

ERCOT Cost Comparison Study (CCS) Board Meeting



ERCOT March 15, 2005

















Agenda

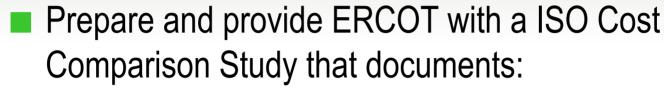
- Study Overview
- Overall Findings
- Sample Comparisons
 - Revenue Requirement
 - Outstanding Long-term Debt
 - Budgeted Capital Expenditures
 - Governance Structures





Purpose







What are ERCOT's costs



How ERCOT compares with the other ISOs



Reasons for Cost differences



Cost Drivers



ISO Characteristics

















Approach / Methodology

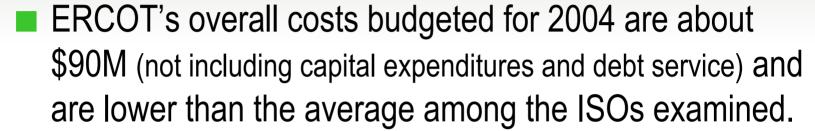
- Compile information regarding costs and activities
- Analyze compiled information considering:
 - Available Quantitative Cost Data
 - Functional Differences
 - Geographic Scope
 - ISO Characteristics
- Prepare findings and document observations
 - Identify common metrics to normalize results
 - Identify drivers that impact costs





Overall Findings







ERCOT's costs are lower than average in most cost categories.



ERCOT's costs are higher than average associated with ERCOT's unique roles as operator of retail markets and wholesale metering services.



■ ERCOT's costs are higher than average associated with market evolution where the ERCOT stakeholder process apparently drives somewhat higher costs.







ERCOT General Costs Relative to Average

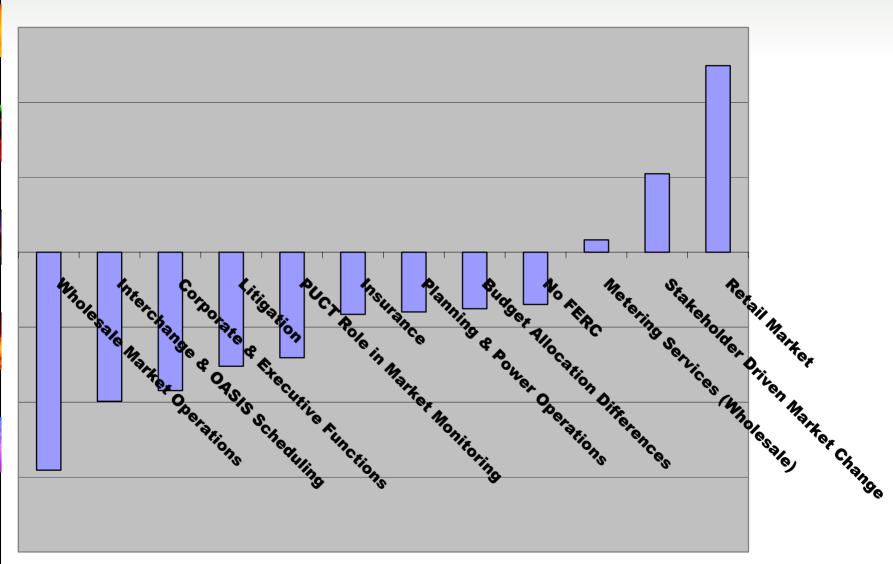
















Sample Comparisons







Outstanding Long-term Debt



Budgeted Capital Expenditures



Governance Structures







Revenue Requirement per annual Volume (MWh)

