

## 15. Glossary

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### -A B C-

**Aggregator:** A company or organization that gathers end-use consumers into a buying group to gain purchasing power. An ESS can be an aggregator.

**Ancillary Services:** Those services that are necessary to support the transmission of capacity and energy from resources to loads while maintaining reliable operation of the Transmission Provider's Transmission System in accordance with Good Utility Practice. FERC definition; Rule B of our OPUC Tariff has a different definition.

**Association of Oregon Industries (AOI):** An interest group representing industries with facilities in Oregon.

**Automatic Clearing House (ACH):** A format for the electronic transfer of funds, an option for end-use consumers to use in paying their electric utility bills.

**Bill Analyzer:** An Internet-based tool provided by PGE for ESS' to view detailed data for billing determinants on their bill from PGE.

**Bonneville Power Administration (BPA):** A federal agency that markets the power produced by publicly-funded projects within its power marketing area, most notably the Columbia River Hydroelectric System.

**California Independent System Operator (Cal ISO):** Operates and schedules transmission over California's transmission system.

**California-Oregon border (COB):** The point where the alternating current (AC) intertie crosses the state border. A highly active point for electricity transactions and one of the pricing locations for the NYMEX electric futures contracts.

**California-Oregon Intertie (COI):** A transmission line from Malin and Captain Jack substations at COB to the John Day substation in north central Oregon.

**Citizens Utility Board (CUB):** A nonprofit organization representing residential utility customers in Oregon.

**Coalition for Uniform Business Rules:** Industry group sponsored by Edison Electric Institute.

**Cost of Service Option (COSO):** A regulated rate, charged by a utility to its end-use customers, based on the cost of generating and delivering the electricity and related services.

**Customer Service Representative (CSR):** One of the terms used to describe personnel at PGE's Customer Response Center, who interact directly with end-use consumers. Also may be referred to as Energy Services Representatives or Community Office Representative

### -D E F-

**Day of Flow:** The day in which electricity deliveries are made; measured as the time period beginning at midnight for the hour ending 0100 and ending at exactly the end of the 2400 hour Pacific Prevailing Time (PPT), i.e., Pacific Standard Time or Pacific Daylight Time as applicable.

**Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ):** A department of the State of Oregon concerned with environmental issues, including energy emissions labeling.

**Digital Universal Number System (DUNS) Number:** A unique number assigned to a company by Dun and Bradstreet. Used as a unique identifier, e.g., in certain electronic transactions.

**Direct Access:** The ability of a retail electricity consumer to purchase electricity and certain ancillary services directly from an entity other than the distribution utility.

**Direct Access Service:** The delivery of electricity and applicable ancillary services by the company that a nonresidential consumer has purchased from an ESS.

**Direct Access Service Request (DASR) for Enrollment:** Electronic notification provided by an ESS to PGE that a consumer has selected the notifying ESS as the end-use customer's supplier of Electricity Service. Subsequent DASRs are required to return a direct access customer to PGE Electricity Service, rescind a previously submitted DASR, change the effective date of the enrollment, or update account information of the direct access customer.

**Distribution Support Services:** Services provided by PGE's Power Supply Coordinator to ESS' to deliver energy to end-use consumers located within our service territory.

**e-Tag:** As required by NERC, a standardized protocol for electronically communicating and tracking details of open access energy transactions. Information contained on the tag includes such items as interchange transaction ID number, 24-hour energy profiles, loss accounting, transaction path and products, and transaction days.

**Electricity Schedule:** A Scheduling ESS' projection of its hourly Electricity deliveries, measured in megawatt-hours (MWh), that are necessary to meet the aggregate hourly load of its end-use customers and end-use customers of any Nonscheduling ESS for which it provides scheduling services. The Electricity Schedule is for a Day of Flow.

**Electronic Data Interchange (EDI):** A protocol for electronically exchanging data based on the ANSI X12 format used for transmitting data between companies or other entities.

**Electricity Service Supplier (ESS):** A provider of electrical energy, as certified by the OPUC; may be scheduling or Nonscheduling, in terms of arranging transmission schedules to a utility's service territory. PGE will classify ESS' as one of the following:

- **Scheduling ESS:** An ESS that provides its own Electricity Schedule to the Company.
- **Nonscheduling ESS:** An ESS that does not provide PGE with a Schedule and relies on a Scheduling ESS for services related to scheduling and settlement.

