



Public Service Commission of the District of Columbia
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BETTY ANN KANE
CHAIRMAN

July 1, 2015

VIA HAND DELIVERY

Nyasha Smith
Secretary to the Council
Council of the District of Columbia
1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20004

Re: *Bi-Annual Report on Fuel Mix*

Dear Ms. Smith:

Attached is the Public Service Commission of the District of Columbia's ("Commission") Bi-Annual Report on the Fuel Mix, which is filed in accordance with § 34-1517 of the District of Columbia Official Code. Specifically, this section requires the Commission to file a report with the Council every two (2) years after July 1, 2003. The Commission shall provide a report on the overall fuel mix of the electricity sold in the District of Columbia, the amount of electricity sold in the District of Columbia which comes from renewable energy sources, and the feasibility of requiring each licensed electricity supplier doing business in the District of Columbia to provide a minimum percentage of electricity sold from renewable energy sources.

Thank you. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Betty Ann Kane
Chairman

Attachment (1)

cc: The Honorable Joanne Doddy Fort, Commissioner, Public Service Commission
The Honorable Willie Phillips, Commissioner, Public Service Commission

Public Service Commission

of the

District of Columbia

Bi-Annual Report on Fuel Mix

July 1, 2015

Executive Summary

The Retail Electric Competition and Consumer Protection Act of 1999 requires the Public Service Commission of the District of Columbia (“Commission”) to report to the Council of the District of Columbia (“District Council”) every two years, beginning July 1, 2003, on fuel mix information for the electricity sold in the District of Columbia (“District”), the amount of electricity sold in the District that comes from renewable sources, and on the feasibility of requiring each licensed electricity supplier doing business in the District to provide a minimum percentage of electricity sold from renewable sources.¹ To collect the information necessary for this report, the Commission has adopted fuel mix disclosure regulations that require suppliers serving load in the District to report their most current fuel mix statistics supplied by the Regional Transmission Organization (“RTO”) that provides service to the District, i.e. PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (“PJM”). Twenty-four (24) of the thirty-one (31) electricity suppliers serving customers in the District reported their fuel mix statistics to the Commission by the June 1, 2015 due date—with a total of twenty-nine reports filed by June 26, 2015. These reports are related to the PJM System Fuel Mix for 2014, which follows:

<u>Fuel Source</u>	<u>Share</u>
Coal	43.5%
Nuclear	34.7%
Natural gas	17.5%
Oil	0.3%
Total Renewables	<u>4.0%</u>
Total	100.0%

In 2014, the share of natural gas used to provide electricity increased to 17.5 percent from 16.4 percent in 2013, while the share of coal decreased to 43.5 percent from 44.4 percent in 2013.

The share of renewable resources also continues to rise, although its share of generation remains relatively small—around 4.0 percent in 2014 compared to 3.9 percent in 2013. Tier I related renewable resources—such as biomass, methane from landfill gas, solar energy and wind—represent roughly 2.5 percent and Tier II renewable resources—including hydroelectric power and municipal solid waste—account for about 1.5 percent.

The District Council also enacted the Omnibus Utility Amendment Act of 2004 that, among other things, requires the Commission to determine the feasibility of an electricity supplier to disclose every six months emissions on a pound per megawatt-hour basis and the fuel mix of the electricity sold by that supplier in the District.² In September 2008, the Commission adopted final rules that require the electricity suppliers to file reports showing their emissions in pounds per megawatt-hour for carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide and sulfur dioxide. The 2014 emissions disclosures available from PJM-EIS show a slight decrease in the amount of emissions from nitrogen oxide and carbon dioxide, but a slight increase in the

¹ D.C. Code § 34-1517(c) (2) (2001).

² D.C. Code § 34-1504(c) (2)(A)(2005).

amount of emissions from sulfur dioxide. Based on the PJM System Fuel Mix, the 2014 emissions are as follows:

<u>Emissions</u>	<u>lbs. per MWH</u>
Carbon dioxide	1,107.77
Nitrogen oxide	0.90
Sulfur dioxide	2.23

The fuel mix and emissions information help the District's customers make more informed choices when selecting their electricity supplier and help the District community monitor the environmental impacts of the fuel choices that are being made. This is becoming more important as residential consumers continue to choose alternative electricity suppliers. Currently, about 14 percent of the District's residential customers receive electricity supplied by an alternative supplier. The Commission will continue to monitor the fuel mix and emission reports to ensure that the information is being properly disclosed and to improve upon the reporting.

I. Introduction

The Retail Electric Competition and Consumer Protection Act of 1999 requires the Commission to report to the District Council every two years, beginning July 1, 2003, on fuel mix information for the electricity sold in the District. In the next section, Section II, we describe the reporting requirements for fuel mix and emissions that the Commission has implemented in the District. In Section III, we provide information on the PJM Interconnection's ("PJM")—the Regional Transmission Organization ("RTO") that coordinates the delivery of wholesale electricity to the District—fuel mix and renewable resources.³ Finally, Section IV summarizes the Commission's ongoing activities. Selected orders relating to the Commission's rules on fuel mix and emissions reporting are included in Attachment 1.

