

Solar Ontario: The Future Capacity Market and Electricity Market Reform



November 14, 2018



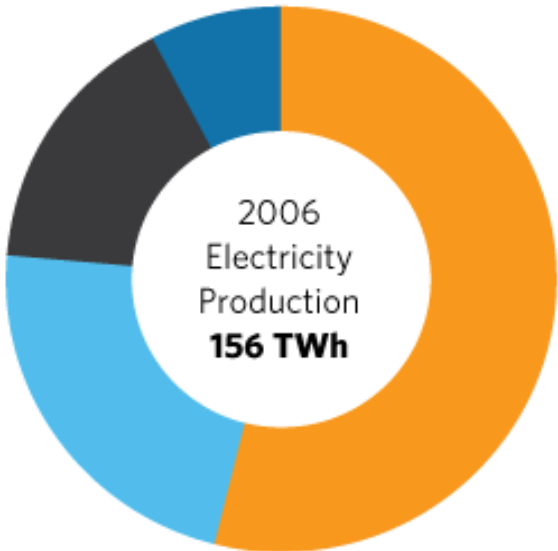
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Ontario Electricity Market

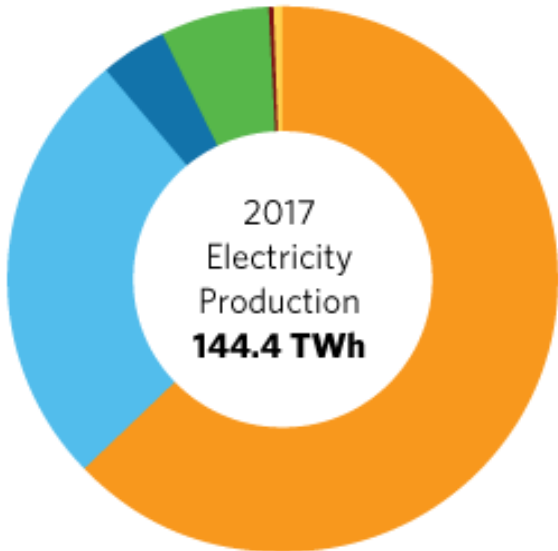
- \$20B per year
- Peak demand: 27,000 MW (2006), now 22,000 MW (2018)
- Generation capacity: 40,000 MW
- Interconnections: 5,000 MW
- Transmission lines: 30,000 km
- Wholesale and retail electricity markets – over 300 registered wholesale market participants
- IESO Market Renewal Program (MRP): Locational Marginal Prices (LMPs); Day-Ahead Market (DAM); Enhanced Real-Time Unit Commitment (ERUC); Incremental Capacity Auctions (ICAs)









Changing Ontario Energy Supply (2006 and 2017)

