

**8. Computed Average Energy Requirement (1981 Utility Contract)**

For computed requirements purchasers, the Computed Average Energy Requirement shall be determined as specified in the purchaser's power sales contract. That specification is provided in:

a. Sections 16, 17(c), and 17(f), as adjusted by other sections of the contract, for actual computed requirements purchasers;

b. Sections 16, 17(a), and 17(f), as adjusted by other sections of the contract, for planned computed requirements purchasers; and

c. Sections 16 and 17(b), as adjusted by other sections of the contract, for contracted computed requirements purchasers.

**9. Computed Energy Maximum (1981 Utility Contract)**

The Computed Energy Maximum equals the Computed Average Energy Requirement (CAER) multiplied by the number of hours in the billing month. HLH Computed Energy Maximum equals the CAER multiplied by the number of HLH in the month; LLH Computed Energy Maximum equals the CAER multiplied by the number of LLH in the month.

**10. Computed Maximum Requirement (1981 Utility Contract)**

The Purchaser's Computed Maximum Requirement is the maximum amount of power that BPA is obligated to deliver to the Purchaser during the HLH of a month. The Computed Maximum Requirement is defined in section 17(g)(1) of the Purchaser's 1981 Contract as the greater of the Purchaser's Computed Peak Requirement and Computed Average Energy Requirement unless the terms of section 7 ("Allocation Provisions in the Event of Planning Insufficiency") apply.

**11. Computed Peak Requirement (1981 Utility Contract)**

For purchasers designated to purchase on the basis of computed requirements, the Computed Peak Requirement shall be determined as specified in the purchaser's power sales contract. That specification is provided in:

a. sections 16, 17(c), and 17(f), as adjusted by other sections of the contract, for actual computed requirements purchasers;

b. sections 16, 17(a), and 17(f), as adjusted by other sections of the contract, for planned computed requirements purchasers; and

c. sections 16 and 17(b), as adjusted by other sections of the contract, for

contracted computed requirements purchasers.

**12. Computed Requirements Customer (1981 Utility Contract)**

A Computed Requirements Customer is a Purchaser of Priority Firm and/or New Resource Firm Power who is designated as a computed requirements customer by the terms of its 1981 contract.

**13. Contract Demand**

The Contract Demand shall be the maximum number of kilowatts that the purchaser agrees to purchase and BPA agrees to make available, subject to any limitations included in the applicable contract. BPA may agree to make deliveries at a rate in excess of the Contract Demand at the request of the purchaser, but shall not be obligated to continue such excess deliveries. Any contractual or other reference to Contract Demand as expressed in kilowatt-hours shall be deemed, for the purpose of these GRSPs, to refer to the term "Contract Energy."

**14. Contract Energy**

Contract Energy is the maximum number of kilowatt-hours that BPA agrees to make available subject to any limitations included in the contractual agreement between BPA and the Purchaser. Contract Energy may refer to an energy purchase from BPA or to an amount of energy that BPA agrees to transmit over the FCRTS.

**15. Curtailed Demand (1981 DSI Contract)**

A Curtailed Demand is the number of kilowatts of Industrial Firm Power during the billing month which results from a DSI's request for such power in amounts less than the Operating Demand therefor. Each purchaser of Industrial Firm Power may curtail its demand according to the terms of its 1981 contract (which permits up to three levels of Curtailed Demand each month).

**16. Customer's Load**

Customer's Load is the customer's Network Load measured during the hour of the Monthly Transmission Peak Load. For customers with 1981 Contracts, Customer's Load is the power taken under 1981 Contracts during the hour of the Monthly Transmission Peak Load.

**17. Decremental Cost**

Unless otherwise specified in a contractual arrangement, Decremental Cost as applied to Nonfirm Energy transactions shall be defined as:

a. All identifiable costs (expressed in mills per kilowatt-hour) associated with the use of a displaceable thermal resource or end-user load with alternate fuel source to serve a purchaser's load that the purchaser is able to avoid by purchasing power from BPA, rather than generating the power itself or using an alternate fuel source; or

b. All identifiable costs (expressed in mills per kilowatt-hour) to serve the load of a displaceable purchase of energy that the purchaser is able to avoid by choosing not to make the alternate energy purchase.

All identifiable costs as used in the above definition may be reduced to reflect costs of purchasing BPA energy such as transmission costs, losses, or loopflow constraints that are agreed to by BPA and the purchaser.

**18. Direct Assignment Facilities**

Direct Assignment Facilities are transmission facilities which are constructed by BPA for the sole use/benefit of facilitating a specific request for transmission service, the costs of which are directly assigned to the transmission customer requesting service.

**19. Direct Service Industry (DSI) Delivery**

The DSI Delivery segment is the portion of the FCRTS that provides service to DSI customers at voltages of 34.5 kV and below.

**20. Eastern Intertie**

The Eastern Intertie is the segment of the Federal Columbia River Transmission System (FCRTS) for which the transmission facilities consist of the Townsend-Garrison double-circuit 500 kV transmission line segment, including related terminals at Garrison.

**21. Electric Power**

Electric Power is electric peaking capacity (kilowatts) and/or electric energy (kilowatt-hours).

**22. Federal Columbia River Transmission System**

The Federal Columbia River Transmission System (FCRTS) is comprised of the transmission facilities of the Federal Columbia River Power System, which includes all transmission facilities owned by the government and operated by BPA, and other facilities over which BPA has obtained transmission rights.

**23. Full Requirements Customer (1996 Contract)**

As currently proposed by BPA, a Full Requirements Customer is a customer