11).

(b) The information supplied indicates that the existing or proposed electric generation facility will comply with all applicable state and federal environmental standards, laws, and rules.

(c) The estimated cost of power from the existing or proposed electric generation facility or the price of power specified in the proposed power purchase agreement is reasonable. The commission shall find that the cost is reasonable if, in the construction or investment in a new or existing facility, to the extent it is commercially practicable, the estimated costs are the result of competitively bid engineering, procurement, and construction contracts, or in a power purchase agreement, the cost is the result of a competitive solicitation. Up to 150 days after an electric utility makes its initial filing, it may file to update its cost estimates if they have materially changed. No other aspect of the initial filing may be modified unless the application is withdrawn and refiled. A utility's filing updating its cost estimates does not extend the period for the commission to issue an order granting or denying a certificate of necessity. An affiliate of an electric utility that serves customers in this state and at least 1 other state may participate in the competitive bidding to provide engineering, procurement, and construction services to that electric utility for a project covered by this section.

(d) The existing or proposed electric generation facility or proposed power purchase agreement represents the most reasonable and prudent means of meeting the power need relative to other resource options for meeting power demand, including energy efficiency programs and electric transmission efficiencies.

(e) To the extent practicable, the construction or investment in a new or existing facility in this state is completed using a workforce composed of residents of this state as determined by the commission. This subdivision does not apply to a facility that is located in a county that lies on the border with another state.

(5) The commission may consider any other costs or information related to the costs associated with the power that would be supplied by the existing or proposed electric generation facility or pursuant to the proposed purchase agreement or alternatives to the proposal raised by intervening parties.

(6) In a certificate of necessity under this section, the commission shall specify the costs approved for the construction of or significant investment in the electric generation facility, the price approved for the purchase of the existing electric generation facility, or the price approved for the purchase of power pursuant to the terms of the power purchase agreement.

(7) The utility shall annually file, or more frequent if required by the commission, reports to the commission regarding the status of any project for which a certificate of necessity has been granted under subsection (4), including an update concerning the cost and schedule of that project.

(8) If the commission denies any of the relief requested by an electric utility, the electric utility may withdraw its application or proceed with the proposed construction, purchase, investment, or power purchase agreement without a certificate and the assurances granted under this section.

(9) Once the electric generation facility or power purchase agreement is considered used and useful or as otherwise provided in subsection (12), the commission shall include in an electric utility's retail rates all reasonable and prudent costs for an electric generation facility or power purchase agreement for which a certificate of necessity has been granted. The commission shall not disallow recovery of costs an electric utility incurs in constructing, investing in, or purchasing an electric generation facility or in purchasing power pursuant to a power purchase agreement for which a certificate of necessity has been granted, if the costs do not exceed the costs approved by the commission in the certificate. Once the electric generation facility or power purchase agreement is considered used and useful or as otherwise provided in subsection (12), the commission shall include in the electric utility's retail rates costs actually incurred by the electric utility that exceed the costs approved by the commission only if the commission finds that the additional costs are reasonable and prudent. If the actual costs incurred by the electric utility exceed the costs approved by the commission, the electric utility has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the costs are reasonable and prudent. The portion of the cost of a plant, facility, or power purchase agreement which exceeds 110% of the cost approved by the commission is presumed to have been incurred due to a lack of prudence. The commission may include any or all of the portion of the cost in excess of 110% of the cost approved by the commission if the commission finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the costs were prudently incurred.

(10) Within 90 days of the effective date of the amendatory act that added this section, the commission shall adopt standard application filing forms and instructions for use in all requests for a certificate of necessity under this section. The commission may, in its discretion, modify the standard application filing forms and instructions adopted under this section.

(11) The commission shall establish standards for an integrated resource plan that shall be filed by an electric utility requesting a certificate of necessity under this section. An integrated resource plan shall include all of the following:

(a) A long-term forecast of the electric utility's load growth under various reasonable scenarios.

(b) The type of generation technology proposed for the generation facility and the proposed capacity of the generation facility, including projected fuel and regulatory costs under various reasonable scenarios.

(c) Projected energy and capacity purchased or produced by the electric utility pursuant to any renewable portfolio standard.

(d) Projected energy efficiency program savings under any energy efficiency program requirements and the projected costs for that program.

(e) Projected load management and demand response savings for the electric utility and the projected costs for those programs.

(f) An analysis of the availability and costs of other electric resources that could defer, displace, or partially displace the proposed generation facility or purchased power agreement, including additional renewable energy, energy efficiency programs, load management, and demand response, beyond those amounts contained in subdivisions (c) to (e).

(g) Electric transmission options for the electric utility.

(12) The commission shall allow financing interest cost recovery in an electric utility's base rates on construction work in progress for capital improvements approved under this section prior to the assets being considered used and useful. Regardless of whether or not the commission authorizes base rate treatment for construction work in progress financing interest expense, an electric utility shall be allowed to recognize, accrue, and defer the allowance for funds used during construction related to equity capital.

(13) As used in this section, "renewable energy system" means that term as defined in the clean, renewable, and efficient energy act.

Sec. 10. (1) Sections 10 through 10bb shall be known and may be cited as the “customer choice and electricity reliability act”.

(2) The purpose of sections 10a through 10bb is to do all of the following:

(a) To ensure that all retail customers in this state of electric power have a choice of electric suppliers.