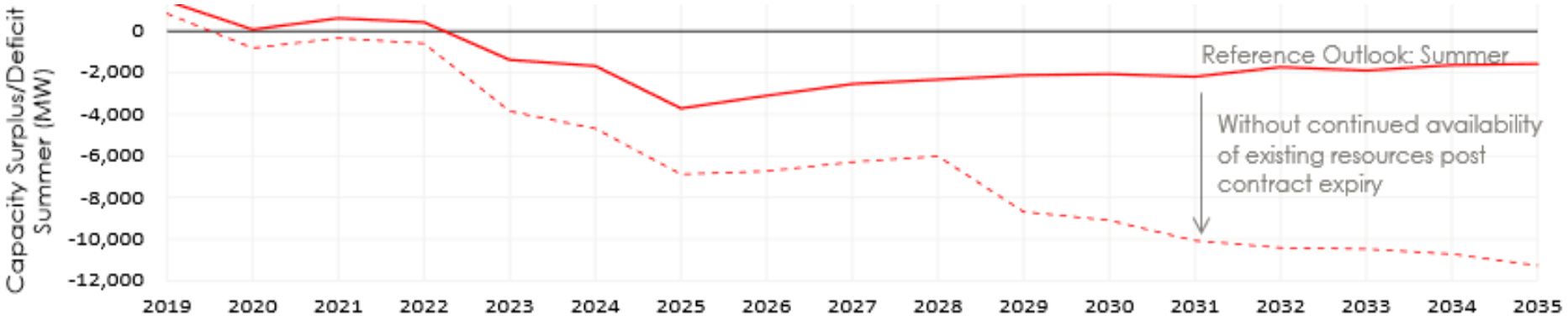
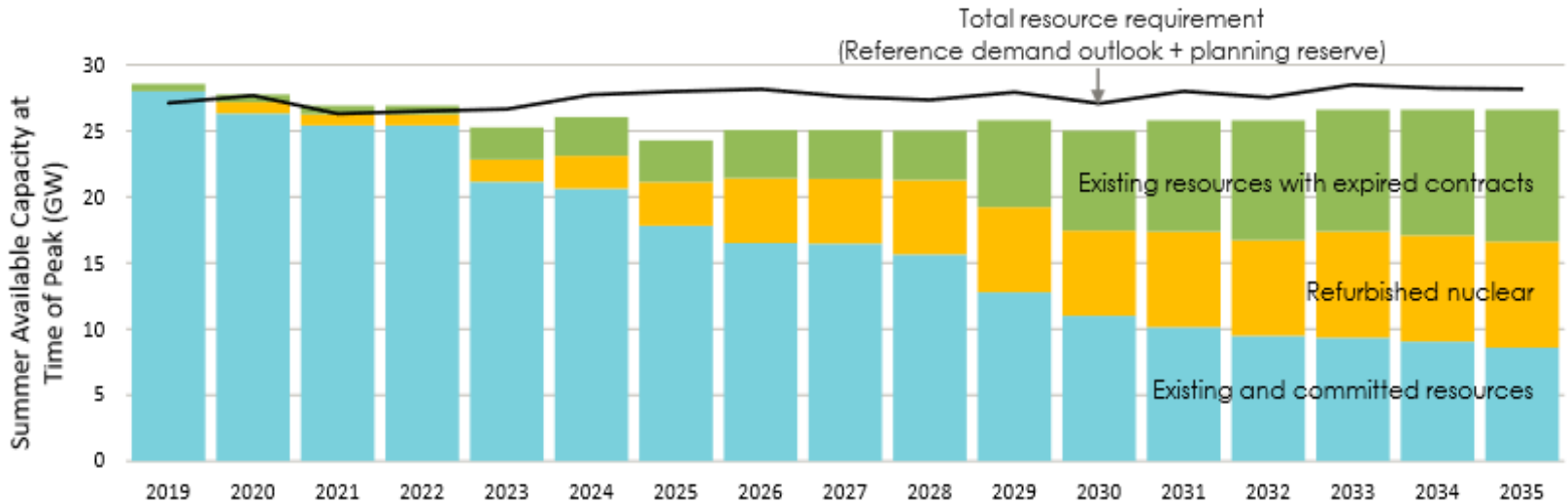


 Nuclear	84.4 TWh or 54%
 Hydro	34.8 TWh or 22%
 Coal	25 TWh or 16%
 Other (gas, oil, alternative sources)	11.8 TWh or 8%



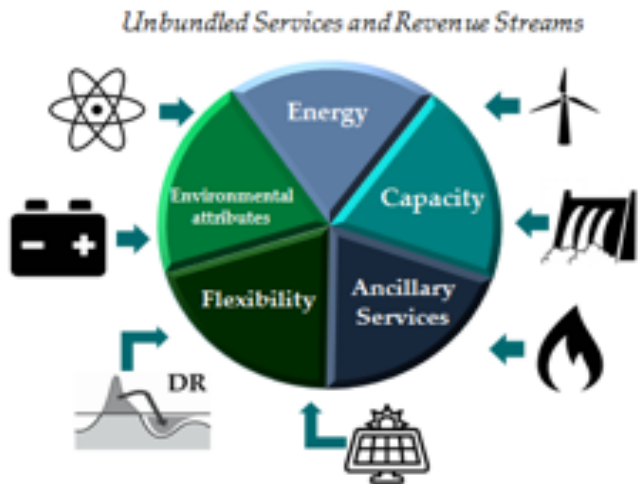
 Nuclear	90.6 TWh or 63%
 Hydro	37.7 TWh or 26%
 Gas/Oil	5.9 TWh or 4%
 Wind	9.3 TWh or 6%
 Biofuel	0.4 TWh or <1%
 Solar	0.5 TWh or <1%

