

**OASIS**

# **Guide to Business Practices for Hydro-Québec TransÉnergie Transmission Services**

~~2011-12-16~~  
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## Change History

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3.1	Transmission services removed from Table 5: NF HOURLY INADVERTENT, NF WEEKLY SEC, NET NF HOURLY SEC, NF MONTHLY SEC, NET NF DAILY SEC and NF DAILY SEC.	2011-03-21
4.3	Section entitled “Work horizons” removed.	2011-03-21
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2.2.4	Changes made to Figure 1.	2011-10-28
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4.4.3	Changes made to service displacement rules.	2011-10-28
4.4.4	Section number changed (previously 4.5) and a redirect criterion added.	2011-10-28
5.3	Table 18 changed: details added regarding the start time.	2011-10-28
5.4	New section added on consulting schedules over the web.	2011-10-28
4.4.4	Elimination of the following rule: «The redirect must apply to services of the same category (wheel in, wheel out or wheel through)».	2012-12-16
Section	Change	Date
	<p><b><u>Complete revision (reorganization and clarification) including addition of new information on the following:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b><u>Where customers can submit questions and requests for information about business practices (Section 2)</u></b></li> <li>- <b><u>How to become a customer (Section 3.1)</u></b></li> <li>- <b><u>Exercising the right to renew a service agreement (Section 6.1)</u></b></li> <li>- <b><u>Exercising the right of first refusal when a reservation is displaced (Section 6.5)</u></b></li> </ul>	

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## 1. Introduction

This Guide to Business Practices for Hydro-Québec TransÉnergie Transmission Services (the “Guide”) ~~covers~~describes the ~~basic~~ rules and ~~concepts regarding the transmission services commercially offered~~procedures established by Hydro-Québec TransÉnergie (the “Transmission Provider”) ~~and describes standard operations on its OASIS system. The OASIS system and the Guide are based on the following documents, which take precedence in the event of conflicting interpretations~~to make its transmission services commercially available in compliance with the following:

- The Hydro-Québec Open Access Transmission Tariff (~~the~~ “OATT”)
- ~~Decisions~~The decisions of the Régie de l’énergie du Québec (Québec’s energy board)

The Guide also takes into consideration the practices endorsed by the electricity industry’s main regulatory bodies in North America:

- ~~The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission’s (FERC’s) Standards and Communications Protocols (SCP) and Business Practice Standards (BPS (FERC)~~
- ~~Electricity industry practices as set down by the~~The North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), The Northeast Power Coordinating Council (NPCC) ~~and~~The North American Energy Standards Board (NAESB)

~~Direction – Commercialisation et affaires réglementaires Hydro-Québec TransÉnergie~~

In the event of conflicting interpretations, the OATT takes precedence over the Guide.

## 2. ~~Basic rules and concepts~~Questions and Additional Information

### 2.1 ~~Basic rules~~

Direction – Commercialisation et affaires réglementaires  
Hydro-Québec TransÉnergie

Customers who require additional information about the business practices described in the Guide or who have questions about the transmission services offered by Hydro-Québec TransÉnergie can address their questions or requests as follows:

= [infote@hydro.qc.ca](mailto:infote@hydro.qc.ca)

## 3. Transmission Services – General Information

### 3.1 Becoming a customer

~~A customer purchases transmission service through a two-step process. The customer must first acquire rights to use the Transmission Provider's system by means of a reservation. The customer must then schedule power flows, associating them with the rights just acquired. Only customers of the Transmission Provider have access to the transmission services that the Transmission Provider offers. An eligible customer wishing to become a customer of the Transmission Provider must submit a written application to the Transmission Provider together with the following:~~

- ~~- A signed transmission service agreement (umbrella agreement or long-term service agreement, depending on the term of service)~~
- ~~- A signed declaration of eligibility~~
- ~~- A letter of credit (or letter of guarantee)~~
- ~~- A permit from the National Energy Board (NEB)~~

~~The customer makes its reservation by means of a transmission service request that it submits to the Transmission Provider in the form and time stipulated in this Guide.<sup>1</sup> Unless it has preconfirmed its reservation, the customer must confirm it within the time stipulated (see Section 4.4) or the Transmission Provider will reject it. The customer may withdraw an unconfirmed reservation at any time before the service reserved starts.~~

- ~~- Credit information (DUNS number)~~

~~The Transmission Provider responds to service requests in the order it receives them and within the time allotted (see Section 4.4). It generally accepts requests submitted to it, except in the following cases: customer's bid does not match Transmission Provider's posted price,<sup>2</sup> redirect request exceeds primary service rights, deadline missed or requested capacity exceeds available capacity. If need be, the Transmission Provider proceeds with any necessary service displacements in accordance with existing rules.~~

- ~~- WebOASIS user information (OASIS code and PSE code)~~

~~Once it has reserved services, the customer creates electronic tags (e-Tags) for transactions and sends them to the Transmission Provider to say how it intends to use the rights that it has acquired on the system. Using the e-Tags, the Transmission Provider accepts transmission schedules, and implements them after checking their compliance with adjacent control areas. If the Québec Control Area runs short of operating reserves or a given path becomes congested,<sup>3</sup> the Transmission Provider curtails schedules as necessary following established rules (see Section 5.2).~~

~~The Transmission Provider validates the information received and processes the application in accordance with the OATT. If the application is in compliance, the Transmission Provider approves it by signing the transmission service agreement.~~



## 2.2

### Concepts

Eligible customer can consult the information published on the Transmission Provider's public webOASIS page (see address in Section 3.2) to find out more about the procedure. This page includes links to forms and templates provided by the Transmission Provider and additional information from suppliers concerned.

#### 2.2.1 ~~Transmission reservation~~

~~A transmission reservation, submitted in the Transmission Provider's reservation system<sup>1</sup> in the form of a transmission service request, enables the customer to reserve a specific transfer capability~~

### 3.2 Transmission service marketing applications

The Transmission Provider uses two applications designed and hosted by Open Access Technology International, Inc. (OATI) to make its transmission services commercially available: webOASIS and webTag. The home pages of these applications are at the following addresses:

- <https://www.oasis.oati.com>

- <https://www.tag.oati.com>

~~1 - This Guide describes the principles and basic concepts for using transmission service. For information on using webOASIS ([www.oatioasis.com](http://www.oatioasis.com)) or webTag (<https://www.oati.net>), refer to the guides for those applications or to their online help. The names "webOASIS" and "webTag" are service marks of Open Access Technology International, Inc.~~

~~2 The Transmission Provider offers no discounts on transmission service; the selling price is the one it posts.~~

~~3 Congested: Said of a path over which the scheduled capacity exceeds total capacity.~~

~~4. The reservation system for transmission services used by the Transmission Provider is webOASIS (see Section 2.3.1):~~

To become a user of webOASIS and webTag, a customer must first register with OATI by submitting a request by e-mail ([support@oati.net](mailto:support@oati.net)) or by telephone (OATI Help Desk: 1-763-201-2020). OATI assigns each customer a password-protected user code and installs the digital certificates required to access webOASIS and webTag on one or more of the customer's

computers. Customers can consult a user guide or access on-line help from the Web sites of both webOASIS and webTag.

WebOASIS (an Open Access Same Time Information System Web application) has a public page accessible to all where the Transmission Provider posts general information about transmission services offered, including maximum transfer capabilities of the paths of the Transmission Provider’s power system. Users can access the Transmission Provider’s public page by clicking the Hydro-Québec logo on the webOASIS home page or directly at the following address:

- <https://www.oasis.oati.com/hqt/index.html>

Customers can access the webOASIS application by clicking the Login button on the Transmission Provider’s public page and entering their user code and password. Once logged in, a customer can consult the Transmission Provider’s offerings (available transfer capability) and submit service requests. If the Transmission Provider accepts the service request, the customer obtains a reservation on the transmission system.

To use a transmission reservation, the customer logs into the webTag application with the customer’s user code and password and submits schedules by means of e-Tags that specify the desired power transfer. The customer must then associate the reservation in webOASIS with the e-Tags submitted in webTag; otherwise penalties apply at the time of billing.

Procedures for reserving transmission services and submitting e-Tags are described in sections 5 and 7 of the Guide.

### 3.3 Transmission services offered

The following attributes are used to describe the transmission services offered by the Transmission Provider:

- **Type:** The Transmission Provider offers two types of transmission service: point-to-point service and network service. **Point-to-point transmission service** is the transmission of capacity and energy over the Transmission Provider’s system between a specified point of receipt (POR) and a specified point of delivery (POD). **Network transmission service** is the transmission of capacity and energy to loads connected to the system. Network transmission service is used to supply native loads.
- **Class:** Transmission service is **firm (F)** or **non-firm (NF)**. Firm service has priority over non-firm service. **Secondary (SEC)** service is non-firm service resulting from a redirect on a secondary path.
- **Subclass:** The subclass **QC\_RD (Québec Ressources Désignées)** applies to service the Distributor uses to supply native load from designated resources. The subclasses **QC\_RND<sub>Distributor</sub>** and **QC\_RND<sub>Generator</sub>** apply to service used by the Distributor and Hydro-Québec Production (the Generator) to supply native load from non-designated

resources. All other services belong to the subclass STD (standard).

- Increment: The increment is the term of service selected from among those offered by the Transmission Provider. Service increment can be yearly, monthly, weekly, daily or hourly.
- Window: Service is considered to have a fixed window if it begins at the start of the period corresponding to its increment. Otherwise it has a sliding window. Thus, the Transmission Provider offers daily and hourly service with a fixed window, which means service must start at 0:00 (midnight) if it is daily or on the hour if it is hourly. In other words, daily service cannot begin at 1:00 A.M. and hourly service may not start at 1:15 A.M. Sliding windows are offered for yearly, monthly and weekly service. With sliding windows, annual service does not have to begin on January 1, monthly service can begin on any day of the month and weekly service can begin on any day of the week.
- Period: Periods of service offered by the Transmission Provider are always full periods, that is, the service is continuous and uninterrupted throughout the period.

Table 1 gives a breakdown of the services offered by the Transmission Provider according to these attributes. Maximum and minimum service duration is also indicated.

