Monthly Regional Network Load Cost Report June 2025

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Market Analysis and Settlements

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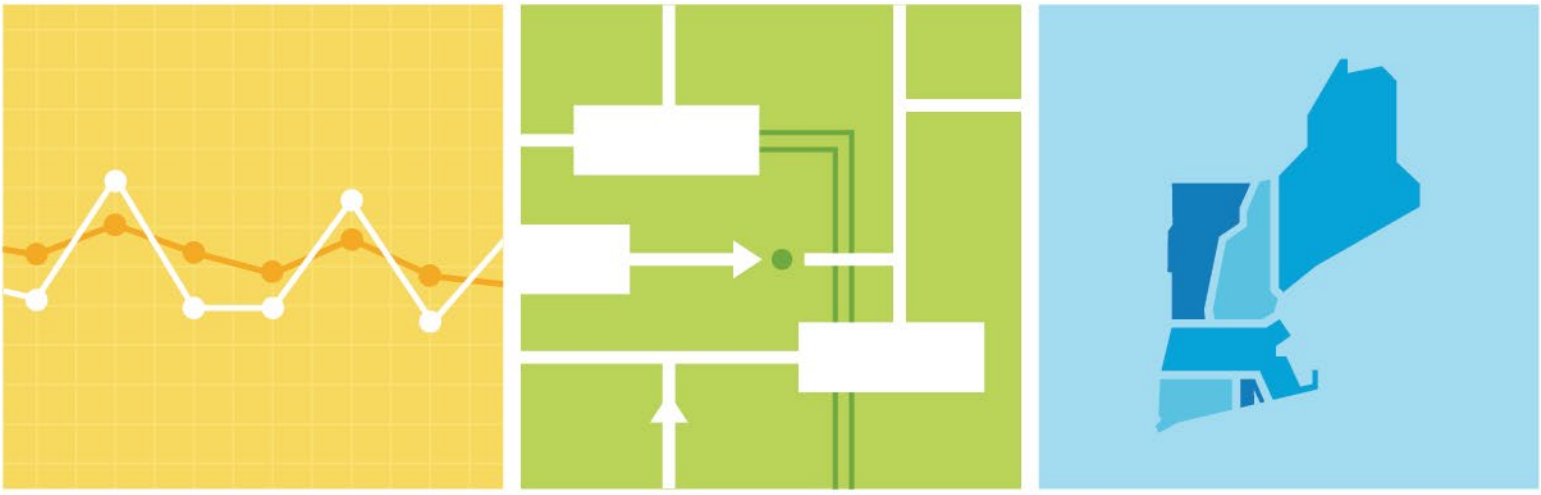

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Section 1
Introduction

Created in 1997, ISO New England Inc. (ISO) is the not-for-profit regional transmission organization (RTO) responsible for the day-to-day reliable operation of the electric power generation and transmission system within the New England area, oversight and administration of the region's wholesale electricity markets and regional transmission service, and management of a comprehensive regional power system planning process.

The ISO operates under the *ISO New England Transmission, Markets, and Services Tariff* (the tariff), approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).[1] The tariff contains the detailed rules governing the provision of wholesale electric energy, capacity, transmission, reliability, and ancillary and other services, including the allocation of costs and billing for these services. The totality of these costs to load may be termed "total wholesale load costs." The larger portion of these costs, which include energy, capacity, and ancillary market charges are estimated and analyzed in $/megawatt-hour (MWh) of electric load and reported elsewhere on the ISO website.[2]

The smaller portion of "total wholesale load costs," reported here, are associated with providing *regional network service* (RNS) and other services to transmission customers that collectively provide for the use of transmission facilities, reliability, and certain administrative services.[3] The *Open Access Transmission Tariff* (OATT) (Section II of the tariff) governs the allocation of these costs, which are billed according to a transmission customer's *regional network load* (RNL).[4] The RNL is the customer's hourly load at the time of the peak load of its local transmission network. The aggregate of these costs generally is referred to as "OATT costs" or "RNL costs," which are charged and reported by $/MW-Month.[5]

[1] The *ISO New England Transmission, Markets, and Services Tariff* (2009), includes the *Open Access Transmission Tariff* (OATT) (Section II) and the *Self-Funding Tariff* (SFT) (Section IV). The OATT provides the terms and conditions for nondiscriminatory, open-access transmission services over the New England transmission system and comparable, nondiscriminatory treatment of all transmission owners (TOs), transmission providers, and transmission customers taking transmission services under the OATT. The SFT, Schedule 1, provides the terms and conditions for cost recovery associated with the scheduling, dispatch, and control service using RNL as an allocator, and the SFT Schedules 2 and 3 provide for cost recovery of other aspects of ISO operations allocated through non-RNL mechanisms. These documents are available here.

[2] These costs are reported in the *Wholesale Load Cost Report*, available here.

[3] Total wholesale load costs include those reported here as well as those reported in the Monthly Wholesale Load Cost Report.

[4] The OATT defines *network load* as a network customer's hourly load coincident with the aggregate load of all network customers served in each local network in the hour in which the respective local network's aggregate load is at its maximum for the month (i.e., the monthly peak).

[5] To convert $/MW-Month to $/kW-Month, divide $/MW-Month by 1,000.

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RNL costs are categorized as follows, according to provisions in the OATT:[6]

- ***Infrastructure*** cost category—recovers the following costs associated with the use of pool transmission facilities (PTFs):[7]
  - Transmission infrastructure costs
- ***Reliability*** cost category—recovers the costs associated with maintaining the following power system reliability services:
  - High-voltage control
  - Interconnection-reliability operating limit critical infrastructure protection (IROL CIP)
  - System restoration[8]
  - Voltage support[9]
- ***Administrative*** cost category —recovers the costs associated with the administration of power system reliability and consists of the following:
  - PTO dispatch and control[10]
  - ISO dispatch and control
  - New England States Committee on Electricity (NESCOE) budget[11]

This *Monthly Regional Network Load Cost Report* (Monthly NLCR) summarizes RNL costs over the most recent thirteen months. This report is produced on a one-month lag to account for the many OATT settlement processes that lag behind other, non-OATT settlement processes by one month.

[6] The full definitions and processes associated with the listed terms and concepts are included in the tariff and the ISO's operating procedures, available at http://www.iso-ne.com/static-assets/documents/regulatory/tariff/sect_1/sect_i.pdf and http://www.iso-ne.com/participate/rules-procedures/operating-procedures.

[7] *PTFs* are certain transmission lines (69 kilovolts [kV] or greater), associated equipment, and facilities over which ISO New England has operational control. These facilities are owned and maintained by a group of approximately 22 participating transmission owners. PTFs do not include those lines and facilities that serve local load only or are generator leads (i.e., radial transmission from a generator bus to the nearest point on the PTF). The ISO reviews the status of transmission lines and related facilities at least once per year. A current listing of PTFs is available here. See the ISO tariff, Section II. H. II. 49 for a more detailed description of PTFs.

[8] System restoration ("black-start") services enable the ISO to designate specific generators to start without an outside electrical supply following the partial or full shutdown of the transmission system.

