

#### NPRR 1126 Default Uplift Allocation Design

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# The calculation of default uplift shares in the protocols over-represents CRR activity

#### **Estimated Default Uplift Allocation Shares**

-Protocol section 9.19.1 -

- ERCOT estimated that approximately 50% of a default allocation occurring in February 2021 would have been allocated to CRR activity
- ERCOT estimated approximately 47% of a default allocation occurring in August 2021 would have been allocated to CRR activity

QSE/CRRAH Level				
	January 2021 (RTM	_FINAL) NPRR1126 Adj	ustment	
Segment	<b>Current Protocols</b>	Original NPRR	DC Energy Comments	
Gen	2.29%	3.77%	4.12%	
Load	13.17%	16.58%	15.73%	
Load and Gen	9.08%	15.29%	15.07%	
Trader	24.82%	31.95%	28.88%	
CRRAH Only	50.65%	32.40%	36.20%	
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
ММАТОТ	218,577,111	174,481,586	176,039,218	

QSE/CRRAH Level					
	August 2021 (RTM	I_FINAL) NPRR1126 Adj	ustment		
Segment	<b>Current Protocols</b>	Original NPRR	DC Energy Comments		
Gen	2.58%	3.58%	3.75%		
Load	16.67%	20.82%	19.19%		
Load and Gen	11.83%	15.89%	16.06%		
Trader	21.65%	27.76%	25.04%		
CRRAH Only	47.28%	31.95%	35.97%		
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		
мматот	222,159,396	180,151,515	177,300,597		

- The default uplift methodology uses the quantity of MWh instead of the amount of dollars
  - This leads to the significant over-representation of CRR activity
- Energy trades, generation, and load settle at the full energy price, because they represent the actual production, consumption, or transfer of energy, while CRRs only settle for nodal price differences
  - Yet they are treated at the same value in the default formula

### NPRR 1126 seeks three changes to the current ERCOT default uplift allocation process

#### **NPRR 1126 Default Uplift Allocation Enhancement**

-Changes to Protocol Formula (9.19.1 (2)) -

(2) Each Counter-Party's share of the uplift is calculated using True-Up Settlement data for each Operating Day in the month prior to the month in which the default occurred, and is calculated as follows:

```
DURSCP cp = TSPA * MMARS cp
MMARS co = MMA co / MMATOT
MMA cp = Max { ∑mp (URTMG mp + URTDCIMP mp + USOGTOT mp) → RTM Metered Generation and DC Tie Imports & Uplift RT Settlement Only Generator
                 \(\sum_{mo}\) + UWSLTOT \(\text{mo}\) → RTM Adjusted Metered Load and uplift metered energy
                 \sum_{mo} URTQQES _{mo}. \rightarrow RTM QSE to QSE Energy Sales
                  ∑<sub>mp</sub> URTQQEP <sub>mp.</sub> → RTM QSE to QSE Energy Purchases
                  ∑<sub>mo</sub> UDAES <sub>mo.</sub> → DAM Energy Sales (TPO and Energy-Only)
                  \sum_{mo} UDAEP _{mo} \rightarrow DAM Energy Purchases
                  \sum_{m_0} \text{URTOBL}_{m_0} + \text{URTOBLLO}_{m_0} \rightarrow RTM PTP Obligations and uplift}
                 ∑<sub>mo</sub> (UDAOPT <sub>mo</sub> + UDAOBL <sub>mo</sub> + UOPTS <sub>mo</sub> + UOBLS <sub>mo</sub>), → CRR Auction Sales & CRR Ownership in DAM
                 Y (UOPTP ___ * UOBLP ___) → CRR Auction Purchases
MMATOT = \sum_{\infty} (MMA_{\infty})
Where:
URTMG mo = ∑<sub>0, f, f</sub> (RTMG mo, p, f, f), excluding RTMG for RMR Resources and RTMG in Reliability Unit Commitment (RUC)-Committed Intervals for RUC-committed Resources
URTDCIMP _{mp} = \sum_{p, j} (RTDCIMP _{mp, p, j}) / 4
URTAML_{mp} = \sum_{n,j} max(0, \sum_{n,j} (RTAML_{mp,n,j}))
                                                                                                        Change #1: 70% scalar assessed to Day Ahead
URTQQES _{mp} = \sum_{\rho, l} (RTQQES _{mp, p, l}) / 4
URTQQEP _{mp} = \sum_{\rho, l} (RTQQEP _{mp, p, l}) / 4
                                                                                                        PTPs and PTP w/links to Options. Added in DC
UDAES mp
                =\sum_{p,h} (DAES_{mp,p,h})
                                                                                                                   Energy 6/30 NPRR comments.
UDAEP mo
               = \sum_{n,h} (DAEP_{mn,n,h})
URTOBL m_0 = \sum_{(i,k),h} (RTOBL_{m_0,(i,k),h}) * RTOBLF
URTOBLLO m_0 = \sum_{(i,k),h} (RTOBLLO_{m_0,(i,k),h}) * RTOBLLOF
                                                                                                             Change #2: 70% scalar assessed to CRR
UDAOPT ....
                = \sum_{(i,k),h} (DAOPT m_{i0},(i,k),h) * CRRAFO
                                                                                                          ownership at the time of the DAM. Included
                 = \sum_{(i,k),b} (DAOBL_{mn,(i,k),b}) * CRRAFO
                                                                                                                 in the original NPRR submission.
UOPTS mp
                 = \sum_{(i,k),h} (OPTS mp,(i,k),h) * CRRAFS
UOBLS ....
                          (OBLS mo d kl h) * CRRAFS
                                                                                                                 Change #3: 35% scalar assessed to CRR sales to address
LICETE
                                                                                                               double counting. Added in DC Energy 6/30 NPRR comments
                                                                                                              as a compromise. The original NPRR submision excluded CRR
UWSLTOT m_0 = (-1) \cdot \sum_{c,b} (MEBL_{m_0,c,b})
                                                                                                               sales, which would have fully eliminated double counting.
USOGTOT mp = \sumgsc (MEBSOGNET mp, gsc) + \sum p, i (RTMGSOGZ mp, p, i)
```

### NPRR 1126 revises the current default uplift framework to address deficiencies with using MW activity in its calculation

#### **Benefits of NPRR 1126**

- Adjusts the default uplift allocation process to better balance the burden of a default across all market activity
  - This helps avoid a high concentration of default uplift risk to a single product type, which lowers the risk of second order defaults
  - The allocation of 50% of a \$2.9B default to CRR holders who participate in a market with an average annual value < \$1B [measured by market-wide auction revenue or settlement] is unreasonable compared to the greater energy market value of ~\$50B during the week of Storm Uri
- Eliminating double counting and reducing the high concentration of default uplift risk to CRRs promotes market liquidity
  - Lowers the liquidity gap between buyers and sellers
  - Increased auction activity promotes robust forward price discovery
- Improved risk management: CRRs work together with the energy market to hedge forward risk
  - Allocating a disproportionate amount of default uplift to CRRs effectively penalizes hedging activity that is essential for managing risk and avoiding defaults in the first place