CALPINE ENERGY SOLUTIONS

The premier provider of energy supply and risk management services to North American commercial and industrial clients

# Calpine Energy Solutions
# NYISO On & Off Peak TCC Proposal

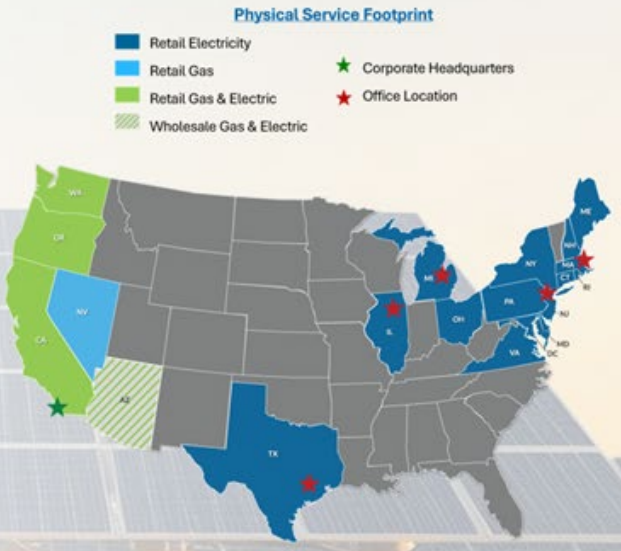
BPWG May 19, 2025

# Calpine Energy Solutions

CALPINE ENERGY SOLUTIONS

## ABOUT US

- Supply-independent, consultative retail energy provider
- Contract ready with 80+ wholesale counterparties
- Serve ~7,500 MW peak demand across 63 utilities
- Active in all deregulated electricity markets
- Manage 17M+ MWhs of renewables/year
- Only CDP accredited Retail Energy Provider
- Only ISO 9001-certified Retail Energy Provider
- EcoVadis Bronze Medal Recipient
- Calpine is a DOE grant(s) recipient for CCS projects
- Market expertise spanning 40+ years operating power plants
- Calpine owns and operates the largest geothermal asset in the world




CDP 2025

BRONZE | Top 35%
ecovadis
Sustainability Rating
MAY 2024

# What is TCC and what does it do?

**TCC: Transmission Congestion Contract**

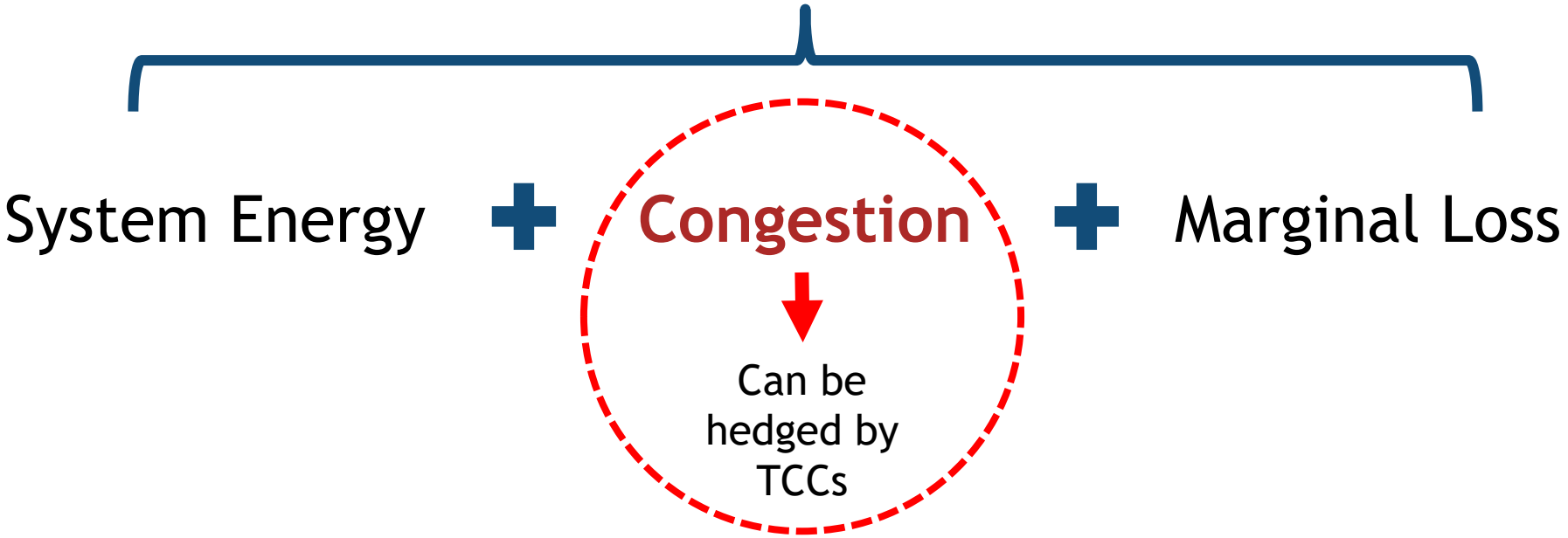
Used by market participants to hedge congestion risk

