

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA



OFFICE OF CONSUMER ADVOCATE

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November 18, 2009

James J. McNulty
Secretary
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120

RE: Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
Office of Consumer Advocate
Office of Small Business Advocate
v.
PPL Electric Utilities Corporation
Docket No. R-2009-2122718
C-2009-2128394
C-2009-2136098

Dear Secretary McNulty,

Enclosed for filing is the Main Brief of the Office of Consumer Advocate, in the above referenced proceeding.

Copies have been served as indicated on the enclosed Certificate of Service.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Aron J. Beatty".

Aron J. Beatty
Assistant Consumer Advocate
PA Attorney I.D. # 86625

Enclosures

cc: Honorable Davis A. Salapa
Dennis Buckley, Office of Special Assistants (Via E-mail Only)
Thomas Maher, Office of Special Assistants (Via E-mail Only)

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BEFORE THE
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

| | | | |
|--|---|------------|----------------|
| Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission | : | Docket No. | R-2009-2122718 |
| Office of Consumer Advocate | : | | C-2009-2128394 |
| Office of Small Business Advocate | : | | C-2009-2136098 |
| | : | | |
| v. | : | | |
| | : | | |
| PPL Electric Utilities Corporation | : | | |

MAIN BRIEF OF THE
OFFICE OF CONSUMER ADVOCATE

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Dated: November 18, 2009

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I. INTRODUCTION AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On July 31, 2009, PPL Electric Utilities Corporation (PPL or Company) filed its Supplement No. 71 to PPL Electric Utilities Corporation's Tariff Electric - Pa. P.U.C. No. 201. Supplement No. 71 was issued on July 31, 2009 to become effective for service rendered on and after January 1, 2010. PPL proposes to implement new, optional time of use (TOU) default service generation rates for residential, small commercial and industrial customers. The Company sought expedited Commission review, requesting a decision by October 1, 2009. PPL Exh. 1 at 20. The Office of Consumer Advocate (OCA) filed a Formal Complaint to PPL's Petition on September 2, 2009. On October 9, 2009, the Office of Small Business Advocate (OSBA) filed a Formal Complaint. On October 8, 2009, the Office of Trial Staff (OTS) filed a Notice of Appearance. Petitions to Intervene were filed by Constellation NewEnergy, Inc. and Constellation Energy Commodities Group, Inc. (Constellation); Eric Epstein; Richards Energy Group, Inc. (Richards); and the Sustainable Energy Fund of Central Eastern Pennsylvania (SEF).

On October 16, 2009, a Prehearing Conference was held before Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) David A. Salapa. At the Prehearing Conference, a procedural schedule was established for the submission of testimony, evidentiary hearings, and the submission of briefs to the Commission.

On October 30, 2009, the OCA filed the Direct Testimony of Richard S. Hahn, a Principal Consultant with La Capra Associates. Direct Testimony was also filed by the OTS, Eric Epstein, and SEF. OCA witness Hahn testified that the proposed TOU rates do not provide a benefit to PPL or its customers as a whole because of the manner in which PPL purchased its 2010 default service power supplies under the Competitive Bridge Plan (CBP). Default service power supplies for 2010 were procured using full requirements, load following contracts and

fixed prices that do not vary by time of usage. OCA witness Hahn testified that any savings created by some customers shifting load from the peak period to the off-peak period under this procurement will simply accrue to full requirements suppliers in the form of increased profits. OCA witness Hahn noted that the Company's proposal creates a shortfall in revenue to PPL that PPL seeks to recover from its other customers. In other words, any "savings" realized by an individual customer will be charged to PPL's other customers through a reconciliation process. Based on these factors, OCA witness Hahn recommended that the proposed TOU rates not be implemented at this time.

On November 9, 2009, Evidentiary Hearings were held before ALJ Salapa. The OCA submits this Main Brief in accordance with the procedural schedule established in this proceeding.

II. ARGUMENT

A. Introduction.

The Company has proposed a Time of Use (TOU) rate option for customers for service beginning January 1, 2010. Under a properly designed TOU rate option, customers would pay on-peak and off-peak rates that are reflective of differences in the cost of power in the wholesale market for those periods. The rates paid for energy consumed during off-peak, lower cost periods would be reduced, while higher rates would be charged during on-peak, higher cost periods. The primary goal of such TOU pricing is to shift usage to lower cost periods and thereby reduce the overall cost of supply that both individual customers and customers as a whole must pay.