[9] Voltage support is when reactive power is used to maintain transmission voltages for meeting the operating requirements of the New England transmission system.

[10] PTOs are participant companies that own or support the PTFs in the New England Balancing Authority Area and are eligible to submit revenue requirements to recover their costs. Currently, there are nine PTOs recognized as having local network RNS rates, as discussed throughout the report. According to the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), which is the organization responsible for ensuring the reliability of the bulk power system in North America, a balancing authority area is a group of generation, transmission, and loads within the metered boundaries of the entity (balancing authority) that maintains the load-resource balance within the area. Balancing authority areas were formerly referred to as control areas. Further information is available in the NERC glossary found here.

[11] *NESCOE* is the FERC-approved regional-state committee for advising the ISO on the development of the Regional System Plan. The ISO serves as the vehicle for recovering funds from transmission customers to cover NESCOE's budgeted operating expenses. More information is available at www.nescoe.com.

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For illustrative purposes, this report provides summaries of the RNL costs at several levels, including the balancing authority area (or pool), reliability region, state, and local network levels.[12] The New England Balancing Authority Area is divided into eight reliability regions that have local networks with RNS rates. Table 1-1 lists these regions and the nine local networks and participating transmission owners operating in each one that had local RNS rates during the past few years.

Table 1-1
Local Network to Reliability Region Mapping

Reliability Region	Local Network[(a)]
Connecticut (CT)	Local network of the Northeast Utilities service companies (NU)[(b)] Local network of United Illuminating (UI)
Maine (ME)	Local network of Emera Maine Bangor Hydro Division (EM-BHE) Local network of Central Maine Power (CMP) Local network of NU
New Hampshire (NH)	Local network of the National Grid USA companies (NGRID) Local network of NU
Northeastern Massachusetts (NEMA)	Local network of NGRID Local network of NSTAR
Rhode Island (RI)	Local network of Rhode Island Energy (RIE)
Southeastern Massachusetts (SEMA)	Local network of NGRID Local network of NSTAR
Vermont (VT)	Local network of VT Transco LLC and Vermont Electric Power (VT Transco/ VELCO)
Western/Central Massachusetts (WCMA)	Local network of Fitchburg Gas and Electric Light (FGE) Local network of NGRID Local network of NU

(a) Several of the local networks reside in more than one reliability region or state jurisdiction.

(b) The NU local network falls under responsibility of Eversource.

New England state level summarizations are shown in Section 8 of the report. Each New England state is comprised of its respective reliability region of the same name, except for the state of Massachusetts (MA), which is comprised of the NEMA, SEMA, and WCMA reliability regions.

Each PTO with a local network RNS rate is responsible for determining the peak RNL value on its local network in a given month and for identifying the share of RNL to be assigned to each of the network load assets in its local network.

[12] *Reliability regions* are regions of the New England Balancing Authority Area that reflect the operational characteristics of the transmission system and therefore form the basis for allocating costs of certain wholesale market products and services. For example, costs for high-voltage control are allocated to RNL customers who benefit from that particular ancillary service within their specific reliability region. A *local network* is a portion of the PTF owned or operated by a PTO and serving RNL and "through or out service." This report removes the effect of through-or-out transactions on costs. *"Through-or-out service,"* is the delivery of electricity over the PTFs through or from New England to another balancing authority area. This report does not provide summaries of the costs associated with the provision of Schedule 21–Local Service; Schedule 18, *Merchant Transmission Facility (MTF) Service*, or Schedule 21, *Other Transmission Facilities (OTF) Service*, under the OATT.

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Section 2
Summary of Regional Network Load (RNL) Costs, June 2025

This section summarizes data on RNL and RNL costs for June 2025:

- **New England RNL—** Pool-aggregate RNL during June was 25,970/MW-Month, reflecting an increase of 11,693/MW-Month from the prior month, and an increase of 10.9% from June of the prior year.
- **New England Average RNL Costs**
    - June RNL costs were approximately 38.8% of total wholesale load costs.[13]
    - In June, the average RNL cost for New England was $16,132/MW-Month, a decrease of $168/MW-Month, or 1.0%, from May values, and an increase of 19.2% from the prior year.
- **New England Average RNL Costs by Major Category—**Average RNL costs varied across all RNL cost categories:
    - ***Infrastructure*** costs[14], for which the underlying rates change on January 1 of each year, averaged $15,436/MW-Month during June, a decrease of $2/MW-Month, or 0.01% from May values, and an increase of 20.0% from the prior year. Infrastructure costs were approximately 96% of overall RNL costs.
    - ***Reliability*** costs averaged $207/MW-Month in June, reflecting a decrease of $170/MW-Month, or 45.1%, from May values, and a decrease of 5.6% from the prior year. Reliability costs were approximately 1% of overall RNL costs.
        - Voltage support (regional) costs averaged $49/MW-Month, a decrease of $4/MW-Month from the prior year.
        - System Restoration costs averaged $153/MW-Month, a decrease of $3/MW-Month from the prior year.
        - IROL CIP costs averaged $5/MW-Month, a decrease of $4/MW-Month from the prior year.
    - ***Administrative*** costs averaged $489/MW-Month in June, an increase of $4/MW-Month, or 0.8%, from May values, and an increase of 6.4% from the prior year.[15] Administrative costs were approximately 3% of overall RNL costs.
- **Reliability Region Average RNL Costs—** RNL costs were slightly lower in the Maine (ME) reliability region and higher in the remaining reliability regions due to the exclusion of Continuous Storage Facilities from Schedule 9 RNS charges. The ME costs averaged $16,090/MW-Month, while the rest of the regions averaged $16,136/MW-Month.

[13] Total wholesale load costs include those reported here as well as those reported in the *Monthly Wholesale Load Cost Report*.

[14] The RNS rate may change during the annual period as it is subject to regulatory proceedings and resettlement.

[15] See Section 6 for discussion of factors that affect year-over-year changes in administrative component costs.

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Table 2-1 provides a summary of New England average RNL costs for the current month for each cost component discussed in this report.

Table 2-1
New England Average RNL Costs

Month	Major Cost Category	Cost Concept	Cost Rate ($/MW-Month)	Delta from Prior Month ($/MW-Month)	Delta from Prior Month (%)
Jun-25	Infrastructure	Infrastructure Subtotal	$15,436.17	-$1.85	-0.01%
	Reliability	High Voltage Control	$0.00	$0.00	
		IROL CIP	$5.02	-$4.11	
		System Restoration	$153.17	-$125.43	
		Voltage Support	$49.12	-$40.68	
		Reliability Subtotal	$207.30	-$170.23	-45.09%
	Administrative	ISO Dispatch & Control	$295.82	$0.00	
		NESCOE Budget	$7.16	$0.00	
		PTO Dispatch & Control	$186.04	$3.98	
	Administrative Subtotal		$489.02	$3.98	0.82%
	Total RNL Costs		**$16,132.49**	**-$168.09**	**-1.03%**

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Section 3
New England Total and Average RNL Costs