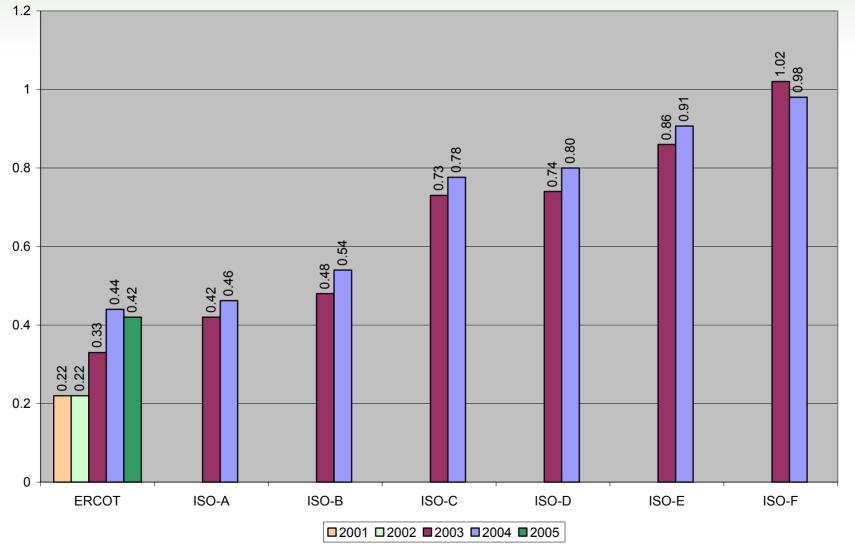
Grid Charge (\$/MWh)









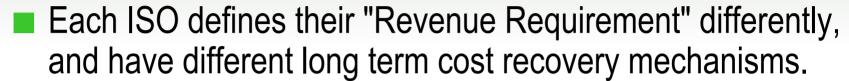






Revenue Requirement







Most of the tariff revenue requirement is collected on a MWh basis for all of the ISOs, and except for a couple of ISOs, most of this is collected from Load (users).



Among ISOs with the separate Capacity markets, there is broad comparability in the way the ISO tariffs group costs into service categories.



Most of the ISOs collect the greatest portion of their revenue requirement under the Scheduling category, but among ISOs that have unbundled, significant portions are collected under Energy Administration.

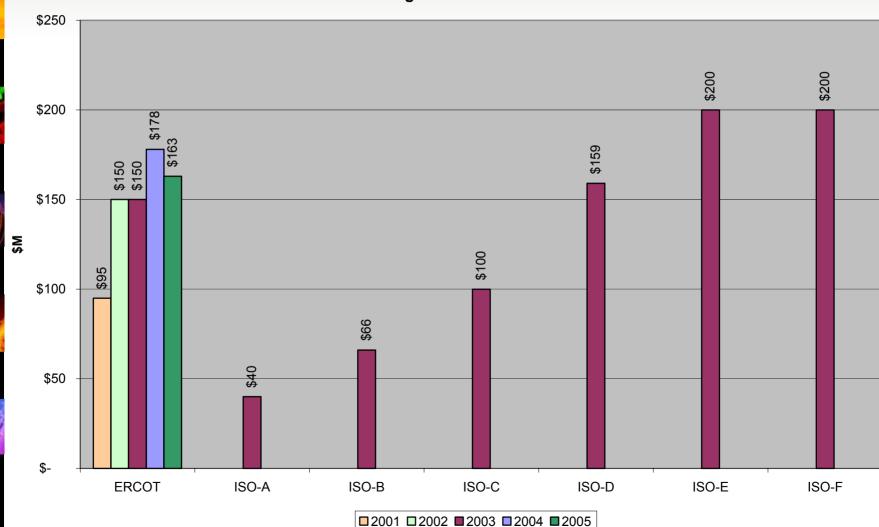






Outstanding Long-term Debt



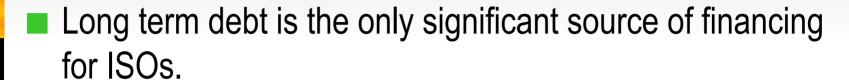






Outstanding Long-term Debt







Most of the Long Term Debt issued by the ISOs, was originally incurred to fund startup and pre-operating costs, and to repay members of predecessor power pools.



More mature ISO's are not using Long Term Debt to support Working Capital.



■ ISOs establishing new markets may be using Long Term Debt to support Working Capital.