- TCC is a right to collect Day-Ahead congestion dollars associated with a specific point of injection and a point of withdrawal
  - TCC can also be an obligation to pay DA congestion
- Congestion is a component of Energy Price or LBMP
- LBMP is comprised of system energy, congestion, and marginal loss

# Components of LBMP

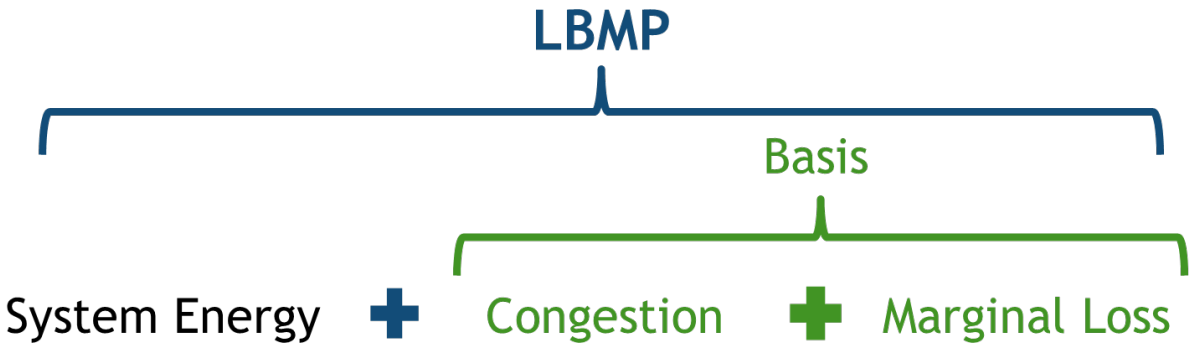
**LBMP: Locational Based Marginal Pricing**

Cost to provide the next MW of load at a specific location in the grid



# LSEs need to fix the Basis between where we buy wholesale electricity supply and deliver to our customer

- Basis is the combination of congestion and marginal loss (two of the three components of LBMP)




- In order for LSEs to be able to provide fully fixed LBMP at the point of withdrawal by the customer, we need to fix energy and basis (congestion + marginal loss)

# Who uses TCC's?

TCCs are utilized by:

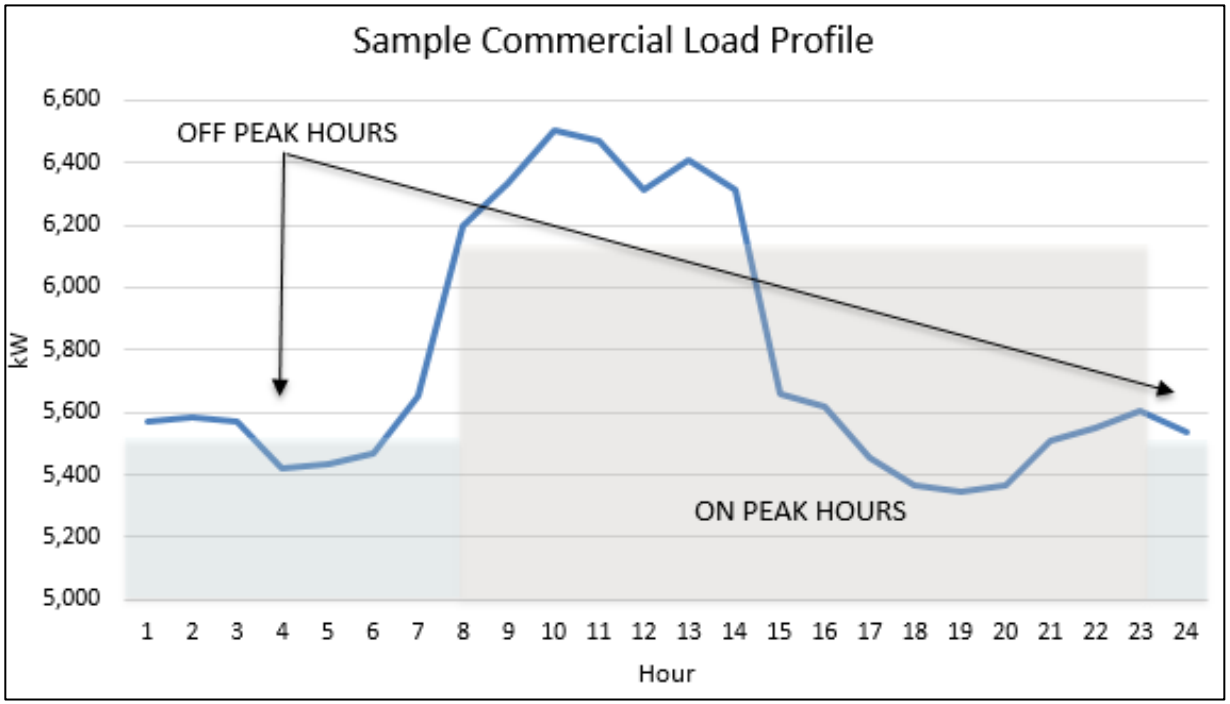
1. LSEs to directly hedge congestion or indirectly by purchasing Basis from financial intermediaries;
2. Financial intermediaries to hedge the congestion component of Basis, which they market; and
3. Generators to hedge the congestion component of their output
   a) Intermittent resources as a share of the generation mix will rise significantly over the next few years due to Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA)

| CLCPA Mandates | MW | By |
|---|---|---|
| Offshore Wind | 9,000 | 2035 |
| PV Solar | 6,000 | 2025 |
| Energy Storage | 6,000 | 2030 |

   b) Intermittent resources have varying load profiles that will benefit from increased congestion hedging granularity

# LSEs also have to manage around the Customer's Load Shape

**Shape is the consumption or "Load" variation from hour to hour and month to month. The shape makes the price for each consumer unique.**