Total wholesale load costs include RNL costs, reported here, as well as various other costs, which include energy and capacity and are reported elsewhere on the ISO Website. RNL costs are the smaller portion of total wholesale load costs. Table 3-1 displays RNL costs as a percentage of the cost of serving load in New England over the last 13 months. Please note that the values in this table reflect **total** pool-wide costs developed on an hourly basis, and will therefore differ somewhat from the **average** values reported in the Wholesale Load Cost Report found here.[16]

Table 3-1
RNL as Percentage of Total Wholesale Load Costs

Month	Total RNL Costs ($)	Wholesale Load Costs ($)	Total Wholesale Load Costs ($)	RNL as % of Total
Jun-24	$317,188,530	$487,920,225	$805,108,755	39.4%
Jul-24	$324,931,138	$742,557,369	$1,067,488,507	30.4%
Aug-24	$312,325,841	$627,364,017	$939,689,858	33.2%
Sep-24	$227,092,711	$428,172,879	$655,265,590	34.7%
Oct-24	$197,171,139	$447,526,367	$644,697,506	30.6%
Nov-24	$207,219,472	$505,336,816	$712,556,289	29.1%
Dec-24	$251,198,830	$1,087,733,462	$1,338,932,292	18.8%
Jan-25	$310,935,633	$1,730,686,055	$2,041,621,688	15.2%
Feb-25	$295,049,195	$1,457,149,406	$1,752,198,601	16.8%
Mar-25	$277,063,783	$557,583,482	$834,647,265	33.2%
Apr-25	$246,722,524	$435,371,057	$682,093,581	36.2%
May-25	$232,733,207	$391,016,413	$623,749,620	37.3%
Jun-25	$418,966,283	$660,696,788	$1,079,663,071	38.8%

Figure 3-1 and Table 3-2 display New England-wide average RNL costs by major category over the past 13 months.

[16] On the left-hand side of the page, select "Wholesale Load Cost Analysis Reports" from the document type filter and "PDF" from the file type.

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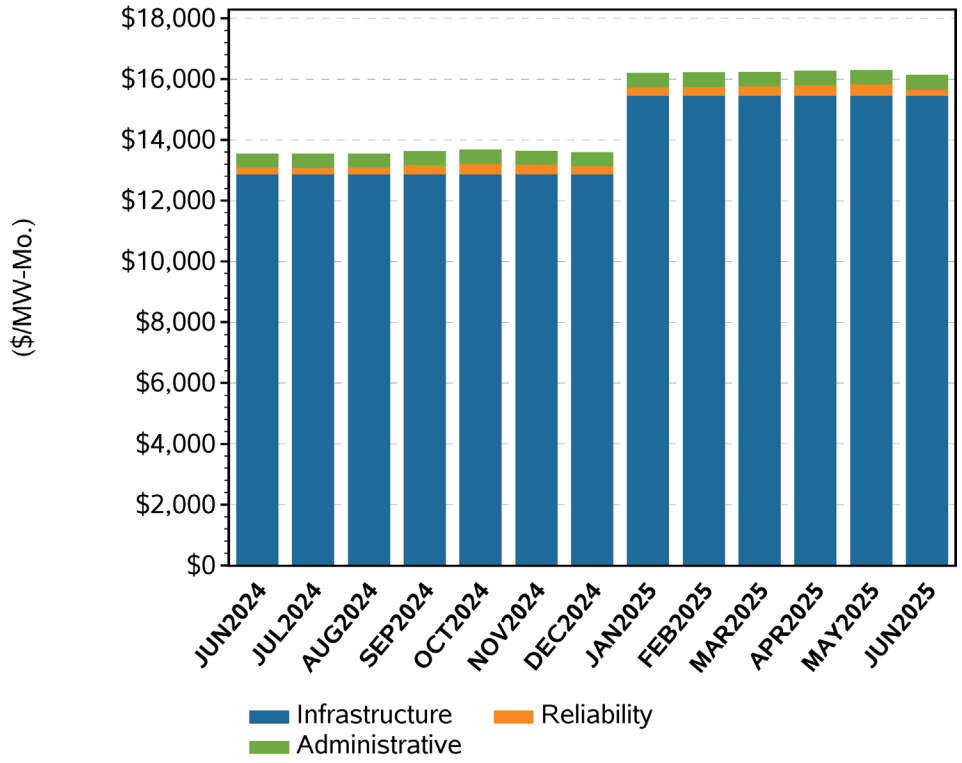

Figure 3-1. New England-level RNL costs by major category, 13 months.

Table 3-2
New England-level RNL Costs by Major Category, 13 Months ($/MW-Month)

Month	Infrastructure	Reliability	Administrative	Total
Jun-24	$12,860	$220	$460	$13,539
Jul-24	$12,860	$214	$460	$13,534
Aug-24	$12,860	$223	$460	$13,543
Sep-24	$12,862	$306	$460	$13,628
Oct-24	$12,860	$354	$460	$13,673
Nov-24	$12,860	$324	$460	$13,643
Dec-24	$12,860	$270	$460	$13,590
Jan-25	$15,438	$278	$485	$16,202
Feb-25	$15,436	$296	$485	$16,217
Mar-25	$15,437	$313	$485	$16,235
Apr-25	$15,436	$356	$485	$16,276
May-25	$15,438	$378	$485	$16,301
Jun-25	$15,436	$207	$489	$16,132

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Section 4
Infrastructure Costs

The infrastructure category of RNL costs reflects the rates charged through the tariff for the transmission owners' recovery of their infrastructure investments in the PTFs that provide regional transmission service to transmission customers. These investments serve to maintain or expand the PTFs, maintain or improve reliability, and improve the economic performance of the entire New England transmission system. Transmission rates, which are first developed by the PTOs, are currently based on PTF revenue requirements of the prior and current years, as well as the previous year's average of all monthly network load peaks for each local network.

OATT Schedule 9 RNS charges are calculated based on Monthly Regional Network Load value for any transmission customer that is purchasing RNS Service at the PTO-AC approved rates ($/kW-Month) determined annually effective January 1 through December 31.

PTOs typically make a multiple-year forecast of PTF additions (investments), PTO revenue requirements, and RNS rates.[17] Such forecasts are meant to be indicative, are subject to change, and are not included here.

Figure 4-1 and Table 4-1 show the average monthly infrastructure costs for the last 13 months.