II. Reporting Requirements for Fuel Mix and Emissions

A. Fuel Mix

Section 34-1517(c)(2) of the D.C. Code states that before July 1, 2003, and every two (2) years after that date, "the Commission shall provide a report to the Council on the overall fuel mix of the electricity sold in the District of Columbia, the amount of electricity sold in the District of Columbia which comes from renewable energy sources, and on the feasibility of requiring each licensed electricity supplier doing business in the District of Columbia to provide a minimum percentage of electricity sold from renewable energy sources."⁴ In addition, Section 34-1517(b) of the D.C. Code states that every six (6) months, "each licensed electricity supplier doing business in the District of Columbia shall report to the Commission on the fuel mix of the electricity sold by the electricity supplier, including categories of electricity from coal, natural gas, nuclear, oil, hydroelectric, solar, biomass, wind, and other resources, and on the percentage of electricity sold by the electricity supplier which comes from renewable energy sources."

In Order No. 12765, issued June 13, 2003, the Commission adopted interim fuel mix disclosure regulations and approved the Retail Competition Working Group's recommendation that suppliers serving load in the District should report the most current PJM-supplied or self-determined fuel mix statistics by June 1 and December 1 of each year. In addition, the Commission directed suppliers to report to their District customers the fuel mix information in the June and December billing cycles of each year. Subsequently, in Order No. 13391, issued September 21, 2004, the Commission directed active suppliers to file a June fuel mix report that includes information for the previous calendar year and a December fuel mix report that covers the period January through June of the current year.

B. Emissions Disclosures

On January 31, 2005, the District Council enacted the Omnibus Utility Amendment Act of 2004, which became effective on April 12, 2005.⁵ The Omnibus Act, among other things,

³ This information is provided through PJM Environmental Information Services, Inc. ("PJM-EIS"), which was formed to provide environmental and emissions attributes reporting and tracking services to its subscribers. PJM-EIS owns and administers the Generation Attribute Tracking System ("GATS").

⁴ The Commission provides an annual report to the District Council on the electricity suppliers' compliance with the District's Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard.

⁵ See D.C. Law 15-342, Omnibus Utility Amendment Act of 2004.

amended several sections of the Electric Restructuring Act and required the Commission to determine the feasibility of an electricity supplier to disclose every six months emissions on a pound per megawatt-hour basis and the fuel mix of the electricity sold by that supplier in the District. In Order No. 13589, issued May 19, 2005, the Commission determined that the emissions information required by law is available from PJM. In addition, the Commission concluded that since suppliers are already providing the fuel mix information, it would be administratively efficient to require electricity suppliers to disclose the emissions information at the same time that they provide their fuel mix report. Based on information readily available from PJM, the Commission directed that electricity suppliers report on carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and sulfur dioxide emissions by June 1 and December 1 of each year. Active electricity suppliers were also directed to provide this emissions information to their customers.

The Commission finalized the interim disclosure requirements in a rulemaking process. A Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (“NOPR”) appeared in the *D.C. Register* on July 11, 2008, proposing rules governing the submission of fuel mix and emission disclosure reports by the Potomac Electric Power Company (“Pepco”) and electricity suppliers and replacing the interim regulations recommended by the Retail Competition Working Group and later adopted by the Commission in Order No. 12765 (issued June 13, 2003), as well as other Commission directives. No comments were filed in response to the NOPR. A Notice of Final Rulemaking appeared in the *D.C. Register* on September 12, 2008, adopting the rules that appeared in the NOPR. The rulemaking notices are also included in Attachment 1. As a result of the final rules, electricity suppliers will provide more supplier-specific information about their fuel mix and will supply data about carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide and sulfur dioxide emissions in pounds per megawatt hour. In the past, electricity suppliers generally submitted the PJM system mix information, which offers no differentiation among suppliers.

III. Fuel Mix, Renewable Resources and Emissions Disclosures

Figure 1 below provides the fuel mix available in the PJM region for 2010 through 2014.⁶ Figure 1 also provides a perspective on the share of renewable resources in the PJM region associated with the generation of electricity. Based on Figure 1, the overall renewable resources in the PJM region in 2014 represents roughly four percent of the available fuel resources.