Table 1: Transmission services offered by the Transmission Provider

<u>Increment</u> <u>Window</u> <u>Start</u> <u>End</u> <u>(Duration)</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Type</u> <u>SUBCLASS</u>			
		<u>Point-to-point</u>		<u>Network</u>	
		<u>STD</u>	<u>QC_RND</u>	<u>QC_RD</u>	<u>QC_RND</u>
<u>Yearly Sliding*</u> <u>from: 0:0 of 1st day of any month</u> <u>to: 0:0 of same date of next year</u> <u>(1 year to term of agreement)</u>	<u>Firm</u>	<u>F_YEARLY</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>NET_F_YEARLY_QC_RD</u>	<u>=</u>
<u>Monthly Sliding*</u> <u>from: 0:0 of any day</u> <u>to: 0:0 of same day of next month</u> <u>(1 to 12 months)</u>	<u>Firm</u>	<u>F_MONTHLY</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>NET_F_MONTHLY_QC_RD</u>	<u>=</u>
	<u>Non-firm</u>	<u>NF_MONTHLY</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>
<u>Weekly Sliding</u> <u>from: 0:0 of any day</u> <u>to: 0:0 of same day of next week</u> <u>(1 to 4 weeks)</u>	<u>Firm</u>	<u>F_WEEKLY</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>NET_F_WEEKLY_QC_RD</u>	<u>=</u>
	<u>Non-firm</u>	<u>NF_WEEKLY</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>
<u>Daily Fixed</u> <u>from: 0:0 of any day</u> <u>to: 0:0 of next day</u> <u>(1 1)</u>	<u>Firm</u>	<u>F_DAILY</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>NET_F_DAILY_QC_RD</u>	<u>=</u>
	<u>Non-firm</u>	<u>NF_DAILY</u>	<u>NF_DAILY_QC_RND</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>NET_NF_DAILY_QC_RND</u>
<u>Hourly Fixed</u> <u>from: Beginning of any clock hour</u>	<u>Non-firm</u>	<u>NF_HOURLY</u>	<u>NF_HOURLY_QC_RND</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>NET_NF_HOURLY_QC_RND</u>

<u>to: End of same hour</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>Secondary</u>	<u>NE HOURLY SEC</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>
<u>(1)</u>						

\* If there is no corresponding day in the next month for monthly service or in the same month of the following year for yearly service, service ends at midnight of the last day of the month.

### 3.4 Firm point-to-point transmission service

Firm point-to-point transmission service<sup>1</sup> is offered depending on available transfer capability for terms of one day to more than a year.

Firm transmission service with a term of one year or more is called long-term firm transmission service and is available on a first-come first-served basis, that is, in the chronological order in which requests are submitted regardless of the term of the requested service.

Reservations for short-term firm transmission service, that is, firm service with a term of less than one year, are also granted on a first-come first-served basis but conditionally depending on the duration of the requested service. This means that a reservation can be pre-empted by a later request for service of longer or equal duration. However, if the request of a customer with a right of first refusal is pre-empted, the customer may retain the reservation by matching the competing request within the specified deadline.

A reservation for firm transmission service ceases to be conditional one day before the commencement of daily service, one week before the commencement of weekly service and one month before the commencement of monthly service (OATT, Section 13.2).

### 3.5 Non-firm point-to-point transmission service

Non-firm point-to-point transmission service<sup>2</sup> (terms may range from one hour to twelve months) is available from transfer capability in excess of the total transfer capability needed for reliable supply of firm transmission services (long-term and short-term firm transmission service, including supply of native load by designated resources). Such service is used in particular to supply native load by non-designated resources and may be curtailed or displaced before firm service.

Higher priority is given first to requests for service of longer duration and second to pre-confirmed or confirmed requests. This means a request for service may be pre-empted by a

<sup>1</sup> Section 13 of the OATT describes the nature of firm point-to-point transmission service offered by the Transmission Provider.

<sup>2</sup> Section 14 of the OATT describes the nature of non-firm point-to-point transmission service offered by the Transmission Provider.

request for service of longer duration, unless the customer, if eligible, exercises a right of first refusal and matches the term of the competing request.

Native-load transmission service from non-designated resources has priority over any other non-firm point-to-point transmission service.

Non-firm point-to-point transmission service redirected onto a secondary path (SECONDARY class service) has the lowest priority.

### **3.6 Transmission Provider horizons**

The Transmission Provider operates the system by dividing time into three separate horizons:

- : The scheduling horizon: the current hour plus the next three hours
- : The operating horizon: starts at the end of the scheduling horizon and, until 5 P.M., ends at midnight of the same day; after 5 P.M., it ends at midnight of the next day

~~(MW) for a given time over a particular path. The reservation is billed based on the service purchased.~~

#### ~~2.2.2 ——— Transmission schedule~~

~~A transmission schedule submitted by the customer in the form of e-Tags<sup>5</sup> enables the rights acquired through a transmission service request to be used to transmit energy over the power system:~~

- ~~: The planning horizon: starts at the end of the operating horizon~~

These horizons have an impact on calculations of Transmission Provider offerings (Section 4.4) and schedule submission timing (Section 7.2), among other things.

#### ~~2.2.3 ——— Categories ——— of wheeling~~

**4. Transmission Provider** ~~services fall into four categories based on the origin and destination~~

~~(inside/outside) of the energy transmitted. Table 1 presents the categories.~~ **Offerings**

**Table 1: Categories of wheeling**

<b>Wheel-in</b>	<del>The energy transmitted comes from a generating station located outside the Transmission Provider's system and is destined to a wholesale load inside Québec accessible over the Transmission Provider's</del>
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	system.
<b>Wheel-out</b>	The energy transmitted comes from a generating station connected to the Transmission Provider's system and is destined to a power system other than that of the Transmission Provider.
<b>Wheel-through</b>	The energy transmitted comes from a generating station outside the Transmission Provider's system and is destined to a power system other than that of the Transmission Provider.
<b>Wheel-within</b>	The energy transmitted comes from a generating station connected to the Transmission Provider's system and is destined to a wholesale load inside Québec accessible over that system.

#### 4.1 ~~2.2.4~~ Service points and paths

“Service point” or simply “point” is the name given to the location points are locations where the Transmission Provider receives energy to transmit (point of receipt ~~or~~, POR) or delivers transmitted energy (point of delivery ~~or~~ POD). Point HQT represents, POD. They are interchange points with neighboring systems—except point HQT, which designates the whole of the Transmission Provider's system less not including interconnections, and is either the point of receipt or the point of delivery. Other service points act as interchange points with neighboring systems. Point HQT serves as the POR for energy to be exported and the POD for energy imported.

“Transmission path”, or simply “path”, is the name given to the set combination of facilities linking a point of receipt to a point of delivery and a POR and a POD for which the Transmission Provider offers point-to-point transmission service and posts transfer capabilities.

The path diagram (see Figure 1) shows the service points and paths posted on the Transmission Provider's public webOASIS page shows all of the Transmission Provider's system service points and paths (see Figure 1 below).

**Figure 1: Transmission Provider's service points and paths**

DI  
EB



\*The system used by the customer to create e-Tags is webTag (see Section 2.3.2).

\*Note: Combined exports to CORN and DEN cannot exceed 325 MW.

## 4.2 Importing and exporting

In importing (wheeling in), a neighboring system delivers energy from a generation resource in its system to the POR, and the energy is destined to a wholesale load in Québec connected to the Transmission Provider’s system and received at its POD (point HQT), less transmission losses. In exporting (wheeling-out), the Transmission Provider delivers energy from a generation resource connected to its system to its POR (point HQT), and the energy is destined to a neighboring system and received at the POD, less transmission losses.

Table 2 shows the Transmission Provider’s import and export paths. Maximum transfer capabilities of these paths are shown on the path diagram in webOASIS (Figure 1 above). Transmission Provider customers can also consult real-time capacity transfers by logging on to webOASIS. Additional information about each of the paths can then be obtained simply by clicking on a point of service.

<b>Table 2: Import and export paths</b>		
<u>Neighboring system</u>	<u>Import</u>	<u>Export</u>
<u>Lièvre Power</u>	<u>MATI-HQT</u>	=
	<u>MAFA-HQT</u>	=
	=	<u>HQT-CHNQ</u>
	=	<u>HQT-DYMO</u>
<u>Ontario</u>	<u>LAW-HQT</u>	<u>HQT-LAW ON-HQT</u> <u>HQT-ON OTTO-HQT</u> =
	<u>Q4C-HQT</u>	=
	=	<u>HQT-P33C</u> <u>HQT-CORN</u>
<u>New Brunswick</u>	<u>NB-HQT</u>	<u>HQT-NB</u>
<u>Newfoundland and Labrador</u>	<u>LAB-HQT</u>	=
	<u>DEN-HQT</u>	<u>HQT-DEN</u>
<u>New York</u>	<u>MASS-HQT</u>	<u>HQT-MASS</u>
	=	<u>HQT-GER</u>
	<u>HIGH-HQT</u>	<u>HQT-HIGH</u>
	<u>NE-HQT</u>	<u>HQT-NE</u>

**Figure 1: Service points and paths of the Transmission Provider’s system**

~~The diagram of Transmission Provider paths is also found in its transmission service reservation system (see Section 2.3.1). By clicking on a service point, additional information is displayed about paths related to that point.~~

~~New England~~

### 2.2.5 Wheeling-

## 4.3 Wheel through service

~~“Wheeling Wheel through” is the name given to the operation is a service whereby the Transmission Provider, ~~at the customer’s request~~, receives a quantity of energy at one service point and simultaneously delivers the same quantity of energy, less losses, ~~at another service point. To offset losses, the customer must adhere to the following rules for every wheel-through transaction:~~ to another service point. The energy transmitted comes from a generation resource in a neighboring system, which delivers it to the POR, and it is destined to another neighboring~~

- ~~POR MW values must equal POD MW values plus 5.4%.~~
- ~~Scheduled capacity for each hour must not exceed reserved capacity.~~

*Direction – Commercialisation et affaires réglementaires  
Hydro-Québec TransÉnergie*

## **2.3 Transmission Provider systems**

### **2.3.1 ~~Transmission service reservation system~~**

~~The Transmission Provider makes its power transmission services commercially available using webOASIS at <http://www.oatioasis.com/>.~~

~~It is also possible to access webOASIS from the Transmission Provider’s business page at <http://www.hydroquebec.com/transenergie/en/index.html>.~~

~~On the webOASIS home page, simply click on the Hydro-Québec logo to access the Transmission Provider’s public page. The public page contains general information on the Transmission Provider’s power transmission services. Products marketed by the Transmission Provider and its offerings are listed there, as are transfer capabilities it sells on the various paths of its power system. A customer<sup>6</sup> wishing to submit transmission reservations must register with Open Access Technology International, Inc. (OATI) by selecting the Registration menu on the public page. Afterwards, the customer can access the private webOASIS page either by clicking the Login button or directly at <https://www.oatioasis.com/>.~~

### **2.3.2 ~~Transmission schedule submission system~~**

~~A customer submits its transmission schedules by creating e-Tags in the webTag system at <https://www.oati.net>.~~

- 6 The procedure for becoming a Transmission Provider customer is posted on its OASIS site. Only a Transmission Provider customer is authorized to make transmission reservations.



### 3. ~~Transmission services~~

#### 3.1 ~~Services and products~~

“~~Transmission service~~” or simply “~~service~~” is the name given to the service that the Transmission Provider renders to a customer by transmitting a given quantity of energy along a given path over a given period. “~~Product~~” is the name given to any combination of six service attributes (type, class, subclass, increment, period and window) for which the Transmission Provider associates a price.