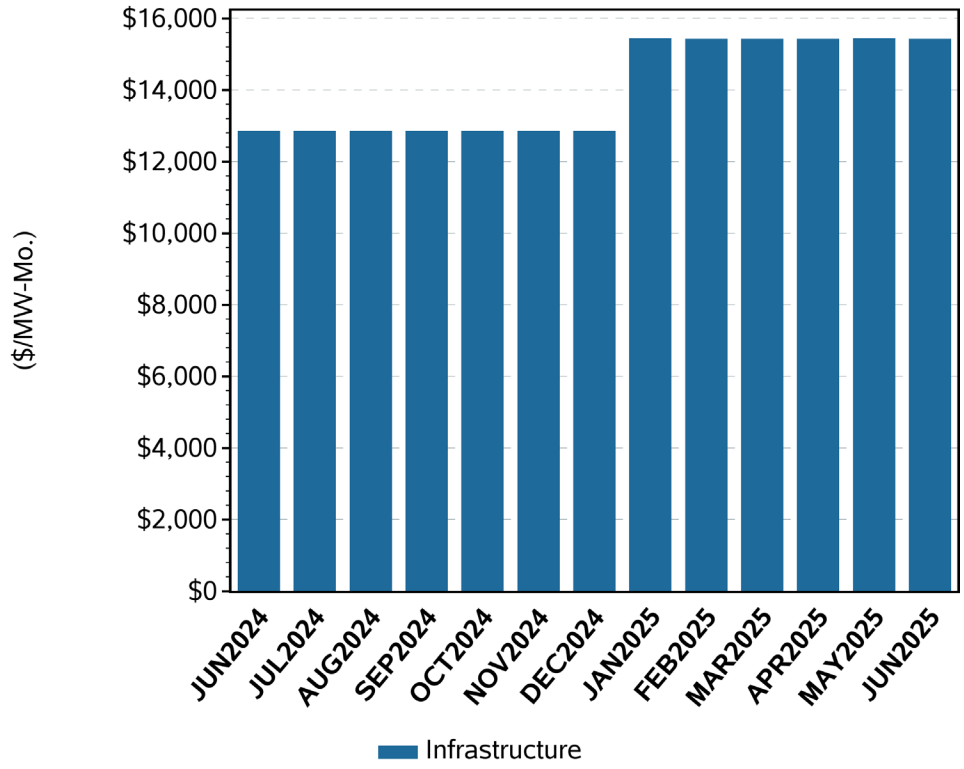

Figure 4-1: Infrastructure Costs, 13 months.

[17] PTOs publicly post this information at the ISO's Transmission Committee website found here.

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Table 4-1
Infrastructure Costs, 13 Months ($/MW-Month)

Month	Infrastructure Costs
Jun-24	$12,860
Jul-24	$12,860
Aug-24	$12,860
Sep-24	$12,862
Oct-24	$12,860
Nov-24	$12,860
Dec-24	$12,860
Jan-25	$15,438
Feb-25	$15,436
Mar-25	$15,437
Apr-25	$15,436
May-25	$15,438
Jun-25	$15,436

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Section 5
Reliability Costs

Reliability services charged through the tariff serve to recover the costs of certain reliability programs and services administered through the OATT.[18] The costs (and rates) in this category are developed by taking total payments for the provided service or program and dividing them by the appropriate value of RNL during the month. The components addressed in this section were listed in the text and footnotes of Section 1 of this report.

5.1 Reliability Costs by Type, Last 13 Months

Both Figure 5-1 and Table 5-1 show reliability costs by type for the last 13 months. Projects improving the New England electric transmission system that were completed over the past few years have mitigated or eliminated the need for certain reliability programs and services. As a result, reductions in reliability costs have often been evident from year to year.

The benefits of an improved, more efficient transmission system extend beyond the reduced reliability costs reported here. Other benefits include lower transmission congestion costs (reflected in wholesale market prices for electric energy), costs of redispatching the system for providing reserves, and costs paid to less economic generators that provided local-area second-contingency protection to respect system reliability requirements.[19] Transmission investments should continue to play a role in mitigating these costs.

[18] Not all reliability service costs are recovered through the OATT.

[19] A *contingency* is the sudden loss of a generation or transmission resource. A *first contingency* (N-1) is when the first power element (facility) of a system is lost, which has the largest impact on system reliability. A *second contingency* (N-1-1) is the loss of the facility that would have the largest impact on the system after the facility that has the largest impact is lost. See the ISO's Annual Markets Report for further analysis of these costs over time found here, and on the left hand side of the page, select "Annual Markets Reports" from the document type filter select "PDF" from the file type.

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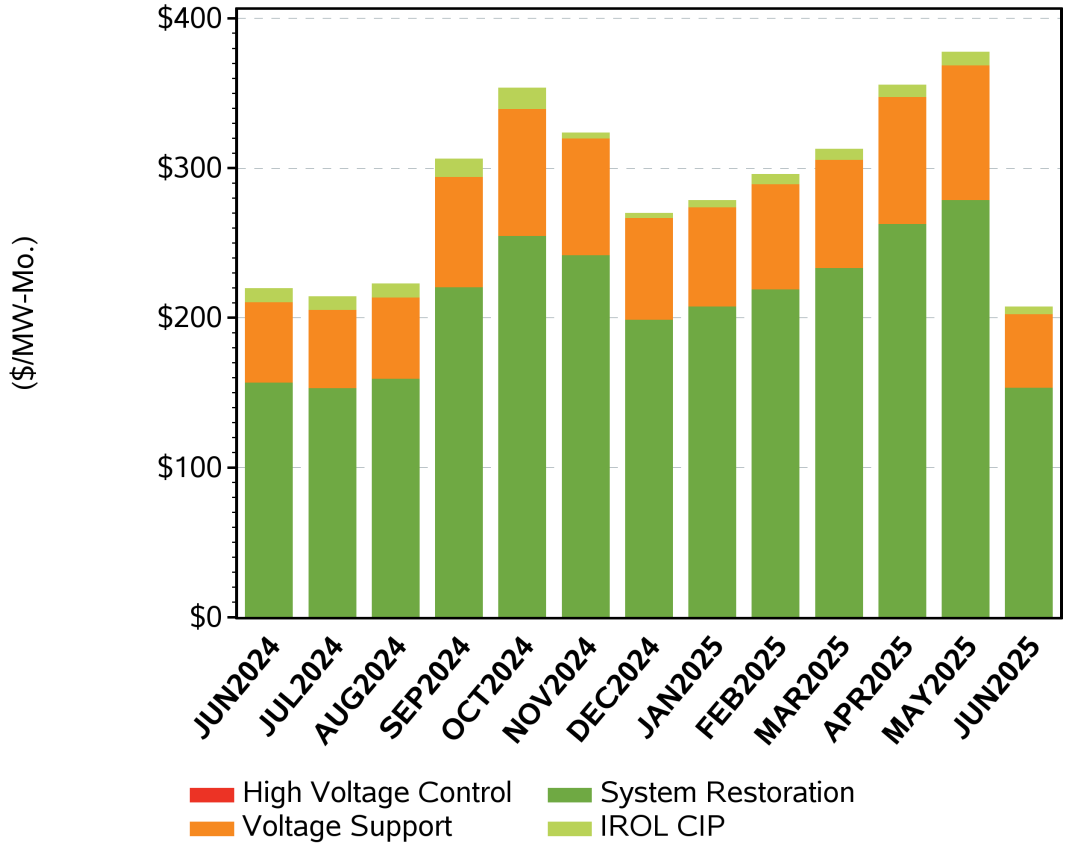

Figure 5-1: Reliability costs by type, 13 months.

