# 2020

# Annual Report

with 2019 & 2020 figures

**SOPEC**
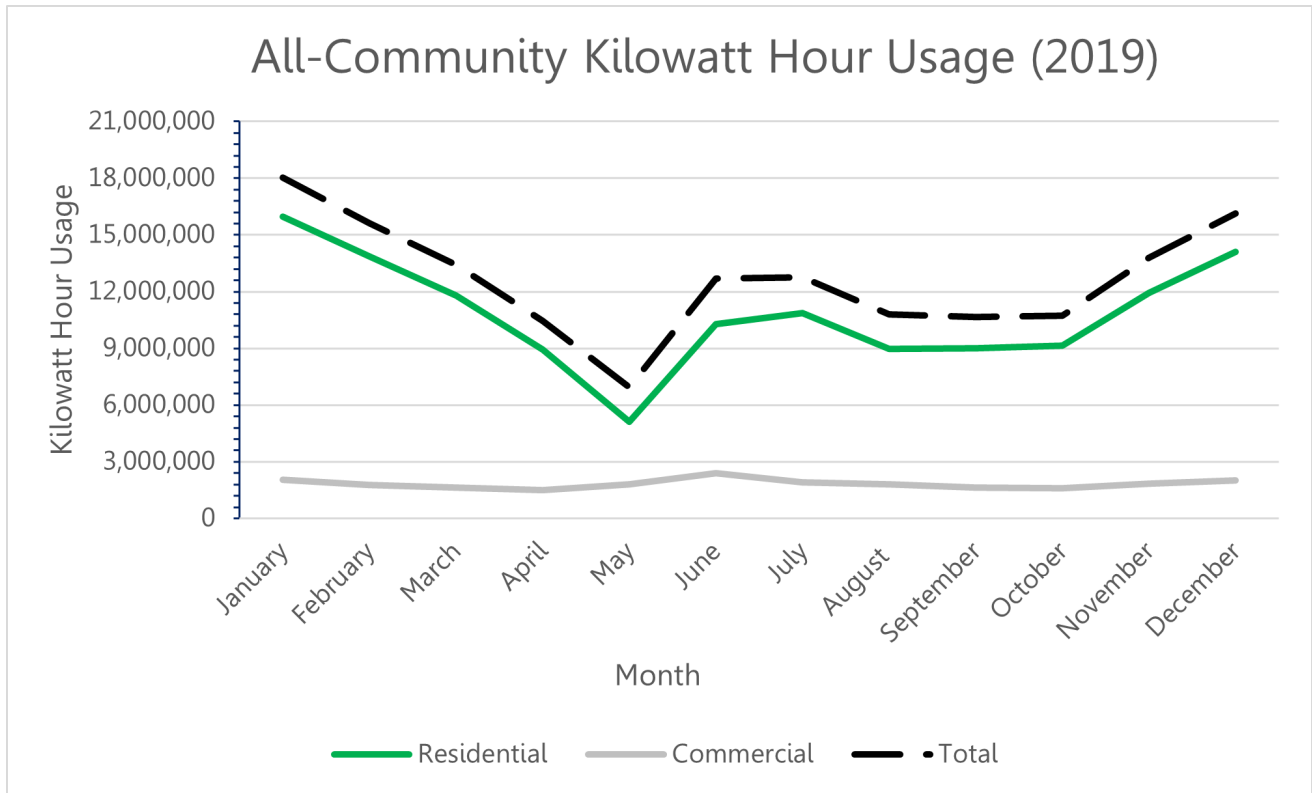
Southeast Ohio Public Energy Council

# 2019
# ELECTRIC
# AGGREGATION

# SOPEC Electric Aggregation
## 2019



### All-Community Kilowatt Hour Usage (2019)

*Represents data from Athens, Athens County, Logan, Amesville, Buchtel, Chauncey, New Straitsville, Shawnee, Somerset, and Trimble.*

We are proud to provide this new level of data analysis that was developed by SOPEC's new AmeriCorps member, Kate Montgomery, with support and guidance from the SOPEC Director of Marketing, Mathew Roberts. We have created a one-page summary for each member community and are available to provide additional service for expand your community's kWh tracking efforts.

The tabulated data above highlights the particular electric load shape of all SOPEC member communities served in the 2019 calendar year. All communities served in 2019 represent multiple purchasing-bundles, each with their own electric aggregation rate and product features.

# New Communities in 2019: Villages of Jacksonville, Glenford, and Racine

The Village of Jacksonville, a community that had already passed opt-out electric aggregation legislation, finalized joining SOPEC on February 14, 2019, and accepted the required SOPEC Plan of Operation and Governance (POG) ordinance on July 25, 2019.

For the 2019 General Election, SOPEC led an educational campaign in Perry County and the villages of New Lexington, Coolville, and Glenford to encourage voters to consider opt-out electric aggregation in their community. Glenford was the only community in which residents voted to authorize the local government to aggregate the electric load of the village's residential and small business electric accounts on November 5, 2019.

On November 26, 2019, Glenford held a council committee meeting to begin review of the ordinances that would allow Glenford to join SOPEC. On December 3, 2019, Glenford Village Council voted to join SOPEC. Additionally, the Village of Racine, another community that already enacted electric aggregation in the past, decided to join SOPEC on December 3, 2019. SOPEC was comprised of 13 member communities by the end of 2019.

# 2020
# ELECTRIC AGGREGATION

# SOPEC Electric Aggregation
## 2020
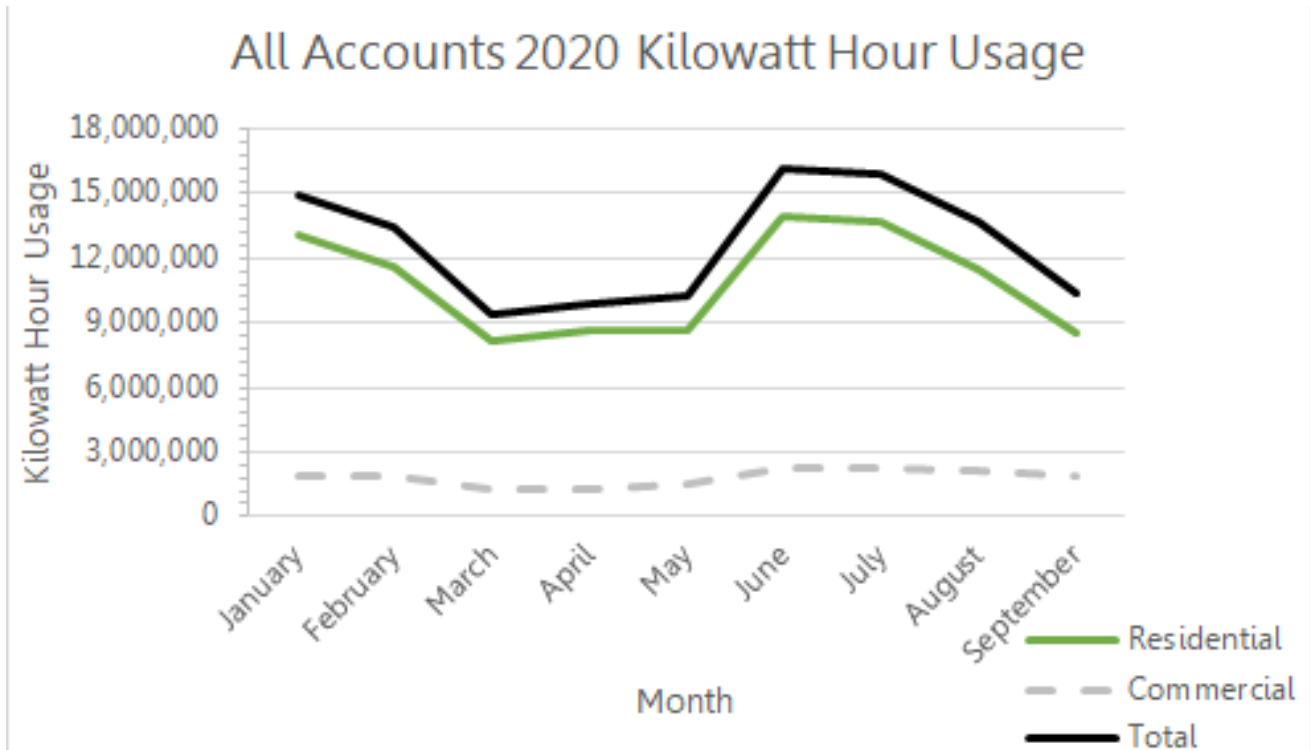
## All Accounts 2020 Kilowatt Hour Usage

*Represents data from Athens, Athens County, Logan, Amesville, Buchtel, Chauncey, New Straitsville, Shawnee, Somerset, and Trimble. In June 2020, Albany, Glenford, Jacksonville, and Racine joined the Master Supply Agreement, but no data has been provided from AEP Energy yet.*

The tabulated data above highlights the particular electric load shape of all SOPEC member communities served in the 2020 calendar year. All communities served in 2020 finished their 2019 aggregation rate by May 2020 or earlier. A new competitive electric aggregation rate under a single Master Supply Agreement began on the June 2020 meter-read date, fixed for one year.

Additionally, the Covid-19 pandemic altered the typical electric load shape for residential and small commercial SOPEC customers starting in March 2020. Less off-campus students at Ohio University during the fall semester, due to Covid-19, also played a major role in the change of City of Athens' load shape.
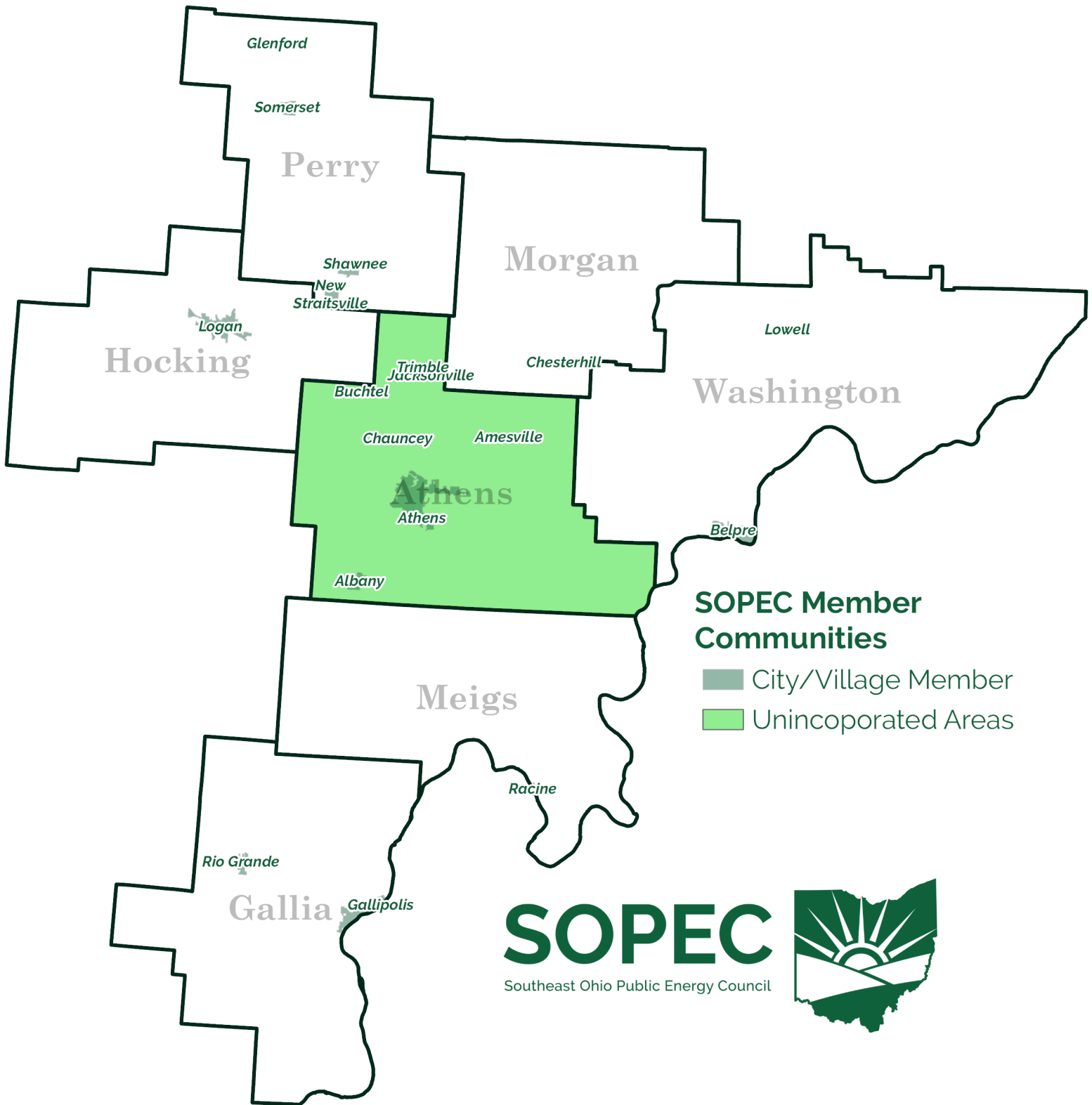
# New Communities in 2020: Cities of Belpre and Gallipolis; Villages of Albany, Chesterhill, Lowell, and Rio Grande

The Village of Albany approved an agreement to join SOPEC on May 4, 2020 - a community that also had an established opt-out electric aggregation program prior to joining SOPEC. Albany was added to the June 2020 Master Supply Agreement (14 member communities) with AEP Energy.

As deployed in 2019, SOPEC led another educational campaign in 3 villages for the 2020 Primary Election. All 3 communities - Chesterhill, Lowell, and Rio Grande - passed opt-out electric aggregation ballot issues by majority voter approval. SOPEC then invited the communities to join the council of governments and approve the POG to activate an electric aggregation program in their jurisdiction. Lowell finalized membership with SOPEC on June 9; Rio Grande finalized June 16; and Chesterhill finalized July 9, 2020.

SOPEC has invited the cities of Belpre and Gallipolis to join the council of governments to secure collaborative, opt-out electric aggregation programming in their communities. These communities completed the steps required for membership in late 2020, including approving the Plan of Operation and Governance (POG) that outlines the goals of the electric aggregation program for their community. The plan, after finalizing all steps to activate electric aggregation in Belpre and Gallipolis, is to provide a "gap period" supply product to eligible customers in the 1st quarter of 2021, eventually being rolled into the all-community June-to-June bundle.

# SOPEC Membership Map



Glenford

Somerset

Perry

Morgan

Lowell

Shawnee

New Straitsville

Logan

Trimble

Jacksonville

Chesterhill

Washington

Hocking

Buchtel

Chauncey

Amesville

Athens

Athens

Belpre

Albany

**SOPEC Member Communities**

City/Village Member

Unincoporated Areas

Meigs

Racine

Rio Grande

Gallia

Gallipolis

SOPEC
Southeast Ohio Public Energy Council

# REDA PROGRAM

**May 2019-2021**

# SOPEC REDA Program

## Free solar assessments
## for small businesses and agricultural producers
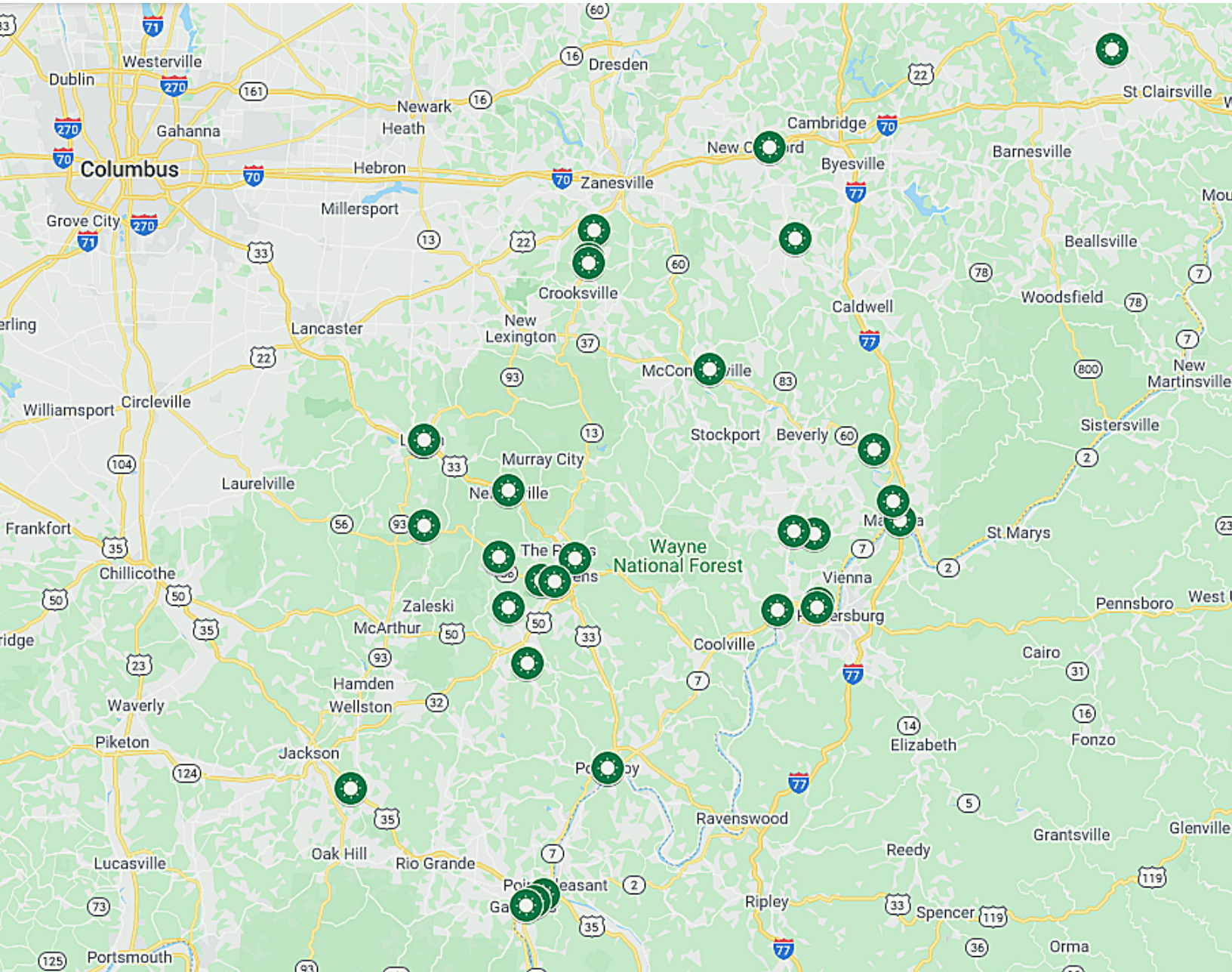


Free solar assessments completed (as of December 31, 2020):
## 33 Solar Assessments

# REDA Progress Narrative

Federal match funding for the Renewable Energy Development Assistance (REDA) program of $98,832 was reserved on 3/25/2019. Though SOPEC set performance goals within a 12-month program period, staff changes during the Q1 2019 period created conditions to reorganize the program to run for a typical 24-month period and to delay its administrative and assessment performance tasks.

In the Financial Assistance Agreement signed by SOPEC and USDA in late April 2019, the Performance Start Period was set for 5/1/2019, and therefore, the program's disbursement date can extend until 4/30/2021. SOPEC hired a new executive director, effective July 1, 2019. A REDA Program Administrator (SOPEC Director of Marketing) and a SOPEC Director of Finance and Administration were hired, effective September 1, 2019.

The Q2 2019 time period was dedicated to new staff on-boarding activities, including reviewing the approved REDA program and beginning the administrative activities listed as Q1 timeline activities to be completed by the "SOPEC Marketing Director" in the approved program plan, including developing a program webpage, a site assessment tracking system, and an applicant-recruitment database.

The proposed solar site assessment provider, Third Sun Solar, decided to not participate in the SOPEC REDA program on November 15, 2019. Therefore, the program administrator needed to find a replacement and partnered with Appalachian Renewable Power (ARP) as the new solar site assessment provider for the SOPEC REDA program.

# REDA Progress Narrative
## continued - end of 2019

A proposed revision of the REDA program was provided to the USDA on November 22, 2019, and approved on December 13, 2019. The primary revisions included changing the criteria for selecting potential solar PV energy assessment-applicants and changing the proposed marketing plan to include an in-house telemarketing plan and media purchasing instead of a data-set purchase. Although there are changes to the marketing plan for the solar assessments, there will be no changes to the budget or proposed use of funding. Any budget and funding revisions must be approved separately.

The SOPEC Director of Marketing began initial outreach and marketing to potential applicants the week of December 16, 2019. This week allowed SOPEC to test-run the program's systems. For example, SOPEC and ARP worked with Miller Prosthetics & Orthotics, a solar site assessment client, to design the first template for post-assessment solar reports — this was later shared with the USDA during Q4 (2020).

The template was used as a test case for evaluating REAP grant viability for clients and developing future solar reports that are provided to each client after the ARP in-person site assessment. Despite the delay in scheduling solar site assessments, the programmatic goals and budget of the REDA program remain the same. With an assessment activation date of January 1, 2020, this report will highlight REDA activity and expenses.

From the beginning of the program period, May 1, 2019, to the end of 2019, SOPEC hired a Program Administrator to develop datasets for program client leads, a program website/online application, a bulk mail schedule, assessment tracking systems, and systems for ongoing program maintenance and public engagement. Indirect and non-payroll administrative overhead expenses were also incurred during this time.

# REDA Progress Narrative
## Covid-19 disruption

The Southeast Ohio Public Energy Council (SOPEC) paused the REDA program in mid-March 2020 and re-activated the REDA program on June 10, 2020, as a response to the opportunity for certain activities to resume that were initially prohibited by the COVID-19 pandemic. SOPEC and ARP agreed, at the time of re-activation, that safety measures could be implemented to continue to provide on-site solar assessments for eligible REDA-program applicants.

# REDA Expense Summary
May 2019 to the end of 2020

***TOTAL SPENT: $64,051.88 (net $12,806.71)***
***TOTAL REIMBURSED: $51,245.17 (grant dollars)***

***Final Annual (from May 2019 – through April 2020) Expenses***
Total Spent: $42,056.4

Total Local Match Spent: $8,016.13
Total Federal Share Reimbursement Request:
**$34,040.27 - Reimbursement processed on November 18, 2020.**

***Final Semi-Annual (from May 2020 – through October 2020) Expenses***
Total Spent: $21,995.48

Total Local Match Spent: $4,790.58
Total Federal Share Reimbursement Request:
**$17,204.90 - Reimbursement processed on December ...**

# PUBLIC PRICING PROGRAM

## Opt-In Aggregation Product

# Public Pricing Program

## Special rate offer for public entities

The Public Pricing Program (P3) provides a bundled retail electric market rate for public-sector mercantile class customers, including municipalities, townships, and county governments. This class of customers also includes non-profits, faith organizations, and other public agencies. Public mercantile class customers must feature more than 700,000 kWh of usage per year or hold more than one meter under a single account holder. The program aims to provide 20-25% savings compared with the default utility supply rate.

## 2019 Aggregate Usage (kWh)
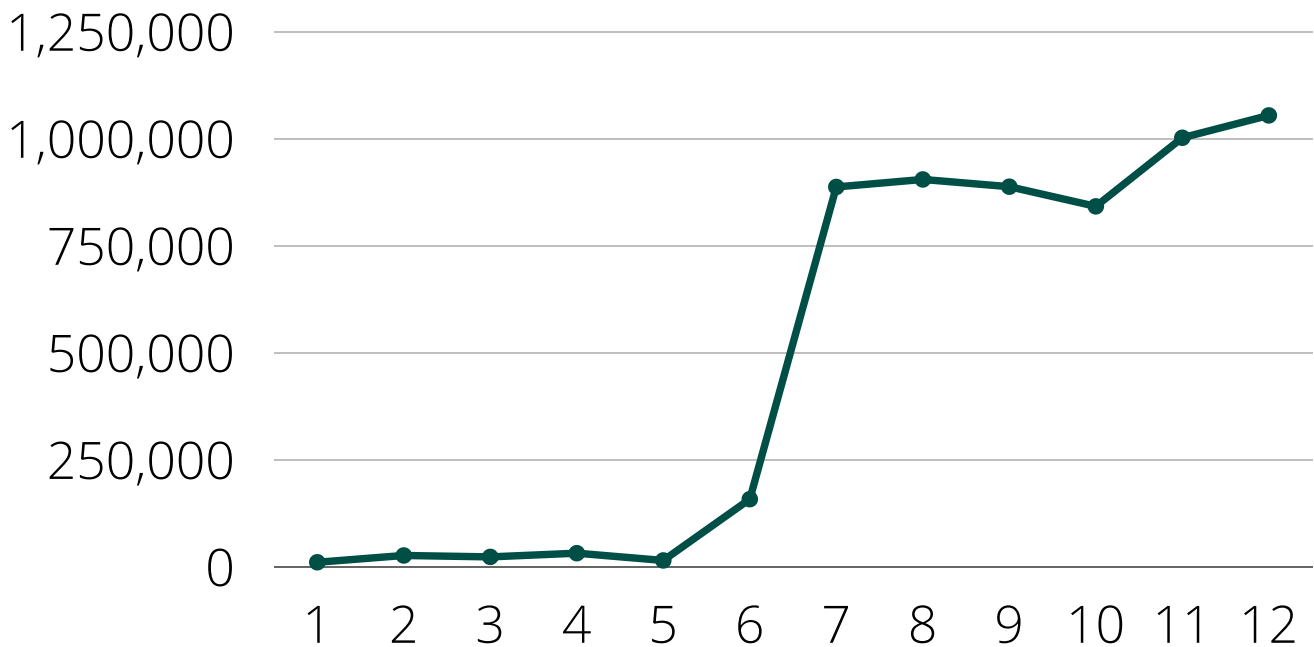


In 2019, the P3 grew from 39 accounts to over 250 accounts, serving an average of 22,149 kWh/month of electric load in the first half of 2019 to serving an average of 931,251 kWh/month in the second half of 2019.

