

**Testimony of Justin Cooper, Vice President,
Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer of
Ohio Valley Electric Corporation**

Chairman McColley, Vice Chair Schuring, Ranking Member Williams, and members of the Senate Energy & Public Utilities Committee, thank you for allowing me the opportunity to testify regarding Ohio Revised Code 4928.148, which I will refer to as the Legacy Generation Rider and in opposition to SB 117. I also appreciate the opportunity to provide some history and context with respect to the Ohio Valley Electric Corporation ("OVEC").

My name is Justin Cooper, and I am Vice President, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer of OVEC. I have been with OVEC for 15 years and have served as OVEC's Chief Financial Officer for the last 3 years.

I. OVEC's History

Please allow me to begin by sharing OVEC's history. OVEC has always been a unique power generation and transmission company, with a storied and unique origin. OVEC has been employing Ohioans, supplying electricity and operating critical transmission lines for close to 70 years. OVEC was formed in 1952 during the Cold War to serve a vital national interest – helping the United States government enrich uranium in Southern Ohio. The Atomic Energy Commission, the predecessor agency to the United States' Department of Energy (DOE), called upon the private sector to meet the significant electric needs of the uranium enrichment facility then under construction in Piketon, Ohio (in Pike County). The public utilities that surrounded this part of the Ohio Valley came together to form OVEC (which built two large electric generating facilities and a long span of high-voltage (345 kV) transmission lines), all to provide the reliable source of power necessary for the enrichment process. The DOE's Piketon Ohio facility—powered by these

new and reliable OVEC plants—played a pivotal role in our country’s national security and defense throughout the 20th century, helping DOE to produce enriched uranium to support the government’s nuclear weapons program as well as the nation’s growing fleet of commercial nuclear reactors.

For 50 years, OVEC reliably met the DOE’s electricity needs in Piketon. OVEC operated then, like it does today, under an Inter-Company Power Agreement (ICPA) which provides the rights and responsibilities of OVEC’s counterparties. During this time, the DOE bought most of OVEC’s electricity, while covering the operating costs of OVEC. In 2003, the Cold War had ended, and the DOE had ceased uranium enrichment at the Piketon Ohio facility and ended its exclusive arrangement with OVEC, leaving OVEC’s generation to be used exclusively by the counterparties to the ICPA on a cost-based basis.

Today, OVEC continues to manage the facilities to produce and sell at cost, safe and reliable energy to its counterparties under the ICPA. The parties to the ICPA include three of Ohio’s electric distribution utilities ---AES Ohio, Duke Energy Ohio and AEP Ohio, which together have a 33.83% share of the power and energy from the OVEC-owned generating units under the ICPA.

Another 18% of the ICPA is dedicated to Buckeye Power Generating, which is a subsidiary of Buckeye Power. Buckeye Power is an electric cooperative serving not-for-profit electric cooperatives that in turn use their entitlement to OVEC’s power and energy to serve homes and businesses in Ohio, predominantly in rural areas not otherwise served by Ohio’s electric distribution utilities.

OVEC’s other counterparties under the ICPA are mostly comprised of utilities and another electric cooperative in the surrounding Ohio Valley region – namely, Appalachian Power

Company, Indiana Michigan Power Company, Kentucky Utilities Company, Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Monongahela Power, Southern Indiana Gas and Electric, and Peninsula Power Cooperative (a subsidiary of Wolverine Power Supply Cooperative).

It is important to note that the ICPA is not a simple power purchase agreement --- it represents a long-term compact among OVEC's utility counterparties under the ICPA to pay all of OVEC's costs and be entitled to utilize the capacity and energy from OVEC. An example of the costs charged by OVEC under the ICPA would be:

- Interest and principal on debt used by OVEC to finance emissions control equipment and other large expenditures, which are repaid and spread out over a long-period of time (as opposed to being charged to the counterparties immediately as incurred, as permitted under the ICPA).
- Commitments to OVEC's current and former employees, many which live and work in Ohio, including to fund pension and post-retirement benefits obligations.
- Funding for the eventual safe demolition and decommissioning of OVEC's generating facilities at the end of the ICPA.