Table 5-1
Reliability Costs by Type, 13 Months ($/MW-Month)

Month	High Voltage Control	System Resto-ration	Voltage Support	IROL CIP	Total
Jun-24	$0.00	$156.59	$53.51	$9.47	$219.57
Jul-24	$0.00	$152.81	$52.27	$9.24	$214.31
Aug-24	$0.00	$159.07	$54.22	$9.62	$222.91
Sep-24	$0.00	$220.14	$73.71	$12.45	$306.30
Oct-24	$0.00	$254.40	$84.90	$14.39	$353.69
Nov-24	$0.00	$241.53	$77.97	$4.14	$323.64
Dec-24	$0.00	$198.47	$68.17	$3.40	$270.04
Jan-25	$0.00	$207.40	$66.17	$4.86	$278.44
Feb-25	$0.00	$218.78	$70.39	$6.76	$295.93
Mar-25	$0.00	$233.17	$72.27	$7.21	$312.66
Apr-25	$0.00	$262.58	$84.96	$8.12	$355.66
May-25	$0.00	$278.60	$89.80	$9.13	$377.53
Jun-25	$0.00	$153.17	$49.12	$5.02	$207.30

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5.2 Reliability Costs by Reliability Region, Last 13 Months

Figure 5-2 shows the aggregated reliability costs of all types by reliability region for the last 13 months. Price separation, if any, may be attributable to high voltage control costs.

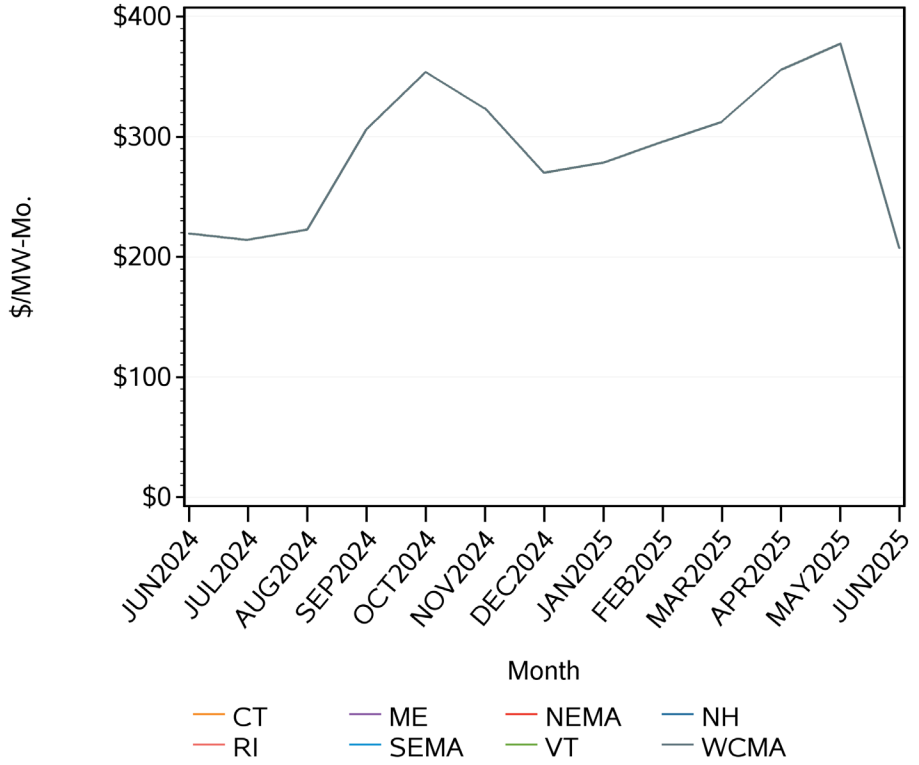

Figure 5-2: Average combined costs for reliability services by reliability region, 13 months.

5.3 Voltage Support Costs, Last 13 Months

Volt ampere reactive (VAR) is a measurement of reactive power used to maintain transmission voltages for meeting the operating requirements of the New England transmission system. Qualifying reactive resources that are compensated for providing VAR service may receive both fixed (capacity cost) payments and variable payments.

The allocation for high-voltage control is RNL within the specifically affected reliability region. The allocation for low-voltage-support costs is at the systemwide level. The fixed payments paid to VAR resources are included in the allocation of low-voltage support to pool RNL.

Figure 5-3 shows voltage-support costs for the last 13 months. Table 5-4 shows the fixed capacity and variable components of voltage-support cost along with total voltage-support cost for the last 13 months. Variability in the fixed-cost portion is attributable to the monthly change in RNL used to allocate the costs.

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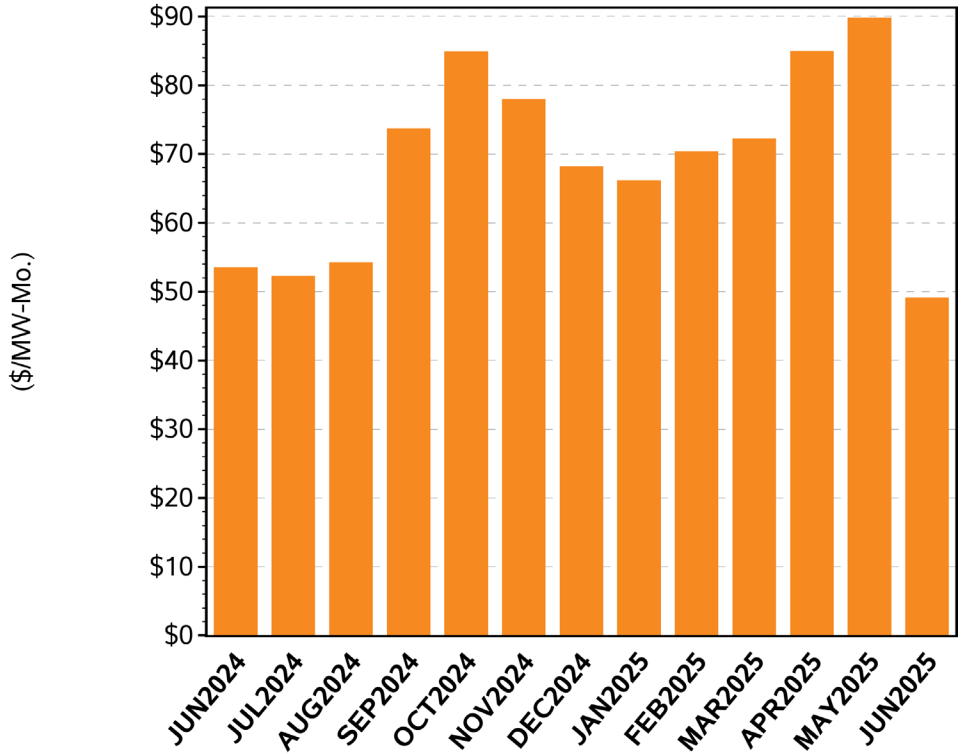

Figure 5-3: Voltage support costs, 13 months.

