

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION
OF THE STATE OF OREGON**

UE 335

**General Rate Case Filing
For Prices Effective January 1, 2019**

PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Executive Summary

February 15, 2018

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

OF THE STATE OF OREGON

UE 335

In the Matter of

PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC
COMPANY

Request for a General Rate Revision

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF
PORTLAND GENERAL
ELECTRIC COMPANY**

I. INTRODUCTION

Portland General Electric Company (“PGE”) is an electric company and public utility pursuant to ORS §757.005. The Public Utility Commission of Oregon (“Commission”) has jurisdiction over the price and terms of service for PGE’s customers. PGE is filing this request to revise its tariff schedules pursuant to ORS §§757.205 and ORS 757.220. This executive summary is submitted to meet the requirements of OAR 860-022-0019.

PGE’s previous general rate case was filed last year. That case, like this one, was largely driven by investments in technology and infrastructure improvement centered on meeting customers’ expectations and industry challenges. PGE is proud to be a company on which customers and communities can depend for electric service provided in a safe, sustainable and reliable manner, with excellent customer service, at reasonable prices. To that end, this case includes the continuation of investments in technology and infrastructure improvements in several areas including:

- 1) Enhancing reliability by making upgrades to PGE’s transmission and distribution (“T&D”) system, and replacing infrastructure that has reached the end of its useful life. This is in addition to the capital and labor required to support new connections and meet customer demand.
- 2) Strengthening PGE’s information technology (“IT”) systems against outside attacks.
- 3) Upgrading and modernizing PGE’s information network will allow it to handle the increasing magnitude of data flow, and be flexible and reliable enough, to cope with more frequent changes and new requirements.
- 4) Implementing PGE’s Customer Engagement Transformation program (“CET”) that has been discussed in PGE’s last four rate cases. PGE is replacing its outdated Customer

Information System and Meter Data Management System. This will improve the way we interact with customers, enable better business processes, and provide more efficient billing through automation. These systems are on track to be placed in service in the second quarter of 2018 and represent the culmination of CET efforts over many years.

Additional increased costs, and upward pressure on prices, in this case include:

- 1) An initial forecast of a \$39 million increase in PGE's Net Variable Power Costs ("NVPC").
- 2) Higher property taxes due to increasing plant assets, a full year of the Carty Strategic Investment Program, and higher Montana rates for Colstrip.
- 3) About \$14 million in reduced revenues due to lower forecasted energy sales. Even with new connections, PGE's loads are forecasted to decrease in 2019 from 2017 levels.

A significant offset to these increased expenses is the effect of the recent tax reform act.

As discussed in PGE Exhibit 200, this will have a number of impacts on PGE's 2019 costs.

PGE has taken a number of additional steps to reduce the requested price increase in this case. PGE reduced its request in this docket by: 1) removing 100% of Officer Long-term Incentive Program costs and 50% of all other incentive plan costs, 2) removing 50% of the costs of certain layers of Directors and Officer insurance, and 3) requesting a return on equity in the lower portion of the range supported by its expert witness, and the same return on equity authorized in PGE's recently concluded rate case. The testimony of Maria Pope and Jim Lobdell, PGE Exhibit 100, describes the cost management efforts of PGE, and discusses some specific examples. The overall request is an increase in revenues of approximately \$86 million, or 4.8% relative to currently approved prices.

II. SUMMARY OF THIS CASE

As described below, thirteen pieces of testimony discuss the bases for our request in this case. The witnesses are all, with the exception of the witness on the appropriate return on equity (“ROE”), PGE officers and/or employees. The testimony discusses the cost drivers in each area and the projected 2019 costs incorporated into this case.

This case is based on a normalized future test period of calendar year 2019, except that for rate base we use the balance as of December 31, 2018. In order to comply with Internal Revenue Service normalization requirements, we base depreciation expense on 2018 plant-in-service. PGE seeks a schedule in this docket that will allow for a Commission order by mid-December and revised tariff schedules implemented on January 1, 2019. The dollar amounts of the changes are discussed above and summarized in Exhibit 1.

PGE requests a continuation of our currently authorized ROE of 9.50% with a forecasted capital structure of 50% equity and 50% debt. The projected test year results show that without a price increase, PGE will earn an ROE of approximately 7.01%. That is significantly below PGE’s currently authorized ROE, and below the level needed to maintain PGE’s credit ratings and attract capital.

