



DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

Term/Acronym	Definition
AMI	Advanced metering infrastructure
AMI	Area median income
aMW	The average number of megawatt-hours (MWh) over a specified time period; for example, 175,200 MWh generated over the course of one year equals 20 aMW (175,200 / 8,760 hours).
ATB	Annual Technology Baseline, an annual, publically available report published by NREL, and presents a consistent set of electricity generating technology cost and performance data
Aurora	One of the models PSE uses for electric resource planning. AURORA uses the western power market to produce hourly electricity price forecasts of potential future market conditions. Aurora is also used to test electric portfolios to evaluate PSE's long-term revenue requirements.
ADR	Automated Demand Response
BCP	PSE's Biennial Conservation Plan
BDR	Behavioral Demand Response or Bill Discount Rate
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
BIL	Bipartisan Infrastructure Law
BIPOC	Black, Indigenous, and other People of Color
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
CBI	Customer benefit indicators
CBO	Community-based organization
CCA	Climate Commitment Act
CCEAP	PSE's CEIP Customer Education and Awareness Program
CEIP	Clean Energy Implementation Plan
CETA	Clean Energy Transformation Act
CHanGE	University of Washington Center for Health and Global Environment
CIA	Cumulative impact analysis
C&I	Commercial and industrial
C&I DR	Business Demand Response
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalents
Commission	Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission
CPA	Conservation potential assessment
CRAG	PSE's Conservation Resource Advisory Group
C&S	Codes and standards
DEA	Distributional equity analysis
DE	Distribution efficiency
Deepest need	PSE customers living in areas identified as clusters of severe energy burden and multiple compounding factors hindering the ability to access adequate resources
Demand response	Flexible, price-responsive loads, which may be curtailed or interrupted during system emergencies or when wholesale market prices exceed the utility's supply cost.
DER	Distributed energy resources. Electricity generators like rooftop solar panels that are located below substation level.

Term/Acronym	Definition
DERMS	Distributed Energy Resource Management System
Deterministic analysis	Deterministic analysis identifies the least-cost mix of demand-side and supply-side resources that will meet need, given the set of static assumptions defined in the scenario or sensitivity.
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOH	Washington State Department of Health
DR	Demand response
DSM	Demand-side measure
DSM	Demand-side management
DSP	Delivery System Planning
DSR	Demand-side resources. These resources reduce demand. They include energy efficiency, distribution efficiency, generation efficiency, and distributed generation and demand response.
Dth	Dekatherms
EAG	PSE's Equity Advisory Group
EE	Energy efficiency
EEP	Energy Equity Project (University of Michigan)
EFPC	Equity Forum Planning Committee
EHD	Environmental health disparities
EHEB	Economic, Health and Environmental Benefits Assessment
EIA	U.S. Energy Information Agency
EIA	Washington State Energy Independence Act
ELCC	Effective load carrying capacity. The peak capacity contribution of a resource calculated as the change in capacity of a perfect capacity resource that results from adding a different resource with any given energy production characteristics to the system while keeping the 5 percent LOLP resource adequacy metric constant.
Energy need	The difference between forecasted load and existing resources.
Energy storage	A variety of technologies that allow energy to be stored for future use.
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EV	Electric vehicle
EVSE	Electric vehicle supply equipment
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FPL	Federal poverty level
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GRC	General Rate Case
GPSG	PSE's Green Power Solar Grant
GW	Gigawatt
GWh	Gigawatt hours
HIC	Highly impacted communities. Defined by CETA as a community designated by the Department of Health based on cumulative impact analyses in RCW 19.405.140 or a community located in census tracts that are fully or partially on "Indian country" as defined in 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1151.
HVAC	Heating, ventilating and air conditioning

