

EPA's Clean Power Plan (CPP): How Will it Work and Will it Be Upheld?

Environmental and Energy Study Institute (EESI)
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Presented by Ken Colburn, Senior Associate

Introduction



- The Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP) is a global, non-profit team of energy experts, mostly veteran regulators, advising current regulators on the long-term economic and environmental sustainability of the power and natural gas sectors. (www.raponline.org)
 - Non-advocacy; no interventions



• Ken Colburn is a Senior Associate at RAP. His experience as an air quality regulator came as Air Director for the State of New Hampshire and as Executive Director of NESCAUM.

Overview

- Setting aside the hype
- Issues and ideas on how the CPP will work
 - Final rule hits "reset button"
 - States get "first crack"
 - Not a "SIP"
 - Beyond the building blocks
 - Consider integrated approaches; co-benefits
 - Consider multi-state approaches
 - Federal enforceability
 - What will the Federal Plan look like?
- Key takeaways

Can Carbon Kick-Start The Next Capex Cycle?

We see the next wave of capex in the utility driven by the forthcoming regulation of carbon emissions in the US. W ay has long been lamented by many utilities and states alike, we see the ErA's rthcoming finalization of ving sources carbon en issions as legally binding under the Supreme C endangerment finding. We see many gly acknowledging the way forw and advocating with the EPA for a palatable approach. Sinultaneously impacted parties are preparing action plans for their state utility commissions and EPAs alike. State environmental regulators will become substantially more important, with responsibilities rivaling those of the PUCs, effectively victating resource adequacy considerations as they unveil their respective State Implementation Plans (SIPs) in coming years (two-year process following the linal release of regulations this summer). We look for carbon to increasingly become the defining issue for US Utilities in 2H15, particularly with MATS retirements and retrofits largely 'achieved'. The question is really when and what cap'x becomes a reality, with timing the real question.

If you're not 5 le, you're on the table.

We increasingly the most diligent management teams as before their regulators (both AC and EPA alike) with their recommended action plars to ratably achieve mandated targets. We suspect this will become the predominant conversation not just for investors and comparates alike in 2H, but also between regulators and util lies. Those able to capex re-accelerate sooner amidst a legging into any eventual standard. Bo we expect the most diligent of utilities to begin discussing with stakeholders holduding their regulators) their preliminary though so on compliance plans.

What's carbon all about? The story is renewables, not so much coal

While many have focused principally on the potential for further coal plant retirements (and ye this is true), we suspect carbon ules will largely lead to a war of 'attrition' as co II dispatch is effectively dispatced implicitly and explicitly by greater gas and rer ewable dispat?

I wisk to coal retirements will one as a function of other mandatory EPA to invest (seeing the weaker economic maintaining their coal plants), as well as from a wider recognition their dispatch no longer compensates for their high fixed

If you're not at the table, you're on the menu!

and maintenance mandates that will ment. Already we are seeing utilities rements in their long-term planning

gulations directly, but their indirect

sdictions?

p forward, we see the timing around B plants as particularly poor – seeing



Setting Aside the Hype

Long lamented by many utilities and states, we see EPA's CPP rule as legally binding under *Mass.* vs. EPA

Coal retirements will come from other EPA regs, dispatch not compensating for high fixed costs, and less investment due to weaker economics – not the CPP directly

We see the next wave of utility capital expenditures as driven by carbon regulation

Diligent management teams that get in front of their regulators (PUC & DEP) with articulate plans to achieve GHG targets could see their capex accelerate sooner



Global Research

27 March 2015

US Electric Utilities & IPPs Does MATS Really Matter?

Recent industry buzz around Supreme Court hearings of EPA regs is misled

With many industry participants increasingly speculating over whether the Supreme Court will uphold the EPA's Mercury and Air Toxics Sandards (MATS) regulations, we wanted to emphasize we see little in immediate practical implications on power markets arising from a scenario where the Supreme Court overturns MATS. Rather, with the current gas price environment of the App plants, particularly of the App to trivially ensuring limited run times on coal plants, particularly of the App to the Ap

What about the timeline? Might be too late too.

