

Active Litigation and Advocacy Case Summary 2024

WGL CASES:

Formal Case No. 874 - In the Matter of WGL Gas Procurement

The purpose of this proceeding is to oversee how the natural gas WGL supplies in the District is sourced.

OPC's position in this case is that WGL must provide more detailed information on lifecycle emissions from gas production, transmission, and distribution when going through their gas procurement process. OPC has argued that additional information is needed on the upstream gas procurement to accurately determine whether emissions reduction targets are met. OPC has also been contesting WGL's claims of climate action via its procurement of less than 10% of its gas from certified sources and plans to procure less than 5% of its gas from renewable methane; OPC has asserted that this is "greenwashing" or making false or misleading claims about the environmental impact of WGL's services.

Status: OPC and WGL have submitted a joint report to the Commission on where there is shared agreement on information disclosure. While we have reached an agreement with WGL on some issues, WGL has rejected most of our requests.

As a result, we are awaiting a decision from the Commission on what additional procurement information WGL should provide in this docket.

The benefit to consumers is greater accountability on the gas system, pushing WGL to account for lifecycle emissions when discussing their gas services fully, greater transparency in decarbonization planning, and a clearer portrait of where customers receive their gas from. This is even more important now that WGL has

proposed expanded transparency as a central pillar of their revised climate business plan.

OPC has spoken to community stakeholders about their potential engagement in this proceeding, as the only parties involved in the gas procurement working group are WGL, PSC, and OPC.

Policy direction: This proceeding is a vehicle for pursuing a policy of gas procurement transparency, to prevent deceptive messaging and greenwashing by WGL, and to provide regulators with a clearer portrait of WGL's lifecycle emissions when assessing compliance with District emissions reduction requirements.

Formal Case No. 1180 WGL's Application for Authority to Increase Existing Rates and Charges for Gas Service

WGL requests an annual base rate increase of \$45.6 million, which creates a 16% rate increase. OPC's position is to advocate for just and reasonable rates, as well as a disallowance of excessive capital expense costs sought by WGL. Stakeholders' direct testimony is due on January 24, 2025, and the Office encourages the public to email the Commission, urging it to keep rates affordable.

Formal Case No. 1179 WGL's Application for Approval of Strategically Targeted Pipe Replacement Program.

While WGL's PIPES 2 remains in effect until February 2025, the Company filed a revised pipe replacement application on September 27, 2024. WGL requests Commission approval for the Company to spend approximately \$215 million

over the next 2 years and 10 months on replacing an expanded list of vintage pipe materials. WGL's proposal fails to comply with the Commission's directives in Order No. 22003 for a strategic and targeted pipe replacement plan. The customer bill impact of WGL's request is being reviewed and OPC's position is to advocate for (1) targeted vintage pipe replacement that aligns with D.C.'s climate and renewable energy goals as stated in Order No. 22003; and (2) ratepayer protections in view of stranded pipe replacement costs that will arise from D.C.'s decarbonization. OPC urges the public to consistently contact Council members and the Commission, urging the PSC to compel WGL to file a plan that complies with Order 22003.

Formal Case No. 1157. In The Matter of the Investigation into Washington Gas Light Company's Compliance with the Recommendations of the National Transportation Safety Board.

The purpose of this proceeding is to evaluate the removal of mercury service regulators from homes in the District. OPC supports removal of these mercury service regulators to protect consumers from harm. The current status is that WGL is still in the process of conducting surveys to identify and remove mercury service regulators. WGL anticipates another 500K in program spend. The benefit to consumers is they will be safe in their homes. WGL filed an updated report in August 2024. We will be issuing discovery and may need to request an extension for filed comments due to the short turnaround period.

Climate & Environment

WGL & Pepco:

Formal Case No. 1167 - In the Matter of WGL and Pepco's Climate Business Plan

The purpose of this proceeding is to oversee and guide Pepco and WGL's clean energy transition to comply with the District's statutory emissions reduction requirements. It also serves as a forum to provide oversight on a variety of initiatives from both utilities, ranging from interconnection procedures and community solar billing to vehicle electrification and the decommissioning of WGL's gas network as the District moves toward "electrification"—or the reduced usage of fossil fuel energy in favor of cleaner renewable energy delivered as electricity. However, little progress has been made over the 5 years this docket has been operational.