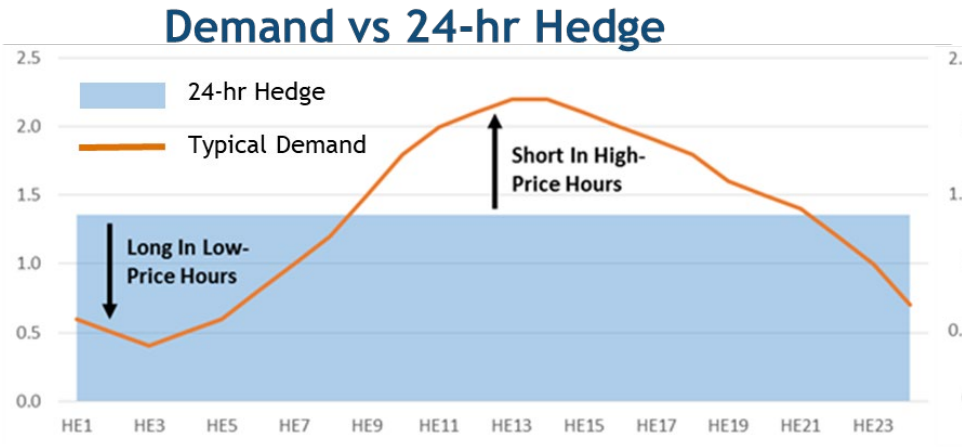

On Peak Hours:
7 am thru 11 pm
Monday thru Friday

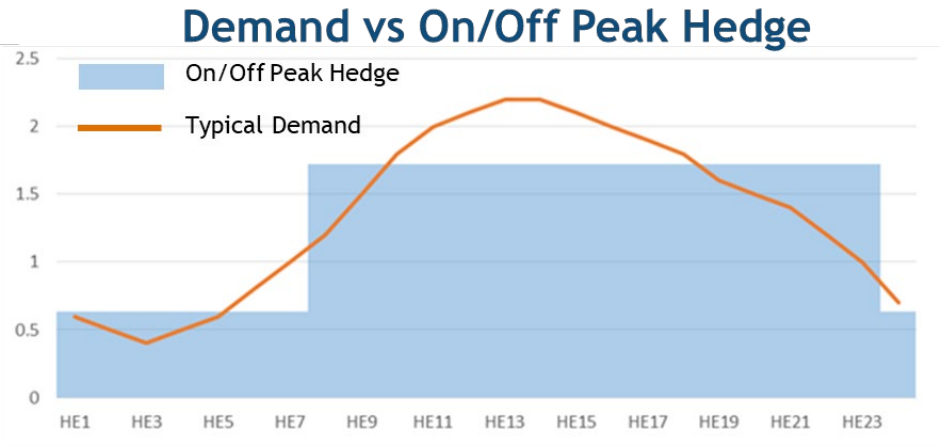
Off Peak Hours:
Overnight, Weekends and Holidays

# Creating the On Peak and Off Peak TCC product provides significant benefits

**The NYISO currently only offers a 24-hour TCC**

1. Reduces the cost of hedging congestion:
   a) Better aligns congestion hedges with load (and generation) profiles, which reduces cost; which in turn
   b) Reduces collateral cost and pre-payment obligations for TCC holders that don't wish to hold a 24-hour TCC



# Creating the On Peak and Off Peak TCC product provides significant benefits (cont.)

**Creating On Peak and Off Peak TCCs *decrease* cost of hedging congestion and potentially *increase* TCC auction revenue**

2. Could increase TCC auction revenue by
   a) Better aligning transmission outages and topology with actual system conditions (temporally) thereby increasing available transmission capacity and decreasing revenue deficiency
   b) Potential modeling improvements would need to be further studied by the NYISO
3. Increases market transparency by providing further granularity
4. Benefits are garnered without adding incremental risk to the system

# NYISO would need to break out the current 24-hour TCC into On Peak and Off Peak

- On Peak is defined as HE8 to HE23 (7am to 11pm), Monday through Friday, excluding holidays, commonly known as 5x16
- Off Peak is defined as all other hours, commonly referred to as "Wrap"
- The existing 24-hour (or ATC, "Around-the-Clock") TCC can be eliminated or retained, as preferred by stakeholders