# Public Pricing Program
## continued

In 2020, SOPEC staff worked to add new local government partner accounts and a few non-profit organizations to the P3 bundle, including Hocking Athens Perry Community Action (HAPCAP), which will help the regional food bank facility save thousands of dollars annually compared to their above-market rate before joining the P3. Recruitment for P3 participation is ongoing.

## 2020 Aggregate Usage (kWh)
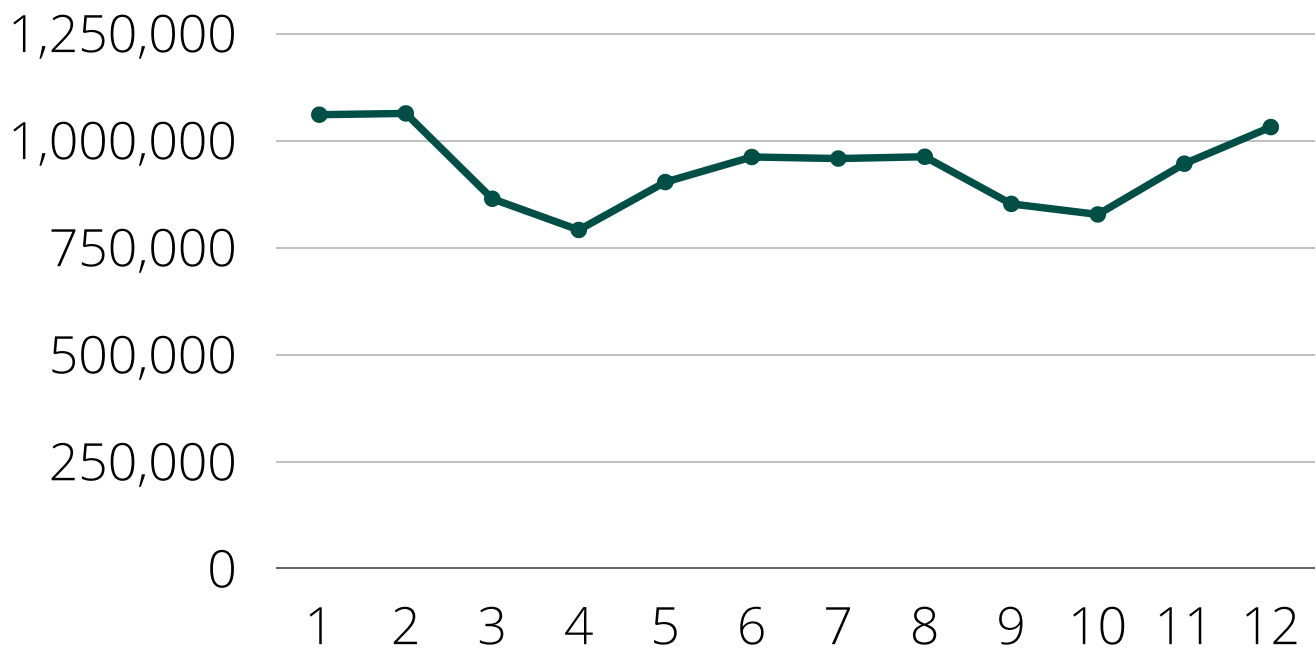
As we transition to the new year, SOPEC continues to explore pathways to support and provide P3 rates for new political jurisdictions that have not historically been served, including regional transportation planning organizations and water conservancy districts. SOPEC's P3 team initiatied new outreach strategies to attract potential clients in mid- and late-2020, but has yielded very little response. As with REDA, an effort to send informational mailers, followed by a phone call, may be a useful strategy going forward.

# SOPEC Rate vs. SSO

## January 2019-December 2020



**SOPEC Aggregation Rate vs. SSO**

Rate ($/kWh)

$0.0600  $0.0550  $0.0500  $0.0450  $0

Jan-18  Mar-18  May-18  Jul-18  Sep-18  Nov-18  Jan-19  Mar-19  May-19  Jul-19  Sep-19  Nov-19  Jan-20  Mar-20  May-20  Jul-20  Sep-20  Nov-20

Unincorporated Athens Co., Trimble, Amesville

AEP Ohio Standard Service Offer (SSO)

City of Athens

Somerset and Buchtel

Chauncey, Logan, New Straitsville, Shawnee
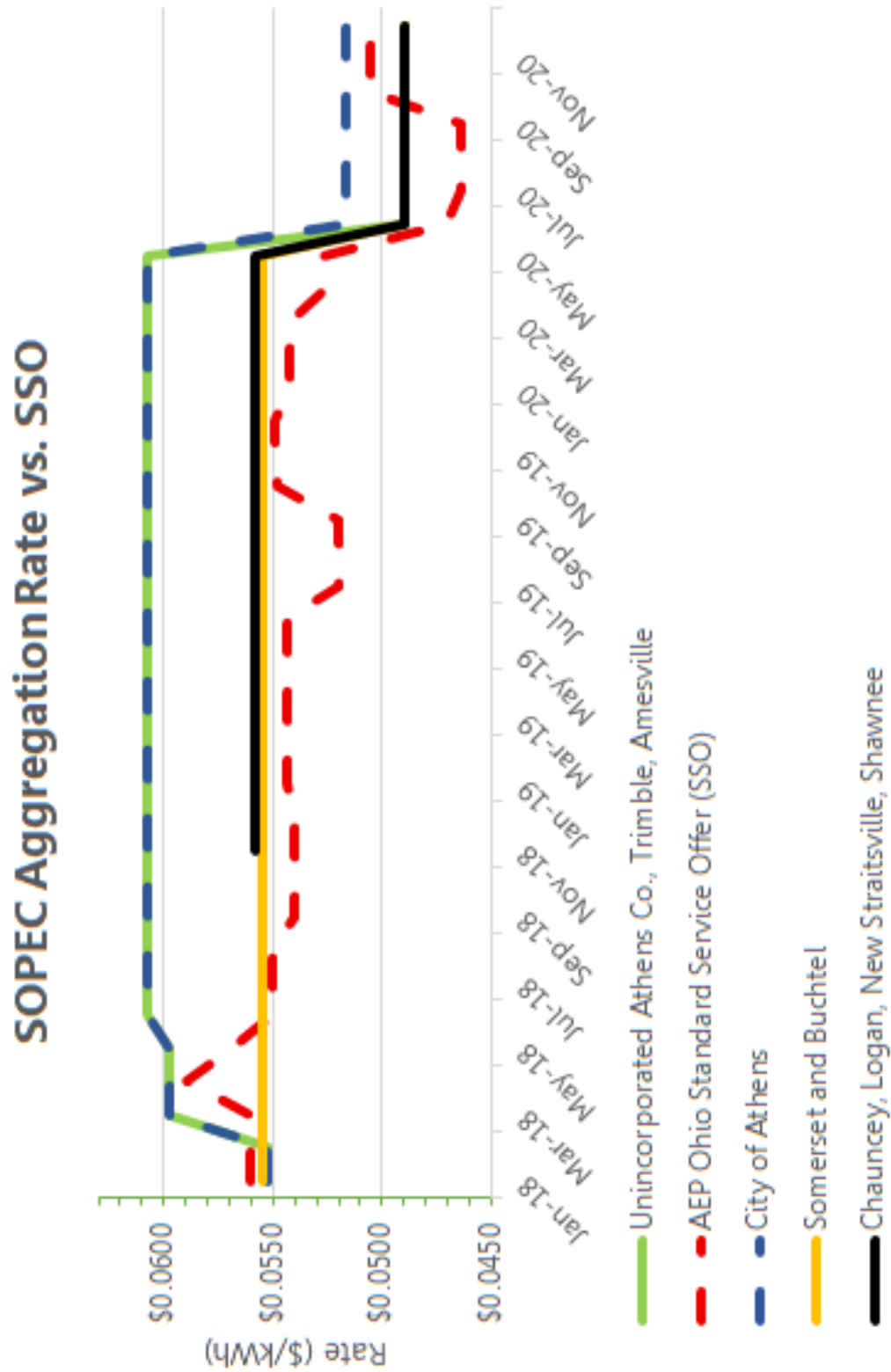
# Appendix (2019)

## All Accounts

**All-Community Kilowatt-Hour Usage (2019)**
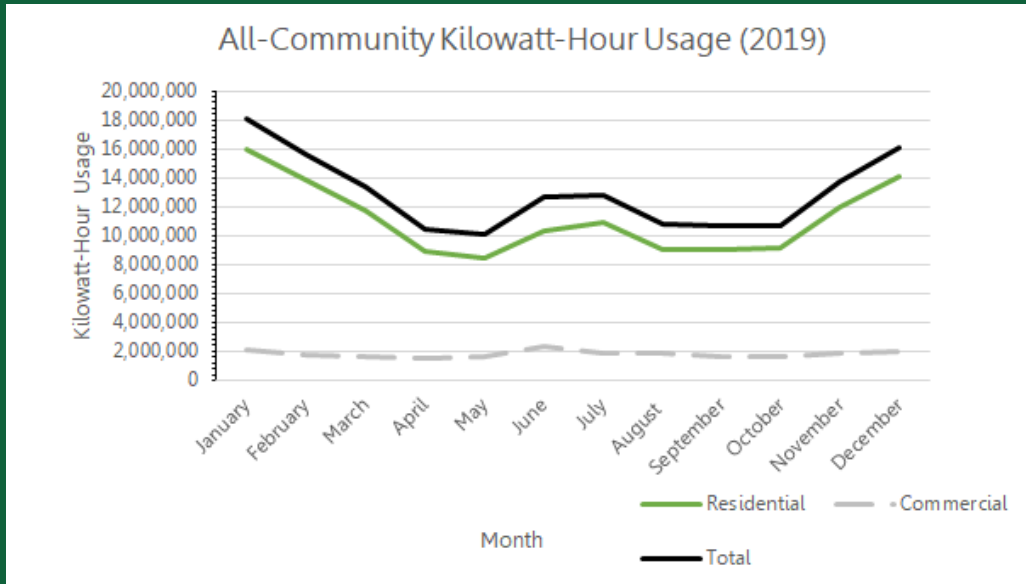


The total kWh usage for all SOPEC accounts peaked at 18,023,981 kWh in January 2019, then decreased through May. Usage rose above 12 million in June and July, decreased through the fall, then increased again in December at 16,121,491 kWh.

**All-Community Accounts (2019)**
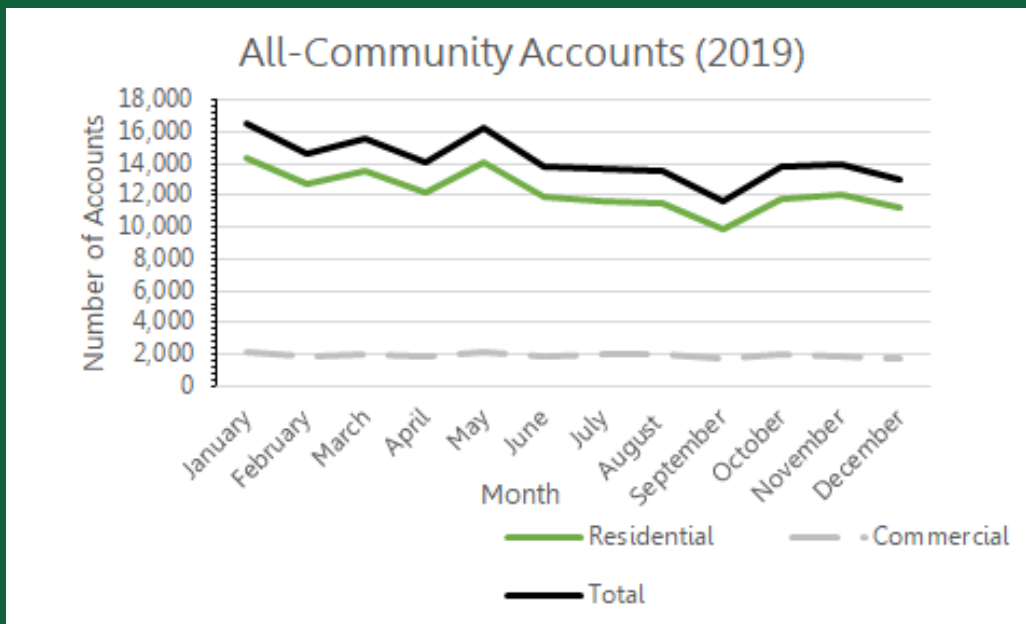


Throughout 2019, the total number of commercial accounts consistently held close to 2,000. The number of residential accounts was 14,332 in January and decreased to 11,315 by December.

**All-Community Kilowatt-Hour Usage per Account (2019)**
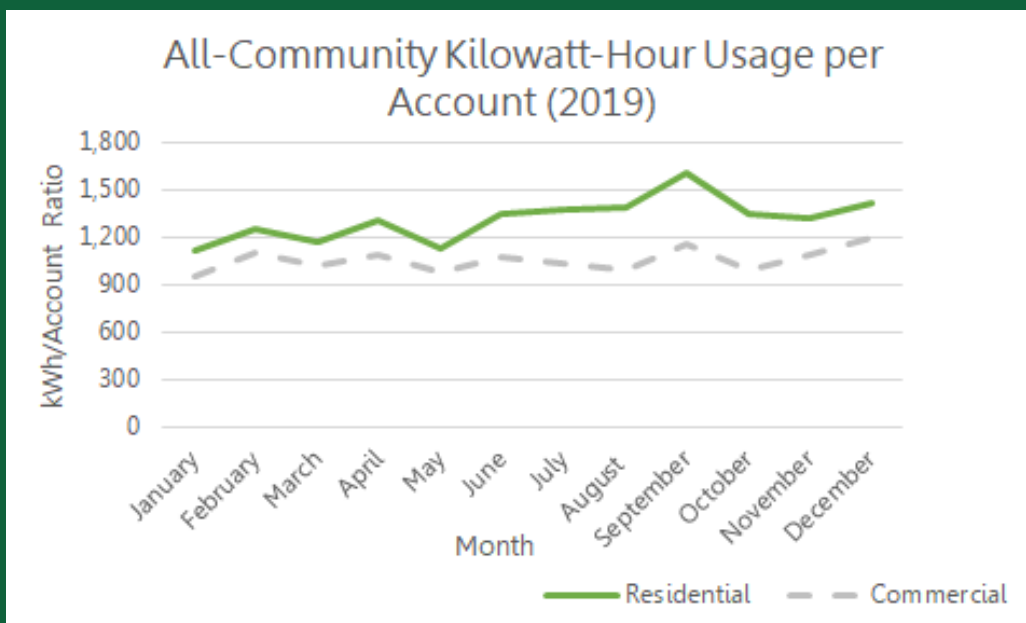


The residential kWh usage/account ratio stayed around the 1,200 to 1,500 range throughout 2019, but peaked in 1,611 kWh/account in September, in conjunction with an account number decrease. The commercial ratio stayed in the 900 to 1,200 kWh/account range.

### City of Athens 2019 Kilowatt-Hour Usage
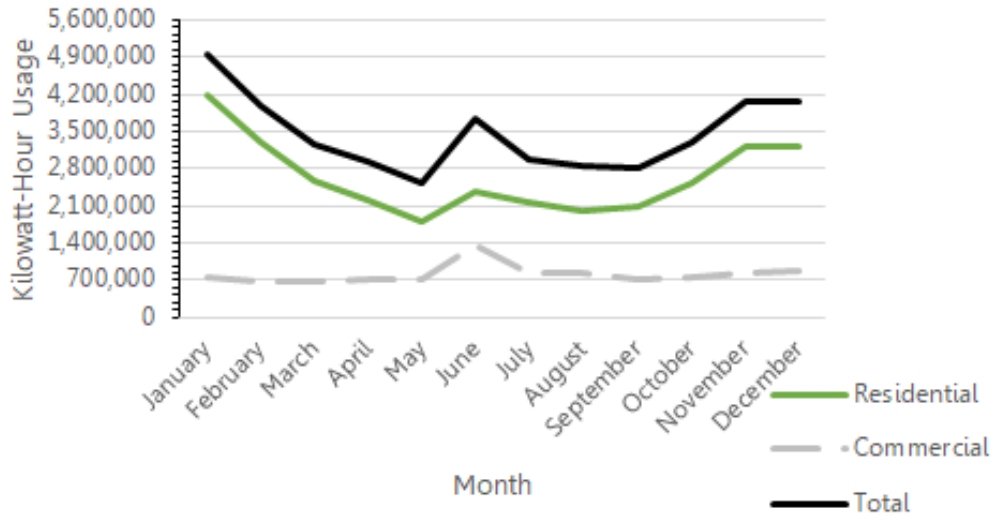


In total, the kWh usage for the City of Athens in 2019 ranged from 2.7 to 4.9 million KWh, with peak usage occuring in January at 4,934,266 KWh. A smaller peak also occurred in June at 3,733,492 KWh.

### City of Athens 2019 Accounts
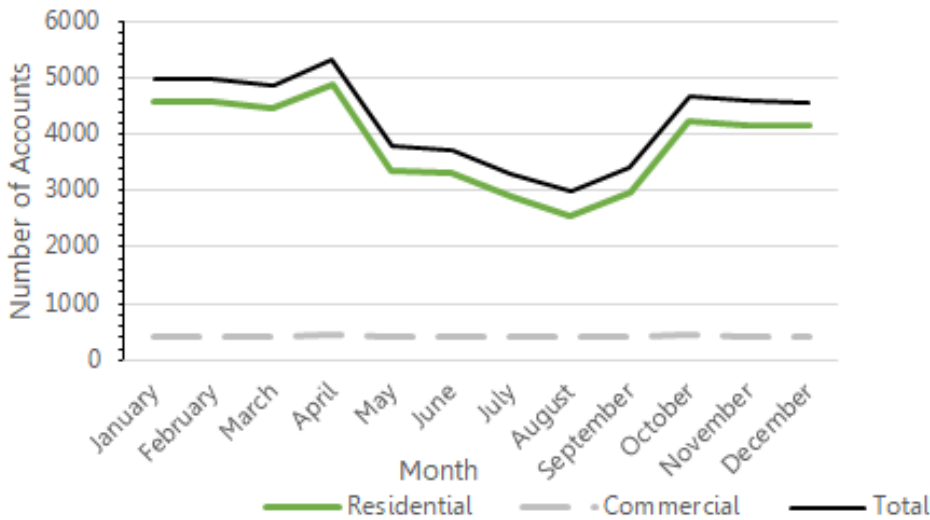


The variation in the total number of accounts for the city of Athens was driven by the residential accounts, which dipped in the summer months, while the commercial account numbers were rather stable.

### City of Athens Kilowatt-Hour Usage per Account (2019)
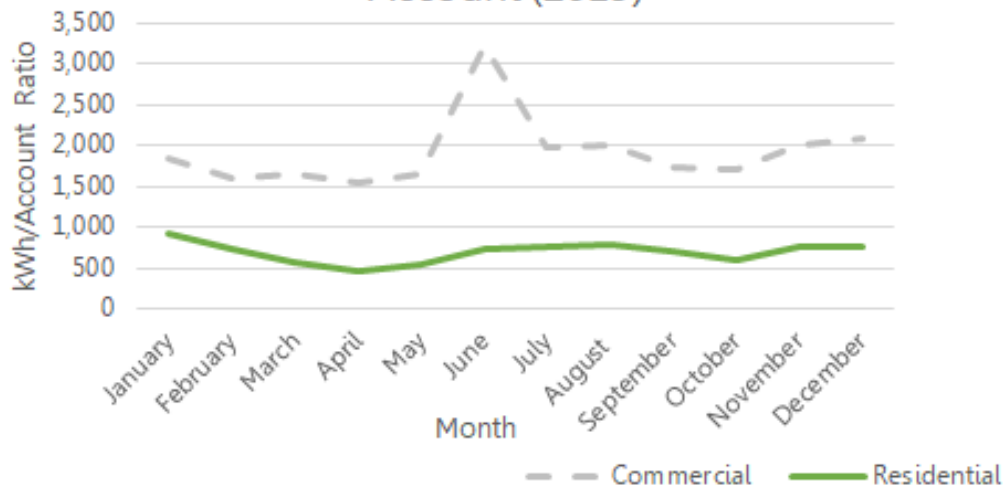


The kWh usage per account ratio for the city of Athens was slightly higher in the summer months of 2019, while the commercial ratio experienced a sharp peak to 3,236 kWh/account in June.

Unincorporated Athens County 2019 Kilowatt-Hour Usage
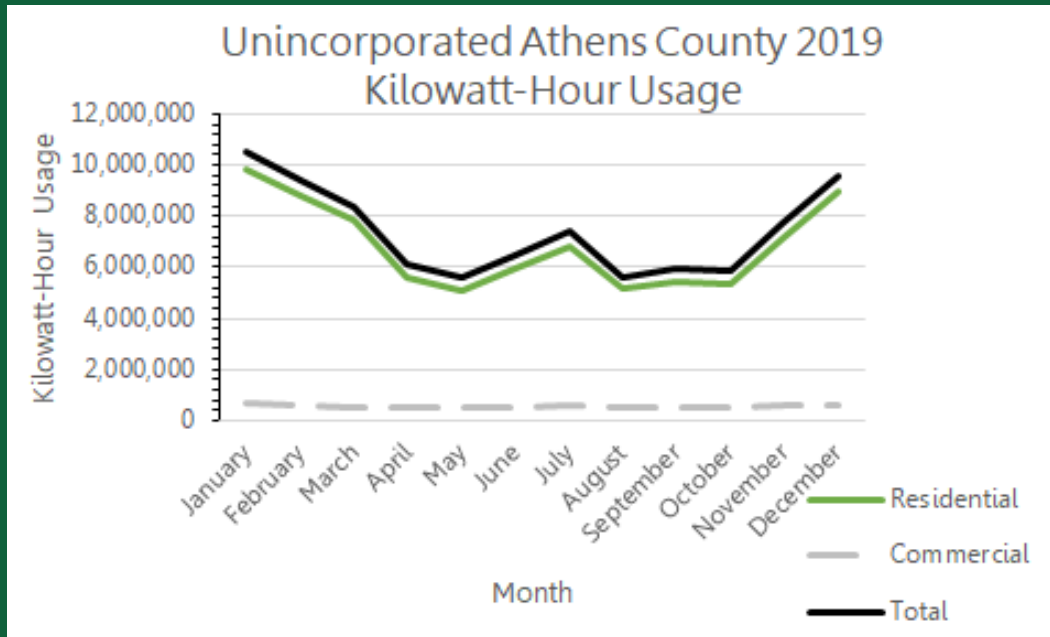
In total, the kWh usage for the unincorporated areas of Athens County tended to be highest in the winter months of 2019, peaking in January at 10,511,929 kWh.



Unincorporated Athens County 2019 Accounts
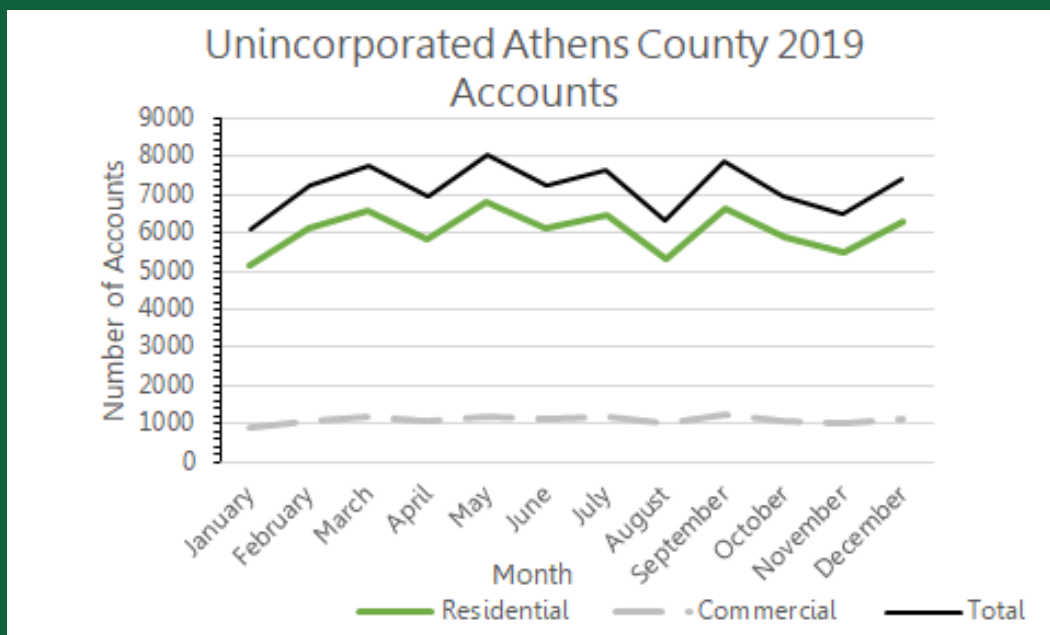
The residential accounts throughout unincorporated Athens County in 2019 tended to oscillate month to month, likely to variations in meter read cycles, which then drive variation in the total number of accounts throughout the year.