OPC's position is that the PSC needs to conduct robust cost-benefit analysis when assessing all projects. OPC supports strategic electrification to prevent unnecessary gas line repair and replacement and is focused on ensuring equity for consumers during electrification of the District.

Status: In early August, WGL filed their first updated climate business plan in four years. The overarching impression is one of maintaining WGL's status quo. WGL has proposed feasibility studies on networked geothermal, sewage heat recovery, hybrid heating systems, and facility carbon capture. It has also proposed to in-District biomethane sourcing, despite that largely being not feasible, and have shared their regional biomethane sourcing, totaling <1% of their total throughput. WGL also highlights their plan to purchase carbon offset credits but provides no specific details. Their last pillar focused on increased transparency in reporting, which OPC questions given WGL's opposition to increased sourcing transparency in FC874. Notably, WGL has removed any mention of transitioning to hydrogen distribution.

The Commission issued an order in mid-October 2024 requiring both WGL and Pepco to both submit updated climate business plans and discuss how they plan to comply with updated climate and electrification laws over the next 15

years. These new reports will be due by March 2025 and then the public will have time to provide comments.

The benefit to consumers is electrification of the District, decarbonization of the energy supply system, and ensuring a transition for Pepco and WGL from carbon-heavy companies to carbon-neutral companies operating in the District.

Policy direction: This docket charts a path towards the electrification of the District and the decarbonization of the District's energy sources. The policy OPC is looking to ensure an equitable transition while ensuring affordability for those most vulnerable to rate increases.

This proceeding aims to ensure WGL and Pepco are not greenwashing their efforts during the transition from gas service within the District's buildings to electric. Further, OPC aims to apply pressure to WGL's lack of action on their business model transition, as current proposals from WGL show a concerted effort to maintain the current fossil fuel distribution model for the foreseeable future.

PEPCO Cases:

Formal Case No. 1176 In the Matter of The Application of Potomac Electric Power Company for Authority to Implement a Multiyear Rate Plan in the District of Columbia

Background/Purpose: The purpose of this case is to determine whether Pepco is entitled to a requested rate increase and whether the Company can proceed forward with a multiyear rate plan (MYP) versus a traditional test year application (TTYF). In a traditional "Test year" 12 months of actual historic data is used as the basis for rate projections to establish how much the utility will be allowed to earn.

OPC's Position: OPC opposes approval of both the TTYF and the MYP. On two separate occasions, OPC submitted a motion seeking to dismiss Pepco's MYP application. The second motion also requested that the TTYF be dismissed as well. OPC also advocated for an evidentiary hearing should the Commission not grant either of those motions and proceed forward with the case. An evidentiary hearing would allow the parties to further adjudicate the matter.

Status: The Commission has yet to issue a ruling on the merits of either of the two dispositive motions. They have not issued a final determination on whether an evidentiary hearing will take place or not; however, it seems unlikely. OPC participated in a legislative-style hearing on July 30, 2024. It finalized and submitted a "post-hearing brief" on August 30, 2024.

Consumer Benefit: Denying a rate increase will mean that consumers will avoid having to pay higher rates for electricity. This is important because the utility should not be awarded a rate increase if it does not require one.

FC1017 Development and Designation of Standard Offer Service (SOS)

This proceeding monitors Pepco's service as the SOS Administrator, which provides default electric service to ratepayers who do not choose to receive service from a retail supplier. OPC advocates for terms that will encourage third parties to develop and supply the renewable energy component of the SOS while ensuring that SOS rates remain reasonable.