Table 2 below presents the transmission service attributes. Table 3 specifies the possible combinations of values for the attributes increment and window. Table 4 give the minimum and maximum durations for each value of the attribute increment. Table 5 gives the complete list of all Transmission Provider service offerings.

**Table 2: Service attributes of Transmission Provider products**

Type	Class	Subclass	Increment	Period	Window
Point-to-point Network	Firm	INADVERTENT	Hourly	Full	Fixed Sliding
	Non-firm Secondary	QC_RD <sup>a</sup> QC_RND <sup>b</sup> STANDARD	Daily Weekly Monthly Yearly		
<sup>a</sup> Native load supplied by designated resources (subclass used by the Distributor for supplying native load)					

**Table 3: Possible increment-window combinations**

Increment	Window	Start	Stop
Hourly	Fixed	Beginning of clock hour	End of same hour
Daily	Fixed	00:00 of any day	00:00 of next day
Weekly	Sliding	00:00 of any day	00:00 on same day of next week
Monthly	Fixed	00:00 on first day of month	00:00 on first day of next month
Yearly	Sliding	00:00 on first day of any month	00:00 on the first, 12 months later

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**Table 4: Minimum and maximum duration based on increment**

Increment	Minimum duration	Maximum duration
-----------	------------------	------------------

Hourly	1-hour	24-hours
Daily	1-day	7-days
Weekly	1-week	4-weeks
Monthly	1-month	12-months
Yearly	1-year	Based-on-agreement

**Table 5: Transmission Provider service offerings**

Name of Service	Class	Increment	Window	Subclass
NET-F-YEARLY-QC_RD	Firm	Yearly	Sliding	QC_RD
F-YEARLY	Firm	Yearly	Sliding	STANDARD
NET-F-MONTHLY-QC_RD	Firm	Monthly	Fixed	QC_RD
F-MONTHLY	Firm	Monthly	Fixed	STANDARD
NF-MONTHLY	Non-firm	Monthly	Fixed	STANDARD
NET-F-WEEKLY-QC_RD	Firm	Weekly	Sliding	QC_RD
F-WEEKLY	Firm	Weekly	Sliding	STANDARD
NF-WEEKLY	Non-firm	Weekly	Sliding	STANDARD
NET-F-WEEKLY-QC_RD	Firm	Daily	Fixed	QC_RD
F-DAILY	Firm	Daily	Fixed	STANDARD
NET-NF-DAILY-QC_RND	Non-firm	Daily	Fixed	QC_RND
NF-DAILY-QC_RND	Non-firm	Daily	Fixed	QC_RND
NF-DAILY	Non-firm	Daily	Fixed	STANDARD
NET-NF-HOURLY-QC_RND	Non-firm	Hourly	Fixed	QC_RND
NF-HOURLY-QC_RND	Non-firm	Hourly	Fixed	QC_RND
NF-HOURLY	Non-firm	Hourly	Fixed	STANDARD
NF-HOURLY-SEC	Secondary	Hourly	Fixed	STANDARD

power system which picks up the delivery at the POD. An exchange between Ontario and New England, for example, could wheel through the ON-NE path.

#### 4.4 3.2-Transfer Path transfer capability calculation

The Transmission Provider calculates ~~total transfer capability (TTC) and transmission reliability margin (TRM), which enables it to determine available transfer capability (ATC). It recalculates ATC on a 10-minute basis up to the end of the hour and for the next three hours, on an hourly basis for the remainder of the real-time horizon, and on a daily basis for the days thereafter. in MW on every path in order to establish the transfer capability that can be offered to customers for reservation (Section 4.5).~~

ATC is the total transfer capability (TTC) remaining after taking into account the transmission reliability margin (TRM) and existing transmission commitments (ETC)—particularly the supply

of native load, existing transmission service agreements and accepted transmission service requests.

The Transmission Provider calculates transfer capability differently depending on whether it is firm (FATC) or non-firm (NFATC). The methodology for calculating transfer capability is described in Attachment C of the OATT and outlined below for the Transmission Provider's three time horizons:

For the scheduling horizon, firm and non-firm transfer capability is calculated as follows:

$$\text{- FATC} = \text{TTC} - \text{ETC}_{\text{firm}} - \text{CBM} - \text{TRM} + \text{PBR}$$

$$\text{- NFATC} = \text{TTC} - \text{ETC}_{\text{firm}} - \text{ETC}_{\text{non-firm}} - \text{CBM} - \text{TRM} + \text{CF} + \text{PBNS} + \text{PBR}$$

For the operating and planning horizons, firm and non-firm transfer capability is calculated as follows:

$$\text{- FATC} = \text{TTC} - \text{ETC}_{\text{firm}} - \text{CBM} - \text{TRM} + \text{PBR}$$

$$\text{- NFATC} = \text{TTC} - \text{ETC}_{\text{firm}} - \text{ETC}_{\text{non-firm}} - \text{CBM} - \text{TRM} + \text{CF} + \text{PBR}$$

The variables used to calculate transfer capability are as follows:

- CBM      Capacity benefit margin

Ⓢ Not used by the Transmission Provider so set to zero for all horizons

Transfer capability is calculated differently depending on whether it is firm (FATC) or non-firm (NFATC):

- CF      Counterflows  
Schedules over reverse path(s)

$$\text{FATC} = \text{TTC} - \text{TRM} - (\text{reserved firm capacity})$$

Ⓢ Includes schedules for firm as well as non-firm transmission service

$$\text{NFATC} = \text{TTC} - (\text{scheduled firm capacity}) - (\text{reserved non-firm capacity}) + (\text{scheduled firm capacity over the reverse path}) + (\text{scheduled non-firm capacity over the reserve path})$$

Where: FATC is the firm available transfer capability  
NFATC is the non-firm available transfer capability  
TRM is the transmission reliability margin  
TTC is the total transfer capability

- ETC      Existing transmission commitments

ATC is recalculated whenever any of the input factors changes:

- FATC      Firm available transfer capability  
Firm available transfer capability offered by the Transmission Provider

To increase ATC, a customer may, using the Transmission Provider's reservation system, request that an outage be rescheduled or oppose the rescheduling of an outage proposed

- NFATC      Non-firm available transfer capability  
Non-firm available transfer capability offered by the Transmission Provider in response to another customer's request.

- PBNS      Postbacks – non-scheduled  
Portion of non-scheduled ETC for firm and non-firm transmission service offered again as non-firm capacity  
  - ⊕ Non-scheduled firm and non-firm capacity is only offered again on a non-firm basis over the scheduling horizon (three hours before service starts) but is withdrawn from capacity offered again if a schedule is submitted.
  - ⊕ Capacity redirected on a non-firm basis is never offered again on the original path on the operating and planning horizons to maintain the customer’s reinstatement option. It is however offered again on a non-firm basis over the original path and the secondary path if no scheduling is submitted three hours before service starts (scheduling horizon).
- PBR      Postbacks - Redirects  
Portion of firm reserved capacity moved to another path and offered again as firm capacity on the original path  
  - ⊕ The capacity is offered again on a firm basis over the original path when the reservation is moved onto another path regardless of the horizon (scheduling, operating or planning).
- TRM      Transmission reliability margin
- TTC      Total transfer capability

### 3.3 Transmission Provider

#### 4.5 Transfer capability offerings

The customer may consult Transmission Provider offerings on the reservation system. An offering corresponds to the capacity

An offering is the transfer capability of a specific class offered over a specific path and for a particular increment. Table 6 specifies how the capacity of offerings is calculated based on a service’s class and increment offerings are determined for the different service increments depending on FATC and NEATC.

**Table 6: Capacity of offerings posted by the Transmission Provider: Transfer capabilities offered to transmission service customers**

Increment	Transmission Provider’s offering	Increment
	Yearly	Yearly
	Monthly	Monthly

Eighteenth-lowest (lowest) daily FATC of the year  
 (19th lowest daily FATC of the year)

Second-lowest (lowest) daily FATC of the month after excluding the 2 lowest daily FATCs of the month (3rd lowest FATC of the month)



W	<b>Weekly</b> Lowest daily FATC of the week
D	<b>Daily</b> Lowest hourly FATC of the day
	<b>Monthly</b> <b>Monthly</b> Highest daily NFATC of the month
W	<b>Weekly</b> Highest daily NFATC of the week
D	<b>Daily</b> Highest hourly NFATC of the day
H	<b>Hourly</b> NFATC of the hour

## 4. Transmission service reservations

This section covers in detail the principles that customers must follow in using the Transmission Provider's reservation system.

### 4.1 Timing for processing requests

A customer wishing to submit a transmission reservation must comply with time constraints for processing requests. Table 7 specifies when the processing period starts based on increment and service class, and on the time service starts. Table 8 specifies when the processing period ends based on the time the particular service stops. A request submitted before the processing period starts is considered invalid and refused outright. A request submitted after the processing period ends may be processed by the Transmission Provider at its discretion if it is feasible for it to do so.

**Table 7: Start time for service request processing**

A request for...	service cannot be submitted before...
hourly	8:00 a.m. 1 day prior to service start date
daily non-firm	8:00 a.m. 2 days prior to service start date
weekly non-firm	8:00 a.m. 14 days prior to service start date
monthly non-firm	8:00 a.m. 60 days prior to service start date
firm	No restrictions

**Table 8: End time for service request processing**

The customer can consult webOASIS for the Transmission Provider's offerings on all paths over a 13-month rolling horizon. FATC and NFATC are recalculated periodically and whenever an input factor is changed.

A request for a service...	must be submitted...
ending the same day	at least 30 minutes before service starts



ending the next day	before 1:00 p.m. 1 day prior to service start date
ending after the next day but before the next month ends	before 1:00 p.m. 2 days prior to service start date
ending after the next month ends but not yearly service	before 1:00 p.m. 5 days prior to service start date
yearly	before 1:00 p.m. 20 days prior to service start date

Unlike non-firm service, firm transmission service offered by the Transmission Provider is deemed available for each hour of the horizons covered. This is why firm service offerings are based on the lowest FATC values for the horizons concerned rather than the highest. However for monthly and yearly increments, firm transfer capability includes a provision of 5% of the duration (2 and 18 days respectively) to account for scheduled maintenance outages and other scheduled events that reduce transfer capability.

#### **4.2 Weekends and holidays**

To increase available capability, a customer may use webOASIS to ask the Transmission Provider to reschedule an outage. Another customer may in turn oppose the rescheduling request if that customer has a transmission reservation for the new period proposed by the Transmission Provider. The procedure and conditions for submitting such requests are described in the document entitled *Planned Outage Rescheduling – Rules* available on the Transmission Provider’s public webOASIS page.