Ontario Projects to Need Capacity Beginning in 2023 Lasting Through 2030s (IESO: September 13, 2018)

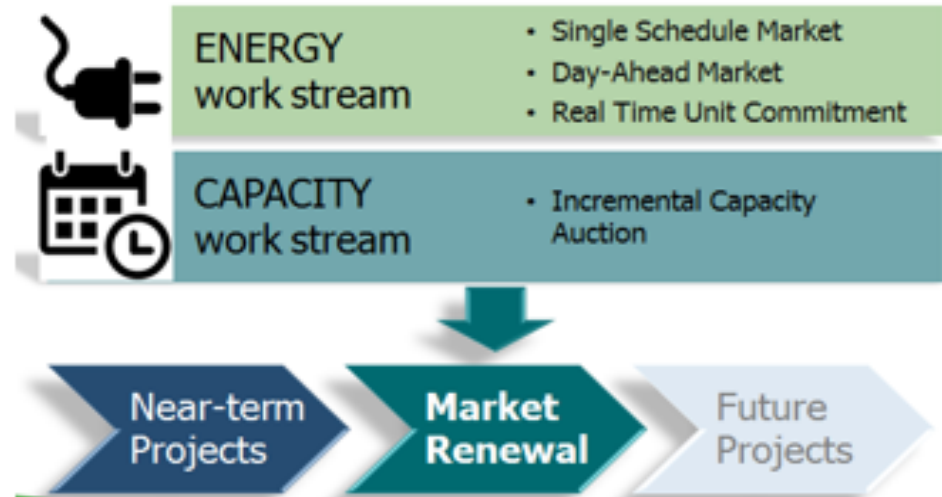


IESO MRP: U.S. Standard Market Design – LMP, DAM, ERUC

The “VISION”

