

# SENATE BILL NO. 504

September 19, 2023, Introduced by Senator MCDONALD RIVET and referred to the Committee on Energy and Environment.

A bill 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 powers and duties of certain state governmental officers and entities; 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 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 section 10gg (MCL 460.10gg), as added by 2018 PA 348.

**THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:**

1           Sec. 10gg. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this  
2 act, the commission may establish long-term industrial load rates  
3 for industrial customers as provided in this section. An electric  
4 utility may propose a long-term industrial load rate in a general  
5 rate case filing or in a stand-alone proceeding. The commission  
6 shall approve the long-term industrial load rate proposed by the  
7 electric utility if the commission finds all of the following:

8           (a) The cost of service for the capacity needed to serve the  
9 industrial customer under the proposed long-term industrial load  
10 rate is based on 1 or more designated power supply resources.

11           (b) The proposed long-term industrial load rate requires the  
12 industrial customer to enter into a contract for a term equal to  
13 either of the following:

14           (i) The term of the electric utility power purchase agreement  
15 or agreements, that must not be less than 15 years, for 1 or more  
16 designated power supply resources if the resources are an electric  
17 utility power purchase agreement or agreements.

18           (ii) The expected remaining life of 1 or more designated power  
19 supply resources if the resources are utility-owned resources.

20           (c) The proposed long-term industrial load rate requires that  
21 the industrial customer have an annual average electric demand of

1 at least 200 megawatts at 1 site at the time the contract for a  
2 term is entered into, have an annual load factor of at least 75% at  
3 the time the contract for a term is entered into, and must  
4 demonstrate that the industrial customer would not purchase  
5 standard tariff service from the electric utility except under the  
6 long-term industrial load rate. The industrial customer  
7 demonstrates that it would not purchase standard tariff service  
8 from the electric utility except under the long-term industrial  
9 load rate if any of the following conditions exist:

10 (i) The customer has available self-service power in a quantity  
11 equal to the contract demand level.

12 (ii) The customer, or an entity acting on the customer's  
13 behalf, has entered the applicable regional transmission  
14 organization's generation interconnection queue for a new  
15 generation resource that, if constructed, would qualify as self-  
16 service power in a quantity equal to the contract demand level.  
17 Entering the applicable regional transmission organization's  
18 interconnection queue means compliance with all applicable  
19 interconnection application requirements, such as payment of the  
20 application fee, disclosure of the technical requirements, payment  
21 of the definitive planning phase studying funding deposit,  
22 demonstration of site control, and payment of all other applicable  
23 per-megawatt fees or deposits, as required by the regional  
24 transmission organization.

25 (d) The proposed long-term industrial load rate is only  
26 available to the industrial customer for service at a site where  
27 the industrial customer's annual average electric demand is at  
28 least 200 megawatts at the time the contract for a term is entered  
29 into. The contract for a term must be for a minimum of 100

1 megawatts of firm contracted capacity.

2 (e) If the resource designated in a contract executed under  
3 the long-term industrial load rate is a utility-owned resource,  
4 then the proposed long-term industrial load rate is based on all of  
5 the following:

6 (i) The electric utility's levelized cost of capacity,  
7 including fixed operation and maintenance expense, associated with  
8 the designated power supply resource at the time the customer  
9 contract is executed.

10 (ii) The electric utility's actual variable fuel and actual  
11 variable operation and maintenance expense based on the customer's  
12 actual energy consumption and associated with the designated power  
13 supply resource.

14 (iii) The electric utility's actual energy and capacity market  
15 purchases, if any, based on the customer's actual consumption. The  
16 amount of capacity needed to serve a qualifying long-term  
17 industrial load is based on the capacity needed by the electric  
18 utility to comply with its regional transmission organization's  
19 load-serving resource requirement based on the amount of  
20 contractual firm and interruptible capacity supplied to the  
21 industrial customer.

22 (f) If the designated resource associated with a contract  
23 executed under the long-term industrial load rate is an electric  
24 utility power purchase agreement or agreements, then the proposed  
25 long-term industrial load rate is based on recovering all costs  
26 associated with the designated power purchase agreement or  
27 agreements.