Table 5-2
Fixed Voltage, Variable Voltage, and Total Voltage Support Costs, 13 Months ($/MW-Month)

Month	Fixed (Capacity Cost) Voltage Support Cost	Variable Voltage Support Cost	Total Voltage Support Cost
Jun-24	$53.51	$0.00	$53.51
Jul-24	$52.27	$0.00	$52.27
Aug-24	$54.22	$0.00	$54.22
Sep-24	$73.71	$0.00	$73.71
Oct-24	$84.90	$0.00	$84.90
Nov-24	$77.97	$0.00	$77.97
Dec-24	$68.17	$0.00	$68.17
Jan-25	$66.17	$0.00	$66.17
Feb-25	$70.39	$0.00	$70.39
Mar-25	$72.27	$0.00	$72.27
Apr-25	$82.44	$2.52	$84.96
May-25	$89.80	$0.00	$89.80
Jun-25	$49.12	$0.00	$49.12

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5.4 High-Voltage Control Costs by Reliability Region, Last 13 Months

High-voltage control costs are allocated to the reliability region. Figure 5-4 shows high-voltage control costs by reliability region for the last 13 months. Table 5-5 shows high-voltage control costs by reliability region, total voltage-support costs, and total voltage costs for the last 13 months.

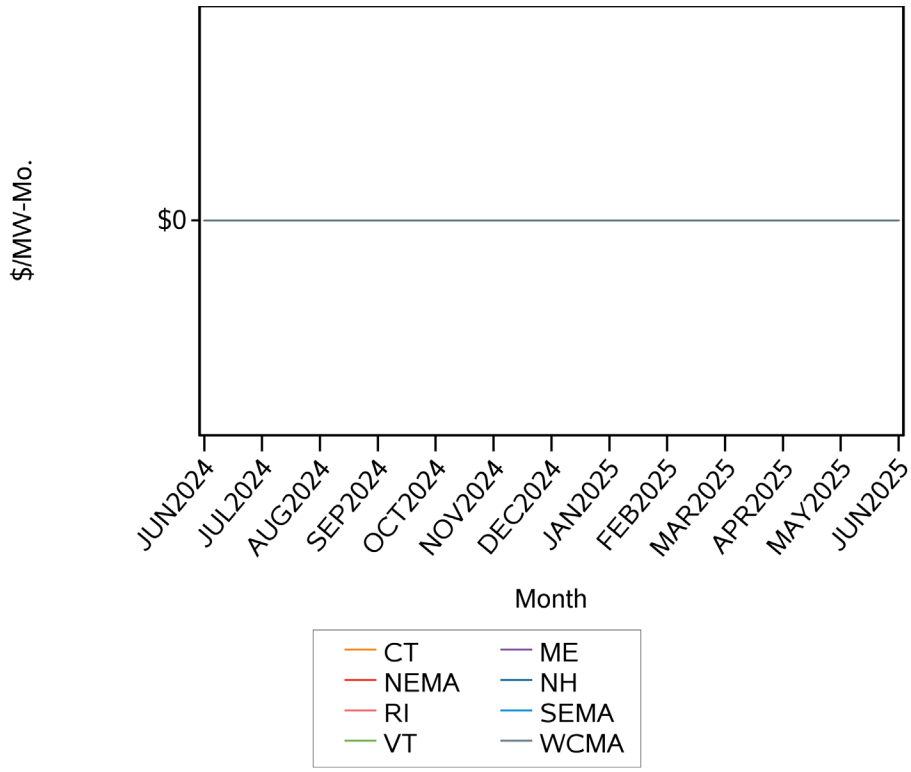

Figure 5-4: High-voltage control costs by reliability region, 13 months.

Table 5-3
High Voltage Control, Voltage Support, and Total Voltage Costs, 13 Months ($/MW-Month)

Month	High Voltage Control									Voltage Support	New England Total Voltage Cost
	ME	NH	VT	CT	RI	SEMA	WCMA	NEMA	New England		
Jun-24	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$53.51	$53.51
Jul-24	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$52.27	$52.27
Aug-24	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$54.22	$54.22
Sep-24	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$73.71	$73.71
Oct-24	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$84.90	$84.90
Nov-24	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$77.97	$77.97
Dec-24	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$68.17	$68.17
Jan-25	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$66.17	$66.17
Feb-25	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$70.39	$70.39
Mar-25	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$72.27	$72.27

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Month	High Voltage Control									Voltage Support	New England Total Voltage Cost
	ME	NH	VT	CT	RI	SEMA	WCMA	NEMA	New England		
Apr-25	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$84.96	$84.96
May-25	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$89.80	$89.80
Jun-25	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$49.12	$49.12

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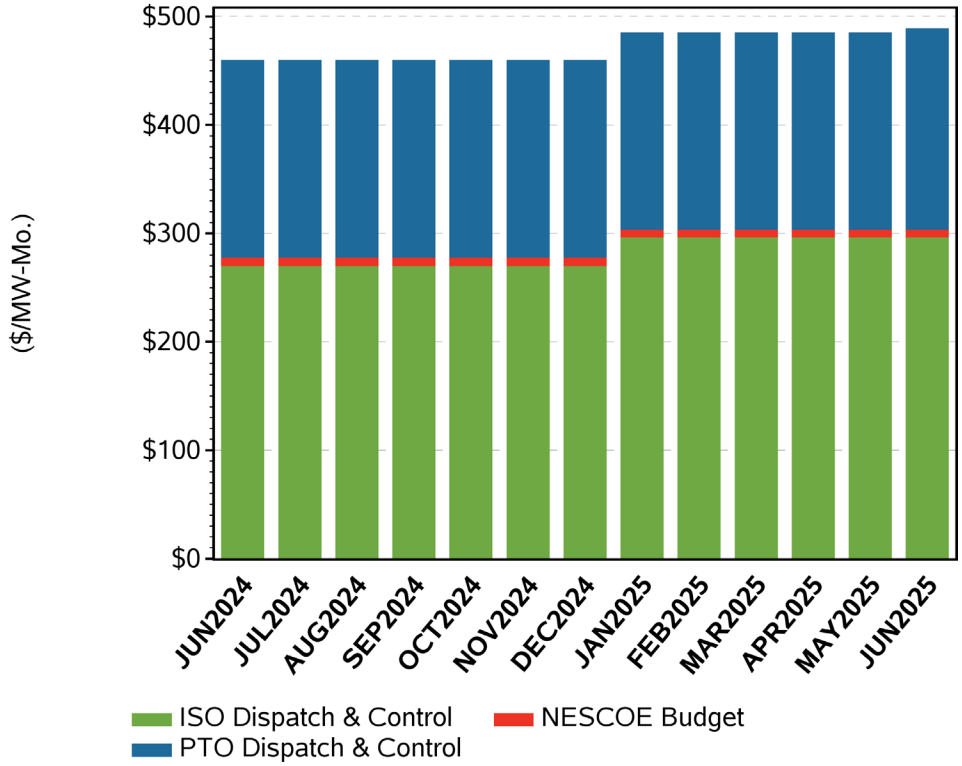
Section 6
Administrative Service Costs

Administrative cost components reflect costs incurred by both the ISO and the PTOs for scheduling, system control, and dispatch service of the transmission system and to bill and collect for NESCOE's operating budget. Administrative costs are based on regulated, revenue requirements of the ISO, local control centers (LCCs) (operated by PTOs), and NESCOE. ISO dispatch and control costs reflect only Schedule 1 (and not Schedules 2 and 3) of the ISO Self-Funding Tariff. [20] Year-over-year volatility in individual administrative component costs may not be driven solely by changes in underlying revenue requirements, but may reflect true-ups (for over-collections or under-collections) of annual revenues and annual movements in underlying loads, both of which are influential in the rate determination process. ISO-NE's calculation for the 2025 NESCOE budget is $7.16 per MW-Month and reflects the true-up for funds recovered and unspent from prior years.[21]

Figure 6-1 and Table 6-1 show administrative costs by type for the last 13 months.



