

Glossary of Terms for Generation Interconnection Business Practices

This glossary list is a companion to the Generation Interconnection (GI) Business Practices (BP) located on BPA's Generation Interconnection page.

It applies to the following BPs:

1. Generation Integration Services
2. Large Generator Interconnection
3. Large Generator Interconnection: Advanced Funding and Temporary Use of Interconnection Facilities
4. Line and Load Interconnection Procedures
5. Small Generator Interconnection

| TERM | DEFINITION |
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| Assignment Reference (AREF) | A unique reference number automatically assigned by the OASIS to provide a unique record for each transmission or ancillary service request. |
| Backup Generator | A standby generating unit with self-start capability that is normally operated in a Local Islanding Event (during a utility power outage) where the generating unit is used to meet customer site load requirements and is not synched to the BPA Transmission Grid, or the unit produces output that is synched to the BPA Transmission Grid for test purposes only. The output from a Backup Generator is not sold or marketed. |
| Balancing Reserves | Reserves that compensate for any of the following: (i) moment-to-moment differences between generation and load; (ii) larger differences occurring over longer periods of time during the hour; and (iii) differences between a generator's schedule and the actual generation during an hour. |
| Business Day | Any weekday (Monday through Friday) that is not a United States Federal Holiday. |
| Construction Agreement | An agreement between the customer and Transmission Services to construct Transmission System upgrades and/or additions, including those to local area systems, main grid and/or sub-grid modifications, when those upgrades and/or additions are required before transmission service can be offered. This agreement may be offered before or concurrent with a Service Agreement. |
| Customer | Any customer taking service under Use of Facilities (UFT), Formula Power Transmission (FPT), Integration of Resources (IR), Part II or Part III of the OATT. |
| Dynamic Transfer | A term that refers to methods by which the control response to load or generation is assigned, on a real-time basis from the Balancing Authority to which such load or generation is electrically interconnected (native Balancing Authority) to another Balancing Authority (attaining Balancing Authority) or other controlling entity |



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| | on a real-time basis. This includes Pseudo-Ties, Dynamic Schedules, and dynamic arrangements within the BPA Balancing Authority Area. |
| Dynamic Transfer Capability | The capability of the transmission system to accommodate continuous ramping of a resource(s) over a pre-determined range, such that the control of the electrical output of such resources(s) can be varied from moment to moment by an entity other than the host utility/host Balancing Authority Area operator. |
| Entity | A load, generator, generation provider, Transmission Customer, or other party. |
| Environmental Study Agreement | An agreement between the customer and BPA identifying the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) required documentation BPA will produce and customer terms for compliance, including participation in public meetings, requirement to exercise due diligence in completing required NEPA studies and activities, and terms for termination and or severance of studies, processes. Federal law requires that BPA comply with NEPA and prohibits BPA from committing to construction agreements for interconnections until NEPA requirements are satisfied. |
| Generation Estimate | The scheduled hourly energy generation from a plant. |
| Initial Facilities | The Network Upgrades required to interconnect the Large Generating Facility of the first Interconnection Party to request an interconnection to BPA's Transmission System at a given Point of Interconnection (POI). Network Upgrades required to interconnect additional Large Generating Facilities, such as additional breakers or transformers, are not part of the Initial Facilities. |
| Interconnection Customer | A customer who is submitting a Generation Interconnection Request to BPA |
| Interconnection Date | The date for interconnection to an Interconnection Party as agreed to by the Interconnection Party and Transmission Services after all necessary studies have been completed. |
| Interconnection Party | i) a single customer, or ii) multiple customer that have executed an agreement to share advance funding costs for Network Upgrades. Multiple customers will be considered an Interconnection Party if Transmission Services receives an executed agreement to share advance funding costs for Network Upgrades, which lists each customer's share of the costs, within 90 days after Transmission Services' adoption of this policy or Transmission Services' tendering of the Engineering and Procurement Agreement to any customer, whichever is later. |
| Lines and Loads Interconnection Request (LLIR) | A request submitted to Transmission Services on BPA Form F6420.25, Transmission Lines and Loads Connection Information. |
| Load Growth | Load added to an existing Network Integration (NT) customer's system as a result of increased customer load or transfer of load |

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| | from another NT customer. |
| Local Islanding Event | The times when the breakers at the ends of the transmission line are open leaving the generator and load that is also tapped off this line isolated from the power system. Technical Requirements for Interconnection to the BPA Transmission Grid (4.2.3.4) |
| Network Load Transfer | Transfer of load from one NT customer to another NT customer. |
| Network Open Season (NOS) | The process by which Transmission Services desires to contractually and financially secure a Long-Term Firm commitment from customers with Eligible TSRs to purchase Long-Term Firm Transmission Service. |
| New Network Load | Load added to an existing NT customer's system as the result of Annexation, Condemnation, Merger, Conversion of Point-to-Point (PTP) Service Agreement to NT Service Agreement, Reduction to Customer Served Load, Request by a Network customer to designate a particular load at discrete points of delivery as Network Load, when the Network Customer had previously elected not to designate that load as Network Load. |
| NT Customer | An entity receiving transmission service under Part III of the OATT. |
| Point of Delivery (POD) | Point of Delivery is a point on the Transmission Provider's Transmission System where capacity and energy transmitted by the Provider will be made available to the Receiving Part; An OASIS field on a TSR that is the scheduling POD. |
| Point of Receipt (POR) | Point of Receipt is an interconnection on the Transmission Provider's Transmission System where capacity and energy will be made available by the Delivering Party; An OASIS field on a TSR that is the scheduling POR. |
| Redispatch and Curtailment Procedures | Measures taken to relieve transmission system overloads and therefore manage loading on the transmission system to within the Operating Transfer Capability (OTC). |
| Sink | An OASIS field on a TSR that is the contractual POD. |
| Source | An OASIS field on a TSR that is the contractual POR. |
| Transmission Credits | The credits earned by the Funding Customer for advance funding the costs of Network Upgrades. |
| Transmission Credits - LGI | The specified method of repayment in the LGIA for funds advanced by the Interconnection Customer to Transmission Services for the construction of Network Upgrades. |
| Transmission Credits – Non-GI | The credits earned by the Funding Customer for advance funding the costs of Network Upgrades. |
| VERBS | "Variable Energy Resource Balancing Service," as described in the ACS rate schedule and General Rate Schedule Provisions. Also referred to as "Wind Balancing Service" in the ACS-10 rate schedule. |