28 (g) The proposed long-term industrial load rate ensures that  
29 the electric utility recovers its direct costs to provide

1 transmission and distribution service to the industrial customer  
2 based on the dedicated distribution service costs and transmission  
3 service costs incurred specifically to serve the industrial  
4 customer, as approved by the commission.

5 (2) A long-term industrial load rate may contain other terms  
6 and conditions proposed by the electric utility.

7 (3) The commission shall approve any contract for a term  
8 proposed by an electric utility under a long-term industrial load  
9 rate authorized under this section if there is a net benefit to the  
10 electric utility's customers resulting from the industrial customer  
11 taking service under the long-term industrial load rate compared to  
12 the industrial customer not purchasing standard tariff service from  
13 the electric utility. In determining whether a net benefit exists,  
14 the commission may consider any benefit, including, but not limited  
15 to, benefits to customers as a result of the following:

16 (a) System peak demand reduction due to ability to curtail,  
17 engage in demand response, or participate in federal load  
18 management programs.

19 (b) Avoidance of new production capacity costs and risks for  
20 other ratepayers.

21 (c) Ability to reduce system costs, such as by contributing to  
22 volt-var control.

23 (4) If the customer taking service under a long-term  
24 industrial load rate will contribute to the electric utility's  
25 fixed distribution or transmission costs that otherwise would have  
26 been recovered from the electric utility's other customers as  
27 compared to the customer not purchasing standard tariff service  
28 from the electric utility, then the commission shall determine that  
29 a net benefit exists under subsection (3).

1 (5) An electric utility may submit a proposal for a long-term  
2 industrial load rate and a proposed contract for a term under the  
3 proposed long-term industrial load rate in the same proceeding.

4 (6) If an electric utility proposes a long-term industrial  
5 load rate in a stand-alone proceeding, that proceeding must be  
6 conducted as a contested case under chapter 4 of the administrative  
7 procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.271 to 24.288, and must  
8 be supported by a complete cost of service study, rate design, and  
9 proposed tariffs reflecting the impact of the long-term industrial  
10 load rate on other customer rates. A stand-alone proceeding filed  
11 under this section must not be expanded to result in any changes to  
12 the electric utility's overall revenue requirement. The commission  
13 shall issue a final order in a stand-alone proceeding conducted  
14 under this section no later than 270 days after an electric utility  
15 files an application requesting approval of a long-term industrial  
16 load rate.

17 (7) A contract for a term executed under a long-term  
18 industrial load rate approved under this section is considered  
19 reasonable and prudent for the contract's entire term.

20 (8) A designated power supply resource that is an electric  
21 utility power purchase agreement or agreements may be a power  
22 purchase agreement or agreements with an affiliate of the electric  
23 utility.

24 (9) A single customer may not aggregate load from multiple  
25 sites to meet the requirements of this section. Multiple customers  
26 may not aggregate load to meet the requirements of this section.

27 **(10) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a long-term**  
28 **industrial load rate is not subject to any securitization charges**  
29 **approved by the commission pursuant to a financing order issued**

1 after the effective date of the amendatory act that added this  
2 subsection, if the customer is taking service under a long-term  
3 industrial load rate on the effective date of the financing order.

4 (11) ~~(10)~~—As used in this section:

5 (a) "Annual load factor" means a load factor calculated as an  
6 average of the prior 12 monthly load factors. Each monthly load  
7 factor must be determined by dividing the customer's actual monthly  
8 kilowatt hours consumption by the product of the customer's monthly  
9 maximum on peak demand and the number of hours in the month.

10 (b) "Contract for a term" means an agreement executed between  
11 an electric utility and industrial customer under a long-term  
12 industrial load rate authorized by this section.

13 (c) "Electric utility power purchase agreement" means an  
14 agreement executed between an electric utility and an electric  
15 generation facility not owned by the electric utility for the  
16 purchase of energy and capacity.

17 (d) "Long-term industrial load rate" means a rate approved by  
18 the commission under this section.

19 (e) "Self-service power" means that term as defined in section  
20 10a(4).

21 (f) "Site" means an industrial site or contiguous industrial  
22 site or single commercial establishment. A site that is divided by  
23 an inland body of water or by a public highway, road, or street but  
24 that otherwise meets this definition meets the contiguous  
25 requirement.

26 (g) "Standard tariff service" means the retail rates, terms,  
27 and conditions of service approved by the commission for service to  
28 customers.