

Slice/Block

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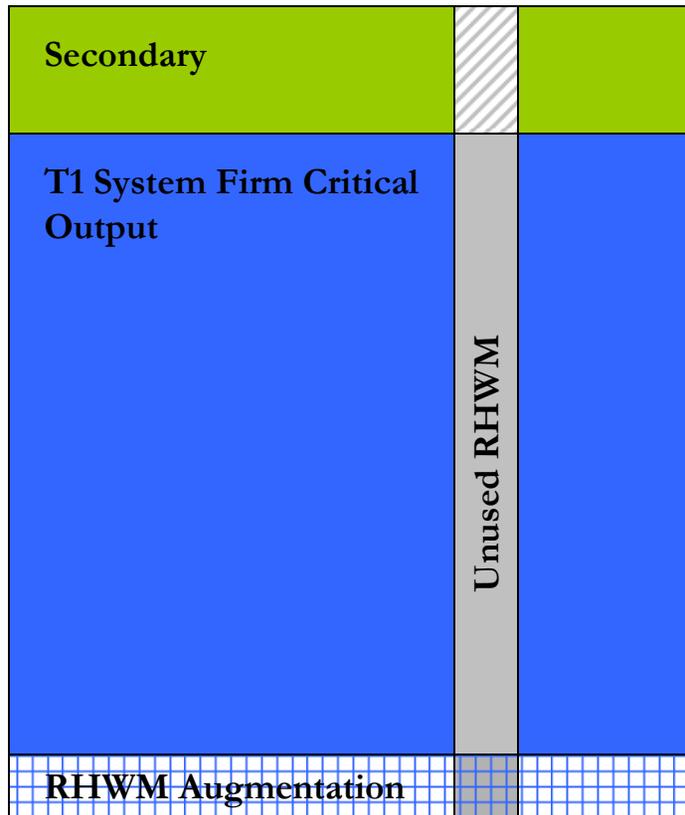
RP Augmentation v. RHWM
Augmentation

Line

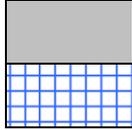
Line	Example A	RHWM (aMW)	Forecast T1 Load	TOCA [min(RHWM,NetReq)] divided by [Sum of RHWM]	Power provided at Tier 1 [TOCA * RHWM TISC]
1	Customer #1	750	750	25%	750
2	Customer #2	750	750	25%	750
3	Customer #3	1,500	1,500	50%	1,500
4	Sum	3,000	3,000	100%	3,000
5	T1SFCO	2,700			
6	RHWM Augmentation	300			
7	RHWM T1SC	3,000			
8	RP Augmentation	300			

Line	Example B	RHWM (aMW)	Forecast T1 Load	TOCA [min(RHWM,NetReq)] divided by [Sum of RHWM]	Power provided at Tier 1 [TOCA * RHWM TISC]
9	Customer #1	750	450	15%	450
10	Customer #2	750	750	25%	750
11	Customer #3	1,500	1,500	50%	1,500
12	Sum	3,000	2,700	90%	2,700
13	T1SFCO	2,700			
14	RHWM Augmentation	300			
15	RHWM T1SC	3,000			
16	RP Augmentation	0			

Graphic of Example B



 Secondary associated with unused RHWM is credited to all customers via the Composite Customer Charge.

 The area of the solid grey is equivalent in size to the area of the blue grid.

- ❖ The T1SFCO + RHWM Augmentation system is used for all customers.
 - ✓ Used to calculate a Load Following or Block customer's System Shaped Load (used to calculate the Load Shaping Charge – a charge that mimics balancing purchase costs)
 - ✓ Used to determine Slice % delivery
- ❖ Benefits of unused RHWM are shared by all customers:
 - ✓ Secondary credit (adjusted for risk) reduces Composite Customer Charge
 - ✓ Tier 1 Augmentation cost – also in Composite Customer Charge – is net of value of firm surplus (solid grey)
 - ✓ Quantity of Augmentation (booked – not purchased) is reduced by 30aMW (Example B – $300\text{aMW} * 10\%$ – grey and blue grid box)
- ❖ System is in balance despite using an augmented system when no augmentation was made. This can occur because the sum of the percentages is less than 100% (90% in Example B).