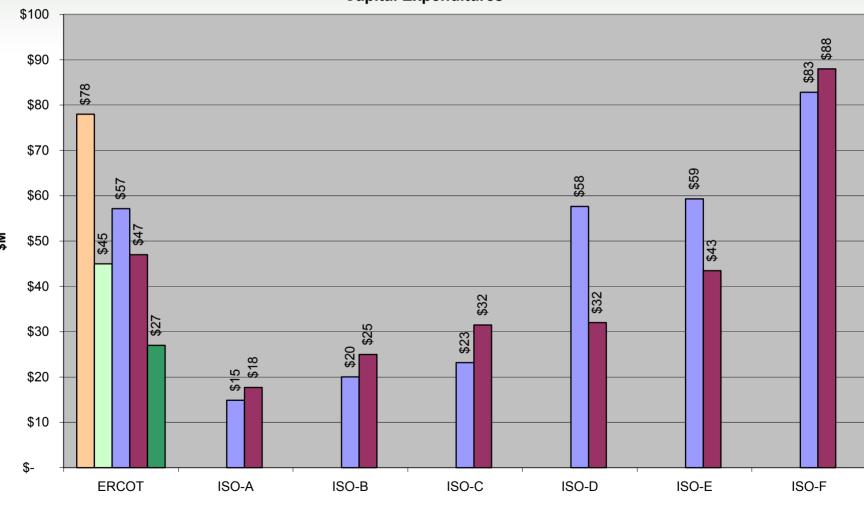
The ISOs have been able to issue Long Term Debt on reasonable commercial terms.





Budgeted Capital Expenditures





□2001 **□**2002 **□**2003 **■**2004 **□**2005

















Budgeted Capital Expenditures

- Budgets over time are very much a factor of where the different ISO's are in terms of implementing major new market systems and the development timeframe for each project.
- Some ISO's do not have comparable single large projects underway; while others are nearing completion of major project to re-do the market and operations systems.
- ERCOT's capital budget seem higher than the average due:
 - By the volume of ongoing market improvements that is a stakeholder driven process.
 - Deregulated Retail market responsibilities and Wholesale metering services.





Governance Structures







Independent and unaffiliated based members



Market participant based members



Board Appointment





Members elect Board of Directors



Appointed by government agency



Self-renewing Board





Heavy stakeholder influence



Committee based influence



No stakeholder influence





Organization Structure - Participant Based

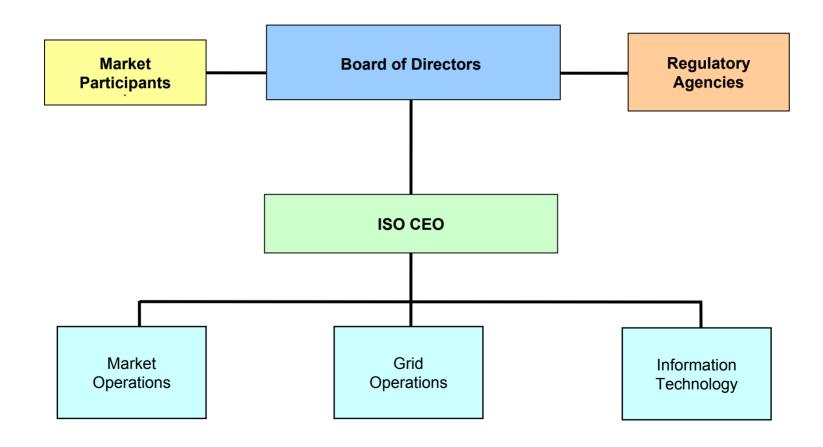
















Organization Structure – Committee Based











BOARD OF DIRECTORS
10 Member Unaffiliated
6 Votes to Pass

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
5 Sectors
58% Vote to Pass

OPERATING COMMITTEE
5 Sectors
58% Vote to Pass

BUSINESS ISSUES COMMITTEE 5 Sectors 58% Vote to Pass



USER

GROUPS

ENERGY

MARKET

OMMITTEE

MEMBERS COMMITTEE

OPERATING

COMMITTEE

Provide advice and recommendations to the Board and OI.



Organization Structure - Corporation Based





Develop proposed policies and recommendations to OI and Board. COMMITTEE (Under the RAA)

Oversee capacity resource planning. FINANCE COMMITTEE

Representation from OI, MC, TOA & RAA)

Review annual budgets and submit analyses and recommendations to the Board.

OFFICE OF THE INTERCONNECTION (OI)

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Ensure OI performs in

accordance with Operating

Agreement.

PLANNING

COMMITTEE

Administer the Operating Agreement and perform functions directed by the Board.

TOA-AC

RAA-RO

TARIFF ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ALTERNATE DISPUTE
RESOLUTION COMMITTEE

(Representation from OI, MC, TOA and RAA.)



















Questions?

