

Can Competitive Wholesale Power Markets Survive Subsidies?

Harvard Kennedy School
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PJM Market Monitor



Monitoring Analytics

PJM Market Monitor

- Since 1999, the PJM Market Monitoring Unit has been responsible for promoting a robust, competitive and nondiscriminatory electric power market in PJM by implementing the PJM Market Monitoring Plan.
- Monitoring Analytics is the Independent Market Monitor for PJM.
- Monitoring Analytics was created in 2008 by spinning off the Market Monitoring Unit of PJM Interconnection as a result of a disagreement about independence.



Role of Market Monitoring

- Market monitoring is required by FERC Orders
- Role of competition under FERC
 - Mechanism to regulate prices
 - Competitive outcome = just and reasonable
- Relevant model of competition is not laissez faire
- Competitive outcomes are not automatic
- Detailed rules required – like other markets/exchanges
- Detailed monitoring required
 - Of participants
 - Of RTO: Regional Transmission Organization
 - Of market rules



MMU Functions

- Monitoring
 - Compliance with market rules
 - Exercise of market power
 - Retrospective mitigation
 - Inputs to prospective mitigation
- Reporting
 - State of the market reports
 - Reports on specific issues
- Market Design
 - Adequacy of market rules/market design
 - Recommendations for improved market design

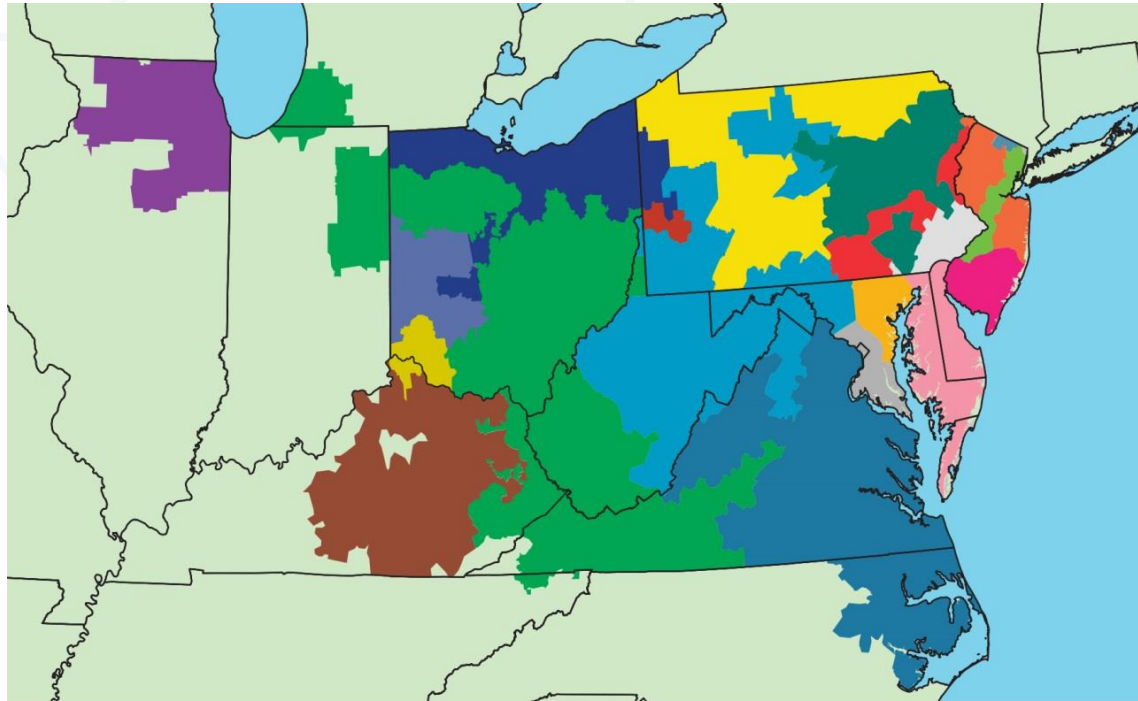


Market Monitoring Independence





















- Dimensions of independence
 - Independent from Market Participants
 - Independent from ISO/RTO management
 - Independent from ISO/RTO board of directors



PJM's footprint and its 20 control zones



Legend

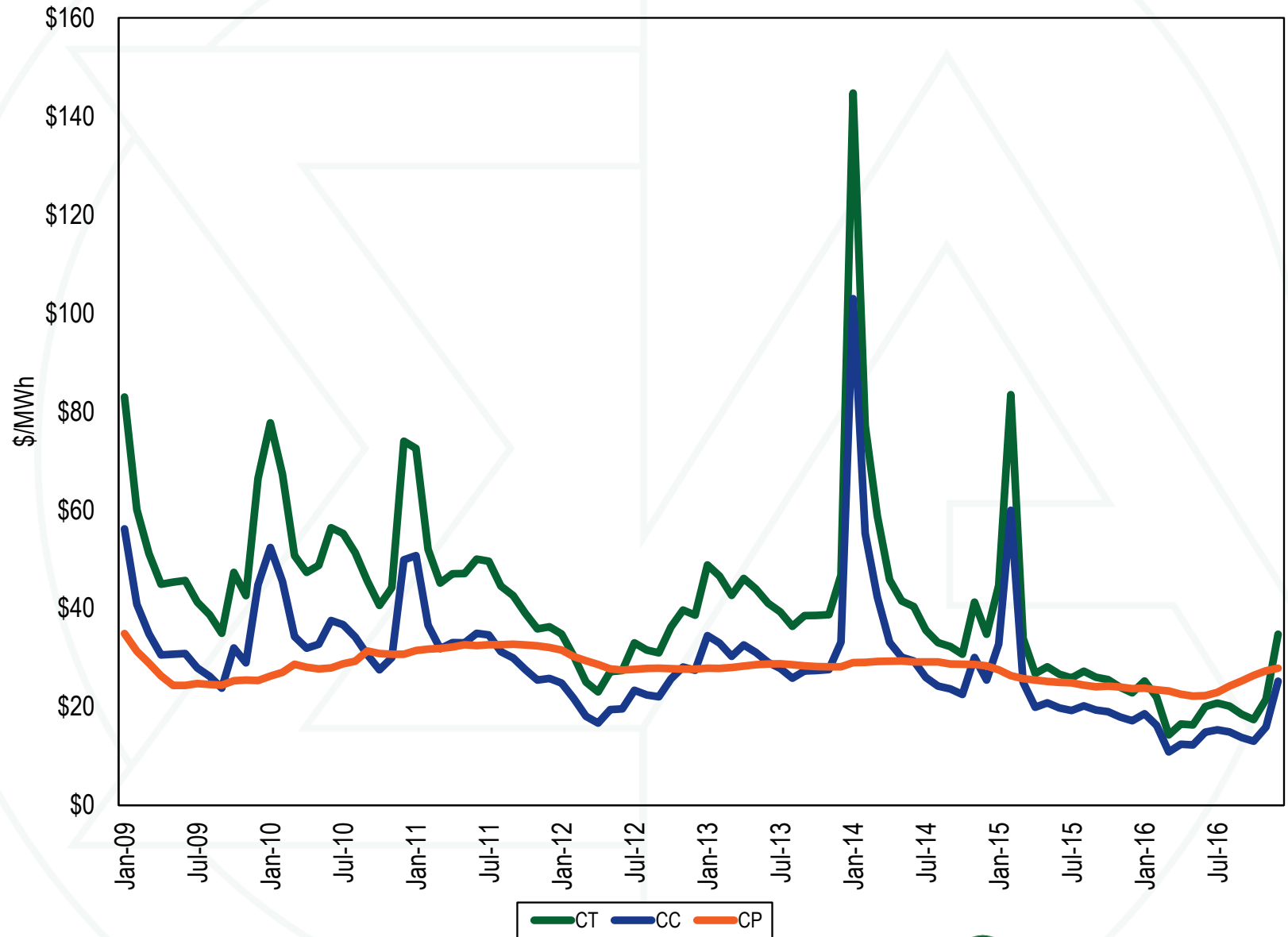
 Allegheny Power Company (AP)	 Duquesne Light (DLCO)
 American Electric Power Co., Inc (AEP)	 Eastern Kentucky Power Cooperative (EKPC)
 American Transmission Systems, Inc. (ATSI)	 Jersey Central Power and Light Company (JCPL)
 Atlantic Electric Company (AECO)	 Metropolitan Edison Company (Met-Ed)
 Baltimore Gas and Electric Company (BGE)	 PECO Energy (PECO)
 ComEd	 Pennsylvania Electric Company (PENELEC)
 Dayton Power and Light Company (DAY)	 Pepco
 Delmarva Power and Light (DPL)	 PPL Electric Utilities (PPL)
 Dominion	 Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSEG)
 Duke Energy Ohio/Kentucky (DEOK)	 Rockland Electric Company (RECO)