**Today**

- 24-hour TCC

**With On/Off Peak TCCs**

1. 24-hour TCC
2. On-Peak TCC
3. Off-Peak TCC

**or**

1. On-Peak TCC
2. Off-Peak TCC

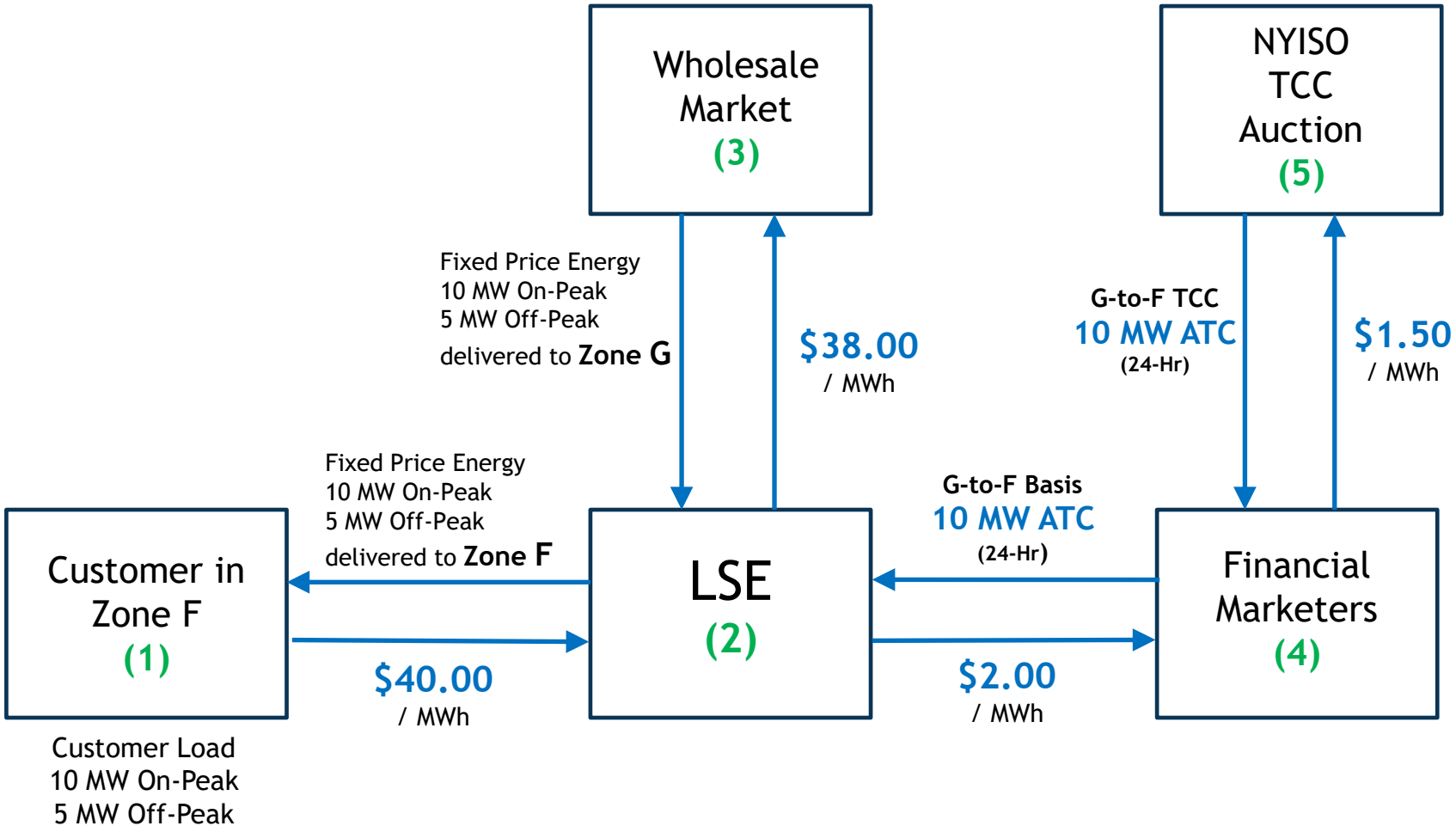
# EXAMPLE #1

How hedging congestion with On Peak & Off Peak TCCs will save the customer cost of electricity supply

