Carbon Pricing in PJM

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Carbon Pricing

- PJM Markets provide a flexible mechanism to limit carbon output by incorporating a consistent carbon price in unit offers which would be reflected in PJM's economic dispatch
- The MMU recommends that PJM provide a full analysis of the impact of carbon pricing on PJM generating units and carbon pricing revenues to the PJM states in order to permit the states to consider a potential agreement on the development of a multistate framework for carbon pricing and the distribution of carbon revenues.

Carbon Pricing Impacts on SRMC

- With carbon at \$10 per metric ton, short run marginal costs would increase by
 - \$4.90 per MWh (25.1 percent) for a new CT
 - \$3.34 per MWh (24.3 percent) for a new CC
 - \$8.63 per MWH (31.2 percent) for a new CP
- With carbon at \$50 per metric ton, short run marginal costs would increase by
 - \$24.52 per MWh (125.4 percent) for a new CT
 - \$16.72 per MWh (121.5 percent) for a new CC
 - \$43.15 per MWH (155.8 percent) for a new CP

Carbon Pricing Impacts on LMP

MMU Estimates of LMP Impacts*

	2018				2019		
	Carbon Price	Actual LMP	Estimated LMP	Percent	Actual LMP	Estimated LMP	Percent
	(\$/Metric Ton)	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)	Change	(\$/MWh)	(\$/MWh)	Change
	\$5.00	\$38.24	\$39.94	4.4%	\$27.32	\$28.94	5.9%
	\$10.00	\$38.24	\$41.80	9.3%	\$27.32	\$30.71	12.4%
	\$15.00	\$38.24	\$43.66	14.2%	\$27.32	\$32.48	18.9%

- PJM (scenarios with MD, DE, NJ, PA,VA in carbon region and no leakage mitigation) found that LMPs in the carbon region were
 - 6.9 percent higher with carbon at \$7.57 per metric ton
 - 16.9 percent higher with carbon at \$16.40 per metric ton

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^{*} The MMU analysis reflects the impact of carbon pricing on the marginal units' offer prices. The calculation is not based on a counterfactual redispatch of the system.

Carbon Allowance Revenue

- RGGI auction revenue is returned to the states and the states control how the revenue is used
- RGGI generated \$284 million in auction revenue for 2019; \$3.5 billion since 2008
- An emissions cap at five percent below 2019 carbon emission levels would generate carbon allowance revenue in PJM states totaling
 - \$2.0 billion per year with the carbon price at \$5.65 per short ton
 - \$3.6 billion per year with the carbon price the \$10.00 per short ton

RPS in PJM

- Consumers in PJM States paid \$925 million for RPS Compliance in 2017
- Consumers in PJM States paid more than \$4.4 billion for RPS Compliance in the five year period 2014 – 2018
- REC and SREC prices are not consistent across PJM
 - Price of carbon implied by REC prices varied from \$5.63 to \$19.21 in 2019
 - Price of carbon implied by SREC prices varied from \$50.23 to \$806.35 per metric ton in 2019

Efficient Carbon Pricing

- PJM Markets provide efficient price signals that permit valuation of resources with very different characteristics when they provide the same product
- A consistent carbon price in the PJM region would be the most efficient way to implement a social decision to limit carbon
- The use of inconsistent implied carbon prices by state is inconsistent with an efficient market and inconsistent with the least cost approach to meeting state environmental goals

Monitoring Analytics, LLC
2621 Van Buren Avenue
Suite 160
Eagleville, PA
19403
(610) 271-8050

MA@monitoringanalytics.com www.MonitoringAnalytics.com