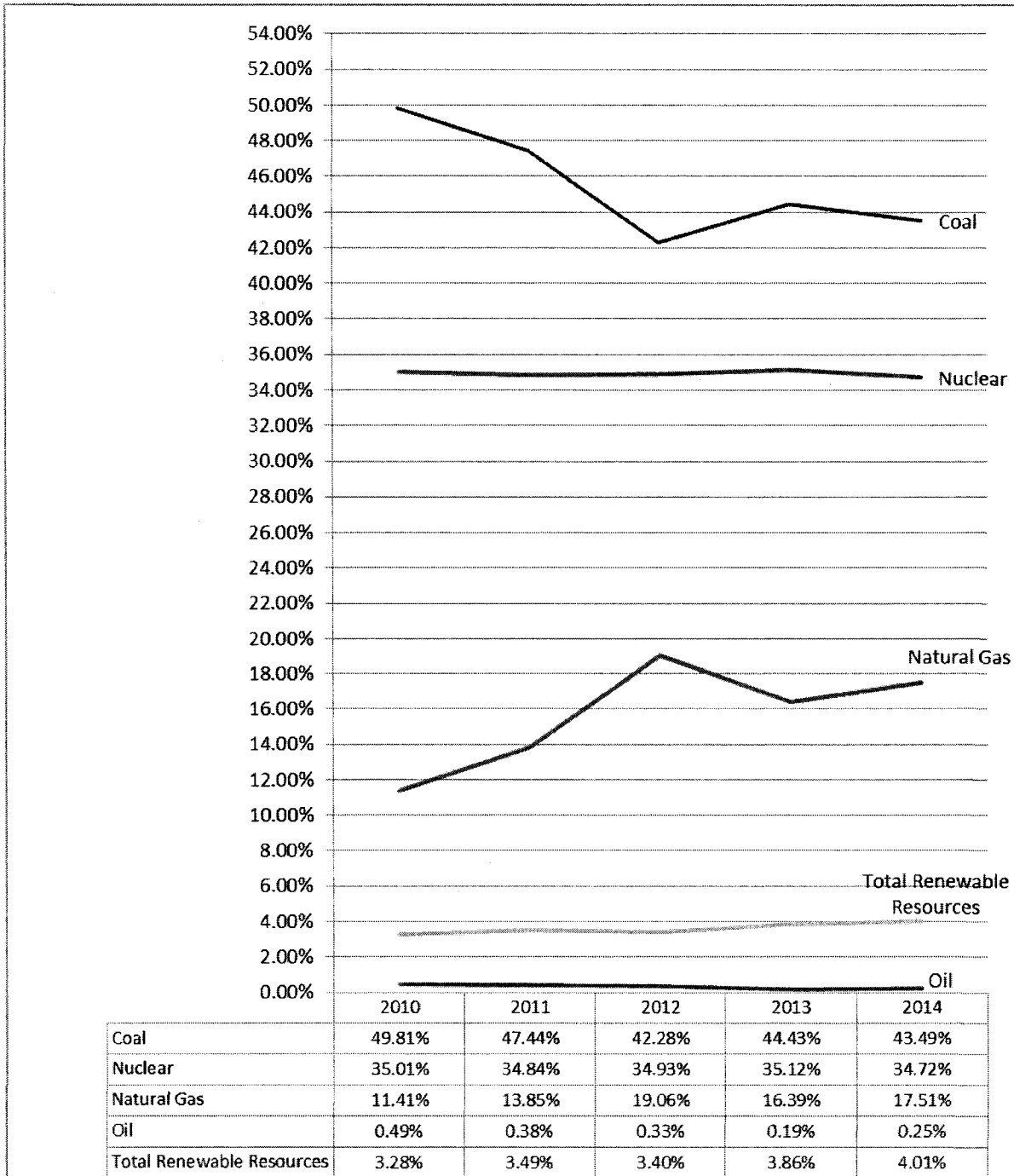
Figure 2 below provides additional details about the renewable resources in the PJM System Mix from 2010 – 2014. As of 2014, wind energy accounts for the largest share among renewable resources, nearly 2.0 percent. Among other renewable resources, hydroelectric power represents the second largest resource in 2014 and comprises nearly one percent. Currently, only hydroelectric power would be counted as a Tier II resource under the District’s renewable energy portfolio standard.⁷ Methane gas and wood-related fuels account for approximately 0.3 and 0.2 percent, respectively, in 2014.⁸ Overall, Tier I related resources—such as biomass, solar, and wind—still represent a very small share of the current fuel mix in the PJM system—about 2.5 percent in 2014.

⁶ The PJM system mix represents the distribution of generating resources used to produce electricity in the PJM region. A certificate is created for each megawatt hour of electricity generated. Suppliers may claim certificates from specific generators. Unclaimed certificates represent the residual mix of generation.

⁷ Municipal solid waste is no longer eligible to meet the District’s RPS requirement as of 2013.