As set forth in the testimony in this docket, PGE is making significant infrastructure and technological investments to meet our customers’ needs for safe, reliable service. Prices need to be set to allow PGE the opportunity to earn a return on invested capital that is commensurate with similar companies, allowing it to maintain its credit and attract capital on terms that will ultimately be beneficial to customers.

Accounting Orders and Tariff changes. PGE also requests that as part of this rate case the Commission approve the following:

Renewal and modification of PGE's Schedule 123 decoupling mechanism, as discussed in PGE Exhibit 1300.

Two revisions regarding direct access for larger customers: 1) tariff changes regarding imbalance service for significant deviations between the usage of Electricity Service Supplier ("ESS") customers and power deliveries by the ESS, and 2) changes to the Schedule 129 transition charges or credits for customers choosing long-term direct access. These proposals are discussed in PGE Exhibit 1300.

Changing the major storm accrual to a balancing account. This is discussed in PGE Exhibit 800.

PGE's proposed Qualifying Facility ("QF") on-line date true-up, as discussed in PGE Exhibit 300.

Net Variable Power Costs. Each year under Schedule 125, PGE's prices are adjusted to reflect projected NVPC for the coming year, and transition charges or credits for those customers opting for an alternate electricity supplier are calculated. Schedule 125 requires PGE to file estimates of the adjustments on or before April 1. In addition to the NVPC forecast and Minimum Filing Requirements ("MFRs") with this filing, PGE intends to file an update, with additional MFR documentation, by April 1. PGE requests a schedule that will allow for a Commission decision of NVPC issues by mid-October consistent with the requirements of PGE's Tariff Schedules 125 and 128, and the November 2018 direct access window.

Compliance with OAR 860-022-0019. Attached as Exhibit 1 is the information required by OAR 860-022-0019. That exhibit shows the impact of the proposed price change on each

customer class. The impact on residential customers of the requested price change is an increase of 6.3%, and the increase for an average residential customer using 800 kWh per month is \$6.52.

III. TESTIMONY

PGE’s testimony and exhibits demonstrate that the Commission should approve this Application. The prices and tariffs proposed result in prices that are just and reasonable. PGE is introducing thirteen pieces of testimony sponsored by the following witnesses:

<u>EXHIBIT NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>WITNESSES</u>
100	Policy	Maria Pope and Jim Lobdell
200	Revenue Requirement	Alex Tooman and Marco Espinoza
300	Net Variable Power Costs	Mike Niman, Cathy Kim, and Greg Batzler
400	Total Compensation	Anne Mersereau and Tamara Neitzke
500	Corporate Support/A&G	Jim Lobdell and Greg Batzler
600	IT and Cyber Security	Larry Buttress
700	Production O&M	Brad Jenkins and Stefan Cristea
800	Transmission and Distribution	Bill Nicholson and Larry Bekkedahl
900	Customer Service	Kristin Stathis and Carol Dillin
1000	Cost of Capital Return on Equity	Patrick Hager and Chris Liddle Bente Villadsen
1100	Load Forecast	Amber Riter and Alison Lucas
1200	Marginal Cost of Service	Robert Macfarlane and Jacob Goodspeed
1300	Pricing	Robert Macfarlane and Jacob Goodspeed

IV. SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY

Exhibit 100. Maria Pope, President and Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Jim Lobdell, Sr. Vice President, Finance, Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”), and Treasurer present the opening testimony. They explain the business context for this filing including the investments being made to strengthen the power grid against physical and cyber threats, new infrastructure required for new customers, and other key proposals. They also describe the efficiency efforts PGE has successfully implemented, and measures proposed to mitigate the price increase requested in this docket. As the CEO and CFO, Ms. Pope and Mr. Lobdell explain the policy drivers behind PGE’s requests in this case, and why they are in the interests of customers. Ms. Pope and Mr. Lobdell also introduce the other testimony in this docket.

Exhibit 200. Dr. Alex Tooman, Senior Regulatory Consultant, and Marco Expinoza, Senior Financial Analyst, summarize the overall 2019 test year revenue requirement and compare the request with 2017 costs. Their testimony also discusses PGE’s rate base at year end 2018, associated depreciation and amortization, and unbundled results.

