

2012 BPA Rate Case Customer Workshop

April 13, 2010, Updated April 19

Tier 2 Rate Pricing and
Resource Support Service and Related Services Pricing

Predecisional. For Discussion Purposes Only



Timeline Overview: Where we've been

- ✓ **August-November 2008:** Contract Templates Completed (included Tier 2 Rate Provisions)
- ✓ **November 2008:** Tiered Rate Methodology (TRM) and ROD completed (included high level explanation of Tier 2 Rates and Resource Support Services)
- ✓ **December 2008:** Regional Dialogue Contract signed
- ✓ **May 2009:** Transition HWMs and Above-RHWM load for FY 2012 and 2013 completed
- ✓ **June 2009:** Resource Support Service (RSS) contract templates completed (included DFS, FORS, and RRS language)
- ✓ **October 2009:** TCMS language added to Transmission Scheduling Service (TSS) contract template
- ✓ **November 1, 2009:** Notification deadline for Tier 2 rate service, application of non-Federal resources, and RSS
- ✓ **March 31, 2010:** Deadline to update Exhibit A, C, and D of contracts with Nov. 1 election information



Timeline Overview: Where we're going

- **April 13, 2010:** Initial workshop on pricing issues associated with Tier 2 rate service, RSS, and related services (including conversations about the desirability of a Tier 2 Vintage rate offering in the first purchase period, FY 2012-14)
- **April-August 2010:** Workshops as necessary to address pricing issues associated with Tier 2 rate service, RSS, and related services
- **October 31, 2010:** Deadline to submit resource data for RSS pricing purposes
- **Fall 2010 – July 2011:** BPA-12 Rate Case



Section 1: Tier 2 Rate Pricing Issues

- Tier 2 Cost Pool Development/Cost Allocation Issues
 - Short-term Rate
 - Load Growth Rate
 - Remarketing credit (less transaction cost proxy) assigned to the cost pool
 - Vintage Rate(s) if offered (on hold for a future workshop)
- Costing issues possibly applicable to all Tier 2 cost pools
 - Overhead Adder
 - RSS (on hold for later in the day)
 - TSS/TCMS (on hold for later in the day)
 - Risk Mitigation
- Rate Design
 - Short-term Rate
 - Load Growth Rate
 - Vintage Rate(s) if offered (on hold for a future workshop)
- Tier 2 Remarketing Credit Calculation
 - For Load Following customers taking Vintage or that have opted out of future Load Growth amounts
 - For Slice customers taking Short-term or Vintage
- Rate to change from Short-term to Vintage (on hold for a future workshop)
- Rate to reduce future LG or ST amounts
- Shared Rate Plan (Moot issue for BPA-12)



Tier 2 Cost Pool Development/ Cost Allocation Issues

- Short-term Rate (see separate spreadsheet)
- Load Growth Rate (see separate spreadsheet)
 - Remarketing credit (less transaction cost proxy) assigned to the cost pool (see separate paper: Part 1.A.)
- Vintage Rate(s) if offered (on hold for a future workshop)

	Loads Obligated at a Tier 2 Rate	
	FY 2012	FY 2013
<u>Load Growth Rate</u>	0	2.678
<u>Losses Included Load Growth Rate¹</u>	0	0.076
<u>Short-Term Rate</u>	21.073	53.886
<u>Losses Included Short-Term Rate¹</u>	0.594	1.520
<u>Total</u>	21.667	58.159

1/ Based on a loss factor of 2.82%.



Tier 2 Overhead Adder

- “Each Tier 2 Cost Pool will include an Overhead Cost Adder. This adder will provide an offset to the Composite Cost Pool for the general and administrative (overhead) costs associated with BPA’s provision of power at Tier 2 Rates. In each 7(i) Process, BPA will propose a per-kilowatthour adder to be applied to all power sold at Tier 2 Rates. The adder will be set at a level that will reasonably compensate the Composite Cost Pool for the costs of providing the service, which BPA expects would be comparable to typical electricity broker fees. The costs resulting from the application of the adder will be added to each Tier 2 Cost Pool. The revenues resulting from allocating the adder to Tier 2 Cost Pools will be credited to the Composite Cost Pool.” (TRM-12S-A-03, p. 77-78)

Pricing Proposal

- Step 1: BPA proposes to sum the following annual pro forma line items for the rate period:
 - Agency Services G & A (excluding direct project support)
 - Sales and support
 - Strategy, Finance, and Risk Mgmt
 - Generation Project Management



Tier 2 Overhead Adder continued

- Step 2: The sum of these costs across the two year rate period will then be divided by the sum of the projected total annual MWh sales across the two year rate period. The result will be a dollars per MWh charge, converted to per-kilowatthour adder to be included as a component of the Tier 2 rate(s). These costs would not be trued-up during the Rate Period.

EXAMPLE:

	FY2010	FY2011	2 Year
Executive and Adminstrative Services	\$ 2,546,000	\$ 2,727,000	\$ 5,273,000
Generation Project Coordination	\$ 7,290,000	\$ 7,542,000	\$ 14,832,000
Sales & Support	\$ 16,699,000	\$ 17,885,000	\$ 34,584,000
Strategy, Finance, & Risk Mgmt	\$ 16,870,000	\$ 17,343,000	\$ 34,213,000
Agency Services G&A	\$ 49,961,000	\$ 50,064,000	\$ 100,025,000
	\$ 93,366,000	\$ 95,561,000	\$ 188,927,000
Total Sales	10,624	10,694	186,745,680
		\$/MWh	\$ 1.01
		\$/KWh	\$ 0.00101



Tier 2 Financial Risk

- In the TRM, BPA committed to keeping Tier 2 costs and risks out of Tier 1.
- BPA has been assessing financial risks associated with the Tier 2 Short-Term and Load Growth Rates:
 - Our preliminary conclusion is that BPA will incur no significant financial risks from these Tier 2 rate alternatives in 2012/13, and therefore no financial risk mitigation mechanisms (CRACs, risk premiums, etc.) will be needed for Tier 2 risks in 2012/13.
- Tier 2 terms and provisions seem to adequately limit risk. BPA's Tier 2 loads are known, the costs will be known, and Tier 2 rates appear to be able to recover the costs.
- We will discuss Tier 2 risks in more detail in future workshop discussions on risk mitigation.



Tier 2 Rate Design Proposal

- The Short-Term and Load Growth Rates will be expressed as a \$/KWh rate.
- They will be applied to the flat annual above-RHWM load amount (expressed in a monthly KWh value) that the customer elected to have served at a Tier 2 Rate.