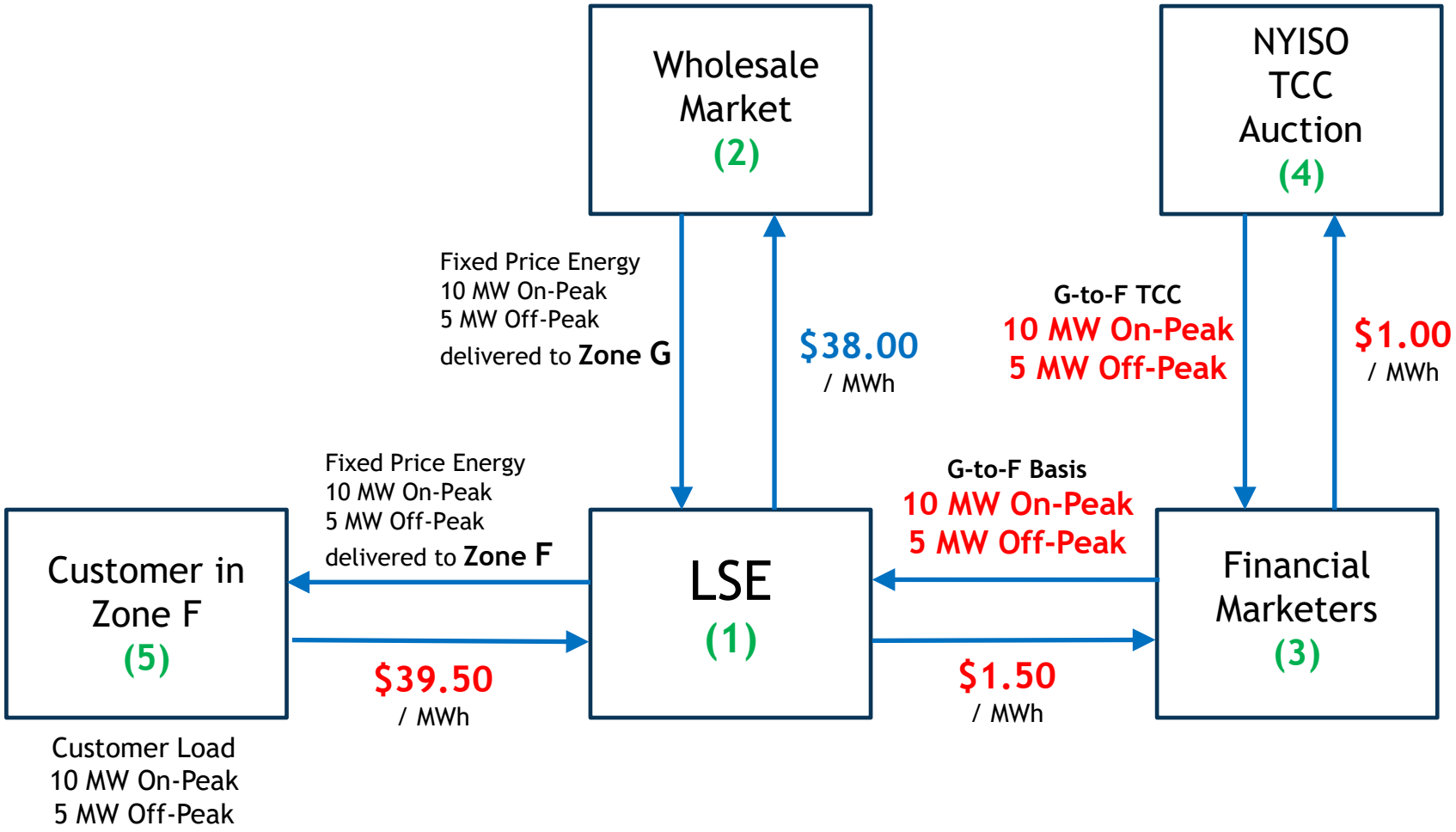
# How an LSE hedges its Basis

- LSEs typically purchases energy from the wholesale market delivered to Zones G,J, and A, which are the most liquid
- LSEs then hedge the Basis Risk—*the difference between Zone where we take delivery of the energy to the Zone where we deliver to our Customer*—by purchasing TCCs (and hedging marginal loss ourselves) or Basis from financial marketers

# How an energy supply transaction is hedged today



# How an energy supply transaction would be hedged with On Peak and Off Peak TCCs



# EXAMPLE #2

On and Off Peak TCC auction products will enhance their value, regardless of any changes in power flows.

# Potential value of TCCs tomorrow versus today's unidirectional power flow world

| (X) Unidirectional Power Flow 24-hr-TCC-Only | | |
|---|---|---|
| HE | Power Flow A to B | Congestion Value |
| 1 | → | |
| 2 | → | |
| 3 | → | |
| 4 | → | |
| 5 | → | |
| 6 | → | |
| 7 | → | |
| 8 | → | |
| 9 | → | |
| 10 | → | |
| 11 | → | |
| 12 | → | |
| 13 | → | |
| 14 | → | |
| 15 | → | |
| 16 | → | |
| 17 | → | |
| 18 | → | |
| 19 | → | |