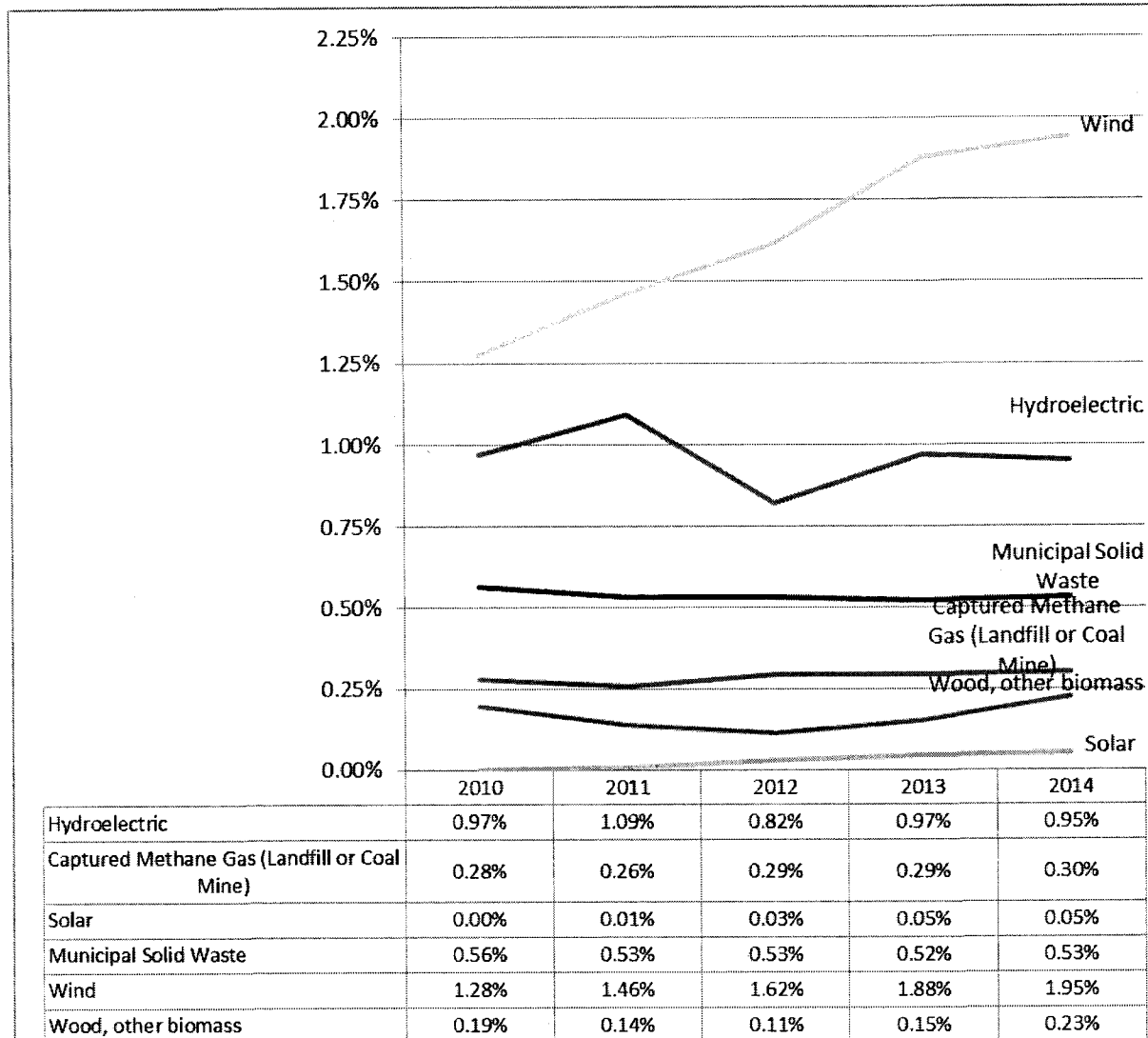
⁸ Coal mine methane gas is not generally eligible under most RPS policies.

**Figure 1: PJM System Fuel Mix
2010 - 2014**



Source: PJM-EIS GATS

**Figure 2: Renewable Resources in PJM System Mix
2010 - 2014**



Source: PJM-EIS GATS

The District Council enacted the *Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard Act* (“REPS Act”), on January 19, 2005, which established a renewable energy portfolio standard (“RPS”) that sets the minimum percentage of a District electric provider’s supply source that must be derived from certain types of renewable energy resources beginning January 1, 2007.⁹ The RPS minimum requirements, among other things, were amended by the Clean and Affordable Energy

⁹ See D.C. Law 15-340, Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard Act of 2004. The minimum requirements are pursuant to D.C. Code §34-1432(c). Renewable energy resources are separated into two categories, Tier I and Tier II, with Tier I resources including solar energy, wind, qualifying biomass, methane, geothermal, ocean, and fuel cells, and Tier II resources including hydroelectric power other than pumped storage generation, and waste-to-energy. Minimum percentage requirements are specified for Tier I and Tier II resources, but Tier I resources can be used to comply with the Tier II standard. In addition, a minimum requirement is carved out specifically for solar energy.

Act (“CAE Act”) of 2008.¹⁰ Subsequently, the District Council adopted new legislation, the *Distributed Generation Amendment Act of 2011* (“DGAA”), which substantially increased the RPS requirement for solar energy—up to 2.5 percent by 2023, compared to the previous requirement of 0.4 percent by 2020.¹¹ In addition, the DGAA generally prohibited certifying solar energy systems located outside the District of Columbia for RPS purposes. However, through the enactment of the *Fiscal Year 2015 Budget Support Act of 2014*, solar energy resources from other states are now able to meet the Tier I portion of the RPS requirement, but not the District solar carve-out requirement.