Moreover, with the MATS regulations set to take effect shortly, a ruling in June from the Supreme Court could yet be 'too late' for many of the units to avoid compliance. We think this uncertainty only adds to the potential continued operations. Lastly, with many plants already having indicated their intentions to retire to staff, local permitting authorities, and other grid entities, we believe there is momentum behind many of the contemplated retirements. Among the largest NAPP generators, FirstEnergy, has suggested there is little they could do to delay processes already underway. The exception could yet be plants cally integrated states with greater latitude. Ultimately, with resource adequal calls and in place, we believe few will opt to do

What about cost though - could there be more than meets the eye?

The bigger message around the case relates to whether the EPA she lid explicitly incorporate economic cost-benefit into its review process rather than simply in a separate executive order mandate in the 'Regulatory Impacts Assessment'. While the technical term would suggest the rules are required to be 'appropriate', formally requiring a cost calculation (even if seemingly unrealistically low in our view) would appear to nominally satisfy this requirement. For example, cost impact of \$9.6Bn from these regulations was determined. We see the change as form over substance in the current case, but could prove an angle for opponents of EPA's forthcoming implementation of rules regulating carbon emissions under 111(d) for existing sources, citing the exceptionally meaningful economic impacts. We are generally biased to believe the Supreme Court sides with an agency rulemaking, but see the wider implications from categorically forcing the introduction of economic cost-benefit analyses as potentially having wide ranging implications.

For further reference see our note December 1^{α} , 'Adding Cost to the EPA Equation' when the case was initially taken up.

Equities

Americas Bectric Utilities

Julien Dumoulin-Smith Analyst julien.dumoulin-smith@ubs.com +1-212-713 9848 Matt Murphy, CFA

> matt.murphy@ubs.com +1-416-814 1434 Michael Weinstein

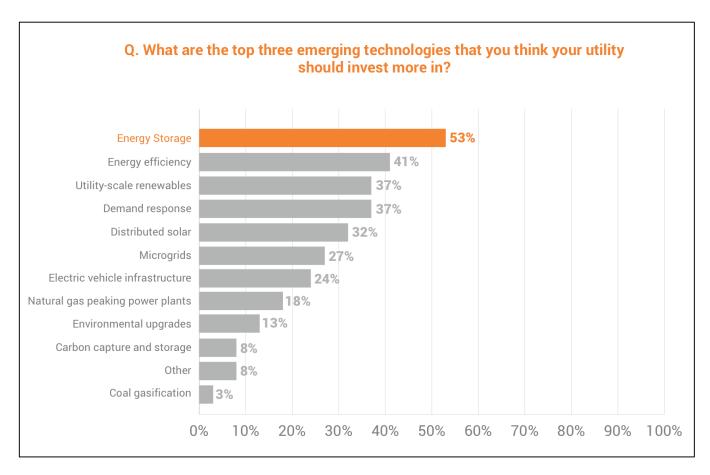
Associate Analyst michael.weinstein@ubs.com +1-212-713 3182

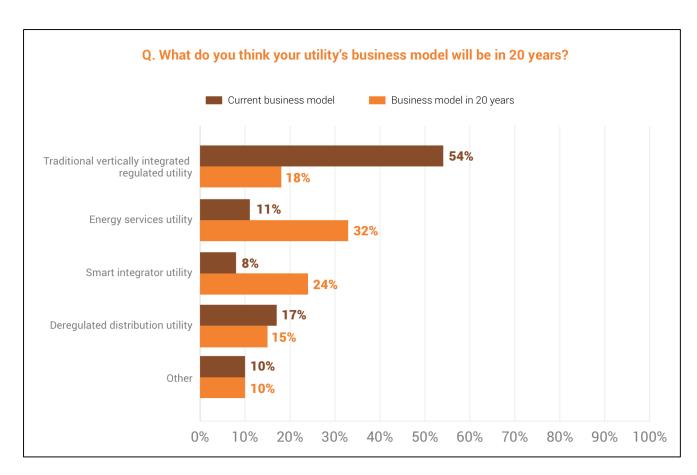
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Setting Aside...