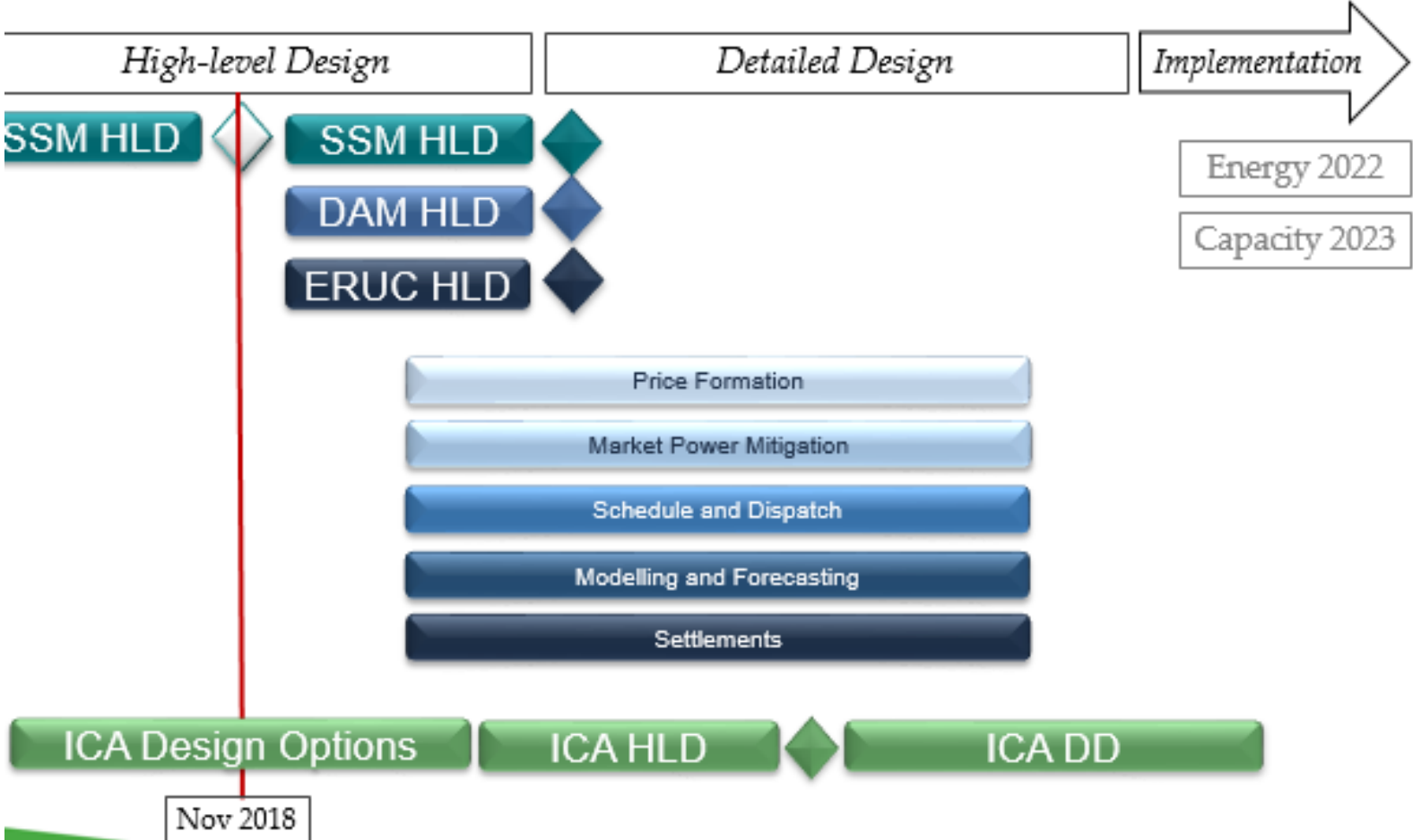


The “HOW”



A more efficient, stable marketplace with competitive and transparent mechanisms that meet system and participant needs at lowest cost

IESO MRP – Design and Implementation Timelines



Wholesale Market Design – Challenges with Capacity Markets



- 9 power markets characterized by
 - Real-time energy (day-ahead in U.S.)
 - Ancillary services
 - Capacity (ISO-NE, NYISO, PJM, designed for AESO)
- Challenges with Capacity Markets
 - Not universally administered
 - Ever changing design/rules
 - Provinces/states procuring (e.g., contracting) resources (e.g., renewables) not through Capacity Markets
 - Controversial changes being implemented (ISO-NE) and proposed (PJM)
- What does this mean for Ontario and IESO MRP plans? What does this mean for solar in Ontario?

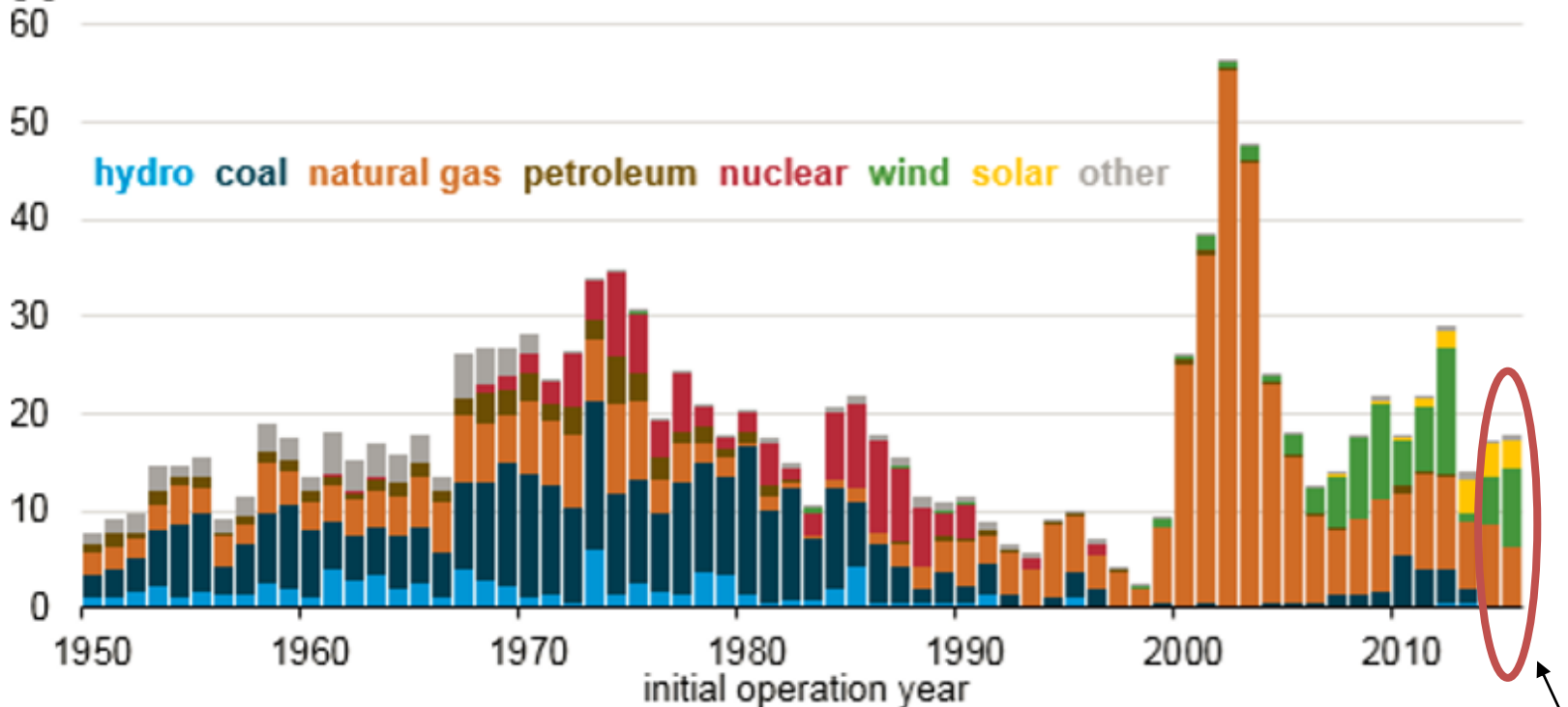
Implications for Solar Generation in Ontario and in General for IESO MRP