Tier 2 Rate Remarketing Credit and Conversion Charge

- Tier 2 Remarketing Credit Calculation (see separate paper: [Part 1.B.](#) and [Part 1.C.](#))
 - For Load Following customers taking Vintage or that have opted out of future Load Growth amounts
 - For Slice customers taking Short-term or Vintage
- Rate to change from Short-term to Vintage (on hold for a future workshop)
- Rate to reduce future LG or ST amounts (see separate paper: [Part 2](#))



Section 2: Resource Support Service and Related Services Pricing Issues

- Resource Support Services and Related Services Rate Proposal
- Diurnal Flattening Service
 - Energy Charge
 - Capacity Charge
 - Resource Shaping Charge
 - Resource Shaping Charge Adjustment
- Forced Outage Reserve Service
 - Energy Charge
 - Capacity Charge
- Secondary Crediting Service
 - Administrative Charge
 - Secondary Energy Credit/Shortfall Energy Charge
- Transmission Scheduling Service/Transmission Curtailment Management Service
- Resource Remarketing Service

See accompanying white paper on proposed rate design approaches: [Part 3](#)



RSS Elections

The following is an overview of the Resource Support Service (RSS) products customers elected to purchase from BPA to support new specified resources that will be used for the first Purchase Period (FY 2012-14). Total aMW of non-Federal resources for which BPA will be providing RSS under each product are approximate.

■ Diurnal Flattening Service (DFS) and Forced Outage Reserve Service (FORS):

- BPA will be providing DFS and/or FORS for five non-Federal resources, including one wind project, two landfill gas projects, one biomass project, and one hydro project.
 - BPA is providing DFS for one non-Federal resource (just under 1 aMW).
 - BPA is providing DFS and FORS for four non-Federal resources (about 6 aMW).

■ Secondary Crediting Service (SCS):

- **Option 1:** BPA is providing SCS under Option 1 for four existing non-Federal hydro resources (about 10 aMW).
- **Option 2:** BPA is providing SCS under Option 2 for three non-Federal hydro resources (just over 2 aMW).



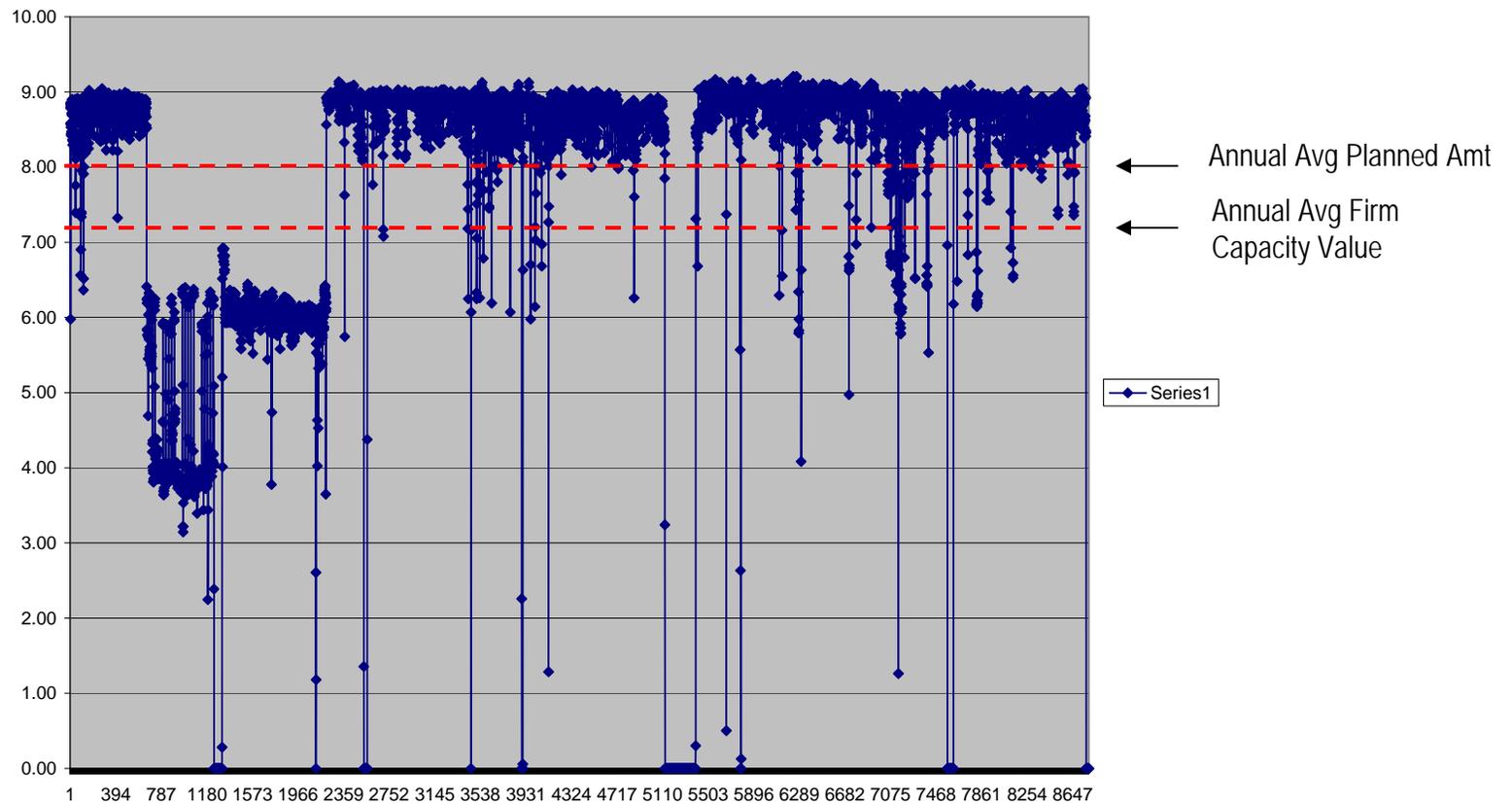
Diurnal Flattening Service (DFS)

- **DFS pricing proposal includes**
 - Capacity charge based on the Tier 1 demand rate and the calculated “Firm Capacity” of the resource
 - Energy charge based on potential cost of storing and releasing power using a marginal resource: pumped storage
 - Resource Shaping Charge to flatten the monthly diurnally flat resource amounts into a flat annual block using forecast market prices
 - Resource Shaping Charge Adjustment to make up for generation forecast error using forecast market prices