(b) To allow and encourage the Michigan public service commission to foster competition in this state in the provision of electric supply and maintain regulation of electric supply for customers who continue to choose supply from incumbent electric utilities.

(c) To encourage the development and construction of merchant plants which will diversify the ownership of electric generation in this state.

(d) To ensure that all persons in this state are afforded safe, reliable electric power at a reasonable rate.

(e) To improve the opportunities for economic development in this state and to promote financially healthy and competitive utilities in this state.

(f) To maintain, foster, and encourage robust, reliable, and economic generation, distribution, and transmission systems to provide this state’s electric suppliers and generators an opportunity to access regional sources of generation and wholesale power markets and to ensure a reliable supply of electricity in this state.

Sec. 10a. (1) The commission shall issue orders establishing the rates, terms, and conditions of service that allow all retail customers of an electric utility or provider to choose an alternative electric supplier. The orders shall do all of the following:

(a) Provide that no more than 10% of an electric utility’s average weather-adjusted retail sales for the preceding calendar year may take service from an alternative electric supplier at any time.

(b) Set forth procedures necessary to administer and allocate the amount of load that will be allowed to be served by alternative electric suppliers, through the use of annual energy allotments awarded on a calendar year basis, and shall provide, among other things, that existing customers who are taking electric service from an alternative electric supplier at a facility on the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subdivision shall be given an allocated annual energy allotment for that service at that facility, that customers seeking to expand usage at a facility served through an alternative electric supplier will be given next priority, with the remaining available load, if any, allocated on a first-come first-served basis. The procedures shall also provide how customer facilities will be defined for the purpose of assigning the annual energy allotments to be allocated under this section. The commission shall not allocate additional annual energy allotments at any time when the total annual energy allotments for the utility’s distribution service territory is greater than 10% of the utility’s weather-adjusted retail sales in the calendar year preceding the date of allocation. If the sales of a utility are less in a subsequent year or if the energy usage of a customer receiving electric service from an alternative electric supplier exceeds its annual energy allotment for that facility, that customer shall not be forced to purchase electricity from a utility, but may purchase electricity from an alternative electric supplier for that facility during that calendar year.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, customers seeking to expand usage at a facility that has been continuously served through an alternative electric supplier since April 1, 2008 shall be permitted to purchase electricity from an alternative electric supplier for both the existing and any expanded load at that facility as well as any new facility constructed or acquired after the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subdivision that is similar in nature if the customer owns more than 50% of the new facility.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, any customer operating an iron ore mining facility, iron ore processing facility, or both, located in the Upper Peninsula of this state, shall be permitted to purchase all or any portion of its electricity from an alternative electric supplier, regardless of whether the sales exceed 10% of the serving electric utility’s average weather-adjusted retail sales.

(2) The commission shall issue orders establishing a licensing procedure for all alternative electric suppliers. To ensure adequate service to customers in this state, the commission shall require that an alternative electric supplier maintain an office within this state, shall assure that an alternative electric supplier has the necessary financial, managerial, and technical capabilities, shall require that an alternative electric supplier maintain records which the commission considers necessary, and shall ensure an alternative electric supplier’s accessibility to the commission, to consumers, and to electric utilities in this state. The commission also shall require alternative electric suppliers to agree that they will collect and remit to local units of government all applicable users, sales, and use taxes. An alternative electric supplier is not required to obtain any certificate, license, or authorization from the commission other than as required by this act.

(3) The commission shall issue orders to ensure that customers in this state are not switched to another supplier or billed for any services without the customer’s consent.

(4) No later than December 2, 2000, the commission shall establish a code of conduct that shall apply to all electric utilities. The code of conduct shall include, but is not limited to, measures to prevent cross-subsidization, information sharing, and preferential treatment, between a utility’s regulated and unregulated services, whether those services are

provided by the utility or the utility's affiliated entities. The code of conduct established under this subsection shall also be applicable to electric utilities and alternative electric suppliers consistent with section 10, this section, and sections 10b through 10cc.

(5) An electric utility may offer its customers an appliance service program. Except as otherwise provided by this section, the utility shall comply with the code of conduct established by the commission under subsection (4). As used in this section, "appliance service program" or "program" means a subscription program for the repair and servicing of heating and cooling systems or other appliances.

(6) A utility offering a program under subsection (5) shall do all of the following:

(a) Locate within a separate department of the utility or affiliate within the utility's corporate structure the personnel responsible for the day-to-day management of the program.

(b) Maintain separate books and records for the program, access to which shall be made available to the commission upon request.

(c) Not promote or market the program through the use of utility billing inserts, printed messages on the utility's billing materials, or other promotional materials included with customers' utility bills.

(7) All costs directly attributable to an appliance service program allowed under subsection (5) shall be allocated to the program as required by this subsection. The direct and indirect costs of employees, vehicles, equipment, office space, and other facilities used in the appliance service program shall be allocated to the program based upon the amount of use by the program as compared to the total use of the employees, vehicles, equipment, office space, and other facilities. The cost of the program shall include administrative and general expense loading to be determined in the same manner as the utility determines administrative and general expense loading for all of the utility's regulated and unregulated activities. A subsidy by a utility does not exist if costs allocated as required by this subsection do not exceed the revenue of the program.

(8) A utility may include charges for its appliance service program on its monthly billings to its customers if the utility complies with all of the following requirements:

(a) All costs associated with the billing process, including the postage, envelopes, paper, and printing expenses, are allocated as required under subsection (7).