II. OVEC's Importance to Ohio

OVEC is also an important part of the community. In 2020, OVEC directly employed 563 employees (with 300 direct employees and approximately 50 full-time local contractors at its Ohio generating station in Gallia County and corporate headquarters in Pike County). The average salary for OVEC employees is approximately \$80,000 per year. In addition, OVEC supports approximately 241 retired employees and surviving spouses presently receiving pension and other benefits from OVEC.

Annually, OVEC pays approximately \$5 million in taxes to the state of Ohio and local communities per year. In addition, in 2020, OVEC provided economic benefits to the state of Ohio with over \$50 million in payments to Ohio business for services and products, including local union tradesmen and local business that support OVEC's operations. OVEC also supports the Ohio coal mines and our state's miners with payments of approximately \$100 million for coal purchases in 2020.

OVEC's generating and transmission facilities remain a key part of Ohio's energy resources. Due to their original design for reliability and ongoing maintenance to serve the DOE's needs for its first 50 years, OVEC's facilities remain in excellent operational condition. During the recent winter storms and previous polar vortex events, when some of the nation's power plants were idled, OVEC's facilities remained in operation with an inventory of coal on site.

OVEC and its employees are continuously looking for opportunities to operate more efficiently and reduce costs. In particular, OVEC has reduced its annual operation and maintenance costs by \$20 million. During the same time, OVEC has improved reliability by reducing its equivalent forced outage rate (EFOR) 15%, down to 5%. This EFOR figure represent the percentage of time the generating units are forced or taken out of service compared to amount of time the units were available.

In addition to providing electricity to its customers under the ICPA, OVEC's transmission lines provide critical service and support to the reliability of Ohio's energy supply. OVEC owns and maintains 705 circuit-miles of high-voltage 345 kV transmission lines, 414 miles of which are in Ohio. OVEC's transmission system forms part of the bulk electric transmission system that is the backbone of the region's power supply, helping to ensure safe and reliable electricity to the eastern half of the United States. OVEC's transmission system also is an important part of the PJM

Interconnection (or PJM) regional transmission network that serves all of Ohio, as well as all or parts of 12 other states.

In addition, this long span of transmission provides the opportunity of other sources of energy, including renewable energy. For example, a new project under development by Hammond Solar has filed plans with PJM to build a 170 MW solar energy facility in Brown and Highland Counties. The solar project will serve Southwestern Ohio and would rely on an interconnection to OVEC's transmission system in Ohio to access PJM and other customers.

III. Comments on SB 117.

OVEC understands the concerns this Committee has about the public allegations regarding HB 6. Let me assure you, OVEC was not a party to any of the alleged conduct. OVEC does not make political contributions of any kind and did not participate in lobbying activities regarding HB 6.

Pursuant to the terms of the ICPA, OVEC is entitled to recover its costs from the counterparties under the ICPA. The PUCO had already approved rider mechanisms under which counterparties' revenues and costs related to the ICPA were netted, and the resulting charge or credit could be passed through to customers. The Legacy Generation Rider codified the consistent past (and then-current) utility-customer mechanisms.

OVEC's relationship with the counterparties under the ICPA is separate and distinct from any relationship that an Ohio electric distribution utility company enjoys with its customers. The provisions within H.B. 6 related to the Legacy Generation Rider do not provide any direct benefit to OVEC. However, the Legacy Generation Rider provided greater certainty and predictability to OVEC's credit rating agencies of OVEC's cost recovery. The Legacy Generation Rider bolstered

OVEC's credit profile and resulted in OVEC's being able to refinance debt obligations at significantly lower costs, which reduces costs allocated under the ICPA.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide an overview on the operations of the Ohio Valley Electric Corporation and our economic impact in the state of Ohio.

For the aforementioned reasons, OVEC respectfully requests this committee to oppose SB 117. I'm happy to answer any questions from the Committee.