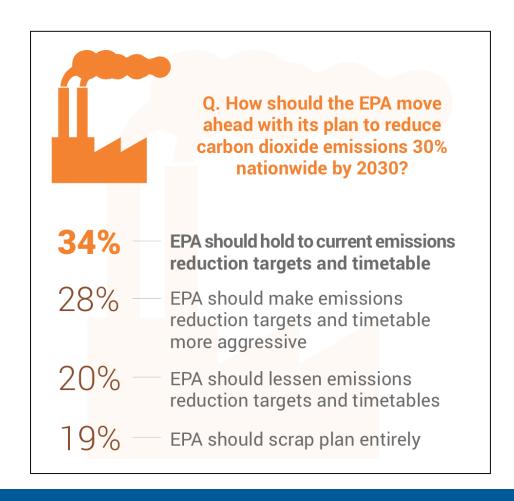
...with the current gas price environment virtually ensuring limited run times on coal plants, we do not think many coal assets will elect to continue operations. Moreover, few have cleared PJM's capacity market...

...with resource adequacy plans already in place, we believe few will opt to [delay retirement].





Q. What new business models is your utility developing? 71% **Energy efficiency and demand response** 51% Consumer infomation services 48% Distributed generation 25% Distributed system platform 21% Premium power options 9% Other



Elected officials may want to exercise caution in positioning their states against these industry trends...

CPP Rule Finalization Hits "Reset Button"

- BSER "goes away"
- States get a target, and a clean sheet
- EPA moves into "approve" mode (or not)
- ...and imposes the Federal Plan if necessary



• Essentially, unchartered waters

States Get "First Crack" at Implementation...



...but it may be possible to have too much flexibility

...and 111(d) Is Not a § 110 SIP

- "Similar" ≠ identical
 - Little state experience
 - Cost/useful life considerations
 - Measures, timing, contents of state plans
 - Multi-state options
 - Federal response
 when a state plan is
 deficient



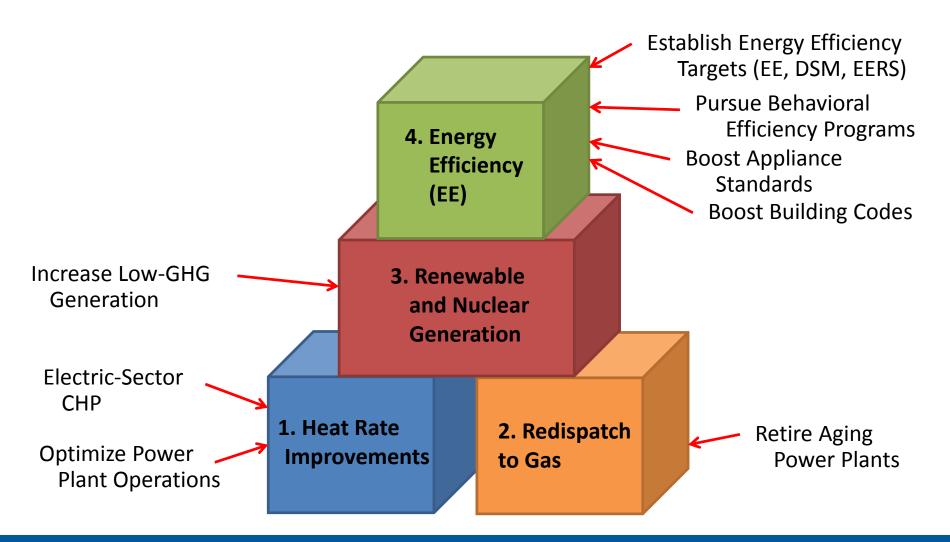
www.raponline.org/document/download/id/7491