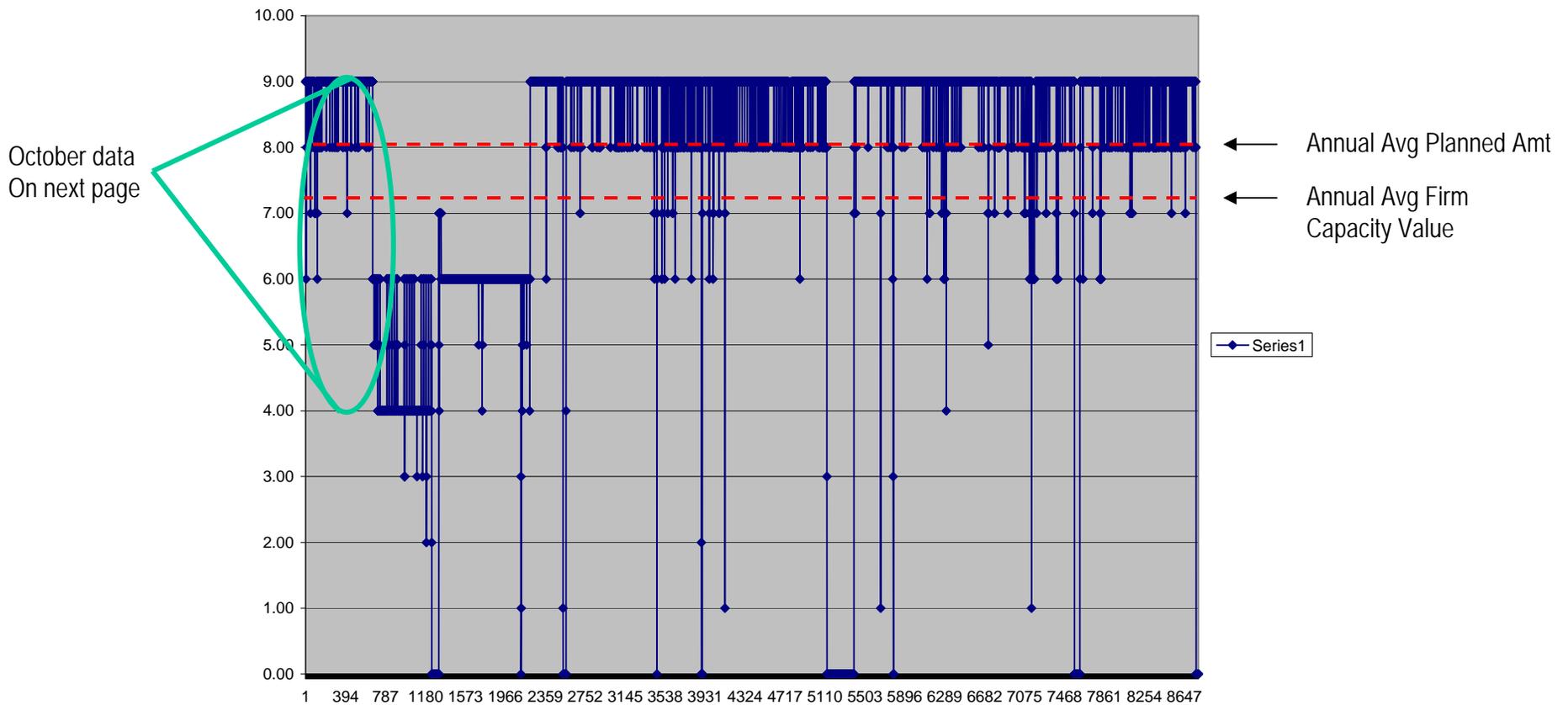
DFS by way of Biomass Resource example

Annual raw data from a sample biomass resource

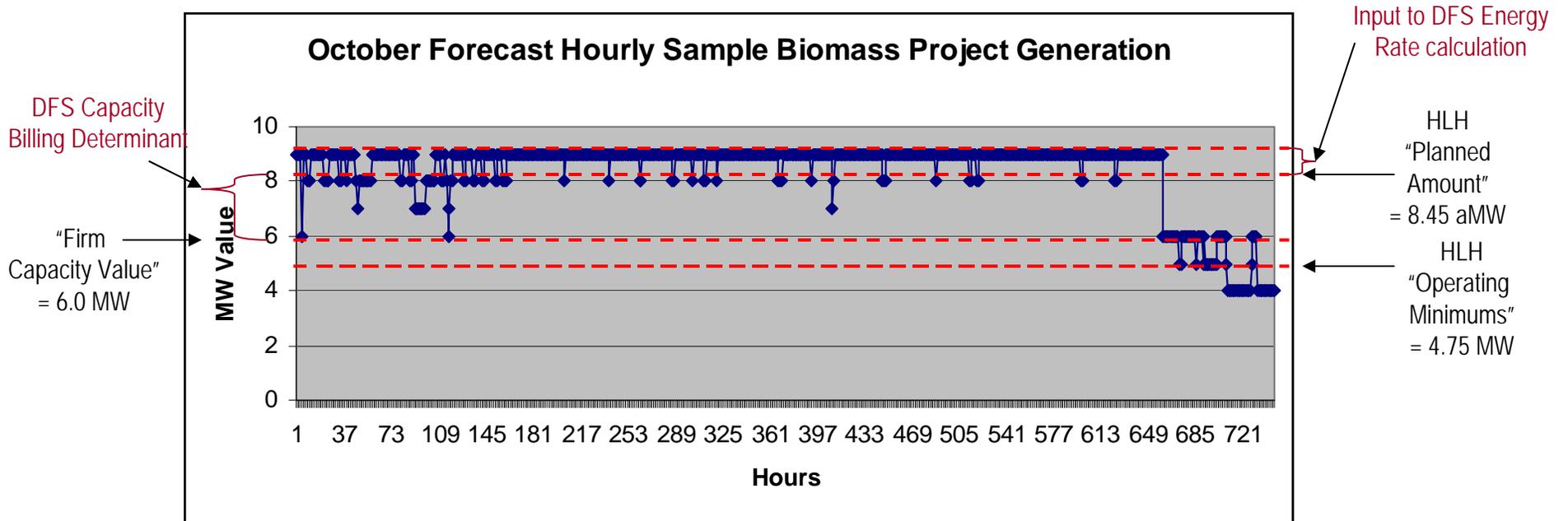


DFS by way of Biomass Resource example, continued.

Annual raw data converted to hourly forecast schedule amounts from a sample biomass resource