PJM Markets

- Energy Market
 - Day Ahead
 - Real Time (Balancing)
- Capacity Market (RPM)
 - Base Residual Auctions
 - Incremental Auctions
- Financial Transmission Rights Market (FTR)
 - ARR/FTR
 - Long term/Annual/Balance of period/Monthly
 - Auction Options
- Ancillary Services
 - Regulation Market
 - Synchronized Reserve Market
 - Black Start Service
 - Reactive Service



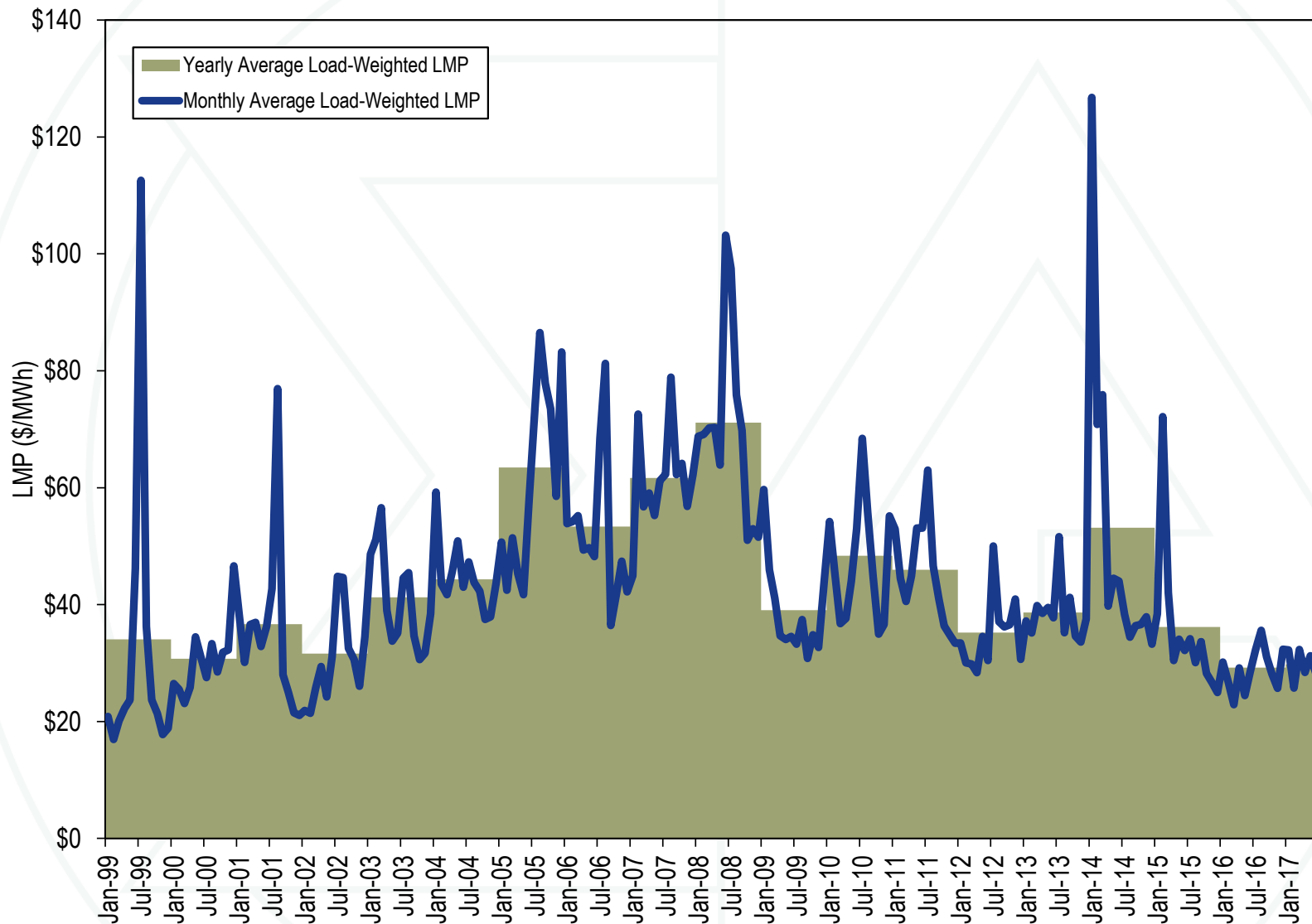
Average short run marginal costs: gas and coal