Formal Case Peprad-2024-01 (Residential Aid Discount)

The purpose of this proceeding is to evaluate the under- and over-collection of the Peprad surcharge. OPC's position in this case is that Pepco should use a 12-month RAD customer average in its calculation of the residential aid charge (RAD surcharge) associated with the RAD program. In May 2024, Pepco submitted its proposal regarding how it intends to address over- and under-collection in response to the Commission's order. In response, OPC submitted comments in June regarding Pepco's proposal. Pepco's proposal aligned with previous suggestions of OPC to utilize a 12-month RAD customer average in the calculation of the Residential Aid Credit. This methodology should help minimize fluctuations between over- and under-collection of the RAD Surcharge. The benefit to consumers is that the RAD surcharge will be funded using a calculation methodology that is more accurate and thus consumers will see less fluctuation in the RAD Surcharge amount on their utility bills. As of this month, the Commission has yet to issue an order on this proceeding.

Regulation and Policy:

Legislation DC Environmental Policy Act

A draft bill has been introduced by Ward 5 Councilmember Zachary Parker that would expand the DC Environmental Policy Act to make for a more robust assessment of cumulative impacts and would allow injured residents to seek assistance from OPC in challenging any project permits that did not comply with the mandates of the DC Environmental Policy Act.

Status: A draft has been circulating among advocates and councilmembers; OPC has provided official testimony and edits to the draft explaining our lack of capacity to fulfill the proposed responsibilities without sufficient additional funding. The bill has been pending before the Committee on Transportation and the Environment since the beginning of summer.

Policy Direction: While OPC has largely not advocated for expanded responsibilities assigned by this legislation, OPC has provided commentary to the bill so that OPC's authority allows for discretion and early engagement. This bill could potentially expand OPC's scope of authority and expertise.

Formal Case No. 1164

In The Matter of An Inquiry into the Impacts of the Covid-19 Pandemic on District Utilities and Consumers

This proceeding is to review the temporary safeguards and protections of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, WGL and Pepco both file reports to this docket, with WGL filing its Arrearage Management Program (AMP) quarterly report and Pepco and WGL both filing semi-annual reports on Deferred Payment Arrangements. Tracking this docket is necessary to support OPC's advocacy for affordable utility services.

In 2022, the Commission approved WGL's proposal to modify its AMP program, allowing WGL to automatically enroll eligible customers. In Order No. 21536, the Commission granted WGL's request and ultimately extended the program for two years, beginning November 1, 2022, and concluding October 31, 2024. At this stage, it will be necessary for OPC to review the outcomes of the program and submit comments to the Commission where it deems necessary. The benefit of this docket for consumers is that we are able to track the effectiveness of WGL's AMP program while also understanding the needs of consumers through other reports filed by both Pepco and WGL at the docket.

Formal Case No. 1160. In the Matter of the Development of Metrics for Electric Company and Gas Company Energy Efficiency and Demand Response Programs Pursuant to Section 201 (b) of the Clean Energy DC Omnibus Amendment Act of 2018.

The purpose of this proceeding is to evaluate the energy efficiency and demand response program offerings proposed by both Washington Gas and Pepco. OPC's position in this case is that any program proposals should be effective on a benefit-cost basis so as to properly benefit consumers. OPC supported five of Pepco's proposals from their petition as these projects were cost-effective, while the remaining programs were either not cost-effective or duplicative of other efforts.

This docket remains stalled before the Commission. For Pepco, we are currently awaiting an order from the Commission for Pepco's proposal based on the Company's application and subsequent comments from stakeholders. For WGL, we are waiting for the Commission to direct parties to submit comments on WGL's application. At this time, OPC should consider a status inquiry from the Commission regarding an order on Pepco's proposal and an inquiry into when the WGL proceeding will continue.

The benefit of this docket for consumers is that consumers will benefit from implementation of energy efficiency and demand-side management measures and have more autonomy over their energy consumption and associated costs. This will also aid in OPC's affordability efforts.