Exhibit 300. PGE Managers Mike Niman and Cathy Kim, and Senior Regulatory Analyst Greg Batzler present PGE’s NVPC. The initial NVPC forecast for 2018 is \$375.3 million. This is an increase of about \$39 million from the 2018 NVPC determined in PGE’s recent general rate case proceeding, Docket No. UE 319.

As stated above, PGE requests that a schedule be implemented in this docket to allow for a Commission decision of NVPC issues by mid-October consistent with the requirements of PGE’s Tariff Schedules 125 and 128, and the November 2018 direct access window.

Exhibit 400. Anne Mersereau, Vice President of Human Resources, Diversity and Inclusion, and Tamara Neitzke, Director of Compensation and Benefits, testify on compensation and human resource costs and issues for 2019.

Exhibit 500. Jim Lobdell, Senior Vice President, Finance, CFO and Treasurer, and Greg Batzler, Senior Regulatory Analyst, explain PGE's costs related to corporate support including human resources, insurance, research and development, security, and memberships.

Exhibit 600. Larry Buttress, Interim Vice President and Chief Information Officer, explains the costs and drivers related to IT and cyber security.

Exhibit 700. PGE's long-term power supply resources and associated costs are presented by Bradley Jenkins, Vice President of Power Supply Generation, and Stefan Cristea, Regulatory Analyst. These witnesses discuss plant performance, and operations and maintenance ("O&M") costs associated with PGE's power supply resources.

Exhibit 800. Bill Nicholson, Senior Vice President of Customer Service, Transmission and Distribution, and Larry Bekkedahl, Vice President of Transmission and Distribution, testify regarding PGE's T&D system. These witnesses explain the test-year costs necessary to provide service, capital improvement efforts, and how they support PGE's goal of operational excellence. These witnesses also present PGE's proposal for a balancing account for major storm restoration costs, and for the inclusion of the 2017 storm deferral in that balancing account.

Exhibit 900. Kristin Stathis, Vice President of Customer Service Operations, and Carol Dillin, Vice President of Customer Strategies and Business Development, address PGE's Customer Service functions and costs for 2019. They explain customer service O&M costs, details regarding the CET program, and initiatives that support the customer experience.

Exhibit 1000. Patrick Hager, Manager of Regulatory Affairs, and Chris Liddle, Corporate Finance and Investor Relations Manager and Assistant Treasurer, present PGE's testimony on cost of capital and capital structure for 2019. Dr. Bente Villadsen, economist and principal at The Brattle Group, addresses PGE's equity costs. On behalf of PGE, these witnesses request a 7.31% weighted average cost of capital for PGE. This includes an ROE of 9.50%, the same as recently approved in Docket No. UE 319, and long-term debt cost of 5.12%. The witnesses address the impact of the Commission's decision regarding ROE on PGE's credit quality and the future cost of raising capital.

These witnesses also address PGE's current and proposed test-year capital structure. In this docket, PGE proposes the same capital structure for ratemaking as was approved in immediately previous rate cases, 50% equity and 50% debt.

Exhibit 1100. Amber Riter, Principal Analyst, and Alison Lucas, Senior Analyst, present PGE's load forecast for 2019 and explain the method in forecasting 2019 load, including a change in forecast modeling from assuming normal weather to a proposed trended weather approach. As has been done in previous cases, PGE will update the load forecast during this case as updated economic and customer data become available.

Exhibit 1200. Robert Macfarlane, Interim Manager, Pricing and Tariffs, and Jacob Goodspeed, Senior Regulatory Analyst, present PGE's marginal cost studies for generation, transmission, distribution, and customer service. Those studies are then used in determining rate spread, rate design, and proposed prices in this docket, as explained in PGE Exhibit 1300.

Exhibit 1300. Robert Macfarlane, Interim Manager, Pricing and Tariffs, and Jacob Goodspeed, Senior Regulatory Analyst, testify on pricing. These witnesses discuss how they develop prices for the tariff schedules, a proposed increase to the residential basic charge, and

the changes to various supplemental schedules. These witnesses also discuss PGE's proposals regarding decoupling, direct access transition charges and credits, and ESS scheduling provisions.