The OCA supported PPL's development of its existing Pilot TOU program. This Pilot program was developed through a collaborative process resulting from the settlement of

PPL's 2007 rate case. PPL Exh. 1 at 4. The OCA also supports the continued development of voluntary TOU rates in order to reduce peak demands, reduce generation costs, and provide energy efficiency benefits to all customers. The OCA submits, however, that the Company's filing here will not provide benefits to the Residential Rate Class as a whole, and will result in unjust and unreasonable rates. The PPL proposed TOU rate provides no benefits to PPL customers as a whole, but rather simply shifts costs on a dollar for dollar basis from one group of customers to another.

Under PPL's proposal, residential customers are eligible to sign up for the voluntary TOU program. Under PPL's program, however, if participating customers shift their usage from on-peak to off-peak hours and reduce the amount they pay to PPL, there will be a shortfall of revenue to PPL needed to pay for the Company's wholesale supply. PPL St. 2 at 4. This shortfall exists because PPL is paying a fixed, per kWh charge to its full requirements wholesale suppliers in 2010 for all energy consumed by its default customers. PPL will be paying its wholesale suppliers the same price under its load following, full requirements contracts whether power is consumed at 12 midnight or 12 noon. As a result, if customers shift their usage to off-peak periods and pay less to PPL, PPL will be short the full revenue needed to pay wholesale suppliers for power. In other words, PPL will lose revenue as individual customers are saving on their energy bill. PPL has proposed that these lost revenues be made up, however, by increasing the rates to its other customers on a dollar for dollar reconcilable basis.

While under a different form of procurement methodology, the lower cost to serve customers from participation in the TOU program could be reflected to the benefit of all customers as well as the individual customer, PPL's use of the full requirements, load following contracts for the CBP ensures that the only beneficiary will be the wholesale supplier. Under

PPL's full requirements approach, and particularly where most bids were received prior to the filing of this proposed rate, the lower cost of supply will assist the winning suppliers, not customers, since the price to PPL from the wholesale suppliers will not change as a result of this program.

In fact, PPL has proposed to recover the potential "savings" associated with the TOU program through the "E" factor of its Generation Service Charge (GSC). PPL St. 2 at 4-5. The anticipated shortfall will be recovered from all customers within the major customer classes. To the extent that some residential customers save money through the load shifting that is encouraged under the proposed TOU program, those savings will be recovered from all residential customers in a future GSC adjustment.

The OCA submits that the rate recovery mechanism contained in the proposed TOU program is not reasonable. The primary purpose of time of use rates is to reduce the overall cost of power procured to serve customers—not to shift the cost of power from one customer to another within the customer class. By proposing to recover the "savings" that PPL claims will accrue to individual customers through the "E" factor of the GSC, the Company has failed to meet the objectives of time of use rates. The Commission must reject the Company's time of use rate proposal as filed.

B. Legal Requirements.

On October 15, 2008, Governor Rendell signed Act 129 into law. Act 129, among other things, sets forth the obligations of each default service provider to provide a voluntary time of use rate option to customers that have been provided with smart meter technology. 66 Pa.C.S. § 2807(f)(5). In passing Act 129, the General Assembly recognized the following objectives:

The health, safety and prosperity of all citizens of this Commonwealth are inherently dependent upon the availability of adequate, reliable, affordable, efficient and environmentally sustainable electric service at the least cost, taking into account any benefits of price stability over time and the impact on the environment.

Act 2008-129, Declaration of Policy (1)(2008).

Specifically, Act 129 requires that PPL submit to the Commission one or more proposed time-of-use rates and real-time price plans. Section 2807(f)(5) provides:

By January 1, 2010, or at the end of the applicable generation rate cap period, whichever is later, a default service provider shall submit to the commission one or more proposed time-of-use rates and real-time price plans. The commission shall approve or modify the time-of-use rates and real-time price plan within six months of submittal. The default service provider shall offer the time-of-use rates and real-time price plan to all customers that have been provided with smart meter technology under paragraph (2)(iii). Residential or commercial customers may elect to participate in time-of-use rates or real-time pricing. The default service provider shall submit an annual report to the price programs and the efficacy of the programs in affecting energy demand and consumption and the effect on wholesale market prices.