(b) A customer's regulated utility service is not terminated for nonpayment of the appliance service program portion of the bill.

(c) Unless the customer directs otherwise in writing, a partial payment by a customer is applied first to the bill for regulated service.

(9) In marketing its appliance service program to the public, a utility shall do all of the following:

(a) The list of customers receiving regulated service from the utility shall be available to a provider of appliance repair service upon request within 2 business days. The customer list shall be provided in the same electronic format as such information is provided to the appliance service program. A new customer shall be added to the customer list within 1 business day of the date the customer requested to turn on service.

(b) Appropriately allocate costs as required under subsection (7) when personnel employed at a utility's call center provide appliance service program marketing information to a prospective customer.

(c) Prior to enrolling a customer into the program, the utility shall inform the potential customer of all of the following:

(i) That appliance service programs may be available from another provider.

(ii) That the appliance service program is not regulated by the commission.

(iii) That a new customer shall have 10 days after enrollment to cancel his or her appliance service program contract without penalty.

(iv) That the customer's regulated rates and conditions of service provided by the utility are not affected by enrollment in the program or by the decision of the customer to use the services of another provider of appliance repair service.

(d) The utility name and logo may be used to market the appliance service program provided that the program is not marketed in conjunction with a regulated service. To the extent that a program utilizes the utility's name and logo in marketing the program, the program shall include language on all material indicating that the program is not regulated by the commission. Costs shall not be allocated to the program for the use of the utility's name or logo.

(10) This section does not prohibit the commission from requiring a utility to include revenues from an appliance service program in establishing base rates. If the commission includes the revenues of an appliance service program in determining a utility's base rates, the commission shall also include all of the costs of the program as determined under this section.

(11) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the code of conduct with respect to an appliance service program shall not require a utility to form a separate affiliate or division to operate an appliance service program, impose further

restrictions on the sharing of employees, vehicles, equipment, office space, and other facilities, or require the utility to provide other providers of appliance repair service with access to utility employees, vehicles, equipment, office space, or other facilities.

(12) This act does not prohibit or limit the right of a person to obtain self-service power and does not impose a transition, implementation, exit fee, or any other similar charge on self-service power. A person using self-service power is not an electric supplier, electric utility, or a person conducting an electric utility business. As used in this subsection, “self-service power” means any of the following:

(a) Electricity generated and consumed at an industrial site or contiguous industrial site or single commercial establishment or single residence without the use of an electric utility’s transmission and distribution system.

(b) Electricity generated primarily by the use of by-product fuels, including waste water solids, which electricity is consumed as part of a contiguous facility, with the use of an electric utility’s transmission and distribution system, but only if the point or points of receipt of the power within the facility are not greater than 3 miles distant from the point of generation.

(c) A site or facility with load existing on June 5, 2000 that is divided by an inland body of water or by a public highway, road, or street but that otherwise meets this definition meets the contiguous requirement of this subdivision regardless of whether self-service power was being generated on June 5, 2000.

(d) A commercial or industrial facility or single residence that meets the requirements of subdivision (a) or (b) meets this definition whether or not the generation facility is owned by an entity different from the owner of the commercial or industrial site or single residence.

(13) This act does not prohibit or limit the right of a person to engage in affiliate wheeling and does not impose a transition, implementation, exit fee, or any other similar charge on a person engaged in affiliate wheeling. As used in this section:

(a) “Affiliate” means a person or entity that directly, or indirectly through 1 or more intermediates, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with another specified entity. As used in this subdivision, “control” means, whether through an ownership, beneficial, contractual, or equitable interest, the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or to cause the direction of the management or policies of a person or entity or the ownership of at least 7% of an entity either directly or indirectly.

(b) “Affiliate wheeling” means a person’s use of direct access service where an electric utility delivers electricity generated at a person’s industrial site to that person or that person’s affiliate at a location, or general aggregated locations, within this state that was either 1 of the following:

(i) For at least 90 days during the period from January 1, 1996 to October 1, 1999, supplied by self-service power, but only to the extent of the capacity reserved or load served by self-service power during the period.

(ii) Capable of being supplied by a person’s cogeneration capacity within this state that has had since January 1, 1996 a rated capacity of 15 megawatts or less, was placed in service before December 31, 1975, and has been in continuous service since that date. A person engaging in affiliate wheeling is not an electric supplier, an electric utility, or conducting an electric utility business when a person engages in affiliate wheeling.

(14) The rights of parties to existing contracts and agreements in effect as of January 1, 2000 between electric utilities and qualifying facilities, including the right to have the charges recovered from the customers of an electric utility, or its successor, shall not be abrogated, increased, or diminished by this act, nor shall the receipt of any proceeds of the securitization bonds by an electric utility be a basis for any regulatory disallowance. Further, any securitization or financing order issued by the commission that relates to a qualifying facility’s power purchase contract shall fully consider that qualifying facility’s legal and financial interests.

(15) A customer who elects to receive service from an alternative electric supplier may subsequently provide notice to the electric utility of the customer’s desire to receive standard tariff service from the electric utility. The procedures in place for each electric utility as of January 1, 2008 that set forth the terms pursuant to which a customer receiving service from an alternative electric supplier may return to full service from the electric utility are ratified and shall remain in effect and may be amended by the commission as needed. If an electric utility did not have the procedures in place as of January 1, 2008, the commission shall adopt those procedures.