V. COMMUNICATIONS

PGE requests that communications regarding this filing be addressed to:

Jay Tinker
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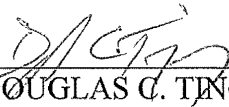
VI. REQUEST FOR APPROVALS

PGE requests that the Commission issue an order:

- (1) Approving the requested price changes;
- (2) Approving the proposed tariffs;
- (3) Approving a balancing account mechanism for major storms;
- (4) Adopting the QF on-line date true-up proposal;
- (5) Renewing and revising PGE's decoupling mechanism; and
- (6) Approving the requested changes to direct access transition charges and credits, and ESS scheduling provisions.

Dated: this 15th day of February, 2018.

Respectfully submitted,



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Exhibit 1
Case Summary
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	Total Revenue Requirement	\$1,884.6	
	Change in Revenues Requested		
	Total Change in Revenues Requested	\$85.9	
	Total Change net of RPA	\$85.1	
	Percent Change in Base Revenues Requested	4.8%	
	Percent Change net of RPA	4.9%	
	Test Period	2019	
	Requested Rate of Return on Capital (Rate Base)	7.31%	
	Requested Rate of Return on Common Equity	9.50%	
	Proposed Rate Base	\$4,857.2	
	Results of Operation		
	A. Before Price Change		
	Utility Operating Income	\$294.6	
	Rate Base	\$4,856.2	
	Rate of Return on Capital	6.07%	
	Rate of Return on Common Equity	7.01%	
	B. After Price Change		
	Utility Operating Income	\$355.1	
	Rate Base	\$4,857.2	
	Rate of Return on Capital	7.31%	
	Rate of Return on Common Equity	9.50%	
	Base Rate Effect of Proposed Price Change		
	A. Residential Customers	6.3%	
	B. Small Non-residential Customers	7.1%	
	C. Large Non-residential Customers	2.7%	
	D. Lighting & Signal Customers	0.0%	
	Note: Percent Changes are on a cycle basis for Cost of Service Customers		

**BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION
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UE 335

**General Rate Case Filing
For Prices Effective January 1, 2019**

PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Acronyms

February 15, 2018

UE 335 PGE ACRONYMS

401k – Portland General Electric 401(k) Plan
4-CP or 4-Coincident Peak – The monthly peak hours contained in the months of January, July, August, and December
12-CP – Twelve Coincident Peak
A&G – Administrative and General
ACH – Automated Clearing House
ACI – Annual Cash Incentive
ADIT – Accumulated Deferred Income Taxes
AFDC/AFUDC – Allowance for Funds Used during Construction
AMI – Advanced Metering Infrastructure
ARAM – Average Rate Assumption Method
ARM – Asset and Resource Manager
ASC – Accounting Standards Codification
ASU – Accounting Standards Update
ATWACC – After-Tax Weighted Average Cost of Capital
AUT – Annual Update Tariff
AWO – Accounting Work Order
BA – Balancing Authority
BAA – Balancing Authority Area
BCEM – Business Continuity and Emergency Management
Bcf – Billion Cubic Feet
BES – Bulk Electric System
BETC – Business Energy Tax Credits
BI – Business Intelligence Reporting Tool
BIA – Business Impact Analysis
BPA – Bonneville Power Administration
Brattle – The Brattle Group
BVPS – Book Value per Share
CAIDI- Customer Average Interruption Duration Index
CAISO – California Independent System Operator
CAPM – Capital Asset Pricing Model
CBA – Collective Bargaining Agreements
CCCT – Combined Cycle Combustion Turbine
CC&B – Customer Care and Billing
CDR – Contract Delay Rate
CE – Cost Element
CEI – Critical Energy Infrastructure
CEO – Chief Executive Officer
CET – Customer Engagement Transformation
CFA – Chartered Financial Analyst
CFO – Chief Financial Officer
CIAC – Contributions in Aid of Construction
CIO – Customer Impact Offset
CIP – Critical Infrastructure Protection
CIS – Customer Information System
CMC – Customer Marginal Costs