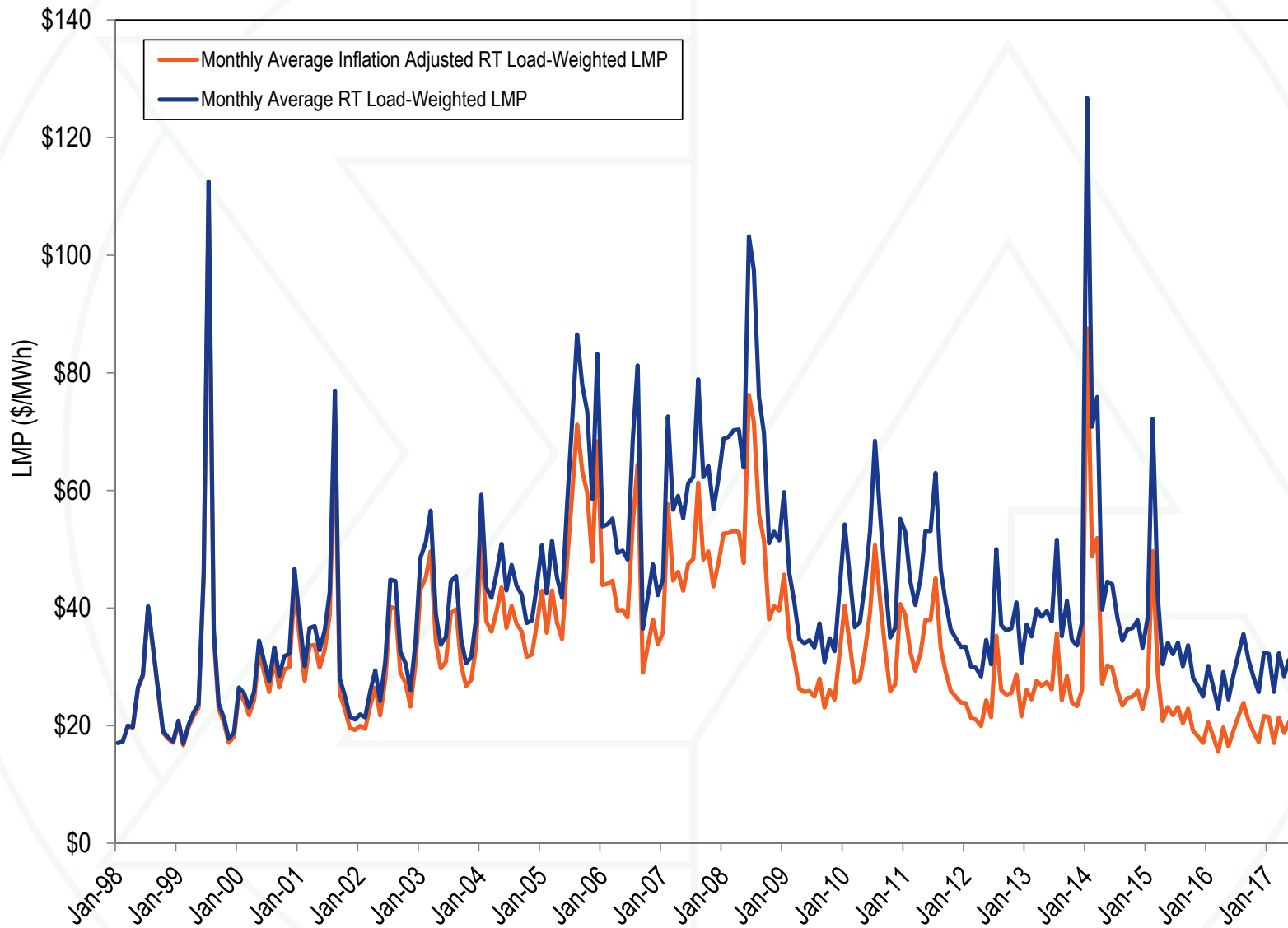
Capacity factor by unit type

Unit Type	2015		2016		Change in 2016 from 2015
	Generation (GWh)	Capacity Factor	Generation (GWh)	Capacity Factor	
Battery	7.6	0.5%	15.7	0.6%	0.1%
Combined Cycle	159,420.8	62.5%	187,368.5	62.0%	(0.5%)
Combustion Turbine	14,213.8	5.6%	17,980.5	6.8%	1.2%
Diesel	578.9	15.2%	662.7	16.9%	1.7%
Diesel (Landfill gas)	1,508.6	45.6%	1,501.9	45.1%	(0.4%)
Fuel Cell	227.1	86.4%	227.6	86.4%	(0.0%)
Nuclear	279,106.5	94.5%	279,546.4	93.0%	(1.4%)
Pumped Storage Hydro	6,038.4	12.8%	6,074.3	13.9%	1.1%
Run of River Hydro	7,000.9	30.5%	7,609.6	31.3%	0.8%
Solar	531.8	16.0%	970.3	17.7%	1.7%
Steam	388,709.8	43.8%	375,485.9	32.5%	(11.3%)
Wind	16,609.7	28.4%	17,696.2	28.0%	(0.3%)
Total	873,954.0	47.6%	895,139.6	41.2%	(6.4%)

