

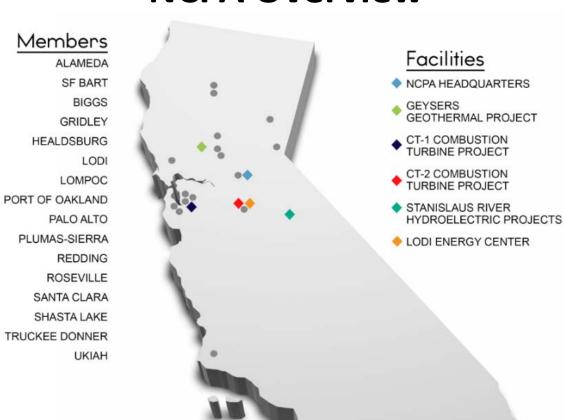
Impacts of RTO Market Expansion – Joint Action

Randy S. Howard January 7, 2019









NCPA Overview

 California joint powers agency founded in 1968

 16 members and one associate member serving 750,000 residents in communities throughout Northern California

 Builds and operates jointly owned power plants and operates a power pool for members

 Represents agency and members before legislative and regulatory bodies

 NCPA provides a variety of wholesale energy market services to members and customers





Joint Action – Effective Coordination

- FERC Order 890 Claim
- Transmission Tariff Filings
- Energy Imbalance Market (EIM)
- Western RTO
- CAISO Board Members





Joint Action – FERC Order 890 Claim

- NCPA Members are concerned about raising TAC rates (~10%/yr) and balancing these costs with California's other climate change objectives
- Significant amounts of new transmission capacity have been added in the CAISO to meet California's renewable energy and climate change objectives
- NCPA supports transmission investment but it must be for needed projects built at the right time and the right price.
- In early 2017, NCPA coordinated with California Public Utilities Commission, State Water Contractors, and the Transmission Agency of Northern California in filing a joint Order 890 claim against PG&E.
- Order 890 requires transparency, stakeholder involvement, and full access to the data and analyses underlying each transmission plan.
- In CA, PG&E conducts 80% of transmission planning equal to 60% (\$1.5B) on annual capital investment without any opportunity for stakeholder input or review.





What We Learned

- Over a dozen voluntary settlement meetings with PG&E following our February 2017 Order 890 complaint (FERC Docket No. EL17-45). The Complainants' goals in those meetings were:
 - To develop Order 890-Compliant tariff language (stakeholder process), and
 - To understand PG&E's internal transmission planning and replacement processes
- Better understanding of PG&E's planning processes, from data requests and a Joint PG&E TO18 litigation found:
 - PG&E's spending on self-approved projects is of a much greater order of magnitude than other IOUs (PG&E has spent more than \$4.6 billion on self-approved projects since 2010)
 - Failure to manage and monitor capital spending and lack of prudent asset management tracking
 - o Discrimination in funding priorities against POUs





Joint Action – FERC Order 890 Claim

- Before FERC decision on the matter, SCE filed with FERC a stakeholder review process for their transmission investment that was outside of the CAISO process.
- On August 31, 2018, FERC issued two orders on Order No. 890 compliance. In the first order, it denied our complaint against PG&E, which alleged that PG&E had failed to run some 60% of its transmission work through a transmission planning process in violation of Order No. 890. In the second order, it accepted as just and reasonable SCE's transmission planning tariff, despite the fact that that tariff was not in accordance with Order No. 890. In both cases, the Commission ruled that "asset management" projects like those the PTOs are performing without CAISO review do not fall within Order No. 890's ambit and, therefore, that no planning process is required.
- Parties filed a FERC Request for Rehearing and re-opened negotiations with PG&E and SCE.





Joint Action Request – PTOs Need to be Transparent

- Complete documentation of all "local" planning procedures;
- Documentation that shows the procedures are actually being applied;
- Access to long-term project plans like PG&E's Five Year Plan that lists the projects it intends to pursue;
- Access to the documentation justifying the projects in those plans, including:
 - The estimated costs and the bases for the estimates;
 - The underlying assumptions and criteria used to develop the plans;
 - o Information showing how those assumptions and criteria were applied to develop the plans;
 - o How the PTO's prioritized the projects in the plans; and
 - The data behind those prioritizations.
 - This is not a comprehensive list just a sampling
 - And we need to see all of this sooner, rather than later.





Transmission Tariffs

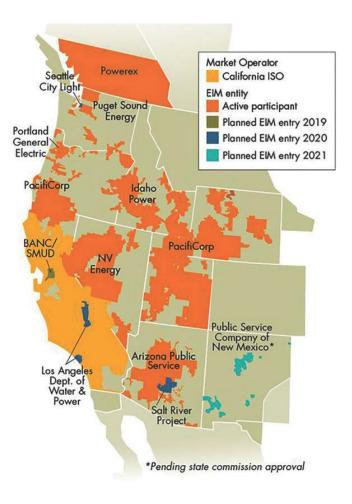
- On July 29th, 2016 PG&E filed its eighteenth transmission owner rate case (TO18) seeking a \$1.718 billion retail transmission revenue requirement (TRR)
- TO18 represents one of the largest TO rate cases reviewed by FERC, \$387M (29%) increase over TO17
- Joint Action entities coordinated with the largest transmission customers to seek a significant re-adjustment to PG&E's revenue requirements
- Attempts at settlement remained far apart, so the stakeholders filed for litigation
- Lengthy and numerous data requests were issued, PG&E filed TO19 while still in litigation and prepared TO20 (change to formula rate)
- Parties settled TO19 to a 98.85% settlement factor to TO18 decision before it was issued.
- FERC issued it's T018 decision on October 1, 2018 finding that PG&E had failed to show that its proposed rate increase is just and reasonable, and identifying a number of adjustments that should be made to reduce the rates. Reductions are approximately \$300M





Energy Imbalance Market – Joint Action

- EIM Governance Strong engagement in stakeholder process and governance selection
- Market has documented over \$500M in savings since inception
- Challenges exist with GHG tracking and monitoring
- Expansion of Market over next two years includes several of the largest POU systems; SMUD, LADWP, SRP, and Seattle
- New Market products being considered such as an extension of the Day-Ahead







Key CAISO / CA Market Activities

- Regionalization
 - Extension of Day-Ahead Market into EIM
 - CAISO acting as largest Reliability Coordinator
 - Legislative activity supporting regionalization
 - Expanding renewable integration (over-gen)
- Enhancement to Capacity Markets
 - Evolving Resource Adequacy requirements
- Day-Ahead Market Enhancements/Policy Driven Market Design
- Strong engagement in CAISO Board appointments