Unincorporated Athens County Kilowatt-Hour Usage per Account (2019)
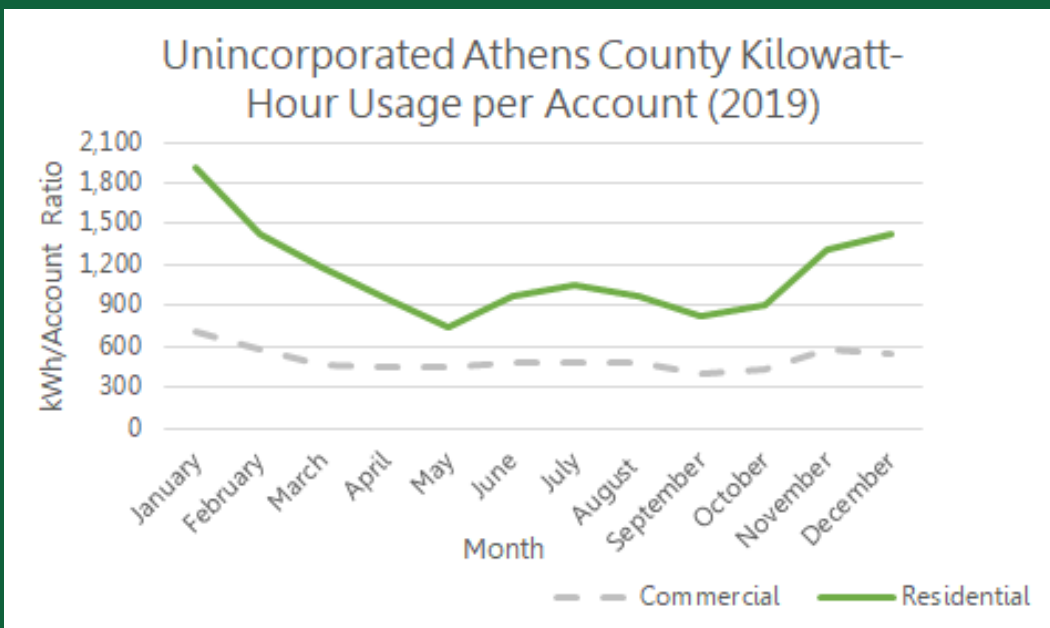
In the winter months of 2019, the kWh usage/account ratio tended to be highest for both commercial and residential accounts, though the trend was less pronounced with commercial accounts. The ratio also peaked softly in the summer months.

## Logan 2019 Kilowatt-Hour Usage
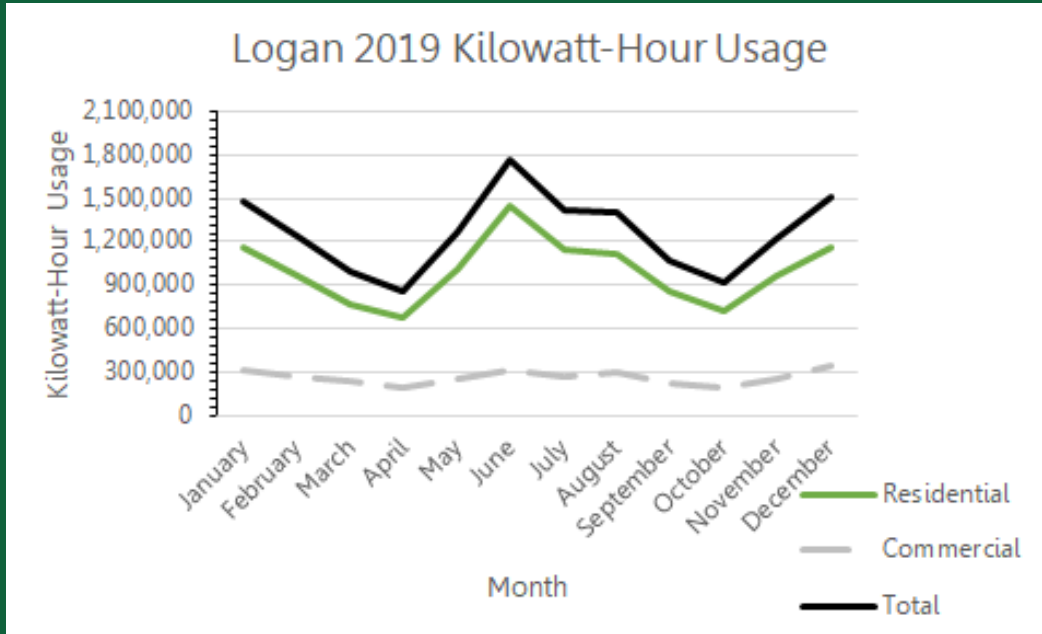


In total, the kilowatt-hour usage for the City of Logan tended to be highest in the summer and winter months of 2019, peaking in June at 1,760,616 kWh. Usage tended to be lowest in the spring and fall.

## Logan 2019 Accounts
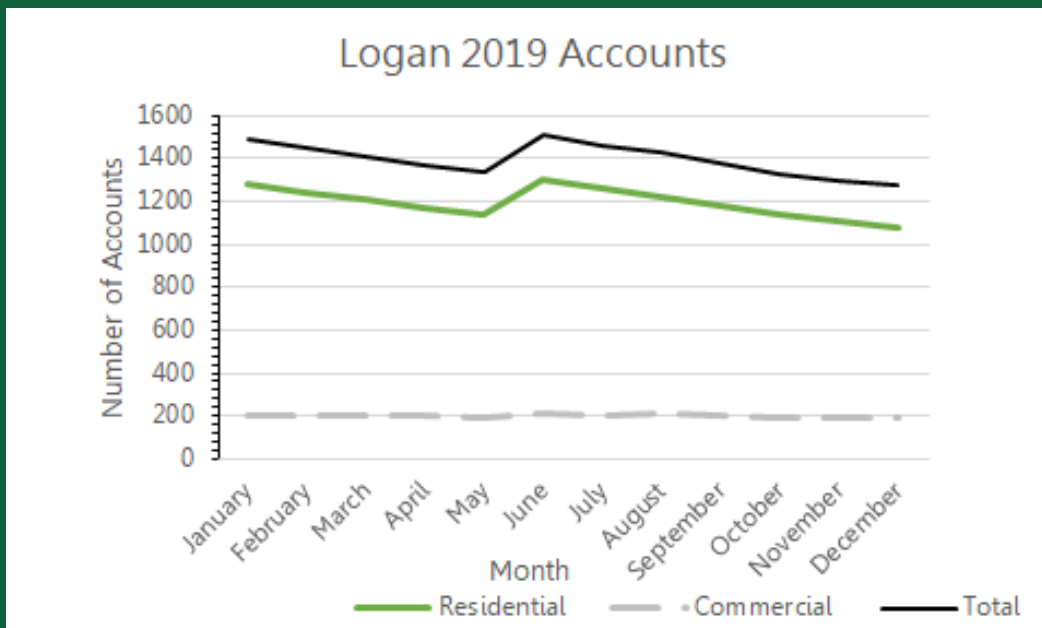


Throughout 2019, Logan's commercial account numbers stayed relatively steady. Residential accounts decreased slowly until May, rose in June, then decreased slowly throughout the rest of the year.

## Logan Kilowatt-Hour Usage per Account (2019)
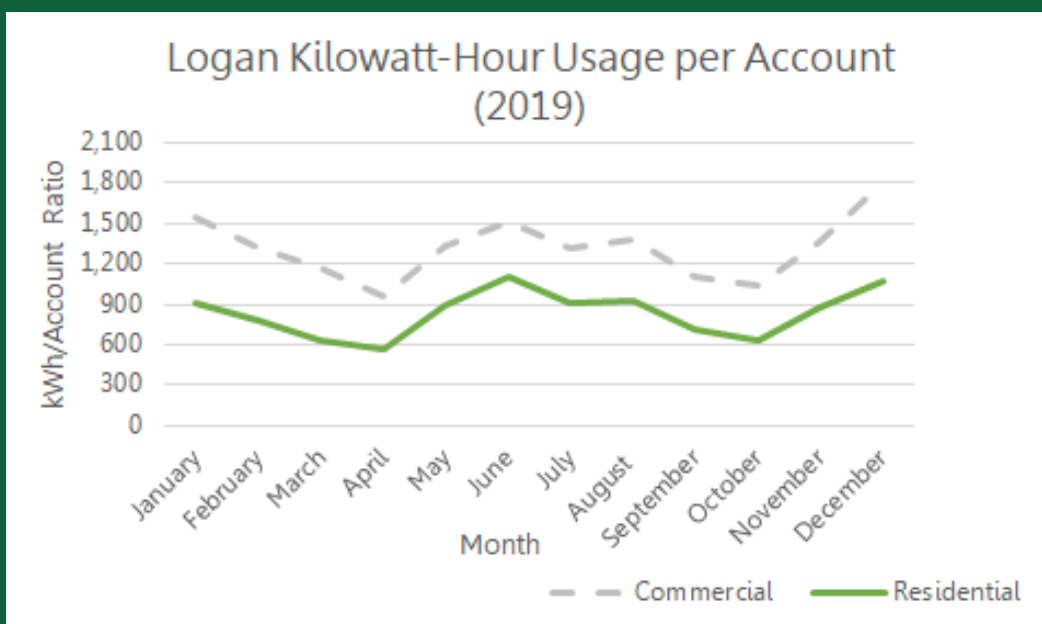


The kWh usage/account ratio tended to be higher for commercial compared to residential accounts, although both account types followed similar trends - higher usage in summer and winter, and lower usage in spring and fall months.

# Appendix (2019)

Continued: Amesville

## Amesville 2019 Kilowatt-Hour Usage
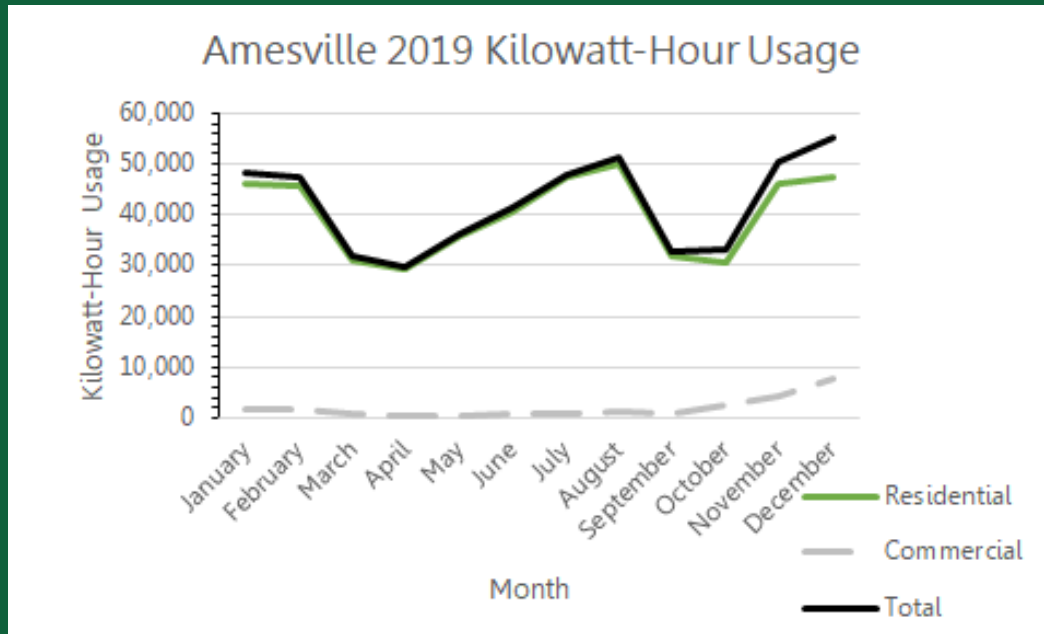


In total, Amesville's kilowatt-hour usage trends were driven by residential accounts, because there were very few commercial accounts to drive usage. Usage peaked in December and August, at 55,375 and 51,482 kWh, respectively.

## Amesville 2019 Accounts
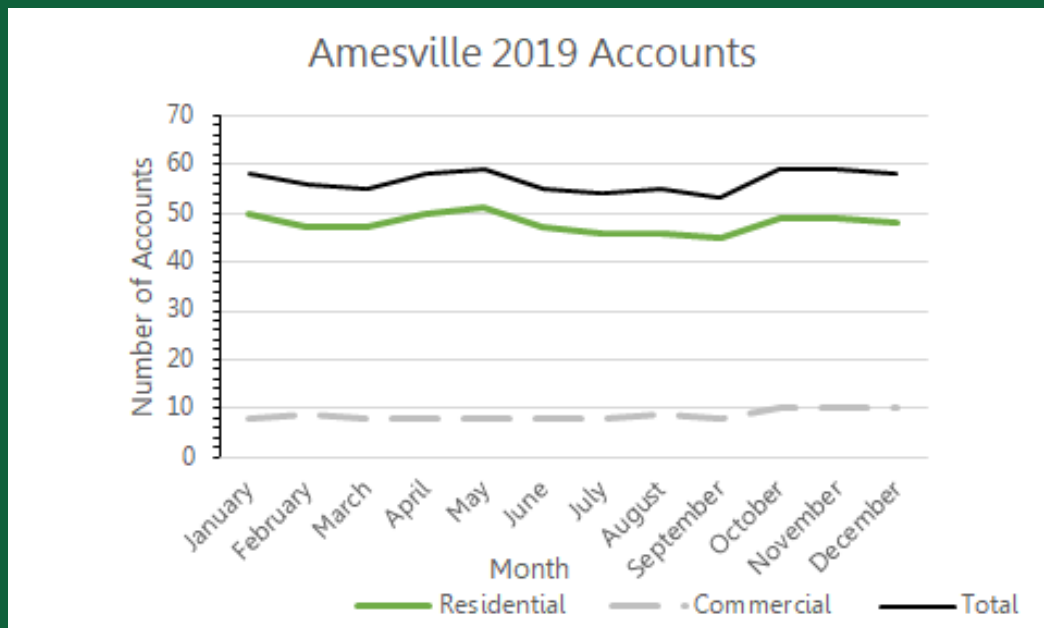


Throughout 2019, Amesville's residential and commercial account numbers both remained steady, with the total number of accounts remaining between 50 and 60.

## Amesville Kilowatt-Hour Usage per Account (2019)
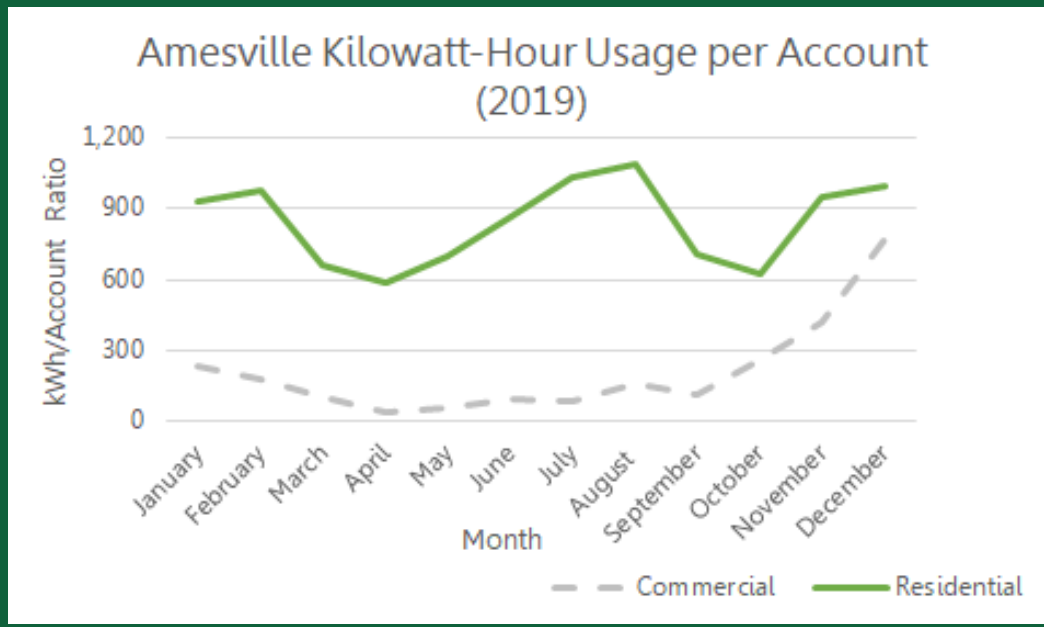


The commercial kWh usage/account ratio stayed low from January-October 2019, then rising from October-December. The residential usage ratio was highest during the winter and summer months, and lowest in spring and fall.

# Appendix (2019)
## Continued: Buchtel

### Buchtel 2019 Kilowatt-Hour Usage
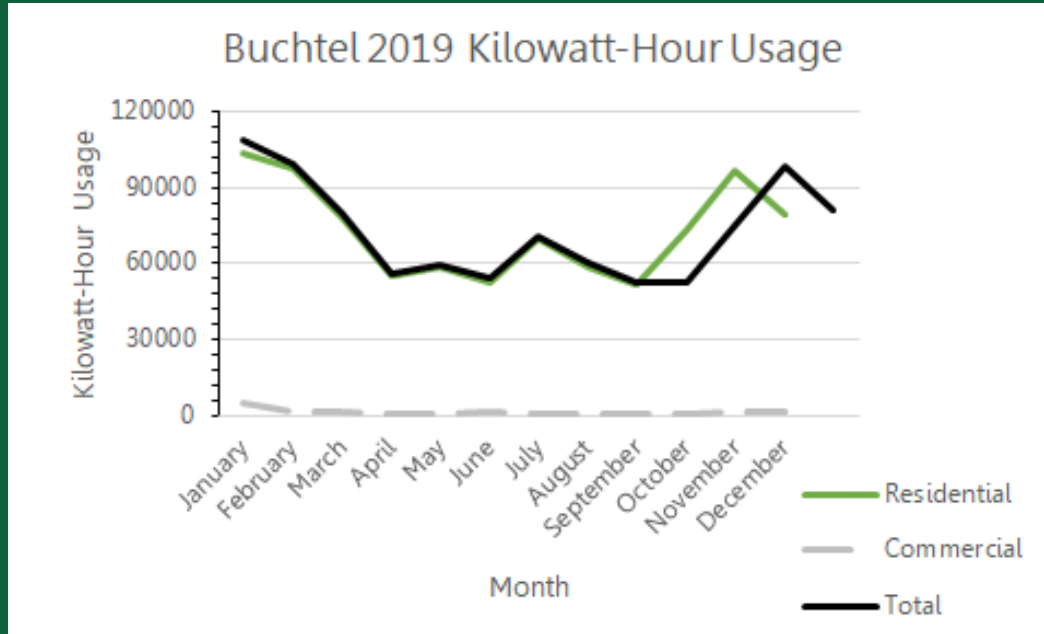
In total, Buchtel's kilowatt hour usage trends were driven by residential accounts; there were very few commercial accounts to drive usage. Total usage peaked in January at 108,744 kWh and was also high throughout November and December.

### Buchtel 2019 Accounts
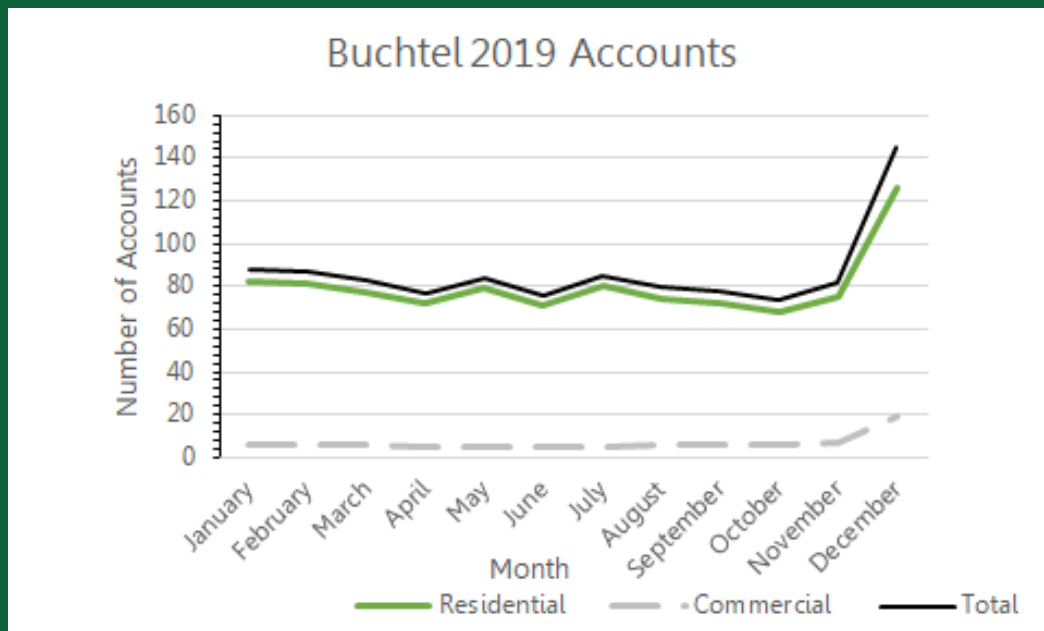
Throughout 2019, Buchtel's residential and commercial account numbers both remained steady, with the total number of accounts hovering around 80, until increasing sharply to 145 in December.

### Buchtel Kilowatt-Hour Usage per Account (2019)
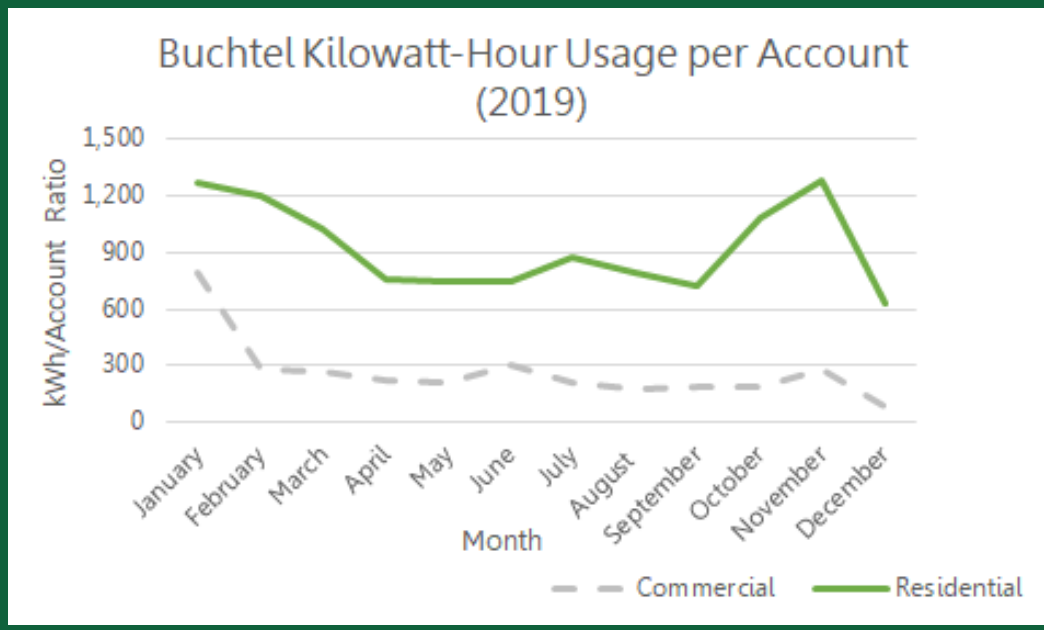
The commercial kWh usage/account ratio fell following January, then peaked slightly in June and November. The residential account ratio fell from January to May, then peaked again in November at 1,284 kWh/account.