CPP Planning Necessitates New Partnership Among State Regulators

	Authority to Adopt Emission Reduction Requirements?	Authority to Approve Cost Recovery from Ratepayers?
PUCs/PSCs	No	Yes
DEPs/DEQs	Yes	No

"State environmental regulators will become substantially more important, with responsibilities rivaling those of the PUCs, effectively dictating resource adequacy considerations as they unveil their respective State Implementation Plans (SIPs) in coming years." (UBS, 2015)

Flexibility: EPA's Building Blocks



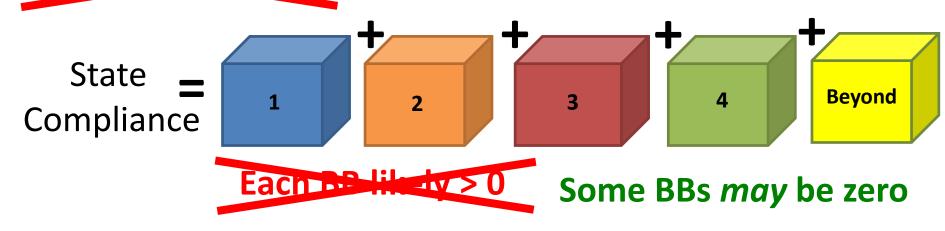
But Many Other Technology & Policy Options Exist

- Optimize Grid Operations
- Reduce Losses in the T&D System
- Privately-delivered Energy Efficiency
- Encourage Clean Distributed Generation
- Revise Capacity Market Practices
- Improve Utility Resource Planning
- Adopt Cap-and-Invest Programs (e.g., RGGI)
- Adopt Environmental Dispatch or a "Carbon Adder"
- Tax Carbon Dioxide Emissions ("price-based" vs. rate/mass)
- Water Conservation

"Menu of
Options" coming
from the National
Association of
Clean Air
Agencies (NACAA)
later this spring

State 111(d) Compliance Plans: The Actual Opportunity

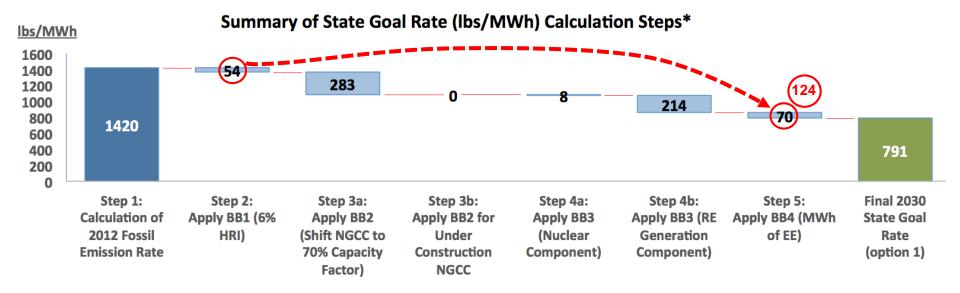
Conventional Wisdom: Actual Opportunity:



Keys:

- States can think outside the "Building Block Box"
- Better to seek 'approval' than to ask permission

Example: Boost EE to Ease Requirements on Coal Plants in Texas?