PUBLIC SAFETY:

Residential meter placement

In a formal case filed by a consumer with the Public Service Commission (PSC,) the commission is asked to require Pepco to remove a meter bank which was installed by her neighbor to the exterior brick wall of her home. The complainant was referred to OPC by Councilmember Kenyan McDuffie's office. The consumer's neighbor owns the apartment building next door and while investigation has revealed numerous building code violations, the building owner has ignored attempts at remediating anything. As a general matter, OPC has noted that the electric meters at the building are within three feet of the gas service line.

In late August, the parties met with DC Department of Buildings representatives, Councilmember McDuffie's office and the Department of fire and emergency services at the site. During this meeting, a DC Department of Buildings inspector noted several code violations and indicated that a permit was never closed out for the service.

OPC has submitted its final brief indicating the dangerous situation and requesting relief from the Public Service Commission. We are currently awaiting a decision from the hearing administrator. If a consumer has a similar complaint regarding meter locations or safety issues, please contact OPC.

Third-Party Supplier Working Group

OPC in partnership with the Office of Attorney General (OAG) and Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) have formed a working group regarding Third-Party Energy Suppliers (TPS) in the District.

TPS issues touch on topics including deceptive marketing practices, high consumer bills, and possible solutions. Some major points of interest for the working group partners revolve around DC's Purchase of Receivables program,

TPS solicitation contractors, and Guaranteed Standard Offer Service price matching for low-limited income households.

OAG has created a drop box for the group to share non-sensitive data regarding cases and complaints. I have shared non-consumer specific information on the number of cases from each company since the inception of the new consumer complaint database. I have also shared OPC's TPS study from 2019. The group has decided to review legislative initiatives in other jurisdictions including Maryland Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New York for any ideas that may be incorporated into our own actions. We have held discussions with these other jurisdictions and compared notes on how their actions have affected the marketplace. Also, OPC is drafting a Request for Proposals (RFP) to update the TPS study to include more recent data. We have prepared a data request for the utilities and are working with OAG and DOEE on which Formal Case to submit the request under. Also, we are working with our partner agencies on a rough draft of the types of legislative changes that would help resolve common complaints about how the marketplace is operating in the District.

Litigation Services Division and the Consumer Services Database

OPC's LSD and CSD Team are collaborating to integrate the Consumer Services Database (CSD) into the protocol for the Litigation Services Division (LSD) to track data and case information between the divisions. Currently, a workflow is in development that will be submitted to the vendor for integration. With these adjustments OPC will gain the ability to track individual consumer complaints from their initial intake through any formal process of litigation support.

General Docket-2023-02-m

Rate case efficiency

This General Docket proceeding received input from stakeholders about recommended requirements for filing future rate case applications by regulated utilities. The goal is to streamline the discovery process and improve the efficiency of future rate case proceedings.

OPC advocates for preservation of the opportunity for formal hearings in which important information to support or deny a rate increase is put on the public record, and updated PSC rules to ensure timely and fair adjudication of rate applications. OPC urges the public to file comments requesting that the Commission take action to advance issues in the docket.

DC Water Cases:

OPC is also in the process of requesting raw data on how DC Water calculated their \$1.5B cost figure for lead line replacement systemwide. We have had discussions with Seth Mendelsohn, a former PA PSC commissioner, about performing work reviewing DC Water's cost estimates next to other cities that have successfully replaced lead service lines for much less per capita. I have also made a connection with the water officer at the PA Consumer Advocates office, who has provided me with contact information for officials responsible for Pittsburgh's successful lead line replacement program.

Status: OPC has secured DC Water's raw cost data, its lead line replacement program and are now working with Seth Mendelsohn to analyze those figures to see why DC Water is markedly higher than most other jurisdictions and how to best mitigate that cost to ratepayers. Some of the major problems appear to be overly restrictive construction requirements from DDOT, refusal to waive construction permit fees by DC Govt, and DDOT foregoing road work to foist repaving costs upon DC Water. We are also concerned that as DC Water resurfaces most roads in the District over the next 10 years, without significant road redesign, the District will not be able to meet its climate goals of reducing urban heat islands, curtailing personal vehicle use, and reducing flooding due to impervious surfaces.