The renewable resources component in the fuel mix for any particular year may be different from the same component in the RPS report for that same year because of the manner in which the RPS requirement is implemented. Pursuant to the Commission’s RPS rules, renewable energy credits (“RECs”) are valid for three years from the date of generation. To the extent that an electricity supplier meets its RPS compliance requirement using RECs from a year different from the fuel mix reporting period, the renewable component should not be reflected in the report due to the difference in the date of generation.¹²

The District has made significant progress in certifying renewable energy facilities for the RPS program. As of June 1, 2015, 3,949 renewable energy systems—including solar photovoltaic (“PV”) and solar thermal—have been certified and are now eligible to participate in the District’s RPS program. Solar energy systems account for the vast majority of these approved renewable systems—3,803 as of June 1. Within the District, as of June 1, there are currently 1,449 certified solar PV systems and 89 certified solar thermal systems. There continues to be out-of-District solar energy systems certified for RPS purposes, with 2,265 systems still “grandfathered” into the RPS program under the DGAA or in a location served by a feeder serving the District.¹³ The total capacity associated with these solar energy systems is about 35.6 megawatts (“MW”), of which about 15.4 MW is located in the District. This is well below the 59 MW of estimated solar capacity necessary to meet the current statutory RPS requirements of 0.7 percent in 2015.¹⁴

Table 1 below shows the emissions disclosures from 2010 through 2014 based on the PJM System Fuel Mix:

¹⁰ The RPS requirement increased to 20 percent by 2020, up from 11 percent by 2022.

¹¹ On August 1, 2011, the Distributed Generation Emergency Amendment Act of 2011 became law (*See* D.C. Act 19-126). The permanent version of this legislation, the Distributed Generation Amendment Act of 2011, became law on October 20, 2011 (*See* D.C. Law 19-0036).

¹² For example, if the fuel mix reporting period is for calendar year 2015 and the electricity supplier acquired some RECs associated with generation in 2014 to comply with the renewable portfolio standard, then the supplier’s fuel mix report should not count the renewable resources associated with generation in 2014. The only RECs that should be included in the fuel mix report would be those renewable resources associated with generation in 2015.

¹³ This does not include solar energy resources that are eligible to meet the Tier I requirement only and not the solar carve-out. In particular, the Commission approved a 39 MW solar facility located in Georgia in April 2015.

¹⁴ About 59 MW of solar capacity would be needed to meet the current 2015 RPS requirement, assuming that all retail sales are subject to the requirements under the DGAA.

**Table 1: PJM System Mix Emissions
2010 - 2014
(lbs. per MWH)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Carbon Dioxide	1,167.56	1,146.03	1,091.68	1,111.80	1,107.77
Nitrogen Oxide	1.32	1.04	0.95	0.95	0.90
Sulfur Dioxide	5.24	3.53	2.40	2.21	2.23

Source: PJM-EIS GATS

IV. Commission's Ongoing Activities

The Commission continues to monitor the fuel mix and emissions reports that are submitted by retail electricity suppliers and Pepco every six months. The Commission will address, as appropriate, any issues arising from the recent fuel mix and emission filings for June 2015.¹⁵ Previously, in Order No. 17712 (issued November 24, 2014), the Commission directed ten (10) retail electric suppliers, identified therein, that failed to confirm certain information or file fuel mix and emission disclosure reports in response to Order No. 17247 to show cause as to why the Commission should not take action against them that may result in the suspension or revocation of their respective licenses or the imposition of a civil penalty for failing to respond to a Commission directive. Further, the Commission directed six (6) retail electric suppliers, identified therein, to file certain fuel mix reports. Finally, the Commission directed fifteen (15) retail electric suppliers, identified therein, to review their June 2014 Fuel Mix Reports as initially filed and bring them into compliance with 15 DCMR § 4201 or file an explanation as to why they believe their previous report is compliant. The Commission will follow-up on these matters as appropriate.¹⁶

The Commission staff also continues to monitor the regional GATS collaborative process, as appropriate, through PJM-EIS meetings. As needed in the future, the Commission will revise the regulations or issue orders to ensure that electricity suppliers disclose the fuel mix and emissions information consistent with District law and the Commission's rules. In addition, the Commission is working to fine tune the fuel mix information that it is receiving from the retail electricity suppliers and Pepco. The Commission will continue to consider ways to improve upon the reporting of the fuel mix and emissions information.

¹⁵ There are two (2) reports that are still outstanding as of June 26, 2015.

¹⁶ There are seven (7) companies that did not respond fully to Order No. 17712.

Attachment 1

Commission Orders and Rulemakings on Fuel Mix

945 - E - 1032

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
1333 H STREET, N.W., SUITE 200, WEST TOWER
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

ORDER

June 13, 2003

FORMAL CASE NO. 945, IN THE MATTER OF THE INVESTIGATION INTO
ELECTRIC SERVICE MARKET COMPETITION AND REGULATORY PRACTICES,
ORDER NO. 12765

1. INTRODUCTION

1. By this Order, and for the reasons set forth in more detail below, the Public Service Commission of the District of Columbia ("Commission") approves and adopts proposed *interim* fuel mix disclosure regulations as amended, and *interim* reporting format submitted by the Retail Competition Working Group ("Working Group").¹ The Commission also approves and adopts the June 1 and December 1 timeframes for suppliers to provide fuel mix data to the Commission pursuant to Sections 34-1517(b) and 34-1504 (c)(2)(B) of the District of Columbia Retail Electric Competition and Consumer Protection Act of 1999 ("Act").² The Commission directs that fuel mix information shall be reported to customers in the District of Columbia within the June and December billing cycles of each year pursuant to Section 34-1504(c)(2)(C) of the Act. Finally, the Commission directs the Working Group to submit recommendations on specific issues listed in ordering paragraph 13 within 10 days of this Order.