- Potential implications for solar generation in Ontario
 - Less contracting with IESO
 - Unknown costs to customers (e.g., impacts of LMPs on Global Adjustment (GA), rate design (e.g., Regulated Price Plan (RPP), net metering) – uncertain business case for rooftop solar generation
 - Very little solar generation 'clears' Capacity Markets – ICAs likely same outcome
- Emerging major, long-term issues without present consensus – implications for IESO MRP (including ICAs)
 - Are markets adequately accommodating public policy goals? What regulatory and market design changes would further enable deployment of resources that achieve goals of reliability, affordability, innovation, resource mix?
 - What are the market impacts of environmental regulations that further constrain deployment of needed resources?
 - What are the market impacts of integrating higher levels of non-emitting resources (NERs) and distributed energy resources (DERs)?
 - Are today's markets and regulatory frameworks adequately designed to acquire needed resources to better integrate multiple resources?

Increasing Variable (Solar and Wind) Generation Supply

Electric generation capacity additions by technology (1950-2015)

gigawatts

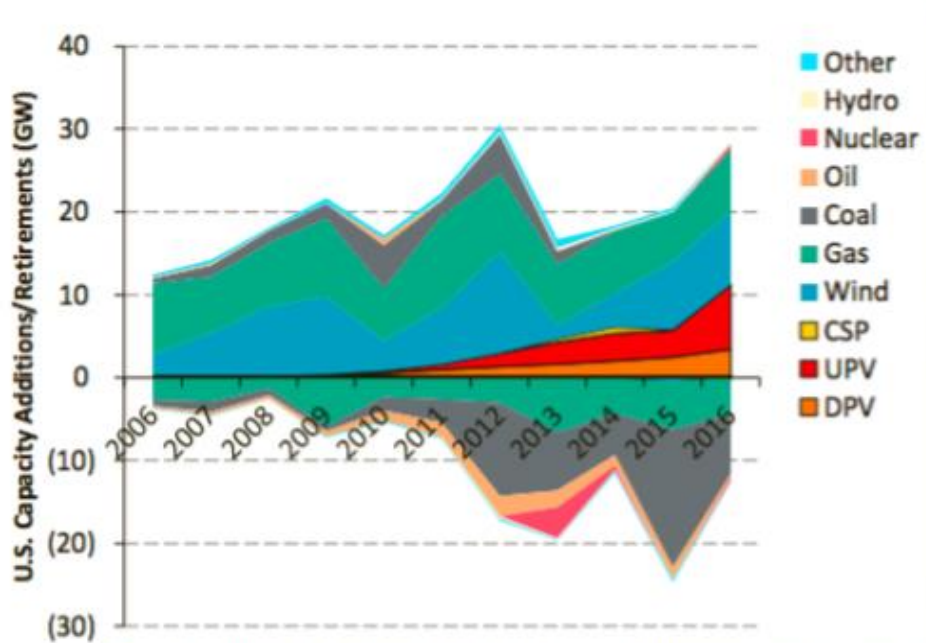


2015: gas fell to second place behind wind / solar – new era in US capacity additions.