(16) The commission shall authorize rates that will ensure that an electric utility that offered retail open access service from 2002 through the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection fully recovers its restructuring costs and any associated accrued regulatory assets. This includes, but is not limited to, implementation costs, stranded costs, and costs authorized pursuant to section 10d(4) as it existed prior to the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection, that have been authorized for recovery by the commission in orders issued prior to the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection. The commission shall approve surcharges that will ensure full recovery of all such costs within 5 years of the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection.

(17) As used in subsections (1) and (15):

(a) "Customer" means the building or facilities served through a single existing electric billing meter and does not mean the person, corporation, partnership, association, governmental body, or other entity owning or having possession of the building or facilities.

(b) "Standard tariff service" means, for each regulated electric utility, the retail rates, terms, and conditions of service approved by the commission for service to customers who do not elect to receive generation service from alternative electric suppliers.

Sec. 10b. (1) The commission shall establish rates, terms, and conditions of electric service that promote and enhance the development of new generation, transmission, and distribution technologies.

(2) No later than 1 year from June 5, 2000, each electric utility shall file an application with the commission to unbundle its existing commercial and industrial rate schedules and separately identify and charge for their discrete services. No earlier than 1 year from June 5, 2000, the commission may order the electric utility to file an application to unbundle existing residential rate schedules. The commission may allow the unbundled rates to be expressed on residential billings in terms of percentages in order to simplify residential billing. The commission shall allow recovery by electric utilities of all just and reasonable costs incurred by electric utilities to implement and administer the provisions of this subsection.

(3) The orders issued under this act shall include, but are not limited to, the providing of reliable and lower cost competitive rates for all customers in this state.

(4) An electric utility is obligated, with commission oversight, to provide standby generation service for open access load on a best efforts basis until December 31, 2001 or the date established under section 10d(2) as it existed prior to the effective date of the amendatory act that added this sentence, whichever is later. The pricing for the electric generation standby service is equal to the retail market price of comparable standby service allowed under subsection (5). An electric utility is not required to interrupt firm off-system sales or firm service customers to provide standby generation service. Until the date established under section 10d(2) as it existed prior to the effective date of the amendatory act that added this sentence, standby generation service shall continue to be provided to nonopen access customers under regulated tariffs.

(5) The methodology for identifying the retail market price for electric generation service to be applied under this section shall be determined by the commission based upon market indices commonly relied upon in the electric generation industry, adjusted as appropriate to reflect retail market prices in the relevant market.

Sec. 10d. (1) If an electric utility serving less than 1,000,000 retail customers in this state as of May 1, 2000 issues securitization bonds as allowed under this act, it shall have the same rights, duties, and obligations under this section as an electric utility serving 1,000,000 or more retail customers in this state as of May 1, 2000.

(2) The commission shall take the necessary steps to ensure that all electrical power generating facilities in this state comply with all rules, regulations, and standards of the federal environmental protection agency regarding mercury emissions.

(3) A covered utility may apply to the commission to recover enhanced security costs for an electric generating facility through a security recovery factor. If the commission action under subsection (5) is approval of a security recovery factor, the covered utility may recover those enhanced security costs.

(4) The commission shall require that notice of the application filed under subsection (3) be published by the covered utility within 30 days from the date the application was filed. The initial hearing by the commission shall be held within 20 days of the date the notice was published in newspapers of general circulation in the service territory of the covered utility.

(5) The commission may issue an order approving, rejecting, or modifying the security recovery factor. If the commission issues an order approving a security recovery factor, that order shall be issued within 120 days of the initial hearing required under subsection (4). In determining the security recovery factor, the commission shall only include costs that the commission determines are reasonable and prudent and that are jurisdictionally assigned to retail customers of the covered utility in this state. The costs included shall be net of any proceeds that have been or will be received from another source, including, but not limited to, any applicable insurance settlements received by the covered utility or any grants or other emergency relief from federal, state, or local governmental agencies for the purpose of defraying enhanced security costs. In its order, the commission shall designate a period for recovery of enhanced security costs, including a reasonable return on the unamortized balance, over a period not to exceed 5 years. The security recovery factor shall not be less than zero.

(6) No later than February 18, 2003, the commission shall by order prescribe the form for the filing of an application for a security recovery factor under subsection (3). If the commission or its designee determines that a filing is incomplete, it shall notify the covered utility within 10 days of the filing.

(7) Records or other information supplied by the covered utility in an application for recovery of security costs under subsection (3) that describe security measures, including, but not limited to, emergency response plans, risk planning

documents, threat assessments, domestic preparedness strategies, and other plans for responding to acts of terrorism are not subject to the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246, and shall be treated as confidential by the commission.

(8) The commission shall issue protective orders as are necessary to protect the information found by the commission to be confidential under this section.

(9) As used in this section:

(a) "Act of terrorism" means a willful and deliberate act that is all of the following:

(i) An act that would be a violent felony under the laws of this state, whether or not committed in this state.

(ii) An act that the person knows or has reason to know is dangerous to human life.

(iii) An act that is intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population or influence or affect the conduct of government or a unit of government through intimidation or coercion.

(b) "Covered utility" means an electric utility with 1,000,000 or more retail customers in this state as of May 1, 2000 or an electric utility subject to the rate provisions of commission orders in case numbers U-11181-R and U-12204.