Consider Co-Benefits as Well as Carbon & Cost

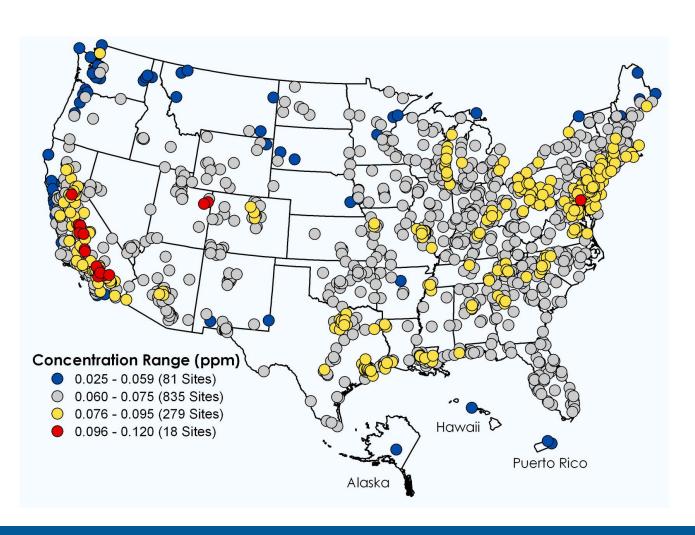
Air Quality and Climate Change Trade-Offs and "Co-Benefits" **Air Quality Benefit** Better **Energy Efficiency** Flue Gas **Energy and Demand** Desulfurization **Resource Management** (Scrubbers) **Combined Heat & Power Three-Way Catalysts** Wind, Solar, Tidal (Petro) **Climate Change Detriment Climate Change Benefit** Low- and Zero-Emission **Diesel Particulate** Vehicles **Filters** Carbon Capture & Storage Increase in "Uncontrolled" Diesel Uncontrolled Fossil Fuel **Biofuels** Combustion **Biomass** in Stationary and **Mobile Sources Buying Emissions** Credits Overseas **Air Quality Detriment**

- Good 111(d) choices can help air quality; good air quality choices can help 111(d) compliance
- Ditto for increasing water concerns
- Integrated multipollutant, multi-media approach can lower cost, risk (IMPEAQ)

www.raponline.org/document/download/id/6440

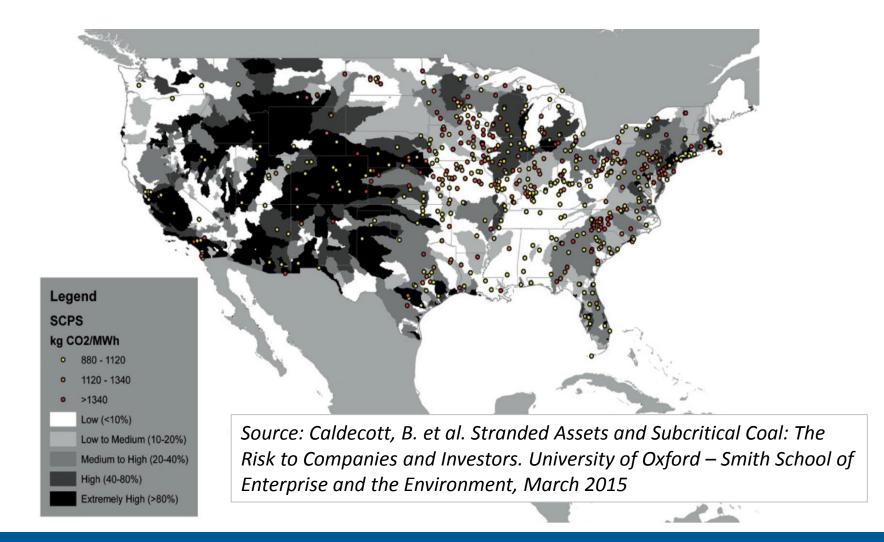
Worse

Ozone Concentrations, 2010

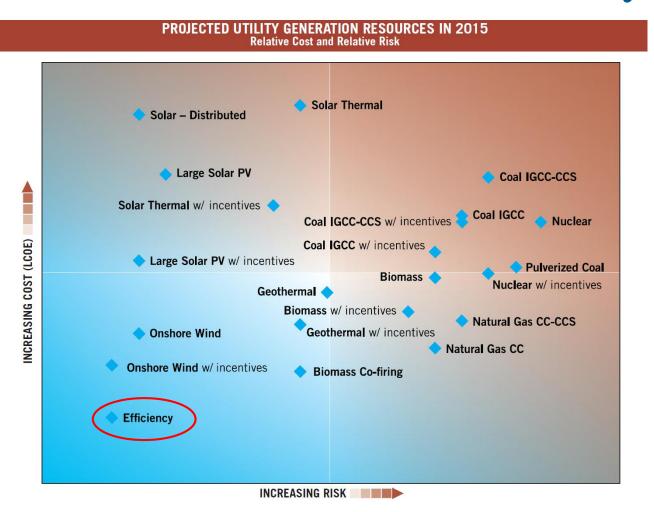


EPA Clean Air Science Advisory Committee (CASAC) is considering 60-70 ppb range for new NAAQS

