

**40. Northern Intertie**

The Northern Intertie is the segment of the Federal Columbia River Transmission System (FCRTS) for which the transmission facilities consist of two 500-kV lines between Custer Substation and the United States-Canadian border, one 500-kV line between Custer and Monroe Substations, two 230-kV lines from Boundary Substation to the United States-Canadian border, and the associated substation facilities.

**41. Offpeak Period**

The Offpeak Period (or LLH) includes all hours which do not occur during the Peak Period. Thus, the Offpeak Period consists of the hours from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., Monday through Saturday, and all hours Sunday.

**42. Operating Demand (1981 DSI Contract)**

The Operating Demand is that demand which is established by each DSI in accordance with section 5(b) of the DSI's 1981 Contract. Unless the DSI has requested, and BPA has granted, an Auxiliary Demand, the Operating Demand establishes a limit with respect to:

- a. The hourly demand which the purchaser may impose on BPA; and
- b. The total amount of energy during a billing month which the DSI is entitled to purchase from BPA.

**43. Opportunity Cost**

Opportunity Cost is the net loss of revenue or the net increase in generation cost caused by displacing one transaction with another when the transmission system is so constrained that both transactions cannot be handled at the same time. Loss of revenue resulting from competition shall not be included in the determination of the Opportunity Cost. Opportunity Cost shall be determined consistent with FERC policy.

**44. Partial Requirements Customer (1996 Contract)**

As currently proposed by BPA, a Partial Requirements Customer is a Purchaser (utility, Federal Agency, or DSI) that is designated as a Partial Requirements Customer by the terms of its 1996 Contract. This term will be further defined as 1996 Contracts are developed. For purposes of these rate schedules, Partial Requirements Customers are those purchasers under 1996 Contracts that dedicate generation resources or purchases to serve their retail load in specific amounts.

**45. Peak Period**

The Peak Period (or HLH) includes the hours from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., Monday through Saturday.

**46. Phase-In Mitigation**

Phase-In Mitigation is available to Full and Metered Requirements Preference Purchasers who are purchasing their firm requirements under one or more of BPA's 5-year rate schedules and whose 1996 rate increase for BPA purchases is at least 9 percent. If the purchaser meets the eligibility criteria and requests that BPA phase in its 1996 rate increase, BPA will limit the Purchaser's annual rate increase to 9 percent each year for the 5-year period.

**47. Point of Delivery (POD)**

A Point of Delivery is where BPA delivers power to a customer. The delivered power will be Federal power to the extent that the customer is purchasing power under BPA's wholesale power rate schedules, and it will be non-Federal power to the extent that the customer is purchasing transmission services from BPA.

**48. Point of Integration (POI)**

A Point of Integration is a connection point between the FCRTS and non-BPA facilities where non-Federal power is made available to BPA for wheeling.

**49. Point of Interconnection**

A Point of Interconnection is a connection point between the FCRTS and non-BPA facilities where there is a change in facility ownership.

**50. Purchaser**

Pursuant to the terms of an agreement and applicable rate schedule(s), a Purchaser contracts to pay BPA for providing a product or service.

**51. Ratchet Demand**

The Ratchet Demand in kilowatts is the maximum demand established during a specified period of time either during, or prior to, the current billing period. The demand on which the ratchet is based is specified in the relevant rate schedule or in these GRSPs. When the Ratchet Demand is used as a billing factor, BPA shall have specified the following information in the appropriate rate schedules or GRSPs:

- a. The period of time over which the ratchet shall be calculated;
- b. The type of demand to be used in the calculation; and
- c. The percentage (if any) of that demand that will be used to calculate the Ratchet Demand.

In the event that the Purchaser has decreased its demand under the terms of its agreement with Bonneville, Bonneville shall, as necessary, reduce the Ratchet Demand to ensure that it does not exceed the maximum demand permitted under the terms of the Agreement.

**52. Reactive Power**

Reactive Power is the out-of-phase component of the total voltamperes in an electric circuit. Reactive Power has two components: reactive demand (expressed in kilovars or kVAR) and reactive energy (expressed in kilovarhours or kVARh).

**53. Restricted Demand (1981 DSI Contract)**

Restricted Demand is the number of kilowatts of Industrial Firm Power that results when BPA has restricted delivery of such power for one clock-hour or more. BPA makes such restrictions pursuant to the terms of the DSI's power sales contract with BPA. In a given billing month, there are as many possible levels of Restricted Demand for a DSI as the number of restrictions.

**54. Retail Load**

Retail Load for a utility or Federal agency is the purchaser's regional retail energy load during any given time period plus distribution losses and the purchaser's system power requirements. No distinction is made between load that is served with BPA power and load that the customer serves with power acquired from other sources. Retail Load for a DSI is the purchaser's total energy load at facilities eligible for BPA service during any given time period, irrespective of whether the customer has chosen to serve its load with BPA or non-Federal power. Retail Load is the billing factor for Load Shaping and Load Regulation for certain purchasers.

**55. Scheduled Demand**

The Scheduled Demand in kilowatts is the largest of the hourly demands at which electric energy is scheduled for transmission on the FCRTS or delivery to a purchaser:

- a. To each system for which Scheduled Demand is the basis for determination of the Measured Demand;
- b. During each time period specified in the applicable rate schedule; and
- c. During any billing period.

Scheduled amounts are deemed delivered for the purpose of determining Billing Demand.

**56. Scheduled Energy**

The Scheduled Energy in kilowatt-hours shall be the sum of the hourly