| 20 | → | |
| 21 | → | |
| 22 | → | |
| 23 | → | |
| 24 | → | |
| Total Congestion | | $56 |
| | | |
| Avg Congestion per Hour | | $2.33 |

| (Y) Bi-directional Power Flow 24-hr-TCC-Only | | |
|---|---|---|
| HE | Power Flow A to B | Congestion Value |
| 1 | ← | |
| 2 | ← | |
| 3 | ← | |
| 4 | ← | |
| 5 | ← | |
| 6 | ← | |
| 7 | ← | |
| 8 | → | |
| 9 | → | |
| 10 | → | |
| 11 | → | |
| 12 | → | |
| 13 | → | |
| 14 | → | |
| 15 | → | |
| 16 | → | |
| 17 | → | |
| 18 | → | |
| 19 | → | |
| 20 | → | |
| 21 | → | |
| 22 | → | |
| 23 | → | |
| 24 | ← | |
| Total Congestion | | $36 |
| | | |
| Avg Congestion per Hour | | $1.50 |

| (Z) Bi-directional Power Flow On & Off Peak TCCs | | |
|---|---|---|
| HE | Power Flow A to B | Congestion Value |
| 1 | ← | |
| 2 | ← | |
| 3 | ← | |
| 4 | ← | |
| 5 | ← | |
| 6 | ← | |
| 7 | ← | |
| 8 | → | |
| 9 | → | |
| 10 | → | |
| 11 | → | |
| 12 | → | |
| 13 | → | |
| 14 | → | |
| 15 | → | |
| 16 | → | |
| 17 | → | |
| 18 | → | |
| 19 | → | |
| 20 | → | |
| 21 | → | |
| 22 | → | |
| 23 | → | |
| 24 | ← | |
| Total Congestion | | $40 |
| | | |
| Avg Congestion per Hour | | $1.67 |