# Appendix (2019)
## Continued: Chauncey



Chauncey 2019 Kilowatt-Hour Usage
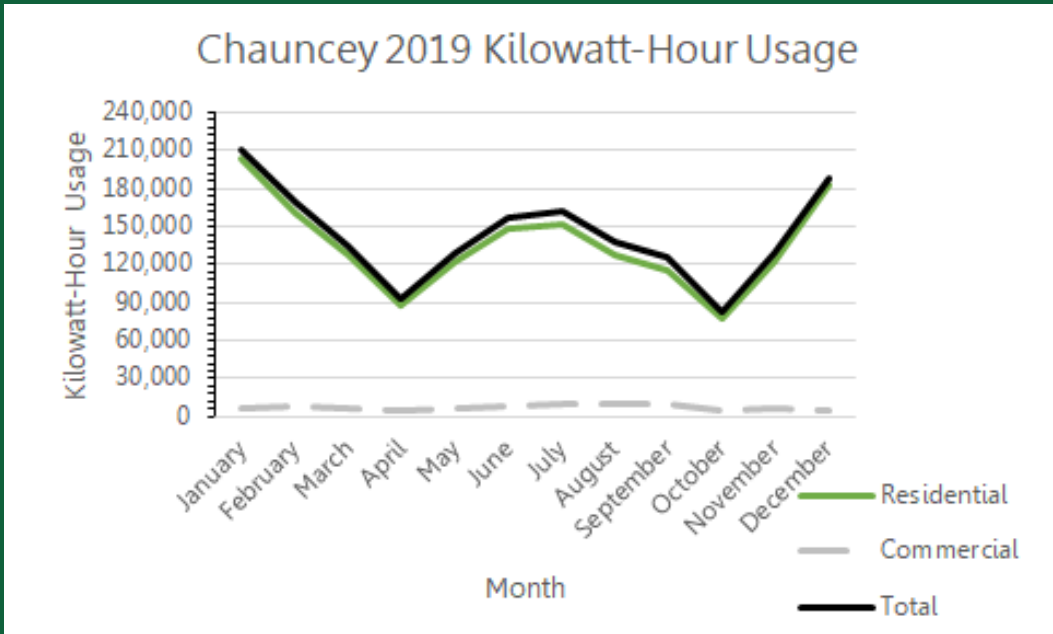
In total, Chauncey's kilowatt-hour usage trends were driven by residential accounts; there were very few commercial accounts to drive usage patterns. Total usage peaked in January and December at 210,742 and 188,396 kWh, respectively.



Chauncey 2019 Accounts
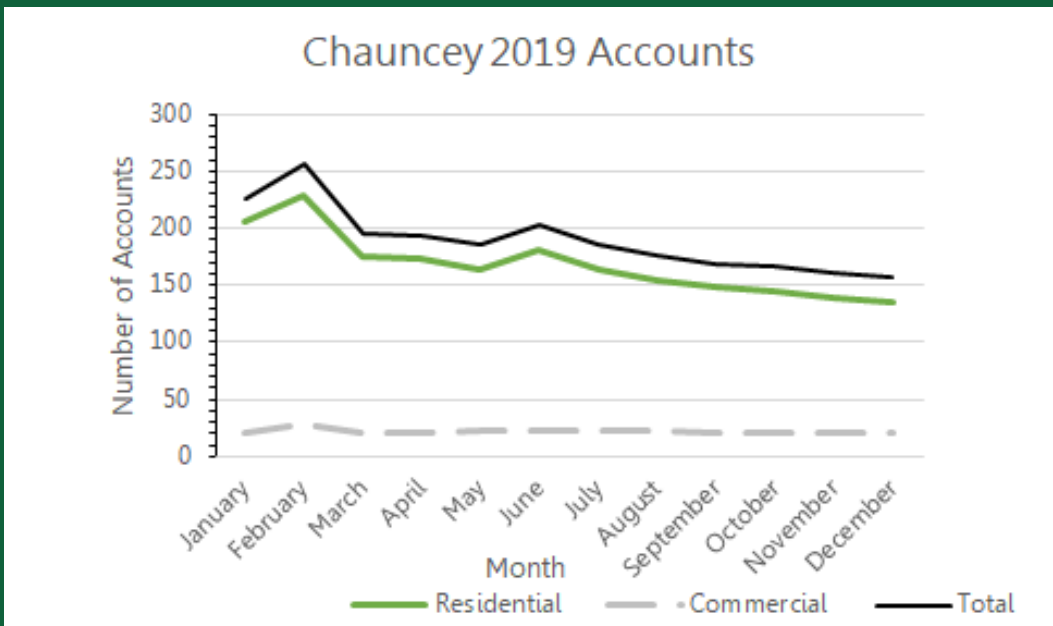
Chauncey's total number of accounts peaked in February 2019 at 256 accounts, then tapered off throughout the year with an small rise occuring in June.



Chauncey Kilowatt-Hour Usage per Account (2019)
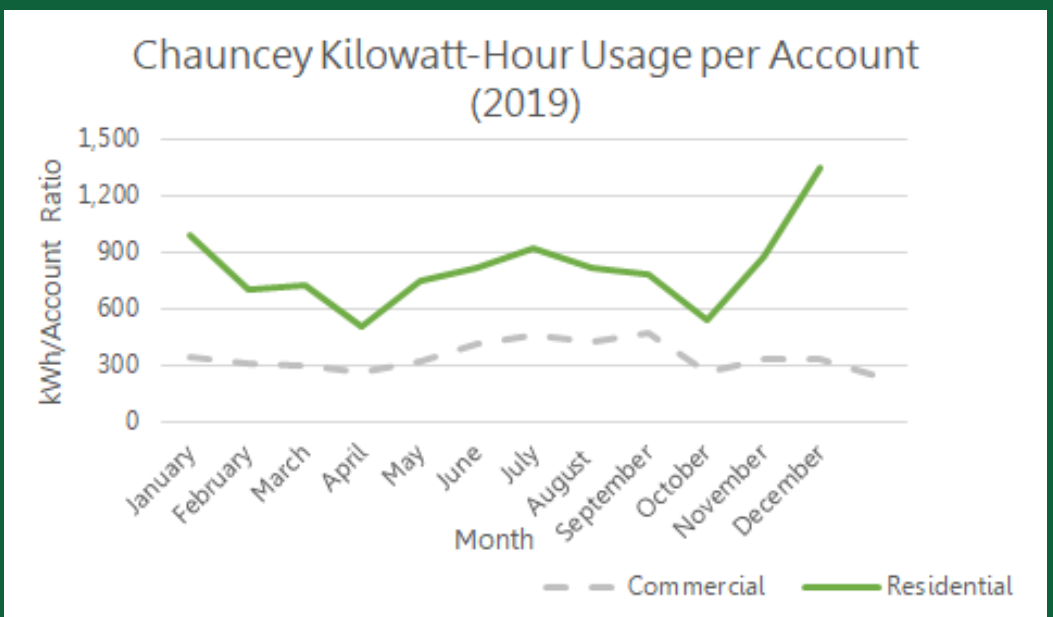
The commercial kWh usage/account ratio was relatively steady throughout 2019, but tended to be higher during the summer months. The residential usage ratio also tended to be higher in the summer months, but peaked in December at 1,348 kWh/account.

New Straitsville
2019 Kilowatt-Hour Usage
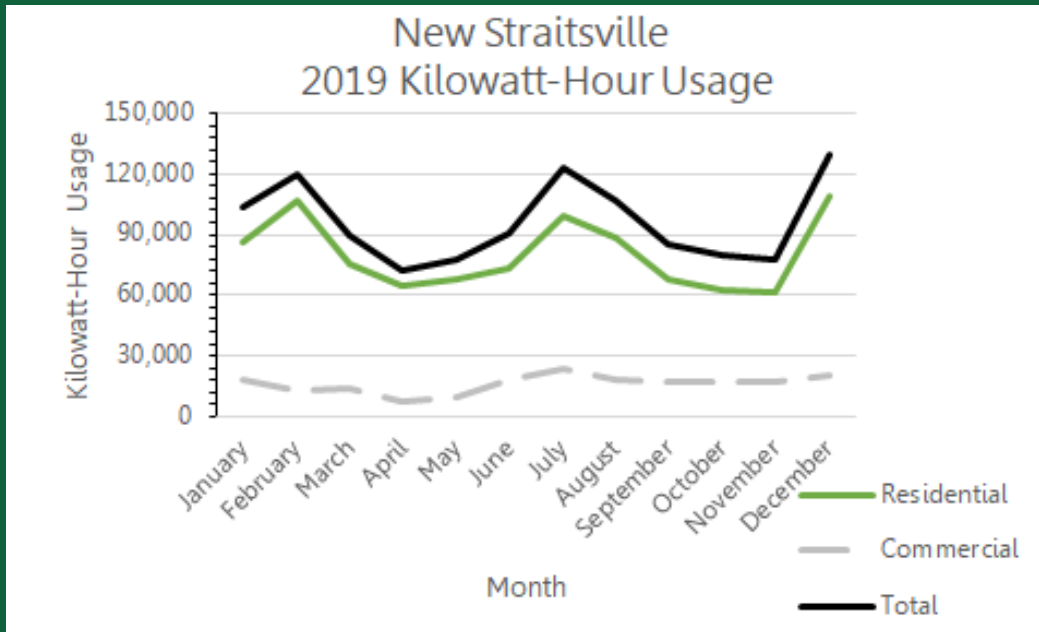
Overall, New Straitsville's kilowatt-hour usage had 3 peaks: February at 120,050 kWh, July at 122,745 kWh, and December at 129,669 kWh. These total usage peaks closely followed residential usage trends.



New Straitsville 2019 Accounts
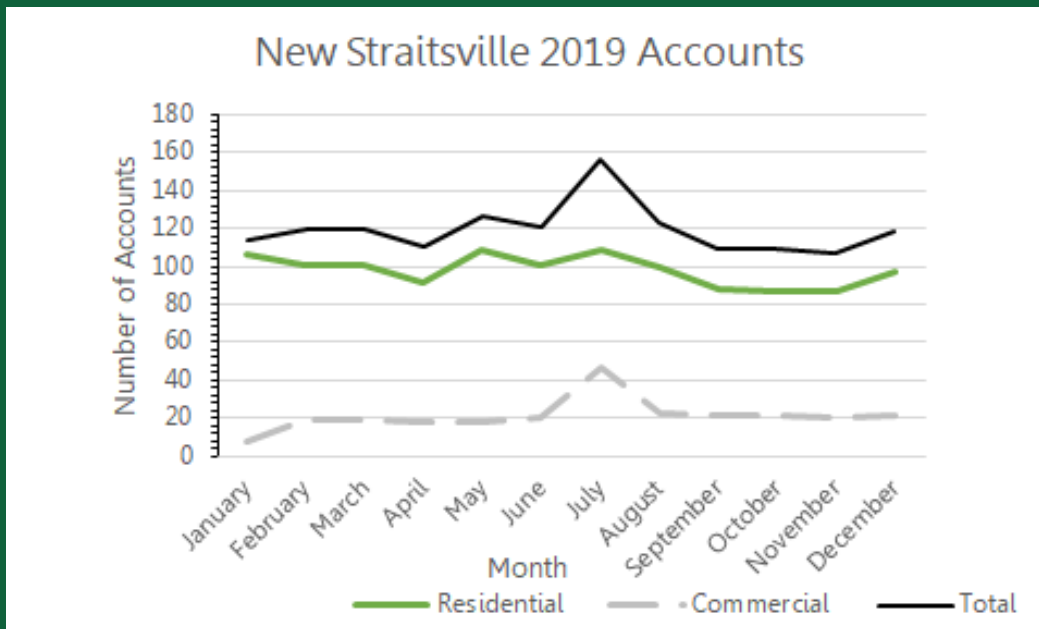
New Straitsville's total number of accounts remained steady throughout the year, aside from a peak in July which was driven by commercial accounts, and settled by September.



New Straitsville Kilowatt-Hour Usage per Account (2019)
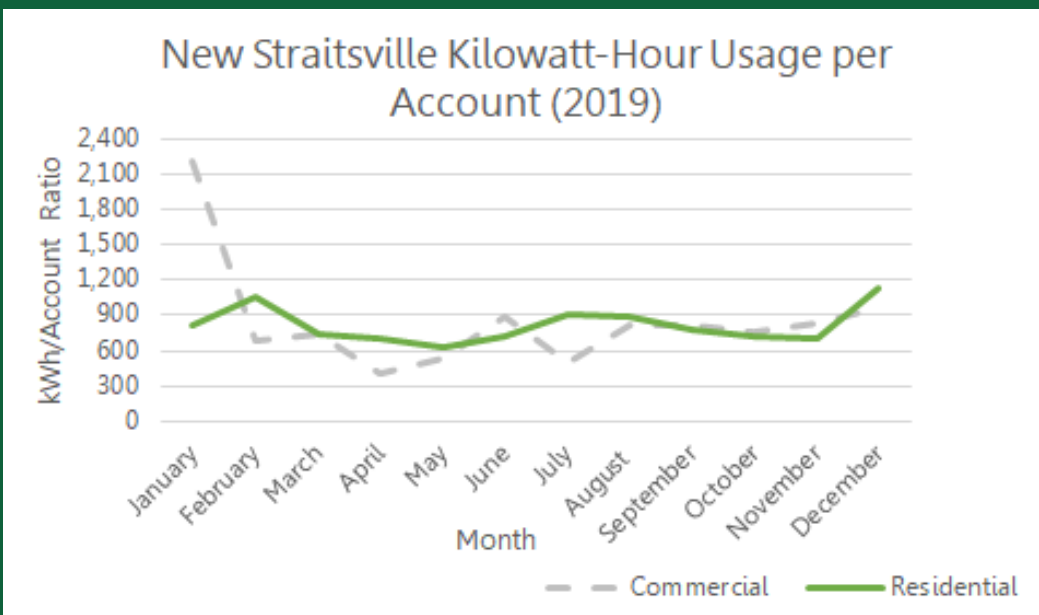
The commercial kWh usage/account ratio fell sharply after January and oscillated until steadying in September 2019. The residential usage ratio remained fairly steady throughout the year with slight rises occurring in February, July, and December.

# Appendix (2019)

## Continued: Shawnee

### Shawnee 2019 Kilowatt-Hour Usage
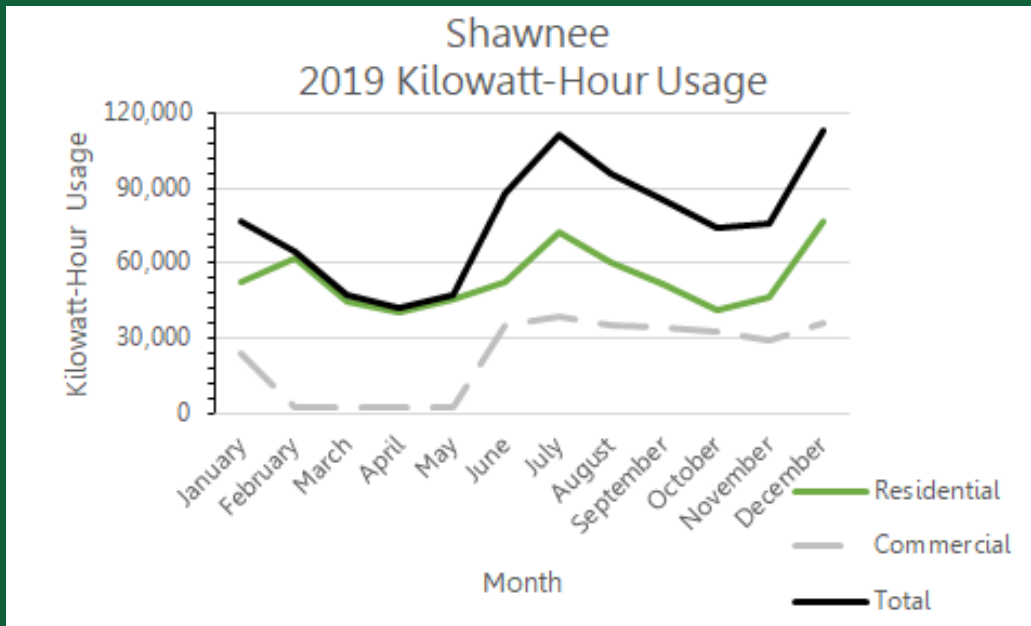


Shawnee's total kilowatt-hour usage from February to May 2020 can be attributed mostly to residential accounts. In June, commercial usage picked up, and rising residential use lead to a peak total usage of 111,190 kWh in July.

### Shawnee 2019 Accounts
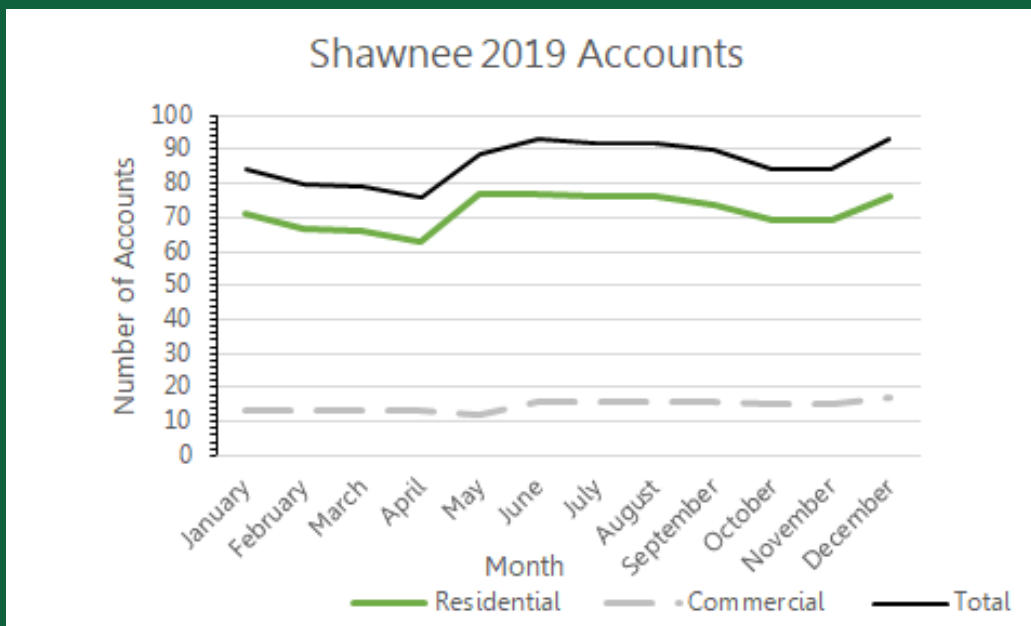


Shawnee's number of commercial accounts remained steady from January-May 2019, increased in June, and remained steady thereafter. The residential accounts increased in June, remained stable until November, then began to increase in December.

### Shawnee Kilowatt-Hour Usage per Account (2019)
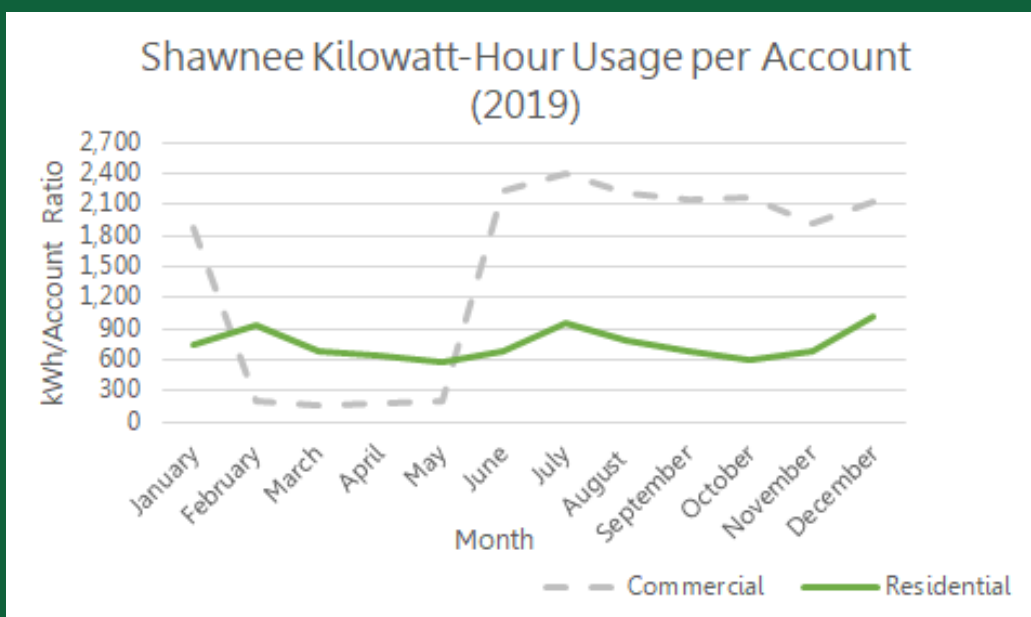


The commercial kWh usage/account ratio fell sharply after January 2019, but rebounded in June. The residential usage ratio remained fairly steady throughout the year with slight rises occurring in February, July, and December.

Somerset 2019 Kilowatt-Hour Usage

In, total, Somerset's kilowatt hour usage peaked in January at 492,373 kWh. Usage then declined through June before peaking again in July at 383,444 kWh, then decllining in the fall months.



Somerset 2019 Accounts
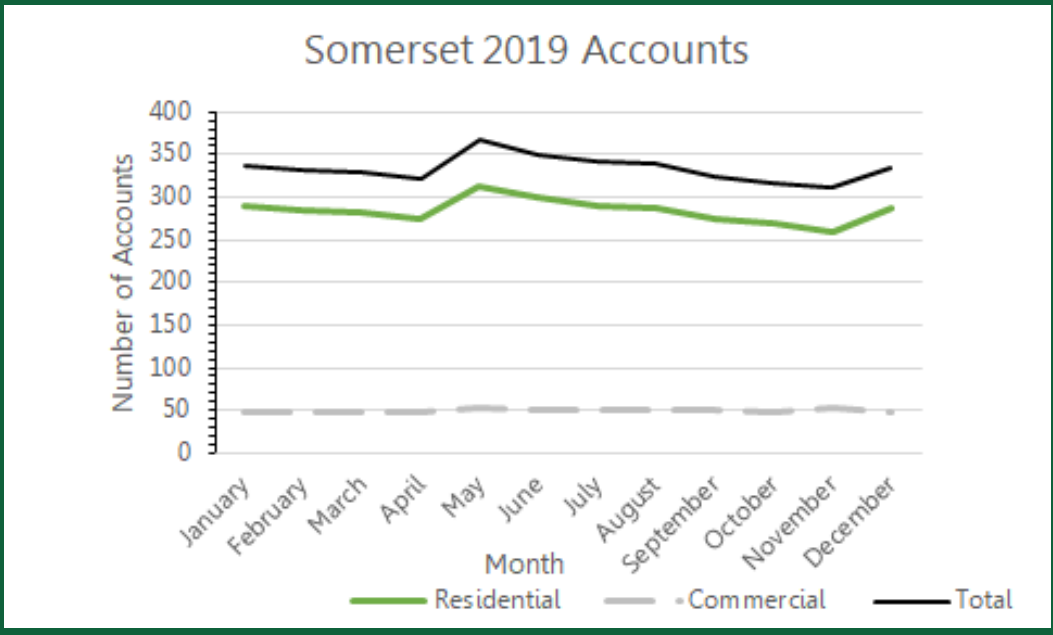
Shawnee's number of commercial accounts remained steady throughout 2019, hovering around 50 accounts. The number of residential accounts peaked slightly in May before decreasing again, but remained in the 250-300 range throughout the year.



Somerset Kilowatt-Hour Usage per Account (2019)
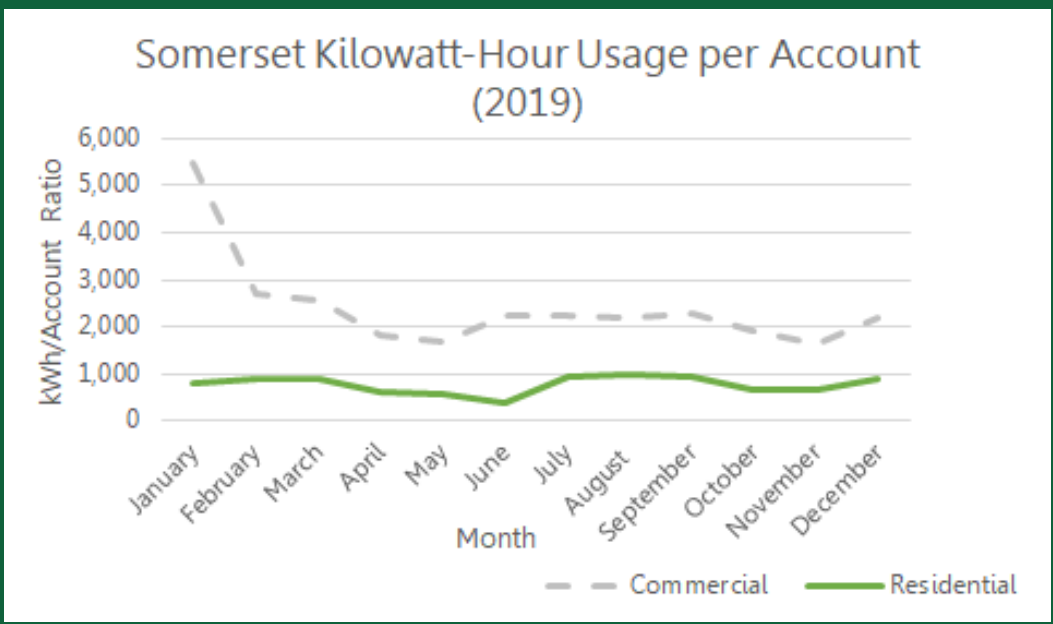
The commercial kWh usage/account ratio fell sharply after January 2019, but remained relatively steady through the rest of the year. The residential usage ratio remained fairly steady throughout the year with slight decreases occurring in spring and fall.