(c) "Enhanced security costs" means reasonable and prudent costs of new and enhanced security measures incurred before January 1, 2006 for an electric generating facility by a covered utility that are required by federal or state regulatory security requirements issued after September 11, 2001 or determined to be necessary by the commission to provide reasonable security from an act of terrorism. Enhanced security costs include increases in the cost of insurance that are attributable to an increased terror related risk and the costs of maintaining or restoring electric service as the result of an act of terrorism.

(d) "Security recovery factor" means an unbundled charge for all retail customers, except for customers of alternative electric suppliers, to recover enhanced security costs that have been approved by the commission.

Sec. 10g. (1) As used in sections 10 through 10bb:

(a) "Alternative electric supplier" means a person selling electric generation service to retail customers in this state. Alternative electric supplier does not include a person who physically delivers electricity directly to retail customers in this state. An alternative electric supplier is not a public utility.

(b) "Commission" means the Michigan public service commission created in section 1.

(c) "Electric utility" means that term as defined in section 2 of the electric transmission line certification act, 1995 PA 30, MCL 460.562.

(d) "Independent transmission owner" means an independent transmission company as that term is defined in section 2 of the electric transmission line certification act, 1995 PA 30, MCL 460.562.

(e) "Merchant plant" means electric generating equipment and associated facilities with a capacity of more than 100 kilowatts located in this state that are not owned and operated by an electric utility.

(f) "Relevant market" means either the Upper Peninsula or the Lower Peninsula of this state.

(g) "Renewable energy source" means energy generated by solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, including waste-to-energy and landfill gas, or hydroelectric.

(2) A school district aggregating electricity for school properties or an exclusive aggregator for public or private school properties is not an electric utility or a public utility for the purpose of that aggregation.

Sec. 10p. (1) Each electric utility operating in this state shall establish an industry worker transition program that shall, in consultation with employees or applicable collective bargaining representatives, provide skills upgrades, apprenticeship and training programs, voluntary separation packages consistent with reasonable business practices, and job banks to coordinate and assist placement of employees into comparable employment at no less than the wage rates and substantially equivalent fringe benefits received before the transition.

(2) The costs resulting from subsection (1) shall include audited and verified employee-related restructuring costs that are incurred as a result of the amendatory act that added this section or as a result of prior commission restructuring orders, including employee severance costs, employee retraining programs, early retirement programs, outplacement programs, and similar costs and programs, that have been approved and found to be prudently incurred by the commission.

(3) In the event of a sale, purchase, or any other transfer of ownership of 1 or more Michigan divisions or business units, or generating stations or generating units, of an electric utility, to either a third party or a utility subsidiary, the electric utility's contract and agreements with the acquiring entity or persons shall require all of the following for a period of at least 30 months:

(a) That the acquiring entity or persons hire a sufficient number of nonsupervisory employees to safely and reliably operate and maintain the station, division, or unit by making offers of employment to the nonsupervisory workforce of the electric utility's division, business unit, generating station, or generating unit.

(b) That the acquiring entity or persons not employ nonsupervisory employees from outside the electric utility's workforce unless offers of employment have been made to all qualified nonsupervisory employees of the acquired business unit or facility.

(c) That the acquiring entity or persons have a dispute resolution mechanism culminating in a final and binding decision by a neutral third party for resolving employee complaints or disputes over wages, fringe benefits, and working conditions.

(d) That the acquiring entity or persons offer employment at no less than the wage rates and substantially equivalent fringe benefits and terms and conditions of employment that are in effect at the time of transfer of ownership of the division, business unit, generating station, or generating unit. The wage rates and substantially equivalent fringe benefits and terms and conditions of employment shall continue for at least 30 months from the time of the transfer of ownership unless the employees, or where applicable collective bargaining representative, and the new employer mutually agree to different terms and conditions of employment within that 30-month period.

(4) The electric utility shall offer a transition plan to those employees who are not offered jobs by the entity because the entity has a need for fewer workers. If there is litigation concerning the sale, or other transfer of ownership of the electric utility's divisions, business units, generating stations, or generating units, the 30-month period under subsection (3) begins on the date the acquiring entity or persons take control or management of the divisions, business units, generating stations, or generating units of the electric utility.

(5) The commission shall adopt generally applicable service quality and reliability standards for the transmission, generation, and distribution systems of electric utilities and other entities subject to its jurisdiction, including, but not limited to, standards for service outages, distribution facility upgrades, repairs and maintenance, telephone service, billing service, operational reliability, and public and worker safety. In setting service quality and reliability standards, the commission shall consider safety, costs, local geography and weather, applicable codes, national electric industry practices, sound engineering judgment, and experience. The commission shall also include provisions to upgrade the service quality of distribution circuits that historically have experienced significantly below-average performance in relationship to similar distribution circuits.

(6) Annually, each jurisdictional utility or entity shall file its report with the commission detailing actions to be taken to comply with the service quality and reliability standards during the next calendar year and its performance in relation to the service quality and reliability standards during the prior calendar year. The annual reports shall contain that data as required by the commission, including the estimated cost of achieving improvements in the jurisdictional utility's or entity's performance with respect to the service quality and reliability standards.

(7) The commission shall analyze the data to determine whether the jurisdictional entities are properly operating and maintaining their systems and take corrective action if needed.