Policy Direction: Our analysis of lead line cost calculations will provide insight on how best DC Water could reduce ratepayer costs for lead line replacements, allowing OPC to effectively advocate for low-cost alternatives where possible while still moving towards infrastructure improvements to meet the District's climate goals.

Lead Water Service Lines

OPC's Water Services Division is engaged in conversations with residents and local lead-free activists about how and where OPC could provide better information on lead service line replacements and health protective measures. Community activists have provided a series of peer-reviewed studies on lead in water to help in drafting Frequently Asked Questions materials to share during outreach events. [learn more about DC Water's Lead Pipe replacement program.](#)

Status: OPC has prepared draft materials concerning frequently asked questions on lead lines, their impact on public health, replacement, and methods to protect household health during the process. We are awaiting the next steps for directorate review and engagement with a printer to produce these pamphlets for outreach events.

Policy Direction: Oftentimes, residents are unsure of the impacts of lead exposure, how to go about replacing their service lines, and how to protect their health if they do have lead service lines. This initiative would help provide easily disseminated information to the public on health concerns related to lead, how to pursue lead line replacement through assistance programs, and how to select water filters and best practices to avoid lead in drinking water.

Water Services Reform Legislation

Councilmember Frumin's office has expressed interest in various reforms of water services within the District. As such, we have refined our draft water omnibus legislation to address extreme weather disconnections, third party biller disputes, consumer protections for renters, and expanded bill dispute timelines for DC Water customers.

Status: OPC's draft legislative reforms are with Councilmember Frumin's office; we have held joint meetings with the councilmember's staff and DC Water to discuss our proposals to reach agreements on reform. While CM Frumin's office has been largely focused on DC Water dispute resolution provisions, given recent developments in the media around third-party billers, we are hopeful that they will pay attention to consumer safeguards within the legislation aimed at these billers.

Policy Direction: Ratepayers will benefit from these reform initiatives by codifying extreme weather disconnection moratoriums, by instituting dispute pathways and consumer protections related to third-party billers for utility service, and by expanding the scope and timeframe for bill disputes before DC Water. This legislation should help ratepayers avoid having bill disputes dismissed for not meeting rigid procedural requirements and extend to renters the many consumer protections enjoyed by homeowners who directly get water service from DC Water.

Water Services Amendment Act

Council Member Matt Frumin of Ward 3 contacted the Office of the People's Counsel to help with constituents' complaints about billing disputes at DC Water. Some individuals were overcharged for their bills but were unable to dispute them because they were out of the country and missed the deadline. OPC has been meeting with DC Water and members of Councilman Frumin's office with the goal of implementing fairer billing practices, including informal dispute resolution, and increasing the window for disputing bills timely. This will improve OPC's advocacy for customers with respect to their water bills.

Constituents should continue to dispute their water bills on time if they notice an irregularity. Stay tuned for updates regarding this legislation.

Energy Future:

Solar Interconnection

Formal Case No. 1171: In the Matter of the Investigation into Community Renewable Energy Facility Practices in the District

Background: Community Renewable Energy Facilities are solar power installations that give residents and businesses that cannot place solar on their homes or buildings the opportunity to receive credits on their bills. The District's Solar for All Program relies on CREFs to increase solar energy access for low- to moderate-income households, small businesses, nonprofits, and seniors. CREFs are a critical component to the District's ability to meet its climate change goals. After receiving several complaints for CREF subscribers and operators, on March 23, 2022, OPC and the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) jointly filed a complaint alleging that Pepco has committed, or continues to commit, seven violations of District law and/or Commission regulations.

Status: After some briefing, the Commission found that Pepco violated the regulations and ordered the Company to use meters installed by the CREF owners or developers to determine a CREF's electricity generation, remove its meters, and report on metering costs, which would then be reimbursed to ratepayers. The Commission also appointed an auditor to review and reconcile credits.