~~Fridays, a customer may submit requests for services starting on the following three days (Saturday, Sunday and Monday). Saturdays, a customer may submit requests for services starting on the following two days (Sunday and Monday).~~

~~Requests for services starting on the day after a holiday may be submitted the day before the holiday. If the holiday falls on Friday, requests for services starting on Saturday, Sunday or~~

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#### **4.6 Transmission losses**

With any transmission service, there will be losses. Transmission loss factors applicable to point-to-point and network services are indicated in sections 15.7, 28.5 and 36.4 of the OATT.

~~Monday may be submitted the day before the holiday, i.e., Thursday. If the holiday falls on Monday, requests for services starting on Tuesday may be submitted on the preceding Friday, Saturday or Sunday.~~

Loss factors are expressed as a percentage of the maximum hourly transfer measured at the POD. This means PQR MW values must equal POD MW values plus the effective loss factor. Transmission losses are not included in reserved capacity, but they must be considered in e-Tags specifying power transfers (see Section 7).

~~Table 9 lists holidays.~~

## **5. Transmission Service Reservations**

<sup>15</sup>  
Table 9: Holidays

Name	
------	--

	<b>Date</b>
New Year's Day	January 1
Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday	Third Monday in January
Washington's Birthday	Third Monday in February
Good Friday	Variable
Easter Monday	Variable
Victoria Day	Monday preceding May 25
Memorial Day	Last Monday in May
Fête nationale (Québec Day)	June 24
Canada Day	July 1
Independence Day	July 4
Labor Day	First Monday in September
Thanksgiving (Canada)/Columbus Day (U.S.)	Second Monday in October
Thanksgiving Day (U.S.)	Fourth Thursday in November
Christmas	December 25

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### 4.3 Service

#### 5.1 Submitting a service request statuses

Each service request entered into the Transmission Provider's reservation system is assigned a status either automatically by the system or manually by the Transmission Provider. The status of a request corresponds to the last step it has gone through in the process leading to its acceptance or rejection. Figure 2 shows the different statuses<sup>3</sup> that can be assigned to a request from the time it is initially queued to the time it receives its final status. Table 10 explains what each status means. A customer wanting to reserve transmission service must use the webOASIS application to submit an ORIGINAL service request.

All requests for firm or non-firm point-to-point transmission service must be submitted in webOASIS as this generates a time-stamped record that automatically establishes the priority of the request.<sup>3</sup> An eligible customer unable to make a request in webOASIS must submit the request in writing to the Transmission Provider, and the latter will, on its receipt, enter it in webOASIS. However, requests for firm point-to-point transmission service for terms of more than one year require a written application addressed to the Direction – Commercialisation et affaires réglementaires.

**Figure 2 : Service requests – Statuses and possible status changes**

STATUS ASSIGNED BY TRANSMISSION PROVIDER STATUS ASSIGNED BY CUSTOMER



<sup>3</sup> Procedures for reserving firm and non-firm point-to-point transmission services are described in sections 17 and<sup>4</sup> 18 of the OATT.

## 5.2 Processing a service request

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Q

The Transmission Provider responds to all service requests in the order in which they are received. As soon as a request is submitted in webOASIS, it is time-stamped and queued. A status is assigned to the request at each stage in the process leading to its acceptance or rejection.

INVALID

The initial status *QUEUED* is assigned to a service request when the request is first submitted in webOASIS. The request is then assigned one or more temporary statuses before it is assigned a revocable or irrevocable final status. All final statuses are irrevocable except for the final status *CONFIRMED*, which can be revoked by the Transmission Provider in the event of a competing request or agreement to annul. A request is processed as follows:

request-exceeding-available-capacity

**INITIAL STATUS** = When a request is submitted in webOASIS, it is automatically assigned the initial status *QUEUED*.

- Requests for firm monthly or yearly service are automatically assigned the temporary status RECEIVED, indicating that manual validation is required. If this manual validation requires that the Transmission Provider conduct a more extensive analysis or perform an impact study, the temporary status STUDY is assigned to the request before it is set to a new temporary or final status. All other requests are validated using the automated rules described in Section 5.3. These requests go directly from the initial status of QUEUED to a new temporary or final status.
  
- The Transmission Provider manually or automatically rejects any request deemed not valid by assigning it one of three final statuses: INVALID, DECLINED or REFUSED. If the request is not considered valid because an incorrect value was entered by the customer, its status is set to INVALID. If the proposed purchase price differs from the effective rate, the status of the request is set to DECLINED. The status REFUSED is assigned to the request if there is insufficient available transfer capability. In all three cases, the rejected request loses its priority even if the customer decides to revise and resubmit it.
  
- If there is sufficient ATC, the Transmission Provider accepts valid requests, assigning them a temporary status of ACCEPTED. However, if there is some but insufficient ATC, the Transmission Provider will suggest that the customer reduce the requested capacity by validating the request but with a reduced capacity and assigning it the temporary status COUNTEROFFER.
  
- If the customer accepts the Transmission Provider's counteroffer, the customer must respond by assigning it the revocable final status CONFIRMED before the applicable deadline (see Table 4); otherwise, the request will take on the irrevocable final status of RETRACTED. However, if the customer disagrees with the counteroffer, the customer can withdraw the request by assigning it the irrevocable status WITHDRAWN.
  
- Should a customer fail to confirm a request accepted by the Transmission Provider before the applicable deadline (see Table 4), the request will be automatically rejected by the Transmission Provider and moved from the temporary status of ACCEPTED to the irrevocable final status of RETRACTED. If a customer submits a request with the pre-confirmed option, the request does not need to be confirmed once it is accepted by the Transmission Provider.
  
- Customers may withdraw requests that are not confirmed (or pre-confirmed) at any time, even if accepted by the Transmission Provider. A request is terminated when assigned the irrevocable final status WITHDRAWN. At the customer's request and with the customer's consent, the Transmission Provider may, at its discretion, annul a service request confirmed by the customer. Once assigned the irrevocable final status ANNULLED, the request is terminated.
  
- A service request may at any time be displaced by a subsequent request of higher

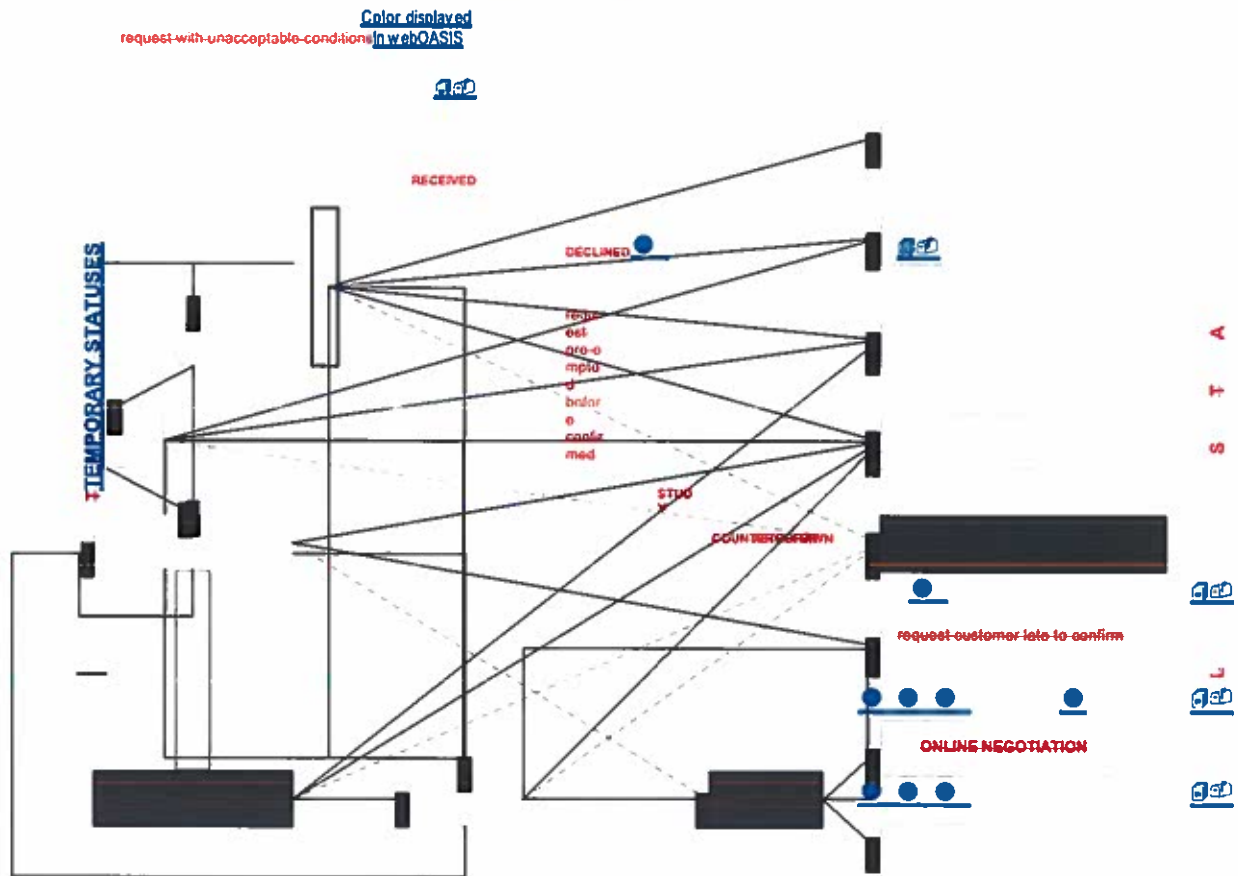


UNITIA  
 STATUS

priority (see Section 5.6). The request is then assigned the status *DISPLACED* or *SUPERSEDED*, depending on whether or not it was confirmed by the customer. An eligible customer can then exercise the right of first refusal (that is, the customer has an opportunity to match the conditions of the new request). The customer then must submit a new request matching the competing request by the deadline specified in Table 7 (see Section 6.5).

Only the statuses *CONFIRMED* and *WITHDRAWN* are assigned by the customer. All other statuses are assigned by the Transmission Provider. Figure 2 shows all possible statuses.

**Figure 2: Flow chart for service requests**





RETRACTED

QUEUED

Request requires manual validation

Request under study by Transmission Provider

RECEIVED STUDY COUNTEROFFER ACCEPTED

Less capacity proposed by Transmission provider

R  
E  
Q  
U  
E  
S  
T  
S  
S  
U  
B  
M  
I  
T  
T  
E  
D  
B  
Y  
C  
U  
S  
T  
O  
M  
E  
R

request annulled by common accord

Request accepted at proposed price and requested capacity

A

● ●

CONFIRMED

Request confirmed for reservation

Request includes incorrect value (e.g., POD or POR)

Request refused due to insufficient ATC

Request includes unacceptable conditions (e.g., proposed price differs from effective rate)

Unconfirmed request displaced by higher priority request

Request withdrawn by customer to terminate it (at any time before request confirmed)

Request neither confirmed nor withdrawn on time

INVALID

REFUSED

20  
DECLINED

SUPPRESSED

ACCEPTED

ANNULLED 

REBID



7. Statuses (or states) are defined in the *Electronic Tagging Functional Specification* published by the North American Energy Standards Board – Wholesale Electric Quadrant (NAESB WEQ).