Subcritical Coal Units vs. Water Stress

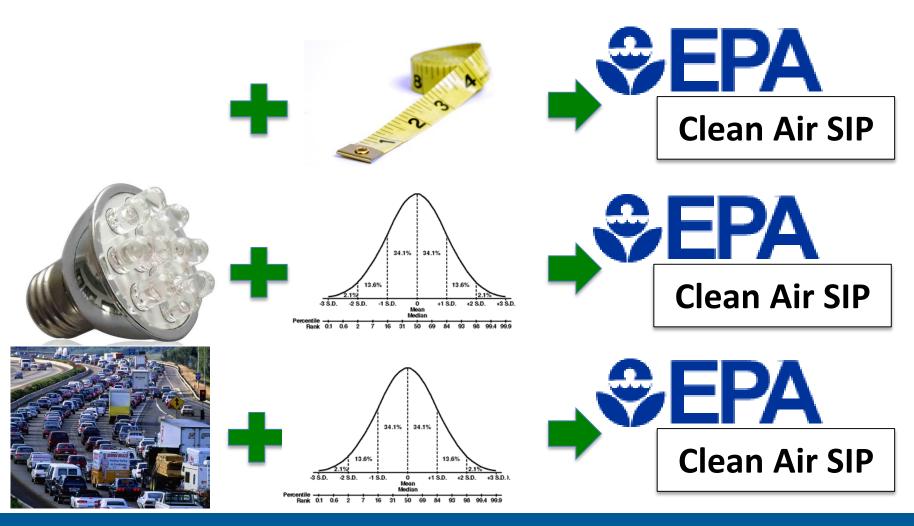


...And Costs & Risks Generally



Source: CERES, Practicing Risk-Aware Electricity Regulation: What Every State Regulator Needs to Know, 2012

Quantifying EE Emissions Reductions: Apply a "Mobile Source Analogy"

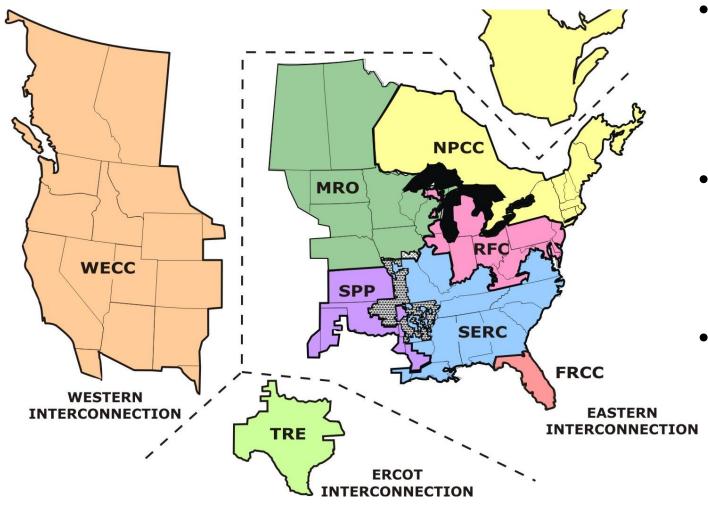


Other Ways to Simplify EE Emissions Quantification

- 1. "Deemed Energy Savings" for good EE programs...
 - Why not "Deemed Emission Reductions" too?
- 2. "AP-42 Emission Factors" hierarchy approach...
 - Why not apply to EE emissions reductions?
- 3. Modeling: EPA provides the MOVES model for states to assess vehicle emissions...
 - Why not a similar model for EE (AVERT?)