2. This particular phase of the proceeding fulfills three of the Commission's statutory obligations under the Act: (1) to establish feasibility criteria regarding an individual supplier's duty to disclose its fuel mix under Section 34-1504 (c)(2)(A)(ii) of the Act,³ (2) to provide, *inter alia*, a report to the District of Columbia City Council on the overall fuel mix of electricity sold to customers in the District of Columbia;⁴ and (3) to require the electricity

¹ For purposes of this filing, the Working Group consists of PEPCO, the Office of the People's Counsel, Pepco Energy Services, Inc., Constellation NewEnergy, and Washington Gas Energy Services.

² See §34-1517 (b) and §34-1504(c) (2) (C); and *see generally*, D.C. Code, 2001 Ed. §§ 34-1501 - 1520.

³ See D.C. Code, 2001 Ed. § 34-1504(c)(2)(A)(ii) which provides that the Commission shall make a determination of feasibility pursuant to subsection (c)(2)(A)(i) of this section within 6 months after the date an electricity supplier receives a license pursuant to § 34-1505.

⁴ See D.C. Code, 2001 Ed § 34-1517(c) (2) of the D.C. Code, which states in part, "[b]efore July 1, 2003, and every 2 years after that date, the Commission shall provide a report to the Council on the overall fuel mix of the electricity sold in DC, the amount of electricity sold in DC which comes from renewable energy sources. . ." The report to the Council should contain whether it is feasible to require licensed electricity suppliers to provide a minimum percentage of electricity sold from a renewable energy source. In order for the Commission to "track" this kind of information, the Commission requires all electricity suppliers to report their fuel mix to the Commission every 6 months after January 1, 2002. See also § 34-1517 (b) of the Act.

suppliers to disclose to customers every 6 months, fuel mix of electricity sold in the District of Columbia.⁵ These mandates are part of the Commission's efforts to restructure the District of Columbia's electricity market pursuant to the Act.

II. BACKGROUND

3. By Order No. 12003, the Commission directed the Working Group to submit proposed criteria relating to the feasibility of fuel mix reporting to customers.⁶ The Commission also reminded licensed suppliers in that Order, that they still bear the independent responsibility of reporting their fuel mix data to the Commission under Section 34-1517 of the District of Columbia Code.⁷ The Working Group submitted proposed criteria regarding the feasibility of requiring individual electricity suppliers to disclose fuel mix information, every six months, to their customers for the electricity they sell in the District of Columbia.⁸ Specifically, the Working Group proposed that the Commission adopt a regulation, which states that it is feasible for a licensed supplier to disclose its *actual* fuel mix, provided that the electricity supplied in the District of Columbia is from generation purchased under contract from specified resources or unit or system contracts. The Working Group recommended, however, that such a disclosure is not possible if the electricity supplied in the District of Columbia is purchased from the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. ("PJM") spot market or a contract for unspecified resources.⁹

⁵ See D.C. Code, 2001 Ed § 34-1504 (c) (2) (C) which states in part, if the Commission determines that it is not feasible for an electricity supplier to disclose the fuel mix of electricity sold by the supplier in the District of Columbia, "the Commission, by regulation or order, shall require the electricity supplier to disclose to its customers every 6 months a regional fuel mix average." See also D.C. Code, 2001 Ed § 34-1504 (c) (2) (B) which states that if the Commission determines that it is feasible for an electricity supplier to disclose the fuel mix it sells in the District, then a supplier must disclose every 6 months its fuel mix of electricity, including categories of electricity from coal, natural gas, nuclear energy, oil, hydroelectric, solar, biomass, wind and other sources.

⁶ See *Formal Case No. 945, In the Matter of the Investigation into Electric Service Market Competition and Regulatory Practices*, Order No. 12003, rel. May 17, 2001.

⁷ In order for the Commission to discharge its statutory duty to "track the fuel mix of the electricity sold in the District of Columbia and the amount of electricity from renewable sources sold in the District of Columbia," we deem it necessary, regardless of what a particular supplier's customer disclosure might cover (*i.e.*, fuel mix for electricity sold in the District of Columbia or regional fuel mix average), for each licensed electricity supplier to report their fuel mix to the Commission every 6 months after January 1, 2002. See § 34-1517 (b) of the District of Columbia Code. (emphasis added for clarity).