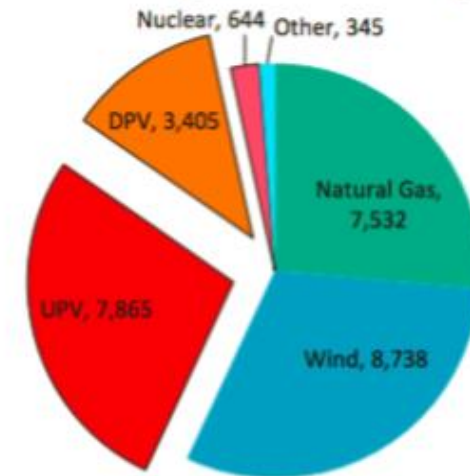
- U.S. supply trends: coal (1950s-1980s); nuclear (1970s-1980s); natural gas (1990s-2000s); renewables (2010s+)



Increasing Variable Generation Supply



U.S. Generation Capacity Additions, 2016 (Total 28.5 GW)

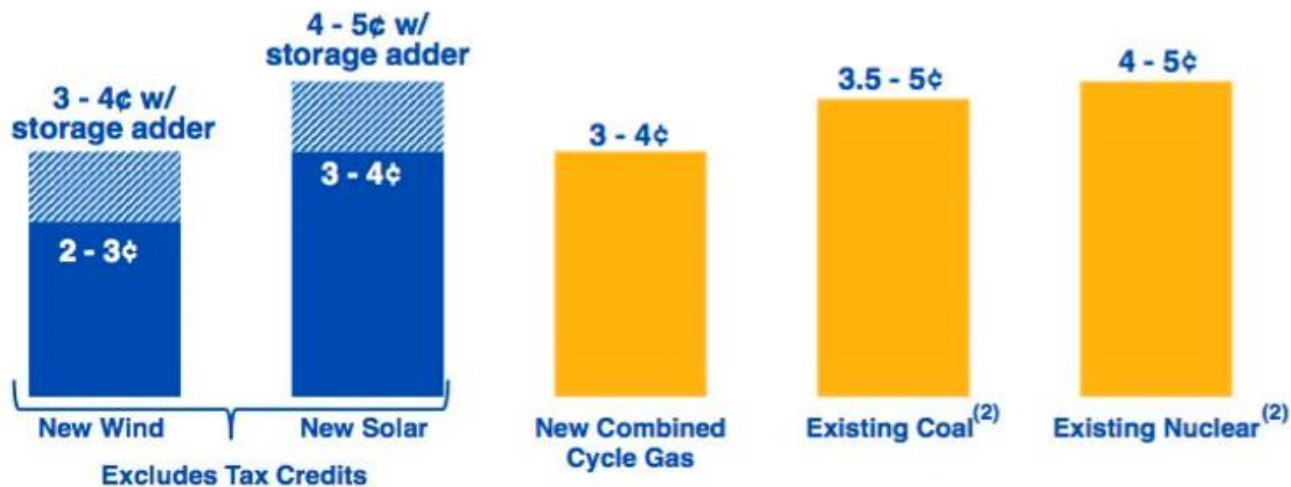


- In 2016, for the first time in U.S. history, solar was the largest source of new electricity generation capacity, with approximately 40% of all new generation capacity.
- Wind and solar combined for 70% of new generation.

- Increasing variable generation supply partially driving increasing energy storage development

Supply Resource Cost Projections – NextEra Energy June 22, 2017 Investor Conference

Estimated Costs of Generation Resources Post – 2020⁽¹⁾ (cents/kWh)



Wind and solar combined with storage to firm and shape production is expected to compete economically with other generation in the next decade

- Some U.S. jurisdictions project some NERs (e.g., wind+storage, solar+storage) to be on par with 'conventional' generation on a levelized cost basis, projecting to continue increasing development of these NERs



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