(8) The commission shall submit a report to the governor and the legislature by September 1, 2009. In preparing the report, the commission should review and consider relevant existing customer surveys and examine what other states have done. This report shall include all of the following:

(a) An assessment of the major types of end-use customer power quality disturbances, including, but not limited to, voltage sags, overvoltages, oscillatory transients, voltage swells, distortion, power frequency variations, and interruptions, caused by both the distribution and transmission systems within this state.

(b) An assessment of utility power plant generating cost efficiency, including, but not limited to, operational efficiency, economic generating cost efficiency, and schedules for planned and unplanned outages.

(c) Current efforts employed by the commission to monitor or enforce standards pertaining to end-use customer power quality disturbances and utility power plant generating cost efficiency either through current practice, statute, policy, or rule.

(d) Recommendations for use of common characteristics, measures, and indices to monitor power quality disturbances and power plant generating cost efficiency, such as expert customer service assessments, frequency of disturbance occurrence, duration of disturbance, and voltage magnitude.

(e) Recommendations for statutory changes that would be necessary to enable the commission to properly monitor and enforce standards to optimize power plant generating cost efficiency and minimize power quality disturbances. These recommendations shall include recommendations to provide methods to ensure that this state can obtain optimal and cost-effective end-use customer power quality to attract economic development and investment into the state.

(9) By December 31, 2009, the commission shall, based on its findings in subsection (8), review its existing rules under this section and amend the rules, if needed, under the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328, to implement performance standards for generation facilities and for distribution facilities to protect end-use customers from power quality disturbances.

(10) Any standards or rules developed under this section shall be designed to do the following, as applicable:

(a) Establish different requirements for each customer class, whenever those different requirements are appropriate to carry out the provisions of this section, and to reflect different load and service characteristics of each customer class.

(b) Consider the availability and associated cost of necessary equipment and labor required to maintain or upgrade distribution and generating facilities.

(c) Ensure that the most cost-effective means of addressing power quality disturbances are promoted for each utility, including consideration of the installation of equipment or adoption of operating practices at the end-user's location.

(d) Take into account the extent to which the benefits associated with achieving a specified standard or improvement are offset by the incremental capital, fuel, and operation and maintenance expenses associated with meeting the specified standard or improvement.

(e) Carefully consider the time frame for achieving a specified standard, taking into account the time required to implement needed investments or modify operating practices.

(11) The commission shall also create benchmarks for individual jurisdictional entities within their rate-making process in order to accomplish the goals of this section to alleviate end-use customer power quality disturbances and promote power plant generating cost efficiency.

(12) The commission shall establish a method for gathering data from the industrial customer class to assist in monitoring power quality and reliability standards related to service characteristics of the industrial customer class.

(13) The commission is authorized to levy financial incentives and penalties upon any jurisdictional entity which exceeds or fails to meet the service quality and reliability standards.

(14) As used in this section, "jurisdictional utility" or "jurisdictional entity" means jurisdictional regulated utility as that term is defined in section 6q.

Sec. 10r. (1) The commission shall establish minimum standards for the form and content of all disclosures, explanations, or sales information disseminated by a person selling electric service to ensure that the person provides adequate, accurate, and understandable information about the service that enables a customer to make an informed decision relating to the source and type of electric service purchased. The standards shall be developed to do all of the following:

(a) Not be unduly burdensome.

(b) Not unnecessarily delay or inhibit the initiation and development of competition for electric generation service in any market.

(c) Establish different requirements for disclosures, explanations, or sales information relating to different services or similar services to different classes of customers, whenever the different requirements are appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section.

(2) The commission shall require that, starting January 1, 2002, all electric suppliers disclose in standardized, uniform format on the customer's bill with a bill insert, on customer contracts, or, for cooperatives, in periodicals issued by an association of rural electric cooperatives, information about the environmental characteristics of electricity products purchased by the customer, including all of the following:

(a) The average fuel mix, including categories for oil, gas, coal, solar, hydroelectric, wind, biofuel, nuclear, solid waste incineration, biomass, and other fuel sources. If a source fits into the other category, the specific source must be disclosed. A regional average, determined by the commission, may be used only for that portion of the electricity purchased by the customer for which the fuel mix cannot be discerned. For the purposes of this subdivision, "biomass" means dedicated crops grown for energy production and organic waste.

(b) The average emissions, in pounds per megawatt hour, sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, and oxides of nitrogen. An emissions default, determined by the commission, may be used if the regional average fuel mix is being disclosed.

(c) The average of the high-level nuclear waste generated in pounds per megawatt hour.

(d) The regional average fuel mix and emissions profile as referenced in subdivisions (a), (b), and (c).

(3) The information required by subsection (2) shall be provided no more than twice annually, and be based on a rolling annual average. Emissions factors will be based on annual publicly available data by generation source.

(4) All of the information required to be provided under subsection (1) shall also be provided to the commission to be included on the commission's internet site.

(5) The commission shall establish the Michigan renewables energy program. The program shall be designed to inform customers in this state of the availability and value of using renewable energy generation and the potential of reduced pollution. The program shall also be designed to promote the use of existing renewable energy sources and encourage the development of new facilities.

(6) Within 2 years of the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection, the commission shall conduct a study and report to the governor and the house and senate standing committees with oversight of public utilities issues on the advisability of separating electric distribution and generation within electric utilities, taking into account the costs, benefits, efficiencies to be gained or lost, effects on customers, effects on reliability or quality of service, and other factors which the commission determines are appropriate. The report shall include, but is not limited

to, the advisability of locating within separate departments of the utility the personnel responsible for the day-to-day management of electric distribution and generation and maintaining separate books and records for electric distribution and generation.