UE 335 PGE ACRONYMS

COB – California Oregon Border
COD – Commercial Operation Date
COS – Cost of Service
CPP – Critical Peak Pricing
CRG – Capital Review Group
CRRA – Certified Rate of Return Analyst
CS&BD – Customer Strategies and Business Development
CSI – Centralization, Standardization and Integration
CSO – Customer Service Operations
CTA – Consumer Technology Association
CUB – Citizens’ Utility Board
CVR – Conservation Voltage Reduction
CWIP – Construction Work in Progress
D&O – Directors and Officers
DCF – Discounted Cash Flow
DDP – Dynamic Dispatch Program
DEQ – Department of Environmental Quality
DER – Distributed Energy Resources
DNV-GL – Garrad Hassan America, Inc.
DOE – Department of Energy
DP – Dynamic Programming
DPS – Dividends per Share
DR – Demand Response
DR – Data Request
DR – Disaster Recovery
DRA – Division of Ratepayer Advocates
DSG – Dispatchable Standby Generation
DSI – Dry Sorbent Injection
DTH – Dekatherm
E3- Energy and Environmental Economics
EBITDA – Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization
EDI – Electronic Data Interchange
EE – Energy Efficiency
EEI – Edison Electric Institute
EFSC – Energy Facility Siting Council
EIA – Energy Information Administration
EIM – Energy Imbalance Market
ELS – Environmental and Licensing Services
EOH – Equivalent Operating Hours
EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
EPRI – Electric Power Research Institute
EPC – Engineering, Procurement, and Construction
EPS – Earnings per Share
ERISA – Employee Retirement Income Security Act
ERPs – Equity Risk Premiums
ES – Energy Storage

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ESS – Electricity Service Supplier
ETO – Energy Trust of Oregon
EV – Electric Vehicle
FAS – Financial Accounting Standards
FASB – Financial Accounting Standards Board
Fed – Federal Reserve
FERC – Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FITNES – Facility Inspections and Treatment to the National Electric Safety Code
FMBs – First Mortgage Bonds
FOMC – Federal Open Market Committee
FS – Feasibility Study
FTE – Full Time Equivalent
GAAP – Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GDP – Gross Domestic Product
GHG – Greenhouse Gas
GIS – Geospatial Information System
GRC – General Rate Case
GTN – Gas Transmission Northwest, LLC
HDHP – High Deductible Health Plan
HPS – High Pressure Sodium
HR – Human Resources
HRA – Health Reimbursement Account
HRSG – Heat Recovery Steam Generator
HSA – Health Savings Account
I&C – Instrument and Control
IAM – Identity and Access Management
IBEW – International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
IC – Industrial Composite
ICNU – Industrial Customers of Northwest Utilities
ICS – Industrial Control System
IDD – Initial Delivery Date
IE – Independent Evaluator
IEEE – Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IPC – Idaho Power Company
IRP – Integrated Resource Plan
IRS – Internal Revenue Service
ISFSI – Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation
ISO – Independent System Operator
ISOC – Integrated Security Operations Center
ISP – Information Security Program
IT – Information Technology
ITC – Investment Tax Credits
IVR – Interactive Voice Response
kW - Kilowatt
kWh – Kilowatt hours
kV – Kilovolt

UE 335 PGE ACRONYMS

LEA – Line Extension Allowance
LED – Light-emitting diode
LGIA – Large Generator Interconnection Agreement
LRRRA – Lost Revenue Recovery Adjustment
LSR – Lower Snake River
LTSA – Long-term Service Agreement
MAIFI – Momentary Average Interruption Frequency Index
MAP-21 – Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act
MAPE – Mean Average Percentage Error
MBA – Masters of Business Intelligence
MDCP – Managers Deferred Compensation Plan
MDMS – Meter Data Management System
MEBA – Major Emergency Balancing Account
MFRs – Minimum Filing Requirements
Mid-C – Mid-Columbia
MMA – Major Maintenance Accruals
MMS – Maximo, Mobile and Scheduling
MONET – Multi-area Optimization Network Energy Transaction model
MPPS – Market Price per Share
MRP – Market Risk Premium
MSI – Market Strategies International
MT – Magnetic Particle Testing
MV – Mercury Vapor
MW - Megawatts
MWa – Megawatt average
MWh – Megawatt hours
NAICS – North America Industry Classification System
NCP – Non-coincident peak
NDE – Non-Destructive Examination
NDT – Nuclear Decommissioning Trust
NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act
NERC – North American Electric Reliability Corporation
NESC – National Electric Safety Code
NIST – National Institute of Standards and Technology
NMEP – North Mist Expansion Project
NRC – Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRSS – Non-running Station Service
NTTG – Northern Tier Transmission Group
NVPC – Net Variable Power Cost
NWN – Northwest Natural
NWPP – Northwest Power Pool
NWPP MC – Northwest Power Pool Members Market Assessment and Coordination Committee
O&M – Operations and Maintenance
OATT – Open Access Transmission Tariff
OAR – Oregon Administrative Rule
OBI – Oracle Business Intelligence