[20] PTO dispatch and control costs stem from the OATT Schedule 1, Scheduling, Dispatch and Control Service, and are recovered through the OATT using RNL as an allocator. As the billing and collection agent for NESCOE, the ISO collects ISO Schedule 5 NESCOE payments and distributes them to NESCOE. Charges are based on the RNL for any transmission customer using RNS.

[21] The reader may also reference the annual ISO Administrative Budget filing, typically filed with the FERC in October of each year and searchable within the ISO New England Filings section of the ISO website.

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Figure 6-1: Administrative costs by type, 13 months.

Table 6-1
Administrative Costs by Type, 13 Months ($/MW-Month)

Month	ISO Dispatch Control	NESCOE Budget	PTO Dispatch Control	Total
Jun-24	$269.54	$8.07	$182.06	$459.67
Jul-24	$269.54	$8.07	$182.06	$459.67
Aug-24	$269.54	$8.07	$182.06	$459.67
Sep-24	$269.54	$8.07	$182.06	$459.67
Oct-24	$269.54	$8.07	$182.06	$459.67
Nov-24	$269.54	$8.07	$182.06	$459.67
Dec-24	$269.54	$8.07	$182.06	$459.67
Jan-25	$295.82	$7.16	$182.06	$485.04
Feb-25	$295.82	$7.16	$182.06	$485.04
Mar-25	$295.82	$7.16	$182.06	$485.04
Apr-25	$295.82	$7.16	$182.06	$485.04
May-25	$295.82	$7.16	$182.06	$485.04
Jun-25	$295.82	$7.16	$186.04	$489.02

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Section 7
Regional Network Load, Last 13 Months

As defined in the OATT, a transmission customer's monthly RNL is based on monthly peak demand and determines the customer's use of RNS. A transmission customer's monthly RNL value (i.e., monthly network load) is the customer's hourly load at the time of the hourly peak load of the local transmission network to which the customer's load is connected.

Each PTO in New England that has a local network RNS rate calculates monthly RNL values, which it submits to the ISO. The ISO uses these values in the RNS-related settlement processes. Customers with RNL may or may not participate in the wholesale electric energy markets, depending on the way in which they do business in New England.

A *RNL customer* is a transmission customer that a PTO has identified as the billable entity for one or more of the RNL "assets" in its local network. These assets reflect one or more actual physical load facilities and are modeled in the ISO's RNS settlement process for calculating RNS settlements. The RNL cost components discussed in this report (and listed in Section 1) reflect the services for which these customers are charged for their assigned share of RNL. Among the nine local networks, approximately 100 RNL customers own approximately 150 network load assets. These assets are separate from the assets identified in other wholesale market settlements, such as for energy.

7.1 Average Regional Network Load by Month, Last 13 Months

Figure 7-1 shows average monthly regional network load by year for the entire New England Balancing Authority Area for the last 13 months.

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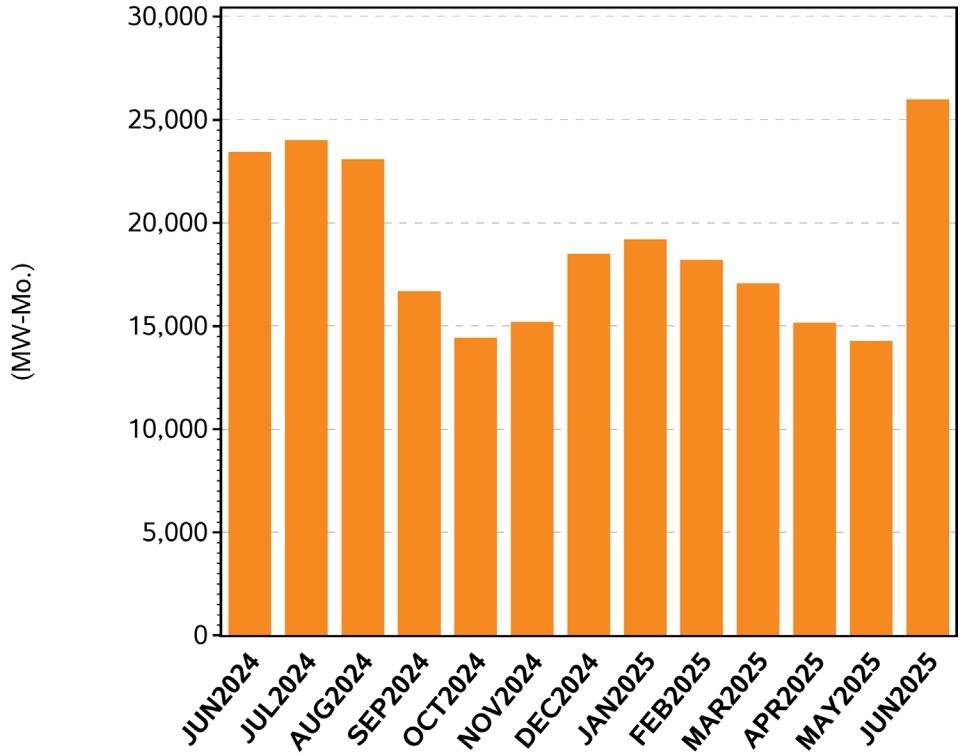

Figure 7-1: Average monthly regional network load, 13 months.

Since RNL reflects peak monthly demand usage, monthly aggregations of RNL appear more volatile during the highest demand months of the year, typically during the summer months, and within local networks or reliability regions serving a larger customer load base.

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7.2 Monthly Regional Network Load by Reliability Region, Last 13 Months

Figure 7-2 shows monthly network load aggregated by reliability region for the last 13 months.