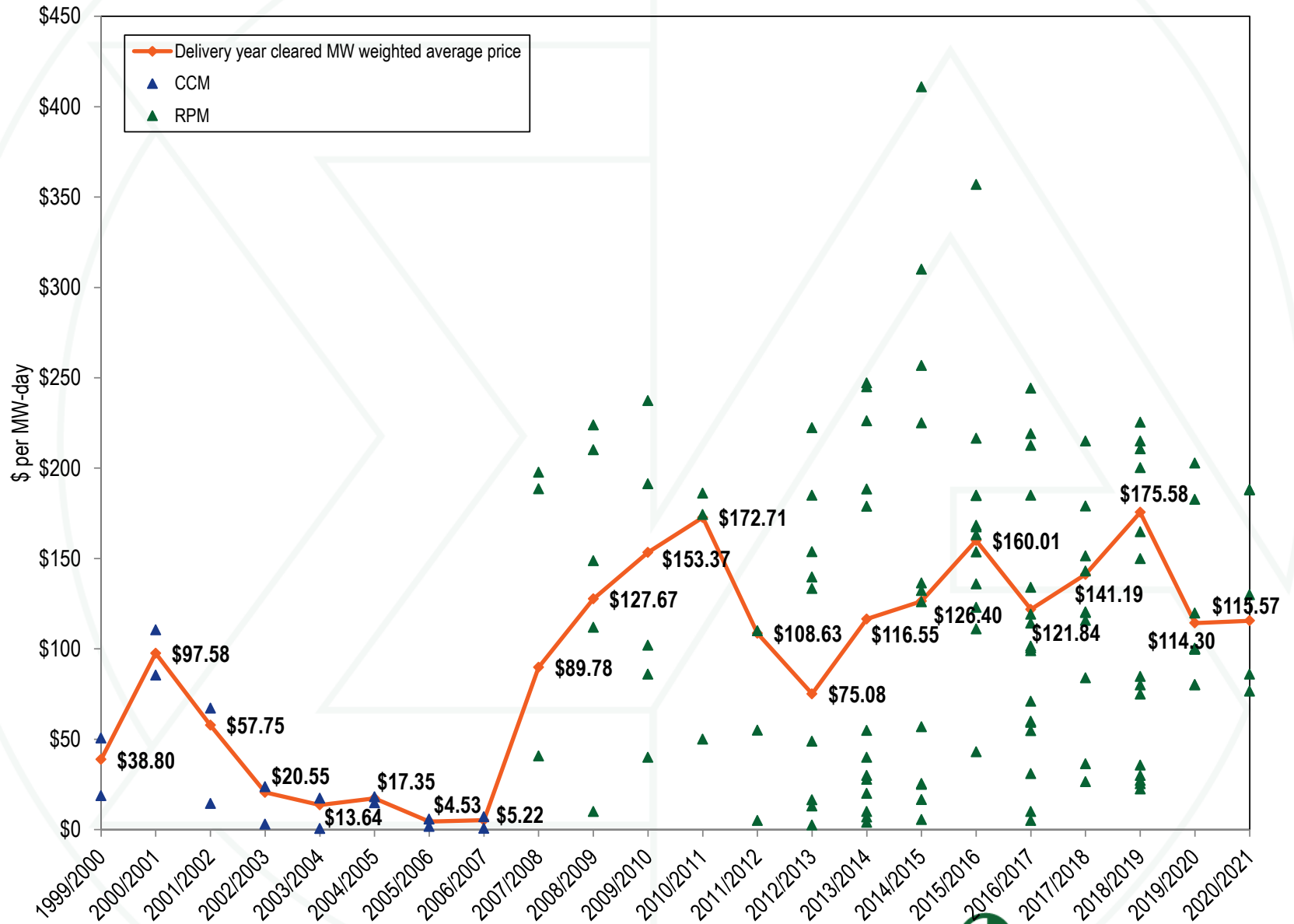
PJM energy prices



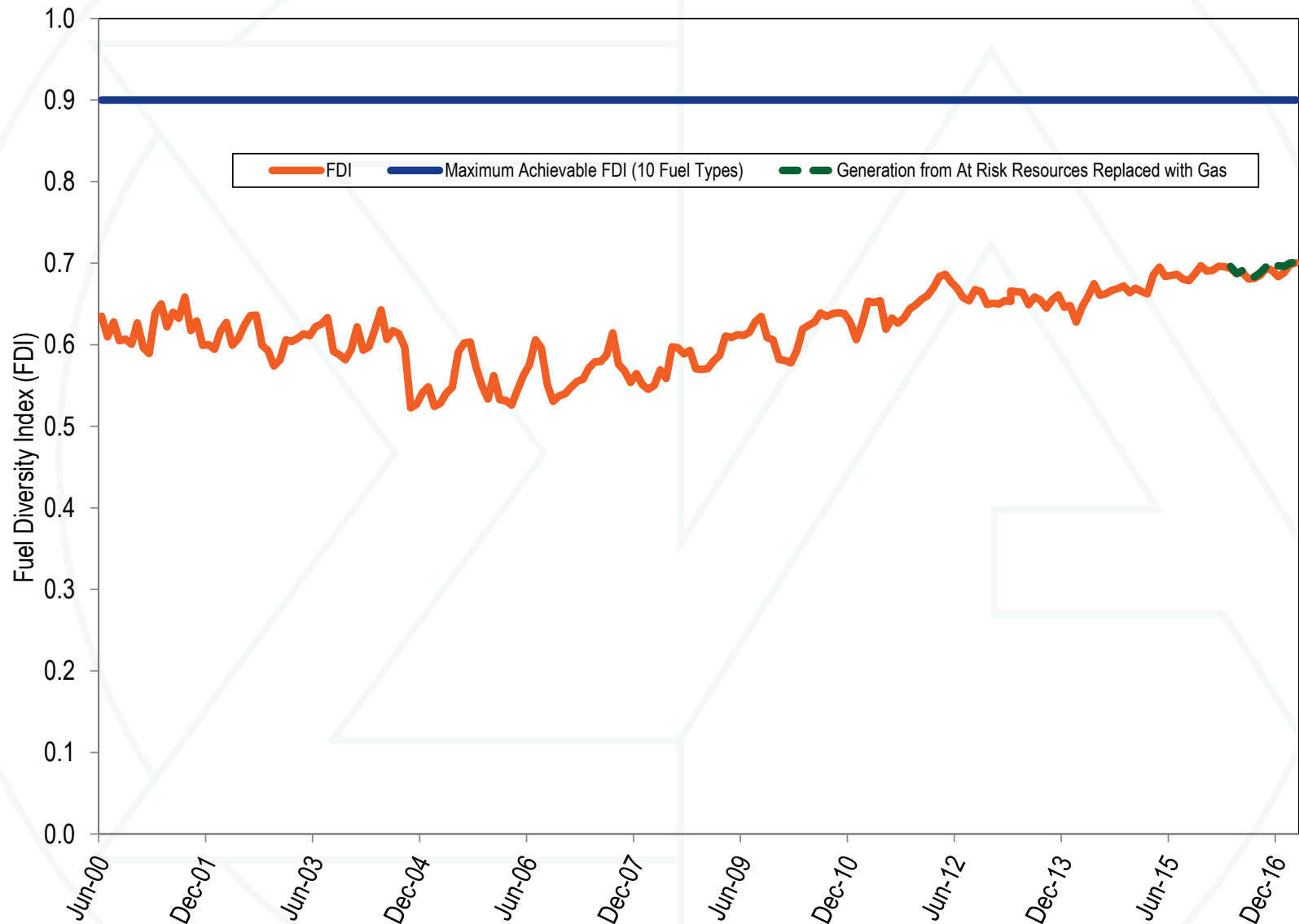
PJM inflation adjusted energy prices



PJM capacity prices



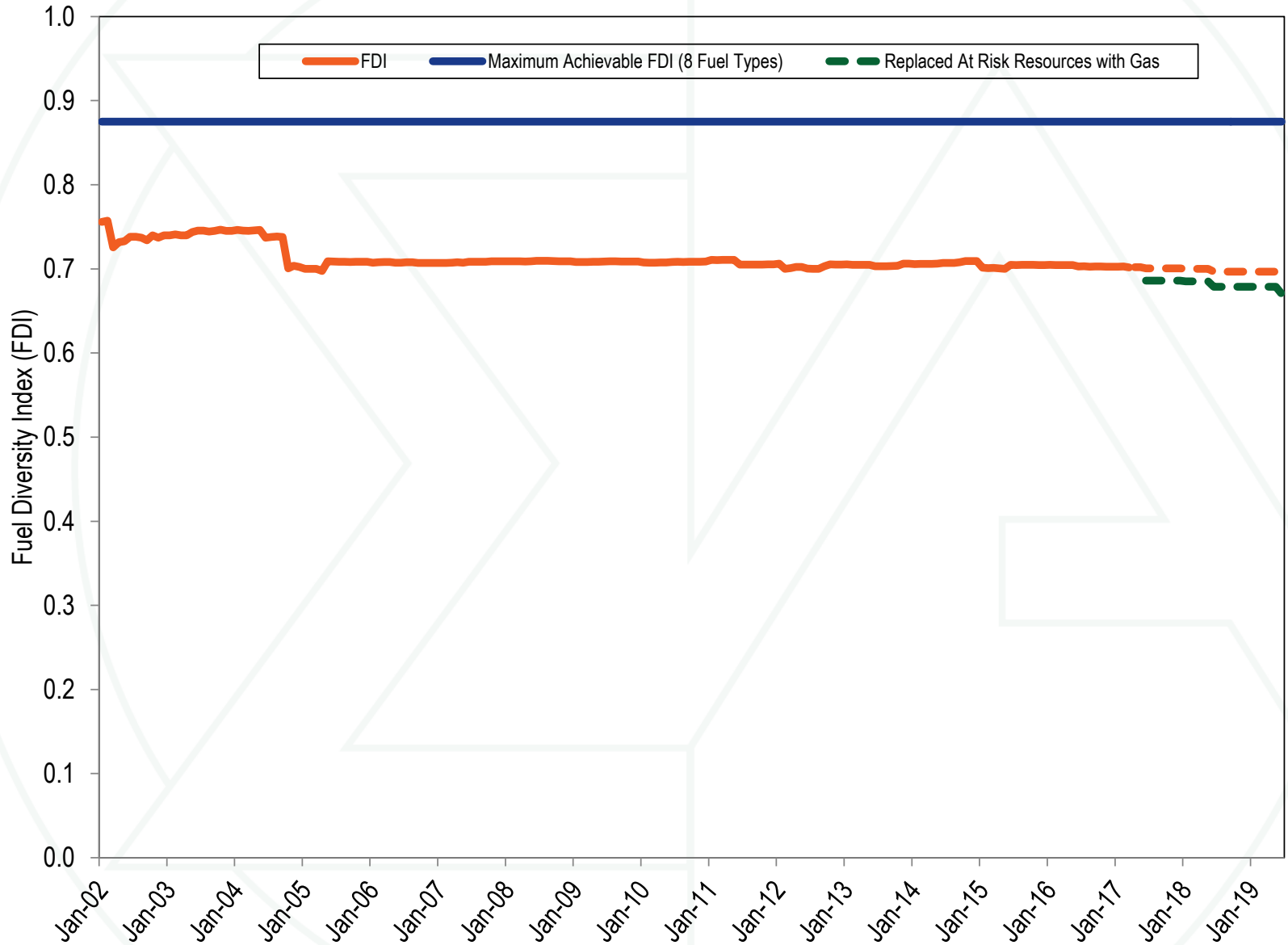
PJM generation fuel diversity index



PJM generation by fuel source

	2015		2016		Change in Output
	GWh	Percent	GWh	Percent	
Coal	284,757.4	36.2%	275,281.7	33.9%	(3.3%)
Bituminous	257,700.0	32.8%	241,050.2	29.7%	(6.5%)
Sub Bituminous	22,528.7	2.9%	28,949.7	3.6%	28.5%
Other Coal	4,528.6	0.6%	5,281.7	0.7%	16.6%
Nuclear	279,106.5	35.5%	279,546.4	34.4%	0.2%
Gas	183,650.7	23.3%	217,214.5	26.7%	18.3%
Natural Gas	180,948.7	23.0%	215,022.4	26.5%	18.8%
Landfill Gas	2,275.8	0.3%	2,176.2	0.3%	(4.4%)
Other Gas	426.3	0.1%	15.9	0.0%	(96.3%)
Hydroelectric	13,067.2	1.7%	13,686.8	1.7%	4.7%
Pumped Storage	4,660.2	0.6%	4,840.2	0.6%	3.9%
Run of River	6,736.3	0.9%	7,332.8	0.9%	8.9%
Other Hydro	1,670.8	0.2%	1,513.8	0.2%	(9.4%)
Wind	16,609.7	2.1%	17,716.0	2.2%	6.7%
Waste	4,365.1	0.6%	4,139.8	0.5%	(5.2%)
Solid Waste	4,175.4	0.5%	4,139.8	0.5%	(0.9%)
Miscellaneous	189.7	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	(100.0%)
Oil	3,276.2	0.4%	2,163.6	0.3%	(34.0%)
Heavy Oil	622.9	0.1%	270.6	0.0%	(56.6%)
Light Oil	1,122.0	0.1%	341.1	0.0%	(69.6%)
Diesel	163.8	0.0%	59.4	0.0%	(63.7%)
Gasoline	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	NA
Kerosene	413.0	0.1%	74.8	0.0%	(81.9%)
Jet Oil	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	NA
Other Oil	954.5	0.1%	1,417.7	0.2%	48.5%
Solar, Net Energy Metering	548.4	0.1%	1,019.4	0.1%	85.9%
Energy Storage	7.6	0.0%	15.7	0.0%	106.7%
Battery	7.6	0.0%	15.7	0.0%	106.7%
Compressed Air	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	NA
Biofuel	1,309.6	0.2%	1,760.3	0.2%	34.4%
Geothermal	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	NA
Other Fuel Type	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	NA
Total	786,698.5	100.0%	812,544.1	100.0%	3.3%