## Trimble 2019 Kilowatt-Hour Usage
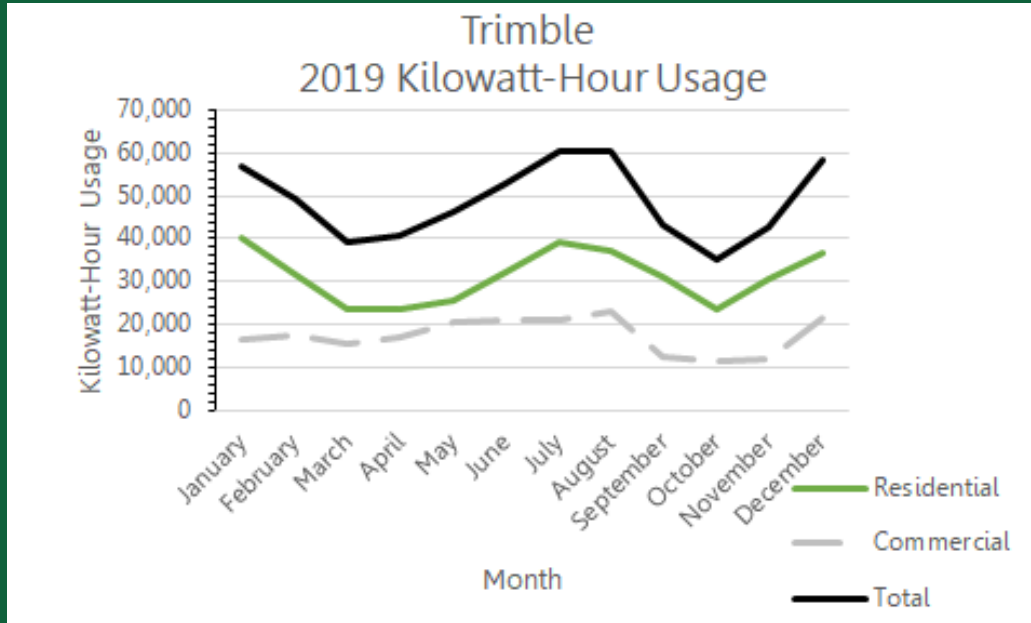


In, total, Somerset's kilowatt hour usage peaked in January at 56,756 kWh, in July at 60,229 kWh, and in December at 58,581 kWh. Seasonal lows occurred in the spring and fall.

## Trimble 2019 Accounts
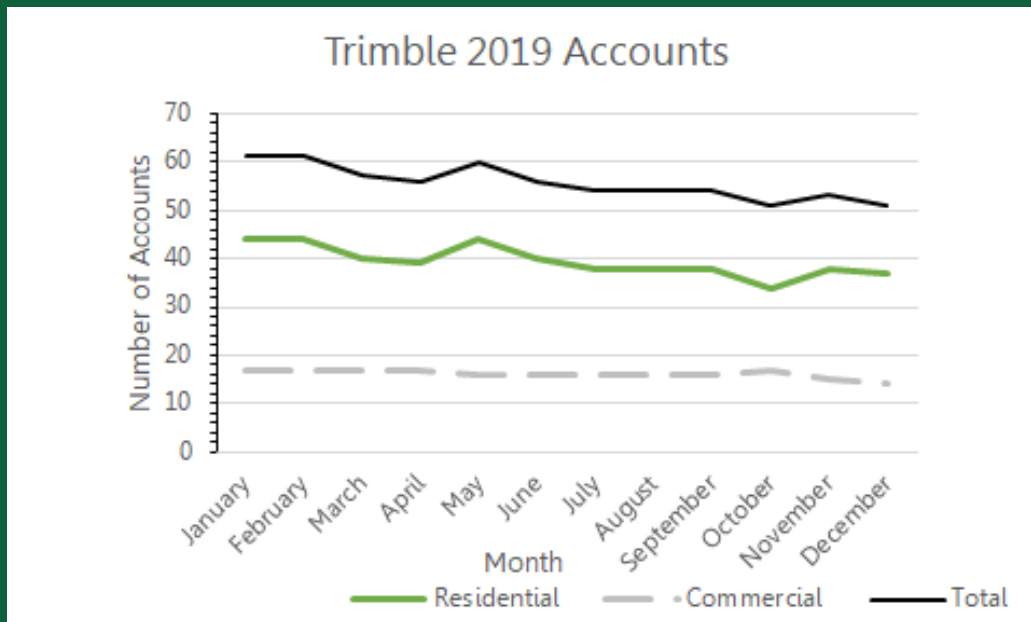


Trimble's total number of accounts followed a trend of slight decline throughout 2019, which was driven by residential accounts, while the commercial accounts were relatively stable, staying just below 20 accounts.

## Trimble Kilowatt-Hour Usage per Account (2019)
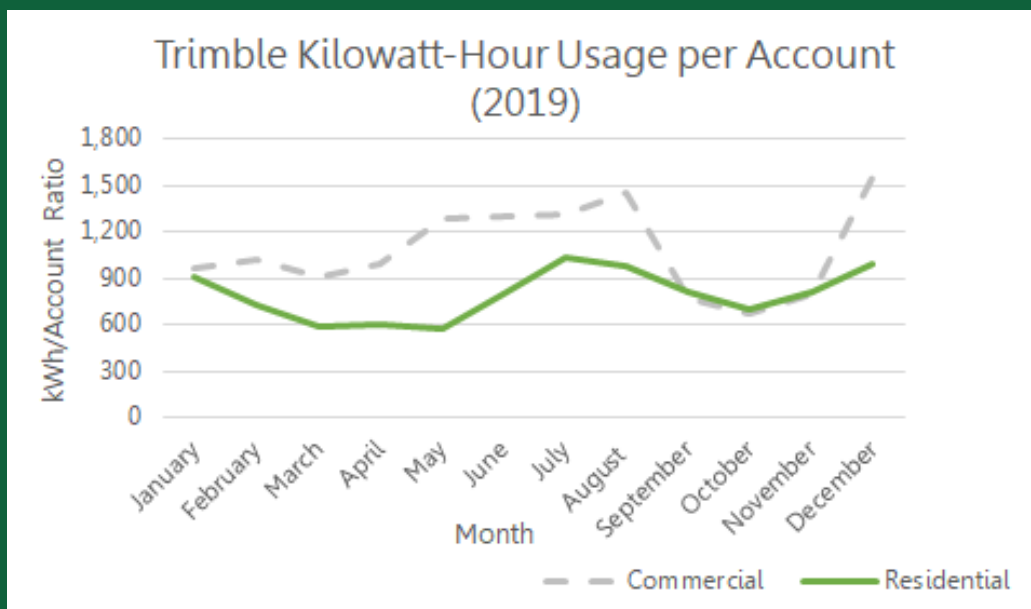


In 2019, Trimble's residential kWh usage/account ratio was highest in January, July, and December, and lowest through spring and fall. The commercial ratio was highest from May to August and in December; it was lowest in the fall.

# 2019 Appendix
## Notes

The 2019 appendix "All Community" data page reflects data from the cities of Athens and Logan, the villages of Amesville, Buchtel, Chauncey, New Straitsville, Shawnee, Somerset, Trimble, and the unincorporated areas of Athens County. The usage months represented are January-December 2019; these data come from AEP Energy's February 2019-January 2020 CCA reports.

SOPEC's account numbers within the City of Athens tend to be significantly lower during the summer months, which can reasonably attributed to the loss of the bulk of Ohio University's off-campus student population over the May-August period.

A few communities, represented within the "unincorporated Athens County" page of the 2019 appendix, appear to have oscillating monthly account numbers — these oscillations are likely the result of differences in meter-read cycles, rather than true adding and dropping of SOPEC accounts.

# Appendix (2020)

## All Accounts

### All Accounts 2020 Kilowatt-Hour Usage
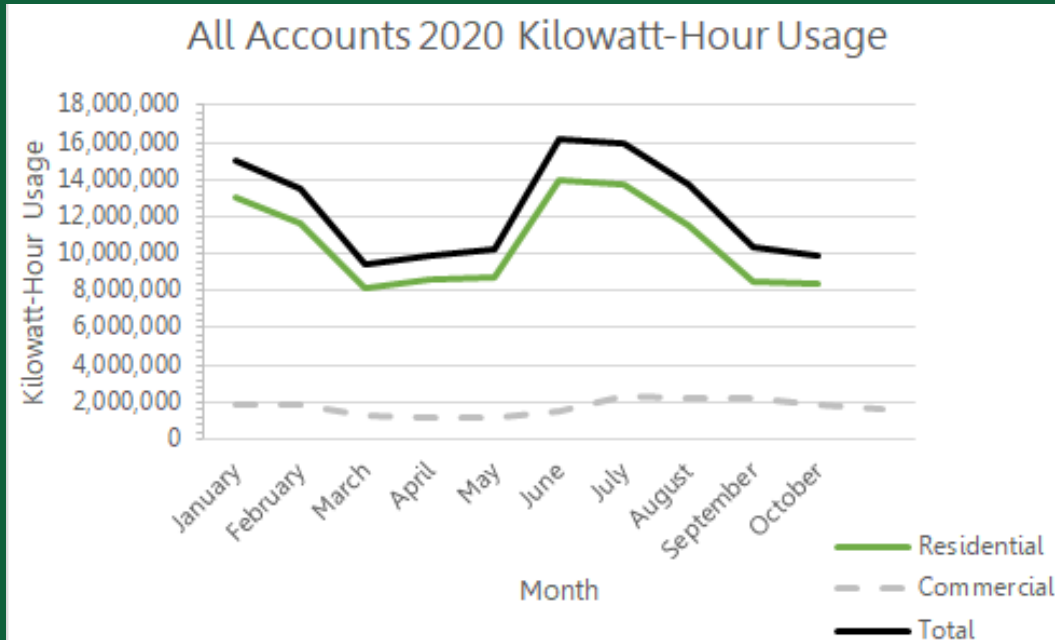


In total, from January through September 2020, SOPEC customers' electricity usage ranged from 9 to 16 million kWh per month; peak usage occurred in July with 16,225,095 kWh.

### All Accounts 2020
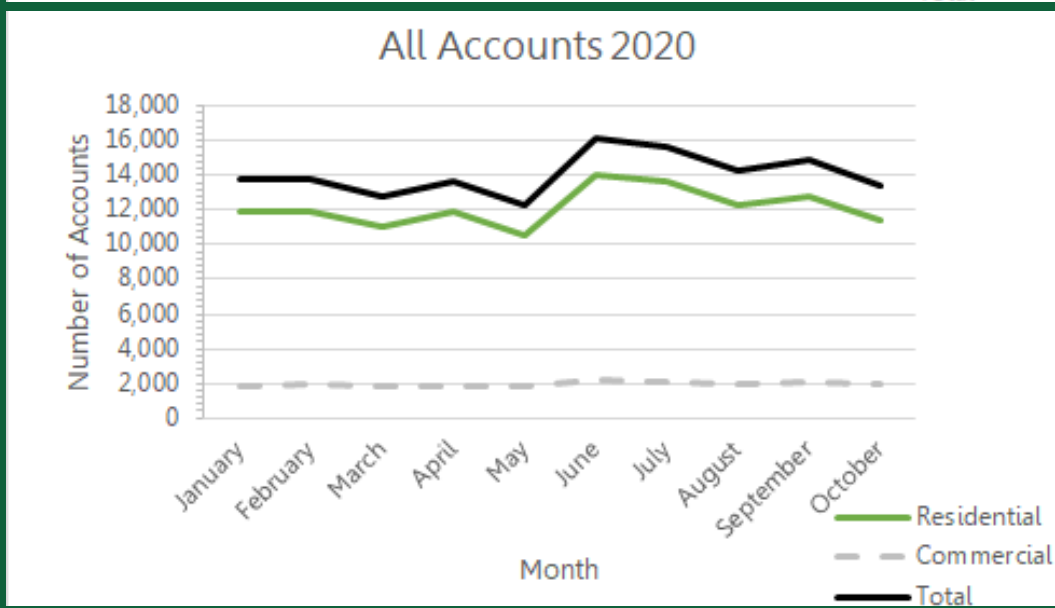


SOPEC's total number of accounts peaked at 16,147 in June 2020, and was lowest in May 2020 with 12,322 accounts.

### kWh Usage per Account (All Accounts) 2020
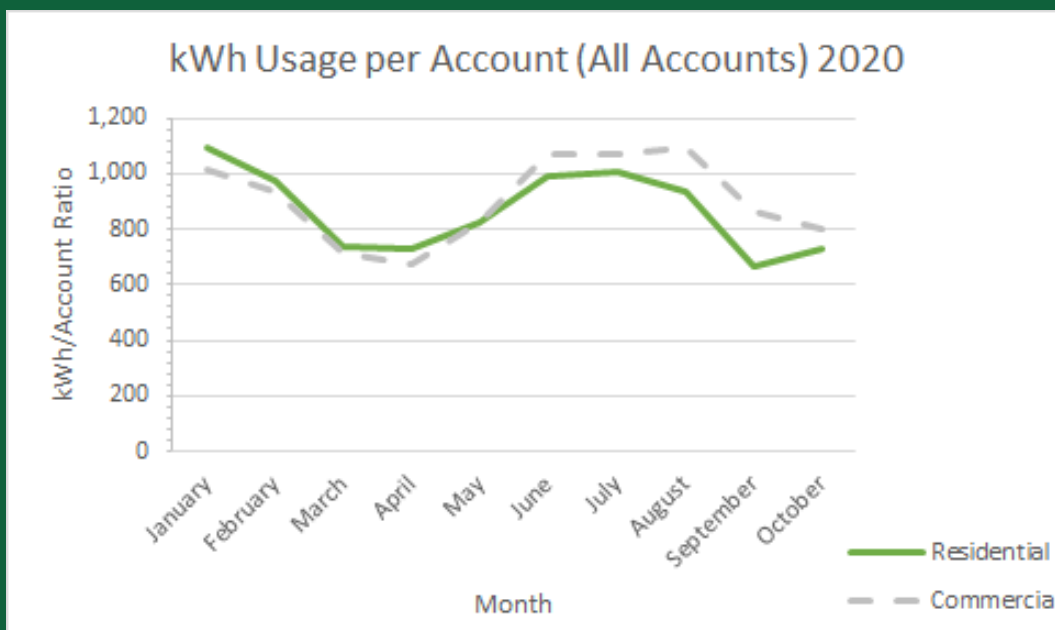


In August 2020, the kWh usage/account ratio peaked for commercial accounts at 1,096 kWh/account. The residential account ratio peaked in July at 1,009 kWh/account.

City of Athens 2020 Kilowatt-Hour Usage
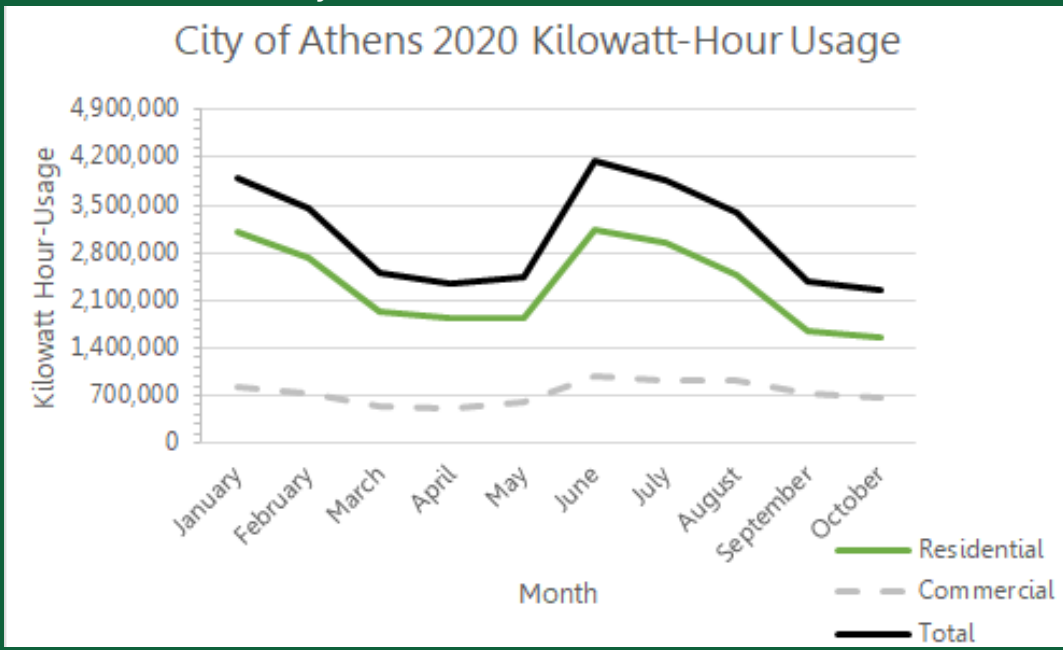
In total, from January through September 2020, SOPEC customers' electricity usage in Athens ranged from 2.3 to 4.1 million kWh per month; peak usage occurred in June with 4,135,466 kWh.



City of Athens Accounts 2020
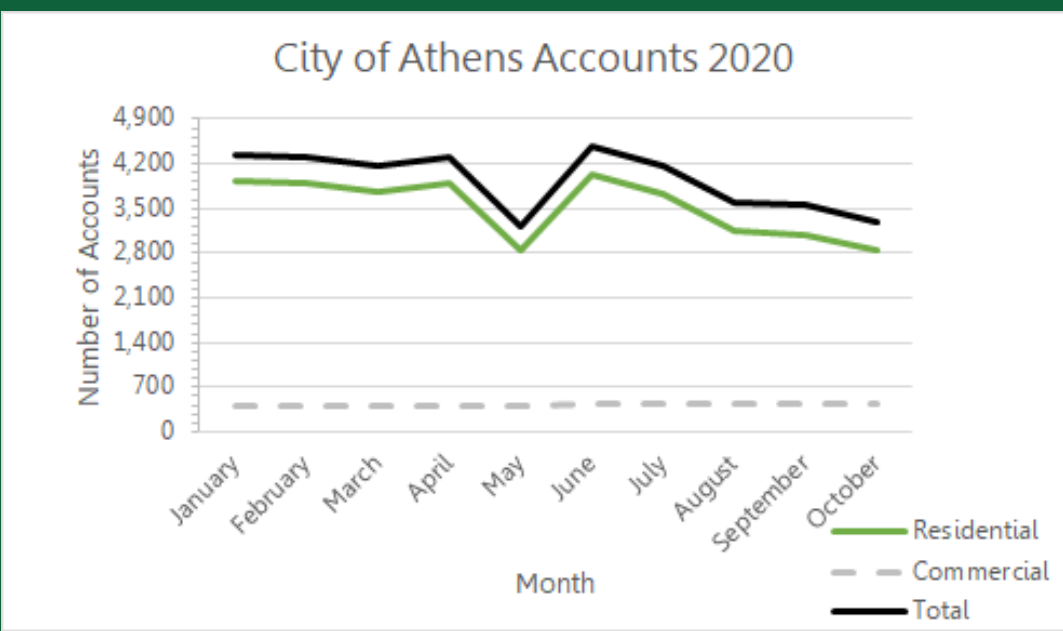
From January-September 2020, the number of commercial accounts in Athens was relatively steady, while the residential accounts varied in the summer months, likely due to the fluctating student popuation.



City of Athens kWh Usage per Account 2020
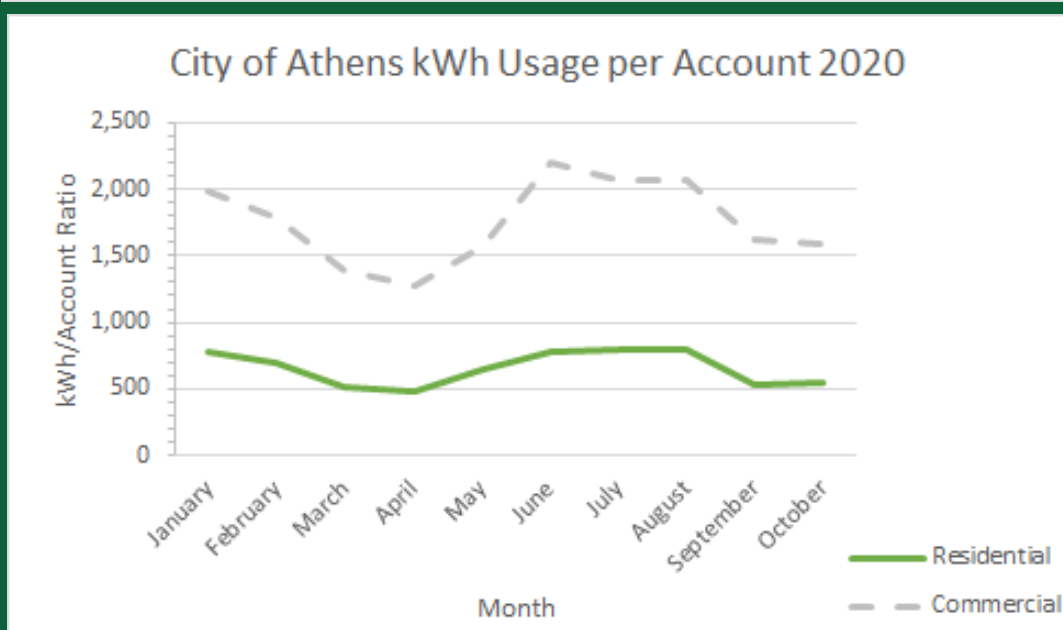
The commercial kWh usage/account ratio for the City of Athens from January-September 2020 was significantly higher than the residential ratio, ranging from 1,200-2,200 kWh/account compared to 470-790 kWh/account.

## Unincorporated Athens County 2020 Kilowatt-Hour Usage
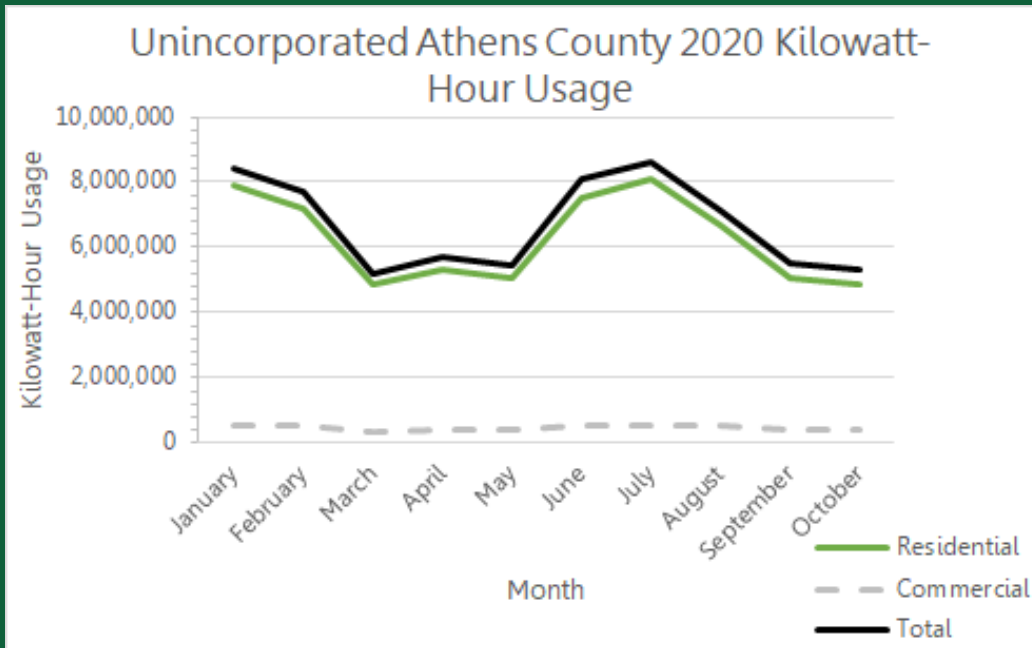
In total, from January-September 2020, the kilowatt-hour usage for unincorporated Athens County ranged from 5.2 to 8.6 million kWh, peaking in the summer months and decreasing in the spring months.

## Unincorporated Athens County Accounts 2020
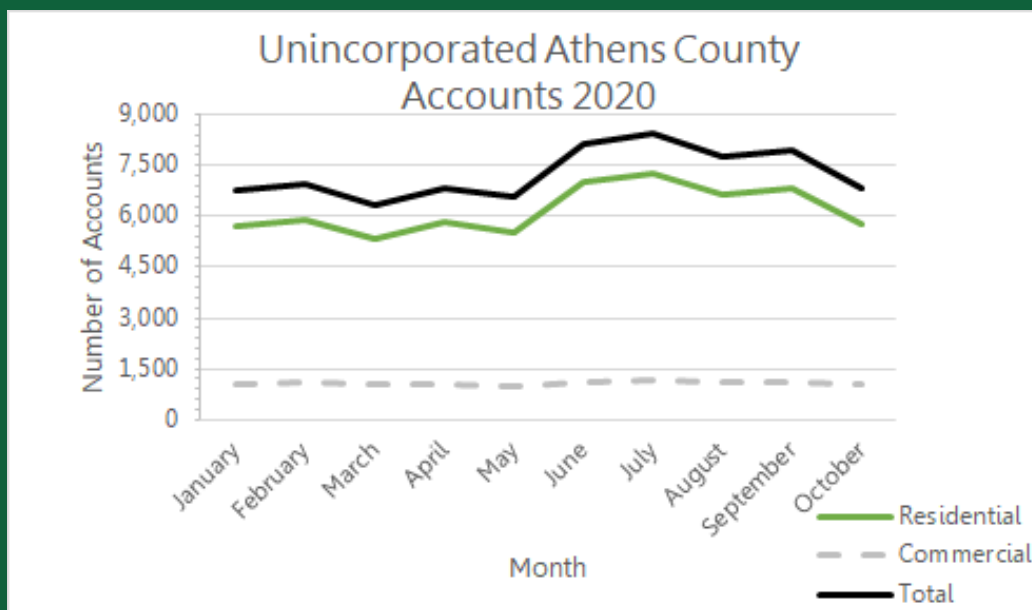
The total number of accounts in unincorporated Athens county followed a general increasing trend throughout 2020, fueled by residential accounts.