⁸ See *Formal Case No. 945, In the Matter of the Investigation into Electric Service Market Competition and Regulatory Practices*, Letter from the Retail Competition Working Group to Jesse P. Clay, Jr., Commission Secretary, filed June 22, 2001. The letter stated that the Working Group had been informed that PJM was in the process of testing a new fuel mix tracking system that may "enable more accurate reporting of fuel mix information."

⁹ *Id.* (The letter attached proposed regulations submitted by Working Group, entitled "Regulations re: Feasibility of Fuel Mix Disclosure.")

4. The Commission concluded in Interim Order No. 12065,¹⁰ issued July 18, 2001, that the Working Group's proposed criteria were consistent with the requirements of the Act and would promote the public interest by requiring individual suppliers to disclose fuel mix information to consumers. The proposed criteria were found to be in the public interest because individual suppliers have the opportunity to assess in advance, based on their procurement activity, the feasibility of disclosing the fuel mix of electricity that is sold in the District, including the origins of the electricity (*i.e.*, coal, natural gas, and nuclear resources) and the percentage of the electricity that is sold from renewable energy sources. The proposed criteria contemplate that electricity suppliers can purchase the electricity to be sold in the District of Columbia using four types of contracts and one market source.¹¹

5. Based on the Working Group's report, the Commission adopted three interim regulations ("criteria") regarding the reporting of electricity fuel mix in Order No. 12065. First, the Commission directed individual electricity suppliers that procure electricity through contracts, which specify the origins of that electricity as being from specified resources, specified units, or a specified system, to disclose the fuel mix of the electricity sold in the District of Columbia. Second, the Commission's Order provided that, on an interim basis, individual electricity suppliers are not required to disclose the fuel mix of the electricity sold in the District, provided that the procured electricity is derived through purchases from the PJM spot market, or a contract from unspecified sources.¹² The Commission emphasized that this exemption was temporary, until such time as fuel mix disclosure becomes feasible. Third, the Working Group was directed to submit comments on the method by which suppliers should disclose their fuel mix to District customers and to report on PJM's progress in establishing its new fuel mix tracking system. The Commission ordered that its interim criteria remain in effect, until a PJM tracking system is established, in order to accurately report fuel mix information.

III. MAY 15, 2003 WORKING GROUP REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS:

6. The Commission issued Order No. 12533¹³ on August 12, 2002, which directed the Working Group to submit for the Commission's consideration, proposed interim regulations, including reporting standards and procedures that will govern the disclosure of data by suppliers of the fuel mix sold in the District of Columbia. The Order further directed the Working Group

¹⁰ See Formal Case No. 945, *In the Matter of the Investigation into Electric Service Market Competition and Regulatory Practices*, Order No. 12065, rel. July 18, 2001.

¹¹ These categories include:

- a) contracts that specify that the electricity is generated from specified resources (e.g., fuels, hydro, etc.);
- b) contracts that specify that the electricity is generated from a specified unit(s);
- c) contracts that specify that the electricity is generated from a specified system(s);
- d) purchases from the PJM spot market; and
- e) contracts for electricity from unspecified resources.

¹² *Id.*

¹³ See Formal Case No. 945, *In the Matter of the Investigation into Electric Service Market Competition and Regulatory Practices*, Order No. 12533 at 6-7, rel. August 12, 2002.

to provide recommendations on certain specific issues such as the fuel mix reporting format and on consumer bills, promulgation of enforcement rules, the timeframe for disclosure of fuel mix, and an implementation plan for reporting.¹⁴ Because the Working Group did not respond to all of the Commission's questions, the Commission again, in Order No. 12705, directed the Working Group to prepare and file an *updated* comprehensive fuel mix data report.¹⁵ The Working Group filed its report on May 15, 2003,¹⁶ which included a status report on fuel mix reporting in the District of Columbia, interim regulations, and interim reporting format.

7. Overall, the Working Group states that the fuel mix disclosure standards and procedures under development by PJM, met the requirements under the Act. The Working Group represents that the proposed interim regulations provide sufficient flexibility to incorporate the current average PJM control area data as well as any future improvements as to providing zone-specific fuel mix data. Alternatively, suppliers may submit self-generated disclosure information at any time in lieu of those provided by PJM.¹⁷

8. The Commission believes that because the interim regulations are not final rules, and PJM is still in its developmental stages, it is more beneficial to electricity suppliers to have an interim "model" to guide them in their fuel mix data disclosure reporting than not. Attachment B to the Working Group report represents PJM's fuel mix data reporting format. We agree with the Working Group that the format is consistent with other jurisdictions in the control area, and provides renewable energy resource information mandated by the Act. The Commission adopts the format in Attachment B.

9. The Working Group attached proposed regulations to its report:¹⁸ The Commission approves the proposed interim regulations as amended. First, the word "energy" found in (a), should be replaced with "electricity," to maintain uniformity and consistency in the provisions. Secondly, the Commission amends the Working Group's proposed interim regulations to read as follows (revisions in **bold**):

"On June 1 and December 1 of each year, each licensed supplier doing business in the District of Columbia, and the Electric company as the provider of Standard Offer Service for the District of Columbia, shall report to the

¹⁴ *Id.* The specific issues were: fuel mix reporting formats, timeframe for disclosure of fuel mix, and an implementation plan for reporting.