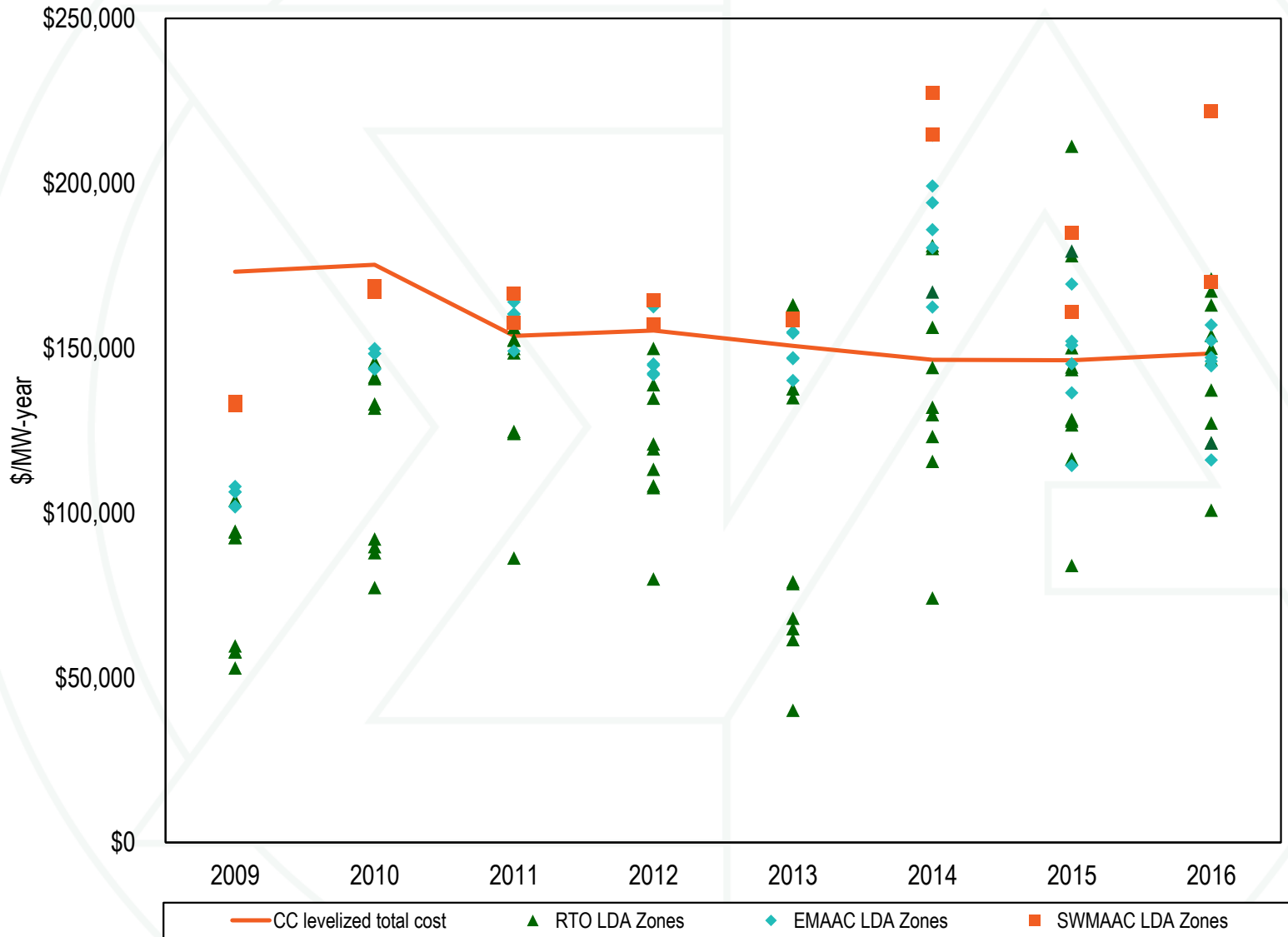
PJM installed capacity fuel diversity index