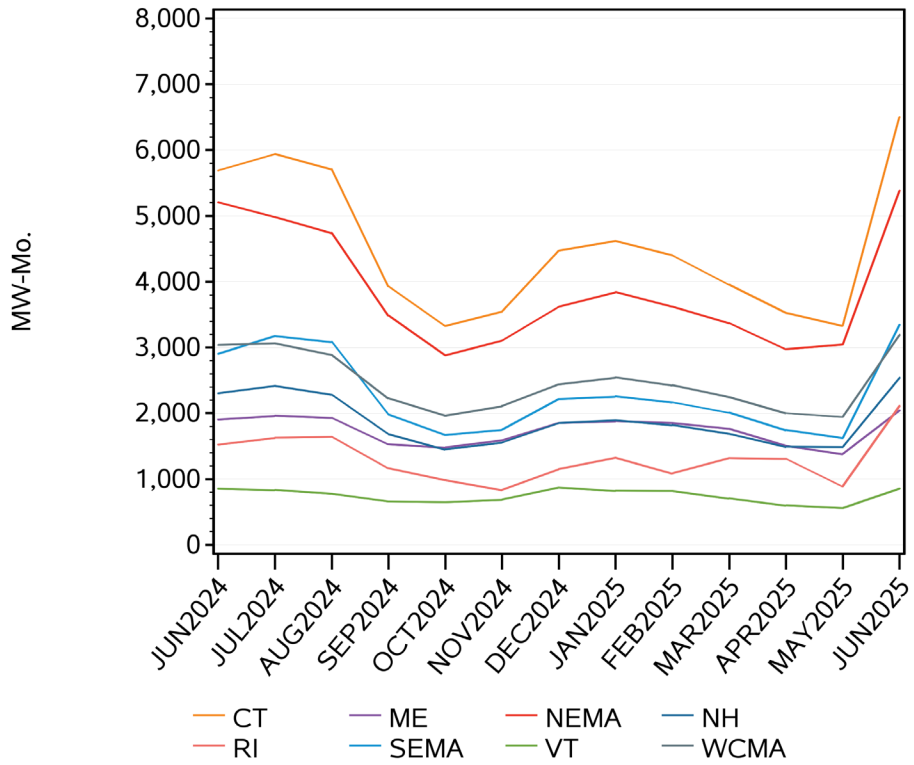

Figure 7-2: Monthly network load by reliability region, 13 months.

7.3 Monthly Regional Network Load by Local Regional Network, Last 13 Months

Figure 7-3 shows monthly network load by local network, as reported by PTOs for the last 13 months.

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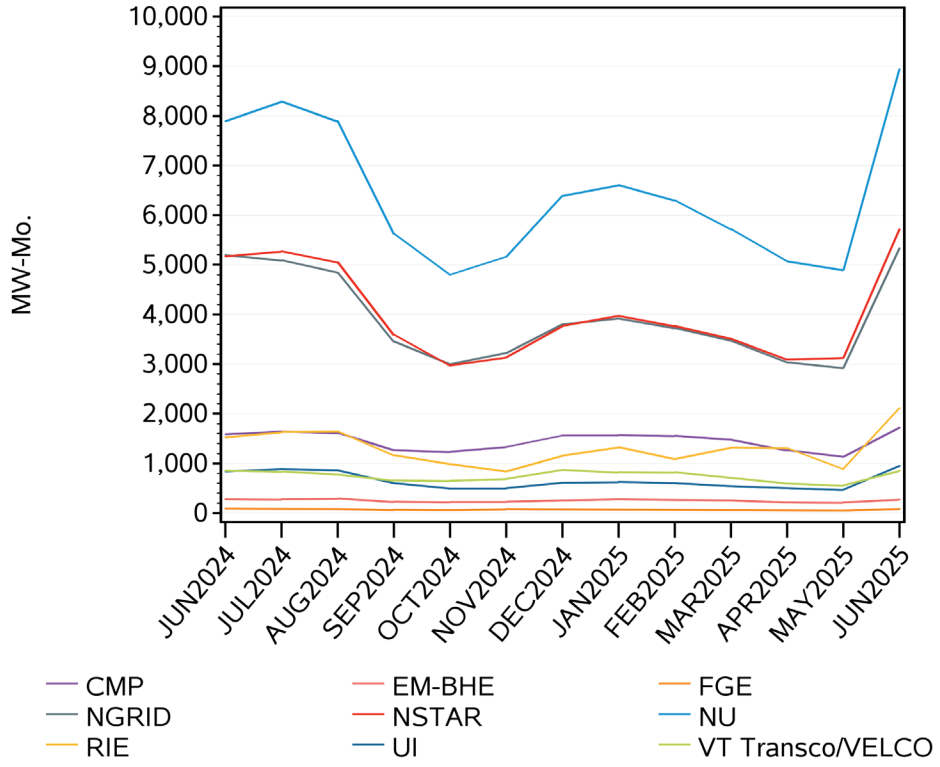

Figure 7-3: Monthly network load by local network, 13 months.

7.4 Monthly Regional Network Load by State, Last 13 Months

Table 7-1 shows monthly network load aggregated by state for the last 13 months.

Table 7-1
Average RNL aggregated by State and in Total, 13 Months (MW-Month)

Month	CT	MA	ME	NH	RI	VT	New England Average
Jun-24	5,691	11,145	1,907	2,303	1,525	855	23,427
Jul-24	5,942	11,221	1,963	2,417	1,630	836	24,008
Aug-24	5,710	10,716	1,932	2,283	1,644	778	23,062
Sep-24	3,929	7,693	1,532	1,684	1,165	660	16,664
Oct-24	3,327	6,521	1,480	1,453	986	651	14,420
Nov-24	3,546	6,972	1,589	1,556	839	688	15,189
Dec-24	4,470	8,283	1,855	1,850	1,155	870	18,484
Jan-25	4,617	8,649	1,879	1,896	1,326	823	19,191
Feb-25	4,400	8,213	1,851	1,824	1,088	818	18,194
Mar-25	3,956	7,632	1,763	1,689	1,321	705	17,066

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Month	CT	MA	ME	NH	RI	VT	New England Average
Apr-25	3,527	6,723	1,508	1,492	1,309	599	15,158
May-25	3,333	6,620	1,383	1,490	892	559	14,278
Jun-25	6,500	11,920	2,043	2,541	2,111	855	25,970

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Section 8
Average RNL Costs by State

This section shows state level summarizations. The correlation among states, reliability regions, and their underlying local area networks were mentioned in Section 1 of the report. The next table shows average RNL costs by New England state for the past 13 months.

Separation in RNL costs among the New England states may occur due to high voltage control costs, and the exclusion of Continuous Storage Facilities from Schedule 9 RNS charges. Improvements to the transmission system have and should continue to minimize these costs over time.

Table 8-1
Average RNL Costs by State and in Total, 13 Months ($/MW-Month)

Month	CT	MA	ME	NH	RI	VT	New England Average
Jun-24	$13,542	$13,542	$13,508	$13,542	$13,542	$13,542	$13,539
Jul-24	$13,537	$13,537	$13,508	$13,537	$13,537	$13,537	$13,534
Aug-24	$13,545	$13,545	$13,515	$13,545	$13,545	$13,545	$13,543
Sep-24	$13,629	$13,629	$13,615	$13,629	$13,629	$13,629	$13,628
Oct-24	$13,676	$13,676	$13,648	$13,676	$13,676	$13,676	$13,673
Nov-24	$13,646	$13,646	$13,616	$13,646	$13,646	$13,646	$13,643
Dec-24	$13,593	$13,593	$13,567	$13,593	$13,593	$13,593	$13,590
Jan-25	$16,203	$16,203	$16,189	$16,203	$16,203	$16,203	$16,202
Feb-25	$16,221	$16,221	$16,185	$16,221	$16,221	$16,221	$16,217
Mar-25	$16,237	$16,237	$16,213	$16,237	$16,237	$16,237	$16,235
Apr-25	$16,280	$16,280	$16,240	$16,280	$16,280	$16,280	$16,276
May-25	$16,302	$16,302	$16,284	$16,302	$16,302	$16,302	$16,301
Jun-25	$16,136	$16,136	$16,090	$16,136	$16,136	$16,136	$16,132

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