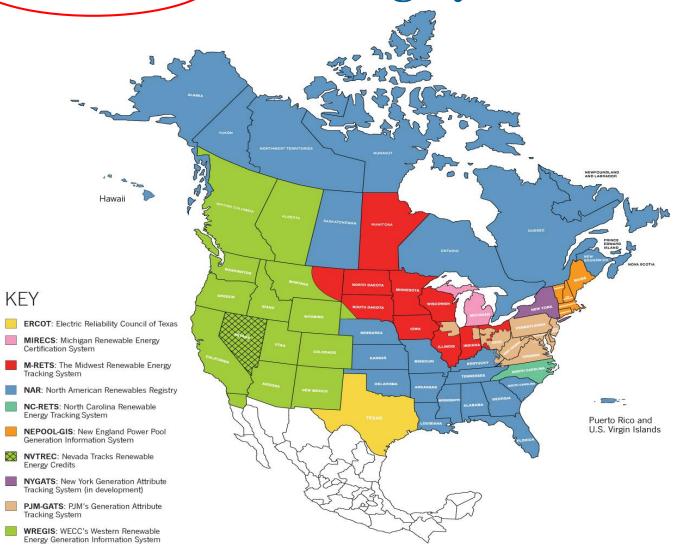
REMEMBER: §111(d) is NOT a SIP; EPA has far greater flexibility than under §110

Consider Multi-State CPP Plans



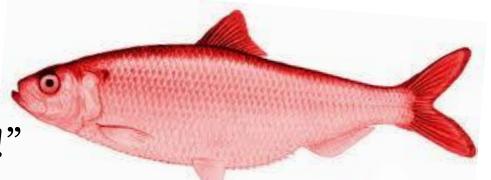
- Larger "market" areas = lower costs
- Align with Electricity Control Areas?
- Collaborate
 on a
 "modular"
 basis (EE,
 RE)?

EE & REO Tracking Systems



Federal Enforceability

• "EPA will take over your state energy efficiency programs!"



- Could EPA? Would EPA? Has EPA?
 - Maybe; No; No
- What does actually occur?
 - EPA determines deficiency; notifies state
 - Gives opportunity to correct
 - Implements federal plan (no takeover)
 - Consider: 20-year Boston Harbor clean up

Air Act § 110 SIPs vs.

Clean

§ 11

What Will the Federal Plan Look Like?

- Nobody knows, but...
 - States relinquish their "first crack" rights
- EPA is freed from adherence to BSER blocks
- EPA unlikely to do a different plan for each state
 - i.e., could develop and administer one plan applicable to all subject states

TRADE

TRADE

Unused Allowance

- Like, perhaps, a mass-based cap & trade system?
- Does "Just Say No" help EPA get there?

Numerous Other Issues

- Revised "glide path" (interim goal)?
- Different treatment of nuclear units?
- Multi-year baseline option?
- Different treatment of EE and RE?
- A "safety valve"?
- Others?

Don't expect final rule to answer all questions; no one has ever done this before...

Key Take-Aways: Help Your States...

- Recognize that 111(d) is <u>not</u> a SIP
- Think outside the "Building Block Box"
- Think integrated (ozone/particulates, water, risk co-benefits)
- Think regional (multi-state)
- Think least-cost, least-risk
 - Changing industry raises specter of stranded-costs
- "Ask not what it needs to be; ask what you want it to be"



Thank You for Your Time and Attention

About RAP

The Regulatory Assistance Project (RAP) is a global, non-profit team of experts focused on the long-term economic and environmental sustainability of the power and natural gas sectors. RAP has deep expertise in regulatory and market policies to:

- Promote economic efficiency
- Protect the environment
- Ensure system reliability
- Allocate system benefits fairly among all consumers

Learn more about RAP at <u>www.raponline.org</u>

Ken Colburn: kcolburn@raponline.org

617-784-6975



The Regulatory Assistance Project

Beijing, China • Berlin, Germany • Brussels, Belgium • Montpelier, Vermont USA • New Delhi, India