Electricity Generation in Transition -A Regulatory Perspective

Presentation to Joint Meeting of Legislative Finance Committee & Revenue Stabilization and Tax Policy Committee

Farmington, NM

Sandy Jones, Commission Chair

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Public Regulation Commission

- Introductions
 - Sandy Jones, Chairman
 - Ernest Archuleta, Chief of Staff
 - Cydney Beadles, Director Legal Division
 - Bill Garcia, Acting Director Utilities Division, Director Consumer Relations
- Ex-Parte Limitations



Public Regulation Commission

- The Commission
 - Commission = 5 Elected Commissioners Elected by District
 - Regulatory Oversight of Electric, Gas and Water Public Utilities
 - Rates & Service (NM only; not Interstate)
- Electric Utilities in New Mexico
 - 3 Investor-Owned (IOUs)
 - Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM)
 - Southwestern Public Service (SPS)
 - El Paso Electric (EPE)
 - 2 Generation and Transmission Coops (Limited Jurisdiction)
 - 16 Rural Distribution Coops (Limited Jurisdiction)
 - Municipal Utilities (outside of PRC Jurisdiction)

Electricity Generation in Transition



New Mexico Public Regulation Commission



Public Regulation Commission

- Authority over Utilities (Open to Intervention & Public Comment)
 - Sets Retail Rates (e.g. Rate Cases)
 - Authorizes Acquisitions and Construction of Capital Assets through Issuance of Certificates of Convenience and Authority (CCN)
 - Authorizes Sale or Abandonment (Shut Down) of Capital Assets
 - Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)
 - Energy Efficiency (EE)
- Integrated Resource Planning
 - Public Process
 - Opportunity for City/County Participation
 - Establishes Roadmap for Future Utility Resource Needs



Intervention

- Wide Range of Intervenors and Representation in Rate Cases (and others)
 - Customer groups:
 - Residential and Small Business (AG)
 - Large Commercial & Industrial
 - Municipal
 - Environmental & Public Interest Groups
 - Opportunity to present evidence or to participate in settlement
 - Pursuant to NM Statute 8-8-12, PRC's Utility Division Staff represents "public interest in utility matters" by balancing the "public interest, consumer interest and investor interest".



San Juan Generating Station (SJGS) 2018 PRC Review

- In the 13-00390-UT abandonment case, PNM committed to file its recommendation on the extent to which SJGS should continue operating beyond 2022 (current coal supply agreement ends June 30, 2022)
- Filing to be made during last half of 2018 seeking PRC review & decision in 6 months
- 4-Year Action Plan in PNM's 2017 IRP reports that PNM will pursue abandonment of SJGS by 2022



- NM Residential bill is lowest in US but energy usage is also relatively low. Rate is slightly higher than average.
- NM Commercial bill and rate are slightly lower than average. Energy usage is low.
- NM Industrial bill is low but so is energy usage. Rate is slightly lower than average.





| <u>Residential</u> | Average Monthly Energy (kWh) | Average Monthly Bill | Average Effective Rate (¢/kWh) |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| New Mexico | 635 | \$79.23 | 12.47 ¢ |
| Mountain Region | 844 | \$99.91 | 11.83 ¢ |
| US Total | 901 | \$114.03 | 12.65 ¢ |

- Lowest Monthly Bill in US
- 11th Lowest Electric Energy Usage
- 20th Highest Effective Rate
- [Source: US Energy Information Administration; Statewide Comparison]



| <u>Commercial</u> | Average Monthly Energy (kWh) | Average Monthly Bill | Average Effective Rate (¢/kWh) |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| New Mexico | 5,208 | \$536.69 | 10.30 ¢ |
| Mountain Region | 5,760 | \$559.29 | 9.71¢ |
| US Total | 6,305 | \$670.82 | 10.64 ¢ |

- 20th Lowest Monthly Bill in US
- 15th Lowest Electric Energy Usage
- 19th Highest Effective Rate
- [Source: US Energy Information Administration; Statewide Comparison]



| <u>Industrial</u> | Average Monthly Energy (kWh) | Average Monthly Bill | Average Effective Rate (¢/kWh) |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| New Mexico | 67,526 | \$4,276.79 | 6.33 ¢ |
| Mountain Region | 74,816 | \$4,929.08 | 6.59 ¢ |
| US Total | 98,391 | \$6,798.62 | 6.91¢ |

- 10th Lowest Monthly Bill in US
- 15th Lowest Electric Energy Usage
- 18th Lowest Effective Rate
- [Source: US Energy Information Administration; Statewide Comparison]



- Renewable energy now competitive with fossil fuel based generation on a kWh energy basis
- Intermittency of renewable energy generation requires flexible back-up, i.e. natural gas
 - Gas-fired generation can be more quickly adjusted to respond to fluctuations in demand
 - Increased availability of shale gas has kept gas prices low
 - Gas-fired generation less costly to construct



- Renewables constituted 19.9% of electricity generated during 1st half of 2016
 - Renewables constituted 13.7% in all of 2015
- Coal plant retirements 67% of all 2015 retirements
 - Coal 14.8 GW retired out of 22.7 GW retired all sources
 - Additional 6.5 GW coal generation retired 1st half of 2016
 - At least 14 GW additional coal generation to be retired by 2018
- Of 100.5 GW generation planned through 2023, only 1.5 GW coal-based production





- Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) statutory mandates result in displaced kWh from fossil fuel generation
 - CA 50% RPS by 2013
 SB 1368 limits emissions of new coal-fired power plants to 1,100 lbs. of CO₂ per MWh
 - AZ 15% RPS by 2025 (Current) Evaluating 30% RPS by 2030 (AZCC E-00000Q-16-00289)

Commission

• CO 30% by 2020

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- Large energy customers have developed goals with respect to sustainability and sourcing of energy needs
- Renewable Energy Buyers Alliance (REBA) was formed to grow corporate demand for renewable energy and to help utilities meet the demand.





• RPS Data to show growing amount of renewable energy generation among 3 electric IOUs which displaces conventional energy.





- EE Data to show growth in savings from efficiency measures which dampens demand (all other things being equal).
- EUEA 3% funding requirement is about \$40-45 million per year for 3 electric IOUs.



Challenges

- Economic Impact / Job Loss
- Loss of tax revenue
- Stranded investment
- Commission resources



Opportunities

- Meet Western US demand for clean energy mandates
 - Develop clean energy generation in Four Corners
 - Develop transmission to deliver clean energy
- Federal Production Tax Credit
- Distributed Energy Resource Development (i.e. Solar Rooftop)
- Energy Storage



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Questions?

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