(7) Two years after the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection, the commission shall conduct a study and report to the governor and the house and senate standing committees with oversight of public utilities issues on whether the state would benefit from the creation of a purchasing pool in which electric generation in this state is purchased and then resold. The report shall include, but is not limited to, whether the purchasing pool shall be a separate entity from electric utilities, the impact of such a pool on electric utilities' management of their electrical generating assets, and whether ratepayers would benefit from spreading the cost of new electric generation across all or a portion of this state.

(8) Within 270 days of the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection, each electric utility regulated by the commission shall file with the commission a plan for utilizing dispatchable customer-owned distributed generation within the context of its integrated resource planning process. Included in the utility's filing shall be proposals for enrolling and compensating customers for the utility's right to dispatch at-will the distributed generation assets owned by those customers and provisions requiring the customer to maintain these assets in a dispatchable condition. If an electric utility already has programs addressing the subject of the filing required under this subsection, the utility may refer to and take credit for those existing programs in its proposed plan.

Sec. 10x. (1) Any retail customer of a cooperative with a peak load of 1 megawatt or greater shall be provided the opportunity to choose an alternative electric supplier subject to the provisions in section 10a.

(2) The commission shall not require a cooperative electric utility or an independent investor-owned utility with fewer than 60 employees to maintain separate facilities, operations, or personnel, used to deliver electricity to retail customers, provide retail electric service, or to be an alternative electric supplier.

(3) Any debt service recovery charge, or other charge approved by the commission for a cooperative electric utility serving primarily at wholesale may, upon application by its member cooperative or cooperatives, be assessed by and collected through its member cooperative or cooperatives.

(4) The commission shall not prohibit a cooperative electric utility from metering and billing its customers for electric services provided by the cooperative electric utility.

Sec. 10y. (1) The governing body of a municipally owned utility shall determine whether it will permit retail customers receiving delivery service from the municipally owned utility the opportunity of choosing an alternative electric supplier, subject to the implementation of rates, charges, terms, and conditions referred to in subsection (5).

(2) Except with the written consent of the municipally owned utility, a person shall not provide delivery service or customer account service to a retail customer that was receiving that service from a municipally owned utility as of June 5, 2000, or is receiving the service from a municipally owned utility. For purposes of this subsection, "customer" means the building or facilities served rather than the individual, association, partnership, corporation, governmental body, or any other entity taking service.

(3) With respect to any electric utility regarding delivery service to customers located outside of the municipal boundaries of the municipality that owns the utility, a governing body of a municipally owned utility may elect to operate in compliance with R 460.3411 of the Michigan administrative code, as in effect on June 5, 2000. However, compliance with R 460.3411(13) of the Michigan administrative code is not required for the municipally owned utility. Concurrent with the filing of an election under this subsection with the commission, the municipally owned utility shall serve a copy of the election on the electric utility. Beginning 30 days after service of the copy of the election, the electric utility shall, as to the electing municipally owned utility, be subject to the terms of R 460.3411 of the Michigan administrative code as in effect on June 5, 2000. The commission shall decide disputes arising under this subsection subject to judicial review and enforcement.

(4) A municipally owned utility and an electric utility that provides delivery service in the same municipality as the municipally owned utility may enter into a written agreement to define the territorial boundaries of each utility's delivery service area and any other terms and conditions as necessary to provide delivery service. The agreement is not effective unless approved by the governing body of the municipally owned utility and the commission. The governing body of the municipally owned utility and the commission shall annually review and supervise compliance with the terms of the agreement. At the request of a party to the agreement, disputes arising under the agreement shall be decided by the commission subject to judicial review and enforcement.

(5) If the governing body of a municipally owned utility establishes a program to permit any of its customers the opportunity to choose an alternative electric supplier, the governing body of the municipally owned utility shall have exclusive jurisdiction to do all of the following:

(a) Set delivery service rates applicable to services provided by the municipally owned utility that shall not be unduly discriminatory.

(b) Determine the amount and types of, and recovery mechanism for, stranded and transition costs that will be charged.

(c) Establish rules, terms of access, and conditions that it considers appropriate for the implementation of a program to allow customers the opportunity of choosing an alternative electric supplier.

(6) Complaints alleging unduly discriminatory rates or other noncompliance arising under subsection (5) shall be filed in the circuit court for the county in which the municipally owned utility is located.

(7) This section does not prevent or limit a municipally owned utility from selling electricity at wholesale. A municipally owned utility selling at wholesale is not considered to be an alternative electric supplier and is not subject to regulation by the commission.

(8) This section shall not be construed to impair the contractual rights of a municipally owned utility or customer under an existing contract.

(9) Contracts or other records pertaining to the sale of electricity by a municipally owned utility that are in the possession of a public body and that contain specific pricing or other confidential or proprietary information may be exempted from public disclosure requirements by the governing body of a municipally owned utility. Upon a showing of good cause, disclosure subject to appropriate confidentiality provisions may be ordered by a court or the commission.

(10) This section does not affect the validity of the order relating to the terms and conditions of service in the Traverse City area that was issued August 25, 1994, by the commission at the request of consumers power company and the light and power board of the city of Traverse City.