Calculating the DFS Capacity Charge

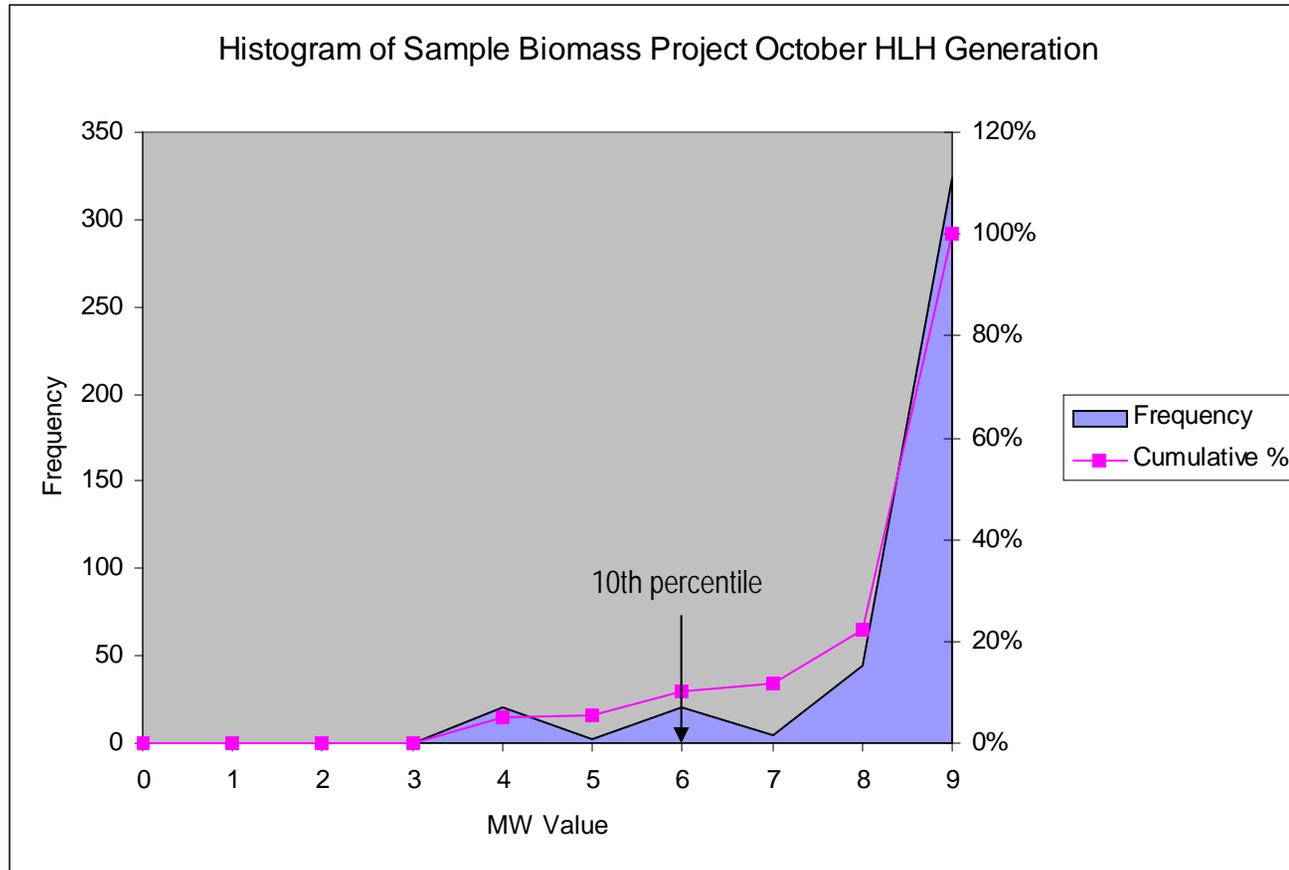


DFS Capacity Charge = (Monthly HLH Planned Amount – Monthly Firm Capacity Value) X Tier 1 Demand Rate... repeat for all monthly HLH periods, then sum for the year and divide by 12 to have a flat monthly charge.

$$(8.45 - 6.0) * 8.14 * 1000 = \$19,943 = \text{October DFS Capacity Cost}$$



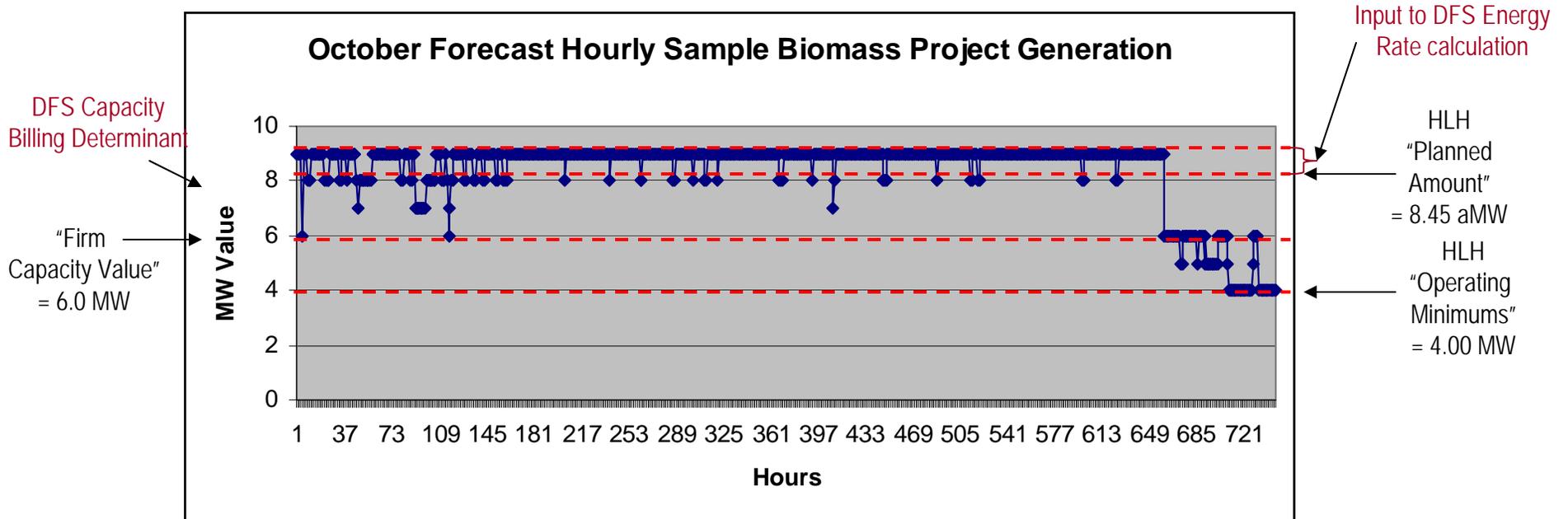
Calculating a Resource's "Firm Capacity"



The 10th percentile was used in this example because the biomass resource is assumed to have a 10% forced outage rating.