66 Pa.C.S. § 2807(f)(5). In addition to the requirements of Act 129, the Public Utility Code requires that the proposed TOU rates “shall be just and reasonable.” 66 Pa.C.S. § 1301.

Section 2807(f) further prohibits decreased revenues to an electric distribution company due to shifting energy demand from being considered a reconcilable recoverable cost. 66 Pa. C.S. §2807(f)(4)(ii). Section 2807 also provides, however, that the default service provider shall have the right to recover all reasonable costs associated with providing default service. 66 Pa.C.S. §2807(e)(3.9). In approving any TOU plan, the Commission must ensure that these dual requirements of Act 129 are met.

As detailed below, the OCA submits that the proposed TOU filing does not adequately achieve the goals of Act 129 or otherwise meet the legal requirements of the Public Utility Code. The proposed filing will not help achieve Act 129's goal of reasonable and stable rates to customers because it will not impact the price paid by PPL for its wholesale market supply. Instead it will just shift costs from one group of customers to another. The TOU program will not produce just and reasonable rates.

C. Program Design.

The Company has proposed a voluntary rate offering that is designed to allow customers an opportunity to shift usage from "on-peak" and "off-peak" periods throughout the course of the day, depending on the season. OCA witness Richard S. Hahn¹ described the Company's filing as it applies to residential customers, as follows:

PPL has proposed the time differentiated Generation Supply Charges ("GSCs") shown on the following table as the mechanism through which to implement TOU rates for its residential customers for calendar year 2010. These GSCs replace the existing GSCs which are based upon capped generation rates and expire on December 31, 2009. The existing GSC for rate RS is based upon fixed cent per KWH rates using a declining block price structure. The existing GSC for rate RTS is based upon a ten-hour peak period, a fixed on-peak demand charge, and a fixed cent per KWH energy charge. The Company's filing states that the proposed TOU rates are to be effective only during 2010 to be consistent with the Competitive Bridge Plan ("CBP") under which PPL has procured default service power supplies for 2010. New TOU rates to be effective January 1, 2011 will be filed during 2010.

¹ The OCA retained the consulting services of Richard S. Hahn of La Capra Associates in this rate proceeding. Mr. Hahn is a senior executive in the energy industry, with diverse experience in both regulated and unregulated companies. He joined La Capra Associates in 2004. Mr. Hahn has a proven track record of managing integrated resource planning, analyzing energy, capacity, and ancillary services markets, valuation of energy assets, creating operational excellence, and developing start-ups. He has demonstrated expertise in electricity markets, utility planning and operations, sales and marketing, engineering, business development, and R&D. Mr. Hahn also has extensive knowledge and experience in both the energy and telecommunications industries. He has testified on numerous occasions before the Massachusetts Department of Telecommunications and Energy, before the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, and also before FERC.

| PPL TOU RATES | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------|
| Proposed Generation Supply Charges | | | |
| cents per KWH | | | |
| Rate | Time of Use | Non-Summer Peak Hours | Summer Peak Hours |
| | | 1/1/2010 to 5/31/2010 10/1/2010 to 12/31/2010 | 6/1/2010 to 9/30/2010 |
| RS | On-Peak Hours | 14.160 | 15.629 |
| | Off-Peak Hours | 10.002 | 9.187 |
| RTS | On-Peak Hours | 11.954 | 13.504 |
| | Off-Peak Hours | 8.186 | 8.017 |

OCA St. 1 at 3. The summer (June-September) peak period for both RS and RTS TOU rates is Monday through Friday, 1pm to 6pm. The non-summer (October-May) peak period for RS customers is Monday through Friday, 5pm to 7pm. The non-summer peak period for RTS customers is Monday through Friday, 5pm to 9pm. In addition to weekend hours, all holiday hours are considered off-peak. See, PPL Exh. JMK-1.

OCA witness Hahn analyzed the proposed rates in relation to the cost of power procured under the CBP and found that the absolute levels of the proposed residential TOU rates comport reasonably well with the five CBP procurements completed prior to the filing of the TOU plan. OCA St. 1 at 6-8. The Company completed its sixth and final CBP procurement in October, 2009 and has proposed to incorporate the results of that procurement through a compliance filing made at a later date. PPL St. 1 at 14.