(11) As provided in section 6, the commission does not have jurisdiction over a municipally owned utility.

(12) As used in this section:

(a) "Delivery service" means the providing of electric transmission or distribution to a retail customer.

(b) "Municipality" means any city, village, or township.

(c) "Customer account services" means billing and collection, provision of a meter, meter maintenance and testing, meter reading, and other administrative activity associated with maintaining a customer account.

(13) In the event that an entity purchases 1 or more divisions or business units, or generating stations or generating units, of a municipal electric utility, the acquiring entity's contract and agreements with the selling municipality shall require all of the following for a period of at least 30 months:

(a) That the acquiring entity or persons hires a sufficient number of employees to safely and reliably operate and maintain the station, division, or unit by first making offers of employment to the workforce of the municipal electric utility's division, business unit, or generating unit.

(b) That the acquiring entity or persons not employ employees from outside the municipal electric utility's workforce unless offers of employment have been made to all qualified employees of the acquired business unit or facility.

(c) That the acquiring entity or persons have a dispute resolution mechanism culminating in a final and binding decision by a neutral third party for resolving employee complaints or disputes over wages, fringe benefits, and working conditions.

(d) That the acquiring entity or persons offer employment at no less than the wage rates and substantially equivalent fringe benefits and terms and conditions of employment that are in effect at the time of transfer of ownership of the division, business unit, generating station, or generating unit. The wage rates and substantially equivalent fringe benefits and terms and conditions of employment shall continue for at least 30 months from the time of the transfer of ownership unless the employees, or where applicable collective bargaining representative, and the new employer mutually agree to different terms and conditions of the employment within that 30-month period.

(e) An acquiring entity is exempt from the obligations in this subsection if the selling municipality transfers all displaced municipal electric utility employees to positions of employment within the municipality at no less than the wage rates and substantially equivalent fringe benefits and terms and conditions of employment that are in effect at the time of transfer. The wage rates and substantially equivalent fringe benefits and terms and conditions of employment shall continue for at least 30 months from the time of the transfer unless the employees, or where applicable collective bargaining representative, and the municipality mutually agree to different terms and conditions of the employment within that 30-month period.

Sec. 10dd. For the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, there is appropriated to the commission from the assessments imposed under 1972 PA 299, MCL 460.111 to 460.120, the amount of \$2,500,000.00 to hire 25.0 full-time equated positions to implement the provisions of the amendatory act that added this section.

Sec. 11. (1) This subsection applies beginning January 1, 2009. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the commission shall phase in electric rates equal to the cost of providing service to each customer class over a period of 5 years from the effective date of the amendatory act that added this section. If the commission determines that the rate impact on industrial metal melting customers will exceed the 2.5% limit in subsection (2), the commission may

phase in cost-based rates for that class over a longer period. The cost of providing service to each customer class shall be based on the allocation of production-related and transmission costs based on using the 50-25-25 method of cost allocation. The commission may modify this method to better ensure rates are equal to the cost of service if this method does not result in a greater amount of production-related and transmission costs allocated to primary customers.

(2) The commission shall ensure that the impact on residential and industrial metal melting rates due to the cost of service requirement in subsection (1) is no more than 2.5% per year.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, the commission may establish eligible low-income customer or eligible senior citizen customer rates. Upon filing of a rate increase request, a utility shall include proposed eligible low-income customer and eligible senior citizen customer rates and a method to allocate the revenue shortfall attributed to the implementation of those rates upon all customer classes. As used in this subsection, "eligible low-income customer" and "eligible senior citizen customer" mean those terms as defined in section 10t.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the commission shall establish rate schedules which ensure that public and private schools, universities, and community colleges are charged retail electric rates that reflect the actual cost of providing service to those customers. Not later than 90 days after the effective date of the amendatory act that added this section, electric utilities regulated under this section shall file with the commission tariffs to ensure that public and private schools, universities, and community colleges are charged electric rates as provided in this subsection.

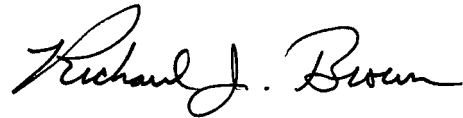
(5) Subsections (1) to (4) apply only to electric utilities with 1,000,000 or more retail customers in this state.

(6) This subsection applies beginning January 1, 2009. The commission shall approve rates equal to the cost of providing service to customers of electric utilities serving less than 1,000,000 retail customers in this state. The rates shall be approved by the commission in each utility's first general rate case filed after passage of the amendatory act that added this section. If, in the judgment of the commission, the impact of imposing cost of service rates on customers of a utility would have a material impact, the commission may approve an order that implements those rates over a suitable number of years. The commission shall ensure that any impact on rates due to the cost of service requirement in this subsection is not more than 2.5% per year.

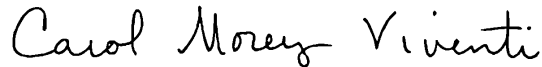
(7) The commission shall annually retain an independent consultant to verify that the requirements of this section are being satisfied for each electric utility. The costs of this service shall be recoverable in the utility's electric rates. This subsection does not apply after December 31, 2015.

Enacting section 1. This amendatory act does not take effect unless Senate Bill No. 213 of the 94th Legislature is enacted into law.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.



Clerk of the House of Representatives



Secretary of the Senate

Approved

Governor