Calculating the DFS Energy Charge



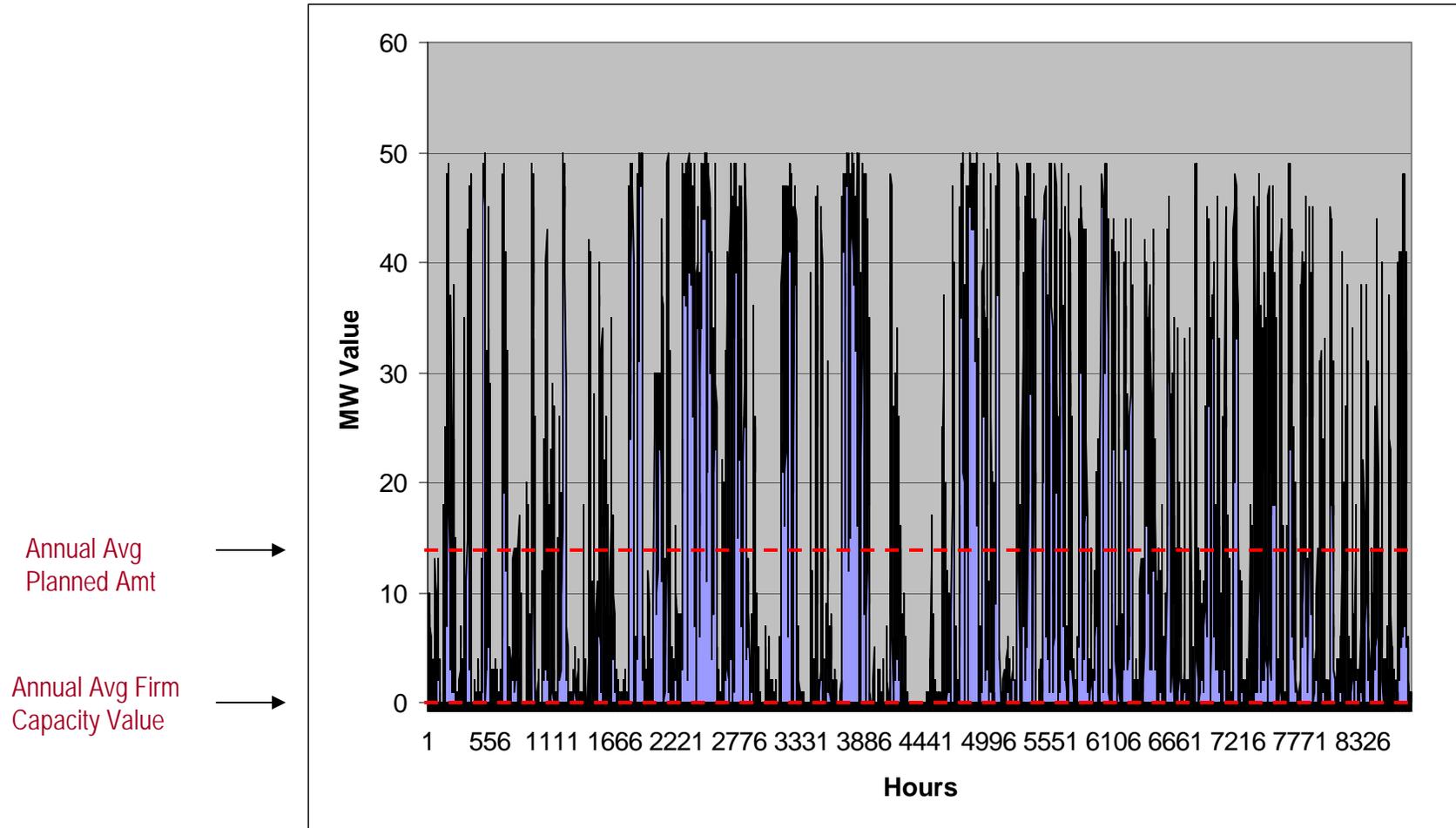
- DFS Energy Rate = (total monthly HLH MWh above average monthly HLH planned amount) X 0.25 X monthly HLH Load/Resource Shaping Rate) ... repeat for all monthly diurnal periods. Then sum for the year and divide by the total historical output (or forecast output) MWh for the year to have a \$/MWh rate.

$$177 * 0.25 * 40.32 = \$1,784 = \text{October HLH DFS Energy Cost}$$
- This unique DFS Energy Rate is then applied to the actual monthly total MWh generation for the resource after accounting for FORS, TCMS, planned outage replacement, economic dispatch, and UAls.



DFS by way of Wind Resource example

Annual raw data converted to hourly forecast schedule amounts from a sample wind resource