As the above chart demonstrates, the Company's proposed Residential rates would apply a significant rate differential between on-peak and off-peak usage. The Company based its selection of these periods on trying to meet three objectives: (1) provide a large enough

price incentive between on- and off-peak pricing to incent load shifting; (2) provide customers a period of time that would not discourage participation, and; (3) provide enough of a window to allow customers to achieve meaningful savings. PPL St. 1 at 13.

The OCA submits that the Company's proposed objectives are a reasonable starting point for the development of reasonable TOU rates. The OCA further submits, however, that additional goals must be established to bring the benefits of TOU rates to customers. OCA witness Hahn explained these goals, as follows:

Electric utilities should use TOU rates to lower their costs of buying power supplies. In order to achieve this goal, TOU rates should comport with and be aligned with the procurement activities through which power supplies for customers on these rates are obtained. TOU rates should be cost neutral to customers with average load shapes who do not alter their usage patterns. That is to say, if customers with usage patterns similar to the class load shape opt for the TOU rate but do not actually shift any usage from the peak period to the off-peak period, their charges should not change. In addition, the peak – off-peak price differentials should reflect actual or expected differences in the market prices and the cost to supply electric energy during each time period.

OCA St. 1 at 4-5.

As detailed below, the OCA submits that the Company's TOU program fails to meet these additional goals to the detriment of PPL ratepayers.

D. The Company's Time Of Use Program Produces Unreasonable Rates.

Under the Company's filing, customers are provided an incentive through on-peak and off-peak rates to shift their usage to lower priced time periods. Customers are encouraged to consume more electricity during off-peak hours at lower rates, thereby enjoying overall savings in their generation bill as compared to the prices they would pay if they did not participate in the TOU program. Under PPL's plan, however, the Company will not save money

in its wholesale purchases if customers shift usage to off-peak hours.² As a result, PPL could experience a revenue shortfall if the TOU program works as designed.

OCA witness Hahn provided an illustration of how the Company could experience a revenue loss if customers effectively shift load from on-peak to off-peak periods, as follows:

Under the Company's proposed TOU rates, any load shifting from on-peak to off-peak periods will reduce EDC revenues and therefore create a shortfall between PPL revenues and costs. This can be illustrated by the following table, which shows the impact of rate RS customers shifting 10% of their annual usage during the peak period (as defined in the proposed TOU rate RS) to the off-peak period. This load shifting causes PPL to collect less revenue for the same total amount of KWH consumed per year, which is exactly the intent of TOU rates. However, because PPL's default service wholesale supply purchases are at fixed rates that do not vary by season and time of day, the Company's payments to the providers of default service power supplies do not change if usage shifts from peak to off-peak periods. This problem arises because wholesale default service procurement practices do not match or accommodate TOU rates. As shown in the example in the table below, a 10% shifting of KWH for the entire RS rate class will result in an \$8.1 million shortfall.

² The time of use program is primarily directed toward getting customers to shift when they use electricity and not toward reducing overall energy usage. OCA St. 1 at 4-5. For example, a TOU rate may incentivize the customer to run their dishwasher in the off-peak period, but the customer will still run the dishwasher.

PPL TOU RATE
Docket No. R-2009-2122718
With Assumed Load shifting

| Rate RS Usage and Revenues | | | | | 10% |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------|
| SEASON | PPL TOU RS Peak/Off-Peak | KWH ^[1] | Proposed TOU ^[2] cent/kwh | Peak/ Offpeak Ratio | Annual Revenue |
| NON-SUMMER | Off-Peak | 10,175,094,950 | 10.002 | | \$1,017,712,997 |
| | Peak | 674,266,149 | 14.160 | 1.42 | \$95,476,087 |
| NON-SUMMER Total | | 10,849,361,099 | | | \$1,113,189,084 |
| SUMMER | Off-Peak | 3,934,817,307 | 9.187 | | \$361,491,666 |
| | Peak | 694,082,525 | 15.629 | 1.70 | \$108,478,158 |
| SUMMER Total | | 4,628,899,831 | | | \$469,969,824 |
| Grand Total | | 15,478,260,930 | 10.228 | | \$1,583,158,907 |
| Revenues Paid the Default Service Providers | | | | | \$1,591,242,105 |
| Shortfall to be recovered from non-TOU customers | | | | | \$8,083,198 |

[1] Based on hourly loads from 7/1/2008 through 6/30/2009 with 10% load shifted from peak to offpeak hours

[2] TOU Rates as proposed by PPL

OCA St. 1 at 11-12. As the above example demonstrates, if the TOU program is successful in attracting customers the Company's filing could result in a substantial revenue shortfall to PPL that it must pay to its wholesale supplier but will not collect as participating customers reduce their bills.