**Emergency Default Service:** A service option provided by PGE to a nonresidential consumer that requires Utility Provided Service with less than five business days' notice by the consumer or its ESS to PGE. This service is available to the consumer for a maximum of five consecutive days from initial purchase.

**End of Month (EOM):** A term used to denote the end of an accounting period in the forecasting and reconciliation process.

**End-use customer:** An individual, partnership, corporation, organization, government, governmental agency, political subdivision, municipality or other

entity enrolled and currently receiving energy service from a certified ESS or PGE's retail services at a single point of delivery.

**ESS Service Agreement:** A contract for service between PGE and an ESS, developed jointly by PGE and PacifiCorp, and approved by the OPUC.

**Energy Trust of Oregon (ETO):** A nonprofit corporation established to distribute Public Purpose Charges for energy efficiency and renewables as collected by utilities under the terms of Oregon's restructuring law.

**Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC):** The federal agency responsible for regulating interstate electric power transmission and the sale of electric power for resale.

**Franchise fee:** A fee imposed on gas, electric, steam, and water utilities by the cities of Oregon in exchange for the right to conduct utility business within city limits and to occupy city streets and public ways. Oregon Administrative Rules provide that a 3.5 percent fee is considered a reasonable operating expense and is included in PGE's base rates. Any amount in excess of the 3.5 percent is generally referred to as a privilege tax and, if applicable, is itemized on the consumer's bill.

## **-G H I-**

**Gas Industry Standards Board (GISB):** A nonprofit, voluntary, independent organization representing all segments of the natural gas industry.

**Independent System Operator (ISO):** A third-party entity that operates and schedules transmission over a transmission system. See also California ISO.

**Independent Verification Agent:** An entity that verifies whether a customer has agreed to switch ESS'.

**Industrial Customers of NW Utilities (ICNU):** An interest group comprised of large industrial companies, such as aluminum manufacturers, based in the Pacific Northwest, who are large customers of electric utilities.

**Interval metering:** Metering capable of recording usage consumption based on an interval from five to sixty minutes. Interval metering may also have remote communications capability through either wireless network or telephone communications. Interval metering with communications is required in Oregon for direct access enrollment.

## **-J K L-**

**kVar:** Kilovolt-amperes reactive, a measure of reactive demand.

**Large nonresidential large load split service rider:** This option allows a customers with demand of 10 MW or higher to receive direct access service for a percentage of their load while the remainder is served on the PGE's cost of service option. A customer receiving service under this rider must elect 10% to 50% of eligible load to be served on direct access service. All remaining load will be served by PGE. See Schedule 84 of PGE's OPUC Tariff.

**load profile:** The amount of electricity delivered to or required by a retail electricity consumer at a specific point of delivery over a period of time (generally in 24 hour increments).

**-M N O-**

**Network Integration Transmission Service (NITS):** The delivery of capacity and electricity from designated network resources to serve network loads; a firm transmission service.

**Network Integration Transmission Service Agreement:** An agreement between PGE and a transmission customer for network transmission integration service.

**Network Operating Agreement:** An executed agreement that contains the terms under which the network customer shall operate its facilities and the technical and operational matters associated with the implementation of Network Integration Transmission Service under PGE's FERC Tariff.

**Insufficient funds (NSF):** A banking term denoting that funds in a given account will not cover a check or electronic disbursement drawn against that account.

**North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC):** An organization that promotes the reliability of the North American electricity supply by monitoring for compliance with policies, standards, principles, and guides. NERC also reviews transmission outages, and assesses the future reliability of the bulk electric systems.

**Open Access Same-Time Information System (OASIS):** A dedicated, protected Web-based system used, among other purposes, to make firm transmission capacity reservations.

**Open Access Transmission Tariff (OATT):** PGE's FERC Tariff, found at <http://www.oatioasis.com/pge/>.

**Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR):** Administrative rules set by the OPUC under which PGE operates. Division 38 of the OAR, which regulates direct access in Oregon, is found at

[http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARS\\_800/OAR\\_860/860\\_038.html](http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARS_800/OAR_860/860_038.html).

**Open enrollment windows:** Enrollment window occurring quarterly and annually in November in which large nonresidential customers can opt-out of the annual cost of service option and select market based pricing options or direct access service. The quarterly windows are February, May and August on the 15th (or the following business day) and close after three full business days. The annual open enrollment window begins November 15 (or the following business day) and closes after five full business days.