Calculating the DFS Capacity Charge

Example October HLH

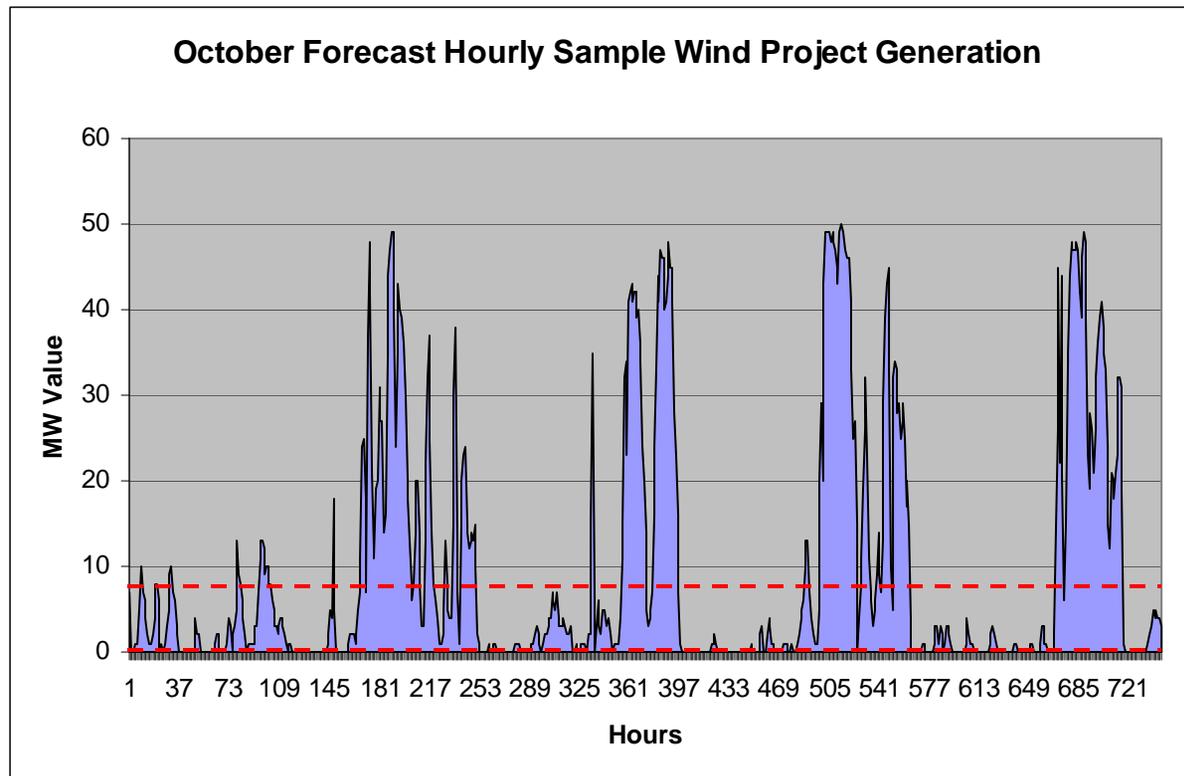
October HLH Planned Amt
= 7.02

Oct Firm Capacity Value
= 0

October Demand Rate
= \$8.14 KW-Mo

October Capacity Cost
= \$57,181

Capacity
Billing
Determinant



Calculating the DFS Energy Charge

Example October HLH

MWh above expected = 1,891 MWh

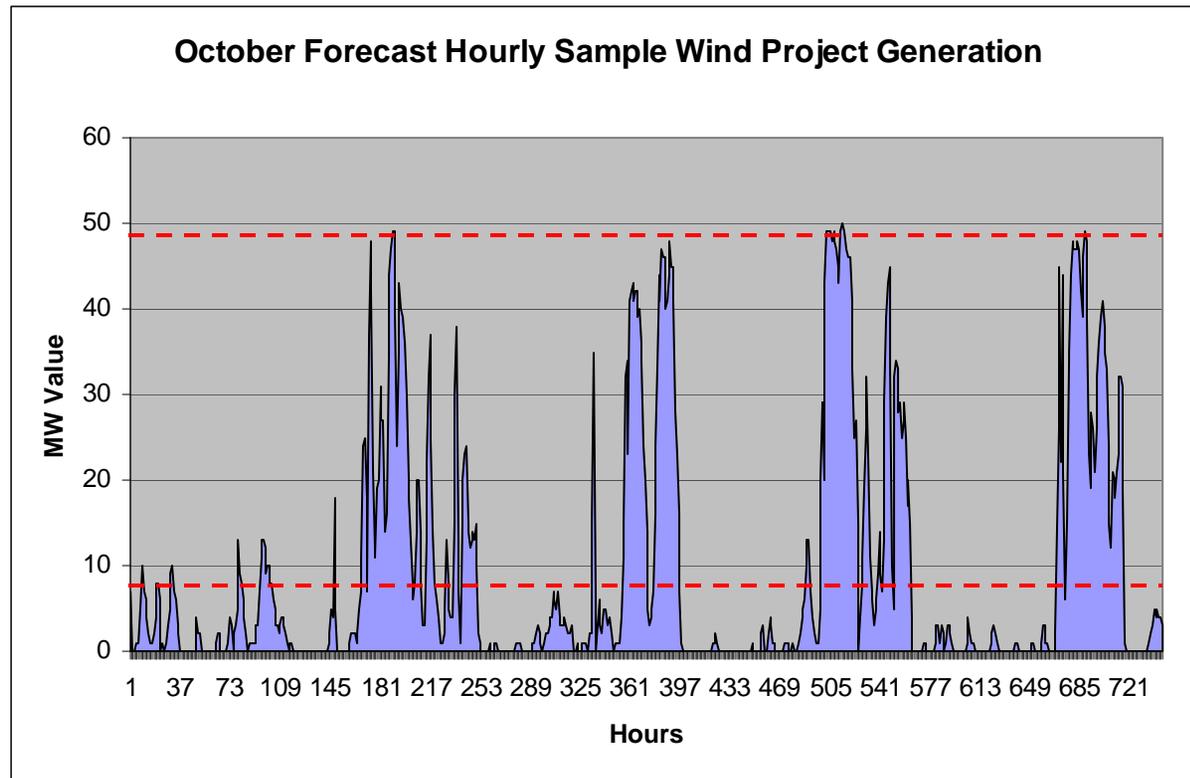
Oct. HLH Resource Shaping Rate

= \$40.32

Cost per MWh ($\$40.32 \times 25\%$) = \$10.08

Total cost in Oct. HLH = \$19,062

Cost to store and MWh above avg expected output in a diurnal period and release when below avg = Input to DFS Energy Rate Calculation



NOTE: The DFS Energy Rate would be applied to the actual metered or scheduled monthly generation (after taking into account FORS and TCMS deliveries) to arrive at the DFS Energy Charge.



Illustrative Cost/MWh Comparison

- BPA has included in the TRM a provision to allow groups of resources to be aggregated for purposes of pricing the RSS. This allows the pricing methodology to capture the benefits of a diversified resource pool. This benefit can be observed through the preliminary pricing methodology of the three wind farms. If priced individually, the price is higher for all farms than if priced as a group. If this portfolio approach is employed new contract language would need to be developed to support it and Exhibit D's would need to be amended.

Note: Data used was based on actuals for three different wind farms. Both capacity factor and energy shape are different between the three farms.

Wind#1			
Capacity Factor = 32.59%			
DFS Capacity Charge \$/MWh [A]	DFS Energy Charge \$/MWh [B]	Resource Shaping Charge [C]	Amount Billed to Resource \$/MWh [A+B+C]
12.08	5.57	0.80	18.44
Wind#2			
Capacity Factor = 27.31%			
DFS Capacity Charge \$/MWh [A]	DFS Energy Charge \$/MWh [B]	Resource Shaping Charge [C]	Amount Billed to Resource \$/MWh [A+B+C]
12.08	6.28	0.85	19.22
Wind#3			
Capacity Factor = 29.01%			
DFS Capacity Charge \$/MWh [A]	DFS Energy Charge \$/MWh [B]	Resource Shaping Charge [C]	Amount Billed to Resource \$/MWh [A+B+C]
12.08	5.72	1.52	19.32
Portfolio			
Capacity Factor = 30.46%			
DFS Capacity Charge \$/MWh [A]	DFS Energy Charge \$/MWh [B]	Resource Shaping Charge [C]	Amount Billed to Resource \$/MWh [A+B+C]
12.08	5.10	1.05	18.23



Illustrative Cost/MWh Comparison

- RSS can be provided for many different types of resources, not just wind resources – preliminary pricing for a hydro resource and a wood waste resource.

Hydro Capacity Factor = 90.7%			
DFS Capacity Charge \$/MWh [A]	DFS Energy Charge \$/MWh [B]	Resource Shaping Charge [C]	Amount Billed to Resource \$/MWh [A+B+C]
0.39	0.38	0.91	1.68
Wood Waste Capacity Factor = 86.62%			
DFS Capacity Charge \$/MWh [A]	DFS Energy Charge \$/MWh [B]	Resource Shaping Charge [C]	Amount Billed to Resource \$/MWh [A+B+C]
1.16	0.67	0.21	2.04