As OCA witness Hahn explained, PPL faces this potential for lost revenue in 2010 because of PPL's procurement methodology for its 2010 default service load. Mr. Hahn testified:

The Company purchases 100% of its default service power supplies from competitive generating companies or marketers, and simply passes these costs along to ratepayers via a reconcilable charge. Therefore, it is important that the cost of procuring those supplies align very closely with the design of the retail rates. The power procured under the 2010 CBP is based upon fixed price,

load following contracts whose fixed rates are not differentiated by season or time of day.

OCA St. 1 at 11.

The Company procured its power for 2010 under the following schedule:

| RESULTS OF CBP PROCUREMENTS | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|--------|
| \$/MWH | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | AVG 1ST FIVE | |
| | 7/23/07 | 10/1/07 | 3/24/08 | 9/29/08 | 3/30/09 | 10/5/09 | AVG | FIVE |
| RESIDENTIAL | 101.77 | 105.08 | 108.80 | 112.51 | 86.74 | 82.00 | 99.48 | 102.98 |
| SMALL C&I | 105.11 | 105.75 | 108.76 | 111.94 | 87.59 | 83.99 | 100.52 | 103.83 |

OCA St. 1 at 5. As this table illustrates, four of the Company's six procurements were completed prior to passage of Act 129, which included a broad requirement that electric distribution companies make available TOU rates. In addition, the fifth procurement was completed prior to the filing of the current rate offering. As a result, five out of the six procurements were done without knowledge by the wholesale suppliers or the Company of this TOU proposal. Only the sixth procurement was completed after the Company's current rate filing was submitted pursuant to Act 129.³

Based on PPL's 2010 purchases of full requirements, load following contracts only, PPL will incur the same total cost for providing default service with or without the TOU rate in place. PPL witness Kleha recognized that load shifting under the TOU program would not reduce PPL's costs in 2010, when he testified as follows:

³ The Company argues that wholesale bidders would somehow be aware of this TOU proposal and factor it into their bids. Tr. at 81-82. An assumption of such foresight by wholesale bidders cannot withstand scrutiny. As noted, four of the six bids were conducted prior to the passage of Act 129. Even after the passage of Act 129, there was no filed proposal until after the fifth of six bids. Additionally, as explained by Company witness Krall, PPL examined over 300 options for on-peak and off-peak periods starting in the Spring of 2009, well after most of the 2010 default energy supply was procured. PPL St. 1 at 10-12; Tr. at 90, 135.

[I]f the customers save money, not by reducing use, but by shifting use to off-peak periods, PPL Electric's costs of purchasing default service supply should not change. No change in costs is expected because PPL Electric does not purchase its default service supplies on a TOU basis. The prices that the Company pays its suppliers are not time differentiated, but rather are the same every hour of the day and every month of the year.

PPL St. 2 at 4-5.

As a result of the reliance on full requirements, load following contracts, the Companies cannot reduce wholesale power costs through the shifting of usage from peak to off-peak periods. If customers shift load under the TOU rate, PPL will be "short" the revenue needed to pay its wholesale suppliers.

Rather than benefit PPL and its customers, the movement of power from on-peak to off-peak periods under the proposed TOU plan will only benefit the winning bidders in the CBP program. OCA witness Hahn explained:

Under the Company's proposal, any reductions in peak loads due to TOU rates will result in reduced costs to the full requirements suppliers who provide default service power supplies. Yet, the revenues these full requirements suppliers receive from PPL will not change because the total amount of KWH consumed is unchanged due to TOU rates, and these supplies are provided at fixed rates that do not vary by season. Thus, the proposed TOU rates will increase the profits of the competitive suppliers providing default service power supplies. None of the benefits of

the TOU rate program flows through to PPL or to PPL ratepayers on an aggregate basis.

