

6.9 Schedule 9 - Network Integration Transmission Service

The charges for Network Integration Transmission Service are described below. Article 2.7 of this Tariff contains the billing and settlement terms and identifies which customers are responsible for paying each of the charges. Charges are based on actual transmission use with billing units measured in Mwh.

6.9.1 Transmission Usage Charge (“TUC”)

The monthly TUC (in \$) shall be the sum of the hourly values for each hour in the month of (i) the hourly Day-Ahead TUCs for Network Integration Transmission Service scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market, and (ii) the hourly Real-Time TUCs for Network Integration Transmission Service scheduled no later than ninety (90) minutes prior to such hour in the Dispatch Day.

6.9.1.1 The hourly Day-Ahead TUC shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Hourly Day-Ahead TUC} = \text{Scheduled Amount} \times (\text{DALBMP}_{\text{DP}} - \text{DALBMP}_{\text{RP}})$$

Where:

Scheduled Amount is the quantity of MWh scheduled for Network Integration Transmission Service in the Day-Ahead Market by the Transmission Customer for that hour.

DALBMP_{DP} is the Day-Ahead LBMP price of energy (in \$/MWh) in that hour measured at the Point of Delivery (or withdrawal) as specified in the Transmission Service schedule. The method used to calculate Day-Ahead LBMP is described in Attachment J.

DALBMP_{RP} is the Day-Ahead LBMP price of energy (in \$/MWh) in that hour measured at the Point of Receipt (or injection) as specified in the Transmission Service schedule. The method used to calculate Day-Ahead LBMP is described in Attachment J.

6.9.1.2 The hourly Real-Time TUC shall be calculated as follows:

$$TUC \text{ for hour } k \text{ For transaction } j = \frac{1}{3600} \sum_{i=1}^n MW_{ij} * t_i * (LBMP_{ij}^r - LBMP_{ij}^s)$$

Where:

MW_{ij} = MW of the transaction for SCD execution interval i, for transaction j

n = Number of SCD intervals in an hour

t_i = Number of seconds in interval i which are part of hour k

$LBMP_{ij}^r$ = LBMP at withdrawal location r for SCD execution interval i, for transaction j

$LBMP_{ij}^s$ = LBMP at injection locations for SCD execution interval i, for transaction j

3600 = number of seconds in each hour

6.9.1.2.1 If the Transmission Customer submits a Transmission Service schedule, after the close of the Day-Ahead Market schedule but no later than ninety (90) minutes prior to such hour in the Dispatch Day, for an amount that is less than the Scheduled Amount, the ISO shall credit that Transmission Customer for the difference at the Real-Time TUC.

6.9.1.2.2 If the Transmission Customer submits a Transmission Service schedule, after the close of the Day-Ahead Market schedule but no later than ninety (90) minutes prior to such hour in the Dispatch Day, for an amount that is greater than

the Scheduled Amount, the ISO shall charge that Transmission Customer for the difference at the Real-Time TUC.

6.9.1.3 Exceptions to the requirement to pay the hourly TUC.

6.9.1.3.1 The hourly TUC shall not apply in any hour in which the ISO physically and financially Curtails the customer's scheduled Transmission Service during the Dispatch Day.

6.9.1.3.2 Transmission Customers with Grandfathered Rights that take Transmission Service in the Day-Ahead Market that corresponds to that customer's Grandfathered Rights shall, subject to a Section 205 filing under the Federal Power Act, pay for Marginal Losses associated with the hourly Day-Ahead LBMP in lieu of the TUC.

6.9.2 Marginal Losses

Payments for Marginal Losses (the "Marginal Losses Cost") shall equal the sum of the Hourly Day-Ahead Marginal Losses Cost and any adjustment to that cost as a result of subsequent schedule changes in the Real-Time Market (the "Hourly Real-Time Marginal Losses Cost")

6.9.2.1 Hourly Day-Ahead Marginal Losses Cost is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Hourly Day-Ahead Marginal Losses Cost} = \text{Scheduled Amount} \times (\text{DAMLC}_{\text{DP}} - \text{DAMLC}_{\text{RP}})$$

Where:

DAMLC_{DP} is the Marginal Losses Component of the Day-Ahead LBMP measured at the Delivery Point identified in the Transmission Customer's schedule. The Day-Ahead LBMP is calculated in accordance with Attachment J.