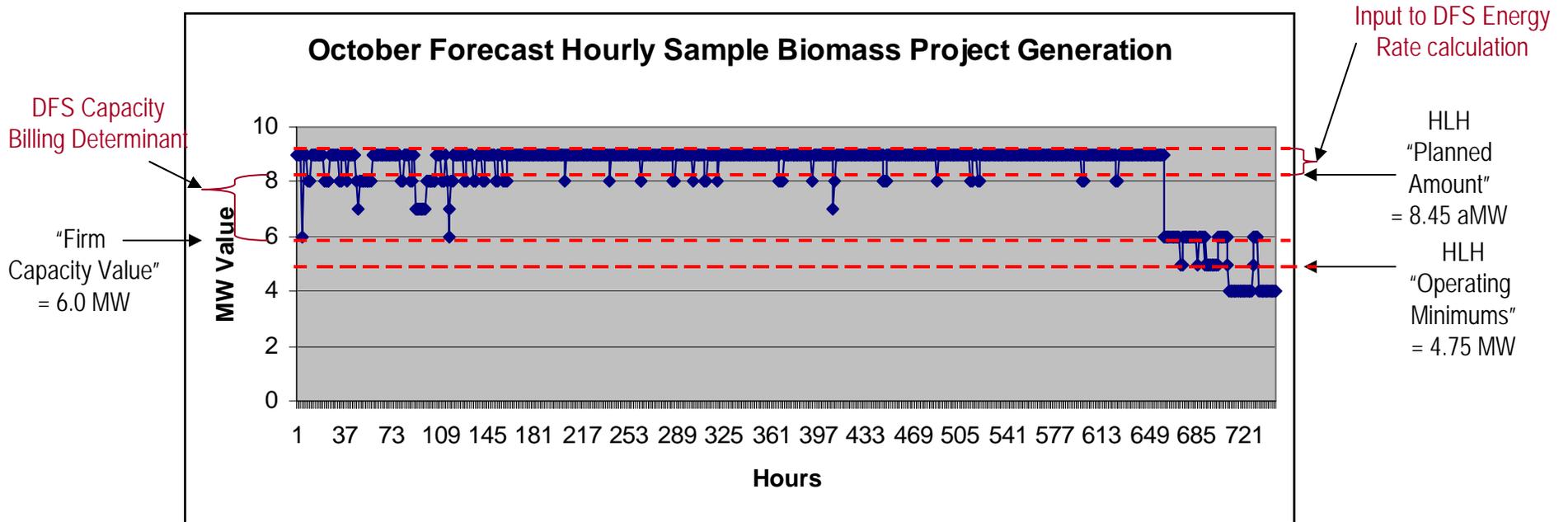


Forced Outage Reserve Service (FORS)

- **FORS pricing proposal includes**
 - Capacity charge based on the Tier 1 demand rate, the calculated “Firm Capacity” of the resource (if the resource is also taking DFS), and the forced outage rating for the applicable resource
 - Energy charge based on Mid-C prices under two conditions and the MWh called upon during a forced outage event



Calculating the FORS Capacity Charge



DFS Capacity Charge = Monthly Firm Capacity Value X Tier 1 Demand Rate X resource's forced outage rating...

repeat for all monthly HLH periods. Then sum for the year and divide by 12 to have a flat monthly charge.

$$6 * 8.14 * 1000 * 0.1 = \$4,884 = \text{October FORS Capacity Cost}$$



B O N N E V I L L E P O W E R A D M I N I S T R A T I O N

metered	April
CSP kW	121,444
Proxy GSP kW	109,300
HLH kWh	31,814,906
LLH kWh	19,218,112
Proxy CDQ kW	34,036

Purchaser - xxxxxxx

Example Load Following Bill with RSS

Hours
416

304

Net Req (aMW) = 87.764

Min(NR,RHWM) (aMW) = 79.968
above RHWM (aMW) = 7.796

ΣRHWM aMW = 7,327.232
TOCA = 1.09138%

April Tiered Rate Bill

Sched	Service Descriptor	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
Tier 1	Composite Charge	1.09138	1% @		1,792,247 \$1,956,023
Tier 1	Non-Slice Charge	1.09138	1% @		-463,209 (\$505,537)
Tier 1 + Non Fed	Energy HLH	31,814,906			
Non-Fed	Energy HLH	-3,243,136			
Tier 1	Energy HLH	28,571,770			
Tier 1	HLH SSL	28,195,560			
Tier 1	HLH Load Shaping	376,210	kWh @	0.04716	\$17,742
Tier 1 + Non Fed	Energy LLH	19,218,112			
Non-Fed	Energy LLH	-2,369,984			
Tier 1	Energy LLH	16,848,128			
Tier 1	LLH SSL	20,445,274			
Tier 1	LLH Load Shaping	-3,597,146	kWh @	0.04056	(\$145,900)
Tier 1 + Non Fed	Demand CSP	121,444			
Non-Fed	Flat Block (per hour)	-7,796			
Tier 1	aHLH	-68,682			
Tier 1	CDQ	-34,036			
Tier 1	Demand Charge	10,930	kW @	7.41	\$80,990
RSS	DFS Energy Actual HLH + LLH	6,189,392	kWh @	0.00068	\$4,209
RSS	DFS Capacity		1 Mo @	6,597	\$ 6,597
RSS	RSC		1 Mo @	-1,170	\$ (1,170)
RSS	RC Forecast Non-Fed HLH	3,530,000			
RSS	Actual Non-Fed HLH	3,645,000			
RSS	HLH RSC Adjustment	-115,000	kWh @	0.04716	(\$5,423)
RSS	RC Forecast Non-Fed LLH	2,818,000			
RSS	Actual Non-Fed LLH	2,756,000			
RSS	LLH RSC Adjustment	62,000	kWh @	0.04056	\$2,515
RSS	FORS Energy	211,608	kWh @	0.0464	\$9,819
RSS	FORS Capacity		1 Mo @	6,216	\$ 6,216
Total					\$1,426,080

TRM April Rate Schedule	
Composite (\$ per 1%)	1,792,247
Non-Slice (\$ per 1%)	-463,209
T1SR HLH Gen (kWh)	2,583,477,791
LS HLH (mills/kWh)	47.16
System Shaped Load (SSL) is calculated by multiplying a customer's TOCA by the posted output of the Tier 1 System Resources (T1SR) for the corresponding monthly/diurnal period.	
T1SR LLH Gen (kWh)	1,873,341,468
LS LLH (mills/kWh)	40.56
Load Shaping (LS) billing determinant is calculated by subtracting SSL from Tier 1 energy.	
Contract Demand Quantity is found in contract.	
Demand (\$/kW-mo)	7.41
Variable DFS Energy (mills/kWh)	0.68
Fixed DFS Capacity (\$/month)	\$ 6,597
Fixed RSC (\$/month)	\$ (1,170)
RSS charges are resource specific. This example was created from a wood waste resource.	
RSC HLH (mills/kWh)	47.16
Resource Shaping Adj (RS) billing determinant is calculated by subtracting Actual generation from Forecast generation.	
RSC LLH (mills/kWh)	40.56
FORS Energy (mills/kWh)	46.40
FORS assumed energy rate for the 1st 24 hrs of an outage is the daily Dow Jones Mid-C Price	
Fixed FORS Capacity (\$/month)	\$ 6,216

For Regional Dialogue Discussion Purposes Only - Pre-Decisional



Secondary Crediting Service (Options 1 & 2)

- SCS pricing proposal includes
 - Supply Secondary Energy Credits or Shortfall Energy Charges at Load/Resource Shaping Rate
 - Administrative Charge that is more a reservation fee, based on the forced outage rating of the hydro resource, the Tier 1 Demand Rate, the planned HLH generation level



metered	October
CSP kW	148,512
Proxy GSP kW	133,661
HLH kWh	33,938,981
LLH kWh	20,100,896
Proxy CDQ kW	56,583