OCA St. 1 at 12.⁴

While the wholesale suppliers will realize a lower cost of supply than their bids reflected, PPL customers as a whole will continue to pay the cost of default service as if there were no TOU rate option. As noted, as participating TOU customers lower their total payments to PPL, PPL will be short of revenue to pay its wholesale suppliers. The Company has proposed to recover any potential shortfall in revenue from residential customers through the “E” factor of the GSC. PPL St. 2 at 4. As a result, residential customers who do not participate in the TOU program will be required to compensate the Company for lost revenues due to residential customers shifting usage under the program. OCA witness Hahn testified as follows:

Under the Company’s proposed TOU rates, such a shortfall will be recovered from customers who do not choose TOU rates via the reconciliation process. This is an unwarranted transfer of costs between TOU and non-TOU customers. It is inappropriate to increase costs to non-TOU customers in order to make the Company whole for this shortfall. The Commission should reject the Company’s request to include this shortfall in the reconciliation of its non-TOU GSC.

OCA St. 1 at 13. Company witness Kleha recognized this result, as follows:

The prices that the Company pays its suppliers are not time differentiated, but rather are the same every hour of the day and every month of the year. Therefore, under these circumstances,

⁴ OCA witness Hahn noted that an alternative procurement method would have produced the wholesale cost savings that could be passed on to customers through a time of use program, as follows:

[I]f the Company had procured default service power supplies using a managed portfolio, such a shortfall would not exist. A managed portfolio is a prudent mix of long term contracts, shorter term peak and off-peak block purchases, and spot market purchases. Under this structure, the benefits of load shifting due to TOU rates would manifest themselves directly in lower purchased power costs, which would be passed on to ratepayers. With full requirements, load following, fixed price contracts, these benefits are not passed on to consumers.

OCA St. 1 at 13. The OCA has long supported the portfolio approach as the means to achieve adequate and reliable supply at the least cost for residential customers over the long term. A portfolio approach, particularly one that includes the purchase of spot market supplies, would provide the Company a reasonable opportunity to pass the benefits of the Time of Use rates required under Act 129 on to customers.

annual reconciliation of the GSC will reflect an under recovery that will be included in the E factor of the GSC for the following year.

PPL St. 2 at 5.

The Company clarified at hearings that its TOU proposal would also result in participating customers paying for some of their own savings. Tr. at 164. Participating customers will also pay for the savings through future GSC reconciliations since participating customers pay the GSC reconciliation. Taken to its logical end, if all customers participate in the TOU program, those same customers will be asked to pay for those savings in future rates and their payments, in the end, will be exactly the same as if there was no program.

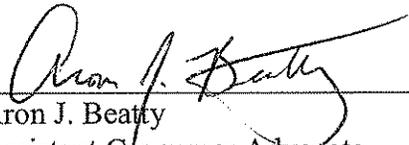
The OCA submits that PPL's TOU proposal is inherently unreasonable to all residential customers. PPL's proposal results in non-participating customers paying for the lost revenues that result from customers that shift usage under the program. The OCA submits that the rate design proposed by the Company is not reasonable and must be rejected.

III. CONCLUSION

The OCA submits that PPL's proposed Time of Use rate program does not adequately reflect the goals of Act 129 and the requirements of the Public Utility Code. The proposed TOU plan should be rejected at this time. The current filing does not result in any reduced cost of supply or overall cost savings either to PPL or to its customers as a whole. Rather, it simply shifts costs from one group of customers to another so that PPL is not short of revenue.

The OCA supports the implementation of time of use rates that meet Act 129's goal of providing affordable and adequate electric service at the least cost over time. The current proposal, however, fails to meet these goals and must be rejected.

Respectfully Submitted,



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Dated: November 18, 2009

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

| | | | |
|--|---|------------|----------------|
| Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission | : | Docket No. | R-2009-2122718 |
| Office of Consumer Advocate | : | | C-2009-2128394 |
| Office of Small Business Advocate | : | | C-2009-2136098 |
| | : | | |
| v. | : | | |
| | : | | |
| PPL Electric Utilities Corporation | : | | |

I hereby certify that I have this day served a true copy of the foregoing document, the Main Brief of the Office of Consumer Advocate, upon parties of record in this proceeding in accordance with the requirements of 52 Pa. Code Section 1.54 (relating to service by a participant), in the manner and upon the persons listed below:

Dated this 18th day of November 2009.

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