

Electricity / ERCOT 101

City of Waco Council Presentation

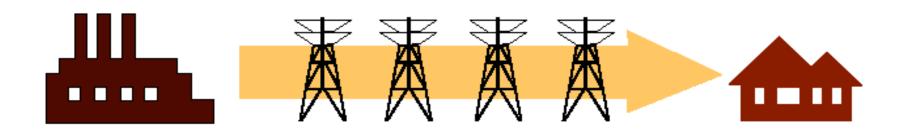
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Electric Utility Regulation

The Regulated Market Design

- Utilities were integrated and "bundled."
- They owned the generation, transmission and distribution, and retail electric provider portions of the business. The state regulated all three.



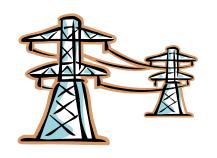
Deregulation Time Chart

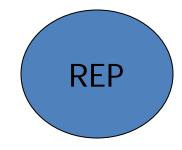
- 1995 Legislation Deregulating Wholesale Power Market in ERCOT.
- 1999 Senate Bill 7 Enacted Authorizing Retail Competition in ERCOT.
- 2001 Unbundling Cases at PUC.
- 2002 Retail Competition Begins in Texas.

The Deregulated Market Design

 Utilities are now "unbundled," meaning they no longer own the generation, transmission & distribution, and retail electric provider portions of the business.







 Affiliates, or wholly separate companies, now own different portions of the business.

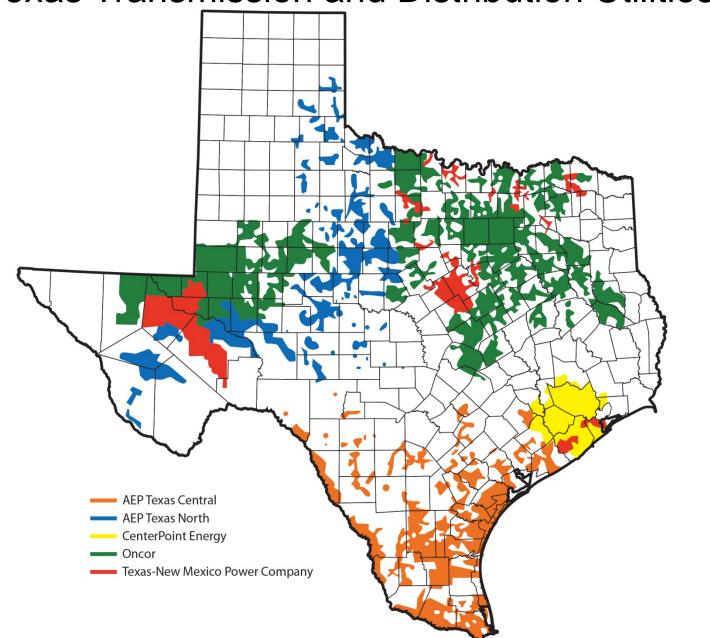
The Market Following Deregulation

- The generation and sale of electricity to end-use customers are no longer regulated by the state. They are subject to competition.
- The "wires" that provide transmission and distribution service and bring electricity from generating units to end-use customers remain regulated by the state and cities.
- Electric Utility = "Wires" Company = Transmission and Distribution Utility = TDU.

Non-Opt In Entities ("NOIEs")

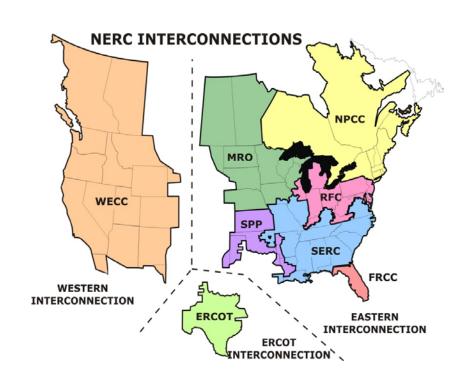
- Areas Outside of ERCOT
 - SPS / Xcel
 - Entergy
 - SWEPCO
 - El Paso
 - Fully bundled / Fully regulated
- Coops
- Municipally Owned Utilities ("MUNIs" or "MOUs")