UE 335 PGE ACRONYMS

ODEQ – Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
OE – Operational Efficiency
OEA – Office of Economic Analysis
OMB – Office of Management and Budget
OMS – Outage Management System
OMSI – Oregon Museum of Science and Industry
OPIS – Oil Price Information Service
OPUC – Public Utility Commission of Oregon
OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OT – Operational Technology
PAC – PacifiCorp
PAS – Publicly Available Specification
PBO – Pension Benefit Obligation
PCAM – Power Cost Adjustment Mechanism
PCB – Polychlorinated biphenyl
PDL – Polynomial Distributed Lag
PEAK – PEAK Reliability
P/E – Price-to-Earnings
PG&E – Pacific Gas and Electric
PGE – Portland General Electric
PI – Process Intelligence
PIC – Performance Incentive Compensation
PNCA – Pacific Northwest Coordination Agreement
POA – Point of Attachment
PODID – Point of Delivery
PPA – Pension Protection Act
PPA – Prepaid Pension Asset
PPA – Power Purchase Agreement
PPC – Public Purpose Charges
PQ- Power Quality
PRB – Pelton and Round Butte plants
PRPs – Potentially Responsible Parties
PSC – Portland Service Center
PSE – Puget Sound Energy
PSES – Power Supply Engineering Services
PSU – Portland State University
PT – Liquid penetrant method
PTCs – Production Tax Credits
PTP – Point-to-Point
PUD – Public Utility District
PURPA – Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act
PwC – Price Waterhouse Coopers
PW1 – Port Westward 1
PW2 – Port Westward 2
QF – Qualified Facility
R&D – Research and Development

UE 335 PGE ACRONYMS

R&ME – Reliability and Maintenance Excellence
RAP – Remedial Action Report
RC – Responsibility Center
RCM – Reliability Centered Maintenance
RES – Renewable Energy Standard
RFP – Request for Proposals
RLCOE – Real Levelized Cost of Energy
ROE – Return on Equity
ROM – Resource Optimization Model
RROE – Required Return on Equity
RP – Risk Premium
RP – Renewable Power
RPS – Renewable Portfolio Standard
RRMP – Recreation Resources Management Plan
RSP – Retirement Savings Plan
RTDT – Real Time Dispatch Tool
RTO – Regional Transmission Organization
S&P – Standard & Poor’s
SAIDI – System Average Interruption Duration Index
SAIFI – System Average Interruption Frequency Index
SAM – Strategic Asset Management
SB – Senate Bill
SCADA – Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCCT – Simple Cycle Combustion Turbine
SCD – Scheduling Control and Dispatch
SCED – Security Constrained Economic Dispatch
SEC – Securities Exchange Commission
SERP – Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan
SFAS – Statement of Financial Accounting Standards
SG – Smart Grid
SIP – Strategic Investment Program
SMA – Service and Maintenance Agreement
SME – Subject Matter Expert
SNA – Sales Normalization Adjustment
SOA – South of Allston
SQM – Service Quality Measure
SR – System Reliability
SSPC – Salem Smart Power Center
STD – Short-term Disability
SY – System Resiliency
T&D – Transmission and Distribution
TA – Talent Acquisition
TAM – Transmission Adjustment Mechanism
TCC – Tualatin Contact Center
TCS – Time Collection System
TE – Transportation Electrification

UE 335 PGE ACRONYMS

TIV – Total Insured Value
TOU – Time-of-Use
TSRs – Transmission Service Requests
TTF – Time To Fill
UAM – Utility Asset Management
UG – Underground
USFS – United States Forest Service
USWC – US West Communications
UT – Ultrasonic testing
VER – Variable Energy Resource
VERBS – Variable Energy Resource Balancing Service
VIE – Variable Interest Entities
VoIP – Voice over Internet Protocol
VPP – Voluntary Protection Program
W&S – Wages and Salaries
WACC – Weighted Average Cost of Capital
WECC – Western Energy Coordinating Council
WTC – World Trade Center
WTG – Wind Turbine Generators