Pepco presented an agreement during a technical conference which indicated it would disconnect CREFs that did not sign the agreement. OPC and OAG filed a motion in response to Pepco's disconnection notice to several CREFs for an alleged failure to provide the Company with an executed data access

agreement. The Commission granted the motion on August 13, 2024. On the same day, Commissioner Beverly filed comments raising questions about the quality of information that Pepco presented to the auditor with the concern that the auditor would not have sufficient information to conduct a thorough investigation.

On September 12, 2024, the Commission issued two orders. The first directed the Company to amend the data sent to the auditor. The second order granted OPC and OAG's joint motion to stay the disconnections of CREFs for failing to provide the Company with an executed data access agreement or for providing access to the CREF meter. The Company argued that the Commission had no authority to review the agreement. The Commission found that argument meritless.

Consumer benefit: Consumers benefit from the proper management of CREF practices in multiple ways. First, consumers (often renters) to include Solar for All customers who subscribe to CREFs should enjoy the full benefit of CREF membership and lower monthly bills. Second, CREF operators need unsubscribed funds to continue creating new CREFs in the District. Third, all ratepayers and residents of the District benefit from a greener grid.

Formal Case No. ELECTRIC TARIFF 2021-02

Pepco's Quarterly House of Worship and Non-Profit Customer Demand Credit pilot program.

The purpose of this proceeding is to evaluate the monetary credit received by Pepco customers who qualify under this particular tariff program. Pepco has been able to enroll an additional 28 customers over the past year due to the extension of the pilot program. OPC's position is that the program should be

cost-effective on the basis of a benefit-cost analysis, and at this point, it does not appear to be.

OPC is concerned with Pepco's recovery of administrative costs that do not appear to be cost-effective at this time. OPC filed its comments with the Commission at the end of July, stating that the Company needed to track administrative costs with the program and requested that the regulatory asset treatment be evaluated as the pilot program cannot go on in perpetuity and a decision should be made on whether the program will become permanent or not.

Consumer Education Program and Utility Discount Program

Education Working Group

Formal Case No. FC1125

Last Spring, OPC and the Department of Energy began meeting to discuss how to automatically enroll individuals receiving social service benefits, such as food stamps and disability, into utility discount programs. Currently, customers are required to fill out an application to receive discounts on their utility bills. This program would save people who are eligible for discounts time and ensure that all eligible individuals are placed into discount programs, which are currently under-enrolled. OPC has collaborated with organizations nationwide to determine best practices for enrollment. While the research is underway, consumers who are eligible for such discounts should continue to apply for discount programs with OPC's assistance or online directly with the utilities.

Working Group: OPC-DOEE Coordination Regarding Automatic Enrollment.

OPC is currently meeting with this group of stakeholders to discuss automatic enrollment of eligible residential consumers into UDPs if they are qualified for other means-tested benefits programs such as SNAP, TANF, and SSI. Historically, the District's UDPs have been under-enrolled.

OPC continues to coordinate around how the process will work and is in the process of identifying potential legal barriers to program implementation. We are also identifying necessary consumer protections and safeguards and speaking with consumer advocates in other jurisdictions to gain lessons learned so as to make this a smoother process if, and when, this initiative is implemented. The working group is also performing rate impact analyses prior to inviting the utility companies into the conversations. We will continue to provide updates as work continues.

WGL: Gas leaks and Infrastructure

Washington Gas Light, the company tasked with providing District residents safe and reliable natural gas service, has over the past several years faced legitimate concerns regarding its mismanagement and apparent inability to effectively reduce natural gas leaks. WGL's performance is seen as an impediment to the District's goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and impose economic losses along with significant risks to the community and the environment. In March 2014, the PSC approved the initial 5-year ProjectPipes I program to address these issues, however after several years of limited results, in a letter to the Commission, the DC Council stated "PROJECTpipes does not align with the new, fossil-free future that the Council has charted."

As this investigation continues, three cases will shape how these many challenges are addressed. The results from Project Pipes II which ended in December 2023, Project Pipes III which has been put on hold, and OPC's petition to investigate WGL's infrastructure.