DAMLC_{RP} is the Marginal Losses Component of the Day-Ahead LBMP measured at the Receipt Point identified in the Transmission Customer's schedule. The Day-Ahead LBMP is calculated in accordance with Attachment J.

6.9.2.2 Hourly Real-Time Marginal Losses Cost is calculated as follows:

Hourly Real-Time Marginal Losses Cost = Scheduled Amount x (RTMLC_{DP} - RTMLC_{RP})

Where:

RTMLC_{DP} is the Marginal Losses Component of the Real-Time LBMP measured at the Delivery Point identified in the Transmission Service schedule. The Real-Time LBMP is calculated in accordance with Attachment J.

RTMLC_{RP} is the Marginal Losses Component of the Real-Time LBMP measured at the Receipt Point identified in the Transmission Service schedule. The Real-Time LBMP is calculated in accordance with Attachment J.

6.9.2.2.1 If the Transmission Customer submits a Transmission Service schedule, after the close of the Day-Ahead Market schedule but no later than ninety (90) minutes prior to such hour in the Dispatch Day, for an amount that is less than the Scheduled Amount in the Day-Ahead Market, the ISO shall credit that Transmission Customer for the difference in Marginal Losses Cost using the Real-Time LBMP Marginal Losses Component.

6.9.2.2.2 If the Transmission Customer submits a Transmission Service schedule, after the close of the Day-Ahead Market schedule but no later than ninety (90) minutes prior to such hour in the Dispatch Day, for an amount that is greater than the Scheduled Amount in the Day-Ahead Market, the ISO shall charge that Transmission Customer for the difference in Marginal Losses Cost using the Real-Time LBMP Marginal Losses Component.

6.9.3 Wholesale Transmission Service Charge (“WTSC”)

The Wholesale Transmission Service Charge (in \$) is calculated as follows:

6.9.3.1. For Exports and Wheels Through

$$\text{WTSC} = \text{Schedule Amount} \times \text{WTSC Rate}$$

Where:

Scheduled Amount is the quantity of MWh scheduled in each hour for that month for Network Integration Transmission Service by the Transmission Customer.

WTSC Rate is the Wholesale Transmission Service Charge Rate or combination of rates that applies to the Transmission Customer’s Transmission Service as determined in Attachment H.

6.9.3.2. For Imports and Internal Wheels

$$\text{WTSC} = \text{Actual Energy Withdrawals} \times \text{WTSC Rate}$$

Where:

Actual MWh Withdrawal is the quantity of MWh withdrawn at the Point of Delivery identified in the Transmission Customer's Transmission Service schedule, in an hour. The amount shall be determined by: (1) measurement with a revenue-quality meter; (2) assessment in accordance with a Transmission Owner's PSC-approved retail access program or LIPA's lawfully established retail access program where the customer's demand is not measured by a revenue-quality meter; or (3) using a method agreed to by the customer and the applicable Transmission Owner until such time as a revenue-quality meter is available.

6.9.4 Retail Transmission Service Charge ("RTSC")

The rates and charges for retail transmission service are described in Section 5 of this Tariff.

6.9.5 NYPA Transmission Adjustment Charge ("NTAC")

LSEs serving retail access Load will be charged an NTAC consistent with each Transmission Owner's retail access program pursuant to Section 2.7 of this Tariff. The Transmission Customer shall pay to the ISO each month the NTAC. NTAC (in \$) is calculated as follows:

6.9.5.1 For Exports and Wheels Through

$$\text{NTAC} = \text{Scheduled Amount} \times \text{NTAC Rate}$$

Where:

NTAC Rate is the rate listed and described in Attachment H.

Scheduled Amount is the amount of MWh scheduled in each hour for that month for Network Integration Transmission Service by the Transmission Customer.

6.9.5.2 For Imports and Internals Wheels

NTAC = Actual MWh Withdrawals x NTAC Rate

Where:

NTAC Rate is the rate listed and described in Attachment H.

Actual MWh Withdrawal is the quantity of MWh withdrawn at the Point of Delivery identified in the Transmission Customer's Transmission Service schedule, in an hour. The amount shall be determined by: (1) measurement with a revenue-quality meter; (2) assessment in accordance with a Transmission Owner's PSC-approved retail access program or LIPA's lawfully established retail access program where the customer's demand is not measured by a revenue-quality meter; or (3) using a method agreed to by the customer and the applicable Transmission Owner until such time as a revenue-quality meter is available.