## Unincorporated Athens County kWh Usage per Account 2020
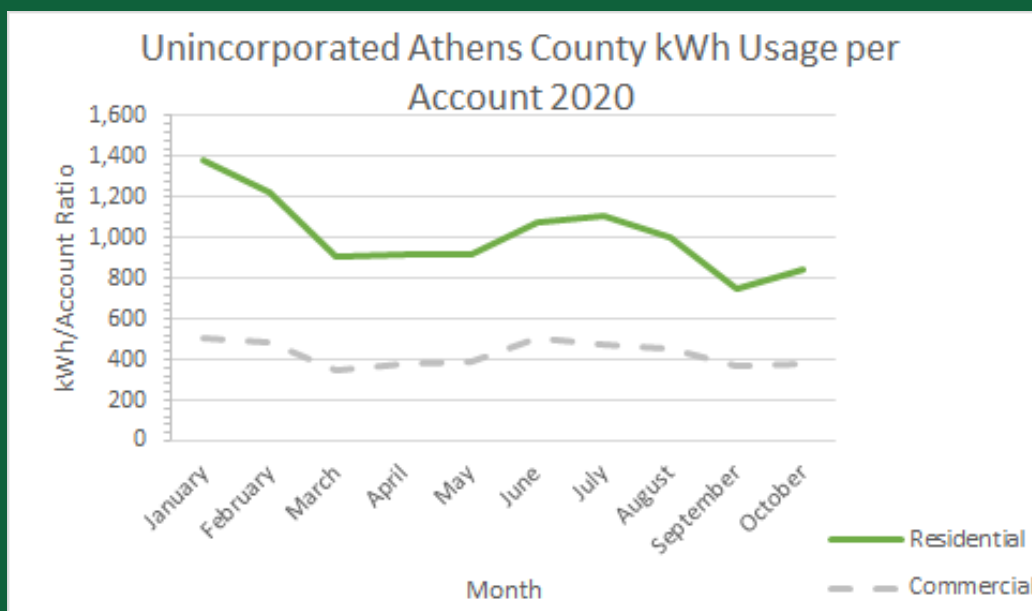
The kWh usage/account ratio for unincorporated Athens County tended to be higher for residential than for commercial accounts from January-September 2020.

# Appendix (2020)
## Continued:  Logan

### Logan 2020 Kilowatt-Hour Usage
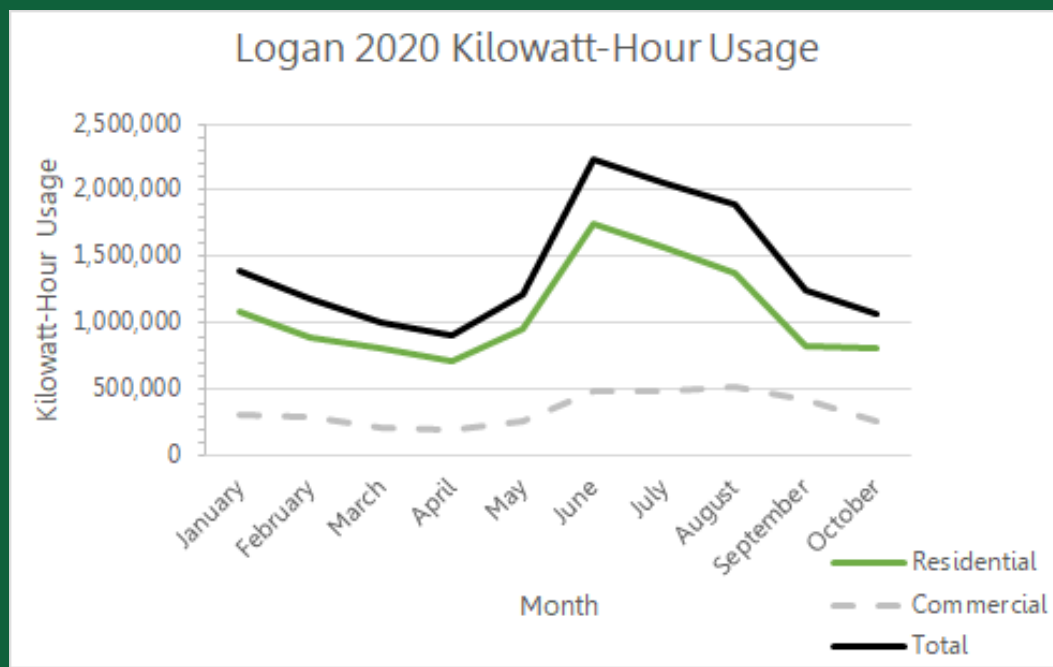


In total, Logan's kilowatt-hour usage slowly declined from January-April 2020, then peaked dramatically in June 2020 at 2.2 million kWh.

### Logan Accounts 2020
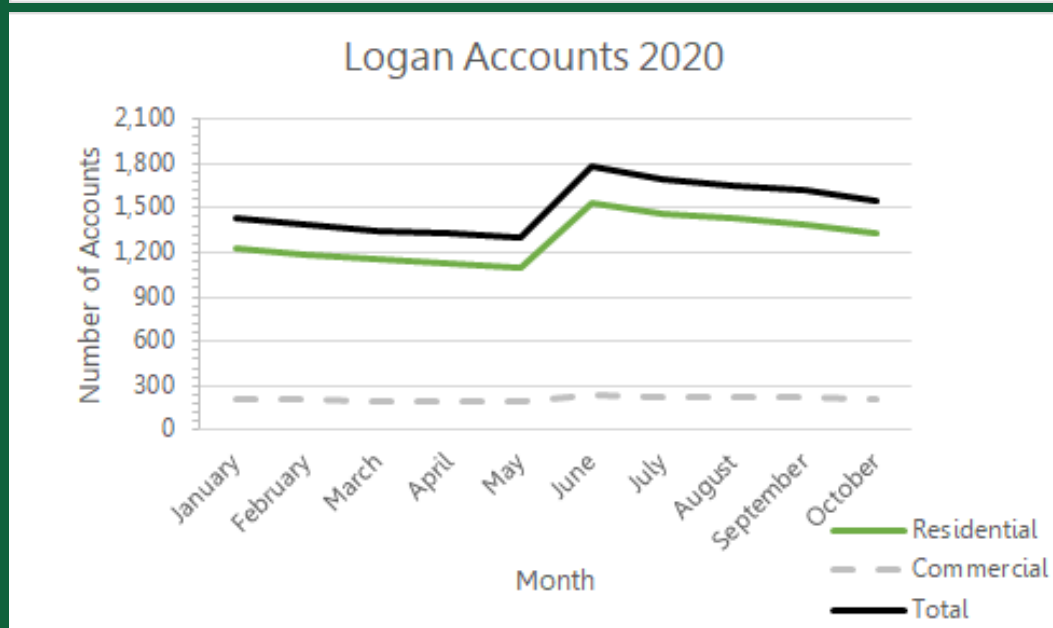


From January-September 2020, Logan's commercial account numbers remained relatively steady, while the residential accounts saw an increase in June, followed by a steady, slight decline.

### Logan kWh Usage per Account 2020
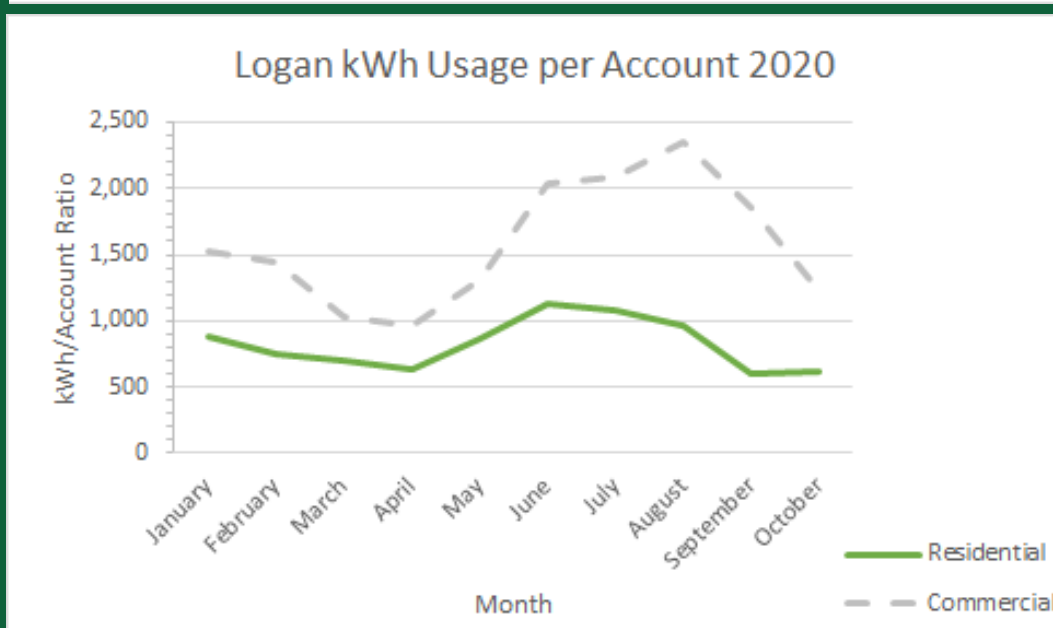


Logan's kWh usage/account ratio doubled for commercial accounts between April and August, from 970 to 2,300 kWh/account. The residential ratio remained steadier, between 600 and 1,100 kWh/account.

# Appendix (2020)

Continued: Amesville

## Amesville 2020 Kilowatt-Hour Usage
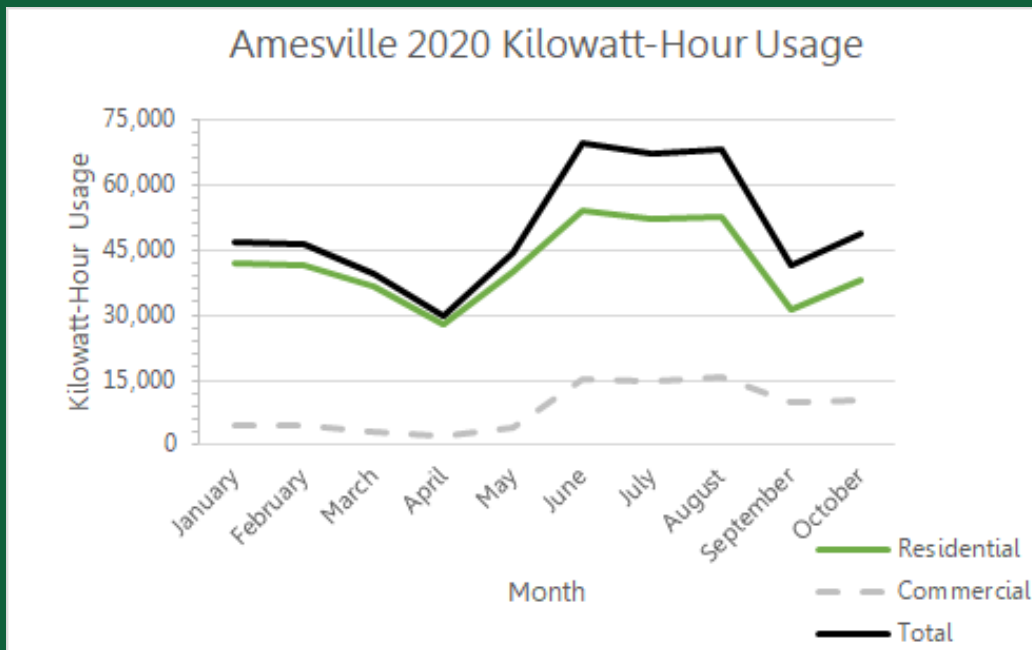


In total, the electricity usage in Amesville was lowest in April, and peaked steadily between June and August 2020.

## Amesville Accounts 2020
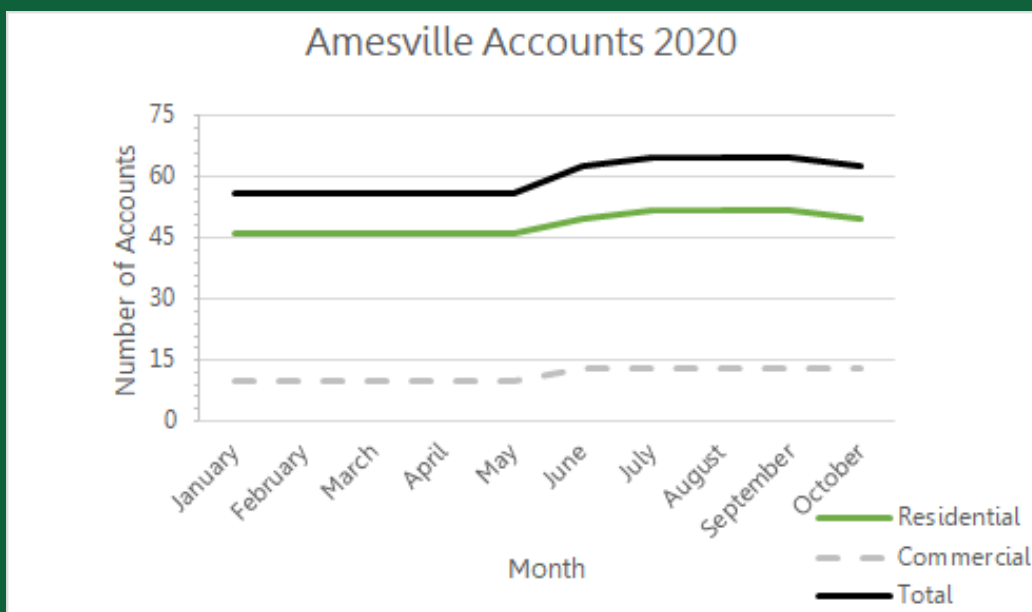


Both residential and commercial account numbers for the Village of Amesville remained relatively steady from January-October 2020, although they increased slightly after May.

## Amesville kWh Usage per Account 2020
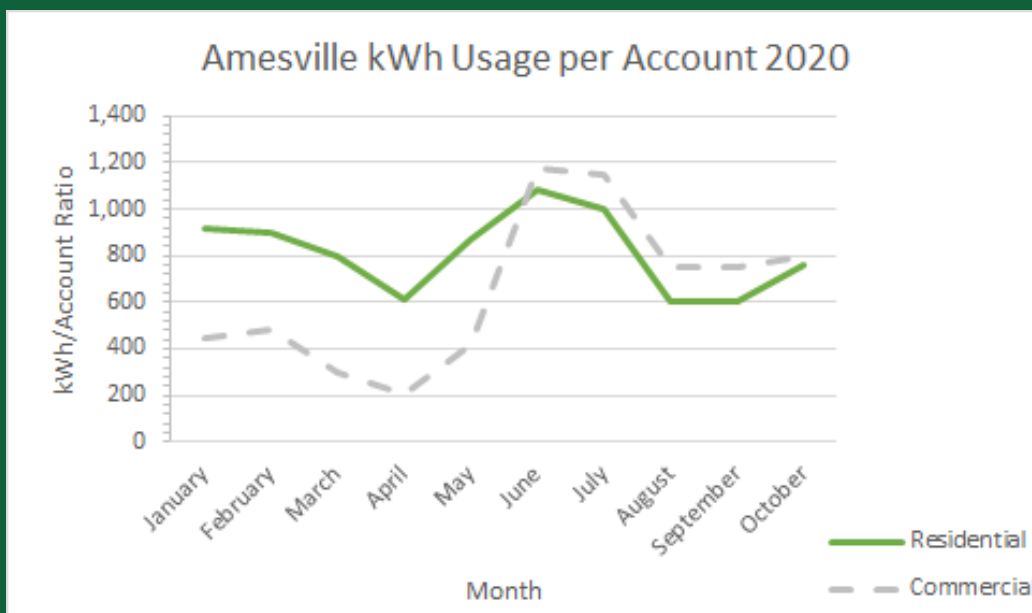


Amesville's kWh usage/account ratio increased dramatically from April-June for commercial accounts, from 200 to 1,200 kWh/account. The residential account ratio followed a similar trend, increasing from 600 to 1,100 kWh/account.

## Albany 2020 Kilowatt-Hour Usage
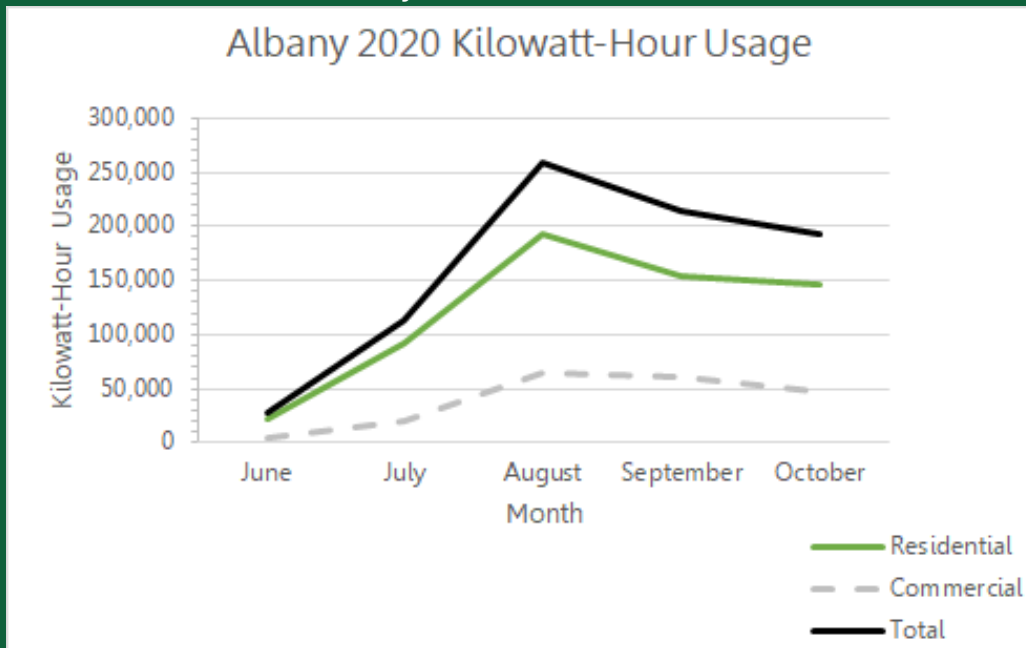


Albany's total kilowatt-hour usage peaked at over 250,000 in August, then decreased steadily throughout September and October.

## Albany Accounts 2020
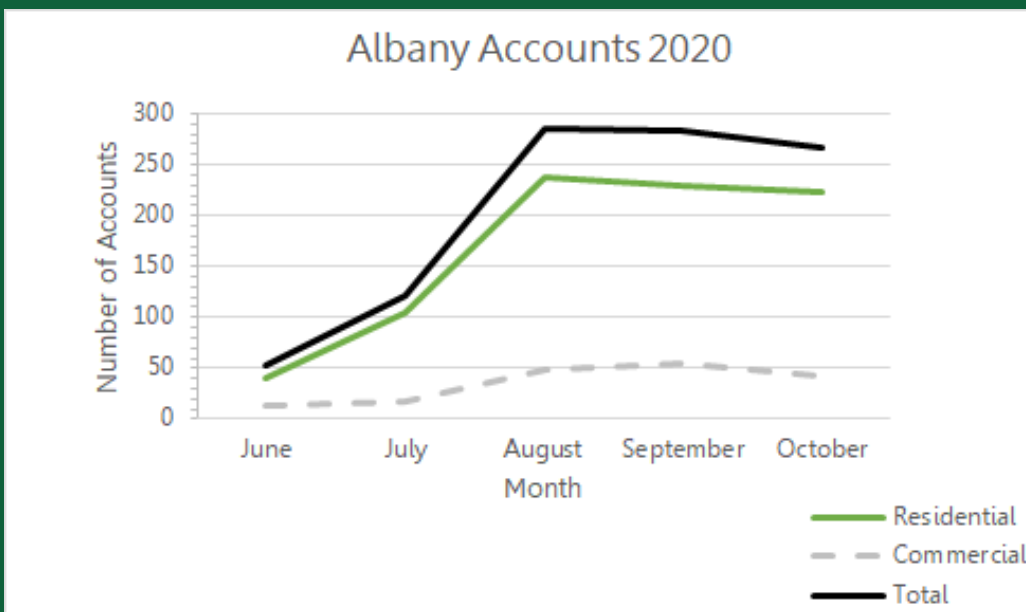


Albany had very few active accounts until July 2020, when the total number of accounts started to increase before peaking in August at 285 total accounts.

## Albany kWh Usage per Account 2020
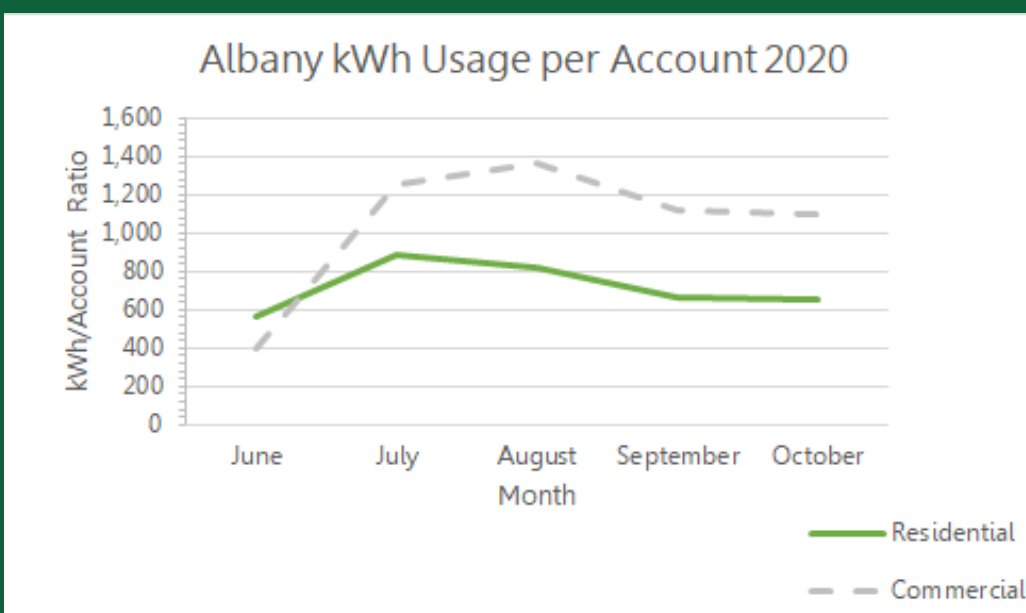


Albany's kWh usage/account ratio remained steady for residential accounts from June-October 2020, but increased sharply from 400 to 1,200 kWh/account in July for commercial accounts.

# Appendix (2020)
## Continued:  Buchtel

### Buchtel 2020 Kilowatt-Hour Usage
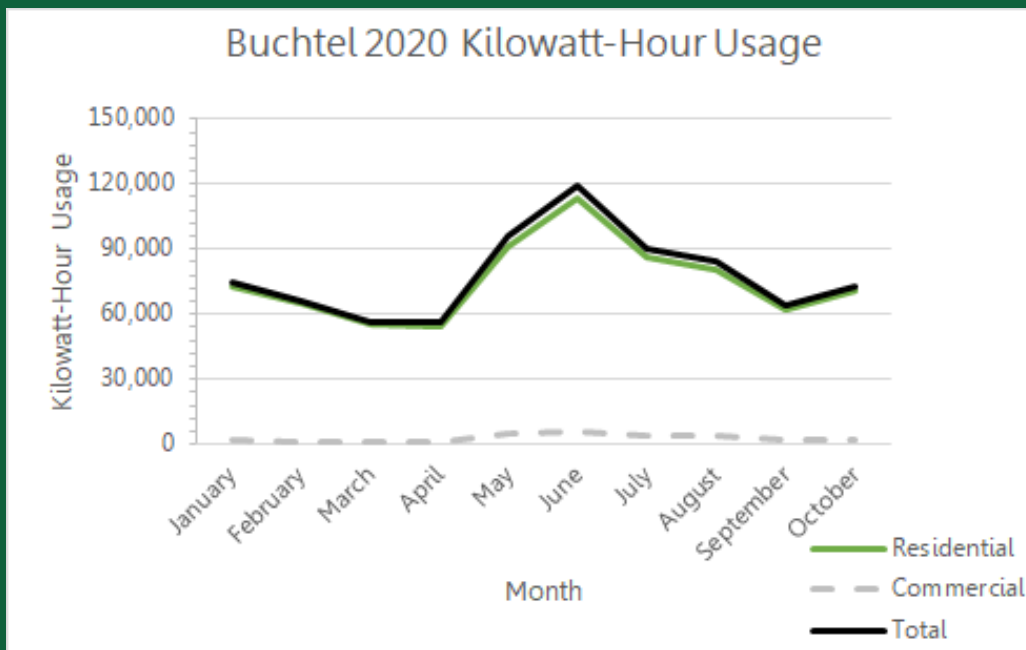


Buchtel's total electricity usage from January-September 2020 mirrors the residential usage due to low commercial account numbers. Usage peaked in June at 119,327 kWh.