The Public Service Commission decided to move forward with OPC’s petition to investigate Washington Gas’s gas leak technologies, WGL’s methods of categorizing gas leaks and the company’s gas leak mapping. The Office has filed comments recommending that WGL’s leak grading categories be as clear and consistent with the new federal rules as possible, which would include a requirement to measure the rate gas is flowing during a leak and consider the climate and environmental justice impact of the leak.

OPC will file extensive comments on WGL’s leak technologies and is participating in other proceedings to advocate for a more advanced, effective, and safer gas Infrastructure. Other proceedings include a series of technical conferences in the most recent of which the company stated that “[WGL] ha[s] nothing right now that would allow us to measure the flow rate of a leak.”

This response comes after several years and over \$250 million spent on ProjectPipes Phases I & II to address system leaks. OPC will continue to seek clarity on how exactly Washington Gas has measured or will have the capacity to measure gas flow from super- emitters—or sites with high volume greenhouse gas leaks in the District, while keeping in focus the District’s climate change goals and public health priorities.

Formal Cases 1130/1155

Investigation into Modernizing the Energy Delivery System for Increased Sustainability

This proceeding identifies technologies and policies that can modernize the energy delivery system for increased sustainability and make the system more reliable, efficient, cost-effective, and interactive. OPC advocates for programs that will ensure all available federal funding is utilized for the benefit of District ratepayers; and support cost-effective non-wires solutions. We are awaiting the

Commission’s decision on comments filed regarding the Value of Distributed Energy Resources to District customers.

Formal Case No. 1148

The Investigation into the Establishment and Implementation of Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation Programs Targeted Towards Both Affordable Multifamily Units and Master Metered Multifamily Buildings Which Include Low- and limited-Income Residents in the District of Columbia.

The purpose of this proceeding is for Pepco to implement Energy efficiency and conservation programs for large multifamily and master metered buildings. OPC’s position in this case pre-dates my tenure. At this time, a final working group report has been filed by Pepco’s vendor. No further action is needed unless and until the Commission acts.

OPC-DOEE-OAG Coordination Regarding Third-Party Suppliers.

OPC has begun meeting with this group of stakeholders regularly to identify how other states have addressed Third Party Supplier issues and to discuss necessary consumer protections. We will continue to provide updates as these meetings continue.

FC1134 Investigation into the Procurement Cost Adjustment (PCA) for Standard Offer Services (SOS)

This proceeding monitors the Procurement Cost Adjustment (“PCA,”) a component of the Standard Offer Service (“SOS”) tariff under which the vast

majority of DC consumers receive electric service. The PCA captures generation and transmission expenses and adjusts the rates customers are billed to reflect Pepco's actual costs of providing SOS. The adjustment reconciles the actual and forecasted SOS revenues collected via the PCA schedule. OPC advocates for more accurate forecasts by Pepco, to help avoid significant fluctuations in the dollar amount customers actually owe and to avoid frequent recalculation of customer bills.

OPC's Federal Intervention:

RM 22-2 Reactive Power

Background/Purpose: This proceeding pertains to a federal rulemaking regarding how reactive power is treated - specifically prohibiting the inclusion of unjust and unreasonable charges related to reactive power. Reactive power refers to power that is used to maintain stability in the electric grid to allow for the reliable transmission of electricity. It is a charge that is part of the wholesale cost of electricity.

OPC's Position: OPC, along with other state consumer advocacy groups, supports revisions to the rules surrounding reactive power as generators are getting a windfall due to an antiquated methodology that no longer reflects the market accurately.

Status: Awaiting next steps from FERC.

Consumer Benefit: By revising how reactive power is treated and billed, the cost of utility service would be reduced for consumers.

PJM Interconnection LLC's (PJM) Regional Transmission Expansion Plan and Long-Term Regional Transmission Planning

EL24-119; ER24-2338; and ER24-2336. PJM requested Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approval to amend PJM's Tariff to allow the Company to make independent proposals on its transmission planning rules. Currently, PJM is required to obtain the approval of the PJM Members Committee prior to proposing any change in its planning rules. Consumer advocates have filed protests/comments and are awaiting FERC decision.