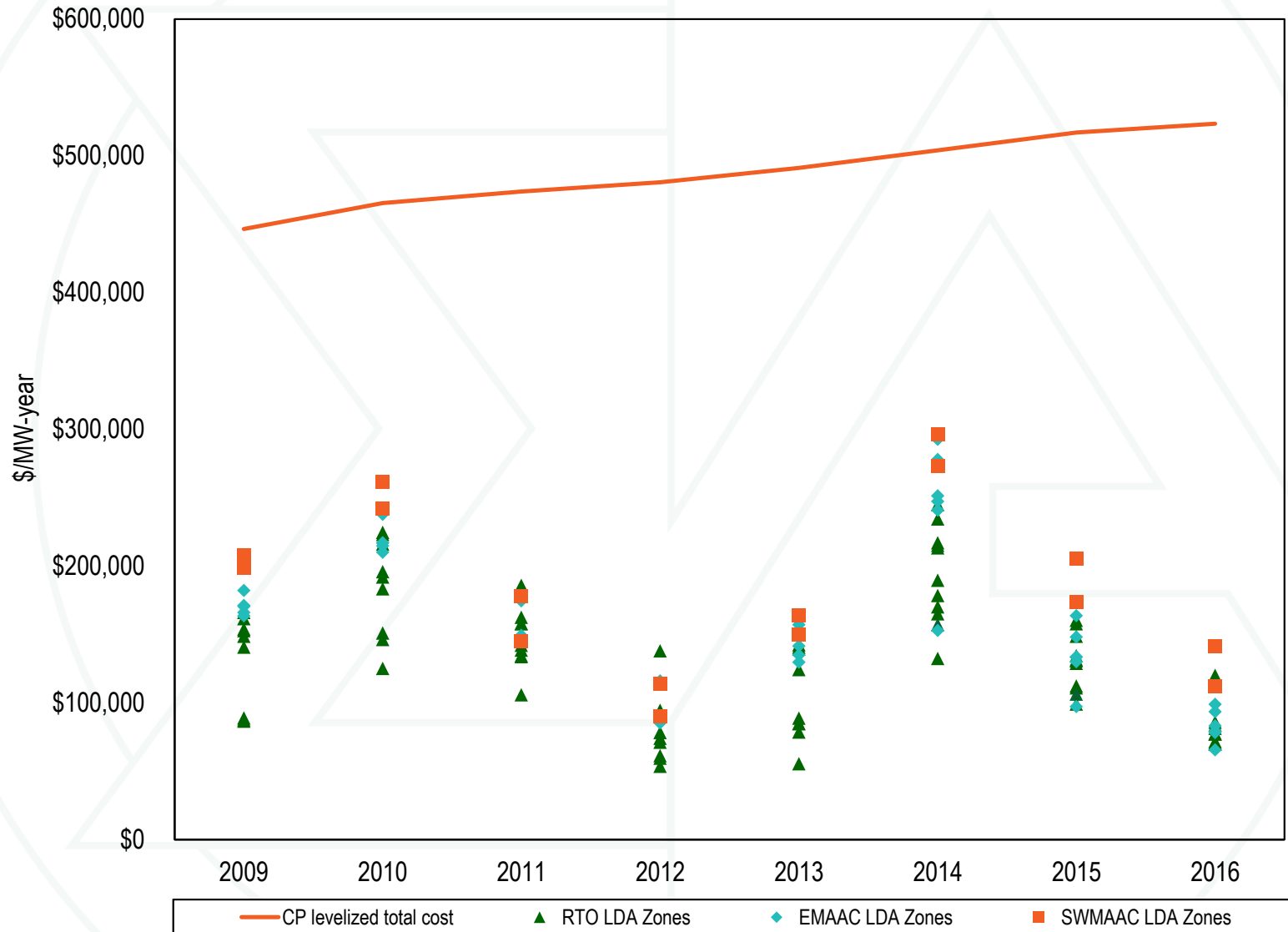
PJM installed capacity by fuel source

	1-Jan-16		31-May-16		1-Jun-16		31-Dec-16	
	MW	Percent	MW	Percent	MW	Percent	MW	Percent
Coal	66,674.8	37.5%	66,429.7	36.9%	66,619.9	36.6%	66,622.2	36.5%
Gas	60,487.4	34.0%	62,805.9	34.9%	64,721.7	35.5%	65,110.3	35.7%
Hydroelectric	8,787.5	4.9%	8,854.8	4.9%	8,850.4	4.9%	8,850.4	4.9%
Nuclear	33,071.5	18.6%	33,175.5	18.4%	33,050.6	18.2%	33,043.4	18.1%
Oil	6,851.8	3.9%	6,787.2	3.8%	6,779.8	3.7%	6,772.0	3.7%
Solar	128.0	0.1%	128.0	0.1%	252.4	0.1%	262.3	0.1%
Solid waste	769.4	0.4%	767.5	0.4%	767.5	0.4%	769.4	0.4%
Wind	912.4	0.5%	918.4	0.5%	1,019.1	0.6%	1,019.1	0.6%
Total	177,682.8	100.0%	179,867.0	100.0%	182,061.4	100.0%	182,449.1	100.0%

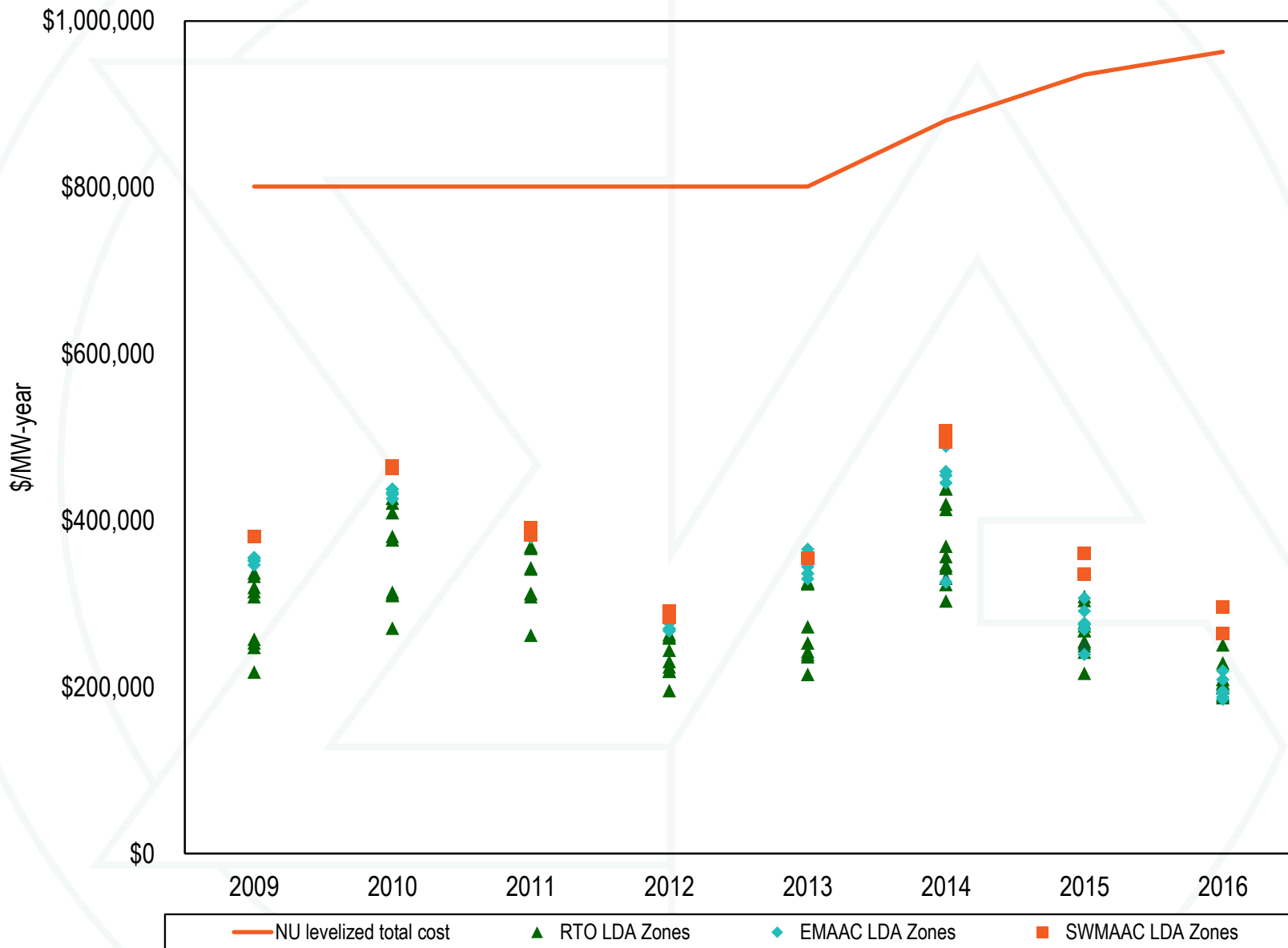
New entrant CC net revenue and total cost



New entrant coal net revenue and total cost



New entrant nuclear net revenue and total cost



Avoidable cost recovery by quartile: 2016

Technology	Total Installed Capacity (ICAP)	Recovery of avoidable costs from energy and ancillary net revenue			Recovery of avoidable costs from all markets		
		First quartile	Median	Third quartile	First quartile	Median	Third quartile
CC - Combined Cycle	55,596	12%	288%	535%	256%	487%	706%
CT - Aero Derivative	6,173	10%	27%	42%	243%	322%	434%
CT - Industrial Frame	21,081	0%	13%	38%	400%	472%	532%
Coal Fired	61,317	6%	21%	52%	61%	85%	131%
Diesel	439	0%	56%	329%	426%	490%	696%
Hydro	9,725	127%	164%	233%	179%	277%	354%
Nuclear	31,661	61%	87%	104%	90%	119%	134%
Oil or Gas Steam	8,199	0%	0%	16%	163%	183%	214%
Pumped Storage	31,013	214%	260%	681%	250%	561%	715%