### Buchtel Accounts 2020
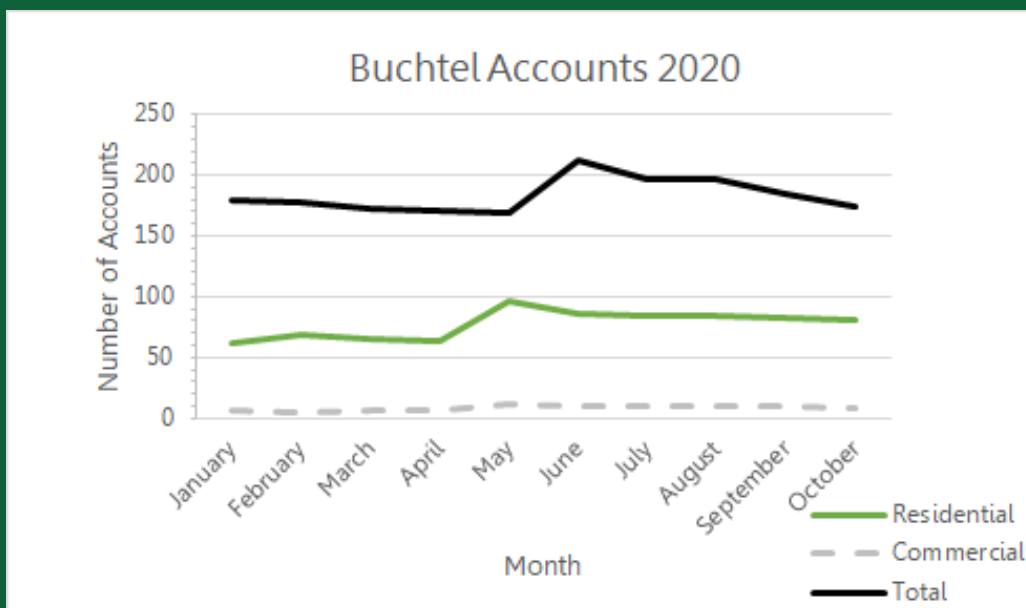


Buchtel's account numbers remained steady from January-April 2020, peaked in May, and remained relatively steady until September with 184 accounts.

### Buchtel kWh Usage per Account 2020
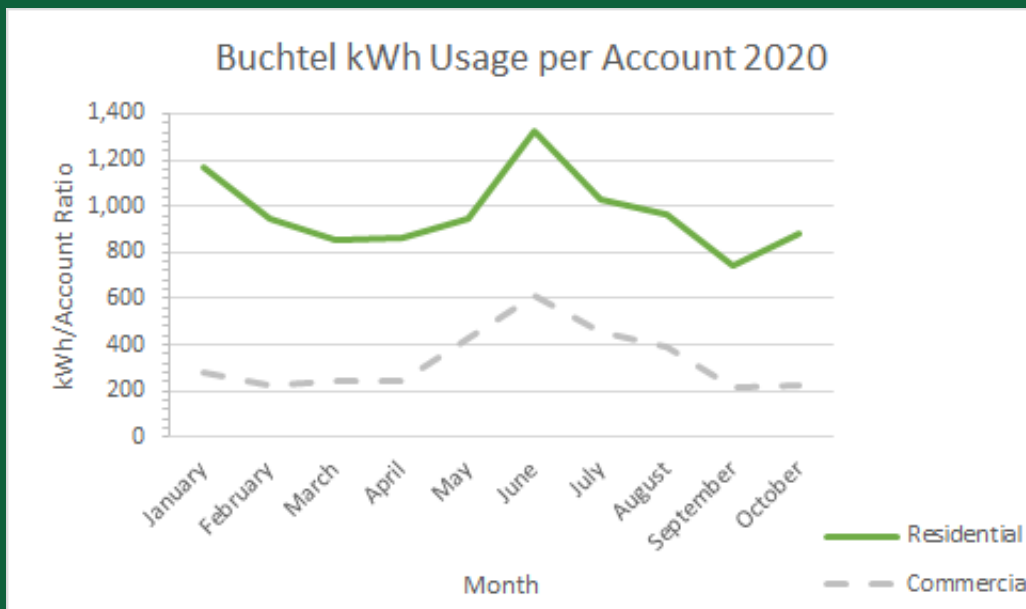


The kWh usage/account ratio for Buchtel accounts was lowest in the spring and fall, and peaked sharply in June for both residential and commercial accounts.

# Appendix (2020)

Continued: Chauncey

## Chauncey 2020 Kilowatt-Hour Usage
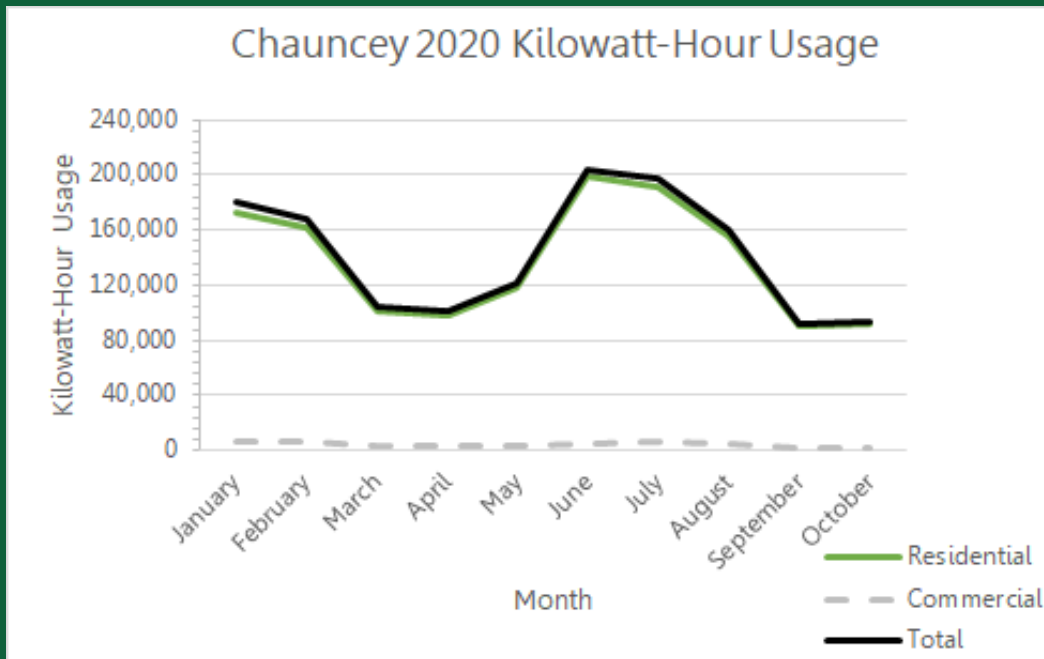


Chauncey's kWh usage trends from January-October 2020 were dominated by residential accounts. Usage was lowest from March-May, and peaked in June and July.

## Chauncey Accounts 2020
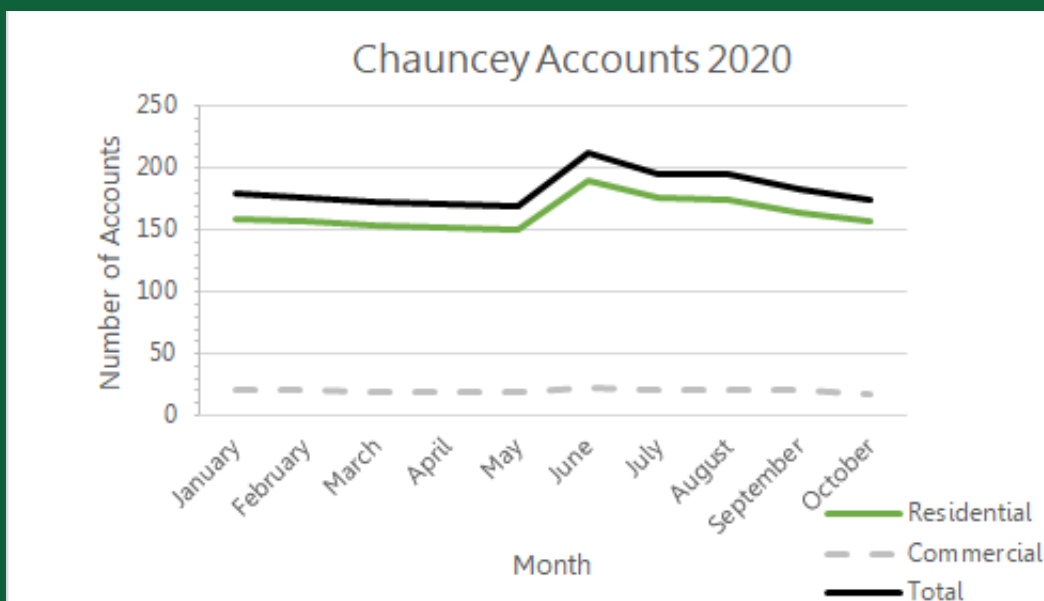


In 2020, Chauncey had a small number of commercial accounts, which increased slightly in June. The residential accounts saw the same June increase, then tapered off towards the prior totals.

## Chauncey kWh Usage per Account 2020
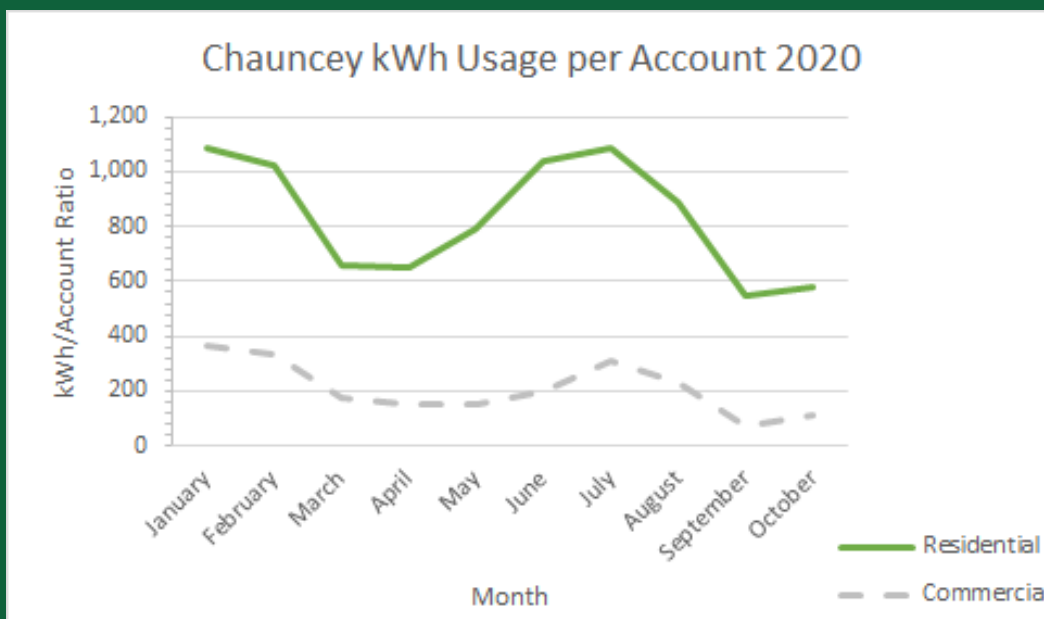


Chauncey's kWh usage/account ratio followed similar trends for both residential and commercial accounts in 2020. Usage was low in spring and fall, then peaked in January and July, with 1,084 then 1,087 kWh/account (residential) and 362 then 307 kWh/account (commercial).

# Appendix (2020)

Continued: Jacksonville

## Jacksonville 2020 Kilowatt-Hour Usage
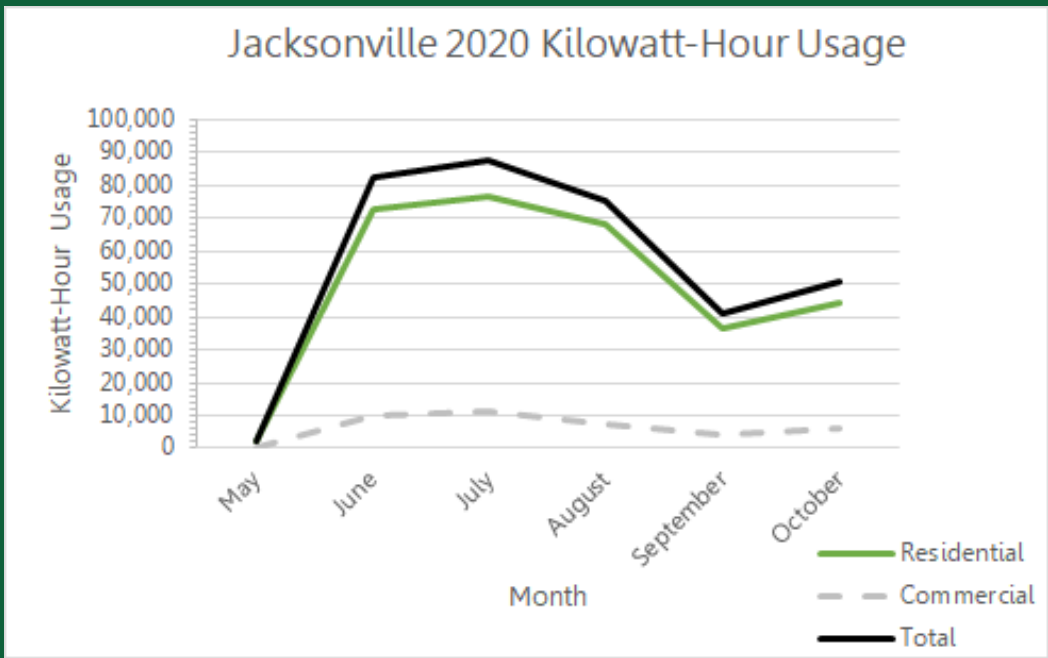


After picking up in May, Jacksonville's total kilowatt-hour usage was highest from June-August 2020, and peaked in July at almost 90,000 kWh.

## Jacksonville Accounts 2020
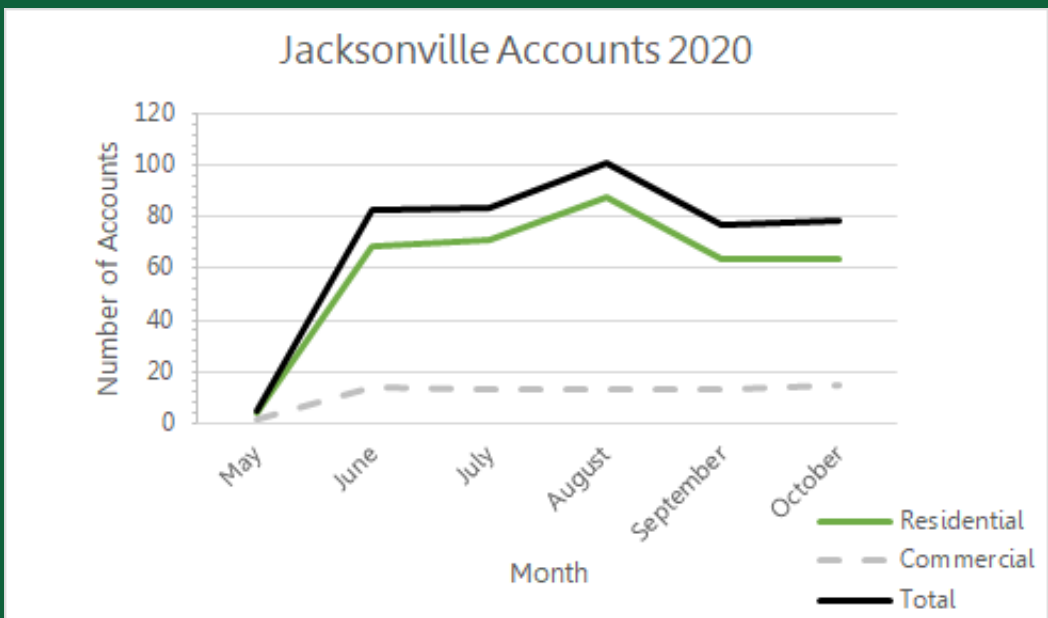


Following May 2020, Jacksonville's total number of accounts increased to over 80 by June. Residential accounts peaked in August at 88, then leveled off in the 60's range in September and October.
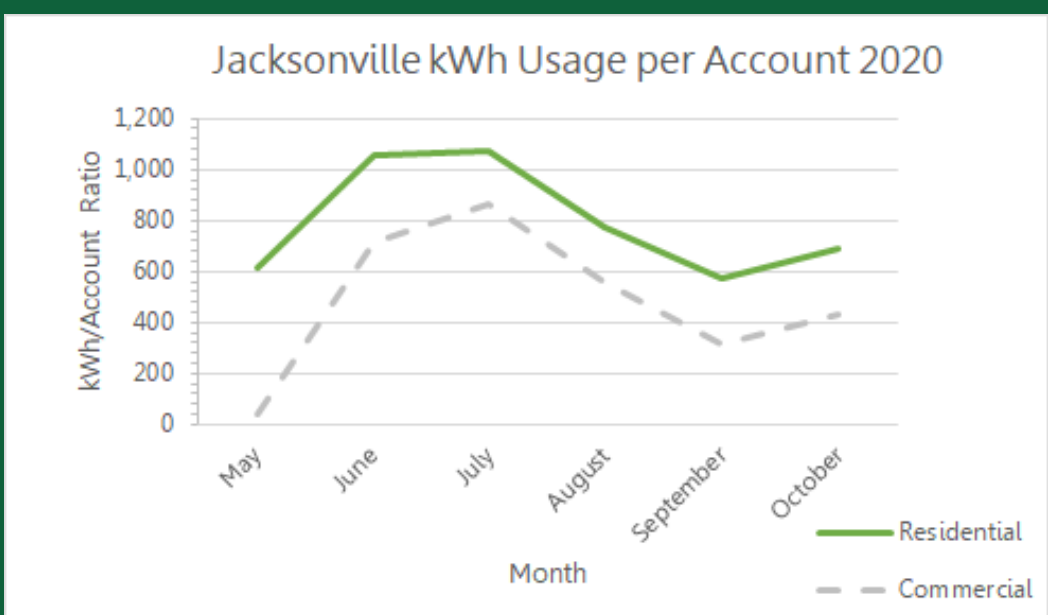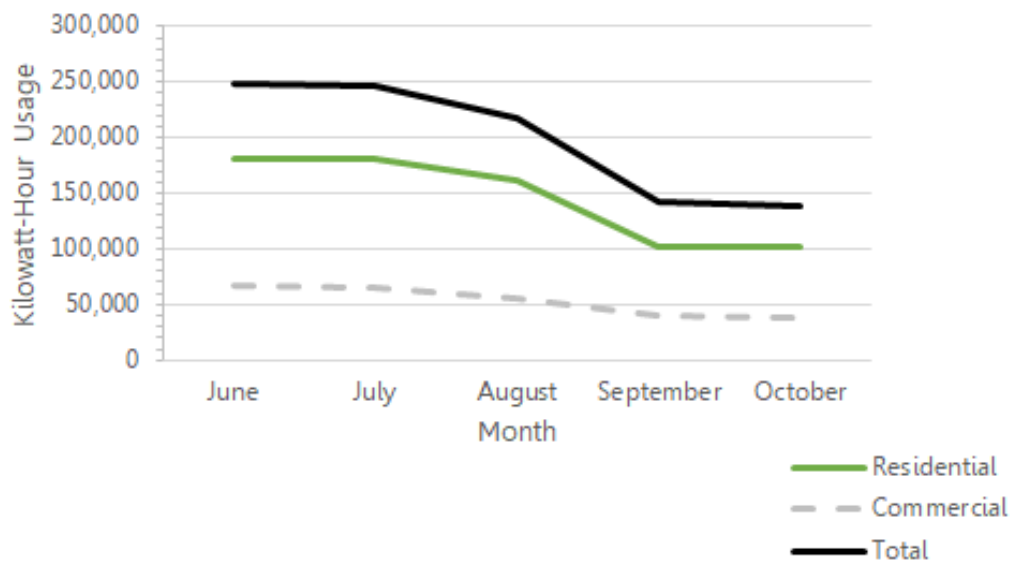
## Jacksonville kWh Usage per Account 2020



The kWh usage per account ratio was highest for both residential and commercial accounts June and July 2020. The usage ratio then decreased for both residential and commercial accounts until reaching a low of 574 and 315 kWh/account, respectively, in September.
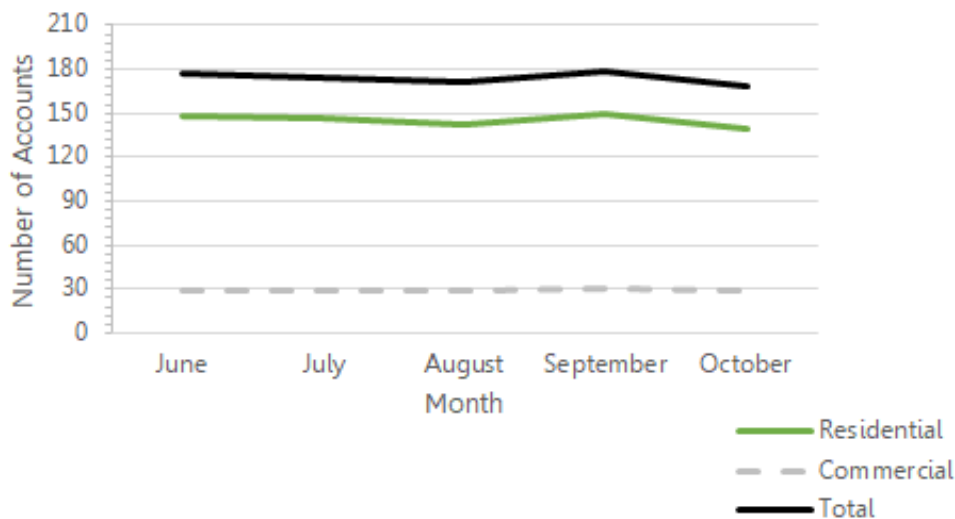
## Racine 2020 Kilowatt-Hour Usage



Upon picking up in June 2020, Racine's total kilowatt-hour usage peaked in June at 249,279 kWh. Total usage was lowest in October at 138,654 kWh.