Purchaser - xxxxxxx

Example Load Following Bill with RSS

Hours
432

312

Net Req (aMW) = 82.149

Min(NR,RHWM) (aMW) = 79.968

above RHWM (aMW) = 2.181

ΣRHWM aMW = 7,327.232

TOCA = 1.09138%

Example with Shortfall Energy

October Tiered Rate Bill

Sched	Service Descriptor	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
Tier 1	Composite Charge	1.09138	1% @		1,792,247 \$1,956,023
Tier 1	Non-Slice Charge	1.09138	1% @		-463,209 (\$505,537)
Tier 1 + Non Fed	Energy HLH	33,938,981			
Non-Fed	Energy HLH	-1,072,000			
Tier 1	Energy HLH	32,866,981			
Tier 1	HLH SSL	37,058,029			
Tier 1	HLH Load Shaping	-4,191,048	kWh @	0.04032	(\$168,983)
Tier 1 + Non Fed	Energy LLH	20,100,896			
Non-Fed	Energy LLH	-989,000			
Tier 1	Energy LLH	19,111,896			
Tier 1	LLH SSL	21,025,177			
Tier 1	LLH Load Shaping	-1,913,281	kWh @	0.03412	(\$65,281)
Tier 1 + Non Fed	Demand CSP	148,512			
Non-Fed	Flat HLH Block (per hour)	-2,481			
Tier 1	aHLH	-76,081			
Tier 1	CDQ	-56,583			
Tier 1	Demand Charge	13,367	kW @	8.39	\$112,145
RSS	SCS Administrative Charge		1 Mo @	1,351	\$1,351
RSS	SCS Energy Actual HLH	1,000,000			
RSS	SCS Exhibit A HLH Firm	1,072,000			
RSS	Shortfall HLH Energy	72,000	kWh @	0.04032	\$2,903
RSS	SCS Energy Actual LLH	890,000			
RSS	SCS Exhibit A LLH Firm	989,000			
RSS	Shortfall LLH Energy	99,000	kWh @	0.03412	\$3,378
Total					\$1,335,999

Exhibit A Non-Fed HLH	1,072,000
Exhibit A Non-Fed LLH	989,000
Exhibit A Non-Fed Demand Credit (907,296 / HLH Hours)	2,481
Actual Non-Fed HLH	1,000,000
Actual Non-Fed LLH	890,000

TRM October Rate Schedule	
Composite (\$ per 1%)	1,792,247
Non-Slice (\$ per 1%)	-463,209
T1SR HLH Gen (kWh)	3,395,520,254
LS HLH (mills/kWh)	40.32
System Shaped Load (SSL) is calculated by multiplying a customer's TOCA by the posted output of the Tier 1 System Resources (T1SR) for the corresponding monthly/diurnal period.	
T1SR LLH Gen (kWh)	1,926,476,279
LS LLH (mills/kWh)	34.12
Load Shaping (LS) billing determinant is calculated by subtracting SSL from Tier 1 energy.	
Contract Demand Quantity is found in contract.	
Demand (\$/kW-mo)	8.39
HLH LS Rate (mills/kWh)	40.32
LLH LS Rate (mills/kWh)	34.12

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Example with Secondary Energy

metered	July
CSP kW	141,987
Proxy GSP kW	127,788
HLH kWh	39,056,450
LLH kWh	21,063,680
Proxy CDQ kW	35,322

Purchaser - xxxxxx
 Hours 416
 328
 Net Req (aMW) = 82.149
 Min(NR,RHWM) (aMW) = 79.968
 above RHWM (aMW) = 2.181

Example Load Following Bill with RSS

ΣRHWM aMW = 7,327.232
 TOCA = 1.09138%

July Tiered Rate Bill

Sched	Service Descriptor	Quantity	Unit	Rate	Amount
Tier 1	Composite Charge	1.09138	1% @		1,792,247 \$1,956,023
Tier 1	Non-Slice Charge	1.09138	1% @		-463,209 (\$505,537)
Tier 1 + Non Fed	Energy HLH	39,056,450			
Non-Fed	Energy HLH	-1,200,000			
Tier 1	Energy HLH	37,856,450			
Tier 1	HLH SSL	45,693,752			
Tier 1	HLH Load Shaping	-7,837,302	kWh @	0.04211	(\$330,029)
Tier 1 + Non Fed	Energy LLH	21,063,680			
Non-Fed	Energy LLH	-1,175,000			
Tier 1	Energy LLH	19,888,680			
Tier 1	LLH SSL	23,091,243			
Tier 1	LLH Load Shaping	-3,202,563	kWh @	0.03612	(\$115,677)
Tier 1 + Non Fed	Demand CSP	141,987			
Non-Fed	Flat HLH Block (per hour)	-2,885			
Tier 1	aHLH	-91,001			
Tier 1	CDQ	-35,322			
Tier 1	Demand Charge	12,779	kW @	7.78	\$99,423
RSS	SCS Administrative Charge		1 Mo @	1,351	\$1,351
RSS	SCS Energy Actual HLH	1,230,000			
RSS	SCS Exhibit A HLH Firm	1,200,000			
RSS	Secondary HLH Energy	-30,000	kWh @	0.04211	(\$1,263)
RSS	SCS Energy Actual LLH	1,200,000			
RSS	SCS Exhibit A LLH Firm	1,175,000			
RSS	Secondary LLH Energy	-25,000	kWh @	0.03612	(\$903)
Total					\$1,103,388

Exhibit A Non-Fed HLH	1,200,000
Exhibit A Non-Fed LLH	1,175,000
Exhibit A Non-Fed Demand Credit (907,296 / HLH Hours)	2,885
Actual Non-Fed HLH	1,230,000
Actual Non-Fed LLH	1,200,000

TRM July Rate Schedule	
Composite (\$ per 1%)	1,792,247
Non-Slice (\$ per 1%)	-463,209
T1SR HLH Gen (kWh)	4,186,786,622
LS HLH (mills/kWh)	42.11
System Shaped Load (SSL) is calculated by multiplying a customer's TOCA by the posted output of the Tier 1 System Resources (T1SR) for the corresponding monthly/diurnal period.	
T1SR LLH Gen (kWh)	2,115,783,965
LS LLH (mills/kWh)	36.12
Load Shaping (LS) billing determinant is calculated by subtracting SSL from Tier 1 energy.	
Contract Demand Quantity is found in contract.	
Demand (\$/kW-mo)	7.78
HLH LS Rate (mills/kWh)	42.11
LLH LS Rate (mills/kWh)	36.12

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Other Related Services

- See Pricing Paper for Details on Pricing Proposals for:
 - Transmission Scheduling Service and Transmission Curtailment Management Service
 - Resource Remarketing Service