Term/Acronym	Definition
IAP2	International Association of Public Participation
iDOT	Investment Optimization Tool. An analysis tool that helps to identify a set of projects that will create maximum value.
IJA	Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act
INA	Immigration and Nationality Act
IPP	Independent power producer
IRA	Inflation Reduction Act
IRP	Integrated resource plan
ITC	Investment tax credit
Justice40 Initiative	Executive Order 14008, which directs 40% of the overall benefits of certain Federal investments – including investments in clean energy and energy efficiency; clean transit; affordable and sustainable housing; training and workforce development; the remediation and reduction of legacy pollution; and the development of clean water infrastructure – to flow to disadvantaged communities (DACs).
kV	Kilovolt
kW	Kilowatt
kWh	Kilowatt hours
LBNL	Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
LIAC	PSE's Low Income Advisory Committee
LNG	Liquefied natural gas
MDth	One thousand dekatherms or 10,000 therms
Mid-Columbia	The principle electric power market hub in the Northwest and one of the major trading hubs in the WECC.
MMBtu	Million British thermal units
MMtCO ₂ e	Million metric tons of CO ₂ equivalent
MW	Megawatt
MWh	Megawatt hour
Nameplate capacity	The maximum sustained output capacity of an electric-generating resource.
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Council
Net metering	A program that enables customers who generate their own renewable energy to offset the electricity provided by PSE.
NIBDR	Non-incentivized behavioral demand response
NPCC	Northwest Power & Conservation Council
NREL	National Renewable Energy Laboratory
NWA	Non-wires alternative
Peak need	Electric or gas sales load at peak energy use times.
Peaker or peaking plants	Peaker is a term used to describe generators that can ramp up and down quickly in order to meet spikes in need. They are not intended to operate economically for long periods of time like baseload generators.
Peaking resources	Quick-starting electric generators that can ramp up and down quickly in order to meet short-term spikes in need, or gas sales resources used to meet load at times when demand is highest.
PEV	Plug-in electric vehicle

Term/Acronym	Definition
PHES	Pumped hydroelectric energy storage
Planning reserve margin or PRM	These are amounts over and above customer peak demand that ensure the system has enough flexibility to handle balancing needs and unexpected events.
Planning standards	The metrics selected as performance targets for a system's operation.
PLEXOS	An hourly and sub-hourly chronological production simulation model that utilizes mixed-integer programming (MIP) to simulate unit commitment of resources at a day-ahead level, and then simulate the re-dispatch of these resources in real time to match changes in supply and demand on a 5-minute basis.
PNNL	Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
PNUCC	Pacific Northwest Utilities Coordinating Committee
PNW	Pacific Northwest
PNWH2	Pacific Northwest Hydrogen Association
Portfolio	A specific mix of resources to meet gas sales or electric load.
PPA	Purchased power agreement. A bilateral wholesale or retail power short-term or long-term contract, wherein power is sold at either a fixed or variable price and delivered to an agreed-upon point.
PSE	Puget Sound Energy
PTC	Production Tax Credit
PTR	Peak time rebate
PUD	Public utility district
Pumped hydro or PHES	Pumped hydro facilities store energy in the form of water, which is pumped to an upper reservoir from a second reservoir at a lower elevation. During periods of high electricity demand, the stored water is released through turbines to generate power in the same manner as a conventional hydropower station.
RA	Resource adequacy
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
REC	Renewable energy credit. RECs are intangible assets, which represent the environmental attributes of a renewable generation project – such as a wind farm – and are issued for each MWh of energy generated from such resources.
RFP	Request for proposal
RFQ	Request for quote
RNG	Renewable natural gas
SAIDI	System Average Interruption Duration Index
SAIFI	System Average Interruption Frequency Index
SCADA	Supervisory control and data acquisition that provides real-time visibility and remote control of distribution equipment
SCT	Societal Cost Test
Scenario	A consistent set of data assumptions that defines a specific picture of the future; takes holistic approach to uncertainty analysis.
SCC	Social cost of carbon, also called SCGHG, social cost of greenhouse gases
SCGHG	Social cost of greenhouse gases
SENDOUT	The deterministic gas portfolio model used to help identify the long-term, least-cost combination of integrated supply- and demand-side resources that will meet stated loads.

Term/Acronym	Definition
Sensitivity	A set of data assumptions based on the Reference Scenario in which only one input is changed. Used to isolate the effect of a single variable.
SMR	Small modular reactor
Stochastic analysis	Stochastic risk analysis deliberately varies the static inputs to the deterministic analysis, to test how different portfolios perform with regard to cost and risk across a wide range of potential future power prices, natural gas prices, hydro generation, wind generation, loads, plant forced outages and CO2 prices.
Supply-side resources	Resources that generate or supply electric power, or supply natural gas to natural gas sales customers. These resources originate on the utility side of the meter, in contrast to demand-side resources.
T&D	Transmission and distribution
thermal resources	Electric resources that use carbon-based or alternative fuels to generate power.
TOP	Transmission operator
TOU	Time-of-use
Transmission capacity	Defines the quantity of generation development available in specific geographic regions.
Tranche	A capacity segment on ELCC saturation curve
VPP	Virtual power plant
Vulnerable populations	Communities that experience a disproportionate cumulative risk from environmental burdens due to: 1. Adverse socioeconomic factors, including unemployment, high housing and transportation costs relative to income, access to food and health care, and linguistic isolation 2. Sensitivity factors, such as low birth weight and higher rates of hospitalization
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
Wholesale market purchases	Generally short-term purchases of electric power made on the wholesale market.
WPP	Western Power Pool
WRAP	Western Resource Adequacy Program
WUTC	Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission