

PJM Capacity Market Workshop #2

Office of the People's Counsel for the District of Columbia
March 4, 2021





Overview of DC OPC

- By law, DC OPC is the statutory advocate for consumers of regulated utility service in the District of Columbia.
- DISCLAIMER- Presentation is for discussion purposes only and does not reflect the policies or positions the Office or the People's Counsel may take on any specific matter.





General Considerations

- Utility service is an essential service and provision of utility service and rates charged for such service must remain just and reasonable.
- All market costs ultimately flow down to the consumers; end-use customers do not have unlimited funds to pay for energy service.
- While market-based solutions have produced benefits for consumers, the capacity market is not a "true" market. Rather, it is an administrative construct.
- The District has robust de-carbonization goals including a 100% RPS requirement by 2032 and full carbon neutrality by 2050.





Resource Adequacy Principles

- (1) Markets must be designed holistically
- (2) States and their consumers should have an active role in determining acceptable levels of risk
- (3) The Resource Adequacy construct must be adaptive
- (4) The Resource Adequacy construct must be nimble
- (5) The Resource Adequacy construct must be designed on sound data





Markets must be designed holistically

- Competitive, market-based solutions are the foundation for addressing resource adequacy
- Energy, Capacity, and other markets do not operate in silos
- Changes to one market will impact and should be reflected in the others
- Total costs of all markets are passed to ratepayers





States and their consumers should have an active role in determining acceptable levels of risk

- Resource Adequacy addresses the level of acceptable risk
- Can not prevent 100% of risk, reach a point of diminishing returns
- As the generation portfolio and transmission and distribution topology changes so will both the risks and the tools for addressing them
- The determination of what is acceptable must be made in concert with states and consumers who will both: (1) bear costs and (2) bear the impact of an interruption in service





The Resource Adequacy construct must be adaptive

- States must balance multiple concerns including ensuring reliable utility service; protecting health, safety and welfare; and addressing environmental and climate impacts
- State policies will continue to evolve

"States, of course, may regulate within the domain Congress assigned to them even when their laws incidentally affect areas within FERC's domain."

Hughes v. Talen,
136 S. Ct. 1288, 1298 (2016)





The Resource Adequacy Office of the People's Counsel construct must be adaptive

- PJM's market construct should be adaptive to accommodate state goals, rather than be at odds
- If leakage issues are addressed, they should be designed to avoid blunting the intrastate effects of a state's policies
- Uncertainty in the market harms all sectors





The Resource Adequacy construct must be nimble

- Technologies are evolving rapidly
- Market must recognize the reliability value of new technologies and allow for their smooth integration
- "One size fits all" construct may be neither efficient or workable and seasonal/regional differences should be addressed





The Resource Adequacy construct must be designed on sound data

- Focus on the quality not just the quantity of resources
- Accurate forecasting provides accurate price signals and cost-efficient resource deployment for the benefit of consumers
- Technical parameters, including the reference resource, should be subject to regular and comprehensive review and revision
- High reserve margins are only beneficial if the cost/benefit favors consumers





Questions?





Contacts

Erik Heinle, fheinle@opc-dc.gov
Anjali Patel, apatel@opc-dc.gov
Sarah Kogel-Smucker, ssmucker@opc-dc.gov
Adrienne Mouton-Henderson, ahenderson@opc-dc.gov