Avoidable cost recovery by unit type

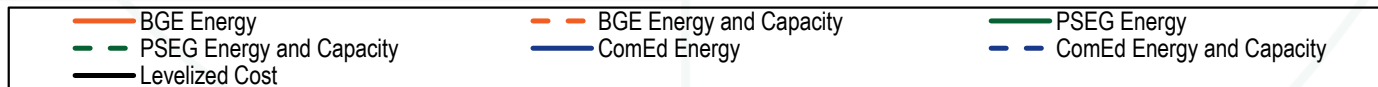
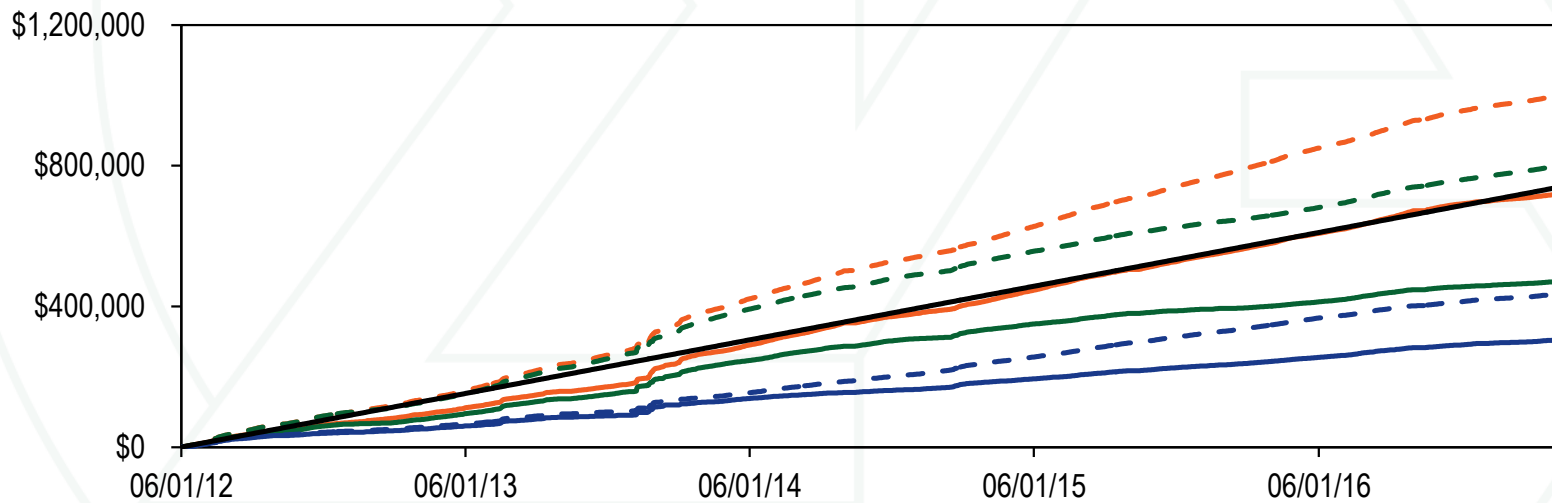
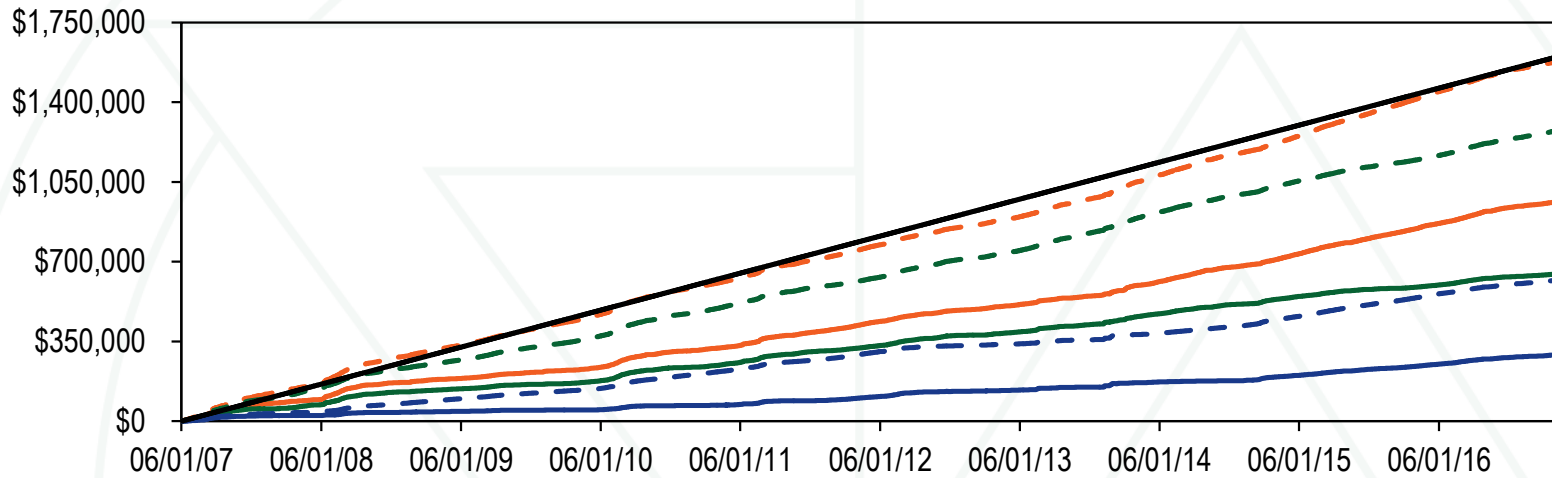
Technology	Units with full ACR recovery from energy and ancillary net revenue						Units with full ACR recovery from all markets					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
CC - Combined Cycle	55%	46%	50%	72%	59%	63%	85%	79%	79%	95%	88%	93%
CT - Aero Derivative	15%	6%	6%	53%	15%	8%	100%	96%	76%	98%	100%	99%
CT - Industrial Frame	26%	23%	17%	38%	13%	8%	99%	98%	83%	100%	100%	100%
Coal Fired	31%	17%	27%	80%	16%	15%	82%	36%	54%	85%	64%	41%
Diesel	48%	42%	37%	69%	56%	33%	100%	100%	77%	100%	100%	100%
Hydro	74%	61%	95%	97%	81%	79%	81%	77%	97%	98%	100%	100%
Nuclear	87%	65%	94%	100%	61%	32%	94%	84%	94%	100%	90%	74%
Oil or Gas Steam	8%	6%	11%	15%	3%	0%	92%	78%	86%	85%	91%	91%
Pumped Storage	NA	100%	95%	100%	100%	100%	NA	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Nuclear avoidable cost recovery

Technology	Total Installed Capacity (ICAP)	Recovery of avoidable costs from energy and ancillary net revenue			Recovery of avoidable costs from all markets		
		First quartile	Median	Third quartile	First quartile	Median	Third quartile
Nuclear (2016)	31,661	61%	88%	105%	91%	119%	135%
Nuclear (July 2016 through June 2017)	31,661	81%	95%	113%	104%	126%	143%

- Negative LMPs reduced nuclear net revenues by an average of 0.3 percent and a maximum of 2.6 percent in 2016.**