¹⁵ See Formal Case No. 945, Phase II, *In the Matter of the Investigation into Electric Service Market Competition and Regulatory Practices*, Order No. 12705, rel. April 16, 2003.

¹⁶ See Formal Case No. 945, Phase II, *In the Matter of the Investigation into Electric Service Market Competition and Regulatory Practices*, Status Report on Fuel Mix Reporting, filed May 15, 2003.

¹⁷ See Formal Case No. 945, Phase II, *In the Matter of the Investigation into Electric Service Market Competition and Regulatory Practices*, Status Report on Fuel Mix Reporting, filed May 15, 2003.

¹⁸ See Formal Case No. 945, Phase II, *In the Matter of the Investigation into Electric Service Market Competition and Regulatory Practices*, Attachment A—Proposed Regulations, filed May 15, 2003.

Commission on the fuel mix of the electricity sold in the District of Columbia by the electricity supplier or the Electric Company.

- (a) For the electricity sold by an electricity supplier or the Electric Company that is from a specific generation resource, the electricity supplier or the Electric Company shall use the specific fuel mix from that generation resource in its fuel mix report to the Commission.
- (b) For the electricity sold by an electricity supplier or the Electric Company that is not from specific generation resources, the electricity supplier or the Electric Company shall use the average fuel mix statistics for all generation resources provided by PJM in its fuel mix report to the Commission.

The fuel mix information provided to the Commission shall be in a format consistent with that provided by PJM." In addition to the fuel mix report provided to the Commission, fuel mix information shall be reported to customers of the District of Columbia within the June and December billing cycles of each year."

The inclusion of this language fulfills our duty under Sections 34-1504(c)(2)(B) and 34-1504(c)(2)(C) of the Act to require electricity suppliers to report regional fuel mix to customers every 6 months.

10. Because the Working Group did not provide responses to all of the specific issues detailed in Order No. 12533, the Commission, once again, directs the Working Group to respond to those questions listed in paragraph 13 of the Order within 10 days of the date of this Order.¹⁹ Additionally, the Commission believes that because the interim regulations are not final rules, and PJM is still in its developmental stages, it is more beneficial to electricity suppliers to have an interim "model" to guide them in their fuel mix data disclosure reporting than not. Attachment B to the Working Group report represents PJM's fuel mix data reporting format. We agree with the Working Group that the format is consistent with other jurisdictions in the control area, and provides renewable energy resource information. The Commission adopts the format in Attachment B.

11. With respect to these timeframes for reporting fuel mix data to the Commission, the Commission also approves the Working Group's recommendations that suppliers serving load in the District of Columbia report to the Commission and customers, the most current PJM-supplied or self-determined fuel mix statistics on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The Commission supports a uniform, single fuel mix reporting system that will support compliance and verification of electric generation attributes. This system will ensure accurate accounting

¹⁹ See Formal Case No. 945, Phase II, In the Matter of the Investigation into Electric Service Market Competition and Regulatory Practices, Order No. 12533 at 6-7, rel. August 12, 2002.

and reporting, and facilitate efficient and transparent transaction among market participants. Further, PJM's Generation Attributes Tracking System (GATS) will be flexible enough to accommodate varied and changing policies and programs here in the District of Columbia.

THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED THAT:

12. Consistent with the guidance set forth in this Order, and until such time as the PJM GATS is finalized, the Commission approves and adopts the following:

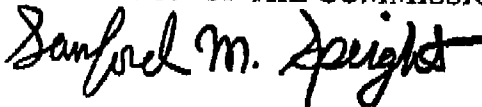
- (a) the interim fuel mix disclosure regulations as amended herein;
- (b) the interim reporting format used by PJM (Attachment B);
- (c) the fuel mix information shall be reported to customers of the District of Columbia within the June and December billing cycles of each year, pursuant to Sections 34-1504(c)(2)(B) and 34-1504 (c)(2)(C) of the Act; and

13. The Working Group shall provide recommendations on the following issues within 10 days of this Order:

- (a) Should the Commission promulgate enforcement rules and penalties for the failure to comply with the reporting requirements as set forth in the Act? And, if suppliers violate the disclosure requirements under the Act, what penalties should be assessed? Is the Commission the appropriate regulatory entity to audit electricity suppliers' compliance with environmental disclosure requirements?
- (b) How should fuel mix be reported on the consumer's bill?
- (c) Whether the renewable energy resources listed in PJM's average fuel mix statistics format (Attachment B of the Working Group report) are consistent with the definitions of the renewable sources under Section 34-1517(a) in the Act.²⁰ If the definitions are inconsistent, how or should they be reconciled?

A TRUE COPY:

BY DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSION:



CHIEF CLERK

SANFORD M. SPEIGHT
ACTING COMMISSION SECRETARY

²⁰ The Working Group shall define the following sources of energy under D.C. Code, 2001 Ed. §34-1517(a): solar; wind; tidal; geothermal; biomass; hydroelectric facilities; and digester gas.