Texas Transmission and Distribution Utilities



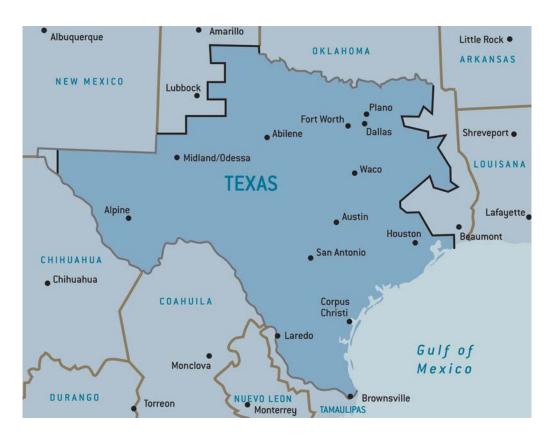
The Electric Reliability Council of Texas ("ERCOT")

The Electric Reliability Council of Texas ("ERCOT") – What is it?



- ERCOT is one of 13 reliability councils in the United States.
- ERCOT encompasses 75% of Texas' land and 85% of its load.
- ERCOT is the only wholly intrastate region.
- ERCOT may refer to: a market, a geographic region, an electric grid, a corporation or a stakeholder process.
- Two control centers in the Austin area; administrative offices in Austin.
- Funded by a per MWh fee on consumers' bills.

ERCOT has authority over most – but not all – of the state.



Most of ERCOT's responsibilities are not subject to federal jurisdiction.

Why is ERCOT important to consumers?

ERCOT's operations, and the rules that govern those operations, affect:

- Wholesale energy costs
- Reliability of service
- Process of switching retail electric providers

Most of what ERCOT's rules cover is addressed nowhere else.

ERCOT is certified by the PUC to function as the "independent organization" that oversees the deregulated power grid.

- Arranges power supply to meet demand
- Acts as central point for settlement of market,
- Handles switches of retail electric provider, move-ins, etc.
- Grid planning.

Cities have participated at ERCOT in large numbers since 2006.

SMALL COMMERCIAL CONSUMERS

Aransas County MUD No. 1

Argyle
Belton
Benbrook
Breckenridge
Carrizo Springs
Cedar Hill
Celina
Charlotte

Cisco
Clyde
Comanche
Commerce
Coppell
Copperas Cove

Corinth
Crockett
Crowley
Decatur
Deer Park
DeSoto
Dilley
Dublin
Early

Early
Eastland
Faulfurrias
Frisco
George West
Glenn Heights

Gunter
Hamilton
Harker Heights

Harker Heights Highland Park Hutto

Ingleside Josephine Keller Kerens Laguna Vista Lake Worth

Little River-Academy

Lorena Los Fresnos Malakoff

Morgan's Point Murchison Murphy Oak Point Ovilla

Paris
Piney Point Village
Point Comfort
Pottsboro
Ranger
River Oaks
Rotan
Rowlett

San Juan South Padre Island Spring Valley Village Springtown Sulphur Springs Texas City University Park

Venus Webster Weston Lakes Wharton White Settlement

Whitney Woodway Woodsboro Wylie

LARGE COMMERCIAL CONSUMERS

Abilene Mesquite
Addison Mission
Alamo Missouri City
Allen Mont Belvieu

Aquilla Water Supply District North Richland Hills

Odessa Aransas Pass Arlington Pantego Big Spring Pearland Brownwood Port Lavaca Canton Portland Carrollton **Rio Grande City** Cleburne Robinson Corpus Christi Rockport Dallas Rosenberg Euless Sachse Farmers Branch San Angelo Flower Mound Seadrift Fort Worth Sherman Galveston Snyder