Historical new entrant CC revenue adequacy



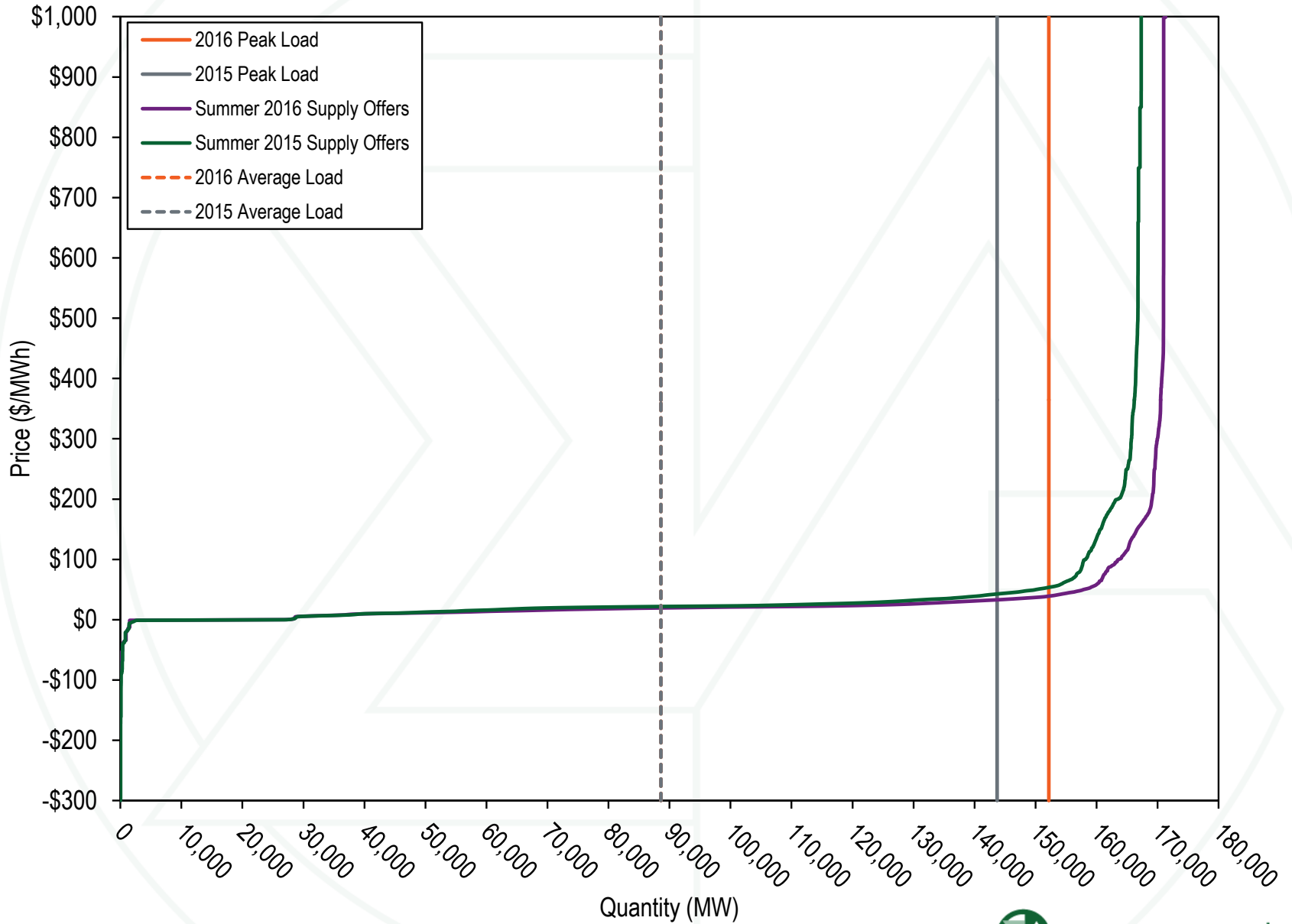
Retirements by fuel type: 2011-2020

Fuel	Number of Units	Avg. Size (MW)	Avg. Age at Retirement (Years)	Total MW	Percent
Coal	144	175.2	54.4	25,229.6	77.3%
Diesel	5	21.3	39.8	106.3	0.3%
Heavy Oil	2	157.0	49.5	314.0	1.0%
Hydro	1	0.5	113.8	0.5	0.0%
Kerosene	20	41.4	45.5	828.2	2.5%
Landfill Gas	9	3.9	14.0	35.0	0.1%
Light Oil	30	46.2	43.2	1,384.9	4.2%
Natural Gas	55	58.9	47.3	3,237.3	9.9%
Nuclear	2	709.8	47.8	1,419.5	4.4%
Waste Coal	1	31.0	20.3	31.0	0.1%
Wind	1	10.4	15.6	10.4	0.0%
Wood Waste	2	12.0	23.2	24.0	0.1%
Total	272	119.9	49.1	32,620.7	100.0%

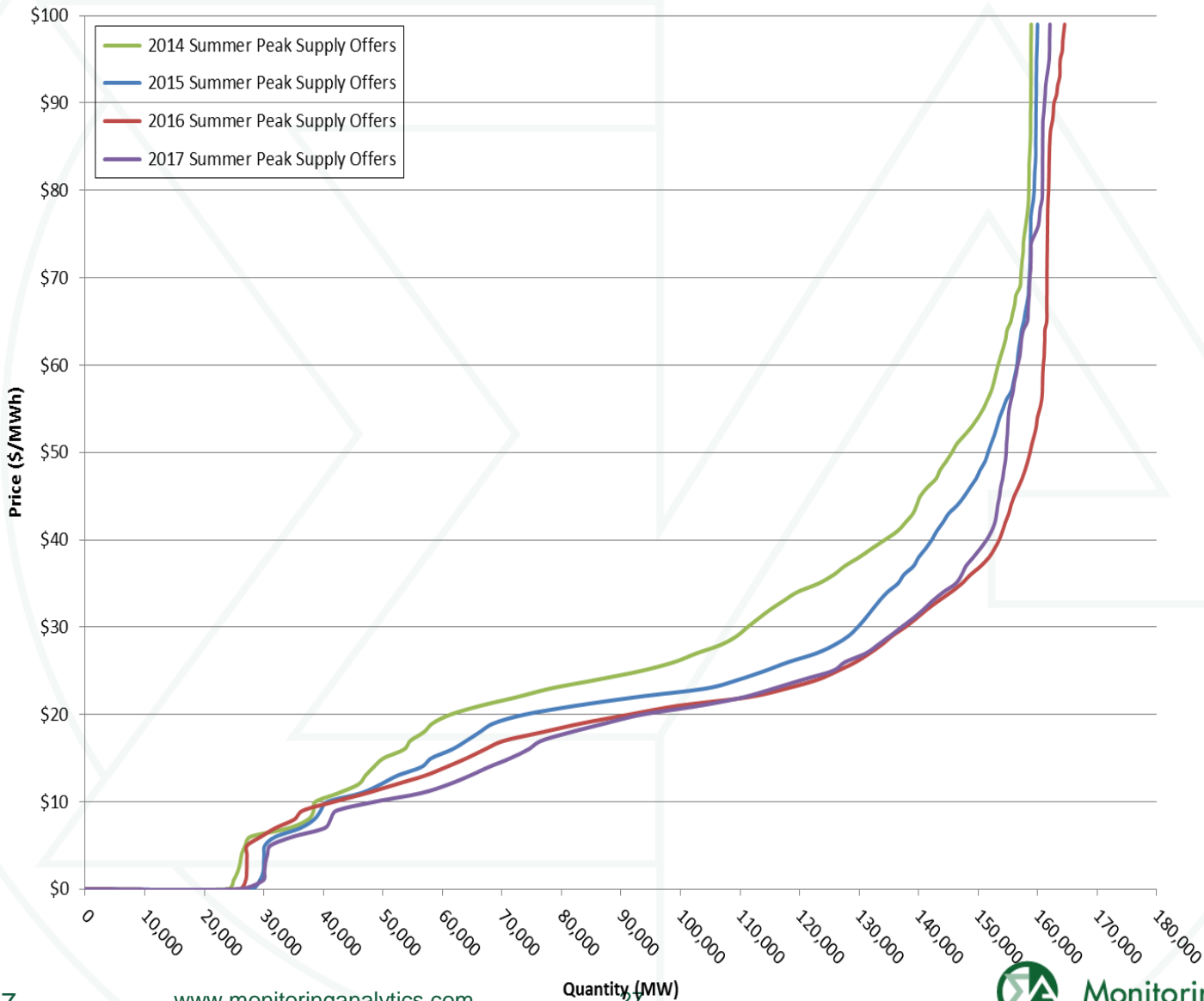
Units at risk of retirement

Technology	No. Units	ICAP (MW)	Avg. 2016 Run Hrs	Avg. Unit Age (Yrs)	Avg. Heat Rate
CC - Combined Cycle	4	915	1,002	28	9,523
CT - Aero Derivative	11	192	26	43	15,076
CT - Industrial Frame	44	1,217	123	39	14,542
Coal Fired	25	11,282	4,179	49	10,363
Diesel	4	30	330	25	10,999
Oil or Gas Steam	8	864	2,918	44	11,778
Total	96	14,500	3,197	34	11,391

Average real-time summer supply curves



Supply curve: \$0 to \$100/MWh



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