# Potential value of TCCs tomorrow versus today's unidirectional power flow world (cont')

**(X)**

**Unidirectional Power Flow**
**24-hr-TCC-Only**

| HE | Power Flow A to B | Congestion Value |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | → | $1.00 |
| 2 | → | $1.00 |
| 3 | → | $1.00 |
| 4 | → | $1.00 |
| 5 | → | $1.00 |
| 6 | → | $1.00 |
| 7 | → | $1.00 |
| 8 | → | $3.00 |
| 9 | → | $3.00 |
| 10 | → | $3.00 |
| 11 | → | $3.00 |
| 12 | → | $3.00 |
| 13 | → | $3.00 |
| 14 | → | $3.00 |
| 15 | → | $3.00 |
| 16 | → | $3.00 |
| 17 | → | $3.00 |
| 18 | → | $3.00 |
| 19 | → | $3.00 |
| 20 | → | $3.00 |
| 21 | → | $3.00 |
| 22 | → | $3.00 |
| 23 | → | $3.00 |
| 24 | → | $1.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Congestion | $56 |
| On Peak Congestion | $48 |
| Off Peak Congestion | $8 |
| Avg Congestion per Hour | $2.33 |

**(Y)**

**Bi-directional Power Flow**
**24-hr-TCC-Only**

| HE | Power Flow A to B | Congestion Value |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | ← | ($1.00) |
| 2 | ← | ($1.00) |
| 3 | ← | ($1.00) |
| 4 | ← | ($1.00) |
| 5 | ← | ($1.00) |
| 6 | ← | ($1.00) |
| 7 | ← | ($1.00) |
| 8 | → | $3.00 |
| 9 | → | $3.00 |
| 10 | → | $3.00 |
| 11 | → | $3.00 |
| 12 | → | $3.00 |
| 13 | → | $3.00 |
| 14 | → | $3.00 |
| 15 | → | $3.00 |
| 16 | → | $3.00 |
| 17 | → | $3.00 |
| 18 | → | $3.00 |
| 19 | → | $3.00 |
| 20 | → | $3.00 |
| 21 | → | $3.00 |
| 22 | → | $3.00 |
| 23 | → | $3.00 |
| 24 | ← | ($1.00) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Congestion | $36 |
| On Peak Congestion | $48 |
| Off Peak Congestion | ($12) |
| Avg Congestion per Hour | $1.50 |

← Market participants will apply a risk premium to the uncertain, in the absence of transparency.

**(Z)**

**Bi-directional Power Flow**
**On & Off Peak TCCs**

| HE | Power Flow A to B | Congestion Value |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | ← | ($1.00) |
| 2 | ← | ($1.00) |
| 3 | ← | ($1.00) |
| 4 | ← | ($1.00) |
| 5 | ← | ($1.00) |
| 6 | ← | ($1.00) |
| 7 | ← | ($1.00) |
| 8 | → | $3.00 |
| 9 | → | $3.00 |
| 10 | → | $3.00 |
| 11 | → | $3.00 |
| 12 | → | $3.00 |
| 13 | → | $3.00 |
| 14 | → | $3.00 |
| 15 | → | $3.00 |
| 16 | → | $3.00 |
| 17 | → | $3.00 |
| 18 | → | $3.00 |
| 19 | → | $3.00 |
| 20 | → | $3.00 |
| 21 | → | $3.00 |
| 22 | → | $3.00 |
| 23 | → | $3.00 |
| 24 | ← | ($1.00) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Congestion | $40 |
| On Peak Congestion | $48 |
| Off Peak Congestion | ($8) |
| Avg Congestion per Hour | $1.67 |

# Conclusions

- How we bucketize the 24-hour TCC has no impact to power flows
  - Electrons do not understand the concept of time. Nor do they comply with contractual agreements, regulations or statutes.
  - Electrons obey only the laws of physics.
- Whether power flows in the opposite direction from today (in certain hours)—and there is any change in congestion value as a result—are determined by **system topology**, which is driven largely by **policy**.
- Creating On and Off Peak TCC auction products will in no way diminish their value. In fact, more granular time buckets increase transparency which will only enhance TCC value—*and benefit the consumer*.
- The time is now to improve TCC granularity and transparency, in the face of the coming tens-of-GWs of intermittent resources.
  - *We must prepare for the impending temporal fragmentation of energy, not one size fits all.*

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For questions please contact Jung Suh at jung.suh@calpine.com