Grand Prairie South Texas Water Authority

Grapevine Stephenville
Haltom City Sugar Land
Harlingen Sweetwater
Honey Grove Taylor Lake Village

Houston Temple
Howe The Colony
Irving Tyler

Johnson County SUD Upper Leon River MWD

Killeen Victoria
Kingsville Waco
La Feria Watauga
Lewisville Waxahachie
Mansfield Wichita Falls

McAllen Mercedes

ERCOT as a Stakeholder Process

- The ERCOT stakeholder process is the way that participants in the ERCOT market make decisions about how the market will work.
- Members participate in committee meetings to deliberate on changes to market rules.

ERCOT Market Issues

- The ERCOT Wholesale Market
 - Goal: Keeping the lights on at reasonable prices in a deregulated market.
 - Goal: Maintaining appropriate reserve margins / Long-term resource adequacy.
 - Energy Only Market vs. Capacity Market

Energy Market

- Generators, with limited exceptions, receive payments only for the energy they sell.
- Buyers (mostly REPs) contract with generators for a long term supply of electricity at a fixed price, or buyers can obtain electricity on a more immediate basis in a commodity-style market. In theory, competition among generators keeps downward pressure on energy prices.

Winter Storm Uri

- 144 consecutive hours (February 11-19) below freezing in Austin, 205 hours in Waco, and 220 hours in Midland.
- Significant snowfall throughout the state 6-8 inches in some parts of the state.
- Cold air originated in Siberia, crossed the North Pole, and moved through North America.
- Forced outages at power plants / Fuel Supply Problems.
 - At its worst, 52,277 MW was forced offline. This is 48.6% of capacity.
 - ERCOT has 16 "black start" units 6 were offline.
 - Equipment failed in freezing temperatures.
 - 9,323 MW of natural gas capacity was derated due to gas supply problems.
 - All types of generation capacity was impacted.

Winter Storm Uri, cont.

- PUC Response: Emergency Orders
 - February 16 Order:
 - Factor firm load shed MWs into scarcity pricing (making prices higher).
 - Rescind direction to re-price prior intervals.
 - Temporarily suspend LCAP, which otherwise would have increased prices (50x natural gas price)
 - ERCOT, however, continued to set prices at \$9,000 after firm load shed ceased early on February 18.

Resignations and Lawsuits

- Seven ERCOT Board members resigned.
- Six were independent board members.
- All three PUC commissioners resigned.
- Bill Magness, CEO of ERCOT, terminated.
- Hundreds of lawsuits filed.

Legislative Response

- PUC / ERCOT Reform.
- Winterization / Weatherization / Critical Load Protection / Weather Alert Systems.
- Repricing / Uplift / Electric Securitization.
- SB 2 Changes ERCOT Governance; Requires Governor and legislative leadership to appoint a selection committee to identify board candidates; Board will be composed of the PUC Chair, OPUC, ERCOT CEO, and 8 unaffiliated members selected by the selection committee; Must reside in Texas. Requires PUC approval of ERCOT rules and enforcement measures.

Legislative Response

- SB 3 Biggest single piece of legislation; 41 sections covering a wide range of provisions in response to Winter Storm Uri including: Power Outage Alert system; Texas Energy Reliability Council; Critical Natural Gas Facilities; Increases PUC penalty authority to \$1 million a day for failing to weatherize; Defines "critical care residential customer" and "critical load industrial customer"; Weatherization of generators and TDSPs in ERCOT; Review of ERCOT ancillary services; Texas Electricity Supply Chain Security and Mapping Committee; Ensure sufficient dispatchable generation; Review of wholesale pricing procedures; etc..
- HB 2586 Independent audit of ERCOT each year published on PUC website
- SB 2154 Increases the number of PUC Commissioners to 5

Questions?