**Oregon Office of Energy:** An office of the State of Oregon concerned with energy use, including energy labeling.

**Oregon Public Utility Commission (OPUC):** An office of the State of Oregon that regulates investor-owned electric, natural gas companies, telephone, and water utilities. The OPUC also regulates public utilities and municipalities regarding safety issues.

**-P Q R-**

**Point of Delivery (POD):** Unless otherwise designated by agreement, the first point of connection of PGE's service drop, service lateral, or bus to the consumer's service entrance conductors or equipment determined without regard to the location of the meter or metering equipment.

**Point of Delivery Identification (PODID):** A code that identifies each unique Point of Delivery and associated meter location (if applicable).

**Point of Receipt:** Point of interconnection on a transmission system where capacity and electricity is made available; may be firm or nonfirm.

**Point-to-Point Transmission Service:** The reservation and transmission of capacity and energy on either a firm or nonfirm basis from the Point(s) of Receipt to the Point (s) of delivery under Part II of PGE's FERC Tariff.

**Power Supply Coordinator (PSC):** PGE's control area power operations functions. Services include forecasting and reconciliation, systems services, coordinating Universal Standard Offer Services, systems development, developing, and implementing a rate structure.

**Privilege tax:** See "franchise fee."

**Public Purpose Charge (PPC):** The Oregon state law requires PGE and the ESS to collect a 3-percent Public Purpose Charge from its end-use customers to support energy conservation, renewable energy resources and new low income weatherization. The Public Purpose Charge is defined as "three percent of the total revenues billed to those consumers for electricity services, distribution, ancillary services, metering and billing, transition charges, and other types of costs that were included in electric rates on July 23, 1999."

**Reserved capacity:** The maximum amount of capacity and electricity that a transmission provider agrees to transmit over its transmission system.

**Resource Valuation Mechanism (RVM):** Used by PGE to apply the difference between market price and cost of power when calculating customer bills under PGE's Standard Offer pricing options; also may be applied to direct access customer bills.

**Rural Electric Assoc. (REA):** An affiliation of electric cooperative utilities.

## **-S T U-**

**Service Order Dispatch (SOD):** A document used by PGE to dispatch technicians for a meter or field activity.

**Slamming:** The unauthorized enrollment of an end-use consumer by an ESS.

**Standard Offer:** Market based pricing options for residential and nonresidential customers provided under PGE's restructuring rate case, UE-115.

**Suspension (ESS):** A status, applied by the utility, under which the ESS is not allowed to enroll direct access customers.

**System Benefit Charge (SBC):** A charge to fund public purposes consistent with the recommendations of the Comprehensive Review of the Northwest Energy System.

**Transmission Point of Delivery (POD):** The location where the ESS' power deliveries enter PGE's control area. This is different from the distribution PODID used to identify distribution delivery points

**Unaccounted for Energy (UFE):** A factor used in the forecasting and reconciliation process, which can include: (1) load profiling errors; (2) inaccuracies in the loss model; (3) meter recording or reading inaccuracies; (4) energy theft; (5) meter readings not available at the time of final reconciliation; (6) inaccurate magnitude and count of deemed and non metered loads; (7) a top-down forecast that is an estimate instead of an actual measurement.

**Uniform Business Process (UBP):** Standardized business practices developed by a workgroup of industry representatives sponsored by the Edison Electric Institute; see [www.eei.org](http://www.eei.org).

**Utility Distribution Co. (UDC):** An electric utility providing distribution services.

**Utility Industry Group (UIG):** A group comprised of representatives from participating utilities, energy marketers and vendors for the purpose of establishing uniform processes for data exchange; see [www.uig.org](http://www.uig.org).

**-V W X Y Z-**

**Value-Added Network (VAN):** A communications network for transmitting data across private lines.

**Validated, Estimated and Edited (VEE):** The standardized process by which interval metering usage data is verified for accuracy, or estimated and edited in the event of missing or inaccurate data.

**Western Energy Coordinating Council (WECC):** An organization that works with its members to assess and enforce compliance with established criteria and policies for ensuring the safety, reliability, and economy of service of the region's electric service. One of the ten electric reliability councils comprising NERC.