**Table 10: Meaning of each status in the Transmission Provider's reservation systems webOASIS**

Status	Definition
<b>QUEUED</b>	The initial status assigned by the reservation system to the transmission service request at the time it is received.
<b>STUDY</b>	The status assigned by the Transmission Provider to flag that it must study the service request.
<b>RECEIVED</b>	The status assigned by the Transmission Provider to flag that it acknowledges that it has received the service request.
<b>ACCEPTED</b>	The status assigned by the Transmission Provider to flag that it has accepted the service request at the proposed price and for the requested capacity.
<b>CONFIRMED</b>	The status assigned by the customer to confirm its request once the Transmission Provider has posted the status <b>ACCEPTED</b> or <b>COUNTEROFFER</b> . Confirmation of the request ensures that the transmission service is reserved. This is a final status unless the request is displaced by the status <b>DISPLACED</b> or <b>ANNULLED</b> .
<b>REBID</b>	The status assigned by the customer to say that it is proposing a new price or modifying the capacity requested. (status not used in the Transmission Provider's OASIS system)
<b>COUNTEROFFER</b>	The status assigned by the Transmission Provider to say that it has proposed a new price or a new capacity for the requested service, i.e., that it wishes to offer less capacity or negotiate a new price.
<b>ANNULLED</b>	The final status assigned by the Transmission Provider (with the customer's consent) when a reservation or preconfirmed request must be annulled, or assigned unilaterally by the Transmission Provider when it must annul a resale.

<b>DISPLACED</b>	The final status assigned by the Transmission Provider to a customer's confirmed request that has been displaced by a higher priority reservation and for which the customer has not exercised, or has not been offered, a right of first refusal (i.e., the opportunity to match the conditions of the new request).
<b>SUPERSEDED</b>	The final status assigned by the Transmission Provider to a service request not yet confirmed that has been displaced.
<b>REFUSED</b>	The final status assigned by the Transmission Provider to a service request that it has rejected due to insufficient available transfer capability.
<b>RETRACTED</b>	The final status assigned by the Transmission Provider when a customer has neither confirmed nor withdrawn its request on-time.
<b>WITHDRAWN</b>	The final status assigned by the customer to terminate the study of its service request.
<b>INVALID</b>	The final status assigned by the reservation system or Transmission Provider to any request with a field containing an incorrect value (e.g., point-of-delivery or point-of-receipt).
<b>DECLINED</b>	The final status assigned by the Transmission Provider to signify that it considers unacceptable the conditions of the service request, particularly the proposed purchase price, and that it is terminating negotiations, or to signify a failure to comply with the conditions of the agreement between the customer and Transmission Provider.

Hydro-Québec TransÉnergie	Direction – Commercialisation et affaires réglementaires <b>LEG</b> END Status assigned b.v.	<a href="#">WebOASIS</a>	Transmission Provider	Customer



### 5.3 Automatic validation of service requests

All service requests are validated automatically when queued—except requests for firm monthly or yearly service, which are validated manually. The rules for automatic validation are as follows:

- A request with a price differing from effective rates is automatically set to the irrevocable final status of DECLINED.
- Requests are declared invalid and automatically set to the irrevocable final status of INVALID in case of the following:
  - o The request includes an inadequate POR or POD.
  - o The request was submitted too early (see Table 4).
  - o The start or stop time does not match the increment of service selected.
  - o A service not offered by the Transmission Provider is requested.
- The requested capacity is checked against available capacity (FATC in case of a reservation for firm service and NFATC in case of a reservation for non-firm service). Valid requests that are not declined are automatically set to one of the following statuses:
  - o The temporary status ACCEPTED if there is sufficient ATC
  - o The temporary status COUNTEROFFER if there is some but insufficient ATC
  - o The irrevocable final status REFUSED if ATC is nil

### 5.4 Service request timing requirements

For a request to be considered by the Transmission Provider, the customer must submit it within the request submission window (see Table 4). Requests submitted before the submission window are considered invalid and refused outright by the Transmission Provider. However, the Transmission Provider may (when feasible, at its discretion and on a non-discriminatory basis) consider a request submitted after the submission window.

Table 4: Request submission windows (in calendar days)<sup>4</sup>

<u>Request submission windows</u> <u>in number of days till service starts</u>		
<u>Class and increment</u> <u>of service requested</u>	<u>Start</u>	<u>End</u>

<sup>4</sup> Deadlines for customers to submit requests are given in sections 17.1 and 18.3 of the OATT for firm transmission service and non-firm transmission service respectively.



Non-firm	<u>Hourly</u>	<u>8 a.m., day before</u>	<u>30 minutes</u>
	<u>Daily</u>	<u>2 days</u>	<u>1 p.m., day before</u>
	<u>Weekly</u>	<u>14 days</u>	<u>1 p.m., day before</u>
	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>60 days</u>	<u>1 p.m., day before</u>
Firm	<u>Daily</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>1 p.m., day before</u>
	<u>Weekly</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>1 p.m., day before</u>
	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>30 days</u>
	<u>Yearly</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>60 days</u>

*When feasible and on a non-discriminatory basis, the Transmission Provider makes an effort to rapidly process requests received after the submission window ends.*

Table 5 shows Transmission Provider and customer response times for processing service requests submitted. Response time depends on the class and increment of the service requested.

The Transmission Provider responds to a customer's service request as soon as possible after its submission (and its assignment of the initial status QUEUED) but without exceeding the Transmission Provider's evaluation time limit for an initial request. After evaluating the request, the Transmission Provider assigns it a new temporary status (ACCEPTED or COUNTEROFFER) or an irrevocable final status (INVALID, REFUSED, DECLINED or SUPERSEDED). The temporary statuses RECEIVED and STUDY do not constitute status changes stemming from evaluation of a request. However, with requests for firm service, the Transmission Provider must notify the customer within the evaluation time limit if an impact study is required, and, if so, the customer must comply with Section 19.1 of the OATT.

Once the Transmission Provider has assigned the request the temporary status of ACCEPTED or COUNTEROFFER, the customer must set the status of the request to CONFIRMED within the customer confirmation time limit

## **4.4 Processing service requests**

### **4.4.1 Response times**

~~The customer and Transmission Provider must adhere to certain response times in processing the request. When a request is submitted, the OASIS system automatically assigns it the initial state QUEUED. The Transmission Provider takes note of it and assigns it the status RECEIVED. It then has a set time to assign it a new status. In certain cases, that time depends on the turnaround, i.e., the time from when the request is submitted to when the requested service starts. A number of~~

intermediate statuses are possible, which may serve to study the request before accepting or rejecting the reservation. Once the Transmission Provider has assigned the status ACCEPTED to the request, the customer must in turn assign it the status CONFIRMED before a deadline, which may also depend on the turnaround. If the customer fails to confirm the reservation request before the deadline, the request automatically takes on the status RETRACTED. Table 11 gives a breakdown of response times.

**Table 11: Response times vs. class/increment/turnaround of the requested service<sup>5</sup>.**  
**Service request timing requirements (in calendar days)<sup>5</sup>**

Class	Increment and increment of service requested	Time QUEUED prior to start	Transmission Provider response evaluation time <sup>a</sup> limit for Initial request	Customer- response confirmation time limit	
		Turnaround From time/day customer submits request	From time/day customer	(non-renewable) From time/day Transmission	
Non-firm	Hourly	Less than one hour	As quickly as possible	5-	
		More than one hour			
		Next-day request			
	Daily	1 day ahead (or next day)	30 minutes	30 minutes	
	Daily	-N/A	30 minutes	2 hours	
	Weekly	-N/A	4 hours	24 hours	
	Monthly	-N/A	2 days	24 hours	
	Firm	Daily	Less than $\leq$ 24	As quickly as	
			-N/A	30 days	24 hours
			-N/A	30 days	48 hours
-N/A			30 days	4 days	
		$\geq$ 60 calendar days			

<sup>a</sup>: The Transmission Provider response time is only counted during the period for request processing (see Table 7 and Table 8).

<sup>b</sup>: If the turnaround is between 2 and 30 calendar days, the Transmission Provider makes every effort to respond as quickly as possible, within a

4.4.2 **Validating  
 requests**

<sup>5</sup> Deadlines for the Transmission Provider to evaluate service requests are given in sections 17.5 and 18.4 of the OATT for firm transmission service and non-firm transmission service respectively.

## 5.5 Weekends and holidays

~~When a transmission service request is submitted by a customer, it is first automatically or manually validated in the Transmission Provider's system before being assigned a final status (see Figure 2). The validation criteria are outlined below.~~ Customers can submit requests for service on any day of the week, including holidays. However, the Transmission Provider allows customers to submit service requests ahead of time if they are unable to submit them on weekends or holidays.

Thus a customer may submit on a Friday requests for service starting on the following three days (Saturday, Sunday and Monday). A customer may also submit on a Saturday requests for service starting on the following two days (Sunday and Monday).

Likewise, requests for service starting on the day after a holiday may be submitted the day before the holiday. For example, if the holiday falls on a Friday, requests for service starting on Saturday, Sunday or Monday may be submitted the day before the holiday, i.e., Thursday. If the holiday falls on a Monday, requests for service starting on Tuesday may be submitted on the preceding Friday, Saturday or Sunday.

Table 6 lists the holidays concerned.

Table 6: Holidays

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>New Year's Day</u>	<u>January 1</u>
<u>Martin Luther King, Jr. Day</u>	<u>Third Monday in January</u>
<u>Washington's Birthday</u>	<u>Third Monday in February</u>
<u>Good Friday</u>	<u>Variable</u>
<u>Easter Monday</u>	<u>Variable</u>
<u>Journée nationale des patriotes, Victoria Day</u>	<u>Monday preceding May 25</u>
<u>Memorial Day</u>	<u>Last Monday in May</u>
<u>Fête nationale (Quebec national holiday)</u>	<u>June 24</u>
<u>Canada Day</u>	<u>July 1</u>
<u>Independence Day</u>	<u>July 4</u>
<u>Labor Day</u>	<u>First Monday in September</u>
<u>Thanks Giving (Canada), Columbus Day</u>	<u>Second Monday in October</u>
<u>Thanksgiving Day (U.S.)</u>	<u>Fourth Thursday in November</u>
<u>Christmas</u>	<u>December 25</u>

## 5.6 Service request displacement rules

Available transfer capability When transfer capability is constrained, the Transmission Provider can displace a service request in order to accept a subsequent competing request if and only if the latter is pre-confirmed and has higher priority.