## Racine Accounts 2020



Racine's total number of accounts from June-October 2020 remained relatively steady in the 170's, and peaked slightly in September with 179 accounts.
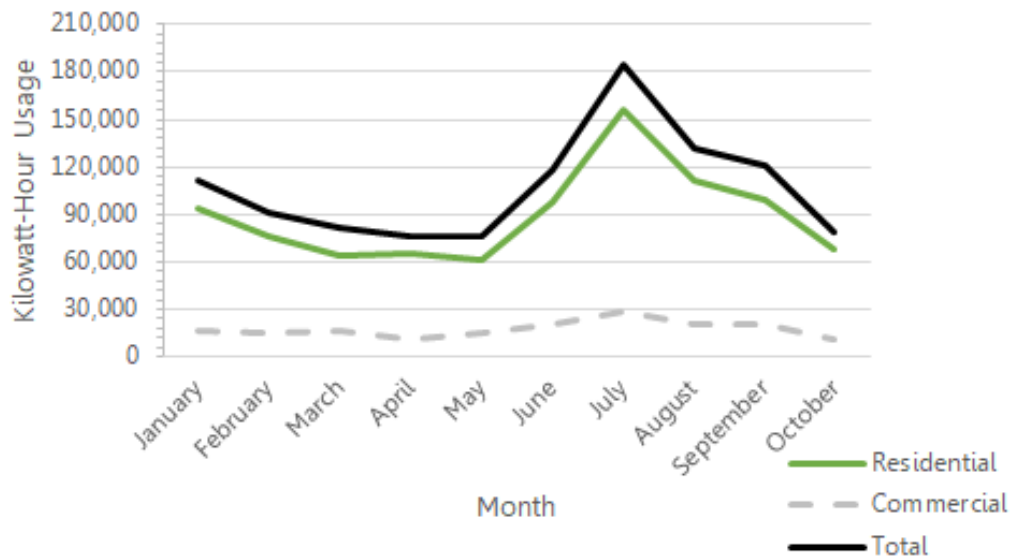
## Racine kWh Usage per Account 2020
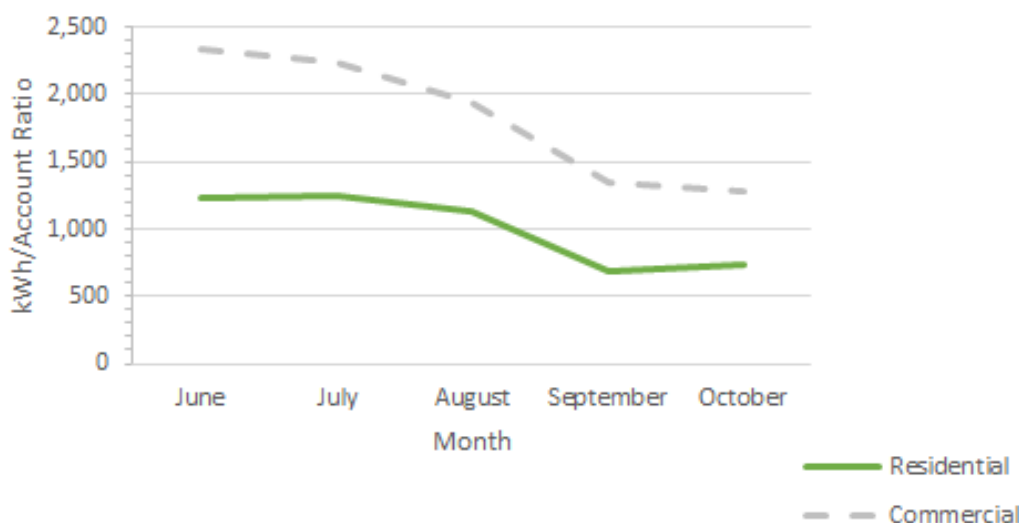


The kWh usage per account ratio was highest for both residential and commercial accounts June 2020. The usage ratio then decreased for both account types; the residential ratio was lowest in September at 687 kWh/account, while the commercial ratio was lowest in October at 1,284 kWh/account.
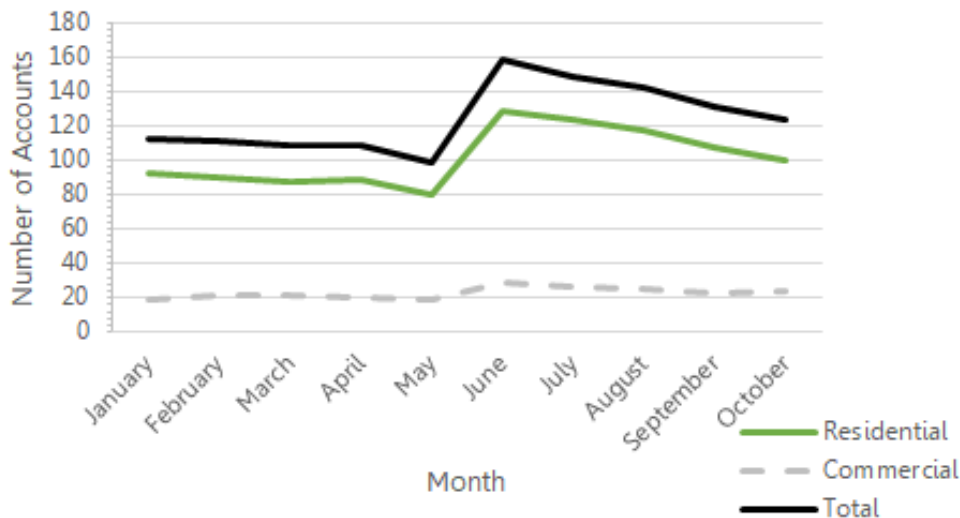
# Appendix (2020)

Continued:  New Straitsville

## New Straitsville 2020 Kilowatt-Hour Usage



In July 2020, New Straitsville's total kilowatt-hour usage peaked at 184,218 kWh. Usage was lowest in May at 75,910 kWh, following seasonal usage patterns.

## New Straitsville Accounts 2020



New Straitsville had below 120 total accounts from January-May 2020, rose to 160 in June, then tapered off, but remained above the original 120 accounts.

## New Straitsville kWh Usage per Account 2020
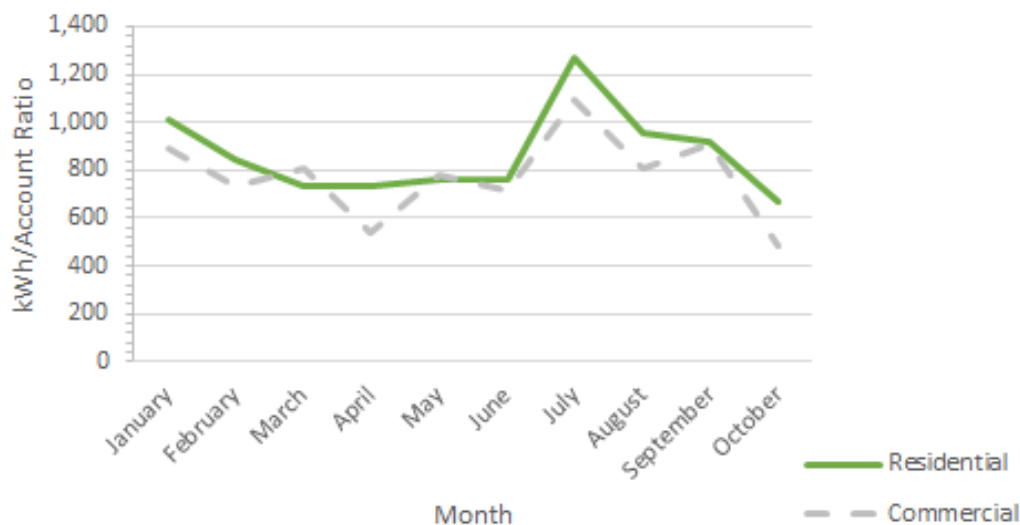


New Straitsville's kWh usage per account ratio was similar for both residential and commercial accounts from January-June 2020, although commercial use was more variable. The ratio peaked distinctly for both account types in July 2020, then decreased.
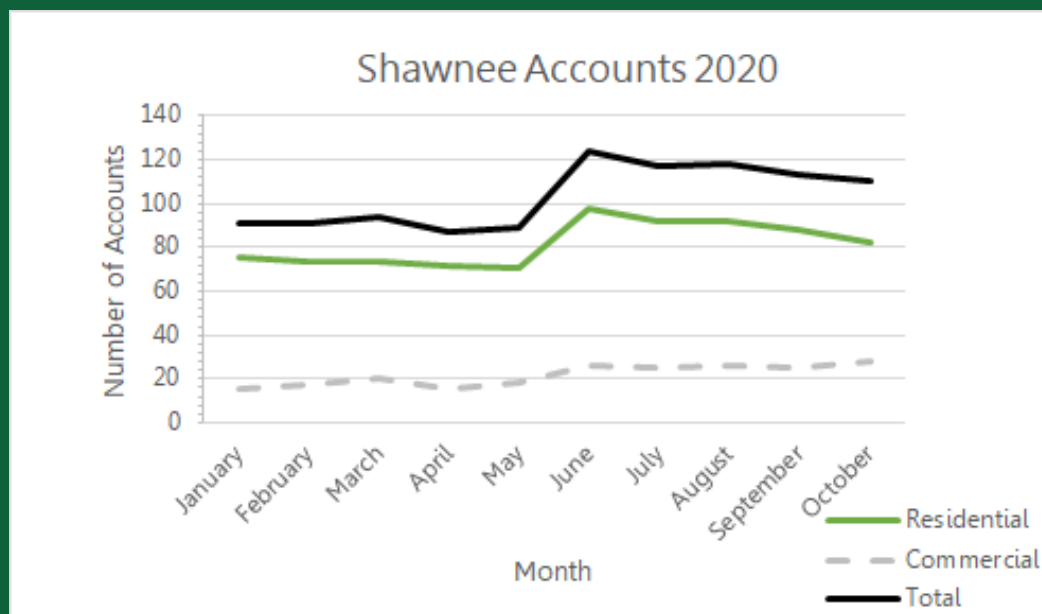
# Appendix (2020)

Continued: Shawnee



### Shawnee 2020 Kilowatt-Hour Usage
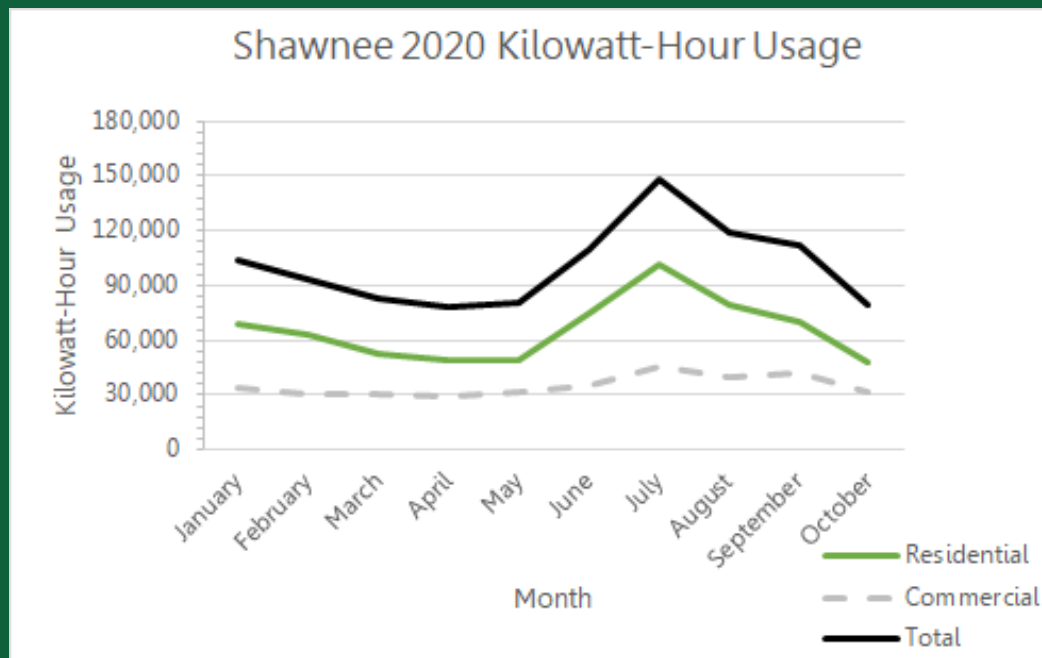
In total, Shawnee's kWh usage declined from January until reaching a low point May. Usage then began to increase until reaching a peak in July at 147,589 KWh.



### Shawnee Accounts 2020

Shawnee's total number of accounts remained in the 85-95 range from January- May 2020, then increased to 124 total accounts in June 2020.



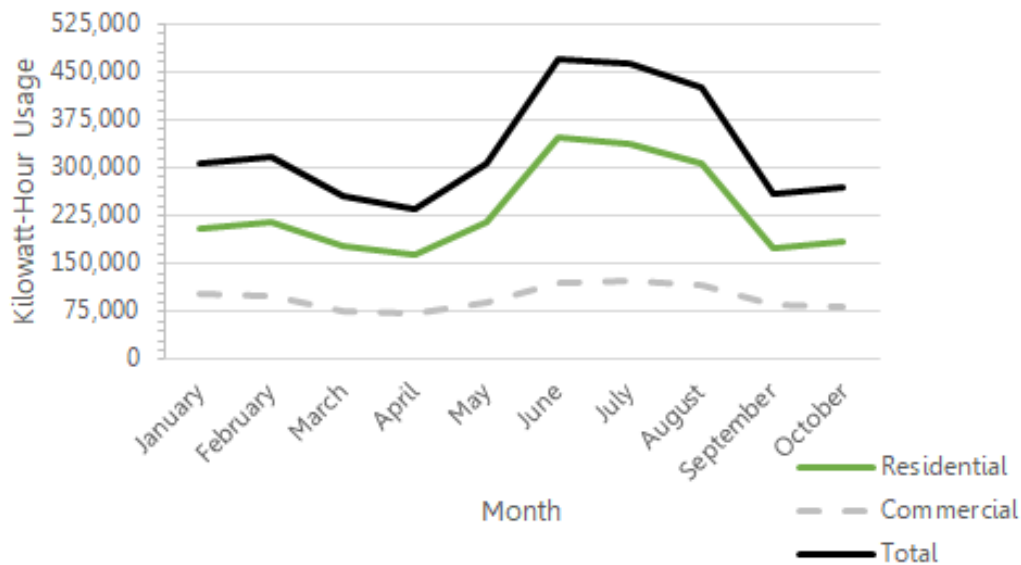### Shawnee kWh Usage per Account 2020
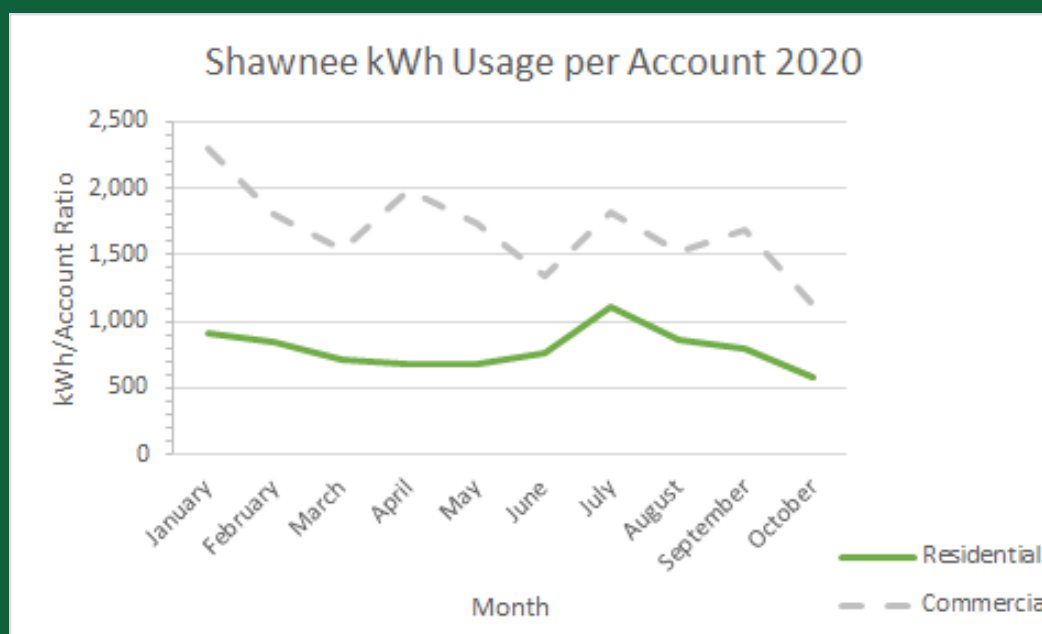
From January to October 2020, Shawnee's kWh usage/account ratio oscillated from month to month for commercial accounts,. The residential account ratio remained steady throughout those months, except for a peak at 1,110 kWh/account in July.
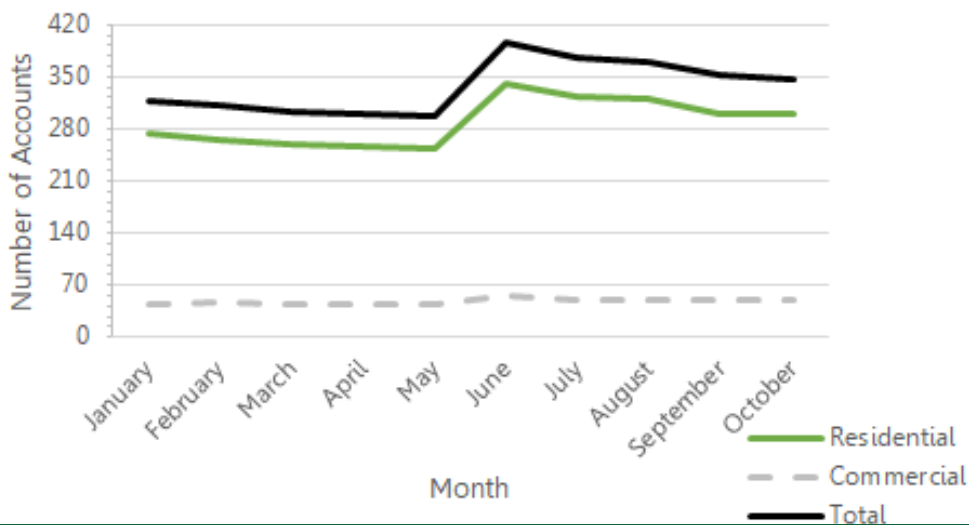
## Somerset 2020 Kilowatt-Hour Usage



In 2020, Somerset's residential and commercial kWh usage followed a sloping decline from January-April, then increased until peaking in June at 468,356 total kWh.

## Somerset Accounts 2020



Somerset's total number of accounts remained steady from January-May 2020 before peaking in June at 396 total accounts. From July-October the number of accounts decreased slightly.
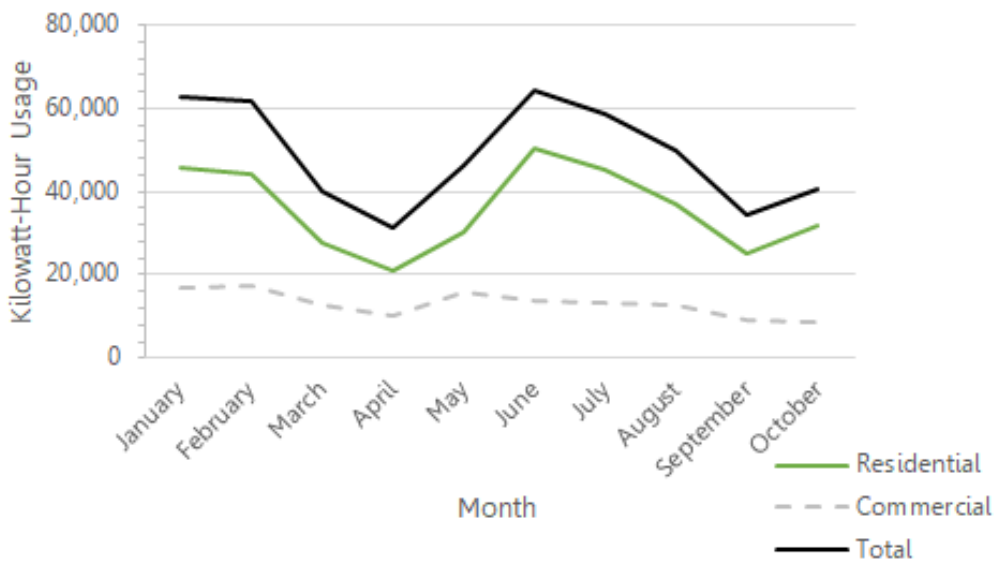
## Somerset kWh Usage per Account 2020
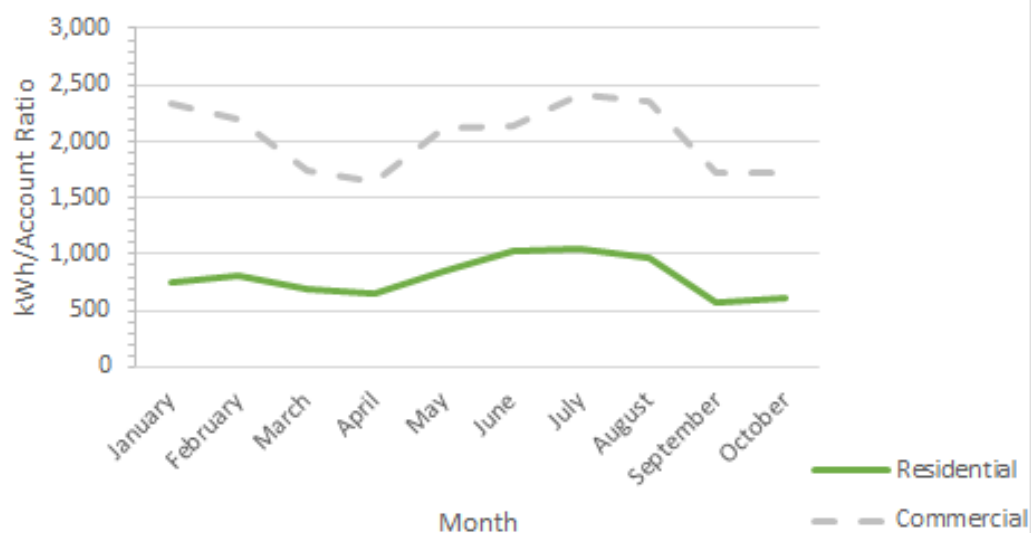


Somerset's kWh usage per account ratio remained consistently higher for commercial accounts compared to residential accounts. While there were no sharp peaks or declines, the usage ratio tended to be lower in spring and fall, and higher in the summer months.
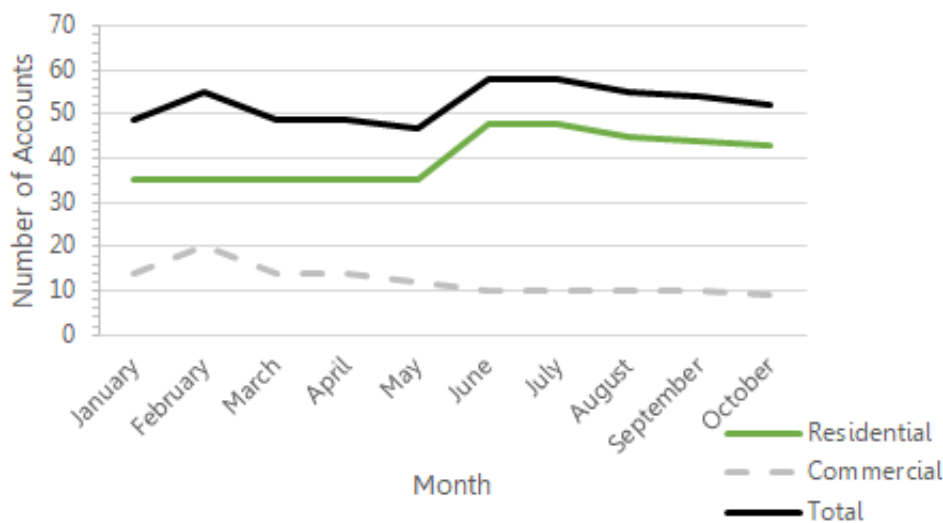
# Appendix (2020)

Continued: Trimble



Trimble 2020 Kilowatt-Hour Usage

In total, Trimble's kilowatt-hour usage was lowest in April 2020 at 31,149 kWh, then increased until reaching its peak in June at 64,279 total kWh. After this peak, usage decreased through September.



Trimble Accounts 2020

Trimble's commercial account numbers peaked to 20 in February 2020, then decreased back towards 10 approaching September. Residential accounts peaked in June at 48, then stayed in the 40's through October.



Trimble kWh Usage per Account 2020
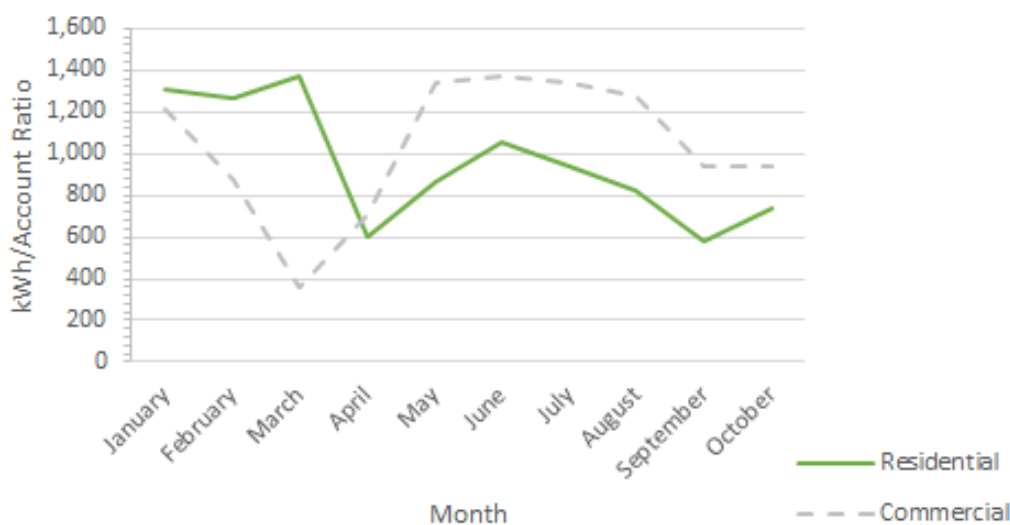
Trimble's kWh usage per account ratio experienced sharp lows in March and April for commercial and residential accounts, respectively. The commercial ratio then rebounded to 1,336 kWh/account in May, and the residential ratio increased to 1,053 kwh/account in June.

# 2020 Appendix
## Notes

The data throughout the 2020 appendix were drawn from AEP Energy's February-October 2020 CCA Reports, which represent January-September 2020 electricity usage.

The "All Accounts" page of the 2020 appendix reflects data from the cities of Athens and Logan, and the villages of Amesville, Buchtel, Chauncey, New Straitsville, Shawnee, Somerset, Trimble, and the unincorporated areas of Athens County from January-September 2020. These data also include the community of Jacksonville starting in June, Albany starting in July, and Racine starting in September of 2020. The data for these communities on their respective appendix pages is incomplete due to a programming error as defined in the attached memo from AEP Energy.

The City of Athens' SOPEC account numbers were in a state of flux throughout the spring and summer months of 2020, which was likely influenced by the spring semester shutdown of Ohio University and resulting decrease in the off-campus student population throughout the summer.

Additionally, some communities saw lower residential and small commercial account kWh usage in Spring 2020 versus Spring 2019, in conjunction with the shut-down of businesses due to the COVID-19 pandemic.