The ATC check is for FATC if the request is for firm service and for NFATC if the request is for non-firm service. Table 12 shows the checks that the reservation system makes automatically. Following factors, in the order listed, are used to determine the priority of queued requests for granting transmission service:

- Service priority level as specified below (a higher priority request has higher priority)
  - Service increment (a request of higher increment has higher priority)
- Table 12: Automatic system checks for ATC**
- Duration (a longer duration request has higher priority)

Service	Day-ahead-scheduling		Real-time-scheduling	
	Sufficient-capacity	Insufficient-capacity	Sufficient-capacity	Insufficient-capacity
Hourly	ACCEPTED	RECEIVED and COUNTEROFFER	ACCEPTED	REFUSED and COUNTEROFFER
Daily-firm	ACCEPTED	RECEIVED and COUNTEROFFER	ACCEPTED	REFUSED and COUNTEROFFER
Daily-non-firm	ACCEPTED	RECEIVED and COUNTEROFFER	ACCEPTED	REFUSED and COUNTEROFFER
Weekly-firm	RECEIVED	RECEIVED	RECEIVED	RECEIVED
Weekly-non-firm	RECEIVED	RECEIVED	RECEIVED	RECEIVED
Monthly-firm	RECEIVED	RECEIVED	RECEIVED	RECEIVED
Monthly-non-firm	RECEIVED	RECEIVED	RECEIVED	RECEIVED
Yearly	RECEIVED	RECEIVED	RECEIVED	RECEIVED

- Confirmation status (a pre-confirmed request has higher priority)

With both real-time and day-ahead scheduling, requests for hourly or daily service are automatically assigned the final status ACCEPTED if sufficient capacity is available. If some but insufficient capacity is available, a counteroffer is generated for the available capacity and the status of the request becomes COUNTEROFFER. If no capacity is available, requests for real-time transactions are refused and those for day-ahead transactions are assigned the status RECEIVED until a decision is made regarding their final status:

- Queue time (an earlier request has higher priority)

The system assigns all requests for weekly, monthly or annual service the status RECEIVED so that they can be validated manually before assigning their final status.

Transmission service requests are divided into six tiers of priority, in descending order as follows:

The Transmission Provider may set the status of a transmission service request to INVALID or DECLINED — for — the — reasons —



below:

- Tier 1: Transmission services used by the Distributor to supply native load from designated resources; long-term firm point-to-point transmission services; and transmission services to supply network integration loads from designated resources

~~Point of receipt and point of delivery~~

~~A request with an inadequate POR or POD is automatically assigned the status INVALID.~~

- = Tier 2: Short-term firm point-to-point transmission services



### **Submission time**

~~A request submitted too early or one with a start or stop time that is not consistent with the type of service selected is assigned the status INVALID.~~

### **Customer permissions**

~~A request for an unauthorized product is assigned the status INVALID.~~

### **Redirect**

~~Submitting a request of type REDIRECT for a product not allowing redirect (secondary and non-firm services — see Section 4.4.4) automatically results in the status INVALID.~~

### **Price**

~~A request with a price differing from those specified in the OATT is automatically assigned the status DECLINED. This check is not run for the resale of transmission services.~~

### **Renewal**

~~A request of type RENEWAL submitted for any service other than annual transmission service is automatically assigned the status INVALID.~~

### **Deferral**

~~A service request of type DEFERRAL submitted for a non-firm service is automatically given the status INVALID since deferral only applies to firm services.~~

- ~~- Tier 3: Transmission services used by the Distributor to supply native load from non-designated resources; and transmission services to supply network integration loads from non-designated resources and firm service with conditional curtailments~~

### **Relinquishment**

~~A request of type RELINQUISH waives a non-firm redirect so that the primary service reservation recovers the transmission rights. If such a request is filed for anything but unscheduled secondary non-firm service, it is automatically assigned the status INVALID.~~

- ~~- Tier 4: Non-firm point-to-point transmission services~~
- ~~- Tier 5: Non-firm point-to-point transmission services along secondary paths (see Section 6.3)~~

### **4.4.3 ~~Service displacement rules~~**

- ~~- Tier 6: Transmission services used by the Generator to supply native load from non-designated resources~~

~~The Transmission Provider responds to service requests in the order received. If the remaining capacity that it can offer is insufficient, the Transmission Provider rejects any new service request, assigning it the status REFUSED except in specific situations. If the Transmission Provider is able to provide only part of the requested capacity, it can return the request with the status COUNTEROFFER. If service displacement rules so permit, it can also assign to a service request received earlier the status SUPERSEDED for an unconfirmed request, or DISPLACED for a confirmed request. The originator of the superseded or displaced request may then invoke a right of first refusal. Table 13 summarizes the displacement rules as a function of the priority of the requested services.~~

Table 7 shows effective service displacement rules as a function of a service request's priority. Also shown is the displaced customer's eligibility for right of first refusal. Eligible customers can maintain their service priority by submitting a new request that matches the competing request (see Section 6.5).

**Table 13: Service request displacement rules**

Initial request	Requests potentially displacing the initial request	Potential right of first refusal by originator of the initial request
<b>Tier 1</b> – Firm service for 1 year or more – Firm service of subclass QC_RD	None	–
<b>Tier 2</b> – Firm service for less than 1 year	Tier 1, if the initial request is conditional <sup>a</sup>	No
	Tier 2 if it is for longer <sup>b</sup> than the initial request and the latter is conditional	Yes
<b>Tier 3</b> – Non-firm service of subclass QC_RND type-network	Tier 1 or 2	–
<b>Tier 4</b> – Non-firm service (other than subclass QC_RND type-network)	Tier 1, 2 or 3	No
	Tier 4 if it is of longer duration (except during the hour before the initially requested service is to start)	Yes, if the initial request is confirmed
	Tier 4 of longer duration and higher price, if it is preconfirmed and the initial request is not confirmed	Yes
<b>Tier 5</b> – Non-firm service of subclass SECONDARY	Tier 1, 2, 3 or 4	No
<b>Tier 6</b> – Non-firm service of subclass INADVERTENT	Tier 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5	No
<p><b>a:</b> <b>a:</b> – A request for firm service is no longer conditional one day before a daily service starts, one week before a weekly service starts or one month before a monthly service starts (Hydro-Québec Open Access Transmission Tariff, Section 13.2).</p> <p><b>b:</b> <b>b:</b> – The increment takes precedence over total duration. Thus a service of increment weekly has precedence over a service of</p>		

In addition to adhering to the rules in Table 13, service displacement must comply with the following conditions:

- Only a preconfirmed request can displace another request.
- The displacement is done automatically. The right of first refusal by the originator of a displaced request is never exercised automatically. The customer wishing to exercise its right of first refusal must modify its reservation manually.

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- Displacement is not always possible since it is subject to response times. Table 14 and Table 15 summarize these response times:

Given A, a confirmed transmission service request from customer A:  
Subsequent request (SR) that can replace initial request (IR)

<u>Initial request (IR)</u> <u>Rank ed by priority</u>	1	2	3	4	5
1 <u>F YEARLY</u> <u>NET F DAILY OC RD</u> <u>NET F WEEKLY OC RD</u> <u>NET F MONTHLY OC RD</u> <u>NET F YEARLY OC RD</u>  <u>Right of first refusal</u>					
2 <u>F MONTHLY</u> <u>F DAILY</u> <u>F WEEKLY</u>  <u>Right of first refusal</u>	<u>If IR is conditional</u>  <u>NO</u>	<u>If SR is for longer than IR and IR is conditional</u>  <u>YES</u>			
3 <u>NE DAILY OC RND<sub>Distributor</sub></u> <u>NET NE HOURLY OC RND<sub>Distributor</sub></u> <u>NE HOURLY OC RND<sub>Distributor</sub></u> <u>NET NE DAILY OC RND<sub>Distributor</sub></u> <u>firm serv. + conditional curtailment</u>  <u>Right of first refusal</u>	<u>In all cases</u>  <u>NO</u>	<u>In all cases</u>  <u>NON</u>			
4 <u>NE MONTHLY</u> <u>NE HOURLY</u> <u>NE DAILY</u> <u>NE WEEKLY</u>  <u>Right of first refusal</u>	<u>In all cases</u>  <u>NO</u>	<u>In all cases</u>  <u>NO</u>	<u>In all cases</u>  <u>NO</u>	<u>If SR is for longer than IR</u>  <u>YES if IR confirmed</u>	<u>If SR is for same terms as IR and SR is pre-confirmed and IR is not confirmed</u>  <u>YES</u>
5 <u>NE HOURLY SEC</u>  <u>Right of first refusal</u>	<u>In all cases</u>  <u>NO</u>	<u>In all cases</u>  <u>NO</u>	<u>In all cases</u>  <u>NO</u>	<u>dans tous les cas</u>  <u>NON</u>	
6 <u>QC RND<sub>Generator</sub></u>  <u>Right of first refusal</u>	<u>In all cases</u>  <u>NO</u>	<u>In all cases</u>  <u>NO</u>	<u>In all cases</u>  <u>NO</u>	<u>In all cases</u>  <u>NO</u>	<u>In all cases</u>  <u>NO</u>

Given B, a transmission

Table 8 shows deadlines for service request from customer B and having higher priority than request A displacement and exercise of the right of first refusal.

Table 14: Response times: Deadlines for service displacement of confirmed service request A\* by higher priority pre-confirmed service request B

<u>Increment Class and increment of service A</u>	<u>Displacement Deadline for displacement</u>	<u>If displacement occurs and the Time to exercise right of first refusal</u>
---	---	---



<b>Non-firm</b>	Hourly	1 hour <del>or less</del>	30 minutes <del>before service</del>
	Daily	14 hours <del>or less</del>	12 hours <del>before service</del>
	Weekly	3 days <del>or less</del>	2 days <del>before service</del>
	Monthly	6 days <del>or less</del>	5 days <del>before service</del>
<b>Firm</b>	<del>Yearly</del> Daily	21 days <del>or less</del> 1 day	20 days <del>before service</del>
	<del>A:</del> When the	1 week	24 hours
	Monthly	1 month	24 hours
	Yearly	N/A	N/A

*\* Firm yearly service may not be displaced by any other service.*

## 6. Requests Associated with an Existing Reservation

### 6.1 Submitting a request associated with an existing reservation

A customer can request a service associated with a reservation obtained earlier (see Section 5). Depending on the service desired, the customer uses webOASIS to submit one of the following types of request:

- : RENEWAL: request to exercise the right to renew a transmission service
- : DEFERRAL: request to delay the start date of a transmission service
- : REDIRECT: request to redirect all or a portion of firm service onto another path
- : RELINQUISH: request to waive all or a portion of a non-firm redirect, reinstating the path of the original firm request
- : MATCHING: request to match a competing request and prevent displacement (right of first refusal)

Terms and conditions of these requests are described below. The Transmission Provider processes all these requests like new service requests (see flowchart in Figure 2). In addition, barring indication otherwise, timing requirements of these requests are the same as those of new service requests (see Table 5). Some of these requests, like new requests, require that an impact study be carried out. Others, as applicable, are subject to the same displacement rules as new service requests (see Section 5.6).

**Table 15: Response time for customer A to exercise its right of first refusal once its request is displaced by B**

Increment of A	Response time for right of first refusal
----------------	--



<b>Hourly</b>	30 minutes, unless the competition period has ended
<b>Daily</b>	2 hours, unless the competition period has ended
<b>Weekly</b>	24 hours, unless the competition period has ended
<b>Monthly</b>	24 hours, unless the competition period has ended
<b>Yearly</b>	24 hours, unless the competition period has ended

## **6.2 Renewing a reservation**

### **4.4.4 -**

#### ***Redirect***

A customer with a transmission reservation for a term of five years or more can continue to use the transmission service after the contract expires by submitting a request for renewal to the Transmission Provider as stipulated in Section 2 of the OATT. This RENEWAL request must be submitted in webOASIS, together with a written notice addressed to the Direction – Commercialisation et affaires réglementaires, at least one year before the expiration date of the transmission service agreement.

~~The term “redirect” designates the operation whereby a customer transfers onto another path, qualified as “secondary”, all or part of the capacity reserved under a request for firm service. If the requested redirect is firm, the Transmission Provider transfers the capacity definitively once the request is confirmed. If it is not firm (redirect of class secondary), it transfers the capacity once the request is confirmed but the ATC is unaffected until the schedules associated with the redirect are submitted. A customer wishing to have the reserved capacity returned to the primary request first lowers (possibly to zero) the schedules submitted for the secondary path.~~

If ATC is insufficient to accommodate all service requests submitted, the customer requesting the renewal has a right of first refusal. This right allows the customer to retain service priority by agreeing to a service term that matches or exceeds the competing request at the effective rate.

~~The redirect may be made to a different product provided it is of equal or lesser increment. For instance, daily firm service cannot be redirected to weekly firm service. Table 16 shows what redirects are possible.~~

A RENEWAL request submitted for any service other than yearly transmission service is automatically assigned the status INVALID.

### 6.3 Redirecting a service

A customer can ask to have all or part of capacity reserved for firm service along a path, called the primary path, transferred to another path, called the secondary path. To do so, the customer files a REDIRECT request associated with the ORIGINAL reservation the customer wants modified. There are no charges for redirects.

If the request is to redirect on a firm basis, the Transmission Provider definitively transfers the transmission rights from the primary path to the secondary path, and FATC for the two paths (secondary and primary) is updated as soon the customer confirms the redirect request.

However, if the request is to redirect on a non-firm basis, the service is assigned to the subclass SEC (secondary) when the customer confirms the request. Transmission rights on the secondary path are thus transferred provisionally only, as they are maintained at all times along the primary path up until the service starts. NFATC on the secondary path is updated when the customer confirms the request. FATC on the primary path never changes, which means a customer wishing to have the capacity initially reserved reinstated to the primary service reservation may do so at any time, provided deadlines for submitting schedules are met and schedules submitted for the secondary path are first lowered to zero.

Table 9 shows possible redirects for services offered by the Transmission Provider. Redirects on a firm basis may be made to a service of increment equal to or less than the primary service. Redirects on a non-firm basis are only possible for hourly service, regardless of the increment of the primary service. The Transmission Provider automatically sets the status of all other redirect requests to INVALID.

**Table 9: Possible redirects**

SERVICE TO BE REDIRECTED	REDIRECTED SERVICE								
	Firm							Non-firm	
	NET F YOC RD	NET F	NET F YOC RD	NET F	F YEA	F MO	F WE	F DAI	NET F
NET F YEARLY QC RD	Y	Y	Y	Y					
NET F MONTHLY QC RD		Y	Y	Y					
NET F WEEKLY QC RD			Y	Y					
NET F DAILY QC RD				Y					
F YEARLY					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
F MONTHLY						Y	Y	Y	Y
F WEEKLY							Y	Y	Y
F DAILY								Y	Y

▲ The capacity from a request for firm service that remains available for redirect equals the

reserved capacity less (a) the higher of the firm capacity redirected capacity or to the secondary path and (b) the scheduled capacity on the path of the primary request. The Transmission Provider rejects any redirect request for capacity exceeding the primary request's remaining capacity available for redirect. The Transmission Provider also rejects any redirect requests that depends depend on a primary request having a requests of lesser duration or increment, or following use the same path as the primary request.

**Table 16: Possible redirects**

	F-YEARLY	F-MONTHLY	F-WEEKLY	F-DAILY	NET-F-YEARLY-QC-RD	NET-F-MONTHLY-QC-RD	NET-F-WEEKLY-QC-RD	NET-F-DAILY-QC-RD	NET-HOURLY-SEC
<b>Service to be redirected</b>	<b>Redirects possible</b>								
F-DAILY				X					X
F-WEEKLY			X	X					X
F-MONTHLY		X	X	X					X
F-YEARLY	X	X	X	X					X
NET-F-DAILY-QC-RD								X	
NET-F-WEEKLY-QC-RD							X	X	
NET-F-MONTHLY-QC-RD						X	X	X	
NET-F-YEARLY-QC-RD					X	X	X	X	

## 5. Schedules and e-Tags

### 5.1 Submitting schedules

After having purchased the necessary transmission services, the customer wishing to have energy carried over the Transmission Provider's system must submit its transmission schedules no later than 30 minutes before transmission is to start for real-time transactions, and no later than at 1 p.m. the day before transmission is to start for day-ahead transactions. The customer submits its schedules by creating e-Tags in the webTag system (see Section 2.3.2). For every hour on every date, each e-Tag must specify the following: quantity of energy to be transmitted, path reserved, and number of the associated transmission reservation(s). The Transmission Provider checks that rights under the associated reservation(s) are sufficient for the quantity of energy to transmit.

\*The schedulable capacity remaining from a request for firm service equals the reserved



~~capacity less the sum of scheduled capacity, redirected firm capacity and scheduled redirected non-firm capacity. That remaining from a request for non-firm service equals the reserved capacity less the scheduled capacity. If it is a redirect request, the schedulable capacity remaining cannot exceed that of the primary request.~~

- ~~• The Transmission Provider removes any scheduled capacity exceeding the schedulable capacity remaining.~~

## 5.2 Curtailing schedules

~~Following power industry rules, the Transmission Provider curtails transmission schedules as required if the Québec Control Area runs short of operating reserves or a given path becomes congested. To restore operating reserves, the Transmission Provider curtails schedules in the order specified by the customer. To relieve congestion, it curtails schedules based on their related service in the order of the sets specified in Table 17. Sets subject to partial curtailment follow the stages shown:~~

**Table 17: Staged schedule curtailments based on related services**

Set	Stage-1	Stage-2	Stage-3	Stage-4	Stage-5
<del>Schedules unrelated to any service</del>	<del>Proportional curtailment among customers</del>	<del>Same customer: Curtailment in customer-specified order</del>	<del>Same order: Proportional curtailment</del>	<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>
<del>Schedules related to non-firm secondary services [NS-1]</del>	<del>Curtailment by descending order of service request number</del>	<del>Same number: Curtailment in customer-specified order</del>	<del>Same order: Proportional curtailment</del>	<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>
<del>Schedules related to standard non-firm hourly services or QC_RND (Generator service) [NH-2]</del>	<del>Curtailment by ascending order of service duration</del>	<del>Same duration: Curtailment by ascending order of service price</del>	<del>Same price: Proportional curtailment among customers</del>	<del>Same customer: Curtailment in customer-specified order</del>	<del>Same order: Proportional curtailment</del>
<del>Schedules related to standard non-firm daily services or QC_RND (Generator service) [ND-3]</del>	<del>Curtailment by ascending order of service duration</del>	<del>Same duration: Curtailment by ascending order of service price</del>	<del>Same price: Proportional curtailment among customers</del>	<del>Same customer: Curtailment in customer-specified order</del>	<del>Same order: Proportional curtailment</del>
<del>Schedules related to standard non-firm weekly services [NW-4]</del>	<del>Curtailment by ascending order of service duration</del>	<del>Same duration: Curtailment by ascending order of service price</del>	<del>Same price: Proportional curtailment among customers</del>	<del>Same customer: Curtailment in customer-specified order</del>	<del>Same order: Proportional curtailment</del>
<del>Schedules related to standard non-firm monthly services [NM-5]</del>	<del>Curtailment by ascending order of service duration</del>	<del>Same duration: Curtailment by ascending order of service price</del>	<del>Same price: Proportional curtailment among customers</del>	<del>Same customer: Curtailment in customer-specified order</del>	<del>Same order: Proportional curtailment</del>

Schedules-related-to-network-type-QC_RND-non-firm-services-[NN-6]	Curtailment-by-ascending-order-of-service-duration	Same-duration:-Proportional-curtailment-among-customers	Same-customer:-Curtailment-in-customer-specified-order	Same-order:-Proportional-curtailment	
Non-essential-schedules* related-to-firm-services-[F-7]	Proportional-curtailment-among-customers	Same customer:-Curtailment-in-customer-specified-order	Same-order:-Proportional-curtailment		
Essential-schedules* related-to-firm-services-[F-8]	Equal-curtailment-among-sink-control-areas	Same-area:-Proportional-curtailment-among-customers	Same-customer:-Curtailment-in-customer-specified-order	Same-order:-Proportional-curtailment	
* Non-essential-schedules-Schedules-curtailment-of-which-leads-to-no-load-shedding.					

Requests for firm and non-firm redirects are processed in the same way as new service requests (see flowchart in Figure 2) and are subject to the same timing requirements as requests for firm and non-firm service of equivalent duration (see Table 5). These requests may require that the Transmission Provider conduct an impact study on the secondary path. These requests are also subject to the same service request displacement rules (see Section 5.6) and once they have been assigned an irrevocable final status (SUPERSEDED or DISPLACED), they cannot be reinstated to the primary path nor can they be redirected again.

Rules for curtailing schedules apply to schedules associated with redirected services in the same way they apply to other schedules submitted.

### 5.3 Validating schedules

The criteria in Table 18 are applied to validate a schedule once submitted. A schedule passing all criteria is automatically set to APPROVED. A schedule failing to pass any criterion is set to DENIED.

### 6.4 Relinquishing redirected capacity

A customer who has requested a non-firm redirect and wishes to reinstate the transmission rights associated with the primary (ORIGINAL) request must submit a RELINQUISH request.

**Table 18: Schedule validation criteria**

If such a request is submitted for anything but unscheduled secondary non-firm service, it is automatically assigned the status INVALID.

Criterion	Explanation
Status-of-associated-reservation	The-transmission-reservation-associated-with-the-schedule-must-have-the-status CONFIRMED.
Point-of-receipt-and-delivery	The-point-of-receipt-and-point-of-delivery-must-match-those-in-the-associated-transmission-reservation.



Transmission reservation owner	The PSE code in the schedule must match the customer owning the transmission reservation in the Transmission Provider's system.
Loss factor	The loss factor entered in the schedule must match that required by the Transmission Provider.
Reservation ID	The associated reservation must exist in the Transmission Provider's system.
Reservation capacity	There must be sufficient schedulable capacity remaining in the associated reservation.
Start time	The schedule must start at the beginning of a clock hour (##:00).
Point-of-receipt/delivery combination	The combination of the point-of-receipt and the point-of-delivery must be valid (valid path).

## 6.5 Exercising the right of first refusal

### 6.4 Consulting schedules

To exercise a right of first refusal when a request has been displaced or superseded, an eligible customer must submit a MATCHING request. To be accepted by the Transmission Provider, the conditions of the MATCHING request must match or exceed those of the competing request and the matching request must be submitted by the deadline specified in Table 8, Section 5.6.

Schedules may be consulted using the Transmission Provider's webOASIS tool. It must be noted that webOASIS does not reflect cuts and adjustments made to schedules in real time using a tool other than webTag (the tool for submitting schedules) or resulting from a posteriori reconciliation. To consult the final values of such schedules, the customer must send a request for access to web-based schedule consultation to OASIS\_Support@hydro.qc.ca.

## 7. 6. Scheduling penalties Transmission Services

### 7.1 E-Tags and schedules

Customers must use E-Tags to submit schedules informing the Transmission Provider how they want to use their transmission reservations. E-tags specify power transfers to be performed on the Transmission Provider's system in compliance with transmission rights customers have acquired by means of their reservations. There are two types of e-Tags:

- = NORMAL e-Tags: used for hourly schedules for a quantity of energy that does not vary over the hour
- = DYNAMIC e-Tags: used for hourly schedules for a quantity of energy that varies at specified intervals over the course of the hour (intra-hour scheduling)

Intra-hour variation profiles for DYNAMIC e-Tags can differ from one system to the next (intervals of 5 minutes, 10 minutes, 15 minutes, etc.). For the moment, DYNAMIC e-Tags are accepted on the Transmission Provider's system only for energy exchanges (imports and

exports, excluding wheel throughs) with the New York market at the MASS point of service with energy variation at 15-minute intervals.

Should a customer desire intra-hour scheduling of power transfers over the Transmission Provider's system, the customer's generation must be able to respond to an electronic signal issued by the Transmission Provider's system control center. Such customers must also be able to demonstrate to the Transmission Provider that they meet all technical requirements for this type of scheduling.

## 7.2 Submitting

### e-Tags

To have energy carried over the Transmission Provider's system, the customer must submit e-Tags<sup>6</sup> using the webTag application by the deadlines specified in Table 10.

Table 10: E-Tag submission deadlines

<u>Horizon</u>	<u>E-Tag submission deadline</u>
<u>Scheduling</u>	<u>30 minutes before service starts</u>
<u>Operation</u>	<u>1 p.m. the day before service starts*</u>
<u>Planning</u>	<u>1 p.m. the day before service starts*</u>

\* When possible, the Transmission Provider will provide service for e-Tags submitted after the deadline.

Each e-Tag must specify the following for every hour of every day:

- : Type of e-Tag (NORMAL or DYNAMIC)

~~Penalties apply when a customer fails to associate a transmission service with a schedule that it has submitted, or submits a transmission schedule and associates with it a transmission reservation of insufficient capacity.~~

- : Quantity of energy to be transmitted, taking transmission losses into account

<sup>6</sup> Rules for submitting schedules for firm and non-firm point-to-point transmission service are set forth in sections 13.8 and 14.6 of the OATT.

~~Even if the customer has sufficient reservations to cover its schedules, it must make sure that its e-Tags correctly match schedules to reservations if it wants to avoid penalties.~~

- ~~= Path reserved~~

~~Scheduled capacity to which penalties are applied is billed at 150% of the hourly price in the OATT for every hour to which the penalties apply.~~

- ~~= Number of associated transmission reservations~~

~~E-Tags may be modified up to 30 minutes before service starts. In addition, it is possible to associate one or more reservations with a schedule an e-Tag up to one hour before the schedule starts. For schedules shared with hour after service starts. In the case of e-Tags that involve one or more neighboring systems, the customer must make sure that all systems appearing in the schedule allow such late association changes; otherwise, schedule adjustments may be refused and penalties may be imposed (see Section 8.2).~~

### 7.3 Automatic e-Tag validation

When a customer submits an e-Tag, the Transmission Provider checks that the quantity of energy to be transmitted as indicated in the e-Tag does not exceed the transmission rights conferred by the associated reservations, also specified in the e-Tag. The Transmission Provider uses an eight-item checklist for this automated check. All items must check out for an e-Tag to be considered valid; otherwise the e-Tag is automatically rejected.

The checklist is as follows:

- = An associated reservation exists in webOASIS.
- = The associated reservation has the status CONFIRMED.
- = The PSE code matches the customer with the associated reservation.
- = The POR and POD match those submitted in the associated reservation.
- = The combination of the POR and the POD corresponds to a valid path.
- = There is sufficient schedulable capacity remaining in the associated reservation (see calculation of residual capacity in the following paragraph).
- = The loss factor matches that in effect (see Section 4.5).
- A NORMAL schedule starts at the beginning of a clock hour (xx:00) and a DYNAMIC schedule begins at the start of each interval, with the first interval starting at the beginning of a clock hour (e.g., xx:00, xx:15, xx:30 and xx:45 for 15-minute intervals).

Remaining schedulable capacity is calculated as follows:

- Firm service: reserved capacity less the sum of capacity already scheduled, redirected firm capacity and scheduled redirected non-firm capacity
- Non-firm service: reserved capacity less scheduled capacity (for redirected service on a

non-firm basis, the schedulable capacity remaining may not exceed that of the reservation along the primary path)

The Transmission Provider will refuse an e-Tag if there is some but insufficient capacity remaining in the associated reservation. In other words, the Transmission Provider will not reduce the amount of the capacity to be transmitted if it exceeds the schedulable capacity remaining. However, the Transmission Provider accepts e-Tags for capacity to be transmitted that are unassociated with a reservation, but penalties are billed for such schedules (see Section 8.2).

## 7.4 Consulting e-Tags

Customers can consult e-Tags for the previous day on webTag as of midnight. However, adjustments to schedules (including curtailments) to reconcile interchanges with neighboring systems are generally not reflected in webTag. For details of final schedules, customers can send a request to:

OASIS\_Support@hydro.qc.ca.

## 7.5 Curtailing schedules

If transmission schedules must be curtailed, in whole or in part, to maintain reliable operation of the Transmission Provider's system, curtailments shall be made on a non-discriminatory basis to the transactions that effectively relieve the constraint.<sup>7</sup>

If several schedules must be curtailed, curtailments are applied, when possible and in keeping with electricity industry practice, in order of service priority (see Table 11).

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Penalties apply in the following cases:

Schedules stemming from NORMAL e-Tags are curtailed as well as schedules stemming from DYNAMIC e-Tags.

- The reservation number in the schedule is not applicable (N/A), i.e., no reservation is associated with the schedule. Penalties then apply to the entire schedule.

























Table 11: Schedule curtailment priorities depending on related service

- Part of the schedule is not associated with a valid transmission reservation, i.e., N/A association. Penalties then apply only to the part of the schedule not covered.

SUBSEQUENT STAGES

<sup>7</sup> Rules for curtailing firm and non-firm service are set forth in sections 13.6 and 14.7 of the OATT.

**Direction – Commercialisation et affaires réglementaires**  
**Hydro-Québec TransÉnergie**

<u>Ordre de réduction (priorité NERC)</u>	<u>Services associés au programme à réduire</u>	<b>STAGE 1</b>	<u>Same DURATION or same control AREA</u>  <u>Proportional curtailment among CUSTOMERS</u>	<u>Same CUSTOMER or same service request NUMBER</u>  <u>Curtailment in customer-specified ORDER</u>	<u>Same customer-specified ORDER</u>  <u>Proportional curtailment</u>
1	No service	<u>Proportional curtailment among CUSTOMERS</u>	=		
2 (NS-2)	<u>Secondary service</u>	<u>Curtailment by descending order of service request NUMBER</u>	=		
3 (NH-2)	<u>Non-firm hourly services subclass STD or QC_RND<sub>generator</sub></u>	<u>Curtailment by ascending order of service DURATION</u>			
4 (ND-3)	<u>Non-firm daily services subclass STD or QC_RND<sub>generator</sub></u>				
5 (NW-4)	<u>Non-firm weekly services subclass STD</u>				
6 (NM-5)	<u>Non-firm monthly services subclass STD</u>				
7 (NN-6)	<u>Non-firm services subclass QC_RND<sub>generator</sub></u> <u>Firm services subject to conditional curtailment*</u>				
8 (E-7)	<u>Firm services whose curtailment does not lead to load shedding (non-essential schedules)</u>	<u>Proportional curtailment among CUSTOMERS</u>	=		
9 (E-8)	<u>Firm services whose curtailment leads to load shedding (essential schedules)</u>	<u>Equal curtailment among sink control AREAS</u>			

**\* When number of hours or predetermined system conditions apply.**



## **8. Billing**

### **8.1 Transmission services**

The customer pays the Transmission Provider, on a monthly basis, the cost of the reserved capacity plus transmission losses (see Section 4.5) at the rates effective for the class and increment of the reserved transmission service.

Effective rates for firm and non-firm point-to-point service are given in schedules 9 and 10 of the OATT as well as on the Transmission Provider's public webOASIS page. Rates depend on the increment and class of the transmission service.

### **8.2 Penalties**

**s**

Penalties apply when some or all of the capacity to be transmitted according to a valid e-Tag is not associated with a reservation (see Section 7.3).

The penalty applies only to the portion of the scheduled capacity that is not associated with a reservation. If none of the scheduled capacity is associated with a reservation, then the penalty applies to the entire scheduled capacity, even if the customer has a valid reservation.

The customer pays the Transmission Provider, on a monthly basis, an amount equal to 150% of the effective rate for each hour to which penalties apply.

### **8.3 Ancillary services**

Ancillary services offered by the Transmission Provider are as follows:

- = System control service
- = Voltage control service
- = Frequency control service
- = Generator imbalance service
- = Energy imbalance service – delivery
- = Spinning reserve service
- = Non-spinning reserve service

Ancillary services for point-to-point transmission services are billed in addition to the transmission services. Rates for these services are shown in schedules 1 to 7 of the OATT and are posted on the Transmission Provider's public webOASIS page. At present, the Transmission